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

## Chemise

These chemise are of fine quality and made of fine material with Swiss em- s, and French Val- some patterns, and tiny ribbons. Some lar \$1.25

## Drawers

Trimmed, with rows ..... 20c  
Trimmed, with hem- ..... 25c  
With tucks and wash- ..... 75c  
Med with lace and ..... 75c  
With embroidery and ..... 90c  
With laces and embroi- ..... \$1.00



## Blouses

\$7.50 for \$2.90  
Some of our highest on this table, only one of a style with the finest and Swiss all-over will see blouses in price \$2.90

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oses at p.m.

VOL. L, NO. 152

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

FIFTIETH YEAR

### MAJOR HODGINS CROSS-EXAMINED

Statements Made to Him by Commissioners and Engineers

### QUEBEC CLASSIFICATION

Intimation That Committee Will Pay Visit to District F.

Ottawa, June 3.—During the progress of the Hodgins inquiry resumed today, Major Hodgins, in a moment of heat, said the trouble with the inquiry was that he was an engineer trying to explain his actions to a lawyer.

Charles Murphy, K. C., continued his cross-examination of Major Hodgins. Witnesses could not recall all the details of the interview he had with Commissioner Reid in Ottawa. He could not recall that Mr. Reid told him he did not make free use of his authority. On the trip to Quebec Mr. Reid had told witnesses that he was doing considerable kicking about the appointment of Engineer Grant. A serious talk with him had been made by the commissioners, and would have to go. It was on this occasion that the commission Young had stated that the Quebec classification would have to be taken on district F.

Mr. Murphy—if Mr. Young denies this what will you say? Major Hodgins—He certainly said so. Mr. Murphy then questioned witnesses as to this statement. That Mr. Armstrong, G. T. P. engineer, had told him at Quebec that the overclassification of that section would amount to \$2,000,000. "What would you say," asked Mr. Murphy, "if Mr. Armstrong cannot recall having made any such statement?"

"I would say that he had forgotten," replied the witness. Major Hodgins said he was willing to swear positively that Engineer Grant had stated to him that the commissioners wanted the contractors to make money.

Mr. Murphy—Then if Mr. Grant denies that whom is the committee to believe? Major Hodgins—The committee that I want to see Mr. Butler, deputy minister of the interior.

Mr. Murphy—But Mr. Butler was not your chief. Major Hodgins—He was a friend of mine. I had a serious talk with him. Mr. Butler said that Mr. Grant had no authority to make such a statement.

During the interview, Mr. Murphy intimated that the committee would visit district "F" and take Major Hodgins with them. (Associated Press Report.)

Ottawa, June 3.—The inquiry into Major Hodgins' charges of overclassification and fraud in connection with the construction of the Transcontinental railway was resumed today. Mr. Murphy, counsel for the Transcontinental railway commission, continued the cross-examination of Major Hodgins, who said there were a great many mis-statements in the original interview which he gave the Victoria Colonist. He was asked to produce a copy of his letter to the Colonist. The interview was so impressively edited that he had asked the Colonist to make a correction, but the correction was as bad as the original interview. He claimed he had been himself charged with the \$1,400,000 by changing the location of the line over a distance of 20 miles.

Rails for Russian Roads. Pittsburgh, June 3.—It is heard here today that the United States Steel Corporation is negotiating with the Russian government for the purchase of the largest rail contracts ever. According to reports, the steel company will provide rails for relaying practically the entire Trans-Siberian railway, and probably more than 5,000,000 of 30 and 36-pound rails will be required for the purpose. The value would be about \$35,000,000.

Scottish Lady's Estate. Toronto, June 3.—The inquiry into the value of \$18,805 has been led by the late Mrs. Catherine Somerville, of Saxe-Coburg place, Edinburgh, who left an estate valued at \$120,000. Rosina L. Young, Selkirk, Man., and Earl S. Shannon, Vancouver, are among the legatees.

Manitoba Telephones. Winnipeg, June 3.—Tenders have been awarded by the government telephone department for poles, lines, supplies, and construction work to be carried on in the province this year. The total amount set aside for this work is \$500,000. In each case where material is purchased the government has reserved the right to increase the amount to be purchased by fifty per cent. or to decrease it by 25 per cent.

Iron and Steel Prices Cut. Cleveland, Ohio, June 3.—Following the cut of \$4 per ton on bar steel announced yesterday, the bar iron manufacturers today reduced the price of bar iron \$3 per ton. This product, which has been previously quoted at \$30 per ton, is now selling at \$27. The majority of the dealers in this opinion that the reduction will stimulate consumption and tend to improve trade conditions generally.

Russia an Agricultural Country. Russia, pre-eminently an agricultural country, with a population of 150,000,000, over 87 per cent. are engaged in the open country, 72 per cent. of the whole being engaged in agriculture. Herein is found the chief obstacle in the way of those who are endeavoring to spread the revolutionary spirit. The organized revolutionaries are confined, in the main, to the cities, and their influence is not sufficient to move the great mass settled in the open country.

### Choked by Water

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

### Sawmill Burned

Merrickville, Ont., 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.

### 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.

### Row Results in Murder

Cobalt, Ont., June 3.—Reports that a row in a construction camp at the Nipissing district. The coroner's jury holds Thomas S. Wright responsible for the murder.

### Decreased Railway Earnings

Montreal, June 3.—Grand Trunk earnings for the period ending May 31st decreased by \$14,124, the figures being \$9,930 for this year as against \$1,303,533 last year. C.P.R. earnings for the ten days ending May 31 decreased by \$214,000.

### Longshoremen's Secretary Arrested

Montreal, June 3.—Geo. Pelouin, secretary and business agent of the Longshoremen's Union, has two charges against him in the police court. He is accused by several boats of having accepted \$1 from each, for which, complainants allege, he undertook to find them work. Pelouin claims the money was received as part payment of initiation fee into the union. The other charge is having attempted to draw a revolver on a man named Fagan.

### HONORING MEMORY OF A GREAT WRITER

Body of Emile Zola to be Interred in Pantheon at Paris Today

Paris, June 3.—Preparations for the interment tomorrow of the remains of Emile Zola with full national honors in the Pantheon, the French Temple of Mars, are now complete. The ceremony will be very elaborate and impressive, and almost identical with that observed for the body of Victor Hugo last year. Zola is to be honored, was transferred to the Pantheon.

The rebel anti-Semitic journal, La Libre Parole, publishes an extra edition today, denouncing the government and parliament for the posthumous glorification of Zola, characterizing it as an infamy which will convert the Pantheon into a cemetery. The paper also placarded a number of walls with posters setting forth a protest and bearing the alleged signatures of thirty-four officers of the "Old Army." A small body of students attempted a demonstration this afternoon before the Pantheon, where they were easily dispersed by the police.

Tonight the body was taken from the cemetery at Montmartre in a simple hearse which was followed by the widow and other members of the family and a few intimate friends in carriages to the Pantheon, where the body was placed upon a high catafalque. Thousands of persons who had gathered in the courtyard raised cheers and groans, the cheers predominating as the hearse passed, and an angry crowd endeavored to start a hostile manifestation.

During the night the body will be touched over by friends of the famous writer in the possible manifestations before the tomb. It has been decided to close the Pantheon after the conclusion of the ceremony tomorrow, and to re-open it on Saturday for the admission of the public.

### Indian Educator Dead

Carlisle, Pa., June 3.—Capt. A. J. Standing, widely known as an Indian educator, and one of the founders of the Carlisle Indian school, died here today at Dickinson college today, aged 69 years.

### Boundary Commission Expert

Washington, June 3.—Otto H. Tittman, the superintendent of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, was today appointed as expert commissioner of the United States-Canadian Boundary Commission.

### Waiting on Supplies

St. Catharines, Ont., June 3.—The employees of the Welland Canal have received notice to the effect that if they remain in the government's service at their own option, and if they continue in their present positions they will have to be content to await the passing of supplies at Ottawa before any wages can be paid.

### Fish Experts' Views

Ottawa, June 3.—F. Johannsen, of Copenhagen, head of a world-wide fish firm, has been visiting the Canadian fisheries department and in an interview expressed the belief that the Dominion could make a trade of \$5,000,000 a year out of sale in European markets of the fish which that territory would be worth more sent out alive than canned.

### Emergency Currency

New York, June 3.—Steps may be taken at a meeting of the clearing committee of the New York bankers on Friday to issue a national emergency currency association, as provided for in the Vreeland bill, enacted at the close of the last session of Congress. The purpose of such an association would be to issue additional currency in the event of a financial emergency such as that which last fall. The clearing house committee was in session for a short time today discussing the Vreeland bill, and the representatives of large New York banks expressed a desire to form such an association. Action was postponed until next Friday.

### EXPERIMENT WITH PRODUCER GAS

Probability That Plant Will Be Established by Government

### MAY HELP IN INDUSTRIES

Cases Dealt With in Supreme Court—Privy Council Appeal

Ottawa, June 2.—It is likely that in the near future the government will establish, not probably in Ottawa, an experimental plant for investigation into the employment of producer gas from peat. The producer gas might be used for conversion into electricity for fuel, or as direct power from steam, or for the smelting of iron by the open hearth process. Of account of the great importance of the fuel and iron industries in Canada, particularly the central parts of the Dominion, where there are no coal deposits, it is thought highly desirable to reawaken public confidence in the utility of peat for fuel.

In the supreme court today the court dismissed the appeal with costs in the case of Bowman vs. Silver, a Toronto life estate mortgage action. Bremner vs. Toronto Railway company was opened and adjourned.

There is a chance that Sergeant Perry of Vancouver, the King's prisoner, may become a member of the Biele team. He is now at the head of the waiting list, and it is quite possible that one or more of those now on the team will drop out.

A dispatch from London announces that the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council has given permission for withdrawal of the appeal in the case of the West Kootenay Power and Light company against the city of Nelson. This suit was originally for an injunction to prevent the city from proceeding with the construction of its power plant in the way proposed, on the ground of interference with the company's plant. An injunction was granted by Mr. Justice Irving, whose judgment was reversed by the full court.

### Guinness Investigation Stopped

Lafayette, Ind., June 3.—Further investigation into the case of the Guinness case, which was stopped today, the commissioners deciding they cannot interfere with the company's plant. An injunction was granted by Mr. Justice Irving, whose judgment was reversed by the full court.

The rebel anti-Semitic journal, La Libre Parole, publishes an extra edition today, denouncing the government and parliament for the posthumous glorification of Zola, characterizing it as an infamy which will convert the Pantheon into a cemetery. The paper also placarded a number of walls with posters setting forth a protest and bearing the alleged signatures of thirty-four officers of the "Old Army." A small body of students attempted a demonstration this afternoon before the Pantheon, where they were easily dispersed by the police.

### SOLENT COLLISION COMES INTO COURT

Claims For Damages Made by Admiralty and Owners of St. Paul

London, June 3.—The case of the British Admiralty against the owners of the merchant ship St. Paul, which came up today before Sir John Grollier Barnes, in the admiralty court, is the result of a collision with the steamer St. Paul off the coast of the Azores on May 25, and as a result of the collision the St. Paul was damaged.

The admiralty claims damages for the loss of the Gladiator, alleging negligence on the part of the St. Paul, that she did not sound her siren at proper intervals, that she improperly failed to pass on the port side of the cruiser, that she was traveling at excessive speed under the circumstances, that she improperly attempted to cross ahead of the Gladiator, and that she failed to slacken her speed or reverse her engines in due time. There is also a cross action by the owners of the St. Paul, who claim damages against Captain Lundsten of the Gladiator, the navigating officer of the cruiser, for negligence on his part. The St. Paul was damaged by the collision with the Gladiator, and the Gladiator was damaged by the collision with the St. Paul.

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### Pipe Shop Burned

Pittsburg, Pa., June 3.—The large pipe shop of the Best Manufacturing company was destroyed by fire today. The loss is \$75,000.

### Quarantine Against Venezuela

Havana, June 3.—The national board of sanitation recommended on May 25 that there be a quarantine station, where Cuban port of entry for vessels from Venezuela. Governor Magon approved the recommendation, and the department of sanitation is now enforcing the regulation.

### Rich Stringer

Phoenix, June 3.—While drifting on the 125-foot level at the Tip Top mine, in Silylark camp, an extra rich stringer of silver was discovered today. Drifting has been going on steadily at the Tip Top for some time, and the stringer has been very encouraging. An extension of the power line is being made at the mine by the Greenwood Waterworks company.

### New York Recount

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. Twenty-nine ballot boxes were opened, which showed a gain of 16 votes for Wm. R. Hearst. Seventy-seven boxes have been counted, and the total gain for Hearst is 112. Early today Hearst made his appeal for a material reduction in the later count.

### STARVING CHILDREN

Deploable State of Affairs in New York School Children Aim for Lack of Nourishment

New York, June 3.—Reports that hundreds of pupils in the public schools are suffering from lack of proper nourishment as a result of poor persons in the poorer sections of the city being out of work were given official notice by the association for the improvement of the condition of the poor. To every school principal in Greater New York the association sent letters two days weekly. Many of these letters requesting them to notify the association of cases of destitution. As a result of the association's action, several hundred of homes within the next few days. The association is being assisted by the United Hebrew Charities society.

More than 500 children of school districts number two and three on the lower east side are in need of food according to a report today. In many cases it has been found that children go without food on an average of two days weekly. Many of these children are in the school room for lack of nourishment. This is what has led to the discovery of the deplorable poverty.

### AUSTRALIA DEVISES PUBLICITY SCHEME

Systematic News Service Over All-Red Cable to be Organized

Vancouver, June 3.—An "All-Red" news service utilizing the Pacific cable and the trans-Pacific cable, is being organized by the British Cable News Company. The service will be a systematic news service over all-Red cable to be organized. The service will be a systematic news service over all-Red cable to be organized.

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### QUESTIONS BEFORE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Many to Come up at Meeting Which Opened at Winnipeg Last Night

Winnipeg, June 3.—Preparations are now complete for the thirty-fourth annual general assembly of the Presbyterian church in Canada, which opens tonight in Knox church. His morning a number of commissioners arrived, and during the afternoon nearly all the commissioners reported on the work of their respective churches. The work of the assembly will be to discuss the various questions before it, and to make recommendations thereon.

Another feature will be the establishment of a new committee on the part of the church, which will be to discuss the various questions before it, and to make recommendations thereon. The work of the assembly will be to discuss the various questions before it, and to make recommendations thereon.

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### NEW CUNARDER

Issue of Debenture Stock Taken to Mean Building of Vessel to Beat Present Glants

New York, June 3.—The announcement from London yesterday that the Cunard steamship company will issue debenture stock to the extent of about \$1,000,000 has given rise to a report that the company has decided to build a new steamer to beat the Mauretania and Lusitania.

### Small Boy Sealed

Lindsay, Ont., June 3.—The little son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Walker of South Ops, was brought to the hospital last night, in a badly scalded condition. The little fellow backed into a tub of hot water and was scalded from head to knees. While hurrying to town for a doctor, he threw the three occupants of the car into a ditch, bruising all three severely especially the little fellow. His injuries are so severe that recovery is doubtful.

### Golden Rule Out of Place

Detroit, Mich., June 3.—Today's features of the convention of the International Association of Police Chiefs were an extemporaneous talk at the morning session by Chief Shippy of Chicago, who discussed the Golden Rule theory of dealing with offenders, and a review of the Detroit police this afternoon. Chief Shippy's remarks were made in discussing a letter that followed the paper on the subject of "Carrying firearms," which was read by Chief John S. Hayden of Rochester.

### PENNY POSTAGE WITH AMERICA

Important Agreement Made Between Britain and the United States

### IN EFFECT OCTOBER 1st

Another Step Towards Fulfillment of J. Henker Heaton's Dream

London, June 3.—Penny postage between America and Great Britain will become effective on October 1st. The rate will be the same as between Great Britain and her colonies, one penny or two cents, per ounce.

Postmaster General Buxton, in announcing this agreement in the House of Commons today, expressed his confidence that this reduction would greatly increase the commercial intercourse and mutual good feelings already existing between the two countries. The announcement was greeted with hearty cheers.

London, June 4.—Postmaster General Buxton's announcement of a penny postage arrangement with the United States, which completes a long desired reform in the matter of penny postage with all English-speaking peoples, was greeted with gratification by the press and people that many of the weightier political reforms, and is especially greeted as an important step on the road to a universal penny post. Little doubt is entertained that it will speedily be followed by the announcement of similar arrangements with France to the same end have been satisfactorily concluded.

The newspapers here are showering congratulations on Postmasters General Buxton and Meyer, and on Ambassadors Bryce and Reid, and are especially generous in their words for John Henker Heaton, "The Father of the Imperial Penny Postage," whose efforts have been rewarded.

J. Henker Heaton is now in Paris, said in an interview: "I attribute our success not to my efforts but to the influence of Ambassador Bryce and Lord Blyth, Ambassador Reid and John Wansbrough."

Used Coal Oil as Kindler. Medicine Hat, Alta., June 3.—The wife of A. Olsen, a farmer living at Medicine Hat, was burned to death last evening while preparing supper. The cause of the accident was the explosion of a coal oil can which Mrs. Olsen had used to start the fire.

### Winnipeg for Fraud

Winnipeg, June 3.—Cornelius Epps, a foreigner, who was in the city on a ship ticket and employment agency business, and who robbed his countrymen of thousands of dollars, was today sentenced to one year in jail.

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### WORKMAN FATALLY INJURED

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

### Youthful Incendiary

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

### Mill Hands Injured

Rainy River, June 3.—Wm. Quinby, fireman, and David Bell, a laborer employed by the Rainy River Lumber company, were severely scalded yesterday by the bursting of a steam pipe. Quinby's injuries will likely prove fatal.

### Swindler in Hamilton

Hamilton, Ont., June 3.—The police are looking for a slick 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.

### Forestry Enquiry

Ottawa, June 3.—A. H. D. Ross, lecturer in forestry in the university of Toronto, is to open inquiry at Ottawa into the forest resources of the Dominion for the determination of their extent and values and the present rate of timber and pulp wood consumption.

### Mysterious Death in Montreal

Montreal, June 3.—Henry Reinhart was found with a bullet in his head in the dining room of his home several days ago. He died in the Royal Victoria Hospital this afternoon. The victim was taken to the hospital in an unconscious condition and never regained consciousness.

### MARINE INQUIRY MUST BE PUSHED

The Opposition Enters Protest Against Delay of Government

### MORE SUPPLY IS VOTED

Further Efforts to Reach Compromise on Election Bill Reported

Ottawa, June 3.—When the House opened this morning Mr. Borden, Opposition leader, complained of the delay in the investigation of the marine department by the inquiry was to be resumed. He said the matter was urgent. The opposition would be quite justified in withholding supplies from the marine department until they were assured that the investigation would be pushed to a termination before the session ended. Mr. Borden also asked why the auditor-general was not called before the Canada commission to testify regarding the administration of the marine department.

The premier in reply, said: "Mr. Justice Casella is expected to return to Ottawa this month, and the inquiry will then be resumed. If the senate has passed the bill for the appointment of a deputy judge of the exchequer court, as a result of today's sitting of the House, which adjourned under 4:30 Wednesday rule at 3 o'clock, \$217,000 was added to the supply vote. The House was not in a working mood and there is not much prospect of its finding itself that way until after the election in Quebec and Ontario next Monday."

This afternoon was largely devoted by the opposition to showing that it was not in any way responsible for the delay in getting the business of parliament finished up. The strongest opposition argument was that offered by Mr. Foster, when he pointed out that several important government measures had been postponed for some time, and yet had not been introduced in the House. These alone would require considerable consideration by the House.

There are again rumors in circulation that a compromise will be entered into regarding the \$1,400,000 election bill. Mr. Wilfrid and Mr. Borden had an extended conference this morning in regard to the matter. The opposition had a caucus at 2 o'clock, and it is reported that they expressed their determination to stand by a course already indicated in regard to the bill. It was also decided that supply would be granted only on the strict understanding that the government desire money for the purpose of holding the annual militia camps, the government can get the money by merely asking for it.

In the public accounts committee this morning it was decided that yeasts belonging to J. D. Reid, M. P., for Grand Falls, had been repaid at the government yards at Prescott, and from papers in possession of the minister of marine it was ascertained that the starch factory adjoining the yard had been supplied with yeasts from the government. Dr. Reid is manager of the starch factory. The committee, however, postponed the discussion on the ground that it did not relate to the matter under consideration.

### DEATH OF GEORGE CALBICK

Was Connected With Provincial Police For Many Years—Lately Chief of Police at Chilliwack

Nanaimo, June 3.—After an illness of more than two months, George Calbick, who has been connected with the provincial police force about twenty years, died here today at his home on Chase street at 1 o'clock this morning.

Mr. Calbick held the office of chief of police at Chilliwack for two years, by sickness, and four weeks ago was removed from his duties to his home in Nanaimo, where his condition gradually became worse until he was overtaken by death this morning.

The deceased was 50 years of age. He leaves a wife and four children. The funeral will take place at New Westminster.

### Attempted Self-Destruction

Winnipeg, June 3.—Ferdinand Talor, a Frenchman living at Pilot Mound, attempted suicide by shooting himself. He is now in the hospital.

Frank Murder Case. Macleod, Alta., June 3.—A man was arrested last night at Frank suspected of being implicated in the murder of Colonel Williams of the Northwest Mounted Police. The police will give no information, but the impression is that important developments will be forthcoming.

### Krone Acquitted

Edmonton, Alta., June 3.—Herman Krone, a young German farmer, was acquitted of the murder of his brother-in-law, John Broeka, who has been accused of the murder. Krone was three times in self-defence, killing him instantly. Broeka was a rough, quarrelsome man when under the influence of liquor.

### Hanged Himself

Winnipeg, June 3.—James Wharmley, an Englishman, was found hanging from a tree in a field near the Commercial Travelers' club, was found dead this morning. He was a young man, hanging to a tree in a field near the Commercial Travelers' club. He was a young man, hanging to a tree in a field near the Commercial Travelers' club.

### Small Boy Sealed

Lindsay, Ont., June 3.—The little son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Walker of South Ops, was brought to the hospital last night, in a badly scalded condition. The little fellow backed into a tub of hot water and was scalded from head to knees. While hurrying to town for a doctor, he threw the three occupants of the car into a ditch, bruising all three severely especially the little fellow. His injuries are so severe that recovery is doubtful.

SAYS JAPANESE ARM AGAINST THE CHINESE

Prepare for Eventualities Following Death of Dowager Empress

Mr. Cato N. B. Hall a representative of the Norwegian government registered last evening at the Empress of Japan...

It appears that Japan's annual silk crop is considerably smaller than last year...

Mr. Aall is of the opinion that the Japanese are spending an altogether undue proportion of their income upon their army and fleet...

China is changing steadily and pretty rapidly and as an army is being evolved on the modern lines...

Yuan Shih Kai, who is the present minister of foreign affairs at Peking and who is in his opinion the ablest and most advanced man of the day in China...

Mr. Hall states that Socialistic theories have so far gained but a slight foothold in Japan...

Veronezh, June 3.—Mlle. Fedorova, the woman who made an unsuccessful attempt to assassinate General Bibikov...

Eric Shops Increase Work. New York, June 3.—President Underwood of the Erie railroad issued instructions today to place all the locomotives and cars shops on a 16-hour basis...

Nanaimo Man Shot Dead. Vancouver, June 3.—A dispatch from Dawson says that Guy Lawless, formerly a miner of Nanaimo...

Murder in Second Degree. Vancouver, June 3.—L. J. Hat, a Chinese, who by his confession, killed his wife at Sumas, Wash., on April 26...

Visit From Principal Magill. Vancouver, June 3.—Rev. Principal Magill of the Presbyterian college of Halifax...

Tread by a Bear.

Vancouver, June 3.—A bear and a companion, attached to Goldman's logging camp, located near Harrison mills, had an exciting hour one day last week...

CLUBS AND LIQUOR

Present Law of Licensing Permits Illicit Dealers Laugh at Authorities

Vancouver, June 3.—Club, hotel and lodge house licenses were informally discussed by the city police commissioners at their regular monthly meeting yesterday...

New Westminster, June 3.—The question of alleged illicit liquor-selling by incorporated clubs occupied the attention of Magistrate Pittendrigh in the police court yesterday...

The defense admitted selling liquor, but claimed that their charter, which gave them the power to sell liquor...

Oddfellows Gather. New Westminster, June 3.—Local Oddfellows are making great preparations for the gathering of the Grand Lodge of British Columbia...

Phoenix Camp Survey. Phoenix, June 3.—O. E. LeRoy has arrived here and with A. H. Boyd he will make a geological survey of the camp, covering an area of two square miles...

Depredations of Cougars. Savona, June 3.—Cougars are still prevalent in this district, and two more horses have fallen victims to the animal...

Settled Out of Court. Vancouver, June 3.—The case of J. E. Selkirk vs. The Western Corporation for recovery of certain money paid to the company has been settled out of court...

G.T.P. Right of Way. Prince Rupert, B. C., June 3.—G. H. Pope of Winnipeg, who purchases the right of way for the Grand Trunk Pacific, having completed arrangements for the purchasing of the right of way...

TRAFFIC IN OPIUM SEVERELY DENOUNCED

Commissioner King Thinks it Should be Stopped in Dominion

Vancouver, June 3.—Commissioner King today boldly indicted the Dominion government on the opium traffic. He spoke of the enormous profit of \$189,900 a year made by the Hip Truck Lane commission...

Mr. McEvoy, prohibitionist, retorts indignantly with the remark: "I am not a party to this traffic."

The oldest Derby goes as far back as 1870. It is held under the auspices of the Derby or such a great crowd at the Victoria race track...

Three Vancouver Athletes Entered Multinomial Meet at Portland. Vancouver, June 3.—Three athletes will represent Vancouver at the annual championship track and field meet of the Pacific Northwest Amateur Athletic club...

Mr. McEvoy agreed with the chief and added: "Only one Chinese claimant so far has stated that he has not received back the firearms he purchased or the value of them."

You are certainly not cutting prices, said the Chinese claimant, Quong Hop, a busy celestial barber with a parlor in "False Creek alley."

I had six hundred cigars stolen from my window on the night of the 21st, said the Oriental claimant, Man Chung, who owns a fruit and cigar store on Canton street.

The storm of indignation, which swept through the district, north to south, and west to east, was commented upon by Mr. Haldane, who is in charge of the territory.

As things stand at present hardly any of the fifty units of all arms are in the hands of the volunteers.

Mr. Haldane estimated that seventy-five per cent. of the volunteers are in the hands of the volunteers.

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GOOD PLACER GROUND IN INGENIKA VALLEY

Prospector Who Has Visited Country Gives Opinions As to Character

Vancouver, June 1.—There are indications that the placer of the Ingenika river district in north-central British Columbia will yield a gold output equal to the production of the Cariboo district in the early sixties.

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AFTER CHAMPIONSHIP

Three Vancouver Athletes Entered Multinomial Meet at Portland

Vancouver, June 3.—Three athletes will represent Vancouver at the annual championship track and field meet of the Pacific Northwest Amateur Athletic club...

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THE "KOOKZER"

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.

Warm water can always be had when there is illness in the house and during the summer when flies are not kept up.

Again, the "Kookzer" can be used for deserts, chilling relatives, freezing mousetraps, or any other of the frozen ice, puddings, etc.

Just the Thing for Your Camping or Fishing-Outlet

Price \$3.50

Ogilvie Hardware, Limited

Government Street, Opposite Spencer's.

REASON OF SALADS

I would call your attention to my fine lines of Salad Dressings, Olive Oil and other essentials:

Durke's Salad Dressing, 1/2 pint. . . . .40c

Durke's Salad Dressing, pint. . . . .75c

Royal Salad Dressing, 1/2 pint. . . . .40c

Royal Salad Dressing, pint. . . . .75c

Pure Gold Salad Dressing, 2 packages. . . . .25c

Pure Olive Oil, guaranteed absolutely pure, per bottle 25c, 40c, 65c, 75c

New Canned Lobster, per tin. . . . .25c and 50c

INTERNATIONAL TROPHY

English Team Will go to Australia For Championship Contests

New York, June 3.—It is officially announced that Great Britain will not invade the United States this year for the Davis cup international tennis matches.

As things stand at present hardly any of the fifty units of all arms are in the hands of the volunteers.

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MANUK PRO

Notable Canadian

NEWS F

Passenger on Boat

(From) The steamship "Manuk" from Philadelphia, has a full complement of 260 tons of coal, 100 tons of flour, 100 tons of rice, 100 tons of sugar, 100 tons of oil, 100 tons of flour, 100 tons of rice, 100 tons of sugar, 100 tons of oil.

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THE LOCAL MARKETS

Retail Prices

Royal Household, a bag. . . . . \$2.00

Lake of the Woods, a bag. . . . . \$2.00

Royal Standard, a bag. . . . . \$2.00



The Colonist.

The Colonist Printing & Publishing Company, Limited, Liability, 27 Broad Street, Victoria, B.C.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

One year \$1.00 Six months .75 Three months .50 Sent postpaid to Canada and the United Kingdom.

THE MEXICAN LINE.

It is stated upon what seems to be good authority that the management of the Canadian-Mexican steamship line, which receives a subsidy from the Dominion government, insists that all business shall be done from Vancouver. The control seems to be in the hands of Captain James W. Broderick, who is in business in Vancouver and is also Mexican vice-consul there.

SETTLING THE PROVINCE.

The News-Advertiser discusses the 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 national district as near as possible to existing means of communication. It says that settlers are permitted to choose their own locations, they make demands for roads and bridges, which create large public debts, and the revenue without adequate results.

AN OPTIMISTIC VIEW

Sir Thomas Shaughnessy is very optimistic. The interview which we print this morning is very pleasant reading, especially so far as the condition of the monetary market and the crop outlook are concerned. He is not quite so enthusiastic over a fast All-Red route as some do much people, but he looks forward to something being done very distant date. The very admirable manner in which the Canadian Pacific has been handled under the presidency of Sir Thomas has no doubt exercised a potent influence upon the regard in which Canadian investments are held in Britain.

"A SEA OF MOUNTAINS."

The Premier and Provincial Secretary have returned from a trip through that part of British Columbia, which a brilliant parliamentarian described as "a sea of mountains." Not over many people at the time thought that Mr. Blake was very far astray in his picturesque phrase. The few of us who then paid attention to the geography of the western part of Canada, were of the opinion that there was not much in what was now, Yale valley, worthy of serious consideration. 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 future 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 mineral 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.

AS TO JAPAN.

Those who heard or have read Professor McGregor's address to the Canadian Club cannot fail to have

been impressed with the amount Canadians have to learn about Japan. One point the chief guest particularly emphasized, namely, the present tendency of the Japanese people. As a military and naval power they have demonstrated their fitness to stand in the front rank, and they are now devoting themselves to economic development. They are studying commerce and industrial pursuits. They realize that they have much to learn before they can claim equality with these Western nations, but they are apt students and determined to succeed.

A MODERN TENDENCY

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, not only to our sympathy, but to something more practical, sympathy translated into concrete and financial action. One is the figure of the child. Since 1870 you have added to your annual population of one million the children of this country, and you have added to your annual sum of one million pounds sterling the other figure, the figure of old age, still unprovided for except by casual and unorganized effort, depending upon their profitable operation in America and elsewhere may be very seriously affected in the near future by Japanese competition. Japan has been held up as the great consumer of the products of Occidental skill and ingenuity, but it is quite possible that Japan may occupy the field."

TEDDY AND BILLY.

An amusing story comes from Berlin, that 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 be any possibility be amusing. Mr. Roosevelt had better mind his own business; but the Kaiser is said not to have been satisfied with these two boys. Mr. Roosevelt is said to be informed, very informally of course but none the less positively, that if he interferes in the domestic affairs of Prussia, the German government would be compelled to resort to the most drastic diplomatic extremes by way of expressing its objection. This is as far as things have gone. It is now a matter of play, and the kessops of Berlin are wondering just how he will take the Kaiser's unambiguous refusal to make an exhibition of himself as proposed to be involved in the proceeding which he is alleged to have contemplated.

A STEP FORWARD.

Rear-Admiral Kingsmill, of the Royal Navy, is on his way to Canada to take command of the Marine Service of the Dominion. It is stated that he is to be entrusted with the organization of a naval militia on both the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. The government's main object is to be used for instructional purposes, and men will receive training in seamanship and gunnery. The new fleet proposed about a year ago, was to be used for the same purpose. While this is not a very great advance, it is a step in the direction which Canada ought to take. To contribute to the Royal Navy there are objections which are not easily answered; but there is no argument whatever against the assumption by the Dominion of some share in the defence of its coasts. This is the attitude which seems to find favor throughout the country. We hope and believe that the proposed step is only a beginning, and that in a short time that will be followed by some such plan as Admiral Fleet proposed about a year ago, was to be used for the same purpose. A few torpedo boats and destroyers on this coast, as a sort of "first aid." We do not suppose that Canada can expect for many years to come to displace with any nation the palm of naval supremacy; but we ought not to stand perfectly helpless as we are at present. We could well assume the duty of policing the western coast of America in the interests of the Empire. Until we have done this, we will fall short of our duty. But a step forward, it is to be taken, and for this, much thanks.

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future of Yale and Kootenay would depend, he would undoubtedly have answered that it would wholly upon its mines. We know better now. We know that great as will be the mineral output of this great region, its permanent source of wealth will be its fruit and other farms. In value the mineral output will exceed, from year to year for a long time to come the yield of the farms, but the mines will in time become exhausted no matter how vast they may be, 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 vastness of the area in southern British Columbia is cannot be definitely stated, and very much depends upon the amount of water that can be utilized, but it is very large.

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A GOOD SUGGESTION.

The London Daily Mail wants the Admiralty to despatch a powerful fleet of battleships on a round the world tour. The Mail thinks it timely to demonstrate to the self-governing colonies that Great Britain possesses a finer fleet than the United States. We like the suggestion, not so much to impress the people of the Colonies as for the purpose of showing the whole world that, while the present policy of the British government is to maintain a fleet in the convenient to home waters, it is a fighting force that can, if needed, be sent to any part of the world. If we might be permitted to add to the suggestion, we would say that the fleet should be headed by Admiral, His Royal Highness, the Prince of Wales. His Royal Highness is a very remarkable man, and a Colonial Institute the other day that he had probably been in more parts of the Empire than many of his audience. It would be interesting if he could make the grand tour once more, and this time in a manner proposed to be a wonderful thing, a great fleet of battleships, sailing the globe and calling on the way at British coaling stations, and visiting the capitals of Great Britain. What a reception it would receive.

DISTURBING NEWS.

If the report from Harbin proves well founded, and the Chinese merchants in Manchuria are boycotting Japanese goods, serious developments may be anticipated. A boycott in southern China is a very remarkable thing, and not one in Manchuria, where Japan's status is of prime importance from a political point of view. The late war was far from settling conditions in the Chinese province, indeed it left them in a more dangerous state than ever. Japan now makes certain claims in the nature of sovereignty; Russia does the same thing, and China seems determined to serve her standing if possible. The chances for discord were grave enough without the boycott, which introduces a factor for which diplomacy may not be able to provide a remedy. There is a great deal of trouble in the Chinese boycott. The people seem to have determined to avenge an insult to the nation. It is a very remarkable demonstration of democracy. People who have lived long enough in China to understand the race, say that it is the most democratic country in the world, but it is a surprise to find people voluntarily making great sacrifices to do what their government is unable to do.

That the Japanese government will tamely submit to a movement calculated to check the commercial aspirations of the country at the very outset is hardly likely, especially now that it has spread to a region where it is highly important to the rights. We do not look for any immediate step on the part of the Mikado's ministry, who cannot be at all desirous to precipitate a war with China; but if the boycott grows formidable, very serious trouble may be looked for.

The entry into the Esquimalt dock of the largest vessel it has ever accommodated—the Suvereyn—the fact that in this instance its capacity has been taxed to the limit, directs attention anew to the need of immediate attention being given to the question of securing the erection of a larger basin. Already some business has been lost to the Esquimalt dock by its inability to accommodate vessels of the larger type now visiting these waters, and it requires no argument to show that this is a situation which will not improve as time passes.

The local grown strawberries were a little late in arriving, but they are none the less welcome. Those who produce them will shortly be glutted with that bumper crop is assured, and that because of the backward season the market will shortly be glutted with berries, with a consequent slaughtering of prices. Housewives would probably be able to purchase a "red war" in strawberries with considerable economy.

PUBLIC MEN.

The Nelson News has an editorial suggested by some observations made by Mr. Martin Burrell in favor of the better treatment of Canadian public men. There is no doubt that much improvement is possible in that direction. But public men themselves are very much to blame for the prevalence of the contrary practice. They begin it on the floors of the House of Commons, where a certain number of them exhaust their ingenuity in saying disagreeable things about others, and themselves indulge in this sort of thing, they do very little to discountenance it. Possibly they may excuse themselves by saying that they are not the cause of their colleagues' delinquency; but it is very difficult to believe that, if parliamentary discourtesy was sternly condemned in high quarters, we would not have less of it. From the House it spreads to the newspapers. It is also a habit of abusive things, and only those persons, who have to fill editorial pages day after day, know the temptation at times to follow the line of least resistance. Moreover, there is a class of newspaper editors who are not only the abuse of their opponents, when the papers indulge in it. They are not to be expected to do this, but they think a newspaper is giving its political party mighty poor support. Some of them are not only abusive and abusive. When by some accident it happens that a paper on a particular subject is not in the belt, they are indignant beyond measure. Generally speaking the editorial tone of the newspapers in this respect is improving. There still linger a few specimens of prehistoric type, but they are gradually becoming extinct. To their political opponents and cannot discuss any subject whatever without indulging in personal abuse. They are gradually becoming ashamed of themselves. Public men have these heavy burdens upon their hands. They should avoid abusing others. If they do not wish to be abused, they have only to discuss public questions on their merits.

Forty miles an hour in an aeroplane seems pretty fast traveling for a flying machine. The Wright machine did it.

Occasionally the public is reminded that there is such a thing as a man of letters. The summer has passed from its normal obscurity to propose a plan to regulate the length of parliamentary debates.

Collier's has a fine poem on Memorial Day. It is a Canadian of U. E. Loyallist stock. Curious, isn't it, that in a nation of more than thirty millions, no man of letters is to be found as available for this patriotic task as a son of Canada?

We congratulate the members of the Board of Park Commissioners on the very sensible programme they have adopted for the summer. We should like to regard the plan for this season as but the "thin end of the wedge" for a more comprehensive scheme in the not remote future.

The local public library statistics indicate a rapid growth in population. It is a distinct pleasure to see such an institution patronized so largely. As an elevating factor, in the life of the community, it is a most valuable and considerable asset of incalculable value at a time when the cheaper forms of amusements are so plentiful. It is a large share of public attention.

"A believer in Canada's destiny," resident in New York has forwarded a cheque for \$10,000 to Ottawa towards the purchase of a battleship. The identity of the generous donor has not been disclosed, but Canadians of all classes will greatly appreciate the gift, and not only because of its intrinsic value. Canada has very many staunch friends in the United States.

Next week's race meet promises to be a most successful affair. In respect to track facilities Victoria was never better situated; and as horsemen are unanimous in the opinion that this city is an ideal place for such an affair, and as the entries are large and representative, every factor for a really notable event would seem to be present.

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With commendable promptitude the Mines Department has despatched the Provincial Mineralogist to the scene of the recent gold strike in the Findlay river region. In view of the conflicting reports as to the value and extent of the new diggings and the fact that a stampede of prospectors and fortune hunters is gathering, it is highly important that an official report should be made at the earliest possible date.

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A Great Assemblage of Beautiful Carpets Now Shown

FOR 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, selection of all the royal factories of Europe chosen with great particularity, and imported direct from the makers. 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

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

- ARM CHAIR—A new style in leather upholstered Arm Chair, specially suited for Dining Room use. Price, each, \$15.00. DINNER WAGON—A dinner wagon style that would do credit to the furnishings of any dining room. Reasonably priced, at \$25.00. BUFFET—Another new buffet style. This one has a shaped bevel mirror with cabinets with leaded glass 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 home furnishings 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 WEILER BROS HOME, HOTEL AND CLUB FURNISHERS - VICTORIA, B. C.

WILL EXPROPRIATE

Corpses Be That of be

Because of proving that dians at Shis 24 last, was it is practice will be exhu on the west shed buried Meled, by two Waiters and incogite While it decomposed it that of Hors this to a Brothers were here and Ho dollars on banks. Before can be issued more found was it must be fort number of The two v body is brou examined nothing by the fact wh Horace Wat proceed to S to Victoria, the depositi during the Mr. brothers left of the two along th that the ment that s the one the assertion Hussey by known the t this is the the Empire's Superintende ters for year have been superstitious that when a having a twins, and that the de the many occas the influence of the Henna state be quite nice nothing by the Shaw-in.

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Going to Get a Refrigerator?

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.

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

HIGH W

Port Simple Carries

High was preventing Simpson, v powerful p from making canyon, and received he the steamers passengers walk arou with the s running on Simpson, v from Fort on Victoria gers who t at \$30 p the grand which was They came to the Port on We seen getti passengers are going back many to the river. Por buty, jn come from nightfall t by assiston been pract Prince Rus tington or after night burning in Tuesday 1

Everyth



ARRANGEMENTS FOR PROJECTED RACE MEET

Officials Appointed and Plans Made for Next Week's Event

(From Wednesday's Daily) The stewards of the Victoria Racing association are losing no time in completing their arrangements for the race meeting which opens the driving park next Tuesday and continues until Saturday...

BRITANNIA MINE TO RESUME

Vancouver, June 2.—The Britannia copper mines on Howe sound will be reopened in the latter part of this month...

ROYAL CITY GAS SUPPLY

New Westminster, June 2.—Within a year New Westminster will have a gas supply of its own...

JAMES ISLAND WILL BE IDEAL PRESERVE

Number of Tame Deer Have Been Imported From Old Country

IMPORTED GAME SAID TO BE DOING WELL

Several Coveys of Black Game Seen Last Fall—Bright Prospects

TRYING AIR BRAKES

Tramway Company May Install Them on the Local Line

MONTHLY RETURNS FROM TIMBER LICENCES

Revenue Considerable Though Smaller, Owing to Reserve Imposed by Government

WILL EXPLORE THE FINLAY RIVER REGION

Provincial Mineralogist Leaves for Scene of Recent Gold Strike

PROSPECTOR LEAVES WITH KLONDIKE GOLD

Passengers Expected to Embark on Princess May

DOUBLE DAILY TRAIN COMMENCES SATURDAY

E. & N. Summer Schedule Drafted—No Suburban Service Announced

STEEL BRIDGES ON THE E. & N. RAILWAY

New Structures Over Chemainus and Nanaimo Rivers—Other Improvements

REVELSTOCK'S AMBITION

See Itself in Future Point of Departure for Grand Trunk Pacific Construction Supplies

INDIAN WEIRS WILL NOT BE DISTURBED

Matter Lies With Dominion Government—Is an Old Time Custom

SOVEREIGN IN THE ESQUIMALT DOCKS

Though Weir Liner Made a Voyage With Protracted Delays She Made Profits

SOME LARGE ESTATES ARE VALUED FOR DUTY

Two Estates Over Hundred Thousand Dollars and of Fifty Sworn to

FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF PARTY GOVERNMENT

Hon. Richard McBride's Letter to Legislature—Capt. Tatlow's Predicament

FIRE IN SOUTH VANCOUVER

Armed men, giving them an hour more on the gun or the road line, it was not favored by the general public...

LOCAL STRAWBERRIES COMING ON MARKET

First Arrivals Somewhat Late But of Fine Quality—Large Crop Expected

SOME LARGE ESTATES ARE VALUED FOR DUTY

Two Estates Over Hundred Thousand Dollars and of Fifty Sworn to

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BOUND ALONG

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CONSERVATIVES PROMPT

Association Has Already Been Organized at Grand Trunk Pacific

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FORNAMENTAL

WIRE Fencing for

WELL DRILLING CO.

SPRINTING

NO MORE RHEUMATISM

"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.



Ottawa, Ont. Nov. 26th, 1907.

Dear Sirs— I have been a sufferer from Rheumatism for a long time— pains in my shoulder and joints practically all the time.

MEMBERS LEAVE FOR ELECTIONS

Provincial Contests Cause Slim Attendance in the Commons

HOLD MORNING SITTINGS

The Finance Minister Proposes Continuance of Bounty on Lead

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.

SECRETARY TAFT FOR REVISION OF TARIFF

Also Wishes Republican National Platform to Endorse Roosevelt

WASHINGTON, June 1.—There will be the lukewarm endorsement of President Roosevelt and his policy in the Republican platform for the coming year.

WELL DRILLING CO.

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STRIKE AT GRANITE WORKS

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

NEWFOUNDLAND SCHOONER LOST

Sydney, N.S., June 1.—The schooner "Fanny," Capt. Charles H. Jones, of Fortune Bay, N.F., which left North Sydney on Saturday with a cargo of coal for Fortune Bay, was ashore on Cranberry Head last night while putting back to shelter.

NEW YORK RECOUNT

New York, June 1.—The contents of twenty-five ballot boxes had been re-counted today when the result was announced for W. R. Hearst and George B. McClellan in the last majority election called for the day.

GERMAN MILITARY DISPLAY

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

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 parts.

PRINCE RUPERT EN FETE

First Celebration of Victoria Day in New Terminal City Successful

Prince 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 five hundred people who witnessed the first appearance of the new city.

MASONIC EVENT

Thirty-Second Degree Work Performed at Vancouver Masonic Temple

OTTAWA, June 1.—The thirty-second degree in the highest degree in Scottish Rite Masonry outside the province, was conferred today at the Masonic Temple.

DR. LOUIS FRECHETTE PASSES TO HIS REST

Death Comes Suddenly to Quebec's Brilliant Poet and Litterateur

MONTEAL, June 1.—Dr. Louis Frechette, a distinguished French Canadian poet and litterateur, died last night at the age of 58.

NOISELESS TYPEWRITERS

Company for Their Manufacture Organized by Men of Buffalo, Toronto and Montreal

ALBANY, N.Y., June 1.—The silent typewriter company, with \$8,000,000 capital, filed a certificate of incorporation with the secretary of state and paid \$4,000 organization tax.

REPORTED MURDER

COBALT, Ont., June 1.—Reports have reached the camp here of a murder at MacDonnell's Chutes yesterday.

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NOMINATION DAY IN THE PROVINCES

Conservatives in Ontario Start Off With Heavy Advantage

SIX IN BY ACCLAMATION

Opposition in Quebec Has Prospect of Adding to Its Strength

OTTAWA, June 1.—Nominations for the provincial elections took place in Ontario today, and resulted in the return of six Conservative candidates by acclamation, one of them, Col. McEwen, being a member of the government.

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BOCK BEER

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

Penfold's Australian Doctor's Bock Beer, per bottle, \$1.25. Penfold's Invalid Bock Beer, per bottle, \$1.25. Penfold's Bock Beer, per bottle, \$1.25.

DIXIE H. ROSS & COMPANY

Up-to-Date Grocers. 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.

Cor. Yates and Broad Sts. Phone 82 P.O. Box 683

A SNAP FOR A FEW DAYS

We will sell you a first-class

Disc Talking Machine

With Six 10-inch Records For the trifling sum of

\$15.00

Fletcher Bros.

1231 Government Street

NOTICE

RAYMOND & SONS

613 PANDORA STREET

New Designs and Styles in all kinds of

Polished Oak Mantels

All Classes of GRATES

English Enamel and American Onyx Tiles.

CROFTON HOUSE

VANCOUVER, B.C.

A Boarding and Day School for Boys.

Highly qualified and trained staff of English mistresses. Building recently enlarged. Situation in highest and most healthy part of West End. Play-grounds and tennis court.

For Prospectus apply to the-Principal.

MISS GORDON

(Late of Newham College, Cambridge)

AMERICANS WILL COMPETE

LONDON, June 1.—The difficulty which has been mentioned of depriving the shooting contest in the Olympic games at Biele, England, this year of the half of the American marksmen has been overcome, and representatives of the United States, after all, will participate in the matches.

BOY DROWNED NEAR NELSON

Nelson, June 1.—James W. Tullet, a fourteen-year-old English boy living at C. W. Burke's ranch, to the east of Nelson, disobeyed orders and went out on the lake a couple of logs having first taken off his clothes. He was hunted for and finally his clothes were found, telling the story of his drowning. The body has not yet been recovered. The boy, who was one of a number of English lads living on Burke's ranch, only recently came here from Blindly Heath, near Godstone, Surrey.

HAD HORRIBLE FATE FIXED FOR FOREMAN

Vancouver, June 1.—The World publishes the following: Enraged because they had been reprimanded for not doing their work in a proper manner, a gang of Hindus employed in the Columbia River Lumber Company's mill at Golden, B. C., came within an ace of committing a horrible crime one day last week, when they attempted to strangle the white foreman on the big circular saw.

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Advertisement for B.C. SADDLERY CO. featuring a picture of a horse and rider and text describing their products and services.

# The Prince of Wales on the Empire

**T**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, Agent-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. Taverer (Agent-General for Victoria), Sir W. Arbuckle (Agent-General for Natal), the Bishop of North Queensland, Sir T. Fowell Duxton, 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 Ommamney, Sir Albert Hime, the Hon. J. M. Davies, Sir Francis Faussett, 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. Llewellyn, Sir W. Baillie-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 King." He said: "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. (Loud cheers.)"

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 Portugal—all 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 Australia,

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 him 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 Quebec, 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 people, 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 is 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 continuous 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 start 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 Canadian 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 cotton-growing 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 fulfillment 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



GEORGE R. PARKIN, L.L.D. C.M.G.

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 relations—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 warm-hearted 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 Colonial 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 British 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 Alverstone. 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 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 colonies of South Africa carefully considering the 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.

Dr. Parkin, who was received with enthusiasm, which was continued throughout his 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 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 history. What lost our first great Colonial empire? Some say the obstinacy of a king—

some the stupidity of a prime minister—some 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 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? Surely it must be by supplying what was wanted before. By knowledge, in a word. (Cheers.) One of our great poets has told us that "Blood 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 and 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 that hold this empire together. (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 desired in this measure to declare in the most 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 proceedings 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 at once."

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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# THE SIMPLE LIFE



## WITH THE POULTRYMAN

### GREENS FOR FOWLS



In 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 of these greens.

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.

Where bare sown 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 succulent 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 lawn.

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 necessary 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 worked.

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 successfully, 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 produced.

The sooner eggs are set after being laid, the better. There is no such 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 grain, especially in the summer when one wants a feed that is not heating to the birds. Oats are practically non-fatening and all go to build up bone and muscle.

It is an undisputed fact that less than one-half the chickens hatched survive the infantile stage of the game. After all, the fellow was not

so badly "off his roost" who said that the most 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 on 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 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 you hatch, but the number you raise that makes 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 between 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 a 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 mercury one.

A good rule to go by is this: When the chicks spread out contentedly on the floor of the brooder and go to sleep, they are in a temperature that is just suited to them. If too cold, they 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

IF ALL possible pets in a suburban home, the dog stands unrivalled for usefulness, affection, and sociability. As guardian and companion he is equally without a peer, and no animal is so thoroughly competent to take care of himself, or so little trouble as a member of the household.

All that is needed on the part of his owner is a little common sense, and this must be exercised before, as well as after, purchasing him.

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 Skyterrier to chain to a kennel in the yard would be only a little more ridiculous than to bring home a St. Bernard as a drawing-room 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, though for those who like a larger dog, a Col-

ie, 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 temper; 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



Myx Grass in Victoria District  
Grown by Finlayson & Sons, Signal Hill Farm, Colborne 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 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 will wait patiently till the prescribed time. It 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-condemned.

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 well-cooked 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 cecematous 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 oftentimes 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 bath—and 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 glossy—the 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 of 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 or run the risk of expensive suits for damages. The habit of rushing out and barking at

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 chiefly—after 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 castor-oil, 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 area 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

THE orchardist should not imagine that there is any great mystery or difficulty 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 to 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 will come will well repay anyone in making a thorough study 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 him well.

### 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, somewhat like the bracing of a bridge or other elevated structure.

# NIKKO

# THE CITY OF TEMPLES

# IMPRESSIONS OF ONE OF JAPAN'S MOST PICTURESQUE CITIES WHEN THE FETE OF IYEWASU'S TEMPLE IS HELD

BY J. GORDON SMITH



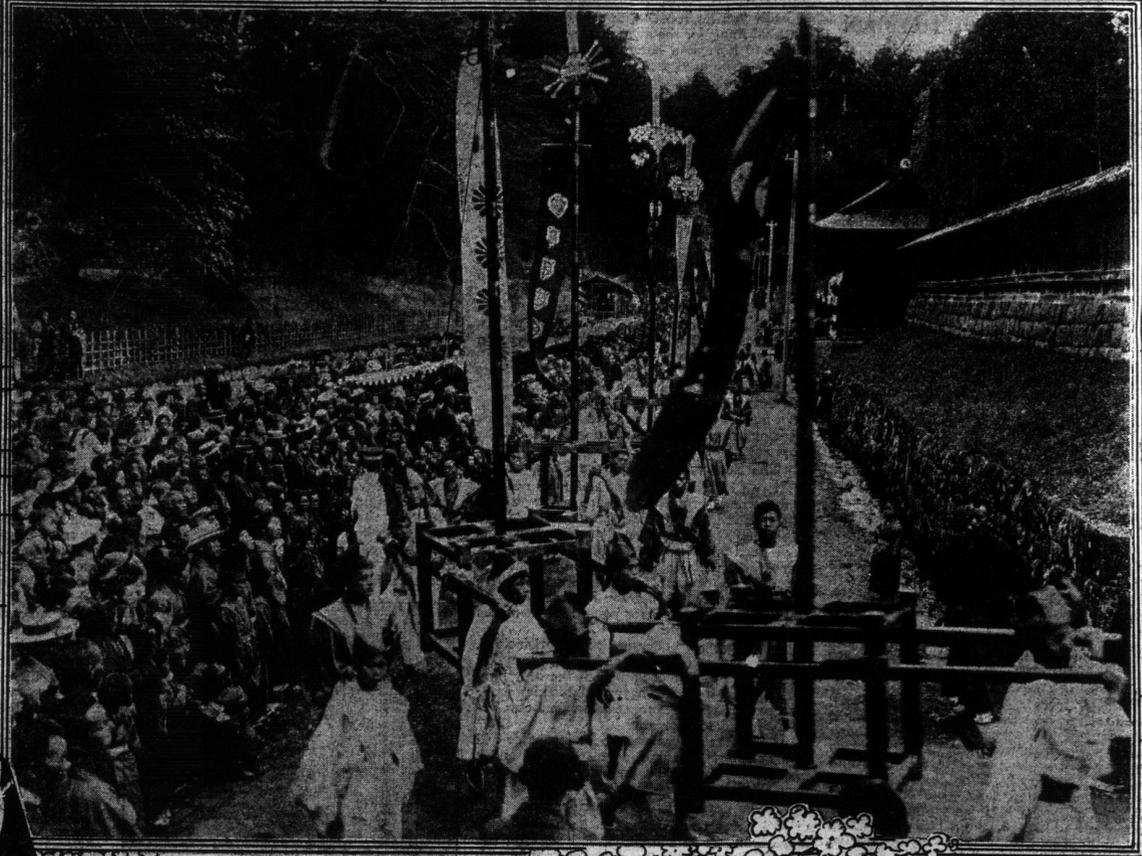
"Nikko wo minal uchi wa 'Kekko to iu na."

**N**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 ghosts tread the ancestors of the people is thought to press the wooded slopes and the names 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 impious 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 both nature and of art. Nature has given mountains, cascades, monumental trees towering high, and man has built temples, museums and gorgeous architecture has been added by paintings and carvings 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.

The day of days at Nikko is June 1. Then the worshippers gather for the annual festival of the temple of Iyeyasu, the 'kwasaai,' 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 procession 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 shrine, they must hide their eyes, close their mouths, and stop their ears, "not see, nor hear, nor speak," for the incur-sion of modern vulgarity is yearly growing stronger, and the sacredness of the past is stifled 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 kwasaai or official festival of the temple of Iyeyasu, the first of the Shoguns, does not include those sons of "yamato damashi," the fathers of the Samurai. Now the Samurai who parade are like the warriors of old in that they wear the old-time armor and helmets, the whalebone and mail of the past. The Samurai of today are the coolies 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 is a grand show, it's better than one of those spectacle shows of Klay and Erlanger in a little old New York." But in years gone-by this pilgrimage was a sacred journey which was one of the religious events of the year, and men came from near and far as the Muslims travel to Mecca.

Then Nikko was the Japanese Mecca. The festival of the temple of Iyeyasu consists in the removal of three shrines—great palanquins of bronze and gilt, "mikoshi," as the Japanese call them—from Iyeyasu's temple at Otsubo, whence later they are returned to the original temple. For a week ten men, selected with much ceremony from



THE PROCESSION OF THE KWASAI WHEN THE CARS OF THE GODS ARE REMOVED FROM TEMPLE TO TEMPLE.

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 courtyard, 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 Envoy of the Emperor had come to worship in the imperial name before the altars of the first Shogun, and the more richly adorned 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 gongs 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 gradings 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 torii 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 Iyeyasu in the crowd, picturesque in its variety of gowns and its array of holiday colors, I heard the drums boom behind the richly carved gateway at the head of the stone stair. I heard the coolie song such as that the carrier's sing—

"Time never changed since the way of the gods  
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 bore heavy upon them. I watched the great gilded 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 fro down the steps. Priests clad in all their robes of ceremony walked before them, marching solemnly 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 merrily until each holy car was housed in its home for the night. The bearers were then stacked in the stands before the shrine, and the bearers laughingly went their way in little groups to drink and while seated on matted floors behind paper walls, and to make merry because of the festival which comes but once a year.

The big pageant is of the following morning, then the tourists come to the stands prepared for them by the roadway to watch the three "mikoshi" make their more consequent journey. This is the great day of the festival. I remember the many scenes well. The picturesque roadways were crowded all 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 koto to sing and play for the coppers of the celebrants, while tourists gathered, coming in bands to "see the show and get some snap-shots to interest friends at home." Enterprising Japanese have made picture-postcards of the scenes which are on sale at the hotels.

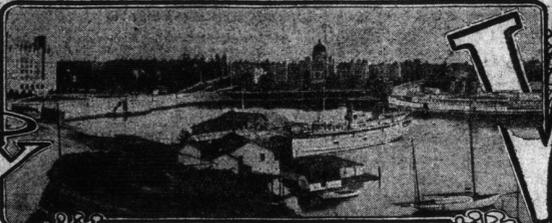
In the yards of the temples the scenes were strange; indeed. On other days of the year the temples of Nikko are magnificent spectacles, places whose loveliness of composition, of harmonious coloring, exquisite carvings and matchless architecture and arrangement are full of artistic beauty, cloving to the soul of the artist as the work of the masters ever is. On these days of festivity there is a contrast which brings out the beauties of the days of quietude, the days when the gods are alone in the silent halls. The temple yards are thronged. For

THE EXTERIOR TO ONE OF THE PRINCIPAL TEMPLES AND SOME OF THE SHINTO PRIESTS

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Then beater, f each cont of those d spearmen quaint arr Masked sacred roe girls with attird in tall poles crests of ranks of of greater tended by massive be carriers a garbed an cent of th who mark of paper f feelings w and score different sion a mll through a some othe Of cour koshi" th in their r were, thou the gods, of over tu priests of and the c bore the s. All day the people worshipped. The gongs 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 gradings 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. 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# VICTORIA CITY VANCOUVER ISLAND



## FIRST GLIMPSE OF CANADA'S GATEWAY TO THE ORIENT

It 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 a 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

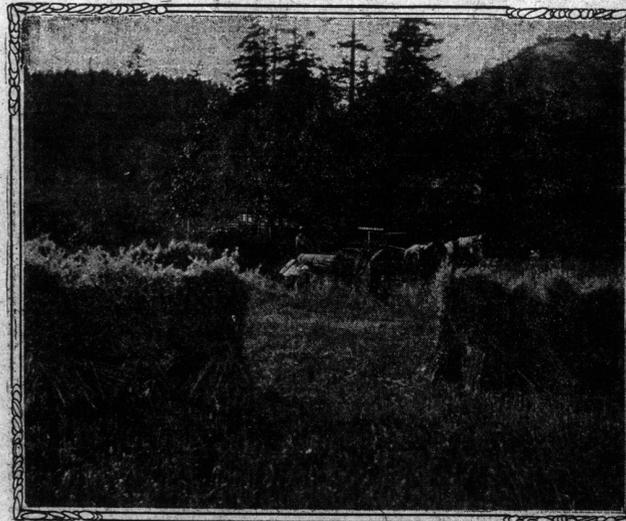
up along the line of the Esquimalt & Nanaimo railway, which not only provide economically for the local demand, but in their operation assist the speedier clearance of the land—and thus in a dual capacity stimulate settlement. In addition to the great Pake mills, three other plants of magnitude and most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

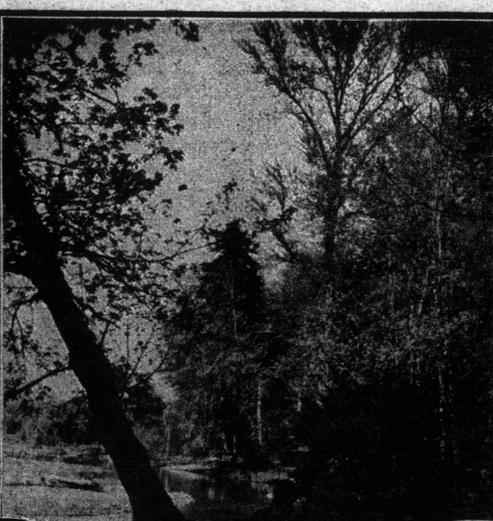
Canada already arranged for in existing charters, provides for the consumption of steel rails at the rate of 1,500 tons per diem, taking no account of branch lines or renewals, and as there are on Vancouver Island and admirably congregated fuel, timber, necessary fluxes, etc., for the economic treatment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

Gold has been washed from the sands of several of the Vancouver Island streams in sufficient quantity to pay for the working—indeed, 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 off 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



A BOUNTIFUL HARVEST NEAR VICTORIA



A TROUT RIFFLE



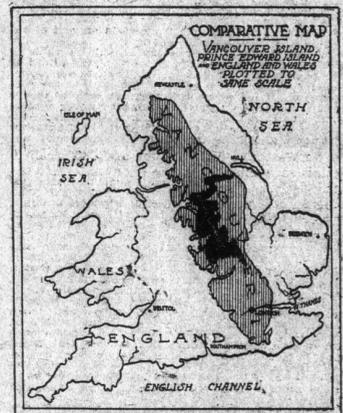
AFTER THE STEELHEAD, VANCOUVER ISLAND

sea-girt territory unless it be of such magnificent proportions as to be classed a continent, and the average citizen or reader of the British 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 into 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 cargoes, 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 all fir had previously been cut, has been re-

highest importance. Of the Douglas fir and cedar what need be said? Their fame extends 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 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, notwithstanding the duty it is forced to bear, and which necessarily increases its selling price to considerably beyond that of the United States product.

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 Jordan 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

number, while the black sands of the northern and western sea beaches are plentifully impregnated with the precious metal, and will doubtless return good values when appropriate processes of extraction are resorted to. The 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 recorded.



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 feature 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-

the western crustacean excels) which are to be found in quantity in almost all the sheltered bays and harbors of the Island, is another inviting 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 game—the 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 come?

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

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# VICTORIA AND VANCOUVER ISLAND

dollar a day upwards. High class private 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!

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 "Teas" (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

is one of the sights of the world I can assure you! Then Alberni comes, an important lumbering section and on again to Uclulet, 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 "Teas" 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

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 holiday is over!

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 that greeted 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 interpreter 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 foreboding, 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 for a long time, and waxed eloquent, and 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 say." And then the big man threw his head back and laughed, and his party laughed, and the solemn Russian envoy smiled, and they all shook hands and laughed again, and when the train pulled out and the scene was ended, the ancient friendship between that particular section of the Russian nation and the American people was re-established more firmly by the episode than it could have been by gifts of language or by protestation, for the whole incident was so human that the American representative left with that Russian delegation the soul of brotherhood and not the mere declaration 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 getting well along toward a half-dressed state 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 job 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 mended 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 trousers, got out into the rest of his clothing and marched proudly out to the sleigh, and met the czar as America's representative—a "gentleman afraid."

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, shy, 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 all the friends of Taft in the world none is more loyal than the cardinal whose plan Taft thwarted.

Would Be Our First Suburban President. For, after all, it is the heart more than the 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 fairness as the diplomacy of gold braid and tin 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 belief that the longer tails a man's working coats have the less energy and the lower temperature will be displayed. Between the sans-culottes and the spiketails is the business suit, and in America, at least, that is the royal garment. Secretary Taft and Mrs. Taft went around the world without a valet or a maid, visiting high potentates and powers. Taft belongs to that class of Americans who when occasion requires can hook up their

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 \$3,000 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 less rural and more and more urban.

Often an illuminating point at a man may be had by looking at his boyhood; and the boyhood of William Howard Taft, which began in Auburn, a suburb of Cincinnati in eighteen-sixty-four, when he was seven years old, was the rollicking, fighting, dreaming, animal boyhood of the average American boy, who has hooks 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, lubberly, squeaky-voiced, milky-eyed, shock-headed, big-footed boy who laughs at himself more than at any one else; and Taft's whole boyhood career is epitomized in

the fact that a dozen or so men now in their late forties and early fifties scattered over this 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 situation 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 altogether outside Mr. Taft's department, yet it goes to him for settlement, and he settles it. "Go over and see Taft about it," is a formula

so often on the president's lips that it has passed into the slang of the day, and the war secretary's nickname, "General Utility Bill," gives both the popular and the official measure of his capacities.

He has a peculiar gift of lubricating sagacity. He radiates jollity and conciliation. All men instinctively like and trust this huge, good-humored giant, whose mere physical imminence impresses one with a sort of guarantee of invincibility. He crashes through problems and tangles with the all-conquering certainty 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 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 responsibilities, 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 disengaging 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 partisanship. 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 decisions 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 entire 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 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 politicians," 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

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

"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 subjects.

"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 butler sat down on one end of the form, unfortunately

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

"The result was that the form tipped up, and a cataract of flunkies 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.

"We had assembled for prayers in the dimly 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 diving 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.

"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 signs in reading, wondering 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 manner."

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little boats, dunce caps, and le-made toys are legion, and art to the nursery does great a rainy day pleasantly and imagination and natural and lessening the destructive

AND ENDS

muslin can be stiffened with a lump or two of sugar into a lump. It will be found to be stiffened with boiled linseed oil, and dried in this manner they will rub on the inside of shoes all trace of greasy smoke, and both are rubbed after being oiled, they will be found to have a polish without being

FROM THE POETS

Flowers in red and white, breaths above, painted heliotrope, tall and straight, state; let them be free. —Christina G. Rossetti.

Sleepy Town, weather, moonlight high, together, wing swallows sweep, beams gently creep, float in the azure sky, Sleepy Town. —Eleanor Cobb.

Beauty's feet on my prime; summers pass, with time, are's deserts, free— I know —Charles Mackay.

and Lad heart is, call the sea— wide world to me? here with thee, I'll be then, a wee, then, out cut and sew, June roses blow, well go. —Rose Mills Powers.

of anything, stone I may hear eyes to make, lace divine; cricket's chirr— face of her. —James Whitcomb Riley.

It's Answer ask thee, pray? ought subject, obey? see this love, then? not how? at same love? vov. sweetest? I know? deepest? hat flows? richest? gives? "s' languaget it lives."

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 the members made speeches so that no money could be granted for paying salaries or carrying on the other business of the country.

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 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 9 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. 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 Czar 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, and 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 wanted to marry in a royal family, and it is very seldom indeed that a king or queen can marry the person 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 marriages 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 but a warrant 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 pleasant.

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 sailors and the citizens.

The 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 24.33 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 and sidewalks were kept in good order, but that is a matter for the policeman 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 be littering the streets with 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 some 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 pious Roman Catholics, many of them no doubt women, were on the way to worship at a shrine when the train in which they were traveling was run into by an express train and the greater number of the passengers killed. The accident had 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 listening to 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.

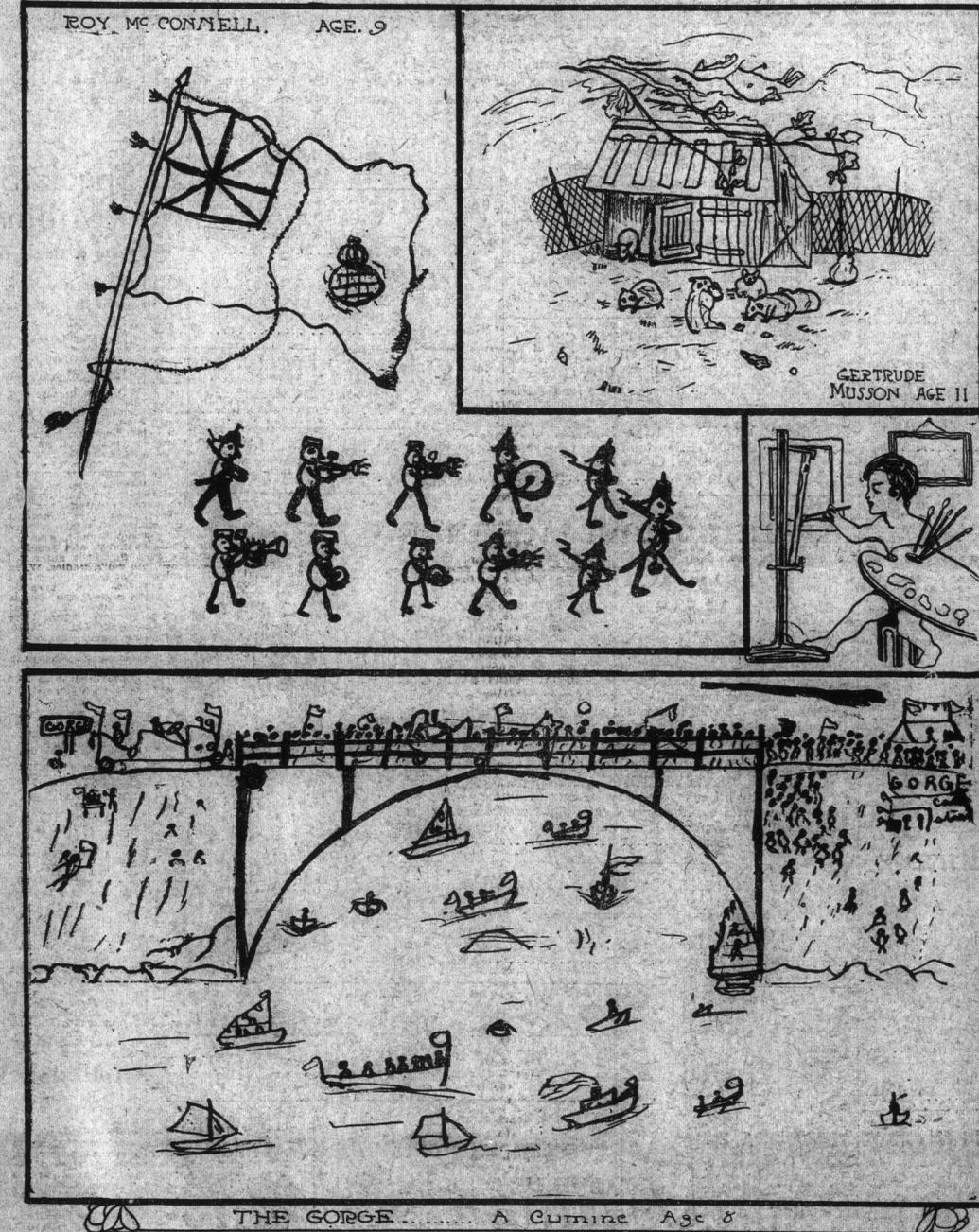
The Central American peoples have become tired of quarreling and have appointed a court of justice to settle disputes among them. Andrew Carnegie has sent \$700,000 to build at Cartago, Costa Rica, a tem-

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.

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 from 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 deftly 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.



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 and fruit.

President Fallieres is in England and the English people as well as the sovereign have 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. In the good time coming when this terrible waste will cease?

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

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. It 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 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 angry sky all night.

"I rather pity that poor monkey, chained out in 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 the 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 Jocko, 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 wavy 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 staircase 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 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 cover which was stretched to 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, and together if he did not take more care of the mischievous chimpanzee we would report him to the engineer.

A few days later I said "good-bye" to Jocko and Jubbulpore. Jocko, I think, had 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 grand queen of 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. THOMAS HETLAND, 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 day 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 last rocket has been fired, the people return home to dream of the pleasant time they have had. CLAUDE E. EMERY, Age 13 years. 1319 Fernwood Road.

Empire Day  
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 sight, 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, Ladsmith, Chemainus, Valdez and Kuper Island. These have come to the Indian canoe races. After the races, a mammoth fireworks display is shown.

Now the merry day is over! ARTHUR HAZEL, Age 13. 14 Prudeaux 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 is mostly always so. 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 13. 333 Broughton Street.

WITH THE POETS  
My Task  
To love some one more dearly every day  
To help a wandering blind 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 Louise Ray, in Harper's Magazine.

# 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 85c 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. Regular \$1.50 to \$2.00 specials today only. **85c**

## Friday Sale of Gloves

Fabric Gloves at a Bargain  
**\$1.00 and 75c for 50c** LISLE THREAD GLOVES, long length, colors white, grey, navy and black. Regular \$1.00 and 75c. Friday **50c**  
**\$1.50 and \$1.25 SILK TAFFETA GLOVES**, long lengths, colors grey and white. Regular \$1.50 and \$1.25. Friday **75c**  
**\$1.50 Gloves LONG SILK GLOVES**, in black, long length. All pure silk. Regular \$1.50. Friday **75c**  
**\$1.25 and \$1.00 LONG SILK GLOVES**, in black only, long lengths, pure silk. Regular \$1.25 and \$1.00. Friday **50c**



## 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**  
**\$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 BLUCHER SHOE**, plain toes, high-Cuban heels, Goodyear welted. Regular \$5.50 for **\$3.75**  
**\$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**  
**\$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**  
**\$5.50 Shoes WOMEN'S KID BUTTON BOOTS**, medium toe, Goodyear welt soles, Cuban heels. Regular \$5.50 for **\$3.75**

## Two Men's Shirt Specials

Friday Bargains in Men's Shirts  
**\$1.00 Values 75c** MEN'S SHIRTS, soft finish style, all white, collar bands, fancy mercerized fronts and wrist bands, an ideal shirt for summer wear, the regular value is \$1.00. Special Friday **75c**  
**50c Values 25c** 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 **25c**

## Special Sale of Millinery

Trimmed Hats Special at \$7.00

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**



## 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 qualities in our Mattress Stock:

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 1008 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 as follows:

3 Feet Wide ..... **\$10**  
 3 Feet, 6 In. Wide ..... **\$11**  
 4 Feet, 6 In. Wide ..... **\$12**

Our "Cotton Special" Mattress is composed of pure white cotton and is covered with a fine floral art ticking, extra good value. Made only in the following sizes:

3 Feet, 6 In. Wide ..... **\$9.50**  
 4 Feet, 6 In. Wide ..... **\$10**

Our "Victoria Wool" mattress is a favorite with all those who have once used it. We have it only in the following sizes:

3 Feet, 6 In. Wide ..... **\$7.50**  
 4 Feet, 6 In. Wide ..... **\$8.00**

## Latest Copyright Fiction \$1.25

New Books That Have Just Been Published:  
 YOUNG LORD STRANGLING—by Robert Barr.  
 THE SCARLET RUNNER—by C. N. and A. W. Williamson.  
 OLD WIVES FOR NEW—by David Graham Phillips.  
 THE HUSBANDS OF EDITH—by George Barr McCutcheon.  
 PRISONERS OF CHANCE—by Randall Parrish.  
 THE WOMAN IN THE WAY—by Wm. Le. Quez.  
 THE WEAVERS—by Gilbert Parker.  
 CRAVEN FORTUNE—by White.  
 DELIAH OF THE SNOW—by Hindoo.  
 THE FIRST SECRETARY—by Brown.  
 THE SOUL OF A PRIEST—by Lotia.  
 And many others, also all the newest Magazines.

## Women's Underwear

Combinations Specially Priced Friday.  
 These Combinations are a big bargain for anybody that can use them. The reason for offering them at this reduction is that the sizes are small, being from 32 to 36. For small women or misses this is a fine chance.  
**\$1.25 Suits WOMEN'S LISLE THREAD COMBINATIONS**, medium weight, nice quality, low neck, short and no sleeves, trimmed with linen lace, knee length finished at the knee with wide lace, regular \$1.25. Friday **75c**  
**\$1.00 Suits WOMEN'S COTTON COMBINATIONS**, medium 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. Friday **75c**

## 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 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. Braddon, Laura Jean Libbey, Dora Delmar, Augusta J. Evans, Walter Besant, Bjornstjerne Bjornson, R. D. Blackmore, Charlotte M. Braeme, Oliver Optic, Mary J. 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 offer. Special price **60c**

Some of the Authors and Titles:  
 THE CASTAWAY, by Rives  
 THE GIRL OUT THERE, by Harri-  
 man  
 KARL GRIER, by Tracy  
 LEOPARD SPOTS, by Dixon  
 THE RECKONING, by Chamber-  
 saul  
 SAUL OF SABSUS, by Miller  
 BLINDFOLDED, by Walcott  
 THE BLACK DOUGLES, by Crockett  
 TERENCE O'ROURKE, by Vance  
 MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE,  
 by Holmes  
 RED FOX, by Roberts  
 CAROLINA LEE, by Bell  
 BARBARAS, by Correll  
 EDWARDS COURAGEOUS, by Rives  
 THE LATE TENANT, by Holmes  
 THE FROBER, by Bonner  
 FRODOURHERDS, by Fraser  
 THE OCTOPUS, by Norris  
 THE CLANSMAN, by Dixon  
 THE FOUR PHILANTHROPISTS,  
 by Jepson  
 THE ONE WOMAN, by Dixon  
 IN BABEL, by Ade  
 THE DUKED DECIDES, by Hill  
 THE WATCHES OF THE TRAIL,  
 by Roberts  
 THE GIRL AND THE DEAL, by  
 Harriman  
 THE LADY PARAMOUNT, by Har-  
 land  
 SOUL OF LILITH, by Correll  
 THE MOTOR PIRATE, by Pater-  
 master  
 THE GRAFFERS, by Lynde  
 GHOSTS I HAD MET, by Bangs  
 ABROAD WITH JIMMIE, by Bell  
 THE WHITE CAT, by Burgess  
 And hundreds of others.

## 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 length sleeve with cuff, collar and cuffs piped with white. Skirt circular cut, with double box pleat down front. Regular \$27.50. Friday **\$12.50**

**\$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. Regular \$25.00. Friday **\$12.50**



## Men's Suit Sale on Friday

**\$12.50 Suits Friday \$7.75**  
**40 Suits in the Lot**  
**\$15.00 Suits Friday \$7.75**

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**



Summer Models in Royal Worcester Corsets

# DAVID SPENCER, LTD.

Summer Models in Royal Worcester Corsets

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