ne last year. The is where a firm of me really genuine rices low enough

Chemise

iese chemise are of ey are made of fine with Swiss emand French Valome patterns, and nty ribbons. Some \$1.25

rawers

trimmed, with rows 20c trimmed, with hem-.25c

ith tucks and wash-



vith lace and 75c

embroidery and



med with embroi-\$1.90



Blouses

\$7.50 for \$2.90 nd some of our any of our highest on this table. only one of a style ed with the finest ind Swiss all-over vill see blouses in prise o. for .\$2.90

er Before

loses at p.m.

The Semi-Meekly Colonist,

VICTORIA, B. C., FRIDAY, JUNE 5, 1908

VOL L., NO. 152

QUEBEC

MAJOR HODGINS

CROSS-EXAMINED

Commissioners and

Engineers

Intimation That Committee

Will Pay Visit to Dis-

trict F.

Montreal, June 3.—Victor Houle, 13 months old, was choked to death last night by drinking water.

Merrickville, One., June 3.—Kyle's sawmill here was destroyed by fire this morning. Loss about \$5,000; insurance small. The fire is believed to have been the work of an incendiary.

Probability That Plant Will Be

Statements Made to Him by Found Dead Montreal, June 3.—Robt. Gilmour, 51 years of age, a civil engineer, who arrived in the city from Glasgow last month, was found dead in his boarding house, St. Hubert street, today. Gilmour is said to be a man of means. CLASSIFICATION

Row Results in Murder. Cobalt, Ont., June 3.—Word has just reached here of the murder of Fritz E. Young, a native of Quebec, as the results of a row in a construction camp in the Nippissing district. The coroner's jury holds Thomas S. Wright responsible for the murder.

Decreased Railway Earnings

Established by Government

Cases Dealt With in Supreme Court-Privy Council Appeal

And the state of the control of the

New York, June 3.—The recount of the ballots in the disputed mayoralty election of 1904, proceeded with expedition today before Justice Lambert in the Supreme court. Twentynine ballot boxes were opened, which showed a gain of 16 votes for Wm. R. Hearst. Seventy-seven boxes have been counted since the recount was commenced, and the total gain for Hearst is 123. Early today Hearst made large gains which were materially reduced in the later count.

mportant Agreement Made Between Britain and the United States STARVING CHILDREN

EFFECT OCTOBER

Another Step Towards Fulfilment of J. Heniker Heaton's Dream

Workman Fatally Injured. London, Ont. June, 3.—While working at a band saw at the Grand Trunk shops yesterday W. H. Lohman was struck in the abdomen by a piece of board and probably fatally injured. MARINE INQUIRY

Youthful Incendiary. Belleville, Ont. June, 3.— An eleven year old boy named John Hamilton is under police surveillance. The boy is alleged to have admitted setting fire to the separate school building in this city on Victoria Day.

The Opposition Enters Protest Against Delay of Gov-

Rainy River, June 3.—Wm. Quinby, ireman, and David Bell, a laborer misloyed by the Rainy River Lumber ompany, were severely scalded yeserday by the bursting of a steam pipe. Julinby's injuries, will likely prove fa-

Hamilton, Ont. June 3.—The police are looking for a silek stranger, passing under fictitious names and representing himself as a wealthy hide dealer, who is charged with swindling the United Empire and British North America banks out of \$1,600.

Others, fine P.—Destine the projection of the Region Interference of the Re

ernment

MORE SUPPLY IS VOTED

Further Efforts to Reach Compromise on Election Bill Reported

SAYS JAPANESE ARM

AGAINST THE CHINESE

Vancouver, June 3.—S. May and a companion, attached to Goldman's log-ging camp, located near Harrison mills, had an exciting hour one day last week. The pair were going through the brush along Cottonwood creek when they Prepare for Eventualities Fol-lowing Death of Dowager . lowing Death of Dowager .

Commissioner King Thinks it

A Propore for Eventualities Following Death of Dowager,
Empress

Mr. Rada St. R. Hall a representative for many and the street for some last and the street for

fifteenth and Azote, the milk-fed horse, seventeenth.

Mr. Vanderbilt, the owner of Seasick II., said his horse had done his best and could do ho more. Mr. Belmont, owner of Norman III., said he had nothing to say. "The public has seen as much of the race as I have," he added.

So after all the practicities Make and the later all the practicities have."

IN INGENIKA VALLEY

Prospector Who Has Visited

haif miles. The creek has a winter of from 250 to 1,100 feet from rim to rim, and traverses a comparatively level country anything but favorable for sluicing operations by a poor man, owing to the cost of securing an adequate water supply. Developed by a company or companies with ample means to conduct the water from small lakes a few miles away, I feel confident the results will be as satisfactory as those accomplished along William's creek in the early days of the Cariboo excitement, Without a single exception gold has been found on every claim along McConnell creek—between rim and rim or on the bench claims. So far as these bench claims are concerned the yellow stuff is found virtually on the surface.

"It hink an estimate of from six to seven cents per pan is a conservative

PLASE LIBRO INT.

PLASE LIBRO

A Fireless Cook Stove

With an absolute saving of from eighty to ninety per cent in fuel, to say nothing of the prevention of disagreeable odors and the steam impregnated atmosphere of the kitchen. It is not only the wonderful saving of fuel that will be so much appreciated as the saving of work and worry in the cooking of anything that requires boiling for any length of time. Take for instance anything that requires boiling for a number of hours, the housewife has to watch it closely or it will either boil over and put the fire out if it be gas or the evaporation will be such as to cause it 'to burn within a short time, whereas with the "Kookizer" all that is necessary is to cook a few minutes on the stove, as indicated by our card of instructions, which means from five to thirty minutes at the most, then put it in the "Kookizer" and the housewife is free for the rest of the day.

The food is better cooked, more tasty, more nutritious, and more The food is better cooked, more tasty, more nutritious, and more estible.

Foods can be left for an indefinite time in the Cooker after being done without injury, and will remain hot for fifteen hours. Meals delayed for social or business reasons are therefore not the source of worry they commonly were.

Warm water can always be had when there is illness in the house and during the summer when fires are not kept up. Again, the "Kookizer" can be used for desserts, chilling gelatines, freezing mousse, or any other of the frozen ices, puddings, etc., which do not need constant stirring, with a saving of over 50 per cent of ice in comparison with any other method in existence. Once frozen or chilled it will remain so for hours without additional ice or it can be used for an ice cream packer, for the quick icing of milk, tea, coffee, beer. Or it can be used in sick rooms where cracked ice and cool drinks are needed constantly.

Just the Thing for Your Camping or Fishing Outfit

Price \$3.50

Ogilvie Hardware, Limited

Government Street, Opposite Spencer's.

SEASON OF SALADS

I would call your attention to my fine lines of Salad Dressings, Olive Oil and other essentials: Durkee's Salad Dressing, 1/2-pint....

Hartley's Celebrated Marmalade, Per Jar 20c

W. O. WALLACE, The Family Cash Grocery Cor. Yates and Douglas Sts. Phone 312

National Leather Fair.

The following has been received from Col A. E. Smith, United States Consul, with a request that it be published:

All residents of British Columbia interested are cordially invited to attack.

Celery, two heads

2.00 Fork, interest of the control o

Notable Canadi

Passenge on Boa

NEWS

The steam dian-Austra Phillips, rea a full comp 260 tons of packages be loon passen Trafalgar, bert Horath third Earl Lieut. Dalg Joseph R. E lenger, one Australian Lando, U. astronomer the steam steamer wa day, M. C. passenger fr body was b to Vancouve News was Manuka th a 8,000 ton ing built the Aorang Makura wi

company. Two sail Sunday last way horth, 33 days from Sound and a also in ball name signa tude for the The Manu and Brisbar was reache port was le ceeded the

cross seas a vailed in the and from F met but ver June 2, who strong nor agreeable the entrance Sports and Among t news was

bark Bjarn Surprise isl he southe Bjarne wa f guano. The Bjar Melbourne island to lo scarcely thr ter overtook proaching he which was 838 tons She was bu and was ow News was a serious a big Tyser l from New It was in should acc 12,500 miles in the bunk American p American p she was ap coast, howe had run so decided to p ish bunkers

risk of bein fuel in mid out after le only expedie meet the di wooden or o available for ly adopted. as an ordi res gree as soon as it evident that have to be it of steam. engineers, to use kero carried a la as an auxil This idea cases, or de of liquid fu oil was spr means of by the engi oll and fitting

to material Good

to cost \$2,40 dwelling at Fort street.

Stove

or Fishing Outfit

e, Limited

de, Per Jar 20c family Cash Grocery s and Douglas Sts. Phone 312

Clover, per ton...

2 lbs......

ry, per lb.
Creamery, per lb.

per 1b.

ssed, each Seeds.

No. 1, per lb.....

MANUKA ARRIVES FROM AUSTRALIA

Notable Passengers on the Canadian-Australian Liner -A Small Cargo

NEWS FROM SOUTH SEAS

ody was brought to port and taken

News was brought by officers of the Manuka that the new steamer Makura, a 8,000 ton freight and passenger liner being built for this route, is expected to be ready in October to take her place in this service, replacing either the Aorangi or the Manuka. The Makura will be the finest steamer in the service of the Union Steamship

Sound and a four masted British bark also in ballast, which did not fly her name signals, but asked for the longi-tude for the purpose of correcting

Weather Encountered The Manuka left Sydney on May 11 and Brisbane two days later. Suva was reached May 19 and the Fijan port was left next day. Honolulu was reached May 27 and the steamer proceeded the same evening. Unpleasant cross seas and heavy rain squalls prevailed in the first part of the voyage and from Honolulu fine westher was

MAKES NEW MOVE IN THE RATE-WAR

C.P.R. Places Steamer Prin- Budget of Business Trans- Coming Year Promises an Inccss Royal in Vancouver-Seattle Service

(From Thursday's Dally)

The rate war has not been settled. On the contrary the C.P.R. has decided to go into the fight with renewed vigor, and about ten days hence will start an increased service, the steamer Princess Royal being operated between Vancouver and Seattle by way of Victoria on her inward trip in opposition to the company's steamer Iroquois. Although not as steamer Iroquois. Although not as the Dringess Victoria the company's steamer Iroquois. Although not as the price of commodities on the contract of the contract of the contract of the victoria Trades and Labor council (From Thursday's Dally)

That the coming year will see a decided increase in the membership of the Lifeboat and Life-saving association of British Columbia and that the public throughout the province welfare of the seafaring men on this coast and in the efforts of the association in that direction, was the hope ing the price of commodities on the prise Island

prise Island

prise Island

prise Island

princess Royal is a match in speed for the country was in the form the regard of the princes and the regard is the princess Royal will start service on June 14 when the steamer Manuka of the Canadian-Australian line, Capt. Edwin Phillips, reached port yesterday with a full complement of passengers and 260 tons of spencral freight, but 85 packages being Landou Viscount Herrical Princess Royal will stall from Vancouver at 9 packages being Landou Viscountess Trickagar, widow of Viscount Herrical Princess Royal and Form Viscount Herrical Princess Royal and Solvey, secretary of the Jackages wild be and the control for Seattle. The Princess Royal will sail leave at 9 a.m., arriving at 630 p.m.; Lieut Dalgetty, R. N. retired; Capt. Lando, U. S. N. and H. B. Boss, as stronomer from Samoa who boarded the steamer at Suva. When the steamer at Suva. When the steamer at Suva. When the steamer as Suva. Suva. The three-timneled steamer will leave at \$2.50 p.m.; and the princess Princess Royal will leave at \$2.50 p.m.; and the princ

Two sailing vessels were sighted on Sunday last, both in ballast on their way north, the British ship Grenada, 33 days from Santa Rosalia for Puget Sound and a four masted British hard

cross seas and heavy rain squalls prevailed in the first part of the voyage and from Honolulu fine weather was met but very cold atmosphere until June 2, when the steamer ran into a strong northerly wind and very disagreeable sea which was carried to the entrance to the straits.

Sports and deck games were indulged in and heartily enjoyed by the large number of people on board, and on the evening of Monday, the 25th, a highly successful fancy dress ball was held on the poop deck, being largely attended, the fancy dresses being numerous and of an exceptionally good assortment. Miss D Jones, of Melbourne carried off the first prize as a brown paper parcel, Miss Clarke being voted as runner-up. Mr. Babul carried off the prize for the gentleman, D. Wilson-Smith coming a close second.

Among those on board was a stowaway from Brisbane, named Markootch, who claimed to be a resident of Honolulu and wanted to land there, but permission was refused.

From Noumea, New Caledonia, news was brought that the Norwegian bark Bjarne was totally wrecked at Surprise island on May 8. She struck

TRADES AND LABOR **COUNCIL IN SESSION**

acted at Meeting Last Evening

(From Thursday's Daily)

The three-funneled steamer will leave again at 2 a.m. for Seattle, arriving at 6 a.m., and returning will leave at 8:30 a.m. when the opposition steamer Rosalie leaves Seattle. The Princess Victoria will beat the Rosalie by some hours, arriving at 12:30 p.m., leaving again at 1:30 p.m. for Vancouver, arriving at 5:30 p.m. and leaving again for Victoria at 6:45 p.m., arriving as stated, at 10:30 p.m. There will be two steamers daily from Victoria for Vancouver, the Princess Victoria at 1:30 p.m. and the Charmer at 1 a. m.

to the board of hospital directors, regretted his inability to attend to the gretted his inability to attend to the duties, and asked permission to with draw his name, which was granted, and the council unanimously decided to nominate Henry Rivers of the Painters and Decorators union, Mr. Rivers having served a year on the board and given entire satisfaction to all with whom he was associated. The secretary was accordingly instructed to send his name to the Hon. H. E. Young, provincial secretary, with the strong recommendation of the council.

The secretary of the Moral and Social Reform League of Canada was a secret and the council and the council and the council and the council unanimously decided to nominate Henry Rivers of the Painters and the council unanimously decided to nominate Henry Rivers of the Painters and the council unanimously decided to nominate Henry Rivers of the Painters and the council unanimously decided to nominate Henry Rivers of the Painters and the council unanimously decided to nominate Henry Rivers of the Painters and the council unanimously decided to nominate Henry Rivers of the Painters and the council unanimously decided to nominate Henry Rivers of the Painters and the council unanimously decided to nominate Henry Rivers of the Painters and the council unanimously decided to nominate Henry Rivers of the Painters and the council unanimously decided to nominate Henry Rivers of the Painters and the council unanimously decided to nominate Henry Rivers of the Painter

The council passed a resolution of a similar nature. The council also instructed the secretary to ask the park commissioners to give favorable consideration to the city band when engaging music for the public parks. The executive were instructed to renew the bonds of the secretary and treasurer, a discussion took place regarding the manner of celebrating the coming Labor day. Many suggestions were made and the executive were to take the matter into consideration and report next meeting; after which the meeting adjourned.

KITIMAAT RESERVE IS

LIFE-BOAT ASSOCIATION IN ANNUAL SESSION

creased Interest in Association's Work

report, read by the treasurer, Mr. Peirson, was as follows:
Lifeboat and Life-saving association of British Columbia, incorporated by Act of B. C. Legislature, 1906.

In presenting the second annual report, being a resume of proceedings for the year ending 31st March, 1908, the committee of management regret. whom he was associated. The secretary was accordingly instructed to send his name to the Hon. H. E. Young, provincial secretary, with the strong recommendation of the council.

The secretary of the Moral and Social Reform League of Canada wrote asking the council to assist in having a branch organized in Victoria. The matter was referred to the executive for report. what the people make them, it is surely the duty of the public to urge and influence government to action, and how can sentiments and influences be

GREAT COPPER BELT

The International Hatmakers union influence government to action, and influence government to action, and how can zentiments and influences be given power to move the state better union label. It was decided to union little the respect to the new fishery cruisers.

Conditions in North Outlined by Mining Man—Railway Extension

Conditions in North Outlined by Mining Man—Railway Extension

(From Thursday's Daily)

After an extensive trip through the north, Trewartha James, general manager of the Twe Copper Co., Ltd., has returned. He expresses himself as returned to the prospects of the distripted of the prospects of the distripted of the prospects of the distripted to the great copper belt." Though business was quiet at present it was express was quiet at present it was expressed that their evolute beautiful to the great copper belt." Though business as fall and the second of the prospects of the distripted to the prospects of the distripted to the prospects of the distripted to the present of the prospects of the distripted to the great copper belt." Though business to give favorable consideration to the city band when enging musts for the public parks, The second that there would be a material that the prospect of the prospects of the distripted to renew the bonds of the secretary to ask the park of the prospects of the distripted to renew the prospect of the prospects of the distripted to renew the great copper belt." Though busing of the prospects of the distripted to renew the great copper belt. Though busing of the prospects of the distripted to renew the great copper belt. Though busing of the prospects of the prospects of the distripted to renew the great copper belt. Though business to give favorable consideration to the city band when enging musts for the public parks. The security were instructed to renew the prospect of the prospect of the prospect become proficient in their work. Report of the satisfaction and pleasures of the special special

STATE THAT I TO STATE AND ADDRESS AND THE ADDR

Everything Ready-to-Wear for Ladies. and Children



The Home of the Dress Beautiful and Exclusive

Astonishing Values in High-**Priced Model Blouses**

Many at Half Price

For Friday

The Blouses we are offering on Friday at special prices are Campbell's Beautiful Blouses. Model Waists, this season's latest creations, built out of the very finest materials, magnificently trimmed, but they have arrived late for this season's high priced trade, so we have cut the prices almost in two. Values range up

Sale Price \$3.75



The Ladies' Angus Campbell & Co.

THE MEXICAN LINE.

United Kingdom.

It is stated upon what seems to be of the Canadian-Mexican steamship all business shall be done from Van-The control seems to be in the hands of Captain Worsnop, whose brother is in business in Vancouver and is also Mexican vice-consul there. The matter calls for prompt attensubmit that Victoria, Chemainus, Naupon equal terms with the city on thing to be done is to study the pos-the Mainland. Our information is that the attention of Mr. Templeman has fully. One thing is certain. We can-been called to this matter, and if not go on treating Japan industrially been called to this matter, and it not go on treating Japan industrially not go on treating Japan industrially as a negligible quantity. The millions of dollars invested in manufacturing plants, and the millions of people decaptain Worsnop has devoted to this business is very commendable, but it is not his private affair, nor ought it to be used to the special advantage. is not his private arrair, not ought to very seriously affected in the near rute be used to the special advantage ture by Japanese competition. Asia of his personal friends. Naturally he has been held up as the great consummight be disposed to send as much business as he can to his brother, and business as he can to his brother, and and ingenuity, but it is quite possible if the line was not in receipt of a sub-sidy from the Dominion, no one would have the slightest right to complain at his favoring one port or one in dividual. But the enterprise is to certain degree a public one and the government, it seems to us, is in duty bound to see that it is carried on in the public interest, and if our information is correct this is not wholly the case at present.

SETTLING THE PROVINCE. British Columbia, and it seems to be which create large calls upon the public revenue without adequate results. There is a good deal in this latter point, although there may be some doubt if our contemporary has proposed the best solution of the colonization question. If its views were adopted the government would practically restrict settlement to certain areas, and there is great room for doubt if any ministry is the best under the subjection in some quarters in British Columbia to avail ourselves of the services of colonization companys as profit when the possible to devise a prior that would be to devise a prior that would not be open to any serious crificism. This is as far as things private individuals to make a profit. We are asked why the government is proposed to sell land to a colonization company, there is a concean outcry, against parting with the people's heritage and permitting private individuals to make a profit. We are asked why the government the fear of either.

House, with an amfable desire to help his dear friend, Mr. Tatt, was said to be about to inform the Kaiser in an analytic plant angular that the point, at those with the kaiser is a proposed. The London Daily Mail wants the damiralty to despatch a powerful he world next year. The Mail thinks to the world next year. The Mail thinks the timely to demonstrate to the self-world next year. The Mail thinks the world next year. The Mail thinks the world next year. The Mail thinks the timely to demonstrate to the self-world next year. The Mail thinks the world next year. The Mail thinks the timely to demonstrate to the self-world next year. The Mail thinks the timely to demonstrate to the self-world next year. The Mail thinks the world next year. The Mail thinks the damiralty to despatch a powerful he world next year. The Mail thinks the timely to demonstrate to the self-world next year. The Mail thinks are soverning olionist the fear of the world next year. The Mail thinks the damiralty to demonstrate to the self-world next year. The Mail thinks the world next year. The Mail th which create large calls upon the pub-lic revenue without adequate results. and make the profit itself. This question agent and make the profit itself. This question can be headily answered by those the matter. Such persons know that it is quite impossible for a government to act successfully in colonization what is, in selecting people and locating them on farms, and as for the profit, the lies majes to the could be profit itself. This question is a for the profit itself and locating them on farms, and as for the profit, we do not be lieve to would be possible for a government to do colonization work and make any money out of it. Proposals have been made to the government of the government that might with some modification be acceptable. We are told that some of these conditions were that the land should be paid for after survey and acceptable. We are told that some of these conditions were that the land should be paid for after survey and that there should be a time limit within which it was to be settled; that the purchasers undertook to construct highways and schoolhouses where highways and schoolhouses where necessary and to keep them in repair for a fixed term. In return the company was to be at liberty to set its to be used for instructional purposes, the purchasers undertook to construct to be construct to be construct and Pacific coasts, there Japan's status is of prime impany was to be at liberty to set its to be used for instructional purposes, there is to be used for instructional purposes. The late war was far from settling to be used for instructional purposes.

and this observation applies not only to the prairie provinces but to the whole of Canada and to the greater part of the prairie of the United States also. This means more for the country than be easily foretold. While it is too soon for it to have any direct effect upon the general financial situation, it will do much to encourage a hopeful feeling. Sir Thomas speaks of a return to a period of "rational prosperity." He does not anticipate any period of inflated values, and we are sure that no one wants it. The splendid manner in which Canada weathered the financial storm of last year. ered the financial storm of last year and the rapid way in which matters are righting themselves all over the world is one of the most notable things of the time, illustrating that the general public is steadily becoming more independent of the manipulators of funds. This is due to the fact that the distribution of wealth is much more general than it formerly was.

dians have to learn about Japan. One would depend, he would undoubt-coint the club's guest particularly em-The Colonist Printing & Publishing Company, Limited Liability 27 Broad Street, Victoria, B.C.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST (Appears to the proper tendency and naval power they have demonstrated their fitness to stand in the strated their fitness to stand in the stront rank, and they are now devot-ing themselves to economic development. They are studying commerce and industrial pursuits. They realize that they have much to learn before and industrial pursuits. They realize that they have much to learn before they can claim equality in these with Occidental nations, but they are apt Six months (2000). There months (2000) and the Colonia and determined to succeed.

Sent posterial to Canada and the course of not many years the Japanese of not many years the Japanese of the farms and in the phasized, namely, the present tendency wholly upon its mines. We know that great as will upon the surgested by some observations made wholly upon its mines. We know that great as will be the mineral output of this great region, its permanent source of wealth the front rank, and they are now devot-ing the mineral output of this great region, its permanent source of wealth to the form year to year for a long time to come the yield of the farms, but the mines will in time become exhausted mines will occupy the same position commercially and industrially as they now do in the sphere in which they lately do in the sphere in which they lately gained such signal triumphs. This is a matter of tremendous importance. The Japanese are an economical race, that can be utilized, but it is very difficult to be that can be utilized, but it is very difficult to be that can be utilized, but it is very was sternly condemned in high quarters. and if they succeed in developing as large.

Sent postpaid to Canada and the will occupy the same position compression of the sphere in which they lately great industrial skill as we have in America, they will dominate the whole Orient, and unless we are prepared in some way to meet them we may find ourselves "cribbed, cabinned and con-fined" to our own Continent. We recommend this matter to the very serious consideration of all students of political economy and especially those who look at such questions from tion from the authorities at Ottawa. The subsidy is not for a line from the subsidy is not for a line from the standpoint of labor. We hardly know what to suggest. Perhaps there know what to suggest. Perhaps there is nothing of value that any one can paimo and Ladysmith ought to be put suggest at present. Perhaps the only that Japan may occupy the field.

TEDDY AND BILLY.

An amusing story comes from Berin, that is, it is amusing to those who possess the saving grace of humor. We do not expect that it will be much appreciated in the United States, where anything reflecting upon the foreign relations of that country cannot by any possibility be amusing. The story is that the Polish residents of the United States wanted President Roosevelt to protest to the German settlement of the public lands of British Columbia, and it seems to be of the opinion that the proper way to go about it is to develop some particular district as near as possible to existing means of communication. It says that where settlers are permitted to choose their own locations, they make demands for roads and bridges, which create large calls upon the public is reminded questions of what are called the greater questions of national interest; but we that there is such a thing as a Senate questions of national interest; but we that there is such a thing as a Senate questions of national interest; but we that there is such a thing as a Senate questions of national interest; but we that there is such a thing as a Senate questions of national interest; but we that there is such a thing as a Senate questions of national interest; but we that there is such a thing as a Senate questions of national interest; but we that there is such a thing are inclined to think that a government most vigorously against clusion of what are called the greater questions of national interest; but we that there is such a thing as a Senate questions of national interest; but we that there is such a thing as a Senate questions of national interest; but we that there is such a thing are inclined to think that a government most vigorously against objection of what are called the greater questions of national interest; but we that there is such a thing that there is such a thing the public is reminded to the greater questions of national interest; but we that there is such a thing the public is reminded to the form the Xi and the greater questions of national interest; but we that there is such a thing the public is reminded to the provide providing for the expropriation of the are inclined to think that a government most vigorously against the public is reminded to the providing for the expropriation of the are inclined to think that a government most obscurity to propose a plan in classifier to the greater providing for the expropr

should be paid for after survey and that there should be a time jimit within which it was to be settled; that the purchasers undertack to take command of the Marine Service of the Deminion Telegraphics and the purchasers undertack to the purchasers under the purchasers under

sideration. But as a matter of fact no one paid any great attention to that country except a few of the British Columbia pioneers, and even they were not over sanguine as to its fu-ture value. It still remains a sea of mountains, but between the mountains there are valleys, many of them broad and fertile, and in the mountains themselves are valuable stores of mineral. We have known about the existence of AS TO JAPAN.

Those who heard or have read Professor McGregor's address to the Canadian Club cannot fail to have ten years ago upon what the existence of the natural for a good many years, but it is only recently that we have begun to appreciate what the fertility of the valleys means to the country. If any one had been asked ten years ago upon what the

A MODERN TENDENCY

eign policies of nations have cost much in blood and treasure and have laid heavy burdens upon the poor. It is foreign policy that makes Europe an armed camp. There is cutto a distribution of the poor is cutto a distribution of the poor in their merits. armed camp. There is quite a distinct line of demarcation in British politics on this question, and the Liberals are charged with paying too much at-tention to domestic affairs to the ex-clusion of what are called the greater

the purchasers undertook to construct highways and schoolinuses where he succeeds the province in the same will receive training in seal to use of single state was far from settling from the late war was far from settling from the portions to doing business along such and may use the use of single successful to the word of support the successful of the successful to the successful of the

The Nelson News has an editoria while the products of the soil can be continued indefinitely. This is an exceedingly interesting fact, and it has been brought out very prominently by the tour of the ministers. Just what the available cultivable area in southters, we would not have less of it. From the House it spreads to the newspapers. It is always easy to write abusive things, and only those per-Introducing his measure providing for old-age pensions, Mr. Asquith said:

There are two figures in our modern society which make an especially strong and indeed irresistible appeal. There are two figures in our modern society which make an especially strong and, indeed, irresistible appeal, not only to our sympathy, but to something more practical, sympathy translated into a concrete and financial effort. One is the figure of the child. Since 1870 you have added to your annual provision for the education of the children of this country out of taxes and rates an annual sum of over twenty-four million pounds sterling. The other figure is the figure of old age, still unprovided for except by casual and unorganized effort, or by what is worse, invidious dependence upon poor law relief.

This is very interesting because it states in very succinct form the tendency of modern legislation. Governments and legislative bodies are beginning to realize that their duties lie more in the direction of promoting the welfare of the masses at home than of winning national glory abroad. There are many people, who think that the most desirable thing for a nation is to have a great foreign minister, but we are by no means sure of it. The foreign policies of nations have cost much in blood and treasure and have less than the average and have less to follow the line opponents, when the papers induige in it. They are not given to that sort of thing themselves, and they will assume a lofty tone when spoken to about it and ask what else is to be expected of a newspaper. Nevertheless they like it, and they think a newspaper is giving its political appear on the other side hits them below the belt, they are indignant beyond measure. Generally speaking the editorial tone of Canadian newspapers in this respect is improving. There still linger a few always attribute dishonesty to their political opponents and cannot discuss any subject whatever without indulging in personalities, but even they are gradually becoming ashamed of themselves. Public men have these matters largely in their own hands. If they do not wish to be abused, they should avoid abusing others. If they

> Forty miles an hour in an aeroplan seems pretty fast traveling for a flying machine. The Wright machine did it. Occasionally the public is reminded

and as the entries are large and repre-sentative, every factor for a really

The local grown strawberries were

Trylt Next Wash Day

Laundry Bluing

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

Cyrus H. Bowes, Chemist Government Street

A Great Assemblage of Beautiful Carpets Now Shown

POR just about a half-century, this house has enjoyed an enviable reputation for selling the best of carpets and rugs. During this stretch of time, each succeeding year's carpet business has shown great gains over the former totals. We strive each season to better our previous records in assortments and values in the satisfactory filling of the carpet wants of British Columbians. We buy only from the world's best makers, and control, for these parts, the products of such world-famous looms as Crossley, Templeton, etc. Only the purchase of tremendous quantities could secure such a favor, and, in buying in quantity, the price concessions enable us to offer you better carpet values than any other establishment in the city. Carpets "run into money" quickly, and care should be exercised in the selecting. You are safe if you buy carpets guaranteed by the world's largest carpet manufacturers and by their representatives—this store.

There Is a Hearty Welcome Awaiting Visitors Here

To the visitor in our town, here for a day or two only, or for the entire Summer, we would say: "Come in." We are glad to have you inspect the splendid things on display in this establishment. If you perchance see anything you would like to carry home as a memento of your visit, we shall be delighted to sell it to you. But don't imagine you are expected to buy. We think this is a pretty nice town, and ours a right nice shop, and we are not ashamed to have you look it over.

Newest Ideas in Fine China

You'll find our present showing of fine China, selections from the products of all the royal factories of Europe chosen with great particularity, and imported direct from the

The critics of fine Porcelain searching for choice specimens will delight in examining the display and congratulate themselves that right at home may be found such a creditable and satisfactory showing.

We would appreciate an inspection. You are truly welcome and under absolutely no obligation to purchase.

Shown on First Floor



Government street win-

dows, and we advise that

you see these artistic cur-

are shown in the Curtain

Department on the second

floor. We show about one hundred different styles

and the prices range from,

per pair, \$30.00 down

to \$3.50.

While the workmanship,

finish and general appearance are factors in the making of a good Refrigerator, they go for naught unless combined with the qualities of extreme refrigeration, perfect hygiene, accessibility for cleaning, ice economy and roominess.

Going to Get a

Refrigerator?

There's your ideal refrigerator, and we've got this sort for sale.

Before you buy come in and look them over and compare our prices with others-at the same time comparing the goods. That's all we ask.

All Prices From \$12.00

You Should See These Dainty New Furniture Pieces The Latest Ideas Shown in These

Here are a few items in the furniture way particularly desirable if you would have a dining room just a little "different" and just a little nicer than the "usual." These pieces are some of our newest and best efforts in Mission designs finished in that popular "Early English" style of finish. This style of furniture is ideal for the dining room. With suitable floor covering and hangings, a most attractive room can be arranged, and at little cost. Come in and see these items and let us figure on an "outfit" for your dining room, and come today. You'll find the furniture on the third floor, and carpets, etc., in plenty on our second floor. Other interesting items are to be found on these floors.



Just a Few of Many Pleasing Pieces

shaped bevel mirror with cabinets with leaded doors and two small drawers above and two small and one large drawer and two cupboards below. Finely finished throughout. \$50.00 SIDEBOARD—One of the handsomest sideboard styles we have yet shown. Has large bevel mirror, two shelves, two cabinets with leaded glass doors and sides, three large and three small drawers. Early English finished oak. Special. \$90.00

Have You Ever Tried Mail Order Shopping Here?

Our perfected Mail Order Department brings out-of-town residents of these Western Provinces into close touch with this store's many splendid offerings in home furnishings. We are continually trying to better this department of our business and we believe that it is now one of the most satisfactory in the Dominion. We guarantee you absolute satisfaction and you take absolutely no risk in making purchases by mail. We shall be pleased to have you write us if you are interested in homefurnishings and any information that we may be able to give you along this line will be freely and cheerfully given.

Victoria Home of McCray Refrigerators

Every Summer Furniture Need Here

WILL EX

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Dress Goods and Dress

Making a Specialty

A large and expert staff. Well equipped

American Lady Corsets

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iture Need Here



WILL EXHUME BODY TO PROVE ITS IDENTITY

Friday, June 5, 1908.

be Brought Here

the Empire hotel, stated on Tuesday to Superintendent Hussey that Harry Watters for years had been subject to fits, and Horace, who was apparently of a superstitious nature, always declared that when Harry died he also would have to die. The two brothers were twins, and Horace evidently believed that the death of his twin brothers would mean his own end. Horace had stated this belief to Mr. Hanna on many occasions, not only when under the influence of liquor, but also when quite sober and in his right mind. Mr. Hanna stated that he then appeared to be quite sincere in his assertion. Both brothers, Mr. Hanna stated, were heavy others, Mr. Hanna stated, were heavy

FOR THIS CITY EXTENSION IS HELD UP

Because of the necessity of definitely proving that the hody found by Indians at Simwith, near Monka, on May found by Indians at Simwith, near Monka, on May for the Edy proving that the hody found by Indians at Simwith the second of the province of the second of the sec

WORK ON MOUNT TOLMIE

Corpse Believed to Have Been To be Situated on Corner of B. C. Electric Company's Plans
That of Horace Waters to Belleville and Govern- Blocked Pending Decision

The property of the property o

TO PEARLING FLEET

Bargains in Ladies' and Children's Corsets Waists Today

This may well be called "The Glove House" for an unrivalled smart display

of everything new in Gloves greets you every season. Smart, durable, washable Gloves are indispensable to accompany the Outing Hat and Tub Frock outfit.

Dent's Lisle Gloves \$1.00 per Pair

Elbow length, black, cream, brown and grey, ultra-stylish and extremely ser-

Government Street, Victoria, B. C.

Shirt Waist and Tub Suit Hats

Inexpensive and Pretty

To find a more inexpensive line of charming up-to-date Ready-to-Wear Hats for women and children in this city would be difficult. There is nothing pleasanter to wear with a Business Summer Suit, a Vacation Costume or a dainty Tub Frock than a natty Straw Hat. However, many handsome picture Hats or dressy "Merry Widows" the water does not be found by possess. The plain light or dark Straw Hat is a necessity always realized. All

the latest designs are to be found here in our Millinery Department Shirt Waist or Outing Hats in profusion, large and small Sailors, each the very newest block with bands of red, green navy or black all ready to don.

Ladies' Outing Hats From \$1.00 Up Also a very smart and serviceable collection of Children's Hats small and large in the fine. Dunstable and

Children's Sailor or "Man o' War Hats" Priced from 75c. Up

coarser straws, trimmed with navy or white, others of mixed straws, blue and white, etc., etc.

We can well recommend

"Home of the Hat Beautiful" Latest Ideas in High Class Exclusive Millinery Dent's Gloves Morley's Hosiery

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

For Serge Suits Thursday, Friday, Saturday

ALLEN & CO.

1201 Government St. - Victoria, B.C.

Births, Marriages, Deaths

ARRANGEMENTS FOR PROJECTED RACEMEET

Officials Appointed and Plans
Made for Next Week's

the officials at neadquarters to the conclusion that the price of copper will advance during the summer to a point where the operation of the Event

Made for Next Week's
Event

First an innex will be pervitable on a handsome scale, and therefore the dehandsome scale, and therefore the dehan ers in the United States. During the past winter he has been starting at Los Angeles and has been engaged to handle the Seattle meet which opens within a few days after the local meet. Final arrangements have not been made but as he is expected to arrive in Seattle within the course of the made but as he is expected to arrive in Seattle within the course of the made but as he is expected to arrive in Seattle within the course of the made of the but little authentic is known.

BE IDEAL PRESERVE

BE IDEAL PRESERVE

The final insurance.

SOUL I the small insurance.

SOUL I the small insurance.

PROSPECTOR LEAVES

WITH KLONDIKE GOLD

WITH KLONDIKE THE WARD AND A

Been longerfor for Old Courte in the longer for granted his postiones in the control of the courte of the postiones in the courte of the postiones in the courte of the postiones of the postiones in the courte of the postiones o not been heard of, a fact which he believed might be accepted as a happy augury. As to the capercailzle, they had not been seen, as far as he knew. But, this he did not consider a bad omen. They had been placed as far back in the hills surrounding Cowichan lake as possible in order that they would not be molested. The fact that none had reported having sighted them he thought was a sign that they had left the most frequented districts and were living in security in parts that were seldom invaded by hunters. Mr. Musgrave thought that it was just as well as it was and was of the opinion that in a few years' time both species of birds would be found to have multiplied to such an extent that they might be considered fairly numerous.

TDYING AIR BRAKES

TRYING AIR BRAKES

Tramway Company May Install Them MONTH'S RETURNS on the Local Cars

Britannia Mine to Resume. WILL EXPLOR THE Vancouver, June 2 .- The Brittania copper mines on Howe sound will be reopened the latter part of this month if a report which has come from New York, from where the affairs of the company are directed. It is stated that the officials at headquarters have come to the conclusion that the price of con-

vertised strike has not yet been proved to be of permanent value, as at the last news received none of the miners rad yet reached bedrock.

Country

MONTES RETURNS
FROM TIMBER LICENCES
The second state of the second posterior for the second post

men, giving them an hour more with the gun or the rod and line, it was not favored by the general public. The majority of the latter liked to get into Provincial Mineralogist Leaves for Scene of Recent Gold Strike

low's Predicament

Drafted—No Suburban—Service Announced

Service Announced

In the river, and with their load and the size of the service over the E. It is a cargo carried by the Jeanle.

The double train service over the E. It is a cargo carried by the Jeanle or the summer months. It was stated yeaterday J. Goodfellow was alked, which the summer months and the steamer's own capability of the N.A.T. & Company's river fleet is one of the feature of the service of the several passenger and the steamer's own capability of the N.A.T. & Company's river fleet is one of the features of the several passenger and the sex plained that the change of the several passenger and the connection with the fleet of the service of the several passenger and practically fills the dry dock at Esquimant. She is a fine modern freight carle. The Chinese crew, with the summer months. It was stated exeterday by J. Goodfellow was altered too and the several passenger and product of this lealing is a company's river fleet is one of the features of the several passenger and product of this learning as a company's river fleet is one of the features of the several passenger and practically fills the dry dock at Esquimant. She is a fine modern freight rate wars that is being watch and the several passenger and the several passenger and resolution to G. H. Barnard, president of the provincial legislature.

The loucious strawberry, the fartiened freed for sale on the lock, and the several passenger and practically fills the dry dock at Esquimant. She is a fine modern freight rate wars that is being was the feature of the several passenger and practically fills the dry dock at Esquimant. She is a fine modern freight rate wars that is being was the feature of the several passenger and practically fills the dry dock at Esquimant. She is a fine modern freight rate wars that is being was the feature of the several passenger and practically fills the dry dock and the features of the several passenger and practically fills the dry dock and the features of the several pas

Trunk Pacific railroad construction and Tete Jaune Cache being chosen as the best route for the transportation of suplies for contractors. Already a number of contractors interested

Hon. Richard McBride's Letter to Legislature—Capt. Tatthey are well pleased with it.

Delays She Made Profits

NOT BE DISTURBED

Matter Lies With Dominion Government—Is an Old Time Custom

CONSIDE

The indians also had another card up their sleeves, which they have played with declsive effect. They say that if they are not permitted to build their where, they will not allow any sports men to go on their reserve to fish with the fly from the banks of the stream, and as they control many of the choicest fishing pools, this threat has had its effect. The result is that has had its effect. The result is that has had its effect.

has had its elect. The result is that there is not the least likelihood of the Indians being interfered with in the making of their weirs, and it seems to be doubtful whether these weirs, which are only constructed for short periods of the year, are as fatal as they look.

Importan

Disputed

Buffalo, I national Wa an importan George Clini bers from the sider the lawhich run and the comess from the of the interre-the St. Law vision bety and Canada It was as boundary w The commis ful review boundaries commission

Burn Toronto, lose his e

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Agains Baton F was taken gambling committe They sat sion of w forced an call of the Obje

Chatham council of a resolution to prohibit on rural re days. Lar United St along the effort to b Winnipe the power morrow, w

to place on the ma has already to bring in river, but want of fu go ahead to comple

New You

pier today to her cred en minutes ever the lo ter ship, i made the day's run She passed on May 28 tained the The fast record. Her run

from Dau were: May khots; Ma knots; Jun yesterday Hook, 207 The Lus earned for pany an ar cording to erpool rece representa stating th that the filled all agreement

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Regina, for Odd the memi ate prepa lodge elec night a F tuted, an of Saskat A degre nipeg this itlatory of Last ni stituted a candidate expected.

candidate expected go throug Grand the city session of it is expenses and not of wester

WEIRS WILL NOT BE DISTU**rbe**i

Lies With Dominion ernment—Is an Old Time Custom

nlikely that the provincial nt will take any steps re-ne weir which the Indians are o be erecting on the Cowich-It was stated yesterday that ins build these weirs every have done so from time im.

The matter of the probibiweirs is one which is con lie exclusively within the the Dominion govern that the provincia ll take any steps in the

estion among others wa oughly into by the fisheries in not long ago, and a vast omewhat contradictory evistaken. The fly fishermen, those from Victoria, obje to the weirs, claiming that ans used them to kill large so f salmon for the market as for their own use. The old Cowichan, many of them, on r hand, seemed to think that sh were not caught at the Indians themselves claiming only caught enough for their poses for food, and not a sufuantity to have any marke the number of fish in the

sleeves, which they have play-lecisive effect. They say that he not permitted to build their will not allow any sports-on their reserve to fish from the banks of the and as they control many of cest fishing pools, this threat its effect. The result is that not the least likelihood of the ing interfered with in the of their weirs, and it seems to ful whether these weirs, which constructed for short periods pservers say that the salmon ke their way through them though others contend that sent a complete bar to the of the fish. ear, are as fatal as they look

ERVATIVES PROMPT ion Has Already Been Organ⊲ I at Grand Trunk Pacific Terminus

Rupert, June 1.-The Conin Knoxville last week and Conservative association ing present, and the meeting nthusiastic one. Dr. W. J. formerly of Victoria, was ap-hairman, and L. Crippen made Business of an interestin r was discussed, and then J. A.
rick moved the following resowhich were seconded by A. W.

luved, That we, as supporters Conservative party, wish to be on record as unanimously fa-the selling of the province's I the lots in Prince Rupert at public auction at Prince

ed, That we are opposed to Conservative candidate to Comox-Atlin district at the minion election in any way an at a convention held at a oint in the district, the can-med to be an actual resident

cretary was instructed to forcopy of the first resolution to McBride, and a copy of the resolution to G. H. Barnard, sociation. The meeting as a as averse to the selecting of a The meeting as a nt of the district as a car or either the Dominion parlia. llowing were elected an excommittee: W. J. Quinlan, i; L. Crippen, secretary; J. A. ick, A. W. Edge, John Know, cDonald and Thomas Lewis. al membership fee was fixed ual membership fee was fixed nd fifty names were enrolled, eting adjourned to meet on evening, June 2, when officers elected.

KATCHEWAN HOUSE

Legislation to Be Introduce row—Fight Against Passage Tessier Bill

a, June 1.—The new liquer on to be brought down by the cent will be introduced in the n Wednesday, according to the nt of the attorney general to-

ition to the bill to provide for medical examination of Witits third reading this morning. objected on the ground a bill was a violation of the principle of all legislation, and was a mistake, after giving the medical council to deal ters pertaining to the profesat the house should it take heir hands and provide a spe-mination for a man shown by not to have had the required study preliminary to exami A division was called for on asure, and the third reading sed by 13 to 7.

ooks contract were laid on the the house by the Premier, who time quoted authorities that he was not obliged to Mr. Haultain said the govern-lad taken a roundabout and lethod of placing the papers he house, but the end desired accomplished and the docu-oduced. These papers include ort of the joint commission a which was not produced

mittee on municipal hills oche whole of the afternoon ses-he house today and dealt with his bill. Properties to be Properties to be er the town act were dis and in addition to and in addition to the usual ons it was decided to add the and buildings of the Young hristian Association. The of exemption of the grounds ultural societies from school as raised, and it was decided se should be exempt.

oros Threaten Trouble, June 1.—The Moros on the Jolo are reported restless of the Dattos has vowed to kill twenty whites and one y kill twenty Chinese and sentry has been attacked and wounded. The guard has ubled. It has been reported lers have been attacked.

BOUNDARY LINE

Friday, June 5, 1908

Important Meeting of International Commission Held at Buffalo

CONSIDER REVISION WORK

Disputed Points, Failing Settlement, to be Referred to Third Party

Buffalo, N.Y., June 2.—The International Waterways commission began an important session here today.

"The meeting was called," said George Clinton, one of the three members from the United States, "to consider the laying out of boundaries which run through the Great Lakes and the connecting rivers and channels from the point of the intersection of the international boundary line with the St. Lawrence river to Pigeon river. This work comes under the terms of the new treaty, which calls for a revision between the United States and Canada of the boundary line."

It was agreed that a survey of the

School Destroyed. Port Hope, Ont., June 2.—A fire believed to have been of incendiary origin totally destroyed the Port Britain school here this morning. The loss is estimated at \$1500, with \$600 insur-

Against Race Track Gambling. Baton Rouge, La., June 2.—No yote was taken today on the anti-race track gambling bill by the joint judiclary committee of the Louislana assembly.

Then sold for an house of the Louislana assembly. They sat for an hour, at the conclusion of which the rule of the house forced an adjournment, subject to the call of the chairman. Redvers Henry Buller, British general, who has been ill for the past few weeks,

Object to Speed Maniacs. Chatham, Ont., June 2.—The county council of Kent this afternoon passed a resolution to petition the legislature to prohibit automobiles from running on rural roads on Saturday and Sundays. Large touring cars from the United States are driven recklessly was entargined by his physicians and

were: May 28, 202 knots; May 29, 621 knots; May 30, 620 knots; May 31, 635 knots; June 1, 605 knots, and from noon yesterday until she reached Sandy Hook, 207 knots, a total of 2,890. The Lusitania and Mauretania have earned for the Cunard Steamship company an annual subsidy of \$750,000, according to a cable message from Liverpool received today by the New York representatives of the Cunard line, stating that the British government announced in parliament yesterday that the two great steamers had ful-filled all conditions of the subsidy

Kingston, Ont., June 2.—Percy Johnson, eight years old, colored, was thrown from a bus at Napanee station last night and a wheel passed over his body causing injuries which resulted in his death some hours later.

A Generous Unknown Oftawa, June 2.—Announcement is made of the receipt of \$10,000 towards the Quebec battlefields park, from an anonymous donor in New York, who signs himself "a believer in Canada's destiny."

ODD FELLOWS MEET Saskatchewan Grand Lodge Assembles at Regina Today—Rebeka Lodges Are Instituted

Regina, June 2.—This is a big week for Odd Fellowship in Regina, and the members here are making elaborate preparations. Last night the local lodge elected officers for the term. Tonight a Rebekah lodge is being instituted, and tomorrow the grand lodge of Saskatchewan will meet. of Saskatchewan will meet.

A degree of ladies arrived from Winnipeg this morning to put on the initiatory degree in the Rebekah lodge.

Last night a similar lodge was instituted at Moosemin, where over 100 candidates were put through. It is expected that a hundred and fifty will go through here tonight.

Grand lodge officers are already in the city making arrangements for the session of the grand lodge tomorrow. It is expected that it will be the largest and most important in the history of western Odd Fellowship.

Edmonton Officials Dismissed. Edmonton Officials Dismissed.

Edmonton, June 2.—The city council claims that thousands of dollars have been jost through the mismanagement of Commissioners Pace, Kinaird and Kelly. These officials have been dismissed.

Harbottle's Sentence Edmonton, June 2.—Capt. Harbottle, former collector of inland revenue here, was sentenced to two years in the panite lary for the theft of seven thousand dollars belonging to the Dominion government.

Swiss Guides for Rockies

It was agreed that a survey of the boundary will not be begun at once. The commission will first make a careful review of the present charts and boundaries, as set by treaty. If the commission fails to reach an agreement within six months, disputed points will be referred to a third party.

Burned by Carbolic Acid.

Toronto, June 2.—Ed Chandler may lose his eyesight as a result of carbolic acid being thrown on him by a woman described as 28 years of age, tall and well dressed.

Swiss Guides for Rockies

Swiss Guides for Rockies

Montreal, June 2.—Edward Fauz, young Edward, his nephéw, and Peter Kaufman, three famous Swiss guides of the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders; J. J. Freel, of New York, president of the International Stereotypers' and mountain climbers, who have tackled and overcome all the snowy peaks in their Alpine home, left Montreal on their way west with their jaws set and their minds made up to conquer the Rockies and win fresh honors in America. These three men are the pioneers of several guides brought out by the C.P.R. to help tourists negotiate Mount Sir Donald, the peaks around Lake Louise and other snowcapped cloud-reaching peaks.

School Destroyed.

PASSES TO HIS REST

ing General"

after his arrival there.

In 1882-85, General Builer was engaged in the Egyptian and Soudan campalgns, winning high distinction. His most notable achievement was the command of the Desert column after the wounding of Sir Herbert Stewart, when he inflicted a severe defeat on the Arabs at Abu Klea. From 1887 to 1890 Sir Redvers was quartermastergeneral of the army, and in October 1890 Sir Redvers was quartermastergeneral of the army, and in October
of the latter year became adjutantgeneral to the forces, in succession to
Lord Wolseley. In 1891 he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-general, and in 1894 was created a G.C.B.
Sir Redvers' services in the late
Boer war are well remembered by the
public. The battles at the Tugela river brought down upon him much se-

Winnipeg, June 2.—Pioneers of the Red river today heard with regret of Winnipeg, June 2.—Proneers of the Red river today heard with regret of the death of General Buller.

It was in the summer of 1870 that General Buller, then a lieutenant of the 60th Rifles, was first seen in Winnipeg, which was then Fort Garry, in connection with the Red River expedition. He is well remembered as a smart young British officer by the pioneers of Winnipeg who saw service in that expedition. Hugh John Macdonald was a lieutenant in the Canadian contingent, and Major Swinford was a sergeant in the same corps, and each recalls the Buller of that day, when history was warm in the making round old Fort Garry. Col. Irving, warden of Stony Mountain penitentiary, is another Winnipeg pioneer who recalls that early trip of Lieut. Buller to Fort Garry.

Has Contracts on E. & N. Grand Forks, June 2.—W. H. Fisher, one of the oid-timers in this district, has left for Wellington, Vancouver Island, where he has a twe-mile contract on the extension of the E. & N. rallway. Mr. Fisher is sending his string of horses over by way of Princeton and the Hope mountain.

RESULTS OF VOTING

Official Announcement Made

Peterboro, Ont., June 2.—The loss to the plants at the Peterboro Cereal Co. and the Canada Flake company by fire on Sunday night is placed at \$80,000.

Philippine Murderers Hanged. Manila, June 1 .- Faunsting Ablen. leader of the Dios Dios movement, who assumed the title of Pope of the Island of Leyte, and Espieradoin Rote, his principal follower, were hanged at the prison of Bilibid today. They were found guilty of several cruel mu A strong effort was made to induce Governor-General Smith to commute the sentence, but he refused. London, June 2.-The Rt. Hon. Sir

> UNUSUAL SERVICES Several Bishops and Other Distinguished Churchmen Officiate on Empress of Ireland

Thirty-One Miles to East of Prince Rupert Now in Way

eral, and in 1894 was created a G.C.B.

Sir Redvers' services in the late
Boer war are well remembered by the
public. The battles at the Tugela river brought down upon him much severe criticism, but it has been freely
acknowledged that he was set a task
for which his force was inadequate.
His subsequent relief of Ladysmith
and expulsion of the Boer forces from
Natal were regarded by the public as
more than conuterbalancing any mistakes made in the earlier part of the
campaign.

Remembered in Winnipeg.

Winnipeg, June 2.—Pioneers of the
Red river today heard with regret of

end have been awarded by Foley,
Welch & Stewart to sub-contractors,
and the work is now fairly well started.

Neil Keith of Winnipeg has been
given three miles adjoining J. E. Bostrom's five mile section, just east of
Prince Rupert. MacDonald & McAllister have the next tive miles. M. Shaddy of Winnipeg has the next three
miles, and Smith Bros. of Kenora a
similar distance. Angus Stewart has
been given three miles, and Harstone
gets a three-mile section near the Little Canyon, below the junction of the
Copper river with the Skeena.

J. W. Stewart has also awarded ontracts for clearing four miles of the
would furnish everything that could

Portuguese Politics FOR I.T. U. OFFICERS

Lisbon, June 2,—The Regeneration-lists and the Progressionists, at a secret meeting held here today, decided to support the Ferrera cabinet.

> Prison for Illegal Voting New York, June 2. Joseph Stitz, who had been convicted of illegally voting under the name of Charles Mul-

ON ALL RED SCHEME

ly for pleasure.

Sir Thomas is much improved in health, and in a most optimistic for Past Two Months of Curtrame of mind with regard to Canada

The contract of the contract

selection to problic automobiler from crimina are followed by a severe stack of the problem of t excellent crop conditions in almost every section of the country, and looks every section of the country, and looks forward to a bountiful harvest and a return to a rational business activity.

Regarding the All-Red scheme, Sir moved by Mr. Fielding's Prince Rupert Now in Way

of Construction

Regarding the All-Red scheme, Sir Thomas said there was no doubt that the Imperial government is willing to co-operate with Canada and the Australian states in securing a more rapid route between Great Britain and the British possessions in the east by way end have been awarded by Foley, Welch & Stewart to sub-contractors apparently information is being acquired.

of son's men are making good progress on the construction of the first mile of grade east of town. A tramway has been built to handle the refuse dumped from the grade. New camps are being erected just as rapidly as material can be obtained for their construction.

Grand Forks Loses Case.

Grand Forks June 2.—The case of the cation for the Atlantic service should have ample immigrant accommodal have ample immigrants is Liverpool, and the cost of taking them from Liverpool to the decision to one of the city bridges by gs belonging to the defendant company the judge decided that the city d not proven ownership of the dge, therefore had no case. The city to stand the costs of the sult.

Nechaço Ranchers.

be destred until traffic is built up to such point as would warrant faster boats.

"The Blacksod bay scheme was mentioned, but to my mind the objections to tare insuperable," said Sir Thomas a number camp in Algoma. Leaving of the amount for intending expedition, he lost his way and for sixteen days wandering about his way and for sixteen days wandering about his seet. At the end of the capting are the day, on May 25, he reached a lumber camp and was looked after. It has a wife and family residing here.

Prince Rupert Deal

Vancouver, June 1.—R. B. Alty has disposed of an option to the such point as would receive for the mount of the cost o

FAMOUS CONTRACTOR

Death of Sir Robert Reid, Who

pross earning tax.

SHIPBUILDING SHOW

Venlence
Trades
Tra

Moncton, N. B., June 1.—H. R. Em-merson was nominated this afternoon by the Liberal convention for Westmoreland county.

Quebec Bridge Inquiry Ottawa, June 2.—The special par-Thinks Proposal for Very Fast
Boats on Two Oceans Is'

With the secretary of the company, in regard to his connection therewith.

Mr. Barthe said that when he was first appointed to investigate the affairs of the Quebec bridge this morning heard Ulrich Barthe, secretary of the company, in regard to his connection therewith.

Mr. Barthe said that when he was first appointed the secretary when work was Montreal, June 1.—Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, president of the C. P. R. returned home on Saturday after a six weeks' tour of Great Britain, undertaken party for business and partly for pleasure.

Sir Thomas is much improved health, and in a month of the process of the server of the company.

REVENITE D.

Mr. Barthe said that when he was first appointed the secretaryship work was largely a labor of devotion, for which he received \$2,400 a year. The committee adjourned until tomorrow to permit of an examination of the books of the company.

REVENITE D.

REVENITE D.

species a tirse-mile section near the Liftcopper siyes with the Skeens.

Copper siyes with the Skeens.

J. W. Skewart has also awarded contracts for clearing four miles of the
form the grain, and the post of the Kitamata branch. Ross & Carison's men are making Sood progress
from the grain, and the post of the Kitamata branch. Ross & Carison's men are making Sood progress
from the grain, New camps are being
from the grain. New camps are the grain.

Grand Forks, June 2.—The case of
the city of cannel provided the grain.

The grain of the grain of the grain of the
Yalo-Columbia Lumber company was
provided to stand the coste of th

US CONTRACTOR

Montreal, June 2.—F. W. Boschen, a broker, who failed a few weeks ago, was arrested today charged with owing the firm of E. Stootte & Company, stock brokers, \$25,000.

Bankrupt Broker Arrested

Montreal, June 2.—F. W. Boschen, a broker, who failed a few weeks ago, was arrested today charged with owing the firm of E. Stootte & Company, stock brokers, \$25,000.

His Money Stolen. Death of Sir Robert Reid, Who
Built the Newfoundland
Railway

Montreal, June 2.—Sir R. G. Reid of
Montreal died early this morning.

Montreal, June 2.—The Dillon murder trial was postponed today by Justice Trenholme until the September term of the conrt of King's Bench, at the request of Dillon's counsel who were not prepared to go on with the case. Dillon is charged with the murder of Constable Shes and the wounder der of Constable Shea and the wound-ing of Chief Detective Carpenter and

DECISION IS GIVEN IN A DAWSON SUIT

seeking to loreclose a mortgage for \$35,000, given by Wilson in September, 1901.

The Hudson's Bay Co., W. H. Malkin & Co., McLennan McFeely & Co. and Percy C. Stevenson appear as co-defendants, to the action as subsequent engumbrancers and subsequent independent of the interior of the care of the interior in the concernance of the defendant wilson upon advances they made to him.

In effect the co-defendant wilson upon advances they made to him.

In effect the co-defendant allege that Wilson was insolvent when he contracted his debt with the bank, that four several mortgages which he gave to the bank in 1901 and 1902 were all merged in one, a mortgage for \$244,000, which the defendants allege has been paid and satisfied.

They further, allege that the bank has been in virtual possession of the defendant's lands and has recovered a larger amount of rent and returns than has been credited to Wilson, that the bank charged him a rate of interest the sequence of private and public legislation may be secured between the two bank charged him a rate of interest.

the bank charged him a rate of interest from 12 to 24 per cent. per annum, in excess of the legal rate allowed by the Banking Act, amounting in all to over \$40,000, and that if this interest, alleged to have been taken in excess, be deducted, then the bank is fully

paid.

The Hudson's Bay Cc., further plead that not only was Wilson insolvent, as alleged, but that he made the mortgage to the bank with intent to defeat the defendants and his other

EXCUSES FROM MINISTERS

Senate Favors Proposal to Adopt Plan to Expedite Business

against the character and conduct of any Yukon official. He accused Mr. Pringle of slandering Yukon officials. Mr. Oliver declared that he did not want any royal commission to tell him how to act in the discharge of his ministerial duties.

Mr. Borden said to him it appeared that Dr. Pringle was entitled to the Co-Defendants in Wilson Case
Allowed to Examine Account

Count

Dawson, June 2.—A decision of interest and importance in banking and commercial circles has just been given by his Honor Judge Craig in the suit of the Canadian Bank of Commerce and its inspector, D. A. Cameron, against ex-alderman T. G. Wilson, against ex-alderman T. G. Wilson, against whose property the Bank is seeking to foreclose a mortgage for \$35,000, given by Wilson in September, 1901.

may be secured between the two branches of parliament, and adopting rules governing debates which will limit the time of discussion so as bet-

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Notice of Motion

Nelson, B. C., June 2.—The announcement published here this morning that the Hon. W. S. Fielding had given notice of a resolution extending the period under which the bounty on an affidavit made by the local mannager of the bank's affidavit of production and the was proceeding when the bank's of the sank's different which the bounty on the scene and discontinued it.

The dead ore will be extended for five years from June 28 has been very well as eared that some hitch had occurred and that possibly the bounty would the that possibly the bounty would be acted that some hitch had occurred and that possibly the bounty would be acted that some hitch had occurred and that possibly the bounty would be acted that some hitch had occurred and that possibly the bounty would be acted that some hitch had occurred and that possibly the bounty would be acted that some hitch had occurred and that possibly the bounty would be acted that some hitch had occurred and that possibly the bounty would be acted that some hitch had occurred and that possibly the bounty would be acted that some hitch had occurred and that possibly the bounty would be acted that some hitch had occurred and that possibly the bounty would be acted that some hitch had occurred and that possibly the bounty would be acted that some hitch had occurred and that possibly the bounty would be acted that some hitch had occurred and the possibly the bounty would be acted that some hitch had occurred and that possibly the bounty would be acted that some hitch had occurred and that possibly the bounty would be and that possibly the bounty would be acted that some hitch had occurred and the possibly the bounty would be acted that some hitch had occurred and that possibly the bounty would be acted that some hitch had occurred the possible that the co-defendants could not go behind the mortgage in their inspection of wilson's account, nor behind and the meeting will have the possible that the co-defendants that the possible the period under which the bou

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| The state of the big degree of the state of | r about forty of the big crowd of | of Mr. Bowers Dr. Vousse on well an | little to add to the premier's remarks. | dame on while and took with them | Executive of Agricultural As- | J. R. CARMICHAEL, C.M.C. | Ine Sprott-Snaw |
|---|---|--|--|---|---|---|--|
| The first ordered with the state of the control of | s were in the crowded 'tween decks | one Mr. Price Ellison. On Saturday | and like Mr. McBride he had been | sult with him regarding the location | sociation Meet—New | CANAL CONTRACTOR OF THE CANAL | BUSINESS . |
| THE ARION CLUB | aks. In lieu of dining saloons long | try in the vicinity. Everywhere was a | of prosperity now enjoyed by all sec- | question was carefully considered and | Daniam So Otartoa | District of Coast—Range V. | Uminup Nita |
| more notes, and in the phaloses. The content of the phaloses o | choard with two long narrow tables | all blossoming, making a lovely pic- | A Company of the Comp | sition is to the west of the present | | Take notice that we, Ellen Adams & Jane Noble, of Port Essington, B. C., | Will be buy |
| THE ARION CLUB | es were placed, and long, planked in | years there had never been such pros- | HIGH EULOGY FOR | lake. The committee, in consultation | prizes, ranging from \$25 to \$5, each | apply for permission to purchase the | 336 HASTINGS ST. ,W. |
| The TABLE AND TABLE STATE AND | cooks, all Japanese, as were the | many settlers of a good class coming | | the architect, ordered trees to he | fair by members of the executive of | Commencing at a post planted at the | |
| Mr. Walter Dammost Exp. Walt Dammost Exp. Walter Dammost Exp. Walter Dammost Exp. Walter | similarly to the houses that were I h | hefore and the country is going ahead | I THE AMON GLUD | from certain prevailing winds. | the British Columbia Agricultural as- | Skeena River, about one mile north | Great Demand. |
| were all the passengers of the | vessel. The tween decks was en- f | farmers regarding the farm laborers | Mr. Wolfer Depressal For | manager, they next visited the orchard | nosed arrangements each one nurchas- | N., S.E.C., thence north 35 chains, thence | Commercia, Pitman, and Gregg Short hand, Telegraphy, Typewriting (on the |
| Hearing Members Sing was been been become change of the property of the proper | early all the passengers of the | the agency of the Salvation Army, I | THE TRUITS DOING LA | work was being done on trees and | a tombola ticket so that everyone will | south to point of commencement, con- | languages, taught by competent special ists. |
| The design of the Transit processor of the Section | sit came from Seattle, about half very employees of the N. A. T. & T. o | well, and that a more desirable class of people had never been brought into | Hooring Mombara Cing | of the farm yard was discussed and | some of the handsome cash awards it | Alexander Noble, Agent. | H. J. SPROTT, B.A., Principal. H. A. SCRIVEN, B.A., Vice-Presiden |
| At the concludation of the partners of spreading the partners of the partners | ners of that concern. The steamer t | the country. The only complaint was | | to tear down certain old buildings and erect new ones on a site selected by | ent considered that money so spent would bring its own return, the at- | | H. G. SKINNER, Pitman Shorthand. |
| PATE OF COTE A COUNTY AND A COU | is for the Transit vesterday, and the | Ellison we went by steemer to Vol 1 | At the conclusion of the Damrosch | the manager and approved by the committee. Mr. Shaw reported as to | traction being quite sufficient to take | Notice is hereby given that thirty | Corrig College |
| **Transfer in outrying passages we were driven through 10- district on the Name Box Other Charter to the Name Box Other Charte | the by the C.P.R. liner on Sunday if | owna, where we were tendered an in- formal reception, Mayor Sutherland be- | fifty members of the Arion club sang | the advantage of cutting lumber on | go simply for the purpose of viewing | malt, B.C., intend to apply to the Su- | Beacon Hill Park, VICTORIA, B.C. |
| we charter to the Maximum and the common of the contract of the Maximum and the contract of th | Transit is carrying passengers w | we were driven through the district | Damrosch at the rooms of the Pacific | arrange for the same and start work at | ranged. | Hussey, of Victoria, for a Retail Liquor | for BOYS of 8 to 15 years. Refinemen of well-appointed Gentleman's home |
| which hower under transporting a ratio of the Atom of the Property of the Company | der charter to the Mackenzia in | prosperity as well as every indication | conductor, Mr. E. Howard Russell, B.A. | The executive then enquired into | was instructed to proceed to have the | cated at Esquimalt, B. C. JOHN DAY. | lovely BEACON HILL PARK Numb |
| That while it is an ordinated with a constraint of the formation of the fo | with Schubach & Hamilton of s | J. M. Robinson lent us his beautiful | quam bonum Quamque jucundum | after hearing the evidence passed the following resolution: | ed, also the lavatories, race paddock, | Esquimalf, B.C., April 28th, 1908. | sity Examinations. Fees inclusive a |
| TRAILS. Through That and J. J. Matton, Mr. Dairnrowch. Through the properties of the Arm of the A | ie, who have inaugurated a rate F | Peachland, from there to Summerland | two following pieces, "Proudly as the | "That while it is unfortunate that any patient should be requested to | importance. | | A743. |
| Victoria, B. C., Jane. 1908. Timestry/mic | t. t. | through this country were plainly to be seen the same evidences of indus- | Land," J. L. Hatton, Mr. Damrosch | the institution, we are satisfied that | advisability of erecting an addition to | days after date, we, Messrs. Price Bros., | |
| Information of the county may be a subject of the county and the committee of the deed for the county and the publicity work of Mr. J. M. Dollane mis perhaps been one of the subject to the county and the publicity work of Mr. J. M. Dollane mis perhaps been one of the subject to the county and the publicity work of Mr. J. M. Dollane mis perhaps been one of the subject to the county and the publicity work of Mr. J. M. Dollane mis perhaps been one of the subject to the county and the subject to the province. The publicity work of Mr. J. M. Dollane mis perhaps been one of the subject to the county and the subject to the province. The publicity work of Mr. J. M. Dollane mis perhaps been one of the subject to the county and the subject to the province. The publicity work of Mr. J. M. Dollane mis perhaps been one of the subject to the county and the subject to the province. The publicity work of Mr. J. M. Dollane mis perhaps been one of the subject to the county and the subject to the province. The publicity work of Mr. J. M. Dollane mis perhaps been one of the subject to the subject to the county and the subject to the province. The publicity work of Mr. J. M. Dollane mis perhaps been one of the subject to the subjec | tibe TABLE. | try, thrift and prosperity. We were astonished sometimes to see the fine | "Gentlemen of the Arion club, I | ent, was justified in refusing to con- | the present accommodation was insuf- | Provincial Police E Superintendent | CIAL COMPANY. |
| were very beaultiful evelocence indeed. The publicity work of Wr. J. M. The gradient special may be not a second of the province. It is a live of the province of the section of the stand. Instruction were given the secret of the section of the stand. Instruction were given the secret of the section of the stand. Instruction were given the secret of the section of the stand. Instruction were given the secret of the section of the stand. Instruction were given the secret of the section of the stand. Instruction were given the secret of the section of the stand. Instruction were given the secret of the section of the stand. Instruction were given the secret of the section of the stand. Instruction were given the secret of the section of the stand. Instruction were given the secret of the section of the stand. Instruction were given the secret of the section of the stand. Instruction were given the secret of the section of the stand. Instruction were given the secret of the section of the stand. Instruction were given the secret of the section of the stand. Instruction were given the secret of the section were given to the secret of the section of the stand. Instruction were given the secret of the section were given to the secret of the section were given to the secret of the section of the section were given to the secret of the section of the section were given to the secret of the section were given to the secret of the section of the | TimeHt TimeHt Time Ht Time Ht | directions. All seemed comfortable | standard that you have achieved and | as a patient at Tranquille sanitarium" | naturally be expected to attend dur- | for the Parson's Bridge Hotel, located | Contract of the second |
| TAKE NOTICE has 40 days and in the frequent factors in the development of the frequent factors in the frequent factors in the development of the frequent factors in the frequent factors in the development of the factors in the frequent factors in the frequent factors in the frequent factors in the development of the factors in the frequent factors in the development of the factors in the factors in the development of the factors in the factors in the frequent factors in the development of the factors in the factors in the fac | 11 53 8 8 11 15 1 1 | were very beautiful residences indeed t | chorus. | Fortune at Mr. Fulton's office and | etc. It was the consensus of opinion. | PRICE BROS. | 发现最级 |
| THE NOTION OF STATES AND STATES A | | Robinson has perhaps been one of the | es, all over the country and in the | the Chinese ranch and also the ques- | satisfactorily met if bleachers were run up as a wing to the present | TAKE NOTICE that 30 days after | -5150 - CET MOR 04017 - |
| The same of the company to which the company to the compa | 14 10 3.0 22 46 8.1 t | his section of the province. | single society, no matter what its age | ings. Mr. Fortune gave permission to | of course, to be cheaper than that to | for a renewal of license for the Dease | The Editor Market and the Committee of t |
| stand clearly every word you sing, and for \$3.00 is yet unspissed. The modical superimendent asked the company to the modification of the policy of the company to the comp | 7 08 4.9 11 51 5.3 16 09 5.0 23 11 8.2 | "Penticton was our next stopping | scribable precision and delicacy and | deed of the Chinaman's ranch is not | Instructions were given the secre- | G S ARNETT | Province of British Columbia |
| 1 deep story there are the story the story of the story | 7 18 3.0 15 41 6.3 17 30 6.2 23 54 8.8 7 | Mr. L. W. Shatford, Mr. Ellison going | stand clearly every word you sing, and | for \$3,200 is yet unsigned. The medical superintendent asked. | mediately on the stock judges' pa- | | NATIONAL LIFE ASSURANCE CO |
| 1 1 5 2 7 1 1 0 3 0 5 1 1 3 0 5 1 1 2 3 0 5 1 1 3 0 5 1 2 3 0 5 1 1 3 0 5 1 2 3 0 5 1 1 3 0 5 1 2 3 0 5 1 3 0 5 1 2 3 0 5 1 3 0 5 2 2 7 8 4 5 8 5 3 5 3 5 2 7 2 7 1 2 2 7 8 4 5 5 1 3 5 2 2 7 8 4 5 8 5 1 3 5 2 7 8 5 7 8 7 8 7 8 7 8 7 8 7 8 7 8 7 8 7 | 0 49 9 6 9 0 9 0 4 1 9 0 0 7 5 1 8 5 6 7.1 1 | there and were much impressed at the | pleasure and my satisfaction (Loud | that a bookkeeper and steward be engaged, and recommended that Mr | building and that for the accommoda- | ALTER TOLLER DETAILS | PANY OF CANADA," is authorized a licensed to carry on business with |
| So 12 of 12 | 1 59 0 7 10 99 0 0110 50 0 10 10 10 | the district. Large areas of fruit | appiause.) | ed. The committee instructed the | Other matters, of minor importance. | | objects of the Company to which t |
| Fair to the containing to the contract of the | 3 08 9.0 12 08 0.4 20 56 8.3 | Wednesday we drove with Mr Shot- | meeting some children of yours, so to speak, over in Tacoma (loud laughter) | Tyrell at a salary not to exceed ean | ing adjourned. | | of British Columbia extends. |
| and very young looking fathers indeed as 3 s.016 is 0.617 00 s.623 08 s.53 s. 1 inspected the B. C. Copper company's immense copper mines by the displaint to the figures from the fingures from the gives the severage level of the pattern of the figures from the fingures from the severage level of the severage level of the pattern of the | 3 57 6.2 6 48 6.3 14 31 3 2 2 1 58 9 F I | Fairview, in order to catch the train | sure you that I am very glad indeed | expenses to Tranquille. | Yesterday afternoon it was an- | effort to get still further particulars | situate at Toronto, Ontario. |
| say that you have done well (Ap in Mr. P. Gordon and Dr. Fagans acting as 22 8.9 and Mr. J. G. Warren, his assistant, secretary, the mortis aftersary, the soft of the control of the same treatment o | 6 39 3.0 15 10 6.5 17 00 6 4 23 08 6 6 | drove again to Greenwood where we | and very young looking fathers indeed | Accounts for furnishings for the medical superintendent's cottage were | the eforementioned new building 1 2 | tore whose heady were found has The | Company is One Million Dollars |
| of the control of the country of the | 7 52 1 5 17 34 7 7 1 18 22 7 7 22 7 6 6 8 | smeller. Mr. McAmster, the manager. | say that you have done well. (Ap- | Mr. P. Gordon and Dr. Fagan acting | now on would be pushed forward as | near Nootka, on May 24, and of his | The head office of the Company |
| time used is Pacific Standard, for of the wind the furnaces of the Standard for of the Meridian west. It is counted to 24 hours, from midnight to the figures for height serve inguish High Water from Low Height is in feet and tenths of a brove the average level of are. This level is half a foot low at the Datum to which the States, and I level is half a foot low in the furnaces are reduced. Were preparing to blow in the furnaces music we have in the states, and I he smelter should be going at Victoria and the smelter should be going at Victoria and were shown over the Grandpoor of the co | 0 19 9 2 9 03 0 8 | most courteously showed us over the | "I am doubly glad, in this country l | on benair of the executive, appointed | desire to have all the structures in | yet been discovered. Constable Mc- | and E. V. Bodwell, Barrister-at-la whose address is Victoria aforesaid |
| "Next morning we went to Phoenix from midinght to the figures for height serve tinguish High Water from Low tinguish High Water from Low the serve the grandy court in the figures for height is in feet and tenths of a Low water in each month of ar. This level is half a foot low-in the Admiralty chart of Victoria to are reduced. "Next morning we went to Phoenix for during many to the women, for during many years it has been considered and sevent to phoenix form and learn to sing the second story. "Next morning we went to Phoenix for during many years it has been considered and sevent to phoenix form and learn to sing the second story. "Next morning we went to Phoenix for during many years it has been considered and sevent to phoenix for during many years it has been considered and sevent to phoenix for during many years it has been considered and sevent to phoenix for during many years it has been considered and sevent to phoenix for during many years it has been considered and sevent to phoenix for during many years it has been considered and sevent to phoenix for during many years it has been considered and sevent to phoenix for during many years it has been considered and sevent to phoenix for during many years it has been considered and sevent to phoenix for during many years it has been considered and sevent to phoenix for during many years it has been considered and sevent to grand for during many years it has been considered and sevent to grand for during many years it has been considered and sevent to grand for during many years it has been considered and sevent to phoenix for during many years it has been considered and sevent to grand for during many years it has been considered and sevent to phoenix for during many years it has been considered and sevent to phoenix for during many years it has been considered and sevent to phoenix for during many years it has been considered and sevent to grand for the constant for the fount in foot with the second story. The feet constant for during many years it | | were preparing to blow in the function | music we have in the | month with one month's notice. | members of the executive would be able to take up, in a systematic man- | Hussey, while fully describing the finding of the body, will be supple- | the attorney for the Company. Given under my hand and Seal |
| the final disappearance in the second story of | oth Meridian west. It is counted f | and the smelter should be going at full blast by now. | plies to Canada too, is due to the ef- | raise the funds required for the new | ner, the detail arrangements for the fair. He said that the main building | mented by the depositions of those who last saw the two brothers, and | Columbia, this Thirtieth day of Ju |
| height is in feet and tenths of a above the average level of the company, where again to sing, above the average level of the Low Water in each month of tar. This level is half a foot low in the Datum to which the sound in the Admirality chart of Victoria ur are reduced. The company, where again study the piano and learn to sing, fathers are accustomed to say, but my sons, oh, no! it might unfit them for business! Of course, that is the most of the finding will be called. The revised prize list was in the dark where we attended an informal meether of the second story. The objects for which this Company where again study the piano and learn to sing, fathers are accustomed to say, but my sons, oh, no! it might unfit them for business! Of course, that is the most of the finding will be called. Mamma—Here comes your father. See how cross you've made him. Now go and tell him you're sorry. The expenditure on barracks during will be learned, in an of business to have some hobby so blame cross.—Philadelphia Press. | ght. The figures for height serve stinguish High Water from Low | Next morning we went to Phoenix | | | floor was complete already and in a few | Constable Cox. at Alberni, has been | (Seal) S. Y. WOOTON, |
| where we attended an informal meet- are the Datum to which the sound- are received most enthusiastical- are are reduced. To effect contracts of life insurance see how cross you've made him. Now gent the Mamma—Here comes your father. See how cross you've made him. Now gent the Mamma—Here comes your father. This level is half a foot low- ing presided over by Mr. Ernest Miller. We were received most enthusiastical- infiner thing in the world than for a track of life insurance of life insurance with any person, and may grant, so go and tell him you're sorry. To mmy—Say, Pop. I'm sorry you're the past decade has been \$16,204,495 but every effort will be made to solve in England. | 100000 | officers of the company where a min | eneminate art. My daughters may | tenders for the construction, when | days the men would be engaged on the second story. | get the statements of the Indians who | |
| The solution of business to have some hobby so blame cross.—Philadelphia Press. in England. | t Low Water in each month of ear. This level is half a foot low | then took the train to Grand Forks, where we attended an informal man | sons, oh, no! it might unfit them for | Mamma—Here comes your father | hands of the printer and soon would | the final disappearance. It is not ex- | has been established and licensed are: |
| The solution of business to have some hobby so blame cross.—Philadelphia Press. in England. | on the Datum to which the sound- | ng presided over by Mr. Ernest Miller. We were received most enthusiastical | ridiculous of ideas. For there is no | See how cross you've made him. Now go and tell him you're sorry. | The expenditure on homeoke and | cating the manner in which Horace | with any person, and may grant, s or purchase annuities, grant endo |
| 1 Dranches. | our are reduced. | J. I delivered a short address telling | man of business to have some hobby | rommy—Say, Pop, I'm sorry you're so blame cross.—Philadelphia Press. | the past decade has been \$16,204,495 in England. | but every effort will be made to solve the mystery. | ments and generally carry on the bu |
| | | | | | | | [Planches, |
| | | | | | Part of the second second | | |

VICTORIA'S QUALITY STORE

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Corodyne D. J. Collis Browne's THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE Checks and arrests
FEVER, OROUP, AGUE.
The Best Remedy known for
COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS DIARRHŒA and is the only Specific in CHOLERA NEURALGIA, GOUT, RHEUMATISM. and DYSENTERY.

Wholesale Agents, Lyman Bros. & Co., Ltd., Toronto.

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



ORNAMENTAL

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Phone 59. P. O. Drawer 613.

The Court of Revision to consider appeals on the assessment of property will be held in the Municipal Office, Glanford Avenue, on Thursday, 25th June, at 10 a.m. All persons are hereby notified the appeals must be in the hands of the Clerk at least ten days previous to the sitting of the Court.

By order, J. R. CARMICHAEL, C.M.C.

B.C. Well Drilling Co.

Saanich Municipality Finest equipment on the Island. Water wells sunk from 30 to 200 feet on short Address: Box 533, Victoria, B.C.

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Dear Sirs :

I have t atism for shoulder a time: I tri benefit and by a friend several bo for a long free from atic pains. I wish to from haem

I used all treatment a but after to rheumatis dreadful " Fruit-a of price.

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Washing no lukewa Roosevelt publican wishes of friends ha of that de known find of conferer retary of platform.
Should this sort Secretary is letter contain a Roosevelt and will bronounce publican taking the Secretar of his posi sixty-firs diately as March 4, the tariff

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OUNG VICTORIA, B.C



Ltd., Toronto.

OR OF B.C. menica or Ingineca Campe tfits and provisions at my navigation on the Skeen points. ELTON, B. C.

RNAMENTAL

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British Columbia

No. 400
S TO CERTIFY that "THE LIFE ASSURANCE COM-CANADA," is authorized and o carry on business within nee of British Columbia, and ut or effect all, or any of the the Company to which the authority of the Legislature Columbia extends. d office of the Company is Toronto, Ontario. ount of the capital of the is One Million Dollars ditent thousand shares of one ollars each. d office of the Company in nee is situate at Victoria. Bodwell, Barrister-at-law, ress is Victoria aforesaid, is sy for the Company, nder my hand and Seal of Victoria, Province of British this Thirtieth day of July, and nine hundred and seven.

S. Y. WOOTON,

NO MORE RHEUMATISM MEMBERS LEAVE "FRUIT-A-TIVES" CURED HIM

Christopher D. Graham is a well known citizen of Ottawa-formerly in the City Hall and largely instrumental in forming the Ottawa Hunt Club. Mr. Graham's voluntary testimonial as to the great benefit he received from taking "Fruit-a-tives" will carry conviction.



Ottawa, Ont. Nov. 26th, 1907.

I have been a sufferer from Rheum atism for a long time — pains in my shoulder and joints practically all the time. I tried various treatments without benefit and then I was recommended by a friend to try "Fruit-a-tives." I took several boxes of the tablets and now, for a long time, I have been entirely free from all rheumatism and rheum-

I wish to state, also, that I suffered from haemorrhoids, or piles, for years, I used all kinds of ointments and treatment and nothing did me any good, but after taking "Fruit-a-tives" for my rheumatism I am entirely cured of these dreadful piles. (Sgd) C. D. GRAHAM.

"Fruit-a-tives"—or "Fruit Liver Tablets" are sold by dealers at 50e a box —6 for \$2,50—or will be sent on receipt of price. Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

SECRETARY TAFT FOR REVISION OF TARIFF

Also Wishes Republican National Platform to Endorse Roosevelt

Washington, June 1 .-- There will b no lukewarm indosement of President Roosevelt and his policy in the Re publican national platform, if the wishes of Secretary Taft and his

FOR ELECTIONS

Provincial Contests Cause Slim Attendance in the

Commons

The Finance Minister Proposes Continuance of Bounty on Lead

HOLD MORNING SITTINGS

Ottawa, June 1.—As a result of the local elections in Ontario and Quebec, the nominations taking place today, there was only a slight attendance in the House of Commons, half of the Ministers and a large majority of the rank and file being absent doing duty on the hustings.

cank and file being absent doing duty on the hustings.

Sir Frederick Borden opened the proceedings today by "cheerfully" withdrawing the statement he had made regarding the connection of Mr. Forster with the Union Trust.

The Grand Trunk Pacific branch lines bill was reported without amendment and passed. ment and passed.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier moved that on and after tomorrow the house should sit in the morning, government orders to have precedence. Dr. Sproule called that many mem-

to have precedence. Dr. Sproule called attention to the fact that many mem-bers would be away until after the provincial elections, and thought the premier should postpone his motion or a week.

Mr. Borden drew attention to the fact that certain committees had im-portant work to perform, and morning essions would diminish the atten dance. Mr. Foster asked that the Wednesday evening recess be con-

Mr. Fielding argued that the country

Mr. Fielding argued that the country thought it was time the house had finished its work, and this was why the morning sessions had been decided upon. Finally it was decided to sit in the mornings, as proposed and to continue the early adjournment on Wednesdays.

On the motion to go into supply, Col. Hughes drew attention to the fact that for the past fiscal year the value of lumber imported into Canada from the United States was \$12,730,000. A duty on this lumber would work considerable benefit to the lumbermen. Mr. Knowles, of Assinibola, protested against any agitation which would increase the price of lumber to the Northwest settlers, and the matter dropped.

Northwest settlers, and the matter dropped.

Tonight Mr. Fielding gave notice of a metion continuing the lead bounties for five years more, until June 30, 1912. Some changes were made. The amount of the bounty to be paid in five years is placed at \$2.500,000 for the term, instead of \$500,000 per year for the maximum, as formerly. Under the old arrangement the bounty of \$15 per ton began to be reduced when the price of lead in London reached £12 10s per ten. Under the new rule the reduced in London reached £12 10s per ten. Under the price of lead reaches £14 10s per ton.



Heavy Rain at Toronto Toronto, June 1.—Rain fell in tor-rents yesterday. The fall amounted to one inch and a quarfer, being one-third of the average rain fall for the whole month of May. King Edward's Levee

Newfoundland Schooner Lost. Newfoundland Schoener Lost.
Sydney, N. S., June I.—The schooner
Julia Forsey, Capt. Charles Hilliera,
of Fortune Bay, N. F. D., which left
North Sydney on Saturday with a
cargo of coal for Fortune Bay, ran
ashore on Cranberry Head last night
while putting back to shelter. Both
vessel and cargo are likely to prove a
total loss. The crew got ashore safely
with most of their belongings. The
vessel is insured. Mr. Ryan Not Talking.

New York, June 1.-- The contents of twenty-six ballot boxes had been recounted today when the work of count-ing the ballots cast for W. R. Hearst and George B. McClellan in the last mayoralty election ended for the day. The net result was a gain of 89 votes for Mr. Hearst. In the presence of the court ten boxes of the ballots were counted, giving Mr. Hearst a gain of four votes for the day. More than 1, 900 boxes remain to be counted. PRINCE RUPERT EN FETE

GERMAN MILITARY DISPLAY King and Queen of Sweden Present at Parade of 30,000 Troops, at Invitation of Emperor

ederal grand jury against the South ern Pacific company for alleged re-bating, involving twenty-nine counts.

Berlin, June 1.—Emperor William gave King Gustave and Queen Victoria of Sweden a magnificent military show today, the occasion being the annual spring parade of the garrisons of Berlin and neighboring posts.

Thirty thousand men of all arms of the service about \$000 of thet number the service, about 8,000 of that number being cavalry, manoeuvred on the two square miles of the Templehof parade field.

field.

The Emperor, with the King of Sweden, reviewed the troops on horse-back. The Empress and the Queen of Sweden in a six horse equipage were at the reviewing stand, where, drawn up in four lines, were the carrlages of the diplomatic corps and many distinguished guests.

As a consequence of the extreme heat, many of the soldlers were overcome, notwithstanding the severe come, notwithstanding the severe training, consisting of daily marches of 15 to 25 miles, which they underwent during the last three months.

PATRONIZED BY WHITES Chinese Tailor and Pawnbroker, of Vancouver, Tell Commissioner King About Their Profits

Vancouver, June 1.—A Chinese tailor surprised Commissioner King late to-day at the riot enquiry by including in his \$315 claim for general damages an account for the shaving of his employees. He declared it was the custom of many Chinese tailors to pay the shaving bills of their clerks and garment makers. He had a special barber for his own employees. He did a business of \$12,000 a year, of which ten per cent was net profit. White citizens of Vancouver were among his best customers.

Chong Wong Chow, one of the city's three Celestial pawnbrokers, with a claim for \$96, said he did a business of \$5,000 a year, of which \$5,500 was net profit. White people were also among his customers. Vanceuver, June 1 .- A Chinese tailor

St. George, N.B., June 1.--The gran-ite works here were closed today, the men going on strike for higher pay and an eight-hour day.

London, June 1.—A busy social week opened here today with King Edward's last leves of the season at St. James palace, there was a large gathering of the lowest a present.

New York, June 1.—Thomas F. Ryan declined in an interview today to consider the report that he contributed to the Nebraska Democratic campaign funds to elect W. J. Bryan as U. S. senator in 1904. He said he was not going to the Democratic National convention in Denver, and would not be in that city at the time of the convention.

Long Arm of the Law
Toronto, June 1.—After a fourney of
over 6,000 miles, Aaron Garvey, of
Vancouver, appeared in the police
court this morning, charged with obtaining two suits of clothes valued at
\$87 from C. A. Decks, tailor of King
street, East. Garvey, who was not
defended by counsel, reserved his election and plea and was remanded until
tomorrow.

Irst Celebration of Victoria Day New Terminal City Success-fully Carried Out

New Terminal City Success

Frince Rupert. June 1.—The Victoria Day celebration in Prince Rupert was a grand success; and the remembrance of it will live long in the memories of the one thousand rive hundred people who witnessed the first appearing out: "and she was admired by hundreds, who had not seen her for some time. On every hand could be heard exclamations of wonder and surprise—the situation and location of the townsite; the magnificent harbor; wharf, warehouses and stores; the improved appearance since the clearing in the provided expected, and they were indeed enthusiastic.

"Welcome to Prince Rupert" on an arch precitify desorated and covered with electric lights, which had been eracted at the foot of Contre street, gave all visitors the freedom of the first rests and houses were gave with first rests and houses were gave and mild, with a light westerly breeze, which made good salling for the bost races. Turs, sallboats and launches from the neighboring towns and canneries, came over leaded with people; and the steamer Pert Simpson sand Metistath furnished good music during the day. The programme, which was almost \$p\$ medical that furnished good music during the day. The programme, which was a light westerly breeze, which made good salling for the bost races. Turs, sallboats and launches from the neighboring towns and canneries, came over leaded with people; and the steamer Pert Simpson sand Metistath furnished good music during the day. The programme, which was almost \$p\$ medical the handsome prizes to the winners of the Grand Trunk Pacific warehouse, made a little speech and distributed the handsome prizes to the winners of the different events. The boat races were particularly spood and closely contested. There the programme, which was almost \$p\$ medical the handsome prizes to the winners of the different events. The boat races were particularly spood and closely contested. There the programme has a lengthy one, was a commenced at the first the programme was a lengthy one, was a commenced at the fi

Conservatives in Ontario Start

Off With Heavy Ad-

Opposition in Quebec Has

Prospect of Adding to Its

Strength

Toronto, June 1.—Nominations for the provincial elections took place in Ontario today, and resulted in the re-

ment. The others were Mahalfy Muskoka, Paul of Addington, Prest of East Durham, Carnegie of E. Victoria, and McElroy of Carleton.

In three other ridings the fight is confined to straight Conservative can-didates. These ridings are Grenville, Prince Edward and North Hastings.

son, being a member of the

BY ACCLAMATION

Roosevelt and his policy in the Republican national platform, if the maximum as formerly, Tunger the maximum as formerly, Tung

BOCK BEER

A few dozen left. Pints 90c per doz.; qts. \$1.75 per doz.

Penfolds Australian Doctor's Port, per bottle \$1.25 Penfolds Australian Invalid Port, per bottle \$1.25 Aromatic Schnapps, per bot-Old Pensioner Dry Gin, per tle....\$1.00 Simpson's Blue Funnel Scotch, per bottle....\$1.25
Gilbey's Spey Royal Scotch, Qts.
per bottle....\$1.25
Pints, per bottle.....75c
Gilbey's Strathmill, Qts....90c Gilbey's Champagne Cognac.

Gilbey's Plymouth Gin, qts. \$1.00 Gilbey's Castle Grand White Rum.....\$1.25 Gilbey's White Port....\$1.50 quarts....\$1,50
Gilbey's Hochheimer Rhine
Wine, pints.......50c
Gilbey's Hochheimer Rhine Wine, quarts.....\$1.00 Gilbey's Montilla Sherry...\$1.00 Gilbey's Castle Madeira...\$1.00

DIXI H. ROSS & COMPANY

Up-to-Date Grocers.

Quarts.....\$1.00 Gilbey's Plymouth Gin, pints, 50c

1317 Government St.

Tuesday and Wednesday

Special Cutlery Sale

Pocket Knives, reg. 75c to \$1.50 for 25c Razors, reg. \$1.00 to \$1.50 for - 25c Scissors, reg. 45c to 75c for - - 15c

SEE DISPLAY IN YATES STREET WINDOW

B. C. HARDWARE CO., LTD.

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Nelson, disobeyed orders and went out on the lake on a couple of logs, having first taken off his clothes. He was hunted for and finally his clothes were found, telling the tale of his drowning. The body has not yet been recovered. The boy, who was one of a number of English lads living on Burk's ranch, only recently came here from Blindly Heath, near Godstone,

A SNAP

FOR A FEW DAYS Disc Talking

With Six 10-inch Records For the trifling sum of

\$15.00



some the stupidity of a prime minister-some

The Prince of Wales on the Empire



HE annual dinner of the Royal Colonial institute took place at the Hotel Cecil, London, the other evening. The Prince of Wales, president of the institute, was in the chair, and there was a large and distinguished company, which included the Lord Chancellor, Lord Crewe, the Duke

of Argyll, the Archbishop of Sydney, Lord Dudley, Lord Jersey, the Duke of Marlborough, Lord Annaly, Sir Gerald Strickland, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Percy Girouard, Lord Glasgow, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Arthur Bigge, the Hon. Thomas Price (Premier of South Australia), Lord Alverstone, Lord Tennyson, Mr. W. Runciman, M.P., Mr. Sydney Buxton, M.P., Lord Lamington, General Sir W. Nicholson, Mr. A. Lyttelton, K.C., M. P., the Hon. Sir R. Solomon (agent-general for the Transvaal), Dr. G. R. Parkin, Sir J. West Ridgeway, Lieutenant-Colonel J. E. B. Seely, M.P. (Under-Secretary for the Colonies), Sir Somerset French (agent-general for the Cape of Good Hope), Sir Horace Tozer (Agent-General for Queensland), Admiral the Hon. Sir E. R. Fremantle, the Hon. J. W. Taverner (Agent-General for Victoria), Sir W. Arbuckle (Agent-General for Natal), the Bishop of North Queensland, Sir T. Fowell Buxton, the Hon. Alfred Dobson (Agent-General for Tasmania), Mr. T. A. Coghlan (Agent-General for New South Wales), Sir E. L. Samuel, Field-Marshal Sir George White, Admiral Sir A. Douglas, Sir Montagu Ommanney, Sir Albert Hime, the Hon. J. M. Davies, Sir Francis Hopwood, Major-General Sir Edward Hutton, the Hon. J. A. Boyd, Captain B. G. Godfrey-Faussett, Admiral Sir N. Bowden-Smith, Sir Frederick Young, Major-General Sir R. B. Lane, Sir Lesley Probyn, Sir Charles P. Lucas, Mr. E. W. Wallington, Captain R. M. Collins, Sir E. Montagu Nelson, Major-General C. W. Robinson, Mr. G. E. Buckle, Mr. C. F. Moberly Bell, Colonel Sir Gerard Smith, Sir Charles Bruce, Sir F. R. Saunders, Colonel D. Bruce, Colonel Sir John Young, Colonel Sir W. Bisset, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Donald Robertson, Mr. Hugh Chisholm, Sir Alfred Bateman, Mr. J. G. Colmer, Sir J. Clifton Robinson, Sir Hubert E. H. Jerningham, Sir Godfrey Lagden, Mr. H. Birchenough, the Hon. C. H. Rason (Agent-General for Western Australia), Sir Henry Kimber, Sir R. B. Llewelyn, Sir W. Bailie-Hamilton, Sir Arthur N. Birch, Sir William Treacher, Colonel Sir J. Hayes-Sadler, Mr. H. W. Just, Sir George S. Mackenzie, Lieutenant-General Sir J. Bevan Edwards, Sir Walter Lawrence, Major-General Sir Henry Green, Mr. C. Czarnikow, Rear-Admiral H. Stewart, Mr. V. Gabriel, Sir E. Sinclair Stevenson, M. P., Sir H. D. McMillan, Mr. Walter H. Harris, Mr. H. J. Sparks, Mr. S. Vaughan Morgan, and Mr. J. S. O'Halloran.

The Prince of Wales, who was received with loud cheers, proposed the toast of "The The first toast I have the honor to propose is one which needs no words from me. It is always received with respect and affection throughout the British Empire. I give you the health of his Majesty the King.

The Hon. Thomas Price proposed the toast of "The Queen, the Prince and Princess of Wales, and the other members of the royal family." He said it was altogether a new thing for him to stand in the presence, of gentlemen who had done service for the empire, but no more loyal or truer subject and servant of his Majesty was present than himself and those he represented. (Cheers). If it were a matter of territory that he represented that night, his country was as large as England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales, with France and Germany, Spain and Portugalall tied together they could be comfortably put inside the territory he represented. The great continent of Australia was being prepared for white men to come and live there, and the people of Australia anticipated that before very long the tide that was now flowing to Canada would find a way to Australia. Men would be wanted to carry out the railway construction which was now in contemplation. After referring to the development of South Australia and the engineering work proposed to be carried out on the Murray river, the speaker said that at one time there had been a little friction between the States of the Commonwealth, but it had now passed away, and they were beginning to understand each other and work together for the good of Australia. (Cheers.) He concluded by proposing the toast, referring to the great love which was everywhere entertained for the Queen. Of the Prince of Wales, he said that of the many men of high position to whom he had spoken in England there was none to whom he had had the privilege of speaking who had shown more interest and more knowledge of the affairs of Australia

than His Royal Highness. (Loud cheers.) The Prince of Wales, in reply, said: My Lords and Gentlemen-The very kind words with which Mr. Price has just proposed this toast, and the hearty manner in which you have received it, is indeed most gratifying to me. While thanking him for his far too generous allusions to myself, you will, I know, join with me in expressing our keen appreciation for his most interesting and instructive speech. (Cheers.) I first had the pleasure of meeting Mr. Price in New Zealand seven years ago, and since then I have followed his career with interest. Tonight we congratulate him on his now occupying the distinguished position of Prime Minister of South Austra-

lia, and cordially welcome him amongst us. (Cheers.) As President of the Royal Colonial institute, to which office I had the honor of being appointed on the resignation of the King after his Majesty's accession, it is most gratifying to find myself supported here tonight by so many distinguished persons, some of whom I had the pleasure of meeting in different parts of the world. For I see around me citizens of our over-sea dominions; others who have in the past directed the government of those dominions; some who now occupy, or have occupied, the highest positions in the colonial service. And we welcome with pleasure tonight a future governor-general of the Commonwealth of Australia, my old friend Lord Dudley. (Loud cheers.) He takes with nim our heartiest good wishes on his appointment to that high and responsible post, in which he succeeds Lord Northcote, whose departure from Australia is, I am well aware, most deeply regretted by its people. (Cheers.) With our thoughts for the moment on the Commonwealth, I cannot refrain, even at the risk of striking a note of sadness, from alluding to him who was chosen as the first governor-general of federated Australia, Lord Linlithgow, whose loss we, who knew and loved him, so keenly deplore. (Hear, hear.) During the time that has elapsed since I first went to sea in 1879, I have been able to visit almost every part of our empire. (Cheers.) I am deeply sensible of my good fortune. And without boast I may claim that probably no one in this room has landed on so many different portions of British soil as I have. 'Loud cheers.) Under the circumstances, it would be strange indeed if I had not acquired some of that knowledge of Greater Britain with which Mr. Price so kindly credits me (cheers); still more, if I did not take a deep and continuing interest in the progress and welfare of these dominions beyond the seas. (Cheers.) And there is, moreover, the lasting impression of the loyal, affectionate welcome, the generous hospitality, which, whether to my dear brother and me, as boys, or to the Princess and myself in later days, was universally extended to us. (Cheers.) Nor shall we ever forget the many kind friends made during those happy and memorable experiences. (Cheers.) This summer I shall again cross the Atlantic, in order to represent the King at the celebrations of the first colonization of Canada by Champlain, 300 years ago. (Cheers.) Though time, unfortunately, will not permit of my visit being extended beyond Quebece I look forward with much pleasure to revisiting the Dominion for the sixth time, and joining with its people in this great national commemoration. (Loud cheers.) Such experiences have, of course, only afforded glimpses and impressions, but sufficient to gain, at all events, a slight acquaintance with these countries, with their peoples, and institutions. They have enabled me to form some idea of our empire, to realize its vastness, its latent strength. They have brought home to me the fact so well expressed in a recent article in one of our reviews, "that today by England we do not mean these islands in the western sea, but an England which s spread over the whole surface of the world." (Loud cheers.) In the name of the Queen, the Princess of Wales and other members of my family, and on my own behalf, I beg to thank you all most sincerely for the generous manner in which this toast has been received. (Loud cheers.)

The Prince of Wales, again rising, said: My Lords and Gentlemen-I have ventured to introduce a toast which has not been hitherto proposed at these annual gatherings; it is the toast of "The British Dominions Beyond the Seas." (Cheers.) It does not seem to be out of place when we consider that one of the first objects of this institute is to develop the true spirit of empire, and to strengthen those links of kinship which will bind for ever the vast and varied portions of the over-sea dominions with the Mother Country. (Cheers.) Events move so quickly that we are apt to forget how much has been achieved in this direction. Modern science has done wonders in making time and distance vanish. It is astounding to realize what has been accomplished in securing quick, constant, and continous communication between the different provinces of the empire since, say, the accession of Queen Victoria. At that time there was only one small railway in the colonies, and that was in Canada. The first steamer from England to Australia did not run till 1852; it is only 50 years since the first submarine cable was laid between Great Britain and America; telegraphic communication was only established with Australia in 1872, with New Zealand in 1876, and South Africa in 1879. But in this short space of time how marvellous has been the progress! We have seen how the Canadjan Pacific railway has helped to make a nation; how railways have transformed South Africa and spanned the Zambesi at the Victoria Falls. (Cheers.) Today, thanks to railway development, we are opening up fresh and important cottongrowing areas in Nigeria and elsewhere. Mr. Price has told us of the great scheme of the Murray navigation, with its enormous possibilities. We also hear rumors of the promotion of similar enterprises in other parts of the world. Electricity now carries in a few minutes messages between every portion of the empire, and even keeps us in touch with our fleets, and with those powerful steamers which have brought us within a few days of the great continent of America. (Cheers.) But though we have been successful in many

ways, we must not lose sight of our common. interests, aims, and objects, in the fulfilment of which there must be mutual efforts, mutual self-sacrifice. (Cheers.) Does such cooperation as we would desire really and fully exist? Undoubtedly there has been a great improvement in this direction. We earnestly hope that progress may be made in thoroughly grappling with imperial defence and in strengthening military organization in time of peace no less than in war. (Cheers.) I also commend to your consideration the importance of reciprocity in educational matters. As Chancellor of the University of the Cape of Good Hope, I trust that the old universities of these islands will always maintain sympathetic relations with those of younger portions of the empire. (Cheers.) We know what has been done through the Rhodes scholarships. Oxford four years ago chose for her Regius Professor of Medicine Dr. Osler, one of Canada's most distinguished sons (cheers), while Professor Bovey, though born in England, has been brought from McGill

9

GEORGE P PARKIN LLD CMG.

university to be rector of the important Imperial College of Science and Technology now being established at Kensington. (Cheers.) A new means of intercourse and interchange of thought between the members of the Anglican church throughout the empire has been initiated in the coming Pan-Anglican congress, which assembles in London next month, and I believe that every preparation is being made to give to its members a hearty welcome throughout the country. (Cheers.) Is there not much to be accomplished by strengthening these social re-lations—by the Mother Country making it clear to her children that they are always certain of finding her at home, not in name only, but in reality, and the same warmhearted hospitality as is always extended to us in every portion of the globe where the British flag flies? (Cheers.) I have endeavored to touch lightly on the vital necessity for reciprocal action between those at home and our brethren beyond the seas. (Cheers.) We must foster now and always the strongest feelings of mutual confidence and respect. (Cheers.) By methods of education, by unity of action in everything that leads towards the noblest ideals of civilization, by utilizing the great powers of science, and by means of defence by sea and land we must strive to maintain all that we esteem most dear. (Cheers.) If we hold hands across the seas we shall preserve for future generations a noble heritage, founded upon the highest patriotism and knit together by the ties of race and of mutual sympathy and regard. (Loud cheers.)

Lord Crewe, Secretary of State for the Colonies, proposed "Prosperity to the Royal Colomal Institute." After paying a cordial tribute to the administration of his predecessor, Lord Elgin, he said that in taking up an office

of that kind it was a certain consolation to feel that nobody really knew the British empire, except, to a great extent, by hearsay. Perhaps he ought to except his Royal Highness their chairman, who had said, with perfect truth, that from the days when, as a very young officer in her Majesty's navy, he went round the world till these later days when, in company with the Princess of Wales, he had made official progress as the heir to the throne, there was probably no man who had landed at so many different places within the confines of the British empire. (Cheers.) Yet no one really knew the whole of the Brit-, ish empire except by hearsay. They meet a man who had been much in India, who knew something of South Africa, had been in Canada, and, perhaps, also in Australia, but they found that he had never been to the Falkland islands or to Papua, and perhaps he had never been either to Glasgow or Belfast. (Laughter.) His Royal Highness had dwelt with great force upon the changes that had taken place in the empire, and in the relations of this country towards the empire, within the last 50 or 60 years. It was 40 years since that Colonial Institute was founded, mainly, he thought, through the instrumentality of an old friend of his own and of many in that room, the late Lord Albemarle. During those 40 years what an expansion there had been. (Cheers.) He knew not how many hundreds and thousands of miles had been added to the British empire within those years. But what was more important than expansion-how much more closely, during those 40 years, had the ties been drawn between the Mother Country and the other dominions of the crown! (Cheers.) During those 40 years he thought that the whole world had been picked out. Except the region of eternal snow and of eternal sand, there was probably no part of the world which was not now under some definite occupation. The age of expansion, therefore, had given place in some ways to the even more important and more interesting age of development. Lord Crewe proceeded to glance at the development of Canada, of Australia and of South Africa. Of South Africa he said it was entirely composed of self-governing communities. It had difficult problems to face, but he believed it would face them with the same determination and the same grit with which other parts of the empire had solved their problems. (Cheers.) We hoped it might not be a very distant day before the different units of South Africa were fused together. (Cheers.) That was a consummation to which they would all look forward with satisfaction, and he thought he might venture to say that, whatever government was in power, whoever might be the representative of the government at the Colonial office, we should not fall into the error of tampering or meddling too much in that matter, but we should desire to see those who were qualified to speak for the different colnies of South Africa care different problems which were set before them before we ever attempted to raise an advisory voice in the matter. (Cheers.) Lord Crewe afterwards reviewed the progress made by other parts of the empire, and concluded by proposing the toast of the institute, coupling it with the names of Dr. George R. Parkin and Sir Richard Solomon.

speech, said: I have assigned to me the pleasant and honorable duty, on behalf of the council and fellows of the institute, of thanking the Secretary of State for the Colonies for the cordial terms in which he has proposed this toast. I wish I could reply in words as felicitous as those which he has himself used. But I can say with all sincerity that we especially value his presence tonight and all that he has said because he now speaks to us as the head of the great department of state in which we, as members of this institute, are most of all interested. The occasion is memorable first from the fact that his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales is present as our chairman. (Cheers.) He has told us and with truth that no subject of his vast dominions has landed in so many parts of the empire as he has done, and I can say that no heir to the throne, no heir to any throne, in the whole course of history has has been able to place such a record before his people as that of the Prince who is here tonight. (Loud cheers.) Second only to the pleasure we feel in having his Royal Highness honoring our board with his presence, and presiding over our gathering, is our satisfaction at finding Lord Crewe willing to make under the auspices of our institute almost his first appearance after assuming the duties of the difficult and anxious post to which he has been called. And yet it seems fitting that he should do so. (Cheers.) This institute, with its 5,000 members in all parts of the world, exists to help him in his work. It was established to educate the people of this country on colonial questions, and to educate the colonies on the problems of the empire. It aims continually at creating between the Motherland and the colonies, and between the different colonies, that mutual understanding without which the government of the empire would probably after a time prove impossible. Your Royal Highness, who has taken so much trouble by laborious travel to inform yourself about all parts of this vast empire, has impressed this fact upon the people of England in more effective words than I can use here. But consider our his-What lost our first great Colonial empire? Some say the obstinacy of a king-

the rebellious spirit of colonists who forgot, because of a few grievances, all the immense debt they owed to the Motherland. There was a cause deeper than of these. It was the ignorance of the public mind as to the true way in which colonies should be governed-a want of close touch and intimate understanding between the mother and her children. (Hear, hear.) How are we to preserve the new and far greater Colonial empire which has since grown up around us and offers such a prospect of a glorious future for our nation? Sure ly it must be by supplying what was wanted before. By knowledge, in a word. (Cheers.) One of our great poets has told us that "Bloo is the price of Admiralty." (Cheers.) During the last few days we have been reminded of the truth of this saying by disasters that have touched deeply the heart of the nation. Yet there has been no flinching, not even among those who have seen loved ones swept away by swift destruction. Admiralty we must have, at whatever price, living under such conditions as we do. (Cheers.) We need to be reminded constantly, though not in so terrible a way, that the price of continued empire is knowledge. (Cheers.) If what are sometimes spoken of as the ruling classes of this nation do not take the trouble to study the problems and conditions of the empire they are not fit to continue in their place of honor. (Cheers.) If the laboring man, who rightly enough aspires to lift himself to a position of influence, does not take the trouble to inform himself about the empire, the circumstances under which it has grown up in the past and is held in the present, he is not fit for holding in his hands the destinies of the nation. (Cheers.) One of the greatest dangers that threaten the state today is that fact that the popular education on national questions is largely carried on only at times of intense political excitement, when keen competitors for power are willing to say almost anything in order to catch votes. (Hear, hear.) In no sphere of our politics can this be so disastrous as in colonial affairs. (Cheers.) I think that public opinion in this country and in the colonies is rapidly coming to wish that the Colonial office, as well as the Foreign office, should be as far as possible withdrawn from the arena of party politics. (Cheers.) I think public men are beginning to understand that the management of that office offers opportunities adequate to the very highest ability sand statesmanship: I know that there is a consensus of opinion that the management of colonial affairs is not at present the right field in which to place inexperienced men to learn the arts of administration. (Cheers.) It is for reasons such as these that we welcome Lord Crewe here tonight, and as he has wished us prosperity, so we may express the ardent wish that his term of office will be marked by drawing more closely together than ever before the bonds (Cheers.) When the confederation of Canada was established in 1867 by the passing of the British North America Act our late lamented Queen granted an interview to Sir John Macdonald, our first and greatest Premier, to congratulate him on the completion of his work. Sir John said to her Majesty on that occasion that, in forming out of the scattered provinces of Canada a powerful dominion, "we have de-Dr. Parkin, who was received with enthusired in this measure to declare in the most siasm, which was continued throughout his solemn and emphatic manner our resolve to be under the sovereignty of your Majesty and your Majesty's family for ever." (Cheers.) This was not the language of a courtier, but the conviction of a statesman and the sentiment of an ardent patriot. (Cheers.) What Sir John Macdonald said in 1867 of Canada we members of this Colonial Institute would like to say to your Royal Highness tonight of every one of the colonies which we represent -that our one supreme aim is the maintenance of a united empire under a sovereign family which has a history of 1,000 years behind it, and the creation of that sympathy and natural understanding between all its parts, which constitute the strongest bond of unity. (Loud cheers.) Sir R. Solomon having also replied, the pro-

ceedings ended.

"At last the alarming deficiency of British horses is to be checked through the enterprise of the Board of Agriculture. A momentous decision, both to the War Office and the farmers of Great Britain, was arrived at this week," says the Mail. "After negotiations opened in 1906, when the War Office first awoke to the national danger, the Board of Agriculture, with the support of the Treasury, agreed to take over the business of building up a national reserve of horses; and their acceptance of the work constitutes the most considerable endeavor made for centuries to foster the breeding of cobs and hunters in Britain. The nucleus of a special staff is being organized at Whitehall. It will take the work in hand

Speaking at a meeting of the Psycho-Therapeutic Society, the Rev. E. S. Lombard advocated a crusade against the vicious conversationalism which, he said, had in recent years become a social disaster. His specific to the dweller in this noisy city, the overworked business man, and the jaded society woman, for the cure of broken nerves was silence. He advised a daily retirement to a place in which the mind and muscles could be relaxed for a certain period, when the great healing power of silence all around one could work its cure.





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Friday, June 5, 1908

HE SIMPLE LIFE



WITH THE POULTRYMAN

GREENS FOR FOWLS

N most suburban districts, poultry raisers have to keep their fowls yarded, not only for the welfare of the birds themselves but also for the protection of the gardens, flower beds, etc., in the neighborhood. Unless the yards are large enough for the grass to grow despite the hens, succulent food must be supplied. Our chicks always have one feed, and often two feeds, a day of some

In spring, as soon as the ground can be worked, broadcast Dwarf Essex rape and rake it in, having the soil rich and finely pulverized. Rape grows quickly and sprouts again after cutting, so that a plot sown with this will furnish greens the entire season. Ordinary frost has no effect on it; it is relished by fowls and chicks, and is one of the most beneficial

vegetables for them.

of these greens.

Where bare sow the yards to oats or barley early in the spring, although the better plan is to sow them in the fall to wheat or rye. The growing crop sweetens the tainted and foul soil, and although the grain will not last long after the birds are in the yard, it is a big help to them. If two yards are available the crop in one may be allowed to grow while the birds are running in the other.

Some of the earliest varieties of cabbage set out as soon as the ground can be worked, will soon be available and well relished by the hens. Cabbages are also excellent for succu-

lent winter feed. Lawn clippings, especially if fed while wet with dew or rain, are excellent and they are more relished if white clover is growing in the

For later feeding, Pearl millet is excellent. This must not be sown until the ground is warm enough to start sweet corn and it may then be sown broadcast or in drills. On rich ground it grows seven to eight feet high and stools out enormously. For chicks it should be cut when not more than one or two feet high and chopped into short lengths. It grows again after cutting, and in a warm season and on rich soil may be cut four or five times in the season.

Sometimes a larger yard, or field is available back of the poultry yards into which the fowls from the different yards may be allowed to run on alternate days. They thus take turns in harvesting their own greens and incidentally many insects. This field may be a meadow or pasture, or it might; be planted to corn or potatoes or some such crop which the birds will not injure. A fruit orchard or berry field will be excellent for this purpose, although of course when the fruit is ripening it will be necesary to exclude the fowls from the berry field.

For succulent winter feed, mangel wurtzels are the easiest to store and keep best. There are several varieties but I have always been successful on light soils with the Yellow Globe or Golden Tankard. Sow the seed in drills which are from fifteen to thirty inches apart, as early in spring as the ground can be

Clover is always excellent for poultry, and the second growth of medium red clover, cut and dried without wetting, makes a much relished winter food. It may be cut short and steamed or scalded.

Crimson clover may be sown in corn or among garden crops at the last working of the soil. It will furnish greens for the birds in spring and early summer, and at any time when not covered with snow.

With a small area of land any of the above may be grown succesfully, and if used liberally not only will the feed bills be greatly reduced but the health of the birds will be assured.—Ex.

POULTRY POINTERS

The average farmer keeps hens for the eggs they produce. The poultry itself is a side issue. This being the case, it is the part of wisdom to keep the breeds which produce the most eggs. The male should be selected from some pure breed and not haphazard, but after a careful investigation of his antecedents. In this way the ordinary farm flock can be graded up from the . common, hardy barnyard fowl to a practically, new, vigorous and prolific breed, producing more and larger eggs and more vigorous offspring. The males should always be of the same breed and changed every year for five years, then for one year the stock may be crossed back again with young and vigorous specimens of the original breed and then back again to the pure breed males of the same stock as those previously brought into the flock. Pure breed advocates will scoff at this advice, but a fair test will convince any person that a new breed thus evolved is far superior for the ordinary farmer than the best so-called high class fowl ever pro-

The sooner eggs are set after being laid, the better. There is no such a thing as setting eggs

too soon for the best results. Oats are one of the best all-round feeds there is for chickens. We feed our birds more oats than any other one grain, especially in the summer when one wants a feed that is not heating to the birds. Oats are practically non-fattening and all go to build up bone and muscle.

It is an undisputable fact that less than onehalf the chickens hatched survive the infantile

essential thing for the average novice at raising chicks to have is a handy spot in the garden which may be used as a chick cemetery.

This is one of the best months of the year for the hatching of little chicks. Eggs set now ought to produce some of the best chicks you will raise this season.

Breeding Birds

Keep them in the best condition possible. This means—see that they are entirely free from disease, vigorous and hardy, not overfat, nor exhausted and worn out from too prolonged service in the breeding pen. Keep them as free from lice as eternal vigilance can make them.

Provide animal and green food, if they aren't a range. Avoid crowded quarters and too close confinement. See that the matings are congenial to the individual specimens. If you see that some females are not mating with a certain male, change them to some other pen and substitute others for them.

Remove the male bird every day, or at least every other day, for half an hour or so, and allow him to eat all he wants. It don't take long for a male to run down in condition during the breeding season; and the more gallant he is the more apt this is to occur.

The Best Way Always the Cheapest If you have an incubator and have not one

or more good brooders, you are making a mistake that is going to cost you as much money this spring as any experience you ever have had. A good brooder is every bit as necessary for success with little chicks as a good incubator, if not more so, because, as we have said in these columns before, it is not the number of chicks

or unmakes your profit. If you have a brooder and it is unsatisfactory, don't hesitate to discard it and invest in a good machine. The best equipment is the only kind of equipment it pays to have, and this kind more than pays for the difference in original cost be-

you hatch, but the number you raise that makes

tween it and inferior stuff. If given half a chance, a poor incubator will ruin more eggs than your hens can lay; and a poor brooder will kill more chicks than a good incubator can hatch. See?

The Correct Brooder Temperature

We never could quite see the necessity for thermometer in a brooder, at least after the first few days. After the chicks are old enough for instinct to begin to assert itself, they themselves make a better thermometer than a mer-

inA good rule to gonby is this: When the chicks spread out contentedly on the floor of the brooder and go to slep, they are in a temperature that is just suited to them. If too cold, hey bunch up, each one trying to get as close to the others as he possibly can; if too warm, they scatter as widely apart as possible and when they lie down on the floor, spread their wings out from their bodies and breathe faster than ordinary, or even pant.

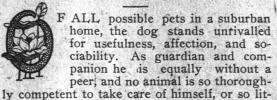
NOTES

If you can keep the hens at work they will remain healthy, and thrifty hens will lay at any season of the year.

Tame pigeons are larger than the wild pigeons and the feet, like those of poultry, show the age of the bird. When they are supple the bird is young; when stiff it is old.

THE KENNEL

THE COMMON SENSE CARE OF DOGS



tle trouble as a member of the household. All that is needed on the part of his owner

When desirous of acquiring a canine companion, one must, first of all, decide what his position in the home is to be. Till this is done. it is impossible to arrive at any conclusion as to the suitability of this or that breed. To buy a Skyeterrier to chain to a kennel in the yard would be only a little more ridiculous than to bring home a St. Bernard as a drawingroom companion. The first question to be answered, then, is: Will the dog live indoors or out. And, if the latter, will he be admitted to the house frequently, regularly, or not at all? Again, if a yard-dog is wanted, is he to be kept generally fastened up, or to have his liberty? Any decision made without due consideration of these provisos will result, not only in dissatisfaction to the prospective owner, but in hardship, if not actual though unintended cruelty to an unoffending animal.

If a watch-dog is primarily desired, any of the large, heavy breeds, such as the St. Bernard, the Newfoundland, the Chesapeake, the Retriever, or the Bloodhound will fill the bill: but it must always be remembered that a small dog indoors is very much more efficient as a watch dog than a big outside, as he can be neither destroyed nor bribed by intending thieves. As, however, the chief charm of having a dog is his constant companionship, I will assume that he is intended to become an inmate of the home and a member of the family circle. For this role, terriers are perhaps the first choice, stage of the game. After all, the fellow was not though for those who like a larger dog, a Col-

so badly "off his roost" who said that the most lie, an Irish setter, or a Dalmatian coach-dog will be found suitable. The objection to the former is that with their long coats they bring in a lot of wet and mud in rainy weather.

> Among terriers, the Fox, Bull, Bedlington, Boston, Airedale and Irish are all delightful companions, and among them it is mostly a matter of personal taste which to choose; the chief fault of Fox-terriers is that they are too prone to make friends with every casual acquaintance, an error never made by the Bull, which is without exception the most faithful and devoted of all the canine race, and the most oblivious of overtures from strangers. The Collie, while not treacherous, as he is often mistakenly described as being, is a very nervous animal, likely to snap if suddenly touched or startled when lying asleep; he is, therefore, not altogether suitable for a household where there are young children. Airedale and Irish terriers are extremely sociable, reliable, good-natured and faithful, and their coats are not objectionably heavy for indoor residence. With these few hints to guide him, my reader must decide for himself what will best suit his tastes and requirements.

It is best to buy a pup between six months and a year old, and, if possible, one that has had distemper; at this age he will probably be house-broken, or if not, will be easy to train. A young dog, if always let out regularly the last thing at night and early in the morning, will seldom give trouble in this way, as he is naturally of clean habits and shows a preference for behaving well. Many people object to a dog in the house on the ground that he smells unpleasant; if he does it is entirely the fault of the



Rye Grass In Victoria District Grown by Finnerty & Son, Spring Park Farm, Cadboro Bay; cut on May 20; height 5 ft. 7 in.

owner; a healthy dog is no more objectionable than a healthy child. In order to keep your dog healthy and sweet, you must, however, keep strictly to a few simple and elementary rules in feeding.

Feeding depends on the size of the dog; a large yard dog should never be fed more than once a day; he can eat enough in five minutes to last him twenty-four hours; only toys and terriers of the smallest size should be fed twice a day after they are over nine months old.

No dog kept indoors-and, indeed, very few panion he is equally without a outside-should be fed on meat, nor should he be fed from the table at meal-times, as he will soon become a nuisance, especially when there are visitors. If he is always fed at the conclusion of a certain meal-dinner, for instance-he is a little common sense, and this must be ex- will wait patiently till the prescribed time. It ercised before, as well as after, purchasing is a good plan to feed after one's mid-day meal, giving plenty of green vegetables, bread and potato, with a very few scraps of finely-cut meat, the whole well mixed, and some gravy poured over it. If two meals are given, one should be at breakfast-time and one in the evening; one should consist of only a little oatmeal and milk, or a piece of dry dog-biscuit. Should this be refused, the policy of two meals a day stands self-

At no time should the dog have made than he will eat, and, if he leaves anything on his plate except the pattern, his allowance should be reduced or a meal omitted; this will ensure a good appetite for the next one. If a dog, while eating, leaves his plate, it should be removed at once and not left for him to come back to; the fact of his leaving it shows that he has had as much as he requires. Large yard dogs may be fed in the evening, and may have some wellcooked meat; but, if required as watch-dogs, they will be more vigilant and on the alert during the night if their feeding-time is changed to morning. Puppies less than six months old should never have meat under any circumstances; oatmeal and milk, with oatmeal and gravy as an occasional alternative, form their best nutriment. Nothing is better for young dogs than oatmeal properly cooked; as it is rich in phosphates, it supplies the needed constituents for building up the tissues, and averts the tendency to rickets, with subsequent deformity of the legs, which is one of the troubles

most likely to affect fast-growing pups: Cooked vegetables are as necessary to the

pup as to the full-grown dog. I am aware that many people will differ with me in my objection to a meat diet, saying that the dog is a carnivorous animal, and meat his natural food. To them I would point out that grass is the natural food of the horse, yet no man in his senses, would attempt to keep his hunters on it. The horse, when hard-worked and stabled, lives in purely artificial conditions, and must have the more nourishing and stimulating oats; conversely, a dog indoors has no great call on his strength, so does not require meat. Moreover, I have seen sporting dogs-pointers and setters -do splendid hard work, following the guns all, day, on a diet of oatmeal with a liberal amount of milk.

Bones are an excellent thing to give dogs, as they amuse them and help to clean the teeth, but a bone should be given after the dog has had his meal, not when he is hungry: Care must be exercised in giving the limbs of chickens to young dogs, as the bones are sharp and splintery when bitten through; many young dogs get the splinters in their throats and otherwise injure themselves with them. Clean water should always be accessible to the dog; no animal suffers more from deprivation of it. The time-honored custom of putting a piece of brimstone in the dogs' drinking bowl is useless, as it will not dissolve in a hundred years. If you want to give sulphur, buy the powder, or "flowers of sulphur"; this, sprinkled on the water, remains on the surface, and the dog is bound to get some of it.

Exercise comes second only to feeding as an essential factor in the welfare of our canine pets. The irritable, fat, wheezy, ill-smelling and eczematous specimens which are generally kept by old ladies are, in nine cases out of ten, the victims of too much food and too little exercise.

In the city it is often difficult to give a dog a beneficial amount of outdoor exercise. In the suburbs there is no such excuse. It may be taken for granted that my suburban readers reside where they are chiefly for the delights of outdoor life, and whenever one of the family goes for a walk, the dog or dogs can go also. Most dogs delight in following a horse or carriage, but large dogs must not be expected to go far or fast after a horse; if it does them no other injury, the hard road would soon make them footsore. Even the sturdy, hard-conditioned foxhound cannot hunt long on the roads. Terriers, coach-dogs and others of that light weight, however, will not suffer, if only the pace is not made too severe; but it is too great a tax on their speed to expect them to keep up with a bicycle.

Dogs should not be allowed to go ranging about by themselves; they will pick up bad habits, such as running sheep, and will acquire a liking for foraging expeditions, in which they obtain much undesirable food-absence of appetite for the wholesome meal offered at home will soon betray this. If, however, the dog is given plenty of exercise with his household, he will not want to go out alone. His sociable nature prefers company, and especially that of his human friends. Washing is, of course, necessary for every dog kept indoors, but it must not be overdone; once a week is the oftenest that he may be beneficially washed in soap and water. Care must be taken, too, that the head is never immersed, or ear-troubles are likely to ensue; the water should not be more than lukewarm, even in winter, and the soap should be as pure and free from alkali as if it were for one's own skin.

After washing, the dog should be carefully rubbed as dry as possible with warm towels, and, if the day is bright and fine, a brisk run out-of-doors will be the best finishing touch. With the dogs which always roll after a bathand they are numerous-this is, of course, impossible; they should be allowed to lie in a warm place till thoroughly dry. Although washing can be overdone, dry-grooming cannot; a thorough brushing with a fairly stiff brush once or twice a day is the best thing in the world to keep the coat bright and glossythe hardness of the brush should be in direct ratio to the thickness of the coat. If the dog is troubled with fleas, lay him on a large sheet paper and with the fingers rub thoroughly into the hair some Persian insect powder, which is the pollen of the hellebore and perfectly harmless. When the fleas begin to drop out on the paper, a good brushing will satisfactorily conclude the operation.

Discipline is, of course, to be constantly and consistently maintained; but it should be the sort of discipline exercised in a well-managed nursery. Dogs are very child-like in their devotion and sensitiveness to reproach, and a scolding from one they love is far more effective than a beating from any one else. The dog will generally attach himself to one member of the family more than to the others; this one, when present, should always be the one to give orders and enforce discipline.

When punishment is necessary, always hold the dog with one hand and smack him with the other, scolding him all through, but never release him till his apologies are accepted and peace re-established; if you do this you will have no difficulty in getting him to come to you, even when he knows he is going to be punished; whereas, if he escapes during or after penance, he will seek to avoid you when next his conscience tells him he has erred. Severe whipping, so as to cause physical pain, is to be avoided as much as possible; it should be inflicted for only very serious offenses, such as stealing, running sheep, or rushing out at passing vehicles, habits which, if not promptly eradicated will compel you to part with the dog

horses is especially dangerous, but may usually be cured by tying the dog by a long cord to the back of the vehicle he has run after, and, as it proceeds, letting some one-a stranger, for choice-crack a whip heavily over the dog, and letting him feel the lash now and then. Running sheep is a very difficult habit to break. I have had to part with dogs-collies chieflyafter trying every means in vain.

Diseases of dogs cannot be treated here, but a few simple home remedies should be at the disposal of all dog-owners. It must be remembered that dogs are naturally constipated and any departure from this condition reveals some digestive disturbance. A slight change in diet, substituting milk for gravy, or a few hours without food, opportunity to get some of the grass which dogs often eat when not well, and from a teaspoonful to a tablespoonful of castoroil, according to the size of the dog, are good, prophylactic measures. To give the oil, elevate the dog's head, hold his mouth, shut by encircling jaw and nose with one hand, and with the other pull out the corner of mouth behind the molar teeth, so as to form a sort of funnel down which the oil, which has been previously warmed to make it flow easily, may be poured; if the head is held in this position a few moments the oil must go down; squeezing the nostrils will insure quick swallowing. Worms are one of the most frequent canine troubles, and no remedy is a particle of use unless a period of not less than twenty-four hours' absolute abstinence from food and water is enforced.

For thread-worms, which are generally visible, from ten to twenty grains of santonin, made into a pill with a morsel of butter, will prove efficacious, while tape-worm should be treated with from thirty to one hundred and twenty grains of No. 40 powdered areca nut; it is well to add to this from one to four grains of calomel. Two hours after the exhibition of any vermifuge a large dose of castor-oil should be given and the dog turned loose for a run. If the oil is put in a bowl of milk, the dog, after his twenty-four hours of starvation, will generally drink it, and it acts effectually, as a rule.

Dogs, especially when young, may have epileptic seizures, the symptoms of which are a sudden attack of convulsions with frothing at the mouth. These, as well as puppy-fits, which seem to be a species of hysteria in which the pup dashes madly round and round until exhausted, and then recovers all at once, are generally diagnosed as "madness" or rabies, with which they have no connection whatever. Rabies is a very insidious and slowly developing disease. If a dog loses all his sociability, hides in corners, and shuns company, then you may become suspicious of rabies, but never when an apparently healthy animal suddenly develops

violent symptoms. Muzzling is sometimes a necessary evil, that is the best that can be said about it. If from any cause you are compelled to use a muzzle never buy a strap-muzzle, for it is cruel or inefficient; use a wire-cage muzzle, which encloses the jaws but does not compel the dog to keep his mouth shut and consequently prevent him from drinking, an unnecessary form of torture. -N. Newnham-Davis in Suburban Life.

AROUND THE FARM

ADVICE REGARDING SPRAYING

HE orchardist should not imagine that there is any great mystery or diffi-culty with reference to the making of the Bordeaux mixture, or of the use of it after it is made. Almost any of the spray calendars will give good results. The material should be freshly made, and should be kept agitated. My advice is to keep the growing tissue of leaf and fruit covered as nearly as may be with the thinnest possible coating of Bordeaux mixture during the growing season. Commence when the leaves have just fairly shown themselves, and spray the first time. The blossoms will soon be out, and then, of course, no spraying should be done until they are fairly well fallen. One should not wait, however, until the blossoms have all fallen before spraying again with the poisoned Bordeaux mixture, as this is the time when the codling moth will be caught. The third spraying should be made 10 or 15 days later, and, to get the best results, spray

once more about two weeks later. It is not necessary that the person doing the spraying should know all the enemies which he has to combat in order to get 200 per cent. on his money, but the satisfaction of working intelligently, and the extra gain that win come will well repay anyone in making a thorough sti ay of the insect and fungous pests that trouble the orchard. The life history of these pests will suggest the proper time at which any extra spraying may be necessary; but if every farmer should spray, even if he does not know the name of a single insect in the orchard, the operation will pay

WHAT IS A PLANK BARN?

A plank barn means a kind of barn constructed where no timber thicker than 2 x 8 inches is used. For purposes of strength this is doubled or trebled. Experience has shown that these barns are only about half as costly as the old style barns with their extremely heavy frames. In this form of construction there are no upper cross ties, collar beams, etc. The building is braced on an entirely different principle or run the risk of expensive suits for damages. somewhat like the brace. The habit of rushing out and barking at elevated structure. somewhat like the bracing on a bridge or other

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IKKO is—well Nikko is Nikko. As the Japanese proverb above quoted says: "Do not say 'Magnificent' until you have seen Nikko." Cradled in the lap of the far-reaching hills—the verdure-clad hills where the gods live and the ghostly tread of the ancestors of the people is thought to press the wooded slopes and the manes of warriors, now gods, are believed to wander through the groves of giant cryptomeria which avenue the roadways—Nikko is a magnificent place. To the Japanese it is sacred. Yet with the encroachment of modern vulgarity it is becoming more and more a resort where the reverent pilgrim is jostled by the implous sightseer; a tourist show. The famous sacred bridge of red lacquer is gone; it was swept away a few years ago by the rushing Daiya-gawa when swollen with the rains, leaving only the broken approaches and side posts. But the spot is hallowed still.

Nikko is the place of temples. It has glory of IKKO is-well Nikko is Nikko. As

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Nikko is the place of temples. It has glory of both nature and of art. Nature has given mountains, cascade, monumental trees towering high, and man has builded temples, mausoleums and gorgeous arbitecture has been aided by paintings and caryings that represent the best in Japanese art. The colorings are magnificently bright and gorgeous indeed, but with all the gorgeousness there is little, if any, gaudiness. It is a place of legend and of history.

deed, but with all the gorgeousness there is little, if any, gaudiness. It is a place of legend and of history.

The day of days at Nikko is June 1. Then the worshippers gather for the annual festival of the temple of Iyeyasu, the 'kwansal,' a celebration ordered by the Emperor. With many others I journeyed to Nikko on a May afternoon and waited with the throngs by the roadside to see the quaint procession. Nikko is changed now. The reverent silence of the gods has been broken by the din of revelry, a striking contrast to the solemnity of past days at this place of many temples, this home of many gods. In these days the gods must be aggrieved. Like the monkeys of the sacred stable, they must hide their eyes, close their mouths, and stop their ears, "not see, nor hear, nor speak," for the incursion of modern vulgarity is yearly growing stronger, and the sacredness of the past is stified in the common show of the present. Now the procession of the warriors in the train of the sacred shrines borne on the shoulders of many perspiring men in honor of the kwansai or official festival of the temple of Iyeyasu, the first of the Shoguns, does not include those sons of "yamato damaishi," the fathers of the Samurai. Now the Samurai who parade are like the warriors of old only in that they wear the old-time armor and helmets, the whalebone and mail of the past. The Samurai of today are the coelies of yesterday, and the coolies of tomorrow. They are the Samurai of one day gathered from the fields for the festival that was once celebrated by the knights of Old Japan. Yet, as the retired broker from New York who stood beside me in the roadside pavilion an enterprising hotelkeeper had built for his guests, said to me: "It's a great show, it's better than one of those spectacle shows of Klaw and Erlanger in little old New York." But in years gone by this pli-srimage was a sacred journey which was one of the religious events of the year, and men came from near and far as the Mussulmans travel to Mecca.

The festival of the templ

THE PROCESSION OF THE HWAUSAD WHEN THE CARS OF THE GODS ARE REMOVED FROM TEMPLE TO TEMPLE

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villages of Kami-machi and Shimo-machi, had swept the shrines and temples of Iyeyasu and Iyemitsu. The villagers from far and near had despatched representatives to turn up the pebbles in the courtyards, and had sent women to weed and clean up the walks and pavements. By daybreak on the first of June all was in readiness for the annual festival. The Eavoy of the Emperor had come to worship in the Imperial name before the altars of the first Shogun, and "go-hei" of pure bronze, seldom seen in this commercial age of Japan when paper or cotton will usually do instead, had been placed in the silent halls of Iyeyasu's shrine.

dom seen in this commercial age of Japan when paper or cotton will usually do instead, had been placed in the silent halls of Iyeyasu's shrine.

All day the people worshipped. The gengs of many temples boomed almost without interval, hollow conches gave forth their resonance, and the drums resounded from the platforms of many holy places. Coppers rolled on the matted floors and rattled through the gratings of many collection boxes. The little gods carved in wood and stone, even in ears of corn, and painted rudely on paper and silks were sold in hundreds that the people might purchase their desires at the price of a few sen, for to those who believe the possession of a god means the granting of one's requests. Hour after hour the white robed priests of Shinto and the more richly dressed priests of Buddha, worshipping in common, prayed to the various gods of either religion that those things for which men and women made supplication might come to pass. Thousands wandered from shrine to shrine, from altar to altar, from grave to grave, and worshipped both at the Path of the Gods and on the Way of the Wheel of Life of which the great teacher taught.

By nightfall, when the many-roofed pagoda and the moss-hung toril at the court leading to the temple of Iyeyasu were throwing long shadows across the pavement as the sun set, the worshippers were ready for the removal of the "mikoshi." Standing in the courtyard of lyeyasu in the crowd, picturesque in its variety of garb and its array sf holiday color, I heard the drums boom behind the richly carved gateway at the head of the stone stair. I heard the coolle song such as that the carrier's sing—

"Time never changed since the way of the gods."

"Time never changed since the way of the gods."

The flowing of water—the path of love."

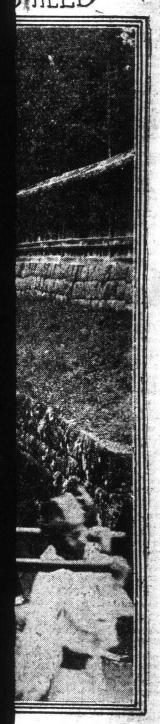
The flowing of water—the path of love."

They sang as I heard the burden-bearers of the wharves chant to cheer themselves when the load bore heavy upon them. I watched the great gilled cars one by one borne on the shoulders of scores of coolies clad in robes of white after the manner of the priests of Shinto, each car lurching to and frodown the steps. Priests clad in all their robes of ceremony walked before them, marching solemnly with fans in hand. Disciples followed with the insignia of the dual religions, and in strange contrast to their quiet and solemn tread the coolles lurched along singing their street song. One after another the cars were borne down the steps and along the avenue of lofty cryptomeria to the shrine of Futa-ara-no-Jinja at the further end of the shaded walk. The gathered people crowded along behind and all the while the drums were beaten madly, until each holy oar was housed in its home for the night. The banners were then stacked in the stands before the shrine, and the bearers laughingly went their way in little groups to drink saki while seated on matted floors behind paper walls, and to make merry because of the festival which comes but one a year.

The big pageant is of the following morning; then the tourists come to the stands prepared for them by the readway to watch the three "mikoshi" make their more consequential journey. This is the great day long, and the villagers made merry. Stalls and booths lined the avenues, hucksters sold their wares, ballad-singers sang the songs of by-gone ages and of today, as different from each other as black from white; and girls wandered to and fro with samisen and keto to sing and play for the coppers of the celebrants, while tourists gathered, camera in hand, to "see the show and get some snap-shots to interest friends at home." Enterprising Japanese have made pleture-postcards of the scenes which are on sale at the hotels.

In the yards of the temples the scenes were strange, indeed. On all other days of the year the temples of Nikko are mag

back and t two swords ship in the armor, with either side, them, are them, are s the warrior. But this glimpse sho an actor in soul of the blades. Th limbs of co fields, and picturesque semble is a The dru temple of swept out in Kara-mon a parade. roadsides, a them. dra ing and to Jinja the pa thousand the sacred the turbuler to signify beaten, and
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of blue with The mask the demon and temple of the fore followed thing from f men. The beasts of Sing pipes in though no priests who the dancia These were "kagura" thall of the there were there were dance, wh and genufi-hand. Two dancing we ments of p gear was saddlery of Several att sacred hor great umb massive b carriers a garbed ar cent of the who carri-of paper ferings w and score different sion a mi-through a through a some other of cour koshi," the in their ri were thou the gods. of over to priests of ing as the though the The gilds gongs, and roofs and indeed. I many coo glad becamany ville porary he construction of the heavy shoulders, those in culty. Ye coppers, the metal So it is proudly it proudly it proudly it proudly it heir expension full At the and leafy The carr Samural, hanging halts of void of and the squatted temple. later in hurried m back to the squatted temple. Later in hurried moback to the squatted temple he will be lagers we nobility of days, before the "kwa it does to the "kwa it does to the "kwa it does to the stores, the will be lagers we nobility of ward of call Nikel him wou ward of call Nikel him wou ward of call Nikel lying clo gawa. Trests on are thirt hours by of the the leads to trains at the serves a rice fiel away, at their ps and land about the waist as and gold bearing at the leads to traveled bearing at the serves a tree fiel away, at their ps and land about the waist as and gold bearing at the serves a traveled bearing at the serves at the serves a traveled bearing at the serves at the serves a traveled bearing at the serves at the serves a traveled bearing at the ser



OF THE KWAUSAT THE GODS ARE IPLE TO TEMPLE

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the many-roofed pagoda and the court leading to the prowing long shadows across set, the worshippers were the "mikoshi." Standing in in the crowd, picturesque in its array of holiday color, I behind the richly carved he stone stair. I heard the the carrier's sing-

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temples the scenes were other days of the year the agnificent spectacles, places tion, of harmonious coland matchless archietec-full of artistic beauty as artist as the work of the e days of festivity there is ut the beauties of the days n the gods are alone in the yards are thronged. For

the moment it seems that the years have been rolled back and the days of Iyeyasu the Shogun, who founded Tokio, are here again. The Samurai with the two swords they valued so highly are again at worship in the home of the gods. These men in quaint armor, with their wide shoulder shields dangling on either side, their coats of whalebone and metal about them, are seemingly the sons of Yamato. who were warriors of ancient days.

Friday, June 5, 1908

either side, their coats of whalebone and metal about them, are seemingly the sons of Yamato. Who were the warriors of ancient days.

But this is merely a passing impression. A glimpse shows that the tawdry armor is the garb of an actor in a play, that the two swords are not "the soul of the samural," but imitation weapons without blades. The oddly-striped trousers wind tight the limbs of coolies who toiled yesterday in the rice fields, and the odd helmets are on the heads of workmen of the paddies, not the retainers of the feudal lords of the Japan that has been drowned in the flood of modernity which has swept in on the land, and which will, in time, engulf the past. The odd costumes of the ceremony are delightfully picturesque, the maskers are quaint, and the ensemble is as pretty as it is unreal.

The drums sounded loud, louder than ever in the temple of Futa-ara-no-Jinja, and then the throngs swept ont from the richly decorated gateways of the Kara-mon and the Koka-mon to be marshalled into a parade. Crowds formed in waiting lines by the roadsides, and the noisy coolies rushed between them, dragging the sacred tree, the "sakaka," shouting and tossing fragments of its paper-hung branches to the crowds. At the shripe of Futa-ara-no-Jinja the priests of Shinto and Buddha marshalled a thousand or more, and all were ready to move as the sacred tree was pulled from the temple yard by the turbulent company in white garments. That was to signify that all was ready; the procession could now proceed. Then reeds were blown, drums were beaten, and the procession began.

Two guards led the way, with a hundred spear men behind them, the spears being carried at every conceivable angle. Bare-footed, with loose kimonas of blue with hats of beaded cloth of fantastic shape, they were a picturesque throng. The mimic "Tengu" came behind them. He wore a great mask with a very long nose, with eyes that were prominent and ferocious-looking in their bronze-hued surroundings. The mask was typical of the villager's conception of the and temples are maintained to appease the demon of the forests and mountains. The lion and lioness followed the Tengu, each constructed of cloth trailing from ferocious masks and borne by a group of men. These "Shishi" were to typify the mystic beasts of Shinto lore. Then came musicians, blowing pipes made from bamboo and akin to bagpipes, though not as musical. Behind the white robed priests who played the monotonous whiny reeds came the dancing women in kimonas of red and white. These were the same women I had seen dancing the "kagura" earlier in the day at the Sambetsudo, the Hall of the Three Buddhas. There these women, there were eight, all married, performed the sacred damce, which mainly consists in sundry gyrations and genuflections while waving a fan in the right hand. Two priests of Shinto rode in state behind the dancing women. Each priest was dressed in garments of pure white, except that the network headgear was black. The horses they rode wore the saddlery of ancient Japan, the trappings of the past. Several attendants were with them, some leading the sacred horses and others walking alongside carrying great umbrellas to shade the holy riders. Attendants also led other equally sacred horses, three in all. Then came gunners and archers, umbrellabearers, flag-carriers and others, hundreds strong, each contingent differently attired after the manner of those days which preceded the Enlightenment, spearmen and samural with their two swords and quaint armor of the days of Feudalism.

Masked men and monkey boys, imitative of the sacred monkeys, were followed by gandily-dressed girls with headgears of flowers, and scores of men attired in white bearing platforms that supported tall poles with waving banners, flags adorned, with crests of the Shoguns long since admitted to the ranks of the "kami." Succeeding these were priests of greater and lesser ranks, of varied sects, some attended by umbrella-bearers who shaded them with massive bamboo-ribbed parasols of olled paper; drum carriers and bell-bearers, m

some otherwise.

Of course, the centres of attraction were the "mi-koshi," the sacred cars, or rather palanquins, which, in their richly-moulded and gorgeously gilded work, were thought by many who gazed on them to hold the gods. Each palanquin swayed on the shoulders of, over two score men, all arrayed for a day as priests of lesser orders. The mikoshi were heavy and the carriers who sang their jery chant as they bore the burdens along perspired freely, some seeming as though they must succumb to the heat, even though the attendants fanned busily by their side. The gilded cars were each hung with bells and gongs, and "go-hel" streamed from their tinselled roofs and gaudy draperies. They were picturesque indeed. Beside them ebony stands were borne by many coolies, and all they of the coolie throng were glad because of their work. They were the pick of many villages; moreover they were bearing the temporary homes of the gods, and were joyful because of the honor that had befallen them, even though the heavy supports pressed deep into their chafing shoulders. The coolies behind trod on the heels of those in front and all lurched to and fro with difficulty. Yet all were happy listening gladly to the coppers, which the faithful threw, striking against the metal sides of the shrines.

So if was with all, from the spearmen who walked proudly in advance to the rearguard of priests with their expressionless faces. It was a happy procession full of picturesque color and odd contrasts.

At the shrine of Otabisho, which stands 'n a vide and leafy courtyard, the sacred objects were housed. The carriers and the archers, the gunners and the Samurai, saf side by side in the shade of the overhanging temple roof to eat the midday meal. In the halls of Otabisho, plain, red painted buildings devoid of decoration, the women danced the "Ragura" and the priests invoked the gods while the faithful later in the day the gods took a retain jeurney, a hurried march when the streets were almost deserted, back to the temple of Jyeyasu.

Th Of course, the centres of attraction were the "mi-

later in the day the gods took a retin journey, a hurried march when the streets were almost deserted, back to the temple of Iyeyasu.

Then, for another year the coolie went to his labors, and, when the midsummer rains are at hand and the fields are green and gold with waving rice, he will be a Samurai once more—for a day. The villagers will then leave their fields and mask as the nobility of the days of yore—for a day. In the old days, before the invasion of the west and the flood of western ideas came to Japan, the procession of the "kwansai" was a festival that meant more than it does today.

of western ideas came to Japan, the procession of the "kwansal" was a festival that meant more than it does today.

Then it was real.

While there is Nikko, however, the old Japan will never entirely disappear. Here, when one leaves the stores, that are catch-penny places for the tourist, behind him, the atmosphere lingers of the ancient Nippon. Here Old Japan survives—there is beerbrewing or cotton-spinning, and were it not for the bullocks dragging the cars of matte from the Ashio mines through the village of temple all commercialism would be forgotten.

Nikko is the name of a large district lying northward of Tokio about 100 miles; but what visitors call Nikko is the village of Hachi-ishi and Irimachi lying close together, one on either side of the Daiyagawa. Two thousand feet above sea-level Nikko rests on the mountain side, with its cascades—there are thirty within fifteen miles—and its temples. Five hours by train from Tokio one reaches the garden of the gods, changing from the trunk road which leads to the north'at Utsonomiya junction. The trains are fairly comfortable, and as on other railways the "bento" dealers come at each stop to sell little boxes of rice and daikon, the Japanese pickle whose taste is never to be forgotten—anyone who eats daikon will eat anything else to change the taste on the palate. Sandwiches are sold, the Japanese who sells them calls them 'sangwidy'. Tea is vended for three sen (one and a half cents) including the red earthenware teapot and bowl which serves as cup. The wayside scenery is delightful. cluding the red earthenware teapot and bowl which serves as cup. The wayside scenery is delightful, rice fields stretching to the dull gray horizon far away, and there are the usual wattled houses with their papersonad sides teaples withding to the away, and there are the usual wattied houses with their paper-screened sides, temples, winding paths and lakes, coolies with towels wrapped like turbans about their heads working in the fields bare to the waist as they toll in the waving squares of green and gold that not long since were great checker-boards of owne stretching as far as the eye could

At Kanuma, a thriving town on the Reiheishi Kaide, the road by which the envoy of the Mikado traveled with his retainers in wondrous procession bearing gifts from his Imperial master to be offered at the mausoleum of Iyeyasu Shogun at Nikko, the

roadway is seen lined with giant cryptomeria, an imposing sight; but still more imposing is the Nikko Kaido that avenue of lofty cryptomeria standing straight like the giants of a British Columbia forest, and as high, on either side of the trunk road for twenty miles. As the train ascends the grades Nikko mountain is seen from the car windows at the right hand towering above the lower ranges in the foreground until thick-growing vegetation shuts out the prospect. The railway ends at the further end of the avenue, which leads up hill to Hachi-ishi, two miles away. At the station, with its inns and little cluster of shops that were built since the railway came jinrikishas wait the traveler, and it is a pretty ride through the grove roadway is seen lined with giant cryptomeria, an

ride through the grove leads up the incline to where Hachi-ishi's shops stand on either hand, and high on the hill crest by the side of the Daiya-gawa is the Kanaya notel. The Nikko hotel lies in the other village, across the river, nearer the clus-tered temples. Both are good hotels, run in Euro-pean style, and there are also two Japanese hotels. the Konishiya and Kami-yama, where Japanese food and manners prevail, as

well as numerous tea houses, etc. Trappers come from the nountains to Nikko with furs, and the place is a mart for badger, deer, marten, wild boar, tiger and other skins. Delightful carved furniture is also made at Nikko of black fossil wood brought from Sendai in the north. For tourist, curio sellers, furniture makers, fur sellers, picture dealers, etc. Both from Hachi-ishi and Irimachi hundreds of villagers find employment at the Ashio copper mines, operated by Mr. Furuka-wa, Japan's richest man, employing several thou-sand men. Constant riots of farmers have taken place of recent years owing to the damage don to crops by the poisonous discharges of the mine. Farmers living in the Watarase-gawa valley have caused the placing of an ingenious system of filters; but these are not suffielent to prevent impurities injuring their rice crops. Many times the matter has been the subject of heat-ed debates in the Japanese diet and sensational inci-dents have taken place as petitions sent from the

district. The Ashio mines, per haps the most productive in Asia, lie in a valley 2,300 worked, the nearby hills having been deforested, denuded altogether of wood. The red clay of the

towering chimneys vomit which often hang like over the place. There is a veritable for est of chimneys where the smelting is done, and the est of chimneys where the smelling is done, and the main offices, engine works, workshops, etc., make an embryo city. A tramway runs five miles to Nikko and bullocks draw small trucks laden with matte from the mines. The ore is pyrite or copper sulphide, although a small quantity of oxide occasionally occurs. An average of fifteen per cent metal is given, the annual product of finished metal from the three mines being 7,000 tons. An aerial tramway carries ore and fuel over the Hoso-o pass, a distance of three backs of their blue haori, with sun-browned legs of a granite torii—that picturesque arch which is so

miles, the wire being stretched in places at a height of several hundred feet.

After breakfast one summer morning at the Kanaya hotel a kago carried me across the bridge that has replaced the old red-lacquered bridge which, tradition says, was stretched across the foaming river by the gods. A kago is a wonderful contrivance. The word itself means basket; but is applied to an affair with split bamboos having a light roof atop and swung on the shoulders of two men, one in front, the other behind. The "fare" squats in a semi-recumbent position in a kind of sling and is carried for miles in this position by the cooles. It is similar to a in this position by the coolles. It is similar to a palanquin, and very comfortable. It is a far less





rapid means of conveyance, though, than is the jin-phesha but has the advantage on mountain trails and hilly paths. and hilly paths.

Across the river the kago halted me at the shrine of Shodo Shonin; this with its red-fined lanterns and age-worn carvings marks the spot where tradition says the bridge the gods made was stretched to allow the sainted Shodo Shonin to cross the rapid river. The faithful still burn incense before the shrine. Other shrines front the narrow roadway shaded by tall cryptomeria, and the rushing river dashes past the edge of the way. Tolling coolies, with umbrella-like hats of straw and with striking ideographs on the

bare to their thighs, struggle along this road with their burdens, buckets dangling from both ends of a bamboo pole and great packs born on frames strapped to their shoulders. Bullocks with shoes of platted rope on their hoofs plod along drawing trucks laden with ingots and matte from the copper mines of Ashio. Pilgrims, carrying relics that include many things, from the dolls of their dead children to the household gods of their fathers, stagger beneath heavy loads—they carry their bedding and many belongings—from shrine to shrine, supplicating the 'kami.' Tourists, whose pockets bulge with guide books, are borne toward the hills with me, by kago and ilnriksha—and a deep peace reigns over all the

and jinriksha—and a deep peace reigns over all the land. Here at Nikko, where

the long flights, of stone steps and the crumbling side walls were green with years, where the great trees screened weather-worn carvings and overhanging roofs, profuse with superimposed beamwork, everything suggested peace and quietness on that cloy-

ing summer day.

Forty years ago evil days fell upon Nikko the beautiful. The revolution, which was followed by the aboli-tion of feudalism, resulted in the disendowment and Buddhist religion, and the Imperialist troops threatened the fine temples of Nikko. The Shogun sent 3,000 soldiers toward Nikko to protect the place, and a battle was fought between Nikko and Imachi. Priests of the Sannai—the interior of Nikko hill—held a consultation, and two of their number were sent to noti-fy General Tani, of the Imperial army, that in re-turn for the safety of the temples they would refuse to allow the Shogunist forces to remain at Nikko. The Shogunists agreed to the compromise and retired north—thus the splendid are of the Tendai sect of Buddhists, whose high priest is at Nikko-zan. All the temples lie to the north and northwest of

were no streets to the south. There are seventeen temples; before the revolution there were 110. There have, too been many changes in the villages since the days when gates, barred at nightfall, crossed the village streets. In 1651 the Daiya-gawa overflowed its banks and 300 persons were drowned in the flood, which swept away the greater part of the village. Shodo Shonin founded the place twelve centuries ago. Because of a dream wherein he saw sword more than three feet long on a mountain-top, he began a pilgrim-age at the age of twenty, and after many years, filled with adventure—Japanese literature is full of the tales thereof—he found himself beside the Daiyagawa, where no bridge was stretched. In answer to his cayers a bridge ap-peared, and when he had crossed, he built a shrine in commemoration of his

crossing. Then, amid winter's snows, he climbed the mountainside, eventually returning to Nikko, where he established a monasing to Nikko, where he established a monastery. It was the Iysyasu, second of the Tokugawa. Shoguns, who made Nikko a notable place to the Japanese, when, acting on the dying instructions of his father Iyesau, he sent two officials there to seek a burial place for his father. Hotokebiwa hill was chosen, and a mausoleum built there. Long flights of stone steps, zig-zagging up the hill, ever shaded by the lofty trees, lead to the shrine where the first of the Tokugawas lies buried. It is approached through two rows of cryptomeria trees and by way of a granite torii—that picturesque arch which is so

popular with western artists who deal with Japanese scenes. The diameter of the side pillars of this toril, is 3 feet 6 inches, and it stands 23 feet high, being quarried in 1618 from the quarries of the Daimyo of Chikuzen. Nearby is a five-roofed pagoda.

I had left the kago at the foot of the Nagasaka—the stone stairway leading to the heights were the temples cluster, and the mausoleum stands nearby. I passed the Shrine of Otabisho, with its large red heavily-beamed and steeply-roofed buildings facing each other at right angles, devoid of ornament excepting a few carved panels at the transoms, where the three portable shrines are housed which are carrid once a year to another temple in procession—and the occasion is repiete with picturesque ceremony. Now it is a tourist show, more than anything else. The grove of cryptomeria leads to the big pagoda and the gateway of another famous temple, entrance to a cluster of splendid specimens of old Japanese architecture. The pagoda stands 104 feet high, its roofs measuring 18 feet on each side, and on its lower story is carved the signs of the zodiac. Small temples stand near, and a broad plaza of stone pavement leads to the Ni-o-mon—the gates of the Two kings, Indra and Deva. Beyond the gates are the courtyards and the temples, holding the beauteous carvings of Hidara Jigoro the left-handed, Japan's most noted carver of wood, whose carven elephants and sleeping cats at the temples of Nikko and Kyoto gave him fame.

To enumerate all would tire; the sights surfeit the visitor. There are the famous monkeys, one cover-

carvings of Hidara Jigoro the left-nanded, Japan's and sleeping cats at the temples of Nikko and Kyoto gave him fame.

To enumerate all would tire; the sights surfeit the visitor. There are the famous monkeys, one covering its eyes, another its mouth, a third its ears. As the Japanese say, seeing no wrong, saying no wrong, hearing no wrong. The stable for the sacred white pony, holy water cisterns hewn from solid granite, great bronzen bells with huge battering rams swinging beside them, bronzen candelabrum from the King of Luchu, another from Holland, and "The motheaten bell" given by the Emperor of Korea, which gains its name because of a hole in its side—the Japanese of old always regarded Holland, Korea and the Luchus as vassal states—rows of "toro" or bronze and stone lanterns given by various Daimyo—these and many other things are to be seen. But it is the Yome-mon, the great glittering gate with its gorgeous colorings and profuse carvings that attracts the attention most. Twenty-five compartments each have three panels, richly carved, the whole being gaily, yet most artistically, colored. The gate is really one of the sights of Japan. It is supported on twelve pillars of Keyaki wood minutely carved. One is purposely spoiled, some of the carving being upside down. This is done so that lest the work be too perfect bad luck should fall upon the house of Tokugawa. This pillar is known as the "evil-averting." To catalogue the carvings of the gate, the groups and various scenes represented would occupy a column, at least.

From one court to the other the sight-seer passes, from temple to temple, with carvings and paintings, some with great dragons occupying the whole of the ceiling. Drum towers, beli towers, etc., have space in the courtyards. Beyond the Yome—mon picturesque gateway is the third court, where priests recite liturgies at the annual festivals. There, too, is the stage where the priestesses dance the kagura dances and an altar stands nearby where fragrant incense of cedar is burned during the chan

Before the revolution of 1868 the Mikado's envoy came yearly to the tomb of Iyeyasu. In the centre of the red lacquered bridge was a stone where the envoy, facing the mausoleum, removed his shoës; this was removed at the time of the revolution, but in response to a petition from Nikko, the Emperor allowed it to be replaced in 1873. Since the stone forms the bridge step on the north side. No one was allowed under any circumstances to cross the bridge on horseback; there was a guard of Samural to force travelers to dismount.

under any circumstances to cross the bridge on horse-back; there was a guard of Samural to force travelers to dismount.

What thoughts occur as one leans on the stone balustrading at the tomb of the Shogun. The visitor remembers that it was the Shogun whose body lies here with the bronzen gods and incense burners and brass lotus before the grave, who closed Japan to foreigners. A military leader, who for eighteen years ruled Japan as Shogun by force of arms. Revolt after revolt he crushed, and his victory at Sekigahara showed his military genius—that was the great battle of old Japan. Then Iyeyasu, whose clay lay under the big bronze casting, settled the Tokugawas' right of succession to the Shogunate, the fate of Christianity, and isolated Japan from the world. More, he gave peace to Japan for two and a half centuries. At Sekigahara more than 15,000 men were slain. Will the shades of these clamor around the Shogun's manes as the Russian artist has portrayed the shades about Napoleon? Iyeyasu ordered that under pain of death no Japanese must leave the country for a foreign shore, and until the black ships of Commodore Perry anchored in Missippi Bay so many years afterward Japan was out of touch with all the world. It was Iyeyasu who made Yedo the Japanese capital, and was made the Sei Tai Shogun. He reconstructed the feudal map of Japan; gave audiences to Dutch and English merchants, developed national resources more ancient. That of Shitennoji or Tennoji, at Osaka, and campaign at Sekigahara were his greatest military exploits; but he will be remembered most for his closure of Japan to the foreigner.

The temples are of ancient date, many of them; the Honju, or original temple, was founded by Shodo Shonin in 808 A.D., and the three-storied pagoda near at hand is also of the eight century. Few temples are are ancient. That of Shitennoji or Tennoji, at Osaka, was founded during the previous century by Shituki Taishi, son of the Emperor Yomei, who founded Japanese Buddhism, which, like many other things in Japan,

from Korea.

I have always admired a description given of this Osaka temple, by the late Lafcadlo Hearne, who says: "Any attempt to write of the antique aspect, the queer melancholy of the place, would be hopeless. To know what Tennoji is, one must see the welrdness of its decay—the beautiful neutral tones of old timbers, the fading spectral greys and yellows of wall-surfaces, the eccentricities of disjointing, the extraordinary carvings under eaves—carvings of waves and clouds and dragons and demons, once splendid with lacquer and gold, now time-whitened to the tint of smoke, and looking as if about to curl away like smoke and vanish." This description might have fitted many temples of these at Nikko not many years ago; now the renovation and rejuvenation of all has altered the aspect.

temples of these at Nikko not many years ago; now the renovation and rejuvenation of all has altered the aspect.

Many indeed are the legends of the Nikko temples. The tutelary dieties of the region are supposed to have revealed themselves to Shodo Shonin, the founder of the place, during his pilgrimage to the crest of Nartal-zan. These, the god Omanuji, goddess Tagori-hime and their son, who are known as the "Three Original Gonjen of Nikko" are believed to have intervened many times to save Japan from civil war and invasion—because of the efficacy of prayers offered to them they are alleged to have caused the storm which caused the defeat of the Mongol invaders who threatened Japan in the 13th century. The temple of Futa-ara-no-Jinja, whither the three sacred cars are carried in procession at the annual festival, is dedicated to the god Onamuji. Formerly a Buddhist temple since the revolution it has been converted into a Shinto shrine.

One may spend days wandering among the temples and shrines of Nikko, passing from place to place, seeing lyemitsu's tomb, which, like that of the Shogun lyeyasu, is on a hill reached by flights of stone steps; the avenue of stone gods by the riverside, forty of them ranged in a row, some crumbled with time's ravages, others marred by vandalism—formerly there were more, but floods washed them away, one being recovered as far away as Imaichi—and going further abroad, there is Nantai-zan to climb and pretty Lake Chuzengi lying beyond. There is also the famous Kegon waterfall and the other Cascades—but the day was far spent. I chose instead to wander the six parallel streets of Nikko at the north of the Daiya-gawa. There I saw the temple erected to the twenty-two Samurai of Iyeyasu who committed hari-kari after his death, the pretty landscape garden of Mr. Koyayashi, the fire station, which consists, like others I had seen, of a long ladder and a bell, with a watehman on guard at the ladder top to watch for smoke. In the street of the Carpenters I found fine hedges of azaleas, and

Big Game in British Columbia

NOTICED in one of the papers the other day an interview with that good sportsman, Lord Hawke. I think the paper was "Canada," but cannot find the issue, and must trust to my memory for the contents of it. Being under this disability, I dare not attempt to quote my authority, except that generally, I think, he held that Canadians who are anxious to atfract Englishmen of wealth to this country ought not to charge their visitors \$50 for the privilege of shooting big game in this country. If this was not the opinion expressed by the gentleman I refer to, it is, at any rate, one which is sometimes expressed by our visitors, and for their benefit I should like to set this matter before them from our British Columbian point of view, which is doubtless that of the other provinces.

mater before them from our British Columbian point of view, which is doubtless that of the other provinces.

In the first place, let me admit almost all that the other side urges. Canadians do desire to attract men of wealth to this country, and in spite of all that has been written, I believe that they specially wish to attract Englishmen, who are almost invariably the best of sportsmen, as well as our own people. It is admittedly very much to our advantage that they should come. Canada is a country which, once seen, insists upon being re-visited; it is a country which always wins the hearts of men of our race, and it is one so young and so inadequately peopled and supplied with money that there are still, and will be for a long time to come, opportunities for investment will benefit the country as well as the visiting investors. If such investments are not profitable to the visiting investor, they will not in the long run benefit the country, and the man who makes them will be foolish to do so, but we know something of the dividends which are being drawn today from so-called foreign investments in, for instance, Vancouver and Victoria real estate. But if the investments made by our visitors prove profitable ao them, surely they should not claim any great degree of gratitude from us for making them.

We hold that while the investment of English

from us for making them.

We hold that while the investment of English capital in British Columbia benefits British Columbia, it benefits the English investor at least as much. I

capital in British Columbia benefits British Columbia, it benefits the English investor at least as much. I think, then, that we can put this argument on one side, or, at least, cry quits as to ft.

Now as to that £10 or \$50 licence. Is there any place in the world where a better bag can be obtained at less cost than in British Columbia? I have not shot in Africa, but many of my friends have, and from them I learn that the expense of a hunting trip in that country is very considerable indeed, and moreover, unless I have misunderstood what I have read recently, the protection of big game has at least begun in that country, (under the auspices of gentlemen who have killed a good deal of it), and ficences have to be paid there as here. Indeed, even a good many years ago it cost £20 (£100) to kill a buffalo in Cape Colony. In India, of course, there are no licence fees to pay, but a very large proportion of the hunters there are soldiers and other officers serving in the country. Such men under such conditions are not charged licence fees here.

In the States, licences have to be paid by visitors to the best shooting districts, whilst such licences do not entitle the holders of them to kill anything like the number of betsts which they are allowed to

kill here. In 1904 (I have, unfortunately, no later statistics before mis) the licence fee in Wyorming was \$50, on payment of which the holder of it was allowed to kill two deer, two elk (wapiti), two anteriope, one sheep, and one goat. In British Columbia, at the same date, for the same money, the licence-holder was allowed to kill ten deer, two wapiti, two moose, five carlbou, five goats, and three sheep. I think that I have never known a man kill the complete bag, but if he went to Cassiar in the early part of the season, and shot his deer and wapiti on Vancouver Island in November on his way home, there is no reason why he should not get the full bag. It would be a pity to do dit as the small deer of Vancouver Island are not first the mule deer or white tall of the Okanagan and Basi Kootenay countries, and, indeed, it is hardly worth while to shoot more than two of them as specimens.

As to the reasonableness of such a charge as we make for the right to hunt, it seems to me that there can be no question. We feee are in all cles the younger brothers, the poor relations, but we are more often hosts than guests, and delighted to be so. Some of us spend a considerable portion of our time in answering letters from gentlemen we have never met, who want to know where to shoot, when to shoot, cost of outfit, and character of guides. It is our pleasure, when these gentlemen arrive, to show them such small countrieses as are within our power, and to facilitate their movements when they go up to the hunting grounds. The game, I suppose, is ours if it is any one, and certainly the knowledge of the best grounds is ours, but we give both ungrudgingly, and sometimes (generally) we neither see nor hear anything of these gentlemen from he time they leave us.

Tremember two service men who make me write a small volume of letters for their instruction. They came to the country and made a good bag, and never even let me know what they had done, and I remember another young fellow who, having failed dismally elsewhere, came to

the country is so enormous) to protect the big game. We have an excellent game warden, who has already done a great deal of good, and brought several transgressors to book, and a number of men under him, who restrict the incursions of foreign, Italians into East Kootenay and elsewhere, and curtail the ravages of miners, loggers and others, who are a danger to our hig game.

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The fact that we collect a certain amount of revenue from these licences has naturally some weight with our legislators—not so much from the value of the actual dollars, as from the proof they afford of the value of our big game as an attraction to desirable immigrants. We who are interested in the preservation of game use this fact successfully in our negotiations with the legislature for further protection. An instance of this may be found in the predatory beasts which were reported by a visitor (Capitain Radeliffe) and others as dangerously numerous in the Wapiti district of the west coast of Vancouver Island, and in the caribou grounds of Cassiar.

With one word more I will leave this matter for

merous in the Wapiti district of the west coast of Vancouver island, and in the caribon grounds of Cassiar.

With one word more I will leave this matter for others to think out for themselves. The bag in Cassiar, made by hunters starting from Telegraph Creek, and shooting in that district during about six weeks of 1906, was 13 moose, 29 carbou, 53 sheep, 17 goats, 6 grizzly bears, and 11 black bears. These were all killed by visitors, of whom I believe there were sixteen. Let us say twenty, and that will give between six or seven heads per man, or rather better than a head per week, at, as far as the licence is concerned, about 30s. a head. I am cakculating roughly, but is that too much to pay? The expenses of the trip, rallway fares, guides, and servants' wages and outfit should not be included in any calculation between us, because those would have to be paid by anyone anywhere who chose to induige in this rich man's sport, if a man cannot afford these things he should give up blg game hunting; or, if he cannot do that, let him come and live here, avoid the licences, and do as some other Englishmen have done, hunt and guide for himself.

If one of our critics had had a good season in this country, and was smoking a pipe with me here, and I were to say to him. "Well, Bull, we manage to keep up a decent head of game for you still, but it's hard work, takes a devlish lot of trouble, and some money. Don't you think that you fellows might chip in and help us?" What would be his answer? If I know my countrymen at all, he would not hesitate long about contributing that miserable little tenner, of which I think we have heard too much.

As to compulsory guides, who are in some places (notably in the States) attached to visiting sportsmen, to the derriment of the sport and the disgust of of the sportsman, we in British Columbia have not yet imposed this burden upon our visitors, because we have found that we can trust them always to play the game, as they always have done, even if they sometimes grumble a little, which

T is very greatly to be doubted if there is any portion of the Dominion of Canada concerning which there is more general lack of information abroad than this delightful and marvelously resourceful island of Vancouver, albeit its discovery antedates that of any other part of the Pacific province, says a

writer in the Toronto World. To a considerable extent the vagueness of general information as to the Island, its area, characteristics and potentialities arises through the regrettable naming of the adjacent city of the mainland similarly—Vancouver City and Vancouver Island being frequently confused by those having little and infrequent knowledge of one or other of them. There is, too, a popular disposition to regard as cramped and restricted any

staked for hemlock exclusively. The operator in this cited instance is an American with 30 years' experience in the lumber trade. The balsam is large in growth and very valuable as a pulp wood, for the manufacture of paper and all kindred purposes. Several considerable belts of this special timber have been located for pulp-making purposes, and it is promised that a commencement will be made in the establishment of large manufacturing works within the ensuing twelvemonth, a market being assured, not only locally, but also throughout Australia and the islands of the south seas. With the constantly mounting cost of paper and the ever-increasing demand, this potential industry may well be regarded as one of the

up along the line of the Esquimalt & Nanaimo railway, which not only provide economically for the local demand, but in their operation assist the speedier clearance of the land-and thus in a dual capacity stimulate settlement. In addition to the great Pake mills, three other plants of magnitude and most modern equipment are now being provided for along the Alberni canal.

There is much coal upon Vancouver Island, the development and working mines being in the vicinity of Nanaimo, Ladysmith and Union or Cumberland, the Western Fuel Company and Union Colliery Company, as well as the Wellington Colliery Company, being chiefly identified with the coal mining industry. Other

Canada already arranged for in existing charters, provides for the consumption of steel rails at the rate of 1,500 tons per diem, taking no account of branch lines or renewals, and as there are on Vancouver Island and admiralty congregated fuel, timber, necessary fluxes, etc. for the economic treatment of the ores, it is but reasonable to hope that the final decision will be for the establishment of the complete plant and manufactury near the scene of ore

Gold has been washed from the sands of several of the Vancouver Island streams in sufficient quantity to pay for the workingindeed, there are few streams along the western seaboard that will not return colors in

able processes of preparation for the market. The expansion of the herring industry to the proportions, possibly, of salmon-canning may be looked forward to by those who have at heart the industrial evolution of Vancouver Island. There are, too, extensive banks of halibut off the Island shore, and our own people are tardily awakening to the possibilities of this splendid fish in the food supply of America. Numerous stations are being established for the operations of the fishermen, and provision made for the shipment east in ice of the catch, so properly favored by eastern epicures. Cod and other food fishes are also taken of the Island in great abundance and their exploiting suggests itself attractively to men of means and enterprise. The cultivation of oysters and prawns (differing but little from the eastern shrimp in anything but size, in which



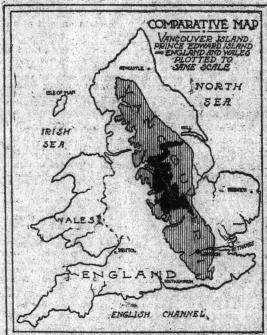
sea-girt territory unless it be of such magnifi- highest importance. Of the Douglas fir and

Empire would doubtless be astonished to know that the Island of Vancouver, which he regards as an outlying adjunct of the Canadian Dominion (something like the pretty Isle of Man in its relation to England), is in reality a country in itself, with such resources as, adequately developed, are capable of sustaining a population greater than that at present possessed by any Canadian province.

Where does the island lie? Its southeastern corner is opposite the state of Washington, from which it is divided by the silvery straits of San Juan de Fuca; but much the greater portion lies off the continental coast of Canada, from which it is similarly separated by a narrow waterway, widening at points to accommodate a forest-clad archipelago of many islands, the sail through which is one of the fairy-land journeys of the world. The ocean frontage of the Dominion upon the Pacific measures some six degrees of latitude; of these six degrees nearly three are occupied by Vancouver Island. The transcontinental traveller arriving at Vancouver City must therefore bear in mind that beyond the sea which he there looks upon, and but a few hours' sail further to the golden west, lies still another new Canadian land-and still another Vancouver, surpassing rich in all that goes to make the home and the support of happy and prosperous communities.

The finest timber in the known world is grown upon the island. It may be freely asserted without fear of successful contradiction. that in no other part of the world of equal area is there to be found more first-grade commercial timber than on Vancouver Island. There are those who assert that none contains as much, but it is scarcely necessary to press the larger claim. The former will stand because it is difficult to conceive how any area of the same dimensions could very well contain more, regard being had to the manner in which forests are distributed. The commercial woods principally are spruce, Douglas fir, cedar, hemlock, and balsam. In regard to the Island hemlock, it is proper to say that it is a timber of infinitely higher quality and size than eastern hemlock; experts can scarcely distinguish it from the Douglas fir, when finished for the market. Indeed, so high in quality is this island hemlock, that lumbermen today are selling it as fir in mixed carloads, and many of the expert judges of timber declare that for interior finishings it is even superior to fir-the western quality standard. It is significant of the high value placed upon it in the lumber market that only recently at least one case has presented itself wherein a large concession wherein

cent proportions as to be classed a continent, cedar what need be said? Their fame extends. and the average citizen or reader of the British among timber men around the world, and shipping from Chemainus and Victoria have long carried cargoes of this first-class timber to all quarters of the globe-Australia, Natal, South and East Africa, the South American coast, England and European ports of manufacture. The mills of the Victoria Lumber and Manufacturing Company at Chemainus are among the most modernly equipped and largest of the world, yet even they will be reduced to comparative insignificance by the record-breaking mills now being provided for at Clayoquot, on the western coast, by the Pake Milling company, designed to be the largest in the world. Other large mills are in contemplation which, within the ensuing decade, will many times multiply Vancouver Island's



Courtesy of Mr. W. D. McGregor, of Victoria.

value of lumber exports, while giving employment to a small army of industrious artisans. And in this connection it is interesting to note that the larger mills, the Chemainus institution notably, are manifesting a sincere desire to build up the country permanently by introducing the settlement of white workmen, replacing the Chinese by such at every opportunity, and even going so far as to offer higher wages and comfortable homes to white workmen with families who will cast in their lot with the island of promise. During quite recent months all fir had previously been cut, has been re- a number of small milling plants have sprung

deposits and seams of coal are known to exist at many other points on the island, however; and in this, as in many other branches of industry, development and utilization but await means of communication which shall give access to the dormant treasures of the central interior and western and northern and southern coasts of the island. With the exception of a semi-anthracite coal near Cumberland, the known deposits are bituminous. The quality is excellent, however-so much better than the coal mined in the adjacent State of Washington that it is sold in competition with the latter in the Washington and Oregon markets, and also in San Francisco, nowithstanding the duty it is forced to bear, and which necessarily increases its selling price to considerably beyond that of the United States product.

A TROUT RIFFLE

Generally speaking, all the Vancouver Island coals are well adapted for coking. The Comox coal enjoys so high a standing among experts in steam-making that it is in general demand by the warships of His Majesty's navy, supplementing the famous Welsh coal heretofore exclusively employed. The present year of grace gives promise of witnessing development of the coal mining industry of the very first importance in its relation to increase of population, trade and general island growth, the projects in which Mr. John Arbuthnot is a prime mover being especially significant. His company is now working one mine and thoroughly preparing for the development of another nearer the capital, while scientific prospecting by boring or diamond-drilling is being prosecuted in Comox, in Prince Rupert and in Quatsino district.

Very large deposits of iron ore are found practically from end to end of Vancouver Island, but more especially on the west coast. Most of these ores are high-grade magnetic, but there is at least one deposit of valuable bog iron, and this (at Quatsino) of extensive body. This property, as well as iron mines forming the Bugaboo group of claims at Jor-dan river, toward the southern end of the island, is at present under bond to an American company, which contemplates a very extensive development programme. It has not yet been decided whether blast furnaces and steel plants will be established on the island, or only the necessary plant for the conversion of the ore into pigs, the final process being undertaken at works on the American side. Inasmuch as railway construction in Western

and western sea beaches are plentifully imdoubtless return good values when appropriate processes of extraction are resorted to. placer workings of the Leach river and tributary mountain streams have long ago been abandoned to the laborious and patient Chinese, but in all the adjacent hills, prospectors are at work, and from this locality one may expect to hear of notable quartz discoveries in the not distant future. Free-milling quartz is found in several island localities, apparently in quantity sufficient to well warrant development, and gold is also found in combination with copper, which may be said to be existent in quantity from end to end of the island. Very many deposits of copper have been re-



Coming to the question of Vancouver Island's fisheries wealth: Salmon frequent the water surrounding the Island and come to its rivers in vast numbers for spawning purposes. The great run of salmon to the Fraser river passes along the southern shore of the Island, and, now that the use of fish traps has been permitted by the Dominion government, a valuable business is being built up in this connection, traps being established at East Sooke, Sherringham and Otter Point, and in other advantageous localities, while canneries are being erected year by year, principally at Esquimalt, and important contributions to the export trade of the province provided for. The mild curing of the spring salmon is a new fea-ture of the business promising well. Dog fish are being taken in great quantity for oil manufacture and for export to Japan, where they are esteemed a delicacy. The herring industry is assuming considerable importance with the introduction of the most modern and accept-

number, while the black sands of the northern the western crustacean excels) which are to be found in quantity in almost all the sheltered arbors of the Island, is another in viting business enterprise, which appears to be on the eve of extensive development. It has been established that the best so-called eastern oysters mature with unexampled rapidity in Esquimalt harbor, although they will not propagate if transplanted.

And to come to larger and greater gamethe waters of the Island coast abound in whales, the giant sulphur-bottom as a general rule, but also the favored sperm whale, and a profitable whaling industry has recently been established, the company operating from from the village of Sechart, where headquarters are made for the specially equipped steamers Orion and St. Lawrence, and reduction works are established. So completely successful have been the operation in this industry—and so handsome the profits-that the industry is being extended as rapidly as possible, new stations being established at Esperanza and other advantageous inlets.

"Mary Markwell" writes as follows in a recent issue of the Winnipeg Free Press: It is coming pretty close to holiday time. Who is going to holiday and where? There's the Quebec tri-centenary in July to which the great numbers will gravitate—there's the usual rush across the Atlantic for those who can afford it, but for the penny-counters, the toilers and those whose purse is limited, what and how shall their days of mid-summer rest

To such may I say—a word of and for British Columbia? First, there is the return ticket which, during the mid-summer days is always a cut rate from all points. Then there is the accommodation at whichever point is made the objective one; the incidentals of laundry, sight seeing, small shopping and tips; after allowing a sufficient margin for all these things and sundry (especially "sundry") why consider your route and the thing is done!

Of the boat trip from Vancouver to Victoria, "gem of the west," I can speak advisedly. The "Princess" boats of the C. P. R. line are palatial affairs, where meals are served and staterooms are found. The daily boats wait and connect with the trains arriving from the east, and (in mid-summer) it takes six hours to cross the straits. It is an idyllic run and among shoals of islands; the scenic grandeur being beyond words. The boats are scheduled to arrive in Victoria at 5.30 p.m. and a street car service is close at hand leading to all parts of the city and suburbs. The big Empress hotel is about two minutes' walk from the wharf, but a fine stage coach, bearing the

Empress arms, attends each boat on arrival. Private board may be secured from one

board may the city ! to find a p truth is modation Perhap to some of Alberni at cident I (captained from Victo This takes field, wher and the vi working ca its long jo

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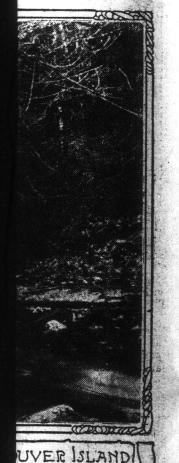
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paration for the market. herring industry to the of salmon-canning may by those who have at volution of Vancouver Isextensive banks of haliore, and our own people to the possibilities of he food supply of Amerins are being established the fishermen, and provisment east in ice of the ored by eastern epicures. ishes are also taken off oundance and their exattractively to men of

The cultivation of oysering but little from the thing but size, in which



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rger and greater game-Island coast abound in phur-bottom as a general ored sperm whale, and a dustry has recently been any operating from from , where headquarters are equipped steamers Orion d reduction works are estely successful have been industry-and so handt the industry is being expossible, new stations besperanza and other ad-

writes as follows in a innipeg Free Press: close to holiday time. day and where? There's ary in July to which the ravitate-there's the ustlantic for those who can penny-counters, the toilurse is limited, what and s of mid-summer rest

y—a word of and for first, there is the return the mid-summer days is n all points. Then there at whichever point is one; the incidentals of small shopping and tips; eient margin for all these specially "sundry") why nd the thing is done! om Vancouver to Vicst," I can speak advisedoats of the C. P. R. line

here meals are served and The daily boats wait trains arriving from the imer) it takes six hours It is an idyllic run and ds; the scenic grandeur The boats are schedulia at 5.30 p.m. and a bse at hand leading to all suburbs. The big Emwo minutes' walk from stage coach, bearing the each boat on arrival. be secured from one

board may be secured for \$10 per week within the city limits; but let no one come expecting to find a plethora of "Wanted Boarders." The truth is Victoria hasn't enough private accommodation for tourist guests!

Friday, June 5, 1908

Perhaps my own experience may be of use to some other cramped purse. I "discovered" Alberni quite by accident. It was a happy accident I shall always think! The boat "Tees" (captained by Townsend) runs once a week from Victoria to what is called "west coast." This takes in such important points as Bamfield, where the Pacific cable station is found, and the visitor is permitted to land and see the working cable enter the Sound (Berkeley) on its long journey to Brisbane, Australia! This

dollar a day upwards. High class private is one of the sights of the world I can assure you! Then Alberni comes, an important lumbering section and on again to Uculuet, the Presbyterian mission; on to "Wreck Bay," where the tourists may "pan-out" so much as \$3 per diem of gold flecks from wet sands. On again to Long Beach, a stretch of musical sands running twelve miles along the face of the broad Pacific sea! The "musical" sands give out sounds of running gamut under the footfall; if they were anywhere on the Yankee side of the line there would be all sorts of big advertising done to bring people to hear the queer singing sands. Then there is the run to the whaling station, where each day the whaling vessels go out and bring in from one to thirteen monsters of the deep.

The "Tees" puts up meals and "comfy" little state rooms are given; and Capt. Townsend occasionally invites his guests to his quarter-deck where the wheel-man stands like some grim figure of stone. The simile is broken only when he repeats his captain's order: "West by sou'-west, sir!" and it is perfectly grand to catch sight (as it is perfectly horrible to get sniff of) the great whales being cut up and robbed of their oil, which gives Victoria Island one of its biggest industries, by the way.

Board in the farm homes of Alberni is to be had for from \$5 a week, to \$10 in town at an hotel. It was my good luck to find shelter at "Valleyfield" farm, where I had free use day is over!

daily of a coupe and pony, and where I found prime fishing twenty rods below the house. As I write the big whitewashed brick fireplace is breathing cedar breaths. Just below, my window is a half acre of strawberries; at the south side stands apple and peach trees, the latter a mass of pink buds; and the raspberries, currants, etc., are full in promise and flower! To speak of the table cheer of "Valleyfield" seems vulgar, if not profane; but the hot scones, oat cake, ginger cookies and home-made bread of my genial hostess; with the eggs, warm from the nest, and cream that goes glug, glug, into my coffee, served each morning at my bed side, makes me regret that tomorrow it all ends and my six weeks holi-

The cost of the boat trip from Victoria to Alberni is \$3.25 and \$1 for state room. Meals, 50 cents each. The run is twenty hours. The return trip may be made by motor or horse stage over the summit (1,300 feet high), taking the train at Nanaimo for Victoria, or the steamer for Vancouver again. The stage road is sixty-two miles through a magnificently treed country; here you get a view of the biggest timber in the north. The trip costs \$5 one way, or \$8 the round trip.

I have no hesitation in recommending to the tired out school teacher, the weary office woman, or indeed the person of leisure, this grand and most beautiful west coast country as a holiday, taken as above suggested, and believe it can be done satisfactorily for \$150.

William H. Taft, a Presidential Probability—His Career

FEW months ago, during the latter part of the year 1907, a large man swung off a train in a Russian town; he walked quickly down the platform of the station, swinging his shoulders as he walked, and smiling with kindly eyes into the strange faces him, writes Allen White in the American Magazine for May. In due time, as he stood looking about him, chatting with the men of his party, a delegation in uniform came up and dumbly saluted him. He returned the salute with dignity the occasion required, smiling pleasantly into the eyes he could catch in a personal way, and turning to a man in his own party who was acting as in-terpreter said: "Oh, tell them we're glad to see them; that we have enjoyed our journey through Russia, and that we have been treated magnificently." His face wrinkled a little to foreshadow, a smile "—you know—say that we've seen no poverty," the smile crowded up into his eyes, and closed them into slits. "Tell 'em they're all right—you know—the usual old thing—anything—just fix it up," and he laughed quietly, looking at the dumb auditors with the benign face of an over-fed saint. Then the interpreter went at it. He talked Would Be Our First Suburban President for a long time, and waxed eloquent, and For, after all, it is the heart more than the when he was done there was a consultation in the visiting delegation, then out stepped a spokesman. He was a solemn man, and he said in most beautiful English: "Most honorable secretary, we understand entirely what you have said, and appreciate its spirit and its friendly interest in us, but we can not understand what this other man has been trying to

tion of it. The next day, or perhaps a day or two afterwards, the same large man slipped gently out of bed at 6 o'clock, and groped around in the dark of the murky morning looking for his trousers. He did not make a light for fear of waking his wife. Prodding quickly but softly through the dusk, falling easily over the concealed furniture of the room, he was get-ting well along toward a half-dressed stage without waking his wife to ask her where things were packed-after the fashion of Americans of his class—when in drawing on his trousers—his only pair of black trousers his Sunday trousers, if you must know the truth, pressed and rather unfamiliar—he lost his balance and fell, sticking one foot through a trouser knee. A man weighing 240 pounds can put considerable force and emphasis into a jab of his toe when he tries to catch his balance with it, and the hole loomed up dark, gloomy and peculiar. He couldn't bring himself to awaken his wife. He knew that she was tired and needed the sleep. So he called a bell-boy and asked him to have the trousers mended. They were his best trousers, the only pair he had that would "go" with his black clothes, and he had to ride two hours in a sleigh and meet by appointment at 9 o'clock the czar of all the Russias. There was nothing to do but to wait for the bell-boy's return with the rended garment. When the boy came he brought such a botch job that the fat man grinned and tackled it himself. But he was in a hurry, and his hands were strong and clumsy, and zip went a second tear right across the knee. He looked at the hopeless wreck a moment and then rose, hunted for and found a black sock, snipped off the foot, drew the black stocking up over his knee to cover the white underclothing, put on his torn trousers, got into the rest of his clothing and marched proudly out to the sleigh, and met the czar as America's representative-a "gen-

train pulled out and the scene was ended, the

language or by protestation, for the whole in-

cident was so human that the American repre-

sentative left with that Russian delegation the

soul of brotherhood and not the mere declara-

tleman unafraid.' And thus, smiling, always thoughtful of others, always kind, full of makeshifts for every emergency, the common man and not ashamed of it, William H. Taft went around the globe last year, the official representative of the kindly, shifty, hearty Yankee people. Always his sense of humor saved him whole. He was America incarnate-sham-hating, hard-working, crackling with jokes upon himself, lacking in pomp but never in dignity, the

brother but never the father of all the world, a dynamo in a velvet box, a great, boyish, wholesome, dauntless, shrewd, sincere, kindly gentleman. And when he got home after four months spent in lands where caste and rank and the pride and "circumstance" of glorious war" marked the relations of men of his station toward their subalterns, one day at lunch at the army and navy club, in the kindness of his heart the big man ducked under a divan, and pawed about looking for a pair of lost overshoes for a captain of infantry whom the secretary of war might have sent to Alaska with a scratch of his pen. Yet this amiable giant was the man who several years ago, rigid with anger, strode over to a cardinal representing the pope and asking too much of the American people in behalf of the church in the Philippines, and roared out so that the servants heard him: "No, sir—no, sir; that is unfair, that is un-American, and never on earth will we yield an inch in that direction." And so great is the power of kindness-even when it sheathes an iron determination—that of all the friends of Taft in the world none is more loyal than the cardinal whose plan Taft

hand of one's antagonist that breeds enmity. And the diplomacy of the sackcoat will get as far in this world on its essential kindness and far in this world on its essential kindness and fairness as the diplomacy of gold braid and tin.

Often an illuminating squint at a man may swords will get on its essential selfishness and greed. For, after all, this is a sackcoat world.

Generally speaking, the world has come to the gan in Auburn, a suburb of Cincinnati in eighbelief that the longer tails a man's working say." And then the big man threw his head coats have the less energy and the lower temback and laughed, and his party laughed, and perature will he display. Between the sansthe solemn Russian envoy smiled, and they all culottes and the spiketails is the business suit, shook hands and laughed again, and when the ment. Secretary Taft and Mrs. Taft went ancient friendship between that particular around the world without a valet or a maid,

wives' dresses in the back and lace their own shoes. And this does not mean necessarily that the Tafts are "poor but honest." They are the kind of people who most of their lives have lived in a house of nine rooms, on an income ranging from \$2,000 to \$6,000 a year, with one or two servants, a horse and buggy, and a child in college. The independence of America is in that class. For the man who does not need a valet is not much awed by a king. If Taft should be made president of this republic he would never cease to be in the heart of him a straphanger, a commuter, not of the city, with its crass wealth and biting poverty, nor of the country-but a suburban president, the first of his type. Our presidents have been curiously reflective of our national life. A considerable minority of the men whom this nation had elected to the presidency since the Civil war-Lincoln, Grant, Hayes, McKinley-have come from the farm. Cleveland was village-bred, Roosevelt was city-bred. Harrison got his best training from the inland town. But this new type of American from the suburban community, who as a boy knew both swimming hole and pavement, who roamed the woods and fought the north end gang, who was afraid of neither cows nor cars—that is a new type of man in American politics a type that must become more and more prevalent as the country grows less and

teen sixty-four, when he was seven years old, was the rollicking, fighting, dreaming, animal boyhood of the average. American boy, who has books and brooks around him, and is torn in his heart to decide which tempt him most. In his early teens he resembled the type of tall, rawboned, luberly, squeaky-voiced, milky-eyed shock-headed, big-footed boy who laughs section of the Russian nation and the American people was re-established more firmly by the episode than it could have been by gifts or the episode than the episode

the fact that a dozen or so men now in their so often on the president's lips that it has late forties and early fifties scattered over this passed into the slang of the day, and the war planet remember the honorable secretary of war, not as William, not even as Will, certainly not as Willie and not as Bill, but as "old Bill" Taft. The elimination of William signifies that he was not a prig; the elimination of Willie indicates that he was not a sissy; the elimination of Will goes to show that he was not a lovely character, and Bill proves that he was no coward, while "old Bill" makes it definite and certain that he was well beloved, and that proves that he was effective, impulsive and kind. These traits, then, form the foundation upon which the man is built.

He is in every sense a big man. Whenever some peculiarly difficult or complex problem arises he is at once deputed to solve it. Work on the Panama canal, for, instance, is disorganized and threatens to stop through the friction of a multiplicity of boards and the resignation of one engineer in chief after another, writes Sydney Brooks in Fortnightly Review. Mr. Taft visits the isthmus, looks into things, decides that the army engineers ' are the men to "dig the ditch" and all is peace and progress. Cuba, again, conducts itself by the usual Spanish-American route to the very brink of revolution. Mr. Taft steps in, examines, humors, conciliates, takes over the whole business of government and almost makes the outside world question the gravity of the situa-tion by the ease with which he adjusts it. The American and Japanese papers and the people who read them scowl at one another over the immigration difficulty. Mr. Taft, en route for the Philippines, calls in at Tokio, has an audience with the mikado, and straightway the rumors of trouble are dissolved in a douche of sanity. An ugly controversy of personal charges and recriminations breaks out between two American diplomats. It is a matter alto-

secretary's nickname, "General Utility Bill," gives both the popular and the official measure of his capacities.

He has a peculiar gift of lubricating sagac-ity. He radiates jollity and conciliation. All men instinctively like and trust this huge, good-humored giant, whose mere physical immensity impresses one with a sort of guarantee of invincibility. He crashes through prob-lems and tangles with the all-conquering cer-tainty of a smiling, patient, supremely human steam roller. I have met no one even in America more wholly destitute of fussiness and affectation. Nothing seems to flurry him or to break through his reserves of genial placidity. Though scarcely less badgered than Mr.

Roosevelt himself, he never explodes. He has the evenness of temper, the cheery self-confidence, which it would be positively dangerous for a man of his colossal bulk not to have. There is a hearty and most winning naturalness in his intercourse with people. He has all of the average American's indifference to externals and appearance—a snapshot of Mr. Taft seated at his official desk would make an admirable study of democracy in undress.

His mind, I should say, is a healthy and vigorous rather than a pliable instrument. It works with a ponderous, probing thoroughness. One would not look to Mr. Taft for any original contribution to the philosophy of politics any more than one would expect him to bubble forth in epigrams. He is not a man of wide reading or of diversified intellectual interests and has as little of Mr. Roosevelt's many-sidedness as of the flashing alertness or his somewhat volcanic temperament. But his his somewhat volcanic temperament. But his qualities, if of the minor order of merit, are strong, genuine and serviceable. He has had far more than the ordinary candidate's experience of men and affairs and high responsibili-ties, and Mr. Taft, like Cobden, is one of those men on whom no experience is wasted. His administrative aptitudes are unquestionable. He has that kind of impersonal disentangling mind, of perspective and judicial balance. which when united with an engaging personality and a dependable character makes its possessor a court of final appeal for private friends and public colleagues.

Mr. Taft is one of the most palpably honest men I have ever encountered. He is honest even in his politics. Indeed, it is hardly too much to say that his politics are comprised in saying straight out precisely what he thinks. He is almost as incapable as Lord Rosebery, himself, though from widely different causes, of the distortions of partizanship. That perhaps is one of the reasons why the professional politicians do not relish him. He is wholly scornful of the time-serving maneuvers, the intimate deals and propitiations they expect a presidential candidate to practice.

There is no quibbling about Mr. Taft. Like Mr. Roosevelt, he will prove a candidate all the more formidable because he never troubles about the votes. He suffers, however, from certain disadvantages. With practically the whole of his active life divided between the courthouse in Cincinnati, the Philippines and Washington, he has had little chance of becoming personally known to the bulk of his countrymen. Hitherto they have had to judge him at a distance. But with every week that passes he is becoming better known and, though little of an orator, better liked. The labor men cherish an old grudge against him because as a judge in Ohio certain of his lecisions helped to perpetuate the abuse of "government by injunction." The negroes, who hold the balance of power in more than one state, are incensed against him because, as secretary of war, he agreed to, though he did not himself propose, the disbandment of an enrire negro regiment, some of whose members were suspected of having "shot up" a southern townlet. The high protectionists do not like him because he has come out squarely for tariff revision and incessantly advocates a reduction of duties on Philippine imports into the United States. The conservatives suspect him because he subscribes unreservedly to the Roosevelt policies and because any administration over which he presided would be indistinguishable in its general aims, however much it might differ in temper and methods. from the present regime. And "the politi-cians," I need scarcely add, instinctively distrust a man of Mr. Taft's independence and will only accept and support him as a presidential candidate to avoid the yet greater catastrophe of a party defeat.

Some of A. C. Benson's Reminiscences



R. A. C. BENSON writes on "Shyness" in his Cornhill article for May. Here are some of his stor-

"I was lately told a delightful story of a great statesman staying with a humble and anxious host, who had invited a party of simple and unimportant people to meet the great man. The statesman came in late for dinner, and was introduced to the party; he made a series of old-fashioned bows in all directions, but no one felt in a position to offer any observations. The great man, at the conclusion of the ceremony, turned to his host, and said, in tones that had often thrilled a listening senate: "What very convenient jugs you have in your bedrooms! They pour well!" The social frost broke up; the company were delighted to find that the great man was interested in mundane matters of a kind on which everyone might be permitted to have an opinion, and the conversation, starting from the humblest conveniences of daily life, melted insensibly into more liberal

"The fact is that, in ordinary life, kindness and simplicity are valued far more than brilliancy; and the best brilliance is that which throws a novel and lambent light upon ordinary topics, rather than the brilliance which disports itself in unfamiliar and exalted regions. The hero only ceases to be a hero to his valet if he is too lofty-minded to enter into the workings of his valet's mind, and cannot duly appraise the quality of his services.

When I was an Eton boy, I was staying with a country squire, a most courteous old gentleman with a high temper. The first morning, I contrived to come down a minute or two late for prayers. There was no chair for me. The squire suspended his reading of the Bible with a deadly sort of resignation, and made a gesture to the portly butler. That functionary rose from his own chair, and, with loudly creaking boots, carried it across the room for my acceptance. I sat down, covered with confusion. The butler returned; and two footmen, who were sitting on a little form, made reluctant room for him. The butles sat down on one end of the form, unfortun-

ately before his equipoise, the second footman, had taken his place at the other end.

"The result was that the form tipped up, and a cataract of flunkeys poured down upon the floor. There was a ghastly silence; then the Gardarene herd slowly recovered itself, and resumed its place. The squire read the chapter in an accent of suppressed fury, while the remainder of the party, with handkerchiefs pressed to their faces, made the most unaccountable sounds and motions for the rest of the proceeding. I was really comparatively guiltless, but the shadow of that horrid event sensibly clouded the whole of my visit.

ly lighted hall of the house of a church dignitary, and the chapter had begun when a man of almost murderous shyness, who was a guest, opened his bedroom door and came down the stairs. Our host suspended his reading. The unhappy man came down, but, instead of slinking to his place, went and stood in front of the fire, under the impression that the proceedings had not taken shape, and addressed some remarks upon the weather to his hostess. In the middle of one of his sentences, he suddenly divined the situation, on seeing the row of servants sitting in a thievish corner of the hall. He took his seat with the air of a man driving to the guillotine, and I do not think I ever saw anyone so much upset as he was for the remainder of his stay. Of course, it may be said that a sense of humor should have saved a man from such a collapse of moral force, but a sense of humor requires to be very strong to save a man from the sense of having made a fool of himself.

"We had assembled for prayers in the dim-

"I went, as a schoolboy, with my parents, to stay at a very big country house, the kind of place to which I was little used, where the advent of a stately footman to take away my clothes in the morning used to fill me with misery. The first evening there was a big dinner party. I found myself sitting next my delightful and kindly hostess, my father being on the other side of her. All went well till dessert, when an amiable, long-haired spaniel came to my side to beg of me. I had nothing but grapes on my plate, and purely out of compliment, I offered him one. He at once took it in his mouth and hurried to a fine

white fur rug in front of the hearth, where he indulged in some unaccountable convulsions, rolling himself about and growling in an ecstasy of delight.

"My host, an irascible man, looked round, and then said: "a grape?" He added to my father, by way of explanation, "The fact is that if he can get hold of a grape he rolls it on that rug, and it is no end of a nuisance to get the stain out." I sat crimson with guilt, and was just about to falter out a confession when my hostess looked up, and, seeing what had happened, said, "It was me, Frank-I forgot for the moment what I was doing." My gratitude for this angelic intervention was so great that I had not even the gallantry to own up, and could only repay my protectress with an intense and lasting devotion

Some stories of Gladstone are also recalled in this same number of the Cornhill. At Oxford one day someone said: "The four best biographies ever written are Boswell (something inaudible). Morley's "Life of Cobden," and Southey's "Life of Wesley."

"'Ah!" replied Gladstone, "you're right, but not about Morley. But I knew Cobden intimately, and he was a most remarkable man. The way that man worshipped Peel! The way he stuck by Peel and surrendered his own judgment to him. But the fact is that he had the most generous mind and one of the most sensitive. I remember Palmerston wounding him very much, quite unintentionally. Palmerston said lots of things which he did not mean, and never meant to wound anybody. But Cobden had said something in his speech which reflected on the conduct of foreign affairs, and Palmerston in reply applied to him the line "ne sutor ultra crepidam." Not an orator like Bright, but such a noble character, so simple and so strong."

Reviewing Marion Crawford's novel, "The Prima Donna," the Guardian says: "The critic sighs in reading, wonderng what has become of the dramatic force, the psychological intensity of 'Greifenstein' and 'Saracinesca'; but Mr. Crawford's public seems content with the superficial narration of incident which has taken the place of his earlier and stronger



minine Fancies and Home Circle Chat

WHAT IS "GOOD FORM?"

HEN we hear anything described as "good form," we sum it up in mind as synonymous the "correct thing." Alas that this social hall-mark should often mean so little, and exclude so much that is of vital importance! The eye of Mrs. Grundy is apt to view from a different stand-point the behavior of the millionaire's wife and that of the pretty, but poor, governess; and what may be looked upon as charming originality in the for-mer may be considered bad taste in the latter. We are nearly all what we call professed Christians, but if we wish to be really sincere, "good form" must have a higher meaning for us than merely correctness of manner, and must go further even than tact. It must mean good feeling and consideration for all with whom we come in contact. Better by far to make the mistake that may stamp one as vulgar or make the mistake that may stamp one as vulgar or bourgeois than the slight shown to one poor in this world's good (though probably rich in real worth), or the word that wounds intentionally. So often at an assembly we see someone sitting alone, who appears to be quite "out of it." The hostess may have been asked by friends to be kind, and she has tried to be by sending an invitation, but there she thinks her obligation ends, and she takes no further pains to introduce thinks to introduce this guest to those whom she thinks will interest her, and make her feel at home. Again, it may be the case of a new-comer in a small com-munity where all the guests know each other intimately, and the talk is only of petty local interests in which the stranger cannot possibly take part. Yet it requires no great effort to direct the conversation to subjects of general interest. In every circle there are some among us who need our special con-sideration; the aged, the affilted, and those who have had "hard knocks" in life, and lost riches, health and beauty, and often, too, alas, lost those who have been their best beloved. Often it is want of thought which is more to blame than want of heart. Especially is this seen by the reckless way in which people talk. We often hear a religious community condemned in a room full of strangers, where members of it may be present, and their susceptibilities greatly wounded! People are discussed by name and perhaps ridiculed, and it is afterwards discovered that their friends or relations were in the room. The ridicule of foreigners, too, is another grave mistake. "Good form" in the highest sense, then, is to make consideration for others your guide and to learn to put yourself in their place, and to study their point of view. cially is this seen by the reckless way in which peo-

FASHION'S FANCIES

Any novelty in the realm of pin-tucking is bound to achieve a large measure of success just now, when this particular form of adornment appears punctual-ly and regularly on so many of the new gowns. The In sparticular form of adornment appears punctually and regularly on so many of the new gowns. The newest idea is to arrange the corsage in one seamless piece, apparently folded rather than cut into the requisite shape, and this is pin-tucked in unbroken horizontal lines all round from the guimpe to the ceinture, the effect being almost that of a striped material. One important point about the corsage of today which is worthy of note, is that in many cases it is once again becoming full and blouse, a pouched effect over the belt being no longer considered out of date. This affords a valuable means of escape from the skin-tight sheath gown, which the woman whose figure is by no means above reproach is forced to abjure, in spite of the determined dictates of Dame Fashion. Numbers of the new evening cloaks are nothing more or less than long surplices, fashioned of the very softest satin, which falls in folds as limp as crepe de chine, and which apparently affords no means for their wearer getting into them, except by the primitive method of slipping them over the head. Excluding the matter of material, the chorister's garment is copied in every respect, the narrow band into which the surplice is gathered being, however, richly embroidered in floss silk, while the wide, loose sleeves are not infrequentthered being, however, richly embroidered in floss k, while the wide, loose sleeves are not infrequent-finished with a band of the same embroidery the whole being lined through with some material of fine consistency. The expedient of wearing a single immense white Annunciation lily in the hair, which has been adopted by a number of French brides this season, has been selzed upon by the brides this season, has been seized upon by the debutante as well, and seems in a fair way to become her special prerogative. The flower is usually carried out in white panne or velvet, the pistils being powdered with gold or diamond dust, in place of pollen, and tipped with crystal beads; while the flower is attached to a very narrow pearl fillet, which fits snugly on the head, nestling among the seft waves of the hair. In accordance with the dictates of fashion, the flower must be perfumed with a modified finitation of the heavy scent of the garden flower, and a small sheaf of the same flowers being repeated in the front of the gown. In hopeful anticipation of real summer weather, some charming frocks are being carried out in an alliance of foulard and linen, two materials which hitherto have been seen very little in double harness, a case in point being represented by an example of nattier blue foul. seen very little in double harness, a case in point being represented by an example of nattler blue foulard, strewn with rather large white pastilles, which was cut into castellations over a very deep hem of self-colored linen; while the blouse corsage was treated in the same way, with a foulard strapping and hem; a guimpe of fine white net closely plisse providing the finishing touch. In a few cases the experiment has been tried of providing a contrast by means of a two-color scheme, a mauve foulard spotted with white being built up in conjunction with a sailcloth brown linen. The result is, however, by no means so successful as the self-colored alliance, and the best dressmakers have abandoned the idea in favor of the plainer method. These gowns will be immensely popular for morning wear in summer, and are almost invariably made with short skirts and guimpes of lawn or lace.

HOW TO ENJOY MIDDLE AGE

It is a period unfortunately which comes to all, unless we die young. And the gods do not love so large a proportion of us to render an average probability. True, it comes later in life than it did, but alas! still it comes. We are trained to face youth struggle, temptation, to work, to fight, and finally to look for a restful and kindly old age; but little is said to us—perhaps wisely—of that grey and dreary stretch between, when the first glamor is dimmed. Emotions are still raw, but fulfillment remote, and age not near enough to cast its friendly softening upon the past. Middle age is like an autumn evening, too early yet to light the fire, and still chilly without one. Rather a sad time—there is no blinking that—because it is a time of transition, and change is always a creaky, badly joined business. Henceforth life is to be a process of selection, not as in youth, a taking with both hands: everything the fates send, experience, pleasure, excitement, pain, but a cognizance of what we really want out of it and letting the rest be, husbanding strength for what really matters what is worth waile to us mersonelly let the world cheese. perience, pleasure, excitement, pain, but a cognizance of what we really want out of it and letting the rest be, husbanding strength for what really matters what is worth while to us personally, let the world choose as it pleases. When we are young we are apt to run after things, not because we really want them, but because other people think we ought to want them. "To know what we like," wrote Stevenson, "is the beginning of wisdom and of old age," and as usual, he knew. Perhaps middle age bears hardest upon the woman. Certainly in the matter of looks, generally a man of fifty has rather a charm, a romance, a web of memories about him, grizzled hair and a lined fage lend interest to his appearance, where they are the fellest of circumstances. Yet each of us know a few—a very few women—whose youth is frankly past, who make no pretensions to beauty, and yet who possess a manifest attraction denied to all the bloom and sparkle of mere juvenility. They seem to be happy—they are happy. How then, is so desirable consummation to be reached? Perhaps the saddest part of middle age to women, the real cause of the universal reluctance to accept it lies in the apparent narrowing of the outlook. Only apparently, for actually it may become a widening. To the younger generation, our elders, those who have reached a safer haven, a wider outlook seem to us at times most strangely callous—we protest, how passionately! against their passionless peace. The freed pain, the agony of renunciation we can make shift somehow to

bear—but never their dead quiet of forgetfulness. But—is it callousness, forgetfulness, that fills the quiet faces of the more experienced? Is it not instead, the wider, saner outlook of those who having travelquiet faces of the more experienced? Is it not instead, the wider, saner outlook of those who having travelled further knew that nothing is ever entirely lost. "No work begun shall ever pause for death?" And that if we, the younger, the impatient, saw truly, we should know, and understand that what has been, is—the past being our unallenable treasure that neither years nor loss can steal from the secret treasures of our hearts. Or do those older than ourselves smile with a gentle irony—tears and laughter being so closely allied—that we, the younger generation, knocking with anguished impatience at the door of life should break our hearts. "Like a stream that breaks its heart over wild rocks towards the shore," for the brief and fleeting years that pass, when we have the countless ages to mend them in. There must be a great advantage one fancies in age, otherwise the old would be of all the most unhappy, and they are not so. Their calm repose of mind is the great, the all-sufficing advantage the years can give. We are too prone to make of youth the eternal emblem of joy; in reality youth stands not infrequently for the blackest pessimism. To be happy then, and more content. Well, a full life then, and the fuller the better. And if I were asked for advice by man or woman, as to the best treatment of this most trying

ter. And if I were asked for advice by man or woman, as to the best treatment of this most trying
period, I would first and most emphatically bid the
enquirer throw out roots in as many directions as
possible, and for this, he—or she—cannot begin too
early. Many of them perhaps will come to nothing,
changed circumstances, or inclinations will wither or
clock them off, but comething will remain and some changed circumstances, or inclinations will wither or choke them off, but something will remain, and some we hope will come to flower and even to fruit. If at the end of a long life, one should look back upon one quarter of her early aspirations fulfilled the gods might with justice, greatly demand thanks, and variety of interest is essential; the most adored of occupations sickens the staunchest soul at rare moments, and it is almost impossible to have too many irons in the fire. One trade and many hobbies would sum the ideal plan, but this unfortunately cannot be achieved; yet the most seemingly circumscribed life holds scope for kingdoms of mental adventure, spiritual soaring and solid useful work of its kind. Romance! There you have the keynote of it all, and middle age can choose its own, for if the nature has not developed itself by then it never will. Religion and love, though the greatest, are not the only channels through which romance may flow, life teems with it on every side and you have only to select, strike out your roots, then in fresh soil, set all your irons in a row upon the hob, place each egg in a different basket, never mind about mixing your metaphors, for some of them at least are bound to succeed. Above all, married or single, never grow dull.

Every starved soul is an enquiry to the next generation, and there are the children to think of always. You will be so busy you will forget you have shut the door on youth, and will remember only, choke them off, but something will remain, and

"The best is yet to be, The last of life, for which the first was made Youth shows but half; trust God; see all, be not afraid!" COMMENTS OF AN ONLOOKER

From time to time some one who proudly signs himself "Common Sense" writes to the papers to protest against the folly of the world. He fain would abolish all old customs, such as Christmas and Good Friday; in short, common sense ought to take the place of all other senses! Why do anything, say anything, or feel anything that is not useful and smiled upon by common sense? Why, indeed, except that the world would then become a parlous dull place, a house of business from which all ideas, except the idea of making money, would take flight.

Lady de Bathe, who is still known in the theatrical world as Mrs. Langtry, recently received a cablegram when rehearsing her new play in London, informing her that silver had been found on a property which she had acquired in California for a mere song. As soon as her short season at the Haymarket theatre, London, is over, Lady de Bathe means to visit her newly-discovered silver mine, and to personally superintend its development.

Personal admiration never turns a woman's head as it does a man's. She is not naturally vain like a man, and compliments after a time become too much a matter of course to disturb her equanimity. If she is already aware of the feet without being told so; and if she is not pretty, she will still have sufficient imagination to believe that she is.

There is a storm in the telephone teacup in Paris, owing to a circular which has been sent out to the girl telephone clerks. The circular states that telephone employees in future will have to get the authorization of the postmaster general before they may marry. Until this permission is granted, no date for the ceremony may be fixed. The employees are not allowed to marry foreigners, members of the police force, detectives, or cashiers. The reason given for this peculiar rule is "the safeguarding of the secrets of the public."

A PLEA FOR PLAIN NEEDLEWORK

A PLEA FOR PLAIN NEEDLEWORK

It seems more than passing strange that while English women are esteemed as the most practical and capable of their sex, so few of them at the present time are skilful in plain needlework. Many are under the delusion that the sewing machine can do everything that is necessary, but the machine must have a mind and a pair of hands to guide it, and no one can manipulate it to the best advantage who has not a thorough knowledge of the various kinds of sewing it supersedes. This ignorance runs through all classes, for the poor seem quite incapable of altering or mending any old clothes bestowed on them by their richer neighbors, domestic servants handle a needle as if it were an instrument of tortune, and the families of professional people continually say, and often deplore that none of them can do a stitch of needlework. French and Irish women do miles of plain stitchery—in fact, wherever there is a preponderance of convent education it is most sedulously taught; and Dutch and German grifs of all stations regard it as a moral duty, almost a part of their religion. The reason is that our little girls do not begin early enough to use their thimbles and needles. We are so anxious that their mental powers should not, be prematurely forced, that they should not begin "lessons" till they are six or seven, that we do not realise-sewing to be a sadative occupation requiring very little mental application, or perhaps it would be truer to say that it involves the exercise of faculities of quite a different order from those that are brough forward in the efforts to learn to read and write, and commit sundry things to memory. A little girl of four years old is not too young to be taught to hem, and sew, holding her needle in the right way and using her thimble properly, and the discipline of doing a little fixed task every day is in itself of very great value. It may be dull at first, but the prospect of being able by and by, to make doll's clothes, as soon as site knows how, is generally a powerf

may not cripple his feet! There are many young wives who have never thought of plain needlework till some such situation forces itself upon them, and who then have to seek for a qualified instructor. That individual teaches them principally to hem, taking just so many stitches to the inch, with a needle nursery days.

MEALS WITHOUT MEAT

We are often told that we eat too much meat, and I often think that it would be a wise plan to have at least one dinner during the week, whereat it was conspicuous by its absence.

Of course there are many households where meat is never eaten on Fridays, and I have thought that it might be useful to some of my readers to suggest menus for breakfasts, luncheons, and dinners, consisting solely of fish, eggs, vegetables and fruit, in some form or another. When I have had questions asked me about such fare, I have often been told that the one objection is that it is so expensive!

I have found—and I hope to prove it—that it is exactly the opposite.

If course if the "maigre" dinner consists of oysters as the hors-d'oeuvre, to be followed by lobster soup, some expensive kind of fish, asparagus, peches la Melba, omelette, and a recherche dessert, one can well imagine that it is not a very cheap repast; but vegetable soup ordinary despensions. but vegetable soup, ordinary fish, a sweet of stewed fruit, and a savory of eggs or vegetables is very in-

expensive and economical.

Some folk have an extraordinary method of arranging these meatless meals. I remember on one occasion dining with a friend on a Friday; she had a large family, and when the cover was taken off the dish, it disclosed about eight or nine good-sized flounders all piled up, one on top of the other like enormous pancakes.

flounders all piled up, one on top of the other like enormous pancakes.

She told me that she had given a standing order to her fishmonger to send her a similar quantity every week. "It is so nice and fresh," she said, smiling benignly, "and we never know if it is going to be flounders or cod; but it is sure to be one or the other." And a whole fish was served out to each person!

This was followed by baked apples and rice pudding, and again came the remark, "We have baked apples every Friday during the winter, but in the summer we have stewed googseheries, and in the summer we have stewed gooseberries, and in the

autumn stewed plums."

autumn stewed plums."

This seems a very simple way to keep house, but the menus were hardly such as would appeal to a man who likes a nice little dinner daintily served.

Here are six dinner menus, in which meat is not served in any form. I have not suggested any sweets, as they come into the luncheon menus, but for those who prefer them to the substantial savories I have given, or would like them as a last course, I may offer the choice of stewed fruit of any kind, such as applies, bananas, prunes, or figs, and, in season may offer the choice of stewed fruit of any kind, such as applies, bananas, prunes, or figs, and, in season, rhubarb, gooseberries, currants raspberries or plums, fruit salads, blanemanges, fellies, or fritters. My idea, with regard to these dinners, is that they should end up with a simple dessert, and a cup of coffee:

MENU—1.

Artichoke Soup.

Grilled Herrings, with Mustard Sauce.

Vegetable Chery, with Rice.

MENU—2.

Pea Soup. Flounder, Tartare Sauce. Fried Fillet of Spagnettl, with Cheese and Tomato Sauce.

Staffed and Baked ed Shring Sauce, Cauliflower au Gratin, MENU-4. Tomato S Crimped Skate, Caper Sauce. Spinach and Poached Eggs. MENU-5

Potato Soup. Rock Cod, Anchovy Sauce, Curried Lentils and Rice, MENU-6.

Haricot Bean Soup, Broiled Sprate, Brown Bread and Butter, Lemon Buck Rarebit. Should an unexpected guest arrive, and it was found necessary to supplement the menu, one of the sweets I have suggested could be served (banana or orange fritters, for instance, can be quickly made), and this might be followed by a salad, which could either be a green one, with slices of hard boiled egg in it, or a cold vegetable salad, such as beetroot, potato, tomato, or celery.

tato, tomato, or celery.

The six luncheons, of which I am giving the menus, will begin according to present-day fashion, with an egg dish, to be followed by some kind of fish dish, and then a sweet.

Scrambled Eggs in Potato Cases Fish Pie Baked Plum Pudding

Omelette aux fines herbes Kedgeree Apple Charlotte

Eggs Poached in tiny china cesseroles, (These should have grated cheese or chopped parsley sprinkled over the top).

Fish Cakes Lemon Cheese Cakes (**4**)

Sardine Omelette Fish Salad Prunes and Rice (5)

Esgs and Tomato au Gratin Pickled Herrings Rhubarb Fool (6)

Scrambled Eggs with Curry Sauce Haddock Toast Orange Fritters

Orange Fritters

With luncheons of this description, little racks of hot dry toast should be placed before each person, and one or two little pats of butter. With most of these fish dishes toast and butter are usually eaten. The menus can be added to without difficulty if nice biscuits, cheese and butter, and some simple salad, such as mustard and cress, water cress, or celery are served at the end.

The breakfasts are by no means difficult, if we remember that bacon, ham, tongue, brawn, kidneys, and sausages are not allowable. After all this leaves a very ample choice amongst fish and egg dishes. Out of the six menus I have suggested, porridge, or something of that description is provided on three occasions, scones, rolls or toast on the other three.

Jam, marmalade, watercress, or fresh fruit should always appear on the breakfast table.

(1) Porridge, Bloaters, and Boiled Eggs (2) Hot Rolls, Dried Haddock Cooked in Oatmeal, Scrambled Eggs

(3) Shredded Wheat, Kippers and Poached Eggs

Scones, Fried Cod's Roe, and Omelette (5) Flounders, Fried Eggs (6)

Buttered Toast, Split Fresh Herring, Buttered Eggs
The dishes I have mentioned for this triple set of
menus have been principally spen as one can easily
procure in the early spring, but in the summer it is
still more easy to find menus without meat, and in the
het weather these meals without meat are more
wholesome and appetising than the others.
Bread and butter, eggs, fresh fruit, and such salad
as lettuce, watercress or mustard and cress make an
ideal breakfast.
Salads of all binds are in the salad are in the

of all kinds are inviting for luncheon, or

dinner, the substantial parts being supplied by cold fish or rings of hard boiled eggs. To carry out the principle of obstaining from meat now and again, I may say that not only is it very pleasant to have a change, but also it is an excellent thing for keeping one in the best of health.

I give below two or three rather nice cakes for

Tea Cakes

Required: Two pounds of flour, four ounces of butter, six ounces of castor sugar, three quarters of an ounce of yeast, quarter of a pint of milk. Method: Rub the butter into the flour, and some salt and the castor sugar, and when all is thoroughly mixed make a hole in the middle for the yeast. Dissolve the yeast in warm milk, then pour into the flour, etc., and make up into a light dough, adding more milk if necessary. Stand this dough in a warm place for an hour, and then divide into small portions of an equal size, Mould the buns round, flatten the tops, set on a greased baking sheet, and again prove for half an hour. Bake in a steady oven and set on a sieve. Serve warm split open and buttered. If spices are popular in the household add sufficient cinnamon to flavor delicately. lavor delicately.

Crange Cakes

Required: Three eggs, five ounces of castor sugar, six ounces of sifted flour, rind of two oranges, teaspoonful of baking powder, half a pound of icing sugar, juice of one orange. Method: Mix the eggs with the castor sugar till thick and smooth, shake in the flour, the grated rind of the oranges and the baking powder. Beat all thoroughly and bake in a good oven for twenty minutes in small fancy moulds. Then mix half a pound of the best icing sugar with the juice of an orange and when quite smooth pour over the cakes while still warm.

Bakewell Cakes

Required: One egg, its weight in flour, butter, castor sugar, and a teaspoonful of baking powder, short pastry and a little jam. Melt the butter, add the beaten egg, sugar and flour, beat all together with the baking powder last. Line small baking tins with the pastry, put a teaspoonful of jam into each, and a dessertspoonful of the batter on the top. Bake in a good sharp even for ten minutes, for a change you can substitute chocolate cream for the jam, and ice each cake with chocolate leing.

TOYLAND

There is a period of childhood which mothers dread, the terribly destructive age when boys ruth-lessly dissect toys to see what is inside, and even the more tender hearted girls display a curiosity that ill agrees with the preservation of their treasures. more tender hearted girls display a curiosity that ill agrees with the preservation of their treasures.

We call it naughtiness, but in reality it is only a phase showing that fingers and brains are alike too busy, for our slow going methods, and need something to occupy them. Destructiveness hardly ever occurs where children are helped to cultivate the power they have of making instead of breaking. I once saw a stall at a little sale of work furnished entirely at small cost by a family of industrious and ingenious children. There were fretwork frames and brackets (mothers who love peace will always provide fretwork toois in wet weather for their boys); there were baskets, an industry easily learnt by skilful little fingers; there were sweets, toffee, peppermint creams, caramels, and a variety of boiled sweets, the simplest thing in the world to make at home over a nursery fire, and there were also toys. These toys were somewhat elaborate, but those I am going to enumerate are quite simple and easy of accomplishment, even by children without any great ingenuity, and some of them can be produced by quite tiny little mites. All sorts of boxes can be turned into doll's cradles. When I was a small girl I recollect that I used to collect nightlight boxes for that purpose. Soap boxes do very well, and also shoe boxes if a good sized bed is wanted. Stand one end of the lid under the end of the box, so that it represents the sort of high back one associates with the old-fashioned beds. Cover this lid with a piece of silk, hang muslin curtains at each side, sloping from the top of the lid at the back, line the inside of the lid with he same silk, and make a full muslin valance all round the sides and end of the box. The effect that may be produced by careful work is simply charming, and skilful little fingers will find no difficulty in fashioning the bed clothes.

Kites are easy to make. Small ones can be fash ioned simply on cross sticks, but the larger kinds wil ioned simply on cross sticks, but the larger kinds will need rather more support at the back. Procure a piece of glazy untearable calico stuff, cut it to the right size. stretch and fasten it to the sticks, it is really more satisfactory to glue it to them, paint some design in the middle and corners, to give a bright color effect, fix a very long string, some yards, to the top of the kite, and have a roller piece of wood on to which wind and unwind the string. Affix another, and of course shorter string to the other end and here and there tie on some scraps of brightly colored rag or paper for the tail.

Rag dolls are perfectly simple to fastion and one

Rag dolls are perfectly simple to fashion and once made are much beloved. A bag should be made for the body rather long than square, and stuffed with sawdust or rag, long narrow bags likewise stuffed form the arms and legs, and it will be easy to fashion dolly's head in the same manner. Sew in blue or black beads for the eyes, and ink in the eyebrows, nose, mouth and fringe.

Gollywogs are made on the same principle, with black calico for face, arms, and legs, red lips and nostrils. Golly's clothes are a joy to the small needle-woman of the family, but his hair should be bought and glued on, as he is nothing without that.

Simple doll's malicarts, once the wheels are bought, are easily made by the carpentering boy of the family, the easiest of all being fashioned merely by straight pièces of wood of varying lengths, as required, which will answer even for the shafts. The seat, too, may be made of these if placed close enough together, but perhaps a plain square of wood is more together, but perhaps a plain square of wood is more solid for that. Once the wood is cut to the right-lengths nothing but a hammer and nails. (those joys of boy's hearts) are required.

Some boy's hearts) are required.

Some boys can make beautiful dell's furniture, but they need to be skilled with their penknives, and not too much addicted to cutting themselves, else they will cause their mothers endless anxiety.

Good strong wooden tables, considerably larger than those of a doll's house suite can easily be made, and are a delightful addition to the toy cupboard, as they can be made big enough for the dolls to give a tea party! Dolls' furniture can be made, but only by the really skillful, by watching designs in the papers, drawing or copying them on to wood, and cutting them out in this fashion. When the boys have done the carpentry work, the girls can greatly aid, by painting, enamelling and varnishing.

Of course an ingenious boy can build a doll's house

Of course an ingenious boy can build a doll's house and such an object made, painted and papered by the family, is a joy for ever. But it is an elaborate piece of work, only suited to clever and persevering children, this latter being a quality in which many young people fail

of work, only suited to clever and persevering children, this latter being a quality in which many young people fail.

However, what I might call little amateur houses, on quite an elementary scale can be fashioned by cardboard boxes playing a great part in the scheme and being painted to look realistic.

As for baby's toys, woolly balls are still prime favorites, and these may be manufactured with all sorts of oddments of wool, the more colors the bigger and the brighter the ball. Cut two pieces of cardboard into rounds, cut a big round somewhat larger than a dollar piece in the middle of each of these wheels. Then cover the cardboard with wool wound round the edges, and through the hole till the hole is quite filled up, the pieces of carboard are then placed together and the wool wound round both. Next cut the wool round the edges, when the cardboard will spring apart. Slip a piece of string down the opening and tie it securely all round the wool at the bottom. Tear away the cardboard, and snip the wool to do away with the shaggy ends, or if the ball is not a perfect round.

Rabbits, cats, in fact all kinds of animals for little children can be made by tracing the design from toybooks, outting it in calico or cloth and stuffing it with rag or sawdust, but this is difficult and requires grown-up aid.

Thry paper men and women, or pictures made to balance themselves on cardboard stands are the joy of some children, and little girls have often quite a talent for cutting them out, their creations in that line quite surpassing anything their elders could do.

Among the paper treasures wherein deft folding

Among the paper treasures wherein deft folding

is all that is required, little boats, dunces' caps, and fans, still reign supreme.

But the various "home-made" toys are legion, and the introduction of this art to the nursery does great things towards passing a rainy day pleasantly and profitably developing the imagination and natural cleverness of children, and lessening the destructive

ODDS AND ENDS

Lace collarettes and muslins can be stiffened with-out starch, instead, put a lump or two of sugar into the water they are rinsed in. If kitchen floors are painted with boiled linseed oil.

they are cleaned very easily. Hang woollens out on the line dripping wet with-out wringing them at all, if dried in this manner they will not shrink.

A few drops of alcohol rubbed on the inside of lamp chimneys will remove all trace of greasy smoke, when water is of no avail.

If linoleums and oilcloth are rubbed after being washed with a little linseed oil, they will be found to wear much longer, and have a polish without being

To clean picture frame glasses, take a small piece of wash leather, wet it with methylated spirits, and rub on the glasses, this will clean them beautifully. Polish afterwards with a soft leather.

For dull and speckled mirrors, take a small portion of whiting and take sufficient tea to make a paste, rub the glass with warm tea, dry with a soft cloth, rub a little of the paste well on the mirror, and polish dry with tissue paper, the tea used for the paste should be cold.

If you have a porcelain sink, don't stand dirty saucepans on it, as the black marks they make are very difficult to get off, nail three or four little flat sticks together and keep this little makeshift stand in the corner of the sink for standing saucepans on. It saves such a lot of trouble.

CLIPPINGS FROM THE POETS

Emblem Flowers Roses, flashing red and white, For delight; For delight;
Honeysuckie wreaths above,
For love;
Dim, sweet-scented heliotrope,
For hope;
Shining illies, tall and straight,
For royal state;
Dusky pansies, let them be
For memory.

-Christina G. Rossetti.

Sleepy Song

Over the road to Sleepy Town.

All in the summer weather.

Every day at the noontide high,
Go brother and I together.

Past where the glowing swallows sweep,
Past where the sunbeams gently creep,
Neath clouds that float in the azure sky,
All the way to Sleepy Town.

So hush-a-by, My baby fair; Just close your eyesni aw nome And we'll soon be there... Hush-a-by-a-byl

Over the road to Sleepy Town,
In the land of Slumberville,
Through the mystical valley green,
Over the wonderful hill.
Past the magical palace of dreams,
Into the realm of sleep serene,
We softly, gently, drowsily glide,
Till we get down to Sleepy Town.
—Eleanor Cobb.

An Old Song What is the meaning of the song That rings so clear and loud,
Thou nightingale amid the copseThou lark above the cloud?
What says thy song, thou joyous thrush,
Up in the walnut-tree?
"I love my Love, because I know
My Love loves me."

What is the meaning of thy thought,
O maiden fair and young?
There is such pleasure in thine eyes.
Such music on thy tongue;
There is such glory on thy face—
What can the meaning be?
"I love my Love, because I know
My Love loves me."

O happy words! at Beauty's feet We sing them ere our prime; And when the early summers pass, And Care comes in with Time, And Care comes in with Time, Still be it ours, in Care's despite, To join the chorus free— "I love my Love, because I know My Love loves me."

-Charles Mackay. Lass and Lad Hame is where the heart is,
Hear, lass, hear!
Anywhere apart is
Drear, lass, drear.
Gird the globe and sail the sea—
What's the whole wide world to me?
Here my heart is, here with thee,
Dear, lass, dear.

Hearts at hame we'll be then, Lad, dear lad.

And cease to bide a wee, then,
Sad, dear, sad.
I'll haste me now to cut and sew,
And when the first June roses blow,
Away to holy kirk we'll go,
Glad, dear, glad.

-Rose Mills Powers.

I crave, dear Lord, No boundless hoard Of gold and gear, jewels fine. r lands, nor kine, Nor lands, nor kine, Nor treasure heaps of anything. Let but a little hut be mine, Where at the hearthstone I may hear where at the hearthstone I may hear The cricket sing And have the shine Of one glad woman's eyes to make, For my poor sake, Our simple home a place divine; Just the wee cot—the cricket's chirr—Love, and the smiling face of her. -James Whitcomb Riley.

The Heart's Answer Heart, tell me when I ask thee, What is this love, I pray? "Two souls to one thought subject, Two hearts one law obey."

And, say, whence comes this love, then?
"It comes we know not how."
But say, how goes that same love?
"No love, if false the vow."

What leve is purest, sweetest? "No thought of self it knows." And when is love the deepest? "The stream that silent flows."

And when is love the richest?
"Tis richest when it gives."
Oh, tell me sweet love's language?
"In deeds, not words, it lives."

A very cu in Ottawa for make change of the vote New Brunsy allow, and f that no mor or carrying This was the the act. Th not now, it than once o Since eve tain time in

of age or o of parliame hard matter right to vote known to s an election advantage. There is

land now as trines of no while the C denomination is being tau ficult quest should learn is the matte

The King at Reval, or has been a Russia. The take land to take land treaty was exactly how present med Czar's moth visiting in King Edwa King has n land's laws the other ha How much his people derstand in head of a I They are, I King Edwa be called t

King Ma ported, to married at he wants ne wants to not belong indeed that they love. to love the the princes her, but it holds there people who lady love it that he wi

> The me port that t not so muc distance a railroad w hard w the meanti At Prin

weather pleasant. The a on the wh

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days sinc which ha could not Untrimme walks wer in a city. town. As do a grea would sea walks; if trimmed, strangers of Victor are disgr men to a within a views in broken t never be

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the quai shrine was run number were hea been car repairing Europea sacred t

There the description that their net them gr

ittle boats, dunces' caps, and e-made" toys are legion, and art to the nursery does great a rainy day pleasantly and imagination and natural lessening the destructive

AND ENDS

nuslins can be stiffened withlump or two of sugar into

ainted with boiled linseed off.

the line dripping wet with-if dried in this manner they

nol rubbed on the inside of e all trace of greasy smoke.

loth are rubbed after being eed oil, they will be found to have a polish without being

e glasses, take a small piece with methylated spirits, and will clean them beautifully. soft leather.

mirrors, take a small porsufficient tea to make a warm tea, dry with a soft aste well on the mirror, and paper, the tea used for the

ain sink, don't stand dirty black marks they make are nail three or four little flat this little makeshift stand in for standing saucepans on.

ROM THE POETS

n Flowers red and white, reaths above. ented heliotrope,

tall and straight, , let them be

-Christina G. Rossetti, py Song

eepy Town. weather, noontide high, together. nbeams gently creep, float in the azure sky, epy Town.

by!

leepy Town, umberville cal valley green, ful hill. alace of dreams, ep serene, drowsily glide, to Sleepy Town. -Eleanor Cobb.

Old Song and loud, id the copse-ne cloud? thou joyous thrush, tree? cause I know

g of thy thought, young? are in thine eyes ongue; on thy faceause I know

Beauty's feet our prime; immers pass. with Time, are's despite ause I know

> -Charles Mackay. and Lad

sail the sea-

e heart is,

vide world to me? here with thee, 'll be then,

wee, then. o cut and sew June roses blow, we'll go,

-Rose Mills Powers.

of anything. tone I may hear

eyes to make,

lace divine: cricket's chirrface of her. -James Whitcomb Riley.

rt's Answer ask thee, pray? ought subject,

obey.' nes this love, then? not how." at same love?

sweetest? deepest?

richest? gives." e's language? it lives."

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Friday, June 5, 1908

GE FOR THE YOUNG F

CURRENT TOPICS

A very curious state of affairs has been going on in Ottawa for some time. The government wanted to make changes in the manner of recording the names of the voters, especially for British Columbia and New Brunswick This the Conservatives would not allow, and for days the members made speeches so that no money could be granted for paying salaries or carrying on the other husiness of the country. This was their plan of forcing the Premier to change the act. They have been successful, and there will not now, it is said, be any danger of preventing any man from voting or of allowing him to vote more than once or in some one else's name.

Since every man in Canada who has been a certain time in the district and who is twenty-one years of age or over, has the right to vote for a member of parliament, it does not seem as if it ought to be a hard matter to find out who has or who has not the right to vote. However, clever politicians have been known to so change the districts near the time of an election as to give the party in power an unfair advantage. That nothing of this kind will be done now is a good thing for Canada.

There is a very bitter contest going on in Eng-

There is a very bitter contest going on in England now as to how the children are to be educated. The Liberals, who are in power, think that the doctrines of no church should be taught in the schools, while the Conservatives believe that people of each denomination should see that every day their religion is being taught their own children. It is a very difficult question. All are agreed that the children should learn to be good, but how that is to be done is the matter in dispute.

The King is to meet the Czar of Russia on June 3 at Reval, on the Gulf of Finland. Until lately there has been a very bitter feeling between England and Russia. The English believed that the Czar wanted to take land in Asia from them. Not long ago a treaty was made between the two countries telling exactly how far each had a right to go. What the present meeting is for no one seems to know. The Czar's mother, who is the Queen's sister, has been visiting in England for some time. The subjects of King Edward are the freest in the world, and the King has no more right to break the least of England's laws than the humblest of his subjects. On the other hand, the Russians are very badly governed. How much the Czar has to do with the sufferings of his people few people know. It is hard for us to understand in Canada how a good man can be at the head of a people so badly treated as the Russians are. They are, however, a brave and warlike nation, and King Edward's visit may give him another title to be called the "Peacemaker."

King Manuel of Portugal has determined, it is reported, to marry the woman he loves, or not to be married at all. It is not said that the young lady he wants to marry is not good or beautiful. She does not belong to a royal family, and it is very seldom indeed that a king or queen can marry the person they love. It sometimes happens that a king learns to love the princess he is obliged to marry, or that the princess falls in love with the prince chosen for her, but it is to be feared that in most royal households there is less happiness than in those of poorer people who can wed as they please. King Manuel's lady love is to be banished for a time, in the hope that he will forget all about her.

The men who have gone up to Ingenika river report that though there is gold in its sands, there is not so much of it as was at first stated. It is a long distance away and provisions are dear. The G. T. P. railroad will go near the district, so that it will not be hard when it is completed to reach the river. In the meantime there is nothing to warrant people giving up their work to go into this goldfield.

At Prince Rupert much work is going on, though the townsite is not yet laid out. It is said that the weather in the Northern city, that is to be, is very

The accident at Bellingham cast a gloom over the shipmates of the two men belonging to the crew of the New Jersey who were killed on a street car, but on the whole the visit of the fleet to the Sound has been a time of great rejoicing both to the sallors and the citizens.

The great ocean liners, the Mauretania and the Ine great ocean liners, the Mauretania and the Lusitania, are still striving to see who will make the fastest run across the Atlantic ocean. Last week the Lusitania crossed in 4 days 20 hours and 22 minutes, and averaged 24.83 knots an hour for the whole trip. It is wonderful to think that a ship so large can sail so fast.

A gentleman who arrived here from Japan, a few days since, said that though there is no other city which has so beautiful a situation as Victoria, he could not help noticing the untidy look of the streets. Untrimmed grass, broken fences and dilapidated sidewalks were things a stranger does not expect to see in a city. These little things spoil the look of the town. As has been said before, boys and girls could do a great deal to improve our streets. If no one would scatter paper or orange peel along the sidewalks; if the grass in front of each house were kept trimmed, and if the fences were mended and painted, strangers would form a very different opinion not only of Victoria, but of its citizens. The heaps, of garbage and rubbish that are to be seen in many places are disgraceful, but that is a matter for the policemen to attend to. It is almost a crime that almost within a stone's throw of some of the most beautiful views in the city people should pile up old tin cans, broken bottles, and even old clothes. Victoria will never be quite popular with travelers who have been accustomed to the neatness of a modern city till its streets are kept in nice order.

Smallpox has broken out in the state of Washington. It is a very mild type of the disease, but it is not the less catching. There is a great deal of coming and going between Victoria and the Sound cities since the cheap rates came in. Where every one is vaccinated there is little danger of catching smallpox, and if caught, the disease will not be severe. This is not the case where people have not been vaccinated.

It may be that, some day, men will sail safely through the air, but so far navigating an airship is a dangerous experiment. At Oakland, California, ten thousand people watched one of these machines go up three hundred feet. Then it burst and sixteen passengers were injured—one fatally. Yet there is a man in New York who believes that he will be able to cross the Atlantic at a speed of one hundred miles an hour within the next five years. His name is John B. Holland. He has had experience in inventing vessels to sail under water. Whether this qualifies him to construct one that will float upon the air remains to be seen.

A very terrible railroad accident happened near the quaint old town of Antwerp, in Belgium. A number of plous Roman Catholics, many of them no doubt women, were on the way to worship at a shrine when the train in which they were travelling was run into by an express train and the greater number of the passengers killed. The sights seen were heartrending. The accident is supposed to have been caused by the mistake of a workman who was repairing a switch. It is a common sight in many European countries to see people visiting the spot sacred to the memory of some good man or woman who died long ago, and whose prayers they hope will bring about the healing of their sickness or the cure of their sorrows.

There are in the United States great numbers of the descendants of Irish men and women who came to that country when times were hard in Ireland. In their new home they prospered, but though many of them grew rich, they have kept their faith in their

own religion. It is a hundred years since the Catholic church was founded in New York, and a great celebration was held there. Among those attending it is Cardinal Logue, the head of that church in Ireland, He said the other day that he was astonished at the progress that church had made, and said that he believed and hoped it would in the future have much power in the great fight against evil.

Winnipeg is a fine city now, and is still growing. Last summer it looked as if there were great schools in every part of the town, but six new ones are being built this spring. This week the contract for a very large railroad depot, to be used by the Grand Trunk Pacific and the Great Northern, has been let, and the building is to be finished by August The people of Winnipeg have faith in their city, and every one seems to be determined to work for its success. Its situation is not beautiful and its climate is cold in winter and hot in summer, but it is in the middle of one of the richest grain countries in the world, and will for many years continue to grow. Faith and

BOY WE CONNELL

they or some of them could have been present. The reason given for not inviting them does not seem a sufficient one. It is that if a former governor-general should return to the country he would have to take a place lower than that held by him when he was governor-general. It does not seem as if men who were really great and noble would in these days care whether they mere at the head of a procession or at the end of it, or whether they sat at the right or left hand of the host. In the Mother Country such things are still looked upon as important.

There has been a fine sugar crop in the Hawaiian Islands this year. The work of harvesting the sugar employs many men, and they must be used to a hot climate. Pineapples are another product of these

The Central American peoples have become tired of quarreling and have appointed a court of justice to settle disputes among them. Andrew Carnegie has sent \$700,000 to build at Cartago, Costa Rico, a tem-

AGE. 9

ORIGINAL STORY

A true story about one of our ancient ancestors: I have a most curious experience to relate which occurred during my stay at a Jubbulpore hotel in Central India. I was on an inspector's tour and had taken with me my secretary, a young man of about five and twenty.

A young engineer before he left this hotel on his business, had left in charge of the proprietor a large chimpanzee, quite as tall as a man of normal height. Jocko was very fond of putting his huge forepaws on a person's shoulders and squinting at his own image which would be reflected in their eyes.

The proprietor was not eyes kind to Jocko and his

The proprietor was not over kind to Jocko and his usual home was in the back grounds of the hotel, where he was chained up for the night.

The night in question was unequalled for the violence of the thunder and lightning storms. The noises were most unearthly, and bright glowing lights flashed through the appre sky all night. ed through the angry sky all night.
"I rather pity that poor monkey, chained out in

GERTRUDE

MUSSON AGE 11

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he was sitting on my chest and looking into my eyes!"

"With a laugh, I pushed open the door and called out, "Are you there, Mr. Devil? Your victim is exceedingly frightened of you."

"Why!" exclaimed my secretary, looking around, then turning very pale and falling back upon the bed he pointed to a corner of the ceiling. "There he is, gir" he gashed.

he pointed to a corner of the ceiling. "There he is, sir," he gasped.

I looked up—and there—perched on one of the massive pillars which composed the structure of the room—was Jocko! His wicked little dark eyes were just brimming over with fun. His ugly mouth was contorted into a malicious grin, showing the sharp teeth inside, and all the while he was chattering as if he were praising himself at the success of his adventure.

"Why, you silly fellow," I exclaimed, laughing. "That is Jocke, the monkey." "Well, I never!" he answered. "But what a fright the beast did give me, to be sure." And he laughed

nervously.

"I suppose the poor beast was so frightened by the thunder and lightning, that he broke loose and jumped in through one of the open windows," I conjectured. "I think we'd better catch him and chain him up again, or else we'll get no peace tonight."

We, therefore began to chase him around the room, but like a streak of lightning he dashed through the open door which he had forgotten to shut behind us and we saw him bolting up the masive oak stairs to the floor above. We then awakened the proprietor, but muttering that he could not always keep his eye on the brute, he went back to bed again. By this time several guests had congregated in the hall and we all began the pursuit together.

We spied Jocko coming down a back stairway and

We spied Jocko coming down a back stairway and entering at a side door, he was again tearing up and down the main hall. Suddenly he perceived an open door which had been left ajar by the occupant of that room on account of the heat.

In he darted. Following behind him, I saw him jump upon the dressing table, upsetting the dressing case and water jug, and allowing the water to slowly trickle over the velvet carpet amid the little bits of broken class and chim. broken glass and china.

The occupant of the bed, the head of which was covered with a mosquito net, was awakened by the clatter and sitting up he called, "Help! Help!"

Upon hearing his voice, Jocko jumped from the dressing table and landing on the back of the bed over which was stretched the netting, sank down in a heap on top of this unfortunate man.

Being entangled in the netting he was easily caught this time, and we took him to the proprietor, threatening that if he did not take more care of the mischlevous chimpanzee we would report him to the

A few days later I said "god-bye" to Jocko and Jubbulpore, Jocko, I think received better attention since that night of his escapade, when he gave my young secretary such a scare, yet probably set him on the road to becoming a better man. VICTORIAN.

ESSAYS ON EMPIRE DAY

Why We Keep Empire Day

Empire Day is kept in all the British countries in remembrance of Queen Victoria, the good queen of Great Britain and Ireland and the colonies and the

Great Britain and Ireland and the colonies and the Empress of India.

It is a wonderful thing that England has obtained a great deal of her greatness under the rule of woman. In Queen Elizabeth's reign the arts, literature and great naval victories; in Queen Anne's reign England won many great victories on land, and in Queen Victoria's reign she made more strides in all directions than in any other reign.

Empire Day was really Queen Victoria's birthday, which is on the twenty-fourth of May. When she died and her son ascended the throne, he decreed that all over Greater Britain that date should be kept in her memory, so that those boys and girls who were not large enough to remember the deeds which she did and the example she set, as she was not here, they could ask why the twenty-fourth of May was kept, and would be told in memory of the best and greatest queen ever known in the world's history, greatest because she was the best queen—Victoria the Good. ducen ever known in the world's history, greatest because she was the best queen—Victoria the Good, THOMAS HEYLAND, Age 11. 343 Michigan street, James Bay, Victoria, B. C.

An Essay on Empire Day

One of the days in which all loyal British subjects take more than ordinary interest is Empire Day—Empire Day, the day which celebrates the birthday of our former queen, Victoria, whose memory is still cherished and beloved in the hearts of all.

It is on this day especially that we consider the vastness of the British Empire, and feel that, though the people comprising it are of different creeds and color, we are one.

All under the flag which has

"Braved a thousand years

The battle and the breeze"
are proud to show their loyalty on this occasion of national rejoicing. The Canadian, the Hindu, the Australian, and others, one and all make this day a time for joy and goodwill.

A few days before Empire Day, the scholars sing "The Maple Leaf" and other patriotic songs.

On Empire morning, in Victoria, one sees people already going to the different places of amusement, with happy faces.

After a hurried lunch, the people go either to a concert or field sports, which take place about the same time.

In the evening there are fireworks, and when the An Essay on Empire Day

same time.

In the evening there are fireworks, and when the last rocket has been fired, the people return home to-dream of the pleasant time they have had.

CLAUDE E. EMERY, Age 13 years.

On the twenty-fourth of May nearly all Canadians, who are loyal to their country, celebrate Empire Day. Flags, streamers and ribbons of both Canada and England float over the land. This is a grand event, and we all put on our best Sunday clothes, and go to see the sports. Then after strolling around town all morning, we go to dinner. After dinner we go to the field where are held the sports. Then we go to tea, and then—O! then we go to Nanaimo's beautiful harbor and see, sitting on the beach, a number of Indians, from our own city, Ladysmith, Chemainus, Valdez and Kuper Island. These have come to the Indian canoe races. After the races, a mammotian fireworks display is shown.

Now the metry day is over!

ARTHUR HAZEL, Age 13.

14 Prideaux Street, Nanaimo.

Empire Day is kept to commemorate the birthday of Queen Victoria, she was such a good and great queen. Everybody looks forward to Empire Day, as it is a day of public rejoicing. The fireworks are always very brilliant and nice, and there is a great crowd at the Beacon Hill Park and the Gorge.

Everybody tries to make it a success, and it mostly always is. We get two days' holiday from school, and the children are all talking and hearing about it. The young and old people all enjoy themselves, as it is one of the greatest holidays in the year.

GERTY BRADY, Age 12. 838 Broughton Street.

WITH THE POETS

My Task To love some one more dearly ev'ry day,
To help a wandering child to find his way,
To ponder o'er a noble thought, and pray
And smile when evening falls,

To follow truth as blind men long for light. To do my best from dawn or day till night, To keep my heart fit for His holy sight. To do my best from dawn of day till night,—Maud Louis Ray, in Harper's Magasine

hope accomplish wonders in the life whether of a man or a city. Boys and girls in Victoria ought to think much of its beauty and its climate and resolve that when their turn comes to do its work, they will make the most of its splendid situation as a seaport and the chief city in an island rich in timber, minerals

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President Fallieres is in England and the English people as well as the sovereign has welcomed the representative of France. It is hoped by the French nation that this visit will lead to an alliance with England. There does not seem, as though there were any reason why such near neighbors as France and England should not be friends, but that has been true for many years. It is to be hoped the friendship of which this visit and the exhibition are signs will be a real and lasting one.

Perhaps the very best piece of news that was in the papers last week is that the quarter of a million shipbuilders in Great Britain who have been idle since January have gone to work again. We can have no idea what it means to say that 250,000 men are idle. Fancy, if you can, what suffering there would be in Victoria if every father of a family earned nothing for four months. Yet this would not be a thirtieth part as many idle men as have gone back to work in the shipbuilding yards and shops of England and Scotland. Is the good time coming when this terrible waste will cease?

There are several of those who have been gover-nors-general of Canada still living, and Senator Mac-donald of British Columbia thought it would add greatly to the interest of the Quebec Tercentenary if

ple of peace, where this court shall sit. It is to be hoped that this will be the beginning of prosperity for these countries. Only intelligence and industry are needed to make their peoples prosperous.

THE GORGE A Cumine

Will the the second of the sec

There have been terrible floods on the Trinity river and other places in Texas; many people were drowned and much property destroyed. In New York, too, hailstorms have injured the grape crop. The frost of last week has so it is said, done the crops on the Canadian prairies little or no harm.

There were very few boys and girls who did not enjoy themselves on Monday and Tuesday. Perhaps there is not a city in Canada where parents take as much trouble to give their children as good time as they do in Victoria. The two long delightful days have gone, but when the children are men and women, living, perhaps, far away, the memory of the happy time they spent and the beautiful sights they saw will come back to them. They will realize more fully than now the goodness and kindness of their fathers and mothers.

Everywhere we hear that the children are pleased with the pictures. This is the children's own part of the paper, and the editor is very proud of it. Yet the boys and girls must not forget that much is to be done after their drawings have been sent in. Some very nice pictures could not be reproduced this week. One of these was painted. The others were done very faintly with lead pencil. The lines should be copied in ink and the paper on which they are drawn should be six or twelve inches wide. The very good Easter picture which had no name on it last week was by Le Roy Johnson, James Bay.

almost on the verge of tears in his nervousness. "I beg of you—I implore you to come."

Still assuring him that he was under a delusion, I dressed, and taking up the night light which was kept burning all night, on account of the numerous snakes and reptiles which were common in India, and which could not be detected in the dark, I led the way into his room. He implored me to enter first, saying he was sure that the too-powerful visitant who had got such a strong hold on him, was still in the room.

"How do you know it was the Devil?" I asked him as we reached the door.

"Sir," he answered, "you will not believe me, but

this terrific storm," I murmured to myself as I turned in at about ten o'clock.

I had been sleeping for about three hours when I was awakened by a thunderous knocking at my room door, which, though very loud, could scarcely be heard above the terrific noise made by the thunder, which seemed as if it was determined to shake every atom of glass out of the windows.

"Who's there, and what's the matter?" I asked, rather chagrined at having a midnight visitor.

"O, Mr. Clements! for God's sake, come!" answered the shaking voice of my secretary. "He's got me at last!"

What do you mean by waking me like this?" I ed. "Who has got you?" asked.

And with a voice scarcely above a whisper, he answered, "The devil has got me, sir." As soon as I could control my strong inclination to laugh, I continued, "That shows you have a very guilty conscience." And indeed, I would not have been surprised if he had a guilty conscience, for Mr. Wheeler was what you would call "a fast young man," and very quickly spent his money.

and very quickly spent his money.

"O, sir, please do not laugh at me," he implored, almost on the verge of tears in his nervousness. "I beg of you—I implore you to come,"

Still assuring him that he was under a delusion, I dressed, and taking up the night light which was kept burning all night, on account of the numerous snakes and reptiles which were common in India, and which could not be detected in the dark, I led the way into his room. He implored me to enter first, saying he was sure that the too-powerful visitant who had got such a strong hold on him, was still in the room.

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Today's Big Sale of Footwear

The big SPECIAL SALE OF FINE FOOTWEAR starts this morning. It offers exceptional opportunities for money saving. Then again, the June Silk Sale is in full swing—if you have not taken advantage of what this sale offers, you are making a great mistake. There are also plenty of bargains still to be had in our Whitewear Sale. Altogether we have started this month with some great value giving, which we intend to follow up with even better bargains.

SEE BROAD STREET WINDOWS FOR CARPET BARGAINS FOR CARPET WEEK STARTING MONDAY

Today's Whitewear Special

Muslin Blouses Today's Offering

\$1.50 and \$2.00 for For today's Extra Special we offer about one hundred and twenty-five Muslin Blouses. There are some dandy patterns amongst this lot, some blouses that you would be surprised at being able to buy at this price. The blouses are made of fine Lawns, Mulls, and Fancy Muslins, and are trimmed with laces, insertions and embroideries. Many handsome waists in the lot.

Friday Sale of Gloves

Fabric Gloves at a Bargain



\$1.25 Suits

\$100 and 750 THREAD GLOVES, long length, colors white, grey, navy and black. Regular \$1.00 and 75c. Friday 50¢

\$1.50 and \$1.25 SILK TAFFEfor 75c TA GLOVES, long lengths, colors grey and hite. Regular \$1.50 and \$1.25. Friday 75¢

\$1.50 Gloves LONG SILK GLOVES, in black, long ength. All pure silk. Regular

long lengths, pure silk. Regular \$1.25 and \$1.00. Friday ... 50¢

Women's Underwear

Combinations Specially Priced Friday.

the sizes are small, being from 32 to 36. For small women or

knee length finished at the knee with wide lace, regular \$1.25,

illuly segister or the second or the second or the second of

75c dium weight, extra fine quality, short and no sleeves, neatly finished with lace, buttoned up the front, knee length, finished tight at knee. Regular \$1.00.

Munro's Seaside Library Publisher's Price 25c. Our Price 10c.

A special offering of good reading matter at a very nominal

figure. These books are paper bound and printed in a good clear

These Combinations are a big bargain for anybody that can use them. The reason for offering them at this reduction is that

WOMEN'S LISLE THREAD COMBINA-

WOMEN'S COTTON COMBINATIONS, me-

TIONS, medium weight, nice quality, low neck, short and no sleeves, trimmed with linen lace,

Great Bargains in Footwear Today

The success of this sale is assured, as the bargains offered are genuine ones. They consist of broken lines in New Spring Shoes, the cream of fine footwear made by the best Canadian and American manufacturers. Our patrons cannot err in taking advantage of this sale. Note the following specials:

\$6.00 Shoes WOMEN'S KID LACED BOOTS, plain, patent colt fronts, light turn soles, concave heels. Regular \$6.00 for \$4.50

\$6.00 Shoes WOMEN'S SEAMLESS PATENT COLT LACED BOOTS, dull kid tops, light soles, smart toes. Regular \$6.00 for.....\$4.50

\$6.00 Shoes WOMEN'S PATENT COLT BLUCHER CUT LACED BOOTS, dull kid tops, Goodyear welt soles, Cuban heels. Regular \$6.00 for \$4.50

WOMEN'S KID BUTTON BOOTS, medium toe, Goodyear welt soles, Cuban heels. Regular \$5.50 for. \$3.75

\$5.50 Shoes KID OXFORD SHOES, patent tips, medium toes, flexible welted soles. Regular \$5.50 for . . \$3.75

\$5.50 Shoes WOMEN'S FINE MAT KID

\$3.75 BLUCHER SHOE, plain toes,
high Cuban heels, Goodyear welt-

\$3.00 Shoes WOMEN'S CHOCOLATE KID LACED BLUCHER BOOTS, medium sewn soles, Cuban heels. Worth \$3.00 for\$1.95

\$4.00 to \$5.00 for MEN'S PATENT COLT OR GUN METAL CALF SHOES, Goodyear welted soles, smart styles. \$4 to \$5 values for ... \$2.95

\$2.00 Shoes MISSES' KID BLUCHER CUT BOOTS, medium weight sewn soles. Regular \$2.00 for. \$1.30

Two Men's Shirt Specials

a contract of a supplemental and the supplemental

Friday Bargains in Men's Shirts

\$1.00 Values MEN'S SHIRTS, soft finish style, ali white, collar bands, fancy mercerized fronts and wrist bands, an ideal shirt for summer wear, the reg-MEN'S SHIRTS, undressed white shirts, ready

to be starched, linen bosoms and wristbands, the materials in one of these shirts would cost you more than this price, regular 50c. Special Friday 25¢

Special Sale of Millinery

For Friday we offer a very special line of trimmed hats. These hats are some of our best styles, are good shapes, and embody the latest trimming ideas. Many fine bargains in the lot, which are marked for special selling on Friday at the low price of ... \$7.00



An Important Costume Offer for Friday

For Friday's selling we will offer 35 Women's Costumes at a very special bargain price. These Costumes are made up in all the very newest and most wanted styles, every new idea being shown in this assortment. They include all the asked-for shades and colorings, with the latest ideas in trimmings and finishings. They are perfectly made, being hand-tailored garments. It would not be possible to get better looking, better made garments at any price, and when you consider that you would pay more than this for the making alone of a suit as well made as these are you will realize what bargains we are offering. We give two descriptions:

\$27.50 Suit | WOMEN'S COSTUME, in Copenhagen blue, made of silk-finished Lustre, short hip coat, with frilled back and cut-away front, with fancy vest, 3-4

\$25.00 Suit WOMEN'S COSTUME, in black and white check, very short hip coat, fitted back, loose front, with white vest finished with black silk braid trimmings,



3-4 length sleeve, fancy scroll of braid on collar and cuffs. Skirt circular cut with pleated front and back.

figure. These books are paper bound and printed in a good clear type, and are the works of some of the best authors, including: Gustave Armard, John Alexander, G. W. Appleton, Sir Samuel W. Baker, Honore De Balzac, Frank Barrett, Basil, Grant Allen, F. Anstey, T. S. Arthur, R. M. Ballentyne, S. Baring-Gold, J. M. Barrie, Anne Beale, E. B. Benjamin, M. Betham-Edwards, William Black, Miss M. E. Braddon, Laura Jean Libbey, Dora Delmar, Augusta J. Evans, Walter Besant, Bjornstjorne Bjornson, R. D. Blackmore, Charlotte M. Braeme, Oliver Optic, Mary J. Holmes, Chas. Garvice. Holmes, Chas. Garvice. And many other good authors. A full line of titles are to be found in the assortment. Special price 10c Another Lot of \$1.50 Books

for 60c Many new titles in the special line of books that we offer at this price. When the books and titles are noted it is hardly necessary to state that this is an exceptionally good book

Some of the Authors and Titles:

man
Karl Grier, by Tracy
LEOPARD SPOTS, by Dixon
LAZARRE, by Catherwood
THE RECKONING, by Chambers
SAUL OF SARSUS, by Miller
BLINDFOLDED, by Walcott
THE BLACK DOUGLES, by Crocket
TERENCE O'ROURKE, by Vance
MYSTERIOUS DISAPFEARANCE,
by Holmes
RED FOX, by Roberts
CAROLINA LEE, by Bell
BARRABAS, by Correlli
HEARTS COURAGEOUS, by Rives
THE LATE TENANT, by Holmes
THE OCTOPUS, by Norris
THE OCTOPUS, by Norris
THE CLANSMAN, by Dixon

THE FOUR PHILANTHROPISTS, by Jepson
THE ONE WOMAN, by Dixon
IN BABEL, by Ade
THE DUKE DECIDES, by Hill
THE WATCHES OF THE TRAIL,
by Roberts by Roberts
THE GIRL AND THE DEAL, by Harriman THE LADY PARAMOUNT, by Har-THE BRIGHT FACE OF DANGER. by Stephens SOUL OF LILITH, by Correlli THE MOTOR PIRATE, by Pater-THE GRAFTERS, by Lynde GHOSTS I HAVE MET, by Bangs ABROAD WITH JIMMIE, by Bell

THE WHITE CAT, by Burgess And hundreds of others.



Men's Suit Sale on Friday

\$12.50 Suits Friday

40 Suits in the Lot

\$15.00 Suits Friday

These Suits are some odd lines that we are cleaning up, lines of which we have only one or two suits left. They are what we have left of some of our best selling lines. They are of the three-piece style, made up in fancy tweeds and worsteds, in light, medium and dark colors. These garments are splendidly tailored and finished, well made and perfectly fitting. At this price they are certainly a great bargain. Any suit in the lot is a bargain. Some are better bargains than others, so come as early as you can. Sizes 34 to 42. Regular \$12.50 and \$15.00. Friday

\$7.75

A Word About Our Mattresses

The makers of the lines of mattresses we carry have attained the acme of perfection in the construction of each of their several grades which range from the plain camp mattress at \$1.75 to the finest quality of felt or hair mattress at \$35. We enumerate herewith a few of the medium quanties in our Mattress

Our "D. S" mattress is a line popular with those who desire perfection of Cleanliness and Comfort. It is composed of an absolutely pure snow-white Felt. This Felt is made by the newest patented 1908 felting machine, from absolutely pure white cotton. The covering used is only the best grade of floral stripe art ticking. The style of quality is the Imperial Roll Edge. The whole combining to make a very fine looking and in every way a high grade mattress, the equal of which cannot be found in Canada for the price. Our prices on these "D S" mattresses are

3 Feet Wide\$10

| 4 Feet, O In. Wide | \$12 |
|---|-----------|
| Our "Cotton Special" Mattress is composed of protton and is covered with a fine floral art ticking, evalue. Made only in the following sizes: | ure white |
| 3 Feet, 6 In. Wide | \$9.50 |
| . 4 Feet, 6 In. Wide | \$10 |
| Our "Victoria Wool" mattress is a favorite with | all those |

Latest Copyright Fiction

3 Feet, 6 In. Wide \$7.50

New Books That Have Just Been Published:

YOUNG LORD STRANBIGH—by Robert Barr.

THE SCARLET RUNNER—by C. N. and A. W. Williamson.

OLD WIVES FOR NEW—by David Graham Philips.

THE HUSBANDS OF EDITH—by George Barr McCutcheon.

THE WOMAN IN THE WAY—by Wm, Le. Quex.

THE WOMAN IN THE WAY—by THE WAY—by George Barr McCutcheon.

THE WOMAN IN THE WAY—by THE WOMAN IN THE WAY—by THE WEAVERS—by Gilbert Parker.

CRAVEN FORTUNE—by White DELILAH OF THE SNOW—by Bindloss.

THE FIRST SECRETARY — by Brown. RISONERS OF CHANCE — by THE SOUL OF A PRIEST—by Lotta.

And many others, also all the newest Magazines.

The Most Compact Range

The best range that we show for a small family is the Alberni Range, as every inch of space is utilized. This range is made of planished steel, has pouch feed, and the largest possible oven for a stove of its size. It comes with or without legs, and has combination duplex grates with which it is possible to change from coal burning to wood burning or vice versa simply by turning a crank. It is very neatly finished with nickel trimmings, and made with every attention to producing the best possible range for the price. For a small family and a moderate priced range it is certainly a hard one to beat. Extra parts are always kept in stock.

Summer Models in Royal Worcester Corsets

DAVID SPENCER, LTD.

Summer Models in Royal Worcester Corsets

Steam P

VOL L.,

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dergoing in of the secunder way gines, boil been work during the The Teiship of the Paciac enter water at the cruise ton, Color her wake, trial proving Admiral cruiser to Tennessee of evolutio at a speed