

COMING TO AID OF PRESIDENT

Republican Senators and Party Leaders Discuss Legislative Situation With Mr. Taft at the White House

PROGRAMME MAY BE CARRIED THROUGH

Four Measures to Receive Active Support in Congress—Amendments Agreed Upon to Placate Insurgents

WASHINGTON, May 14.—A decided step in the direction of assuring the adoption by Congress of practically all the administration's legislative programme was taken at the White House today. From 10:30 o'clock until about 1:30 o'clock President Taft discussed the situation with a large number of Republican senators and five of the party leaders from eastern states. The senators agreed to stand by the President. Certain amendments were agreed upon, and through these it is hoped to get the support of some of the insurgent Republicans. This statement is considered very significant as looking to the avoidance of a split between party factions wherever they can be avoided. The railroad bill, the anti-injunction measure, the steamship bill, if possible, and the public land withdrawal bill were agreed upon as a revised legislative slate, and all the senators present pledged themselves to vote for these measures. Early alignments on the long-and-short haul provision in the commerce bill in the Senate were destroyed yesterday by reason of the varying views held. The result is that the provision adopted by the Senate, by a vote of 56 to 10, appears to leave the effect of the law much as it is now.

GIRL ATHLETES SMASH RECORDS

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., May 14.—Vassar's athletic girls smashed all kinds of records on Saturday and proved that American college women are improving in physique, even if college professors do opine that the men are retrograding. Five records were broken. Theora Wheeler, of Fairleigh, Conn., in 1911, increased the college record in the running high jump, clearing 4 feet 1 1/2 inches. The former record was 4 feet 7 3/4 inches, held by Miss Clark, 1909. Stephanie English, 1910, of New Haven, Conn., broke the record in the 4-5 seconds. The former record was 10 seconds made last year by Miss Engle. Almeda Barr, 1911, Washington, D. C., broke two records. She negotiated the broad jump in 8 feet 4 inches. The former record was 7 feet 8 inches, made in 1907. She also broke the fence vault, making 3 feet 3 1/2 inches. The record was 4 feet 10 3/4 inches.

BROTHERS' AFFECTION TURNED TO HATED

Love for Flower Girl Causes Fatal Duel Between Two Young Parisians. PARIS, May 14.—All the friendship that had existed between two brothers, aged respectively 20 and 22, vanished in the presence of a charming flower-girl, and what was worse, what was a tragedy, what was a fatal duel. They had been living together and sharing the same room until the time ago, when they happened to fall in love at the same time with the same girl. She was only 17 years of age, living with her parents, and of course, had no idea of the terrible rivalry which she had excited between the two brothers. Two weeks ago the men separated in mortal hatred for each other. It was their misfortune to meet again accidentally this week and as a result of their quarrel they challenged one another to a duel, the weapons being knives. It was to be no stage duel, either, and the one or the other was to be definitely disabled from having any more pretensions to the affection of the flower-girl. They met as they had agreed, and the onslaught was terrible. Finally the younger brother fell down with a deep wound in the abdomen. He was carried to a hospital, but there is little hope of saving him. The duel took place in the room which the two had shared together before their quarrel, and behind closed doors.

Service at Royal City

NEW WESTMINSTER, May 14.—A special meeting of the city council decided that the memorial service to be held in New Westminster on the day of the King's funeral will take place in Queen's Park. It will partake largely of the nature of a musical and military pageant. Two companies of the militia, the Boys' Brigade, several bands, the Sons of England and other societies will participate. A large number of the platform will be erected at the south end of the lacrosse oval. In case of rain the service will be held in the R. & A. I. buildings on the grounds. With all the school children in attendance the gathering is expected to be one of the largest that has assembled at the park in years.

FOUND NOT GUILTY

Verdict at Vancouver in Case of Capt. Cameron Charged with Man-slaughter. VANCOUVER, May 14.—A verdict of not guilty was brought in by the assize court jury this afternoon in the case of Alexander Cameron, charged with manslaughter in connection with the disappearance of John Bramwell, the engineer of the steamer New Era, in Storm bay last February. Captain Cameron told his own story, and the witness box this morning. He spoke in a cool, collected manner, and made a good impression. He denied having taken more than one glass of liquor on the day of the tragedy, and absolutely swore that he had shoved his engineer overboard. He said that he had been previously dazed by a nasty knock on his head, which he had received in falling overboard earlier in the day, and had not been in a condition to know what he was doing afterwards.

Aviators Fall

BERLIN, May 14.—Four aviators fell during the competitions at Johannisthal. Thoup, a Dane, and Thein, and Jeanin, Germans, were not hurt, but Capt. Englehardt was quite severely injured. All four aeroplanes were wrecked.

Nicaraguan Fighting

MANAGUA, May 14.—It is reported here that Gen. Chavarria, with about 1,000 men, has begun an attack on the steamer Venus, with guns and ammunition for the government, has arrived, and will proceed to Bluefields, with the object of blockading that place. The government has issued a decree that all Atlantic ports except Greytown shall be closed.

Killed at Whitehaven

NANAIMO, May 14.—There are several residents of Nanaimo who have lost relatives by the disastrous explosion at Whitehaven, Cumberland, England, on Thursday, which cost the lives of 137 miners. Kennedy, Mr. Ritson, a resident of Nanaimo, was killed. He was a brother-in-law to the victims of the disaster, and Char. McArthur also received a telegram bearing the news that three of his cousins lost their lives in the explosion.

HYDRAULIC WORK IN OLD CARIBOO

Mr. Hobson Installing Plant on Placer Ground on Quesnel North Fork—Philadelphia Man's Operations. VANCOUVER, May 14.—A big hydraulic plant is being installed on the north fork of the Cariboo river, near Spanish Creek, operated by J. B. Hobson, of the Philadelphia Mining Co., Victoria. Mr. Hobson is at the Hotel Vancouver on his way north. He expects to have the plant going in full blast long before the end of the season. The concession comprises about 240 acres. There is an excellent water supply. The ground is estimated to contain five cents in gold per cubic yard. Ninety men will be employed. Mr. Hobson has established a store at Quesnel Dam, on the south fork of Cariboo river. He has also placed a yacht and small boats on the lake for the convenience of visitors. The lake is one hundred miles long, with one arm forty miles in length. Mr. Hobson has been engaged in hydraulic and placer mining operations for forty-five years. His early experience was gained in California. H. W. Dubois, of Philadelphia, is installing a \$200,000 hydraulic plant on Twenty Mile Creek, below the forks of Cariboo river. The plant will not be in shape to handle ground this season. The water will be conveyed to the mine by a line of fifteen-mile ditch now being excavated.

Jews in Khiev

KHIEV, Russia, May 14.—The expulsion of Jews residing illegally in Khiev did not begin today as scheduled. It is reported that forcible measures will not be employed before June 15th.

Martial Law in Argentina

BUENOS AYRES, May 14.—The Chambers of Deputies today voted a proclamation of martial law throughout the republic owing to threats of a general strike during the centennial celebration of Argentina's independence. The opening of the celebration is fixed for May 25th.

French Defeat Natives

PARIS, May 14.—A despatch to the Minister of Colonies from Mofwo Wadack, Central Soudan, reports that the French punitive column, numbering 200, encountered and dispersed an enemy at Agredah. The natives abandoned 107 dead, including eight chiefs and three flags. The French had twelve men wounded.

COURT UNSEATS ENGLISH MEMBER

Election of Frederick Edward Guest to Commons for West Division of Dorset Is Declared Void by Judge

EXCESSIVE EXPENSES AND NO REPORT

Motor Cars Were Engaged to Work for Respondent by Henry Phipps, His Wealthy Pittsburg Father-in-Law

LONDON, May 14.—The special election court today declared void the election of Frederick Edward Guest, from the West Division of Dorset, on the ground that the candidate's expenses were excessive, and that a full return concerning them had not been made by his agents. The law, Henry Phipps, who acted as Guest's agent, was fined £100 for not making a return. The hiring of vehicles for use in getting out the votes is not permissible under the British election laws. Mr. Guest married Miss Amy Phipps in London on June 23, 1905. He is a member of the House of Commons, and is Home Secretary of the House of Commons. In rendering judgment Justice Lawrence said that great suspicion attached to the cases in connection with the charges of undue influence and bribery of voters. He said that he was acting as a jury must give the respondent the benefit of the doubt. At the same time the court considered that the petitioners had been justified in making their charges.

STRANGE REVELATIONS IN LONDON LAWSUIT

LONDON, May 14.—Curious revelations were made this week in Justice Lawrence's court in a lawsuit which had existed between Mrs. Maud Sands, a famous beauty, who now resides in Davies Street, Berkeley Square, and Mr. Charles Purman Young, a brewer of Wandsworth, against whom she brought an action for the recovery of £25,000, alleged to be due under a covenant of a deed dated February 2, 1905, by which she said she was to receive £10,000, and the other party was to return the sum under an oral agreement. The case came to an abrupt termination after Mr. Shearman, K. C.'s opening statement in behalf of the plaintiff, counsel announcing that a settlement had been arrived at between the parties in accordance with the arrangement the Judge made the comment: "I very much regret that these two people could not have settled their most unedifying disputes without making them public." Prominent counsel appeared for both sides and Lord Esher held a watching brief. The defendant's case was that she denied that it was made for an illegal consideration, and further that it had been destroyed and was never acted upon. He also denied further the existence of the oral agreement. On behalf of Mrs. Sands, Mr. Shearman said that the action was one that rarely came before the courts. Mrs. Sands was claiming an allowance without the deed, and the question was whether the provisions of that deed were in force. Mrs. Sands lived with the defendant for a considerable number of years. It being desired that they should separate she went to a solicitor and an arrangement was come to. Great friendship had existed, and the plaintiff desired to make her an allowance, and the deed was executed which provided that the plaintiff should have £1,000 a year for life. Mr. Young, through counsel, alleged that the deed was waste paper, because it was tainted by the character of the consideration.

Zbyzko Throws Three Men

NEW BRITAIN, Conn., May 14.—Throwing in turn Hjalmar Lundin, Hans Lehner of Jersey City, N.J., and "Cyclone" Burns of Boston Zbyzko the Pole, won his contest here today. The loss of one bout would have meant loss of the contest.

Attempted Murder at Galway

DUBLIN, May 14.—On Friday night last, at Kiltulla, within three miles of the town of Galway, shots were fired into the house of a man named Mathew Conway. Conway, who was seated near the open door, was wounded by two of the bullets.

Service at Royal City

NEW WESTMINSTER, May 14.—A special meeting of the city council decided that the memorial service to be held in New Westminster on the day of the King's funeral will take place in Queen's Park. It will partake largely of the nature of a musical and military pageant. Two companies of the militia, the Boys' Brigade, several bands, the Sons of England and other societies will participate. A large number of the platform will be erected at the south end of the lacrosse oval. In case of rain the service will be held in the R. & A. I. buildings on the grounds. With all the school children in attendance the gathering is expected to be one of the largest that has assembled at the park in years.

Mourning at North Vancouver

NEW WESTMINSTER, May 14.—The City and District Councils have, by resolution, proclaimed May 20, Friday next, as a day of general mourning for the late King Edward VII. The proclamation will be read at a meeting in the hall of the city and district. The mourning will be held in the hall of the city and district. The proclamation will be read at a meeting in the hall of the city and district. The mourning will be held in the hall of the city and district.

Charles Godwin has been committed for trial at Revelstoke for shooting at Surveyor Hubert Hall, under an impression that Hall was one Shand, whom he had started out to kill. A defence of insanity will be set up.

MACKINAW IS HELD BY SHERIFF

Steamer Seized at Seattle on Claim of \$5,272.80—Made Against Her—Being Overhauled for the Noma Trade. SEATTLE, May 14.—Pursuant to an order issued out of superior court, Deputy Sheriff Scott Malone yesterday levied on the steamer Mackinaw owned by the Schubech-Hamilton Steamship Company, following the commencement of the suit for \$5,272.80, by G. Henry Whitcomb, and it is now in charge of the sheriff's office. Manager William C. Dawson, for the Schubech-Hamilton Company, last night declined to discuss the matter. Mr. Whitcomb alleges that the amount of the levy is a balance due on a series of bills for freight, which was given August 1, 1909, and that \$5,272.80 in the balance unpaid. He filed an attachment bond in the sum of \$10,000, which was held by Sheriff Whitcomb and James A. Moore. The vessel will be held by Sheriff Robert T. Hodge pending the outcome of the suit in superior court. The defendant has not yet filed his reply to the claims of the plaintiff. The steamer Mackinaw is being overhauled at the Commercial Boat Works for the summer run to Nome. The Commercial Boat Works, at Hamilton, Alaska, is now operating two Alaskaners between Seattle and the northern port this season.

Accident to Bell Ringer

LONDON, May 14.—A remarkable accident has occurred to a lady bell-ringer at the Priory Church, Christ-church. She was pulling the rope when the bell failed to act, and she fell from the top of the bell tower. She sustained a fracture of the skull, and was otherwise injured.

North Vancouver Estimates

NORTH VANCOUVER, May 14.—The total city statistics for 1910 this year are approximately \$127,000. A meeting to consider estimates was held last night, but after discussion by Lord Wimbors, and a court of Home Secretary Church, to whom he is parliamentary private secretary. In rendering judgment Justice Lawrence said that great suspicion attached to the cases in connection with the charges of undue influence and bribery of voters.

MINING OUTLOOK MUCH IMPROVED

Termination of Strike at Greenwood Helps in Boundary—Activity Noted in Various Parts of Kootenay. NELSON, B.C., May 14.—The ending of the Greenwood miners' union strike, which has been a feature of the district since the beginning of the year, has been a feature of the district since the beginning of the year. The Consolidated Company continues to extend its very extensive underground, and has decided to re-open the mill. The district has all its detectives on duty, and these are reinforced by a hundred more from Victoria, although on that occasion they did so because the horses became unruly.

PRINCESS CLEMENTINE MEETS HER FIANCE

Daughter of Late King Leopold of Belgium and Prince Victor Napoleon to Wed. BRUSSELS, May 14.—King Albert has sent General Delemaun to accompany Princess Clementine, youngest daughter of the late King Leopold, to meet her fiancé, Prince Victor Napoleon, at the station. The conditions of the marriage are to be settled between the Prince and General Delemaun, acting for King Albert. It is understood that Prince Victor Napoleon will renounce his claim to the French throne. The official confirmation of the renunciation will have a great effect in Bonaparte circles. When King Leopold refused to consent to the marriage for political reasons, the Prince offered to renounce his claims but King Leopold still refused. The marriage is a real love romance. Prince Victor Napoleon is now 38 years old, and Prince Victor is 38.

Theatrical Official Resigns

NEW YORK, May 14.—Henry B. Harris tendered his resignation today as president of the National Theatre Producing Managers' Association in a letter made public tonight from the office of King & Bay. The letter accuses a member, not named, of giving information to the press in violation of the bylaws.

Mount Pleasant (Vancouver) Presbyterians have dedicated their new \$5,000 organ.

PREPARING FOR ROYAL FUNERAL

Ceremonial Expected to Be Most Imposing Ever Witnessed in London—Thirty Thousand Soldiers on Street

ENORMOUS CROWD TO LOOK AT COFFIN

Canada's Representatives at Burial Ceremonies—High Prices Asked for Seats Where Procession Will Pass. LONDON, May 14.—The whole court and all London are absorbed in the preparation for the burial of King Edward which will be the most imposing ceremonial Great Britain has ever witnessed. Thirty thousand soldiers will line the streets on Friday when the procession takes place. There is no room to bar them over night the soldiers will bivouac in the parks and streets. The coffin will have the appearance of an inverted 'U'.

Making Up Strike Fund

FORT WAYNE, Ind., May 14.—Thousands of iron steel and tin workers in the United States will contribute one per cent of their earnings to aid the cause of the strikers in the sheet and tin divisions and to build a formidable defence fund in accordance with action of the Amalgamated Association of Iron Steel and Tin Workers International convention here today. The assessment will go into effect at once.

MOTOR CAR RACE COSTS ONE LIFE

Wm. F. Bradley, Mechanician, Killed by Car Running off Track—Another Man Seriously Injured. BRIGHTON BEACH, N.Y., May 14.—Charles Basile, driving a Simplex car, won the twenty-four hour auto race of the Motor Racing Association tonight, completing 1,145 miles. Ralph Mulford, driving Stearns No. 1 finished second, twenty-five miles behind Basile, while Ralph DePalma, in a Fiat was third, with 1,107 miles. The record for the time is 1,198 miles. Ten of the twelve cars that originally started finished. The race cost the life of one man, the serious injury of a second and minor hurts of two others.

CRISIS IN ORANGIA OVER LANGUAGE

Director of Education Refuses to Enforce Act Discriminating Against British. JOHANNESBURG, May 14.—A language crisis prevails in Orangia. Mr. Grothe, Director of Education in the Orange River Colony, warned General Hertzog months ago that he would decline to enforce the anti-British Teachers' Act. The Union government will be powerless to interfere for five years. The British teachers, who formerly numbered hundreds, are now eighty, of whom fifty are seeking situations in Rhodesia. General Hertzog insists on the quality medium, and his bill discriminates against British teachers. No Dutch statesman condemns General Hertzog publicly, but English speaking centres in South Africa are spontaneously organizing with view to assist the minority in Orangia. Clause 52 of the Classification of Schools and Teachers' Bill provides that, except for special reasons, no teacher who hereafter be appointed shall be both English and Dutch languages.

Ends With Dip in Inlet

VANCOUVER, May 14.—The tugboat Liberty at Headley avenue wharf and the agory residents in camp, had the opportunity of witnessing a brisk fistio contest between two white fishermen last night. The prize was a difference and agreed to settle it in the good old way. The argument commenced on a low reef and whirled down to Headley avenue wharf collecting a large audience en route. Honors were evenly divided for both men showed a change against the fall of the wharf and fell into the inlet. He was disabed out with difficulty and that brought the hostilities to a close.

Lynn Valley Tram Service

NORTH VANCOUVER, May 14.—The Lynn Valley extension of the British Columbia Electric Railway was thrown open for traffic yesterday afternoon with appropriate formalities and today a line was inaugurated. The regular service was commenced last November.

Delta Wants Tramway

NEW WESTMINSTER, May 14.—A delegation composed of Messrs. T. B. Ladner, D. McKee and S. W. Fisher, will seek an appointment with the Vancouver board of trade in an effort to interest that body and secure the assistance in obtaining a tramway in connection between Delta municipality and Vancouver. The same delegation will also interview B. C. E. R. officials in the matter.

Railroad Official Dead

PHILADELPHIA, May 14.—Max Reilbach, comptroller of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, died in his home in Atlantic City tonight after a long illness. Death was due to a complication of heart and kidney troubles.

WILL TRY SCOTT ACT

Local Option League Announced That Elections in Various Places Will Be Held. VANCOUVER, May 14.—Local option in various cities, towns and districts of British Columbia will now be sought by the local option league of the province under the terms and provisions of the Canada Temperance Act, better known as the Scott Act. Announcement to this effect was made today from the office of the league in Vancouver, on instruction from Rev. Dr. Spencer, superintendent of the league, who is now in session on business at the annual convention of the recently prorogued session of parliament. Hon. Charles Murphy introduced an amendment to the Canada Temperance Act, which brought the measure into conformity with the various district boundary definition of the legislature of British Columbia, and the act may now be given full effect in this province.

VENTURE ON POND IN LEAKY BOAT

Parents of Young People Unaware of Fatality Until After Bodies Had All Been Recovered—One Boy's Heroism. WILKESBARRE, Pa., May 12.—Eight high school students, six girls and two boys, lost their lives today while boating on what is known as the old paper mill dam at Huntington Mills, about 20 miles below this city. The dead: Maud Suttill, aged 18 years; Caroline Ous, aged 18 years; Bonham, aged 18; Iris Davenport, aged 16; Rachel Thompson, aged 15; Madeline Good, aged 17; Robert Minnich, aged 18; Ray Dodson, aged 17. Twelve students of the Huntington High school secured two boats at the noon hour, and started for a row on the dam. The dam is nearly half a mile in width, and when the craft had reached the centre of the body of water it was noticed that one of them had sprung a leak. The two boats were then pulled together by the young men in the party, and an effort was being made to transfer the girls from the leaky boat to the other. The last one of the party had scarcely set foot in the boat when it began to sink, owing to the combined weight of the party. The girls were helpless to save themselves, and the boys of the party, with the exception of Dodson, being expert swimmers, strook out for the shore, which all reached in safety. Minnich, in the excitement, it is presumed, thought all the young women had succeeded in reaching land. He had no sooner gained the bank than he noticed the girls hanging to the rapidly sinking boat. The boy leaped into the water and swam swiftly back to the shore, and rescued one of the girls was clinging to the boat, the others having gone down for the last time. Seizing Iris Davenport, he pulled her to the shore, but the exertion was too much for the gallant lad, and the two went down together when they were within a stone's throw of the bank. When the boat sprang a leak there was no excitement among the members of the party but as soon as the sound craft began to fill with water it appeared as though every member began to panic. The shrieks of the drowning girls could be plainly heard on the bank of the dam, but there was no one near who could launch a rescue, but as soon as the rescue of the imperiled party. Three of those who were drowned would have graduated this summer. After grappling for less than two hours all the bodies were recovered. Not one of the parents of the drowned boys and girls knew of the accident until all the bodies had been brought to shore.

Newspaper Burned Out

NIAGARA FALLS, May 14.—The office of the Niagara Falls Gazette was burned tonight. The plant and equipment were valued at \$100,000 and the loss is about half that amount.

Flowers Alone, Contributed by Organizations and Individuals, Will Represent Many Thousands of Dollars.

The flowers alone, contributed by organizations and individuals, will represent many thousands of dollars. An elaborate wreath has been sent from Windsor, consisting of white flowers interwoven with purple, the royal mourning color. The wreaths contributed by private citizens, numbering thousands, will be hung on posts in the streets. The military bands, with gun carriages, were rehearsing today through the streets along the line of march, and the possibility of a seizure on Friday.

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EXACTING DUTIES FOR KING GEORGE

Attention to Preparations for Funeral of His Father and to Affairs of State Throw Heavy Burden Upon Him

TRANSFER OF BODY TO WESTMINSTER HALL

Queen Mother is Also Burdened With Many Cares—Many People Count on Renting Points of Vantage Profitably

LONDON, May 12.—From a life of comparative ease and retirement, King George suddenly finds himself one of the hardest worked officials in the Kingdom. In addition to spending considerable time at the Buckingham Palace, comforting his widowed mother, he has to attend to multifarious duties connected with the royal coronation.

The lying-in-state involves a great addition to the work of arranging the programme for the funeral, all the details of which will hardly be completed until the procession to Westminster Hall on Tuesday for lying-in-state will be almost on as great a scale as the funeral procession. The cortege will include King George, all the foreign sovereigns on horseback, and the Queen Mother, and the royal ladies in carriages. The body will be received by the members of the House of Lords and the House of Commons, while the choir of Westminster Abbey and the Chapel Royal and the band of the Coldstream Guards will participate in the musical part of the service.

When the funeral procession starts on Friday, every tramcar in London will come to a standstill for an hour. It is also proposed that all the public houses in London should be closed while the procession is passing. The Queen Mother herself has been exceedingly busy since the death of the King. She has received a great number of visitors who have been privileged to enter the death chamber. These included, besides the members of the cabinet and the members of the Opposition, many ambassadors and other officials connected with the court and prominent members of the intimate friends of Edward VII.

A note of discord in the universal mourning comes from Dublin, where at a meeting of the corporation today, members of the Sinn Fein society voted against the Lord Mayor's resolution to send a message of sympathy to the Queen Mother and royal family.

GENUINE PROFITS

Hundreds of carpenters already are at work erecting stands along the route that will be followed by the funeral procession, and owners of frontages are preparing to make the most of their good fortune. Twenty-five dollars for fifty dollars is obtained easily for a single seat at the funeral, while a small upper room, while a tiny window overlooking the street is considered a bargain for \$400. On the other hand, a room in a building in Piccadilly, from \$2,000 to \$3,000 is asked for the use of single rooms.

Berlin, May 12.—It was officially announced tonight that Emperor William would leave next Wednesday for London, arriving there on the following day. The date of the funeral after attending King Edward's funeral has not been made known.

FROM HISTORIC TREES

WASHINGTON, May 12.—Upon the tomb of King Edward VII. will be placed a wreath made from trees which were planted by the late monarch. The date of the funeral has not been made known. The wreath will be made from trees which were planted by the late monarch. The date of the funeral has not been made known.

INGENIOUS DEVICE TO STEER TANKER

Astoria Was Guided for 900 Miles With Cabins Wrecked by Storm Winches After Accident

Steered 900 miles to port by one of the most ingenious devices ever contrived was the Standard Oil Company's tanker Astoria, Capt. Harding, which arrived at San Francisco the other day, after passing through an experience which her officers and crew will not soon forget. During a very stormy weather, the oil tanker, which was in ballast, broke down three times and was driven by the crew, who were laboring day and night to keep her head up by all manner of makeshifts. After the steering gear had been shattered for the third time and it seemed likely that the vessel would succumb upon her as she wallowed helplessly in the trough, Capt. Harding hit upon a device which undoubtedly saved his ship from destruction. Two heavy wire cables, connected with the steering chain, were operated by the steam winch. In this manner the tanker weathered 900 miles to port.

The Astoria encountered the first rough weather on April 20, when it was 44 1/2 north, longitude 156 30 west. As the gales burst upon the vessel, Capt. Harding found it necessary to reduce speed, and oil was distributed on the deck to break the force of the wind. On April 21 the gales increased to hurricane violence, and the sea rose to great height. At 9 a.m. on the second day of the storm the steering gear gave way to the awful strain. A flange nine inches in thickness burst into countless pieces. For a long time the oil tanker was like a bubble on the

PUEBLO IN REBELLION

Long Accustomed to Self-Government, They Resent Action of Territorial Court in Arresting Some of Tribe

THREATEN LIVES OF WHITE RANCHERS

Cut Telegraph and Telephone Wires—Soldiers Hurried to Scene of Trouble from Santa Fe in Special Train

BRAKES LOST, N.M., May 13.—An uprising of serious proportions has broken out among the Pueblo Indians at Taos, seventy miles northwest, and tonight troops are hurrying by special train from Santa Fe to check a possible massacre of white ranchers. The Indians have cut all telegraph and telephone wires, and reports indicate that the depredations have been confined to an attack upon the wife and children of E. Myers, a homesteader, the cutting of fences and the theft of horses and cattle.

The uprising of the Pueblos, who for years have been peaceful, is believed to have been caused by the punishment of Pueblos by territorial officers. The Indians have cut all telegraph and telephone wires, and reports indicate that the depredations have been confined to an attack upon the wife and children of E. Myers, a homesteader, the cutting of fences and the theft of horses and cattle.

STEAMERS NOT SOLD

Erna and Ella Will Not Go to Mexico—Will Lay Up at Bremerton

W. M. Ostrander, of the Jobsen-Ostrander line, yesterday denied that the steamers Erna and Ella had been sold to the U.S. Navy. He said that the ships were to be sold to the U.S. Navy, but that the sale had not yet taken place.

NEW DEPARTURE

Arrivals from the East Propose Settlement Hand in Hand With Clearing of Land

What will prove to be an entirely new departure in land clearing on this island, and one which will add considerably to the development of much of the agricultural land of the island, was proposed by E. Stockett, of Ontario, who, with his brother, left Victoria yesterday for the purpose of looking over the ground.

The Stocketts are men with means to put their scheme into effect, and unless some unforeseen difficulty arises they will go right ahead with the work. They propose to purchase large tracts of land adjacent to the railway lines on this island, and to gain timber rights on such lands, and then open them for settlement. They will take in big gangs and swamp out ties for the railroad construction, using in this manner all the marketable lumber on the lands. Following this they will brand up the slashings and seed the ashes to clover and oats. With the land developed to this point they propose to turn it over to settlers for farming purposes.

Oil Fields at Otter Point

Oil Boring Outfits Arrive From California and Preliminary Work Will Be Commenced This Week

Vancouver Island may yet rival Bakerveld as an oil producing area if the prospects already discovered near Otter Point are proved. Following the discovery of crude oil seepage on the beach at Otter Point, 14 miles from the town of Otter Point, the field has been looked over by an expert from California, who pronounced the find good. Since he was here, the field has been operated and a party will leave Victoria early this week to begin work. Two complete drilling rigs have arrived on the last boat from San Francisco and these will be transported to the oil field at once.

It is understood that the preliminary drilling will be done with a little delay, as possible and that the prospect will be well worked. Those who have looked into the field are sanguine and declare that unless all the usual signs fail there will be a big find in the vicinity of Otter Point before long. Rumors are current at Keston that the proposed concentrator for the Lucky Jim mine will be erected at that town.

CHANTECLER ACTOR GETS FINE SALARY

M. Guttry, who plays Part, Guaranteed \$300,000 and Ten Per Cent. of Receipts.

RICH STRIKE IN TAKU DISTRICT

Mr. John Hyland Here From Telegraph Creek Tells of Find on Tributary of Taku River

Prospects of another big gold rush have developed in northern British Columbia, where a party of experienced miners has struck a rich vein of gold on a tributary of the Taku River. The strike was made by a party of miners, led by Mr. John Hyland, who is here from Telegraph Creek, where he has been working for some time.

FROM THE NORTHLAND

C. A. Few, Collector of Customs at Glenora, on Visit to His Location

C. A. Few, collector of customs at Glenora, was among the first arrivals from the north yesterday. Mr. Few is a well-known figure in the north, and his visit is expected to be of great benefit to the district.

DESERTED BECAUSE DIDN'T LIKE COMPANY

Three seamen shipped in the barkentine Everett G. Griggs, which is owned by the Everett Steamship Company, were deserted because they did not like the company. The seamen were found by the coast guard and are being held in custody.

CHICAGO MAN WHO VISITED HERE

Tarries and Invests His Money—He Discovered Victoria

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LUCKENBACHS HAVE PURCHASED LYRA

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EXPLOSION KILLS 137 COAL MINERS

Disaster Occurs in Cumberland Colliery Owned by Earl of Lonsdale—No Hope for the Host of Men Entombed

WORK OF RESCUE STOPPED BY FIRE

Fatal Event Preceded by Warning That High Barometric Pressure Rendered Fire Damp Explosions Probable

MANCHESTER, Eng., May 12.—One hundred and thirty-seven miners lost their lives today in an explosion in the Wellington colliery at Whitewater. The explosion occurred at 10.15 a.m. and was caused by a fire in the mine. The rescue work was stopped by a fire in the mine.

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WIRELESS NEWS STOPPED DANCE

Festivities in Ealoon of R. M. S. Empress of China Ceased Abruptly on Receipt of News of Death of King

GAEKWAR OF BARODA IS ON WAY HERE

Andrew Weir of Weir Line and R. D. Law of Butterfield & Swire Among Passengers—Large Complement Brought

The passengers of the Empress of China, which reached port yesterday from the Orient, were assembled in the liner's saloon and partners were taken for the first set of lancers to open a fancy dance ball on Thursday when Capt. Archibald sent down word to stop the music. The pursuer announced that the sad news had been received from the outboard Japanese liner Awa Maru that King Edward VII. had died.

Brings Rich Cargo

The Empress of China brought 102 stowed, 570 stowed passengers, and 1,482 tons of general cargo, which included silk goods, raw wool, and passengers worth \$21,000 for shipment to New York. The Gaeikwar of Baroda, G. C. S. J., who leaves Bombay for London, is accompanied by his wife and two million men in India, accompanied by the Maharani and a large suite, including a large number of attendants, companions, servants, and passengers from Hongkong by the Empress of China.

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CONTROVERSIAL FIRE IS RAGING

Proposal to Make Changes in King's Declaration Gives Rise to Warm Language—Political Element Mixed in

CHURCH ASSOCIATION EXTREMELY HOSTILE

Church Union Favors Elimination of Phrases Offensive to Catholics—Late Lord Salisbury Quoted in Support

LONDON, May 13.—The controversy over the accession declaration is increasing in heat, but its maximum temperature has not yet been reached. The various Protestant societies in the United Kingdom, the number of which is surprising, are hastily backing on their armor, eager for the clamor and dust of the political lists.

The London council of United Protestant Societies, representing fifty-one of these associations, is holding a special meeting today to consider the position, which is a statement for "declaring war" against all attempts to tamper with the declaration. There is a considerable amount of political bias in a section of the hostile throng is manifested in many directions. The chairman of the Church Association, embracing the evangelical branches of the established church, which conservatism in the matter of religious conviction is extreme, has addressed a letter to the press attacking John Redmond as the author of the letter to the Prime Minister. He says: "John Redmond carries his dictatorship beyond the bounds of decency. He remains of our late beloved King could be laid in their coffin he has the audacity to announce that his son, Mr. Asquith is nothing less than that the bill of rights and the act of settlement, the foundations of the British throne, shall be treated as so much waste paper and deliberately annulled on the advice of the Prime Minister. This is but a sample of the contempt for and hatred of the free institutions of this country, which are manifestly the paid agents of the priest party whose war chest is replenished by Irish-American sympathy. A lawyer, of Mr. Asquith's eminence, however, might wish a change made in the law, would necessarily record all the suggestion of a flagrant act of treason, or disloyalty as Mr. Redmond dares to suggest."

The secretary of the same body seems to be impressed by the mildness of the terms of the declaration. He says that in the Scottish coronation oath, in which the sovereign swears to maintain the Presbyterian confession of faith in Scotland, the affirmations concerning the Pope and Romanism are much stronger than the English declaration. "King George has already taken this oath," adds the secretary. "The Scots are canny, and insist upon the King taking their oath even before he meets the Privy Council."

SENTENCED TO DEATH

Jury Finds McLaughlin Guilty—July 13th is Fixed as Date of Execution

WHITBY, Ont., May 13.—A verdict of guilty was returned at 5:32 p. m. in the case of Archie McLaughlin, of Uxbridge, charged with murdering his wife and two children on Friday, October 29th, last.

Mr. Justice Teetzel at once sentenced McLaughlin to be hanged in Whitby jail on July 13th next.

Friday would appear to have been a fatal day for him. The tragedy occurred on a Friday. The three days' trial ended on a Friday, with swift justice, and there are but sixty days from this to another thirteenth, when the final scene in the awful drama will be enacted.

The jury were one hour and a half finding him guilty.

FALLS TO DEATH

Rancher in Arrow Lake District Killed by Waggon Drapping Over Precipice

NAKUSP, May 13.—The news that just reached Nakusp that Mr. Frank Jordan, brother of the postmaster merchant and president of the board of trade here, N. W. Jordan, has lost his life near Edgewood, fifty miles south of Nakusp.

On Tuesday the deceased was in this town procuring supplies for the Jordan ranch at Fire Valley, leaving that day for home on the south bound steamer, Kootenay. Edgewood he walked some miles to Fire Valley, and early next morning hitched up his team to drive to Edgewood to draw in his supplies to the farm. At one place the road follows a very narrow, almost perpendicular stretch, with a high embankment above and a raging creek below, which forms into waterfalls nearly two hundred feet in depth.

It seems that a small landslide had fallen down the embankment, from above, narrowing the already limited roadway, causing the hind wheels of the passing wagon to slip over the precipice below, taking with it the wagon box and the unfortunate driver into the raging torrent below.

The team with the front wheels ran along to Edgewood unhurt, when a search was immediately begun, and the marks of the catastrophe were plainly visible. There was absolutely no chance of saving his life, and the body is yet undiscovered.

Deceased was about 35 years old, married, and had lived in Seattle. He was well known along the Arrow lakes.

HEAD OF RIFLE LEAGUE

OTTAWA, May 12.—Lieut.-Col. W. H. Dennison of the Royal Rifles, as first vice-president of the Canadian Rifle League, has taken over the duties of president of the organization, the position of president was left vacant by the death of Lieut.-Col. E. A. Bate.

NEW ALLIANCES

MONTREAL, May 12.—Representatives of the Allan line at the office in this city tonight confirmed the company had called for tenders for the construction of two steamers of about 700 tons each, and will have a speed of between 21 and 22 knots.

ARE IN TROUBLE WITH CUSTOMS

Former Governor of New Hampshire, His Wife and Son Arrested on Charge of Conspiring to Smuggle

NEW YORK, May 13.—Frank W. Rollins, former governor of New Hampshire, and now a banker, with Boston offices, his wife Catherine, and his son, were charged today in a sworn statement of a customs officer with conspiring to smuggle into the United States wearing apparel and jewelry without paying duty legally due thereon.

Mr. Rollins and his son were arrested late this afternoon before a federal commissioner and released in \$2,000 bail. Neither would talk for publication.

Mr. Rollins was so prostrated that she took to her bed in a hotel immediately on landing from the Lusitania, and her presence was not required to answer to the charges against her as soon as she has recovered.

The Rollinses were first-class passengers on the Lusitania, which arrived here today from Liverpool. They brought with them, on which Mr. Rollins declared only a woman's fur jacket valued at \$800. The examination of their baggage had been only partly completed when Inspector Cassidy stepped to the desk of Deputy Collector Baswick and whispered something in his ear. The deputy collector thereupon summoned Mr. Rollins to him and said: "It is my duty at this point to advise you that anything which is dutiable and which you fail to declare may be seized and that arrest can follow any section reasonably to be construed as attempted smuggling. Any statement you care to make now, supplementary to your declaration, I am willing to accept. It might be well for you to talk with your family and find out if there is anything they have failed to declare. I am telling you this because I do not want to do you an injustice."

Mr. Rollins bowed and consulted with his wife and son. When he returned he said according to the customs officers, that his wife had omitted inadvertently to declare a cheap necklace, a bracelet, three gowns, two suits and minor sundries.

Ball was furnished by a surety company, and a further hearing was set for one week from today.

C. P. R. COMPANY ACQUIRES ROAD

Dominion Atlantic Railway in Nova Scotia Now Forms a Link in Great Canadian Transcontinental System

HALIFAX PEOPLE ARE MUCH PLEASED

Expect Substantial Benefits to Their City From Direct Connection With Big Railway—May Get a P. R. Hotel

HALIFAX, May 13.—The chief topic of conversation in Halifax today was the passing of the Dominion Atlantic Railway into the possession of the Canadian Pacific.

Mayor J. A. Chisholm, of Halifax, speaking of this said: "This should be pleasant news to the people of Nova Scotia, and more particularly to the people of the counties through which the D.A.R. runs."

"The acquisition of this railway by the larger corporation should mean much for Halifax. For the first time in the history of the country it puts this city in direct touch with a transcontinental railway system, and makes this port the eastern terminus of the greatest railway undertaking in the world."

"No doubt the chain of hotels for which the C.P.R. is so famous will be enlarged so as to include two or three hotels in Nova Scotia, and a large tourist travel will be developed. The outcome of the agitation to bring the C.P.R. to Halifax should give general satisfaction."

THROWN INTO SALT LAKE

SALT LAKE, Utah, May 12.—As the crowd was leaving the arena at Salt Lake after a prize fight tonight a section of the platform gave way and precipitated at least one hundred persons into the lake. Most of them were taken out unhurt, but it is rumored that seven or eight are missing.

TRANSFERRED TO BERLIN

OTTAWA, May 12.—W. G. Fisher, Canadian trade commissioner at Glasgow, Scotland, has been appointed to a similar post at Berlin. Mr. Fisher, although Canadian born, is of Prussian extraction, and speaks German fluently. His appointment creates a vacancy in Glasgow.

AVIATOR MEETS TRAGIC DEATH

Michelin Loses Control of Machine While Competing in Race and Is Struck by Overturned Derrick

LYONS, May 13.—Chauvette Michelin, a young Frenchman, met a tragic death here today while competing in the races of an aviation meeting. Shortly after leaving the ground in an Antoinette monoplane, Michelin was struck by the control of the machine which bumped into a telephone booth and then knocked over a derrick, which struck the aviator, crushing his skull.

When the spectators saw what had happened they wrenched the barriers which were built to keep the crowds from the aviation field, and rushed to the spot where the monoplane was lying.

Michelin was still in the seat of the machine. He was quickly taken to a hospital, where his skull was trepanned. He died shortly after the operation.

Michelin was only 23 years old. To an assistant who wished him good luck as he rose today, the young aviator said: "No more aviation for me after this meeting. I have had enough."

PASSION PLAY REHEARSED

OSBERNBERG, U.P.P. BAY, N.S., May 12.—The passion play season opened today with a public rehearsal. The perfected performance will be given next Monday. Today the picturesque little village straggled to the right bank of the river Ammer, was sprinkled with snow, while the surrounding mountains were completely veiled in white. To the normal population of 1,600 had been added thousands of strangers and it is quite likely that the sacred scenes will be witnessed by a greater throng than ever before. Anton Lang again impersonates Christ, but there has been a number of changes in other roles since the production of 1909.

DAMAGING EVIDENCE

Expert and Other Testimony in Case of McLaughlin, Accused of Poisoning

WHITBY, Ont., May 13.—All the evidence in the trial of Archie McLaughlin charged with the triple murder of his wife and two young boys at Uxbridge on October 29th last, was completed by the Crown at ten tonight, with the exception of Dr. Johnson, chief coroner for the city of Toronto. His expert evidence was most convincing as to the cause of death in the case of Mrs. McLaughlin. He said that there was no question from the conditions disclosed by the postmortem examination but that she died from potassium bichromate exposure to smoke from the fire which partly burned the McLaughlin house.

Prof. Binkley, who analyzed the organs of the deceased woman and two children found over a grain of strychnine in her stomach destined to further quantity in the intestines. These quantities were what had not been absorbed. He said there had been several grains administered.

Frank Vickers, clerk in Nichols' store, told of McLaughlin's purchase of ten grains of strychnine, which he said he had purchased from Nichols previously purchased, which he had not done its work effectively. Vickers advised that he believed the quantity would kill a large number of rats. McLaughlin told him to double the quantity, and so ordered the poison book for the ten grains.

AVIATION MEET

Contests for World's Championships to Be Held on Long Island in October Next

NEW YORK, May 12.—America's first international aviation meet for the championship of the world will be held on Long Island. The last international meet, at which Glenn H. Curtiss, of Hammondsport, N. Y., won the Gordon Bennett trophy, was held last year at Rheims, France.

St. Louis, Indianapolis, Los Angeles, Seattle, Washington and Baltimore, have all been bidders for the contest, but the Aero Club of America selected the New York site. The contest will be held on Long Island, where better transportation lines here are better equipped to handle large crowds, and because foreign aviators are not inclined to undertake the expense of a long land trip after crossing the ocean.

The exact site for the course has not been definitely chosen, but it will be somewhere near Hempstead Plains, Long Island, just outside the limits of New York City. It will be triangular in shape, three miles long over all, and a huge grand stand will be built for the enormous crowds that are expected to attend the Belmont Park race track, one of the most famous of the Plains under consideration, should be chosen. In that event the grandstand would be built on the eastern side.

NEW SMELTING PROCESS

Invention of Young Toronto Dentist May Secure Fame and Large Fortune

TORONTO, May 12.—A big smelting plant involving millions of dollars and bringing fame and fortune to a young Canadian inventor has been put on foot here by a Toronto dentist, just last night to the shareholders in the company interested—calling a meeting for formal ratification of the agreement.

The concern in question is the International Smelting & Refining Co., Ltd., which has just been incorporated and for which a charter will be issued this week.

INSULT TO COMET

Camilla Flammarion Says Its Alleged Tail is Merely an Optical Phenomenon

PARIS, May 12.—Astronomers in France are making observations on Halley's comet and are attracting the greatest interest. Maurice Hany of the Paris observatory reports that the length of the tail has increased from five to ten degrees in three days. Prof. Deslandres of the University of Dijon, finds a reappearance in the spectroscopic of cyanogen, the poisonous gas which was observed in January and February, but which disappeared in March. In his report he says that the hypothesis that the gas is liable to react in the terrestrial atmosphere would not be at all absurd.

FATAL MISTAKE

Woman and Young Man Apparently Poisoned by Drug Sent in Place of Epsom Salts

EGANVILLE, May 12.—Word comes from Rockingham, in Braden township, thirty miles from here, of a tragic double poisoning case, the victims being Mrs. Kinder and Jose Kinder, wife and son of Dr. Kinder, the former 75 years of age, and the latter 40.

On Wednesday of last week each took a dose of what they believed to be Epsom salts. That evening the son was found by the roadside by a neighbor unconscious and the flesh darkening. It is the intention of the government to make the garage building as comfortable as well as serviceable as may be, while all the other structures standing upon the lands lately acquired for the completion of the park are provided for additional permanent buildings on parliament square it is most probable that the shrubbery and trees on the soon-to-be-vacant lots on Government and Superior streets will be allowed to remain, the lawns being also preserved so that the general appearance of the block will be very distinctly benefited. The condition of so much open and beautiful space in the necessary interior before permanently building will obviously be appreciated by the Victoria public.

Advertisement for Campbell's Corsets. Features the text 'The World's Quality Corsets' and 'New Spring and Summer Undergarments'. Includes a list of prices for various corset models and waist sizes. A small illustration of a woman in a corset is also present.

Advertisement for Fresh Fruits and Lawn Mowers. The top section lists prices for various fruits like gooseberries, cherries, oranges, and strawberries. The bottom section features an illustration of a lawn mower and lists 'Lawn Rollers', 'Lawn Sprinklers', and 'Garden Tools'.

Advertisement for a Temporary Office. The text discusses the government's plan to retain one building for the present and the prosperous state of British Columbia. It mentions the Provincial Government's preparation for the temporary adaptation of the premises on Government street.

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THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

One year \$1.00 Six Months \$0.60 Three months \$0.35 Sent postpaid to Canada and the United Kingdom.

DISCUSSING THE KING.

A contemporary says that "the character and actions of this King are perfectly legitimate subjects of discussion to British subjects." This is true enough in one sense, but it is not true in the sense in which certain criticism has lately been carried on. It may be legitimate enough, but it is not in accordance with the principles of parliamentary government to discuss the actions of the King as sovereign, although we regret to observe a growing tendency in that direction. We have been told that are now being told that the King will do this, or do that, or will do something else. That way dangers. The whole tendency of British political development has been to keep the King out of politics, so that no matter what may happen the Crown can never be brought into an election contest. Said a recent writer, "if the King (meaning the late King) should appeal to the people against the Asquith ministry he would be sustained." The idea of the King joining conclusions with his ministers in a general election could only have found a place in the mind of some one profoundly ignorant of the nature of British institutions. If the King felt that he ought not to accept the advice of his ministers, the latter would have no other course open to them but to resign, and permit His Majesty to find other advisers, who would "undertake to state and justify his course to Parliament." The new ministers would accept the responsibility of the King's act. But if the acts of the King, as such, are to be discussed and criticised, His Majesty would in such a case become an issue in politics, which it is the object of our system of responsible government to prevent. As the Apostle Paul said: "All things are lawful, but all things are not expedient." It may be lawful to discuss and criticise the King; that is you cannot be sent to goal for it; but it is very far indeed from being expedient, when there are ministers who assume the responsibility for what he does.

THE PLACE OF THE CROWN.

What is the place of the Crown in the British Empire? We do not mean the legal place, for that we all understand in a sort of way. What is its moral place? Suppose there were no king, would the Empire continue? We do not propose to attempt an answer to this question, because we do not claim to be able to appreciate the conditions that would arise out of the abolition of the monarchy. We have faith, the greatest of faith in the ability of the British people to cope with any emergency that may develop in the evolution of their institutions; but history and experience combine to show that it is not possible to forecast the manner in which constitutional problems will be solved. Nevertheless it may not be amiss at this time, when we are mourning one King whom we trusted profoundly, and are rendering assurances of allegiance to another from whom we expect much, to enquire briefly what place the sovereign holds in the fabric which we call the Empire. To define that place is more than difficult; it is impossible, for it is one of those things that escapes definition. There are some things which we take for granted, and are all the stronger because they cannot be analyzed or made square with what we call reason. The kindly office in relation to the Empire is one of those things. When a provincial legislature meets, a gentleman who has "in all probability never exchanged a word with the King, and whose name the King never heard, delivers a speech, which is called the King's Speech, and he gives the King's assent to laws of which the King never heard. We suppose a very wise person could demonstrate conclusively that this is all a very foolish performance, and when you attempt to analyze it, and make it square with your so-called reason, you will find it hard to justify. But you know that in point of fact, it is the only real and permanent thing in the whole body politic. A few years ago these things were done in the name of Victoria; a month ago they were done in the name of Edward; now they are done in the name of George; after a time they will be done in the name of someone else but neither Victoria nor Edward did them; George will not do them and neither will the some one else who will follow him. These things are being done in every province in Canada, at the Dominion capital, in every Australian state, at the capital of the Commonwealth in New Zealand, South Africa, and so many other places that it is hard to count them. They are done in India and millions upon millions of people acknowledge them as done with authority. So here we have one thing that is common to the whole Empire, and being common to the whole Empire, it is certainly an imperial tie, and the tie is not personal. It is what we may call institutional.

Let it not be supposed that the personality of the sovereign has nothing to do with the strength of the tie. The high personal character, the profound sagacity that has characterized the two sovereigns, who have reigned since colonial self-government was established, have doubtless contributed much to the development of confidence in the Crown. We have no means of judging how self-governing Dominions beyond the seas would be influenced by the presence on the throne of an unworthy king, and happily there seems to be every reason to believe that the present generation will not have such an experience. Under Victoria and Edward VII. the place of the Crown in the Empire has been greatly exalted. Their virtues have shed lustre upon it, and have made the British people everywhere feel that there can be no better head to the body political than a constitutional monarch. Therefore the personality of the sovereign is a matter of prime importance. But the British people are not children to be availed by sovereignty or august personages. They are loyal to the Crown because of what it stands for, and here we have the aspect of the matter. For the Crown represents the wisdom of centuries, the evolution of a race that has always possessed the instinct of freedom, the equality of all men before the law, everything worth while, in short, that the British people have achieved. It is to these things that the Briton is loyal, whether he lives under the shadow of St. Paul's, or somewhere out on the edge of civilization. To him the Sovereign stands as representative of these things.

Here we have a tie of the Empire that is the strongest of all. In time we may develop others that will be stronger, but we doubt it. So this is the place of the Crown. It is a place that nothing else that we can think of can take. It is, as we have said, a place that cannot be accurately defined, but many of the best things in life are quite as indefinable.

HEART OF EMPIRE.

In his farewell address to the members of Parliament, Earl Grey said in substance that before the end of the present century, Canada might be the heart of the British Empire. There is nothing improbable in this. We observe that the population of the United States has increased during the past ten years by 15,000,000. This is about two per cent a year. The average rate of increase during the past century has been about three per cent a year. The current rate of increase in Canada is much greater than this, but at three per cent a year for the remainder of the century the Dominion could have a population of 100,000,000 by the year 2000. It is of course possible that the number may then be greater, for there are some reasons, notably the filling up of the United States, that may augment the stream of migration to this country. The British Isles now contain about 45,000,000 people. They can make room for more but hardly for twice as many people. There must come a time when this well be as large as they can contain. It will be filled to their capacity. Therefore in the year 2000, Canada will contain more people than the United Kingdom, and from this it would seem to follow that the great centre of imperial strength will be here. But long before that time is reached the position of Canada in the eyes of the world will be vastly different from what it now is, and herein lies the fallacy of the policy that attempts to shape the future of the Empire by provisions that seem to be suited to the special requirements of today. The chances that Canada will contain 25,000,000 in twenty years from now are very good. Great Britain had less than 25,000,000 people when she bade defiance to all the world. Such a population in such a country as ours cannot be expected to occupy subordinate place in any political organization. Long before that time Lord Milner's idea of a partnership between equals will be realized, and the Dominion's place in the Empire will be changed. By this we do not mean that the bond between Canada and the Mother Country will be in any way weakened, but

that our point of view of our imperial duties, and the point of view of the Mother Country towards us will be altered very materially. As we have said on previous occasions, we do not attempt to define what the future has in store. We are content to regard the development of the British Empire with the confidence created by its past history.

THE COMET

The data given in yesterday's Colonist in regard to the comet were compiled somewhat more than a month ago. Later data given in the Scientific American change the hours somewhat. We quote from our contemporary: On the 14th the comet will be on a level with Venus, and a little farther to the left. On the 15th it will be much lower than the planet and about 20 degrees to the left. After this the comet will grow larger and brighter night by night as it comes nearer to us. How long its tail will be it is impossible to predict. The best time to see this, however, will in any case be from the 17th onward, when the moon is out of the way and the sky dark. The comet will be larger and brighter. Even after the head sets too near the sun to be seen, the tail may be observable in the mornings of the 17th and 18th extending upward and to the right from the eastern horizon, perhaps broad and fan-shaped, from the perspective, since the end of it will be much nearer us than the head. On the evening of the 18th or morning of the 19th (according to the observer's longitude) the comet will be between us and the sun, and the earth will be enveloped in its tail if the latter is long enough (over 15 million miles). If this evening is clear it will be of great interest and importance to look for illumination of the sky. In the early evening, just after sunset, the comet's tail will be in the east, but a few hours later it will have passed over toward the west. If, as is sometimes supposed, the tail is a hollow cone of light, there will be two times as much light as in the evening. It is comparatively brightly illuminated, as compared by an interval while we are in the darker center of the tail. Meanwhile observers on the opposite side of our planet will have the rare privilege of seeing the sun through the comet's tail. Only the extreme western portion of the United States is included in this favored region, but as the comet enters upon the sun's disk at 8:22 p. m. standard time, it will be visible all along the coast. The comet passes almost squarely across the center of the sun from west to east. Paradoxical as it may seem, it is probable that the ordinary observer, even with a small telescope and dark glasses, will not be able to detect even the slightest trace of the comet's passage. Only the instruments of the observatories, or instruments of the nucleus, if solid, might be seen as a dark speck against the sun. If it is 50 miles in diameter, but it is improbable that it is anything like so large, for, as has already been stated in these columns, the whole amount of light reflected from the comet, when remote from the sun, is no more than a single mass 30 miles across would send us.

It is possible, too, that the absorption of the gases composing the envelopes of the head and the tail may be detected by means of the spectroscopic method. It will be looking through the tail lengthwise, nearly a million miles of it will be there to exert any possible effect on the sun's light. Even so, it will not be surprising to many astronomers if nothing unusual is detected. Such negative results will however be scientifically valuable, since they will enable us to say that the materials composing the comet do not exceed certain limits of mass or density. Transits of comets across the sun are very rare. The most remarkable previous instance is that of the great comet of 1832, which, though so bright that it could be seen close to the sun in broad daylight with the naked eye, vanished completely when in front of the sun's disk, showing that it was practically perfectly transparent. On the evening of the 18th we may perhaps already see the comet's tail in the evening sky, though its head will set while the twilight is still very strong. On the 19th, however, it will be visible till about 9 p. m. on the 22nd till 10:20, and on the 25th and 26th till 11 p. m. On the 21st, the comet's head will be close to the star Gemma; on the 23rd about 10 degrees above Procyon; and on the 24th near alpha and gamma Hydra. Fuller details will be given later.

Just so. If it can be shown that the Spring Ridge site is the best for a majority of reasons for the High School, by all means let it be chosen. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Sir Frederick Borden, Mr. Fielding and Mr. Graham are all to come out to see us next summer. Let us bid adieu to the bunch, and hold them in distance more or less until the Songhes Reserve question is settled.

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Weiler Bros

SOME EXCELLENT VALUES IN NEW CUT GLASS

WE have just received a big shipment of dainty cut glass which we are offering at remarkably low prices. If you are looking for something nice for a wedding gift—and something that won't work too great a hardship on your pocketbook—we offer these new pieces of beautiful cut glass as a happy solution of the problem.

Visit the first floor today and see these latest additions, and we believe that you'll agree with us that the values are remarkably good. There's quite a variety of pieces and patterns, and the price range is broad too. Pleased to have you inspect these.

- Ice-cream Trays—At each, \$8.00 and \$6.00 Fern Dishes—Low-footed styles, with silver-plated linings, at each, \$8.00, \$6.00 and \$4.00 Footed Bowls—9 inch, at each \$10.00 Mayonaise and Stand—At each \$5.00 Sugars and Creams—At per pair \$5.00 Orange Bowls—8 inch, at each \$10.00

Window Display of Summer Furniture

Of course you are interested in Summer Furniture—or you'll soon be. Then see the display of Summer furniture in the Broughton Street windows. We are showing some very interesting creations in reed, rush and rattan furniture specially desirable for Summer use.

These chairs are invitingly cool in appearance, and they are most comfortable, too. The ideal chair for porch or lawn use, and chair style that'll do good service inside the home when the Summer season is passed. There's a big choice of styles this year, and they are priced at right prices—we have never offered such excellent values. See the window show, then come inside and let us show you more.

"Gold Medal" Camp Furniture is the Best Kind. Try Gold Medal camp furniture when you go camping this Summer—it's the ideal sort. Light, compact, strong, easily "packed"—it's the right sort if you must "transport" the outfit on your back. We show a complete line of camp stools, camp chairs, camp beds, camp tables, camp benches, etc. We would greatly appreciate an opportunity to show you these, and we welcome a visit to our fourth floor—where they are shown. See some samples in the window.

This establishment offers you a great selection of Summer floor coverings. Matters not whether you wish something for the town house or for the summer camp—you'll find the right thing here. See our China and Japan matting, at per yard, 30c and 25c.

You Must See This Magnificent New Bedroom Furniture

Pardon us for again referring to the new Bedroom Furniture, but yesterday's arrivals are so unusually nice that we must call your special attention to the display now awaiting your inspection on our third floor.

It has never before been our good fortune to show such a magnificent assortment of bedroom furniture. The choice is broader, the styles better and the values greater than ever before. We list but a few of the new arrivals here. Come in and see some genuinely handsome bedroom furniture.

- Chiffoniere—Dull finished mahogany. Top measures 20 x 32 inches. Has mirror 18 x 24 in. Has 4 full length and 2 small drawers. Priced at \$55.00 Dresser—This style has 2 full length and 2 small drawers. Top measures 23 x 43 inches, and the mirror measures 28 x 34 inches. Dull mahogany. \$58.00 Dresser—Has mirror 28 x 36 inches. Top measures 24 x 46 inches. Dull finished mahogany. Has 2 full length and 4 small drawers. Each \$70.00 Chiffoniere—This style has a 18 x 34 inch mirror. Top measures 20 x 34 inches. Has 4 full length and 4 small drawers. Dull finished mahogany. Priced at \$65.00

Here is the very newest in chamber furniture—two handsome pieces in a beautiful wax finished oak. We want you to see these because they are something "different" and something real nice. Shown on the third floor. Dresser—Has 2 full length and 2 small drawers. Top measures 24 x 46 inches. Has a 28 x 36 inch mirror. Handsome design and finished beautifully in a new wax finish. Priced at \$70.00 Chiffoniere—This style has a 20 x 24 inch mirror. Top measures 20 x 32 inches. Has 4 full length and 2 small drawers. Designed to match the dresser, and in same finish. Priced at \$60.00

Keep All Your Furs Safe from Moths

WARM Summer weather is slow in coming this year. Never fear—it'll be warm enough before long, and one of the problems of the "lady of the house" will be, the storage of furs and warmer winter clothing, where they'll be absolutely safe from the ravages of the moth. Don't worry about this matter. Here is the solution in these Camphor Wood Trunks. Moths and other insects cannot live in these, and furs or other clothing stored in same will come out next Fall as bright and fresh and good as when they were deposited. And the price is very little—much less than loss you might sustain without one. Made of hardwood, polished and varnished, brass drop handles, corners, hinges and lock. We import them direct. Three sizes are shown and are priced at \$7.50, \$5.50 and \$2.50. Second Floor.

WELLER'S

The West's Greatest Furniture House

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no line of human intelligence brought about in those things which are called candles. Many people have been misled by the on illumination available in the "dips," and the "sixes and eights," and the "nines and tens." O very greater number of countries today no one would not know of them hardly know a candle, and could not have their fingers if they were on it. With the disappearance of the common household use of candles, and the practices and amusing customs of the middle ages, the efforts were made to substitute a fluid that would be used for the same purposes, and several attempts were made. The first was made in turpentine, which was used in glass lamps from all round world. It gave an ordinary tallow candle light was to be seen, and the separation there were several chiefly in the fact that the less explosive than the others, and the all sufficiently dangerous. Then one would hear of the "dreadful stuff," and it was tolerated in any civil illumination was very general use, a fact that the progressiveness of our age. Long ago as 1730, a man named John De Witt gave a lecture on the use of gas for illumination, but it was not until 1800 that it was used for illuminating a man lighted his house with gas six years after he had a firm of manufacture. But people hesitated to use it. A man named James Watt, a new invention and the principle through the use of which was to be paid off, and was produced. His extravagance led to the utility of gas, but in 1810 the charter of the Gas Company of London was organized and the use of gas started.

The use of petroleum and gas for illuminating purposes is a natural thing. Being a natural product, it was probably was not uncommon. There are certain literatures which seem to be in any other way, and the evidence that it was used in Roman temples before the time of the Caesars. It seems to have been used in Persia also. The use of America seem to be what purposes is not known in Europe and America encountered, but no one would not know of them. The use of gas for illuminating purposes is a natural thing. Being a natural product, it was probably was not uncommon. There are certain literatures which seem to be in any other way, and the evidence that it was used in Roman temples before the time of the Caesars. It seems to have been used in Persia also. The use of America seem to be what purposes is not known in Europe and America encountered, but no one would not know of them. The use of gas for illuminating purposes is a natural thing. 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An Hour with the Editor

AN ERA OF CHANGE

In no line of human interest have the past hundred years brought about greater changes than in those things which relate to our daily comfort and among these light occupies a prominent place. Many people can remember when candles were the only means of artificial illumination available to the very great majority, and know well the difference between "moulds" and "dips," and the relative economy of "sixes" and "eights." On the other hand the very greater number of people living in civilized countries today never saw a candle made and would not know what use to make of a pair of snuffers. It is probable that not a few of them hardly know what it means to snuff a candle, and could not do the trick with their naked fingers if their lives depended upon it. With the disappearance of candles from common household use a lot of interesting practices and amusing superstitions have vanished. About the middle of the last century efforts were made to supply a cheap and portable fluid that would be useful for illuminating purposes, and several varieties were placed on the market. There was Camphine, a preparation from turpentine, which was burned in glass lamps from which projected a small round wick. It gave rather more light than an ordinary tallow candle. Attached to the lamps there were extinguishers, with which the light was to be put out. Of this preparation there were several varieties, differing chiefly in the fact that some of them were less explosive than others; but they were all sufficiently dangerous, and every now and then one would hear of some one being killed by the dreadful stuff, which would not now be tolerated in any civilized community.

Illuminating gas was very slow in coming into general use, a fact that illustrates the non-progressiveness of our immediate predecessors. As long ago as 1739 an Irish clergyman gave a lecture on the distillation of gas from coal, but it was not until 1792 that this gas was used for illuminating purposes. In that year a man lighted his house in Cornwall with gas, and six years after he was able to persuade a firm of manufacturers in London to try it. But people hesitated to use the new illuminant. A man named Windsor took up the new invention and he proposed a scheme whereby through the use of gas the national debt was to be paid off, and vast wealth was to be produced. His extravagant claims led people to doubt the utility of the new invention, but in 1810 the chartered Gas Company of London was organized and from that time onward the use of gas steadily grew more general.

The use of petroleum and its various products for illuminating purposes dates from an early age. Being a natural product, its use very probably was not uncommon in prehistoric times. There are certain references in ancient literature which seem better explainable by supposing them to relate to petroleum than in any other way, and there is pretty conclusive evidence that it was burned in sacred lamps in Roman temples before the time of the Caesars. It seems to have been in use in China and Japan at a very early day, and in India and Persia also. The prehistoric inhabitants of America seem to have used it, but for what purposes is not known. In boring for salt in Europe and America petroleum was often encountered, but no one seems to have suggested any useful application of it. In the course of boring operations carried on in Kentucky in 1829 an oil well was developed, and the oil ran out on the surface of the Columbia river and became ignited. The flames covered the surface of the water for more than fifty miles. The only use which this suggested to the people was that the oil might be useful for medicinal purposes. As late as 1856 a considerable business was done in the sale of petroleum in small bottles for medicinal use. Attempts were made to employ it for illuminating purposes but its odor and the absence of any means whereby it could be kept from smoking proved for a time an insurmountable barrier. A process for refining the oil was invented in England in 1850, and was introduced into America two years later, when the product was called kerosene by the patentee. From that time onward petroleum became a more and more common illuminant. About 1860 a very interesting discovery was made in New Brunswick. A mineral was found, called Albertite, because it was found in Albert county. It resembles jet and in the mass is of a brilliant black. It breaks with what are called conoidal fractures; that is, they are shell-shaped and perfectly smooth. It occurs in pockets. It seemed to be little else than crystallized paraffin. It was used for the manufacture of what was by far the best illuminating oil known at that time. But the known pockets were soon exhausted, and the discovery of the oil-fields of Pennsylvania led to the market being so flooded with petroleum that prospecting for Albertite was abandoned. During the last twenty-five years the number of petroleum products and their uses have greatly multiplied, but this branch of the subject will be considered at another time.

In the year 1800 Sir Humphrey Davy discovered that if two carbon points, connected with the opposite poles of an electric current, were brought near each other the points would become intensely illuminated. Seven years later he gave a public exhibition of the first arc light; but no attempt was made at that time nor for a long while afterwards to put the discovery to any commercial use. The reason, doubtless, was that no cheap method of producing electrical energy in quantity

and cheaply was known. This was discovered about 1864, when the first dynamos were made. The arc light as a practical illuminant followed not long after. It was soon seen that this light would not be suitable for all purposes, and inventive genius set about to discover some other system. The final result was the invention, in 1878, of a platinum incandescent light, which worked very satisfactorily, but was not a commercial success. Edison, in 1869, gave us the carbon incandescent lamp in use today, but he was not the first person to use carbon as an incandescent, a man named Starr having employed it in the form of plates. Edison devised the carbon filament with which we are all familiar, and with this invention the electric light became an immediate and unparalleled commercial success.

Thus we see that while the progress towards better illumination began about the beginning of the last century, the great strides in it have been confined to the last fifty years, and as we all know the improvements made during the last twenty years have been immeasurable. Many persons, who remember when the best they could hope to have in the way of an artificial light was such as could be derived from a multiplicity of candles, which had to be attended with care and were never, under the most favorable circumstances, satisfactory, now live in houses brilliant with electricity. This article is being written under a Tungsten electric light, but the writer of it recalls with what wonder the neighbors came to his father's house to see what was one of the first gas lights installed in the town where he was born. He lived in the capital city of his province, but he remembers studying his school lessons by the light of home-made candles.

ENGLISH SOVEREIGNS

Henry VIII. looked upon the crown and kingdom as his personal property undertook to dispose of them by will and appointed executors to administer the affairs of the nation during the minority of his son Edward VI, who succeeded him. Edward was son of Jane Seymour. The executors were sixteen and in selecting them Henry had said that he had chosen eight because they were dull and eight because they were rash, which was his way of defining the difference between the Conservative and Progressive parties of that day. His idea was that by entrusting these sixteen men with equal powers they would offset each other and maintain the status quo until his son came of age. But the executors themselves saw that the plan would not work; the "rash" became the more influential, and electing the King's uncle, the Duke of Somerset, as regent, they called a Parliament and set to work protestantizing England. Archbishop Cranmer was made a sort of Minister of Public Worship, and he was ably seconded by Bishops Latimer and Ridley. The Catholics in high offices were promptly removed, a commission was sent around the kingdom to remove all evidences of Roman Catholicism, to see that the Bible was regularly read in the churches, that the Mass was not celebrated and that Sunday was observed and the Saints' days disregarded. All the bishops were required to take out patents from the Crown, and in short everything was done that ingenuity could suggest to show that the end of papal authority in the kingdom had been reached. Cranmer prepared a new liturgy; the altar was declared to be a communion table; the eucharist was no longer a sacrament but merely a commemoration; common prayer was ordained; prayers for the dead were abolished; religious services were ordered to be carried on in English; the use of crucifixes, images, chalices, holy water and other emblems associated with the Roman form of worship was forbidden; the clergy were shorn of every semblance of authority; and the marriage of priests was authorized.

In the towns and cities changes seem to have been welcomed, and generally throughout the eastern counties. In the western counties they were not well received and there were popular uprisings against them, but they were easily suppressed. England had certainly been made Protestant as far as the law could make it so. But the movement, which is called the Reformation, was not confined to ecclesiastical matters only. The whole social condition of the people was changing. For the first time in the history of England competition in trade and industry became general. The old guilds had become very tyrannical. They insisted upon long apprenticeships, and upon limiting the number of apprentices, if the baronage was tyrannical in its way, the guilds were equally so in theirs, and between the two the condition of the people became well nigh desperate. Sir Thomas More in his Utopia wrote: "When I consider and weigh in my mind all these commonwealths which nowadays do flourish anywhere, so God help me, I can perceive nothing but a certain conspiracy of rich men procuring their own commodities under the name and title of the commonwealth. They invent and devise all means and crafts, first how to keep safely, without fear of losing, that they have unjustly gathered together, and next how to hire and abuse the work and labor of the poor for as little money as may be. These devices whom the rich men have decreed to be kept and observed under the color of the commonality, that is to say also of the poor people, then they be made laws." These words of More do not relate to the aristocracy but to the rich guilds. The kingdom was rapidly being divided into three classes, the baronage, the trades guilds

and the peasants, the common laborers being included among the latter. Out of this condition grew pauperism, which must not be confounded with poverty. Every poor man is not a pauper, for the latter term implies the receipt of aid of a more or less public nature, a right to such aid being regarded as a settled thing. Pauperism followed the breaking up of the feudal system. Five centuries ago what was called villenage was still the rule in England, and men were attached to estates. They were not slaves, for they had recognized legal rights and one of them was of remaining on the estates to which they were attached. A villen could not be sold by his lord to another proprietor, or be sent away without his consent. Lordship over him passed with the sale of the estate to a new purchaser. If he was compelled to serve his lord, he was also entitled to be supported by him, and as a general thing the obligations on both sides seem to have been fairly carried out. We saw in a previous article that the Black Death greatly disturbed this orderly state of things. Workingmen being fewer in number, they became more independent and villens left their estates in great numbers. An effort was made by legislation to prevent the dislocation of society, but it succeeded only indifferently, and during the reigns of the Tudors England was socially and industrially in rather an unfortunate way. Great evil was caused by the amalgamation of small estates into sheep farms, whereby not only was the supply of ordinary food lessened, but thousands of people were thrown out of employment. The feudal lords rarely farmed their own lands. They were too much occupied with other matters. Therefore they divided their estates into manors, and to the lords of the manors were delegated control over the villens. It is said that at one time all England was divided into manors. When in consequence of the Hundred Years' War and the Wars of the Roses the baronage was greatly reduced in numbers, the manorial tenure of land became the general rule and out of this arose the class of landed gentry, which is so prominent a feature of the English social system. Scarcely any of the modern English peers can trace descent as far back as the reign of the Tudors, and the very great number of the holders of titles belong to families ennobled within a century and a half; but hundreds of the landed gentry can trace descent and the tenure of their estates for hundreds of years. Hence it is often said that this class constitutes the real aristocracy of England.

From an essay written by Rev. Augustus Jessop about half a century ago the following description of life in rural England at that time or perhaps a little earlier has been summarized. Possibly things had improved a little by the reign of Edward VI, but there is not much reason to suppose that any change had been made for the better. Mr. Jessop tells us that the manor houses were squalid enough, but that the houses of the poor were "dirty hovels, run-up any how." They had neither chimneys nor windows. A fire was built in the middle and the smoke went up through a hole in the roof. The laborers, his wife and children huddled round it, sometimes grovelling in the ashes. The only light was the smouldering fire. "For a bed there was a little heap of straw. The food was of the coarsest, the poor man's loaf being 'as dark as mud and as tough as the leather of his shoes.'" Salt was very scarce, the only means of procuring it being by evaporating sea water, and consequently it was difficult to preserve meats. Sugar was unknown to the very rich, and bees were greatly cherished as the only means by which anything sweet could be provided. The drink of the people was chiefly water, although cider was not uncommon and nearly everyone brewed more or less beer. The common people had very little vegetable food, and what they had consisted chiefly of cabbages. For clothes they wore a single garment tied around the waist by a rope. The lords of the manors fared very much better as a matter of course, but even they had only what we would call scant comforts. Only the very rich had glass in their houses six hundred years ago, a piece of oiled linen serving to keep out the rain and wind while admitting a little light. In the towns things were much better, but the manner of living even there was very much more simple than it is today. There were fewer artificial needs and on the whole the urban population seems to have been fairly comfortable. We are told that during the reign of Edward VI. the study of Greek became very common at Oxford, and that the students flocked there, living in many cases on the very verge of starvation that they might pursue their labors. Money was scarce, and Henry VII. debased the currency, so that its actual purchasing power became greatly reduced. But a new spirit began to make itself felt at the beginning of the Sixteenth Century and an impetus was given to progress which has continued until today.

ALL ROUND DEVELOPMENT

We now seed in the spring with confidence that we will reap a harvest. Sometimes we are disappointed. The frost kills the young plants, or the drouth causes them to wither. But this does not cause us to abandon the sowing of seed. We do not know why seed germinates, why plants grow or why they yield their increase. "It is all a deep mystery; but that does not influence us. We have faith on the processes of the vegetable world and order our lives accordingly. So also in other departments of the physical creation. We

trust the results of our observation, and acting upon them have learned more and more about physical processes and how to turn them to our advantage. In the first efforts of men to analyse and act upon the forces of nature they probably made a good many errors. When the locomotive engine was first proposed, doubt was expressed if an engine could haul a load, and one inventor made an ingenious arrangement of jointed rods that was to push the cars along the track. In nearly every department of physical science and practical application of physical forces, men have had to creep before they could walk.

In the mental field we trust to our reasoning faculties. Experience shows that we cannot always be certain as to their operation, and that we all have to learn to employ them to the best advantage. The operations of the intellect are absolutely mysterious. Take money for example. We trust it although we do not pretend to understand it. We know that its powers can be enlarged. We know it is fallible; yet we trust it to such an extent that we might almost say our whole lives are dependent upon it.

There is a third field of action, which some call the psychic, some the occult, others the spiritual. Like the other domains it is full of mystery; but curiously enough this is regarded as a reason for denying its existence. If we accept the operation of physical and mental forces, notwithstanding their mysterious nature, why should we hold that its mysterious nature is an argument against spiritual forces? It is objected that the operations of the latter are often uncertain; but so are the operations of the others. When it is said of a person that he can accomplish certain things through faith, we object to the statement because we cannot accomplish the same things in the same way. We do not refuse to believe that a man can swim because we cannot, or that another can make elaborate mental calculations because we cannot. We admit a diversity of powers in the employment of physical and mental powers; we refuse to admit that there may be a diversity of powers for the employment of spiritual forces.

In the employment of physical forces we are careful to see that the conditions are those under which such forces will operate, and the same is true of our employment of mental forces. Sometimes we ask what a man has had for dinner before we are satisfied to accept his judgment. But when it comes to the exercise of spiritual forces we demand that they shall be operative under any conditions that we may prescribe, and because they are not, we refuse to believe in the existence of such forces. We admit that efficiency in the use of physical and mental forces come from study and practice. We demand that the efficient use of spiritual forces shall be possible without study or practice, and because it is not, we decline to believe in the existence of such forces.

Certain persons after scuffling their feet over a carpet can ignite the gas by snapping their fingers over the burner. Most people cannot do this, and those who can cannot always do it. Everybody believes this. Certain people aver that by the exercise of what they call faith they can heal diseases. Most people cannot do this, and those who can cannot always do it. Everybody does not believe this. They do not believe it for various reasons. One is that they cannot do it themselves, or say they cannot, for they do not know whether they can or not because they have never tried. Or perhaps if they have tried, they have not complied with the conditions by which success might be expected to be assured. Perhaps they have declined to make the effort because it involved belief in a something that is mysterious and cannot be explained. That is all that seems necessary to be said; but it is worth thinking over. We add except that until we have made the most of the spiritual side of our natures we have not been fully developed.

A Century of Fiction

XXXII.

(N. de Bertrand Lagren)

James Barrie and S. R. Crockett

A great many of us have a distinct aversion to books in which the authors employ the dialect of the country of which they write, and perhaps it is one of the surest proofs of Mr. Barrie's power to interest that in his case the use of the Scotch dialect not only fails to antagonize, but adds to the charm of the story for us. To be sure the author's use of it is not excessive, and we have no difficulty in understanding the sometimes untranslatable meaning, and Mr. Barrie is an artist and gives us always what is most poetical. Not only is he an artist in a literary sense but he is an artist in the refinement of all his sensibilities. He charms us by all of his descriptions whether of places, people or things. Where a man of lesser refinement might find only those qualities which tend to repulse and shock, Mr. Barrie with the faith of a beautiful philosophy delves deeper and invariably finds some hint of loveliness or loveliness, so that all of his characters seem to possess a remnant of virtue, and the good ones extend a helping hand to us, while at the worst the bad ones only demand our pity. Just what place this delightful author holds in the rank of modern novelists, must remain for the present an individual

question. But we all agree to his literary merit, his never-failing sense of humor and his broad and generous understanding and sympathy. Some of his admirers can be excused for thinking him to be without a peer among present day writers, certainly he takes one of the first places in the class of Scotch novelists and dramatists.

Kirremuir, the "Thrums," which he has made so famous, was his birth place in 1860, of his father and mother he has also given pen pictures to the world in Dr. McQueen and "Jess." He went to school, first at Dumfries where he took an academy course, graduating at eighteen to attend the University of Edinburgh. Here he took his degree of M. A., and also honors in the English literature class.

His first work was journalistic, he worked for a few years on a paper in Nottingham, England. But he met with success almost at once when he began to contribute to magazines, and encouraged, he went to London where the editor of the St. James Gazette, recognizing his talent immediately became his friend and publisher. Perhaps it was due to this editor, Frederick Greenwood, that Barrie happily found his natural field at once. The young author objected at first to confining himself to stories and sketches wholly Scottish, but his friend perceived that in this vein alone lay his real genius and he refused to accept contributions that did not possess the characteristics desired.

His first story "When a Man's Single" is in a sense autobiographic. It was not highly meritorious but possessed the promise of better things to come. "A Window in Thrums," written two years later, brought him into prominence, and in 1891 "The Little Minister" made him famous. Since then he has produced several plays and three or four more novels, each successive work adding ore to his large circle of admirers.

The Little Minister

This wholly charming story has as its hero a young boy preacher, Gavin Dishart, who is a delightful mixture of contradictions of character, and so wholly human as to win our sympathy from the outset. His congregation admire him intensely and at the same time keep a vigilant eye upon all of his doings. Consequently when the beautiful little Egyptian "Babbie" comes across his path, to steal his eyes from his books, his mind from the thoughts of his people; the elders and the others in authority attempt to adjust matters, and with the usual consequences. The plans are all frustrated by a series of events in which nature herself takes a hand and after much sorrow and severe trials, the lovers are married and forgiven. Young Gavin's mother is only one among the many.

S. R. Crockett

A native of Galloway, Scotland, Mr. Crockett has allowed his environments to color with picturesqueness and infinite variety and many novels. He is a typical Scotchman, nothing so sacred to his heart as the faith of his fathers, and the brave traditions of his country. He is not as poetical as Barrie and he has not an infinite amount of the latter's sweet philosophy; but he is an earnest, careful writer, with just the necessary amount of sentimentality to make his love stories natural.

He was born in 1862 in Little Duchrae, and like most Scotch lads whose fathers were tenant farmers, was taught to do his daily task while he was little more than a baby. Hard work was his portion all through his early years, and he accepted his duties uncomplainingly. We read of him at the age of five or six trudging over the three miles to the parish school, braving all sorts of wind and weather with the stoicism of a little Trojan. He finally left his school with honors at the age of fifteen.

His parents being unable to shoulder the responsibility of sending him to college, Crockett undertook to work his way through, attending Edinburgh University, and tutoring or doing journalistic work during spare hours. His own and his parent's highest ambition was to see him an ordained clergyman. His university training was very severe and in 1884 he graduated a minister of the Free Church of Scotland.

The Stickit Minister

This is a collection of short stories, the first of which gives the book its name. The stickit minister was a young divinity student, who learns early in his career that he must die of consumption, and determines to give up his studies and return home and work the farm as long as he can, and give his younger brothers the benefits that were to have been his. He keeps his unhappy secret to himself so that there may be no question of their accepting his sacrifice, but he suffers much ignominy as the villagers conclude that he has failed in his studies and has been forced on this account to give up. It is a pathetic little tale, but very quaintly and sweetly told.

Cockney—"The fox went down there quarter of an hour ago." Huntsman—"Why didn't ye holler, then?" Cockney—"What did I want to 'oller for? 'Ee never bit me."

All Complete

An advertiser is willing to sell four dozen of port and an invalid chair. We consider this an exceedingly happy combination.—Toronto News.

LEARN WITH AVIDITY OF THIS PROVINCE

People of the Old Country Are Growing Familiar With British Columbia Says the Agent General

In a recent report by the Agent-General for British Columbia in London to Premier McBride, Mr. Purdie notes that "the people of Great Britain are taking a rapidly increasing interest in British Columbia. So much is this the case that a traveler can go today through no part of England, without hearing British Columbia talked about; and the same applies, in perhaps a slightly less degree, to Scotland and Ireland. No doubt the direct information given to the public by the shows of fruit, and the excellent cinematograph pictures of the coast and industries of British Columbia have roused the desire for still fuller particulars about that great western country, and incidentally has had the effect of largely adding to the number of callers at the office and the heavy correspondence of the past year, which comes not only from Great Britain, but also from the Continent of Europe, from Australia, New Zealand, Africa, India and elsewhere, wherever the fact that British Columbia today is greatly in evidence in all parts of the globe. A very large number of the correspondents and of the callers have already gone, or are making arrangements to go, out to British Columbia to settle. During 1909, nearly 8,000 letters were received at the office and about 7,000 letters despatched from it; some 124,270 pamphlets have been carefully distributed, and there have been approximately 4,000 callers. In addition to the pamphlets directly distributed from the office, several thousands were brought over with the fruit and sent direct to the fruit shows and there distributed.

"As mentioned in the annual report, the importance of having an agricultural college and farm established in British Columbia is thoroughly confirmed by the great number of correspondents and inquirers who wish to place their sons or to go themselves to obtain instruction at some such institution. These are all well able and willing to pay any reasonable fee in this connection, and it is evident that as hundreds of them will be ready to take advantage of such a college, it would be a paying institution. Information Desired

"It would greatly add to the usefulness of this office if reports of all important matters in relation to various industries of the province, of any great construction works projected, or of great surveys, of government or municipal lands, and the sales of government land, were telegraphed to this office at least monthly. In the matter particularly of lands for sale, the fullest particulars should be forwarded to this office. I am convinced, and would tend to believe, that the number of inquiries I have had in connection during the past year that it would be advantageous if such information were always ready here for callers or for the press.

"There have been many inquiries during the past year from fishermen and the owners of fishery works about that industry, and it is very desirable that fuller information should be applied to the office on the general conditions and prospects for men who understand it.

"It is certain that the admirable support this office and myself have carried out the good work of educating the people of Great Britain about the conditions and prospects of British Columbia, and its wonderful future, and its admirably successful in the interests of the province, and is returning already good value."

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS Officers for Coming Year Elected at Grand Lodge Meeting Yesterday in Vancouver

VANCOUVER, May 12.—The election of officers for the coming year was the principal business transacted at the meeting of the Grand Lodge of the Knights of Pythias held in Castle hall today. This resulted as follows: G. C. John Thomson, Cumberland; P. M. A. Townley, Vancouver; G. W. G. Charles Hamilton, Nanaimo; G. P. E. S. H. Winn, Roseland; G. K. R. S. E. Pfänder, Victoria; G. M. A. E. Thomas Walker, Victoria; G. M. A. R. Mackay, Kamloops; G. G. Reid, North Vancouver. E. Pfänder was returned to his old office of G. K. R. S. for the fourteenth year in succession. The next grand lodge meeting will be held at Kamloops.

Looks Like War WASHINGTON, May 12.—Information received here points to an early conflict between the armies of Peru and Ecuador over their boundary dispute. A despatch received today at the State Department, from the United States consul at Guayaquil, states that President Alfaro has left the capital for the frontier with 500 troops. It is not known at the State Department at what point the Peruvian army is concentrating, but the Ecuadorian forces are understood to be mobilizing at Malacha, the capital.

Regina's Street Railway Vote. REGINA, Sask., May 12.—If the result of the voting on the referendum yesterday is any indication, there is very little opposition to the building of a municipally owned street railway in Regina. Out of a total vote of nearly three thousand there were only 486 votes opposed to the building of the street railway. The referendum was taken on the question "Are you in favor of the immediate construction of a street railway as a municipal undertaking?" From the vote it is apparent that the people who took the trouble to vote, the majority is overwhelmingly in favor of the street railway.

Big Catch of Halibut. VANCOUVER, May 12.—In four days' fishing the steamer Flamingo, of the Clatsop company, has caught 250,000 pounds of halibut, and when she arrived last night she had only been out eight days. Her trip to the coast was the longest yet made so far, for it is the biggest quantity of fish brought here by a halibut steamer since the Flamingo was chartered in 1907, when that steamer arrived with 339,000 pounds. Good and the fish were landed as fast as they could be hauled in and re-baited. In the first half day's fishing the Flamingo caught 50,000 pounds, and at the end of three days she had 190,000 pounds.

GROWTH OF CANADA'S YOUNGEST CITY Mayor Hopkins of Saskatoon Says His Town Is Centre of Dominion's Greatest Farming District

The growth of Saskatoon, Canada's youngest city, is a subject upon which Mr. W. H. Hopkins, its mayor, who is now visiting Victoria, never tires dilating. Five years ago Saskatoon boasted of 300 inhabitants. Today its population is 3,000. Nine years ago it was not on the map. The assessment for the five years ago was \$750,000. Today they amount up to \$10,000,000. Saskatoon, Mayor Hopkins states, is the wholesale entrepot of Saskatchewan, having nine outlets for the distribution of goods. A considerable amount of building is in progress in the business section of the city, many wholesale houses opening up there. For the month of March the building figures were \$250,775, but this total does not include the university of Saskatchewan which is now under construction. This structure will take a couple of years to complete, but a couple of the buildings will be occupied by next fall.

Chief Justice The city has just signed a contract with the Saskatchewan Power company for the harnessing of the South Saskatchewan river, 14 miles below the city. This scheme will give cheap power to Saskatoon and greatly assist in its growth as a manufacturing standpoint. In addition to the other topographical advantages which it enjoys, Saskatoon is the center of the greatest farming district in the Dominion. Mayor Hopkins himself is one of the best known farmers in Canada. Illustrative of the productivity of the soil, he states that last year he bought a half section in the Goose Plains district at a cost of \$12 an acre. He is paying it in wheat, and his first year's returns realized \$19.20 per acre, and after paying all expenses had a profit of \$12 per acre, thus clearing off the price of the land in one crop. The Goose Plains district in which this land is situated is fifty miles from the city of Saskatoon, with which it is connected by a daily passenger train. Mayor Hopkins owns 1200 acres of farming land, of which he has over 900 acres in cultivation. The present is Mayor Hopkins' third visit to Victoria, and on each occasion he is more favorably impressed with the charms and possibilities of the city. His arrival here on the present occasion was the signal for a fête arranged by his many friends and held in his honor at the Victoria Hotel. The affair, which was a most enjoyable one, was presided over by a place last night, being presided over by Mr. E. N. Mowat, of the Colonial office. Mayor Hopkins is one of the leaders of the Conservative party in Saskatchewan, and predicts that the party will make material gains at the next provincial election. He leaves tomorrow on his return to his native city, in which he is serving his second term as mayor.

Russia is Agreeable. ST. PETERSBURG, May 12.—The Russian government is preparing a favorable reply to Secretary of State Knox's proposal for a permanent court of arbitration, through an extension of the jurisdiction of the international prize court authorized in 1907 by the Hague peace conference.

Little Girl Killed. TORONTO, May 12.—While running across Alice street at the corner of Teraville today, Sadie Haberman, the three-year-old daughter of Phillip Haberman, grocer, was run over by a Jacob, driver of the wagon, and a pedlar, was immediately placed in a hearse, which will be reduced to manure.

Matters to Arbitrate. DANBURY, Conn., May 12.—An agreement has been reached by the manufacturers and the unions engaged in the hatting industry. It is announced, which provides for an arbitration committee, which will be reduced to manure. The plan provides for the appointment of three arbitrators, one from each side, and if these six are unable to agree within five days, they are to appoint a seventh person to act as referee. In the meantime work is to continue and parties agree to abide by the decision of the arbitrators.

MISSING, HIS FRIENDS FEAR FOUL PLAY

Former Wilmer Hotel Keeper After Returning from Stewart Disappears in Vancouver

Less than a month ago, George Stark, for years past well known resident of East Kootenay, disposed of his hotel property at Wilmer for a satisfactory consideration and announced his intention of taking up his residence at the new northern town-site of Stewart. Since then all trace of him has been lost. Stark's friends are all at a loss to know where he has gone, and they are all at a loss to know where he has gone, and they are all at a loss to know where he has gone. Stark's friends are all at a loss to know where he has gone, and they are all at a loss to know where he has gone. Stark's friends are all at a loss to know where he has gone, and they are all at a loss to know where he has gone.

SUICIDE PACT Two Rivals in Love Carry Out Agreement to Drown Themselves in Red River.

WINNIPEG, May 12.—That two friends and fellow-countrymen left their respective homes in St. Boniface at the same time, and walked to death together to carry out a pre-arranged death pact, has been established by the identification of the second body, which was dragged from the Red river yesterday. The cause which prompted two young men to seek destruction was not, as previously believed, insanity, but, three-cornered love affair, which dated back to 1906. There was a woman in the picture, and she had one of the two young men in hand of the C. N. R. bridge and the other in the arms of the other. One was Victor Divalder, the other Isador Ventenoot. The first was 24 years of age, and the second a few months less. They were both employed on the west coast on various dairy farms in St. Vital; the other had a brother who owned a dairy in St. Vital. Not only their former careers, but also their careers in this country were thrown together. On Wednesday they left their homes simultaneously. Where they met is not known, but in company, and probably holding to each other, they dropped from the pier of the bridge into the silent murky depths beneath.

FIERCE FOREST FIRES Refugees Arrive in Grand Marais After Narrow Escapes—Children Suffering.

DULUTH, Minn., May 12.—Barely a week with clothing scorched and their hair singed, a group of refugees arrived in Grand Marais after spending the night in the bed of a stream, in a forest fire. At times they were compelled to submerge themselves in the water. Settlers in the vicinity of Grand Marais, having lost their homes, and everything else except the clothes on their backs, began arriving in that village today, according to the reports by wire. In one case several children were so severely burned that they had to be cared for in hospitals. On Gooseberry river, along Heavy bay the flames are eating their way fiercely through the woods. From Park Bay to Tofte as far back as can be seen, timber is on fire. From Good Harbor to Grand Marais, fires are burning at intervals. Reports received from Northern Minnesota, Northern Wisconsin and Upper Michigan indicate that the fires are not burning as fiercely as yesterday.

NO FIGHT PICTURES Congressman Introduces Bill Which Would Exclude Them from U. S. Mail.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—A wholesale interdiction of the publication of descriptions and pictures of prize fights, which would apply to the coming "big fight in the mill," is proposed in a bill introduced today by Representative Smith, of Iowa. The measure would make it unlawful to send by mail or in any other manner, from any state, territory or the District of Columbia, or to bring into this country from any foreign country, any pictures or description of prize fights or encounters of pugilists under whatever name, or any record or account of betting on the same. The measure, which was referred to the committee on the judiciary, would punish violation of the maximum of one year's imprisonment or \$1,000 fine.

Children's Day at Young's

Today we make a speciality of Children's Wear. We would like every mother in Victoria to see our splendid window display of Babies' Bonnets and Children's Washable Hats and Sun Bonnets, because it is the best display ever shown in this city. It represents the newest and smartest ideas, and each cute little Bonnet is remarkably reasonable in price.

- CHILDREN'S DRESSES IN ZEPHYRS, Poplins, Galateas, Serges, etc. CHILDREN'S GUMPE AND JUMPER Dresses CHILDREN'S WHITE AND COLORED Lawn Dresses, Mull Dresses, etc. CHILDREN'S NAVY AND CARDINAL Serge Pleated Skirts CHILDREN'S PINAFORE DRESSES INFANTS' DRESSES—A FINE ASSORTMENT BOYS' GALATEA TUNICS BOYS' DUCK TUNICS

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Come in Today and Look for the "Specials." Everything Marked in Plain Figures

HENRY YOUNG & CO. 1123-1125-1127 Government Street, Victoria, B.C.

We Don't Ask You to Buy---We Do Ask You to See

Make us prove everything we have said about the Fit-Reform system of sizes—about the Fit-Reform tailoring—about Fit-Reform superiority.

Allen & Co. FIT-REFORM WARDROBE 1202 GOVERNMENT STREET, VICTORIA. Tip Top Eggs, Butter and Cheese

Tip Top Eggs, Butter and Cheese Fresh Island Eggs, per dozen 35c Fresh Eastern Eggs, per dozen 30c Cowichan Creamery Butter, per lb 45c Comox Creamery Butter, per lb 40c Auburn Creamery Butter, 3 lbs \$1.00, 14 lb. box for \$4.50 Fresh Dairy Butter, per lb. 30c and New California Cheese, per lb. 25c New Canadian Cheese, per lb. 20c

SPECIAL THIS WEEK NEW CALIFORNIA PRUNES, 6 lbs. 25c DIXIE H. ROSS & CO. Independent Grocers, 1317 Government Street. Tels. 50, 51, 52. Liquor Department Tel. 1590

Are You Interested? It Affects Your Pocket

ANTI-COMBINE JELLY POWDER, 4 packets for 25c PURE WEST INDIAN LIME JUICE, quart bottle 20c FRESH MADE INDEPENDENT CREAMERY BUTTER, 3 lbs. for \$1.00 NICE FRESH RHUBARB, 8 lbs. for 25c AUSTRALIAN or CALIFORNIA CREAMERY BUTTER, 3 lbs. for \$1.00 FINEST GRANULATED SUGAR, 20-lb. sack \$1.15 CALGARY RISING SUN BREAD FLOUR, Per sack \$1.75 PURE NEW ZEALAND HONEY, 2-lb. tin 45c ANTI-COMBINE LAUNDRY SOAP, 7 full-weight bars 25c CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S MARMALADE, 2-lb. tin 25c 7-lb. tin 75c CHIVERS' ORANGE MARMALADE, 1-lb. glass jar 15c

Copas & Young Anti-Combine Grocers THE ONLY INDEPENDENT STORE Cor. Fort and Broad Streets Phones 94 and 95

Our Hobby Again Proud of our fine All-Wool English Show Rugs; a large consignment just arrived. The appearance of your turnout would appeal to the close observer. It is equipped with one of these, or one of Chase's Genuine Mohair Rugs. Call or write for prices. B. C. SADDLERY CO., LTD 506 YATES STREET.

HUNTING AND THE IRISH LAND

Subdivision of Estates Worked Bad Effect on Amusement—Land and Tenant's Troubles

By Timothy J. O'Connell DUBLIN, May 11.—The serious troubles placed in the way of the transfer of land to purchasers were discussed a few days ago at a meeting at the residence of delegates from the various counties throughout the country. Mr. Frank Barbour, Master Westmeath Foxhounds, on who the conference assembly it was essential that combined should be taken for the well-being of the country. The conference realized the circulation of a vast amount of money and the cessation of work unemployed being ruin to the people. In Westmeath this alarming increase of wire fencing a serious menace to hunting, and was bound to make a considerable headway in Ireland unless it was stopped. The conference realized the circulation of a vast amount of money and the cessation of work unemployed being ruin to the people. In Westmeath this alarming increase of wire fencing a serious menace to hunting, and was bound to make a considerable headway in Ireland unless it was stopped. The conference realized the circulation of a vast amount of money and the cessation of work unemployed being ruin to the people. In Westmeath this alarming increase of wire fencing a serious menace to hunting, and was bound to make a considerable headway in Ireland unless it was stopped.

Value of Hunting. He made an estimate of the value of the spirit of hunt in the country. Ireland was at present hunted by twenty-four packs of hounds, forty-two packs of harriers and three packs of staghounds. There were more than 1,000 couple of hounds, 700 couple of harriers and a couple of staghounds. A low estimate of the number of horses kept in connection with the hunt establish was 450. The very lowest of the maintenance of 1,000 couple of hounds, together with the losses of keeping 450 hunt servants' wages, was estimated, \$325,000. The estimate of the number of horses kept in connection with the hunt establish was 450. The very lowest of the maintenance of 1,000 couple of hounds, together with the losses of keeping 450 hunt servants' wages, was estimated, \$325,000.

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RURAL AND SUBURBAN

CORN FOR FORAGE OR ENSILAGE USE

By J. H. Grisdale, of the Ottawa Experimental Farm.

Corn for forage or ensilage corn can be grown to advantage in almost all parts of Canada at present occupied by farmers or stockmen. Results have not been satisfactory in every case where efforts have been made to grow it, but this has very often been due to wrong cultural methods practised or unsuitable varieties grown, rather than to adverse climatic peculiarities.

Reasons for Growing Forage Corn

The reasons for growing or making an attempt to grow this forage crop wherever live stock are kept in any numbers are numerous and cogent. A few of them follow:

1. As a plant capable of yielding a large amount of valuable forage under a great variety of soil and climatic conditions, corn is without an equal.
2. When properly preserved, whether as ensilage or dried, it can be used as material to render other less palatable roughage more acceptable to farm animals.
3. It is the best plant or crop for ensiling that can be grown to advantage in Canada. It is practically a perfect crop for this purpose, hence it helps to solve the great problem of how to furnish an abundant and cheap supply of succulent food for winter or summer feeding of dairy or beef cattle.
4. When properly grown and well preserved as ensilage, it is the equal of or superior to roots in feeding value and palatability. It can, however, generally speaking, be more cheaply grown and more easily preserved than roots.
5. The labor of growing an acre of corn is of a character much more agreeable to perform and much less arduous than that of growing an acre of roots of any description.
6. Corn being a cultivated or hoed crop serves well to clean the land, that is, free it from weeds, so fitting it for grain growing, and putting it into shape to seed down to grass or hay.
7. Corn is a gross feeder and may be depended upon to make good use of a never so abundant supply of plant food. It is, for this reason, particularly well adapted to occupy that place in the rotation where humifying vegetable matter and a fairly liberal supply of barn yard manure unite to supply large quantities of plant food suitable for root, leaf and stem growth rather than for seed production.
8. The growing of corn on a fair proportion of the arable land on the farm will permit of keeping more cattle and so increase the revenue as well as augment the manure supply so essential to the maintenance of soil fertility.
9. Corn when preserved as ensilage, can be stored much more cheaply in much less space than any other roughage. In addition stored in this way it will keep indefinitely and is always ready to feed.
10. In thirty years' experience in farming in the Ottawa valley, the writer has seen all kinds of grain crops utter failures, he has seen hay so light as to not pay for the making, and roots and potatoes practically nil, but in all that time he has never seen a failure in the corn crop. There has always been a fairly profitable return from the fields in corn.

The land should be ploughed in nicely rounded ridges exactly 10 ft. 6 in. from centre to centre. All necessary cultivation should be so done as to preserve the rounding surge of the ridges, and the dead furrows should be kept clean and should open into a well-kept ditch, thus insuring good drainage.

In planting, the first row should be run down the middle of the ridge and two others on the same ridge, one on each side, 42 inches away. Thus the rows on the whole field will be uniformly 3 ft. 6 in. apart and always clear of dead furrows.

When to Sow

Corn should be sown as early as weather and soil conditions permit. From the 15th to the end of May, according to district and season, is a very good time. Very seldom will it do to sow later than June 5th or 6th. Sow when soil is warm and dry.

Methods of Seeding

Corn for forage or ensilage may be planted in rows or hills. If planted in rows as is usually advisable, the rows should be at least 42 inches (3 ft. 6 in.) apart. The plants should stand about 8 inches apart in the rows. In seeding, it would not be advisable to try to sow as sparsely as this. It is better to give a rather heavier seeding and then thin out to the desired thickness with a hoe when plants are 6 or 8 inches high.

If land intended for corn is very dirty, whether from the presence of weed seeds or couch grass, it is usually advisable to plant in hills. The hills should be at least 3 ft. apart each way and from 3 to 5 kernels should be planted in each hill.

Early Crop Treatment

A few days after seeding, say the third or fourth day in warm weather, or the fourth or fifth day in cool weather, it is well to run over the field with a slant tooth harrow or lacking this, with a light smoothing harrow. This will break the crust destroy any weeds and help warm the soil, thus encouraging growth of the corn. A few days after the corn is up, and when it can be seen distinctly in rows, it is often advisable to run the light smoothing harrow over it again. This time it had better be run across the rows. Subsequent cultivation will need to be done with special cultivators.

Later Cultivation

For working the land until the corn stands about three feet high in the rows or hills, the two-horse riding cultivator will give the best results. This implement straddles a row and gives the soil on either side thereof thoroughly good cultivation, being in this respect much superior to the one-horse walking cultivator. The latter implement will, however, be found valuable and necessary after it is no longer possible to work the two-horse cultivator.

The cultivator should be run through the crop, shortly after any considerable rain fall or about once a week in dry weather. As the season advances, a lighter and lighter cultivation should be given. Work may be stopped usually when the corn is so high as to hide the horse and driver from view, but

cut, it is often well to let it lie for a day or two between cutting and ensiling. If very dry when cut, it is sometimes well when ensiling to pour a few gallons of water around the wall of the silo for each foot in height as the ensilage rises, say one gallon water to one in height of rising ensilage.

In any case, the corn should be cut into short lengths, the shorter the better, say half-inch lengths and well mixed, the leaves with the stems and ears all the way up. It is well also to tramp and fill most carefully around the walls.

It is impossible to properly fill the silo at the one time. It should be filled to the top, allowed to settle for a few days then filled again. It is advisable to repeat this setting and filling more than once if possible.

or suitable ration for any class of live stock. For feeding heifers or young stock some bran and clover hay should be added. A suitable ration would be:

For yearling heifers—
Corn silage 25 to 35 lbs.
Straw and chaff 4 " "
Clover hay 4 lbs.
Bran 2 lbs.

For dry cow—
Corn silage 50 to 60 lbs.
Straw 4 " "
Clover hay 4 lbs.
Bran 1 to 2 lbs.

For cow in milk—
Corn silage 45 lbs.
Straw 6 " "
Clover hay 4 to 6 lbs.

Meal mixture: bran, oats, gluten or oil cake meal or cottonseed meal, equal parts. One pound meal to three or four pounds milk produced per diem.

For steers running over winter (1,000 lbs. weight)—
Corn silage 60 to 75 lbs.
Straw 8 to 12 lbs.
Clover hay 2 to 4 lbs.

For fattening steers (1,000 pounds)—
Corn silage 50 to 60 lbs.
Straw 6 to 10 lbs.
Hay 3 to 6 lbs.

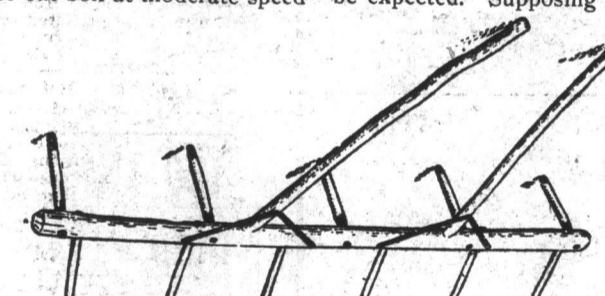
Meal—starting at one pound go up to 10 lbs. per diem.

A good meal mixture would be corn, bran, barley and oil cake meal, gluten meal or cottonseed meal. Take bran and corn, bran and barley, equal parts, or bran, corn and barley, equal parts, to which add an amount of any one of the last three equal to one-quarter of the total weight of the meal mixture when ready to feed.

Cost of growing One Acre Corn and putting same in Silo

Ploughing	.....	\$2.00
Disc harrowing, half day	.....	1.25
Harrowing, one-quarter day	.....	0.62½
Seed, 20 lbs. at 2 cents per lb.	.....	0.40
Planting, one-tenth day with team	.....	0.25
Harrowing and cultivating (10 times)	.....	2.50
Hoeing, one and a half days	.....	2.25
Cutting, quarter day, with team	.....	0.62½
Hauling, one day, team	.....	2.50
Men loading, unloading and ensiling, 3 days	.....	4.50
Use of power for cutting, etc.	.....	1.00
Use of machinery and twine	.....	50
		\$18.40

To this might be added \$3 for rent for part of manure used up. This would make a total cost of \$24.50. From an acre of corn worked as indicated, from 14 to 20 tons ensilage might be expected. Supposing an average crop, say



Marker where corn is to be sown in hills by hand

sometimes, however, later cultivation will pay. This will be the case when a superabundance of weeds shows up, as may occur in a very wet season, or when the corn suffers from drought in a very dry season.

Hand Work

A certain amount of hand hoeing is usually necessary. This should be done first when the corn is six or eight inches high. The thinning to eight inches apart in the rows should receive attention at this time. Plants should be cut clean out to prevent suckers coming on again. Later it will be found advisable to again go over the field and remove any further weeds that may have come up in the rows. As already stated, when a field is particularly dirty, it is advisable to sow in hills and the cultivators can then be worked both ways. The amount of hand hoeing will in this way be very much lessened.

When to Harvest

Corn will be ready to cut for forage or ensiling when the grain or kernel is in the dough stage and has begun to glue. If weather conditions are adverse, that is, cold and wet, it is often advisable to cut before this stage of maturity is reached, when for any reason the crop is late in maturing. Frost does not spoil the crop for either forage or ensilage, but the feeding value is quite materially lessened if the leaves and stalks are badly frozen.

Making and Preserving Dry Corn Fodder

Where no silo is at hand to use in storing and preserving the corn, very satisfactory results may be expected by drying the crop for fall or winter use. To preserve in this way, the corn should be bound into sheaves 8 to 12 inches in diameter and five or six of these made into an open but firmly built shock, the tops being bound together to lend further strength. These shocks, if well built, may be expected to stand as long as it is desired to leave them in the field. In fact not a few farmers haul them in as needed all winter.

If barn room is available, they might be hauled in and stored on top of mows or elsewhere, care being taken to place them erect and not to pack too tightly as there is danger of heating or mould. If the corn is fairly dry and straw is plentiful, the corn might be hauled and stored among the straw, placing it in layers, being careful to have a good thick layer of straw, at least 2 feet, between the layers of corn sheaves.

Where it is not desired to leave in shocks in the field and no barn room is available, a satisfactory plan is to haul to the near neighborhood of barn and stand in rows on either side of trestles so arranged as to allow prevailing winds to blow down alleys between rows of corn.

Feeding Corn Fodder

The best method of feeding dry corn is to run enough of it through the cut box to last a week or ten days. Mix straw or cut hay with this cut fodder corn. This mass will quite probably heat to a certain extent but this will increase the palatability, unless allowed to lie for too long a time. It is possible of course to feed without cutting, but considerable loss of food and comparatively unsatisfactory results may be anticipated when the forage is fed uncut.

Ensiling

The really best way to preserve corn and the way to get the greatest returns from the field in the shape of food, is to store it in good silo. If very juicy or lacking maturity when

When filled for the last time the surface should be nearly levelled, slightly higher in the middle if anything and well tramped. If possible to put a few barrels of water on the surface, less waste may be anticipated. Particularly in this true if the water is used freely around the wall.

The Cut Box

Two distinct types of machine exist for cutting corn into the silo, the chain elevator cut box and the blower.

The chain elevator cut box will do satisfactory work with much less power than will the blower, hence is the advisable kind to buy for the man whose motive power is small. A good two-horse tread power will drive a fair sized chain elevator cut box at moderate speed

and raise the silage 30 feet. A very much greater power is required to drive a cut box of the blower type. Another reason in favor of the chain elevator type for the farmer who must own his cut box is the smaller number of men required to handle economically. However, where all the men and horses necessary can be counted upon and powerful engine is available for driving, then the blower type of cut box may be expected to do the work of filling the silo more cheaply and much more expeditiously than one of the chain elevator sort.

In any case, great care should be taken to keep all machinery in good running order, and particular attention should be paid in keeping the cut box knives sharp and properly set.

Using Ensilage

The ensilage will of course always be taken from the top when it is being fed out. The surface should be kept as level as possible and in winter it will be found good practice to keep the surface a little lower around the wall than in the centre. This will largely prevent freezing to the walls or into the body of the ensilage. Frozen ensilage once it is thawed out, is, however, quite as good as any other.

Ensilage may be fed direct to cattle, just as it comes from the silo, but a better plan is to add to the ensilage a considerable amount, say 10 or 15 lbs. of cut hay or chaffed straw to 100 lbs. ensilage. If floor space is available for the purpose, mixing sufficient cut hay or chaff and ensilage to last several days (3 or 4) will prove to be a very satisfactory method of preparing feed for cattle and a method that they would seem to approve. Any meal to be fed should be thrown on the mixture of straw and ensilage after it is in the manger. Stir the whole mass after sprinkling meal. An average cow will consume about 40 lbs. of such a mixture of ensilage and straw or hay a day.

Rations Including Corn Ensilage
Corn silage and straw chaff, while together making up a most excellent foundation or base, do not alone constitute a well-balanced

5. Keep field well cultivated and free from weeds.
6. Cut in dough stage.
7. Preserve in silo if possible.
8. Mix chaff or cut straw with ensilage when feeding.

STRAWBERRIES IN YOUNG ORCHARD

It is questionable, said Prof. J. W. Crow at the O. A. C. short course in fruit-growing, last February, whether such long-lived, vigorous-growing trees as Baldwin and Spy should be planted closer than 40 feet apart each way. For quite a number of years much of this land is unoccupied. Interplanting with quick-maturing, early-bearing varieties of apples would in many sections be found to give splendid returns. Or plums, peaches and cherries may be used. These trees should be removed at the end of about 12 years, but the period will vary with the vigor of growth of the standard trees. A man should not interplant in this way, however, unless he has the courage to put the axe to the trees at the proper time.

James E. Johnson, of Simcoe, grows strawberries as fillers. From the ten acres grown in this way last year, 84,000 baskets were harvested. This is rather a small crop for Mr. Johnson. The berries are grown in a matted row about eighteen inches wide. The rows are forty-two inches apart from centre to centre. In the first season, cultivation goes on steadily once or twice per week. In the fall these berries are mulched with straw. After the first crop is removed, the mower is run over the ground, then the hay tedder is put on, and, as soon as the whole is dry, fire is run over the patch. Then the land between the rows is plowed, and the rows narrowed to about one foot. The harrows are now put on, and the whole thoroughly cultivated. The mixing of the fresh earth with the plants is an advantage, but care should be taken to see that they are not buried. Cultivation is kept up for a time.

In the winter another mulch is put on, and then the patch is ready for another crop. After the second crop is harvested, the patch is plowed up. When the berries are in an orchard where the trees are getting big, it will not do to burn the straw on the ground.

In selecting plants for a new patch, the whole row is dug, and only the best plants chosen. This is important, as the ordinary method of choosing plants from the outside of the row does not give good results. In growing matted rows, it is necessary to place each runner in its proper place, and then cut off new runners so that the new plant shall spend all its energies in getting ready to bear next year.

Spraying the Strawberries

Spraying is done once or twice before bloom. A very heavy application is given of Bordeaux made up of copper sulphate 6 lbs., lime 10 lbs., water 50 gals. A traction sprayer is used. This is considered one of the most important operations in the growing of the crop.

L. A. Hamilton, Lorne Park, also interplants his orchard with strawberries. Mr. Hamilton is an example of a business man who came out into the country, and, without previous experience, has learned how to produce crops of high quality, and profit. His methods approach those of Mr. Johnson; he also takes two crops of berries, and then plows up. The following are some of the points brought out in his address:

Size, color, hardness and quality are the four main essentials in a good strawberry. Size and color are most important for the home market, because consumers pay more attention to these things than to quality. Some of our smaller berries are of the finest quality, but grocers and consumers do not seem to want them. Then, too, it is much harder to secure pickers for small berries than for large ones. For shipping, hardness—that is, carrying quality—is perhaps the most important, but it must also be combined with size and color.

Rolling the soil tends to the exhaustion of moisture. Last year the patch was rolled just previous to marking the ground for planting. Then, circumstances intervened which delayed planting. When the plants were set, the ground was very dry, which resulted in a partial failure of the plantation. Heavy applications of commercial fertilizers are used.

It does not pay to have the rows too wide; 1 to 18 inches is the limit. The best berries grow on the outside of the rows, and, if the rows are very wide, the pickers crush the berries. Have the pickers pick each half of the rows on either side of the place where they are walking. This saves crushing of the berries.

In regard to varieties, Glen May, a perfect-flowering variety, seems to be best suited to the district. For shipping or canning, Williams is good, but as it has a green end, it seems to be losing a little in favor. Sample seems to be the coming berry for shipping. Mr. Hamilton is experimenting with a number of new varieties, of which Three W's, Chesapeake, and Stoo seem to be best. These are very promising, and last year stood the drouth exceedingly well.

Great stress was laid on the value of spraying. This is done with great thoroughness before and after bloom. The formula used is copper sulphate 4 lbs., lime 12 lbs., water 40 gals. The first time the patch was sprayed, the foreman announced that the vines would all die, but they managed to live all right, and the strawberries were magnificent.

A rotation of crops is absolutely necessary. The rotation followed is: Sod, grain, clover, roots, strawberries. After first crop is removed, the straw is tilled up and burned. One very dry year the fire injured a lot of the crowns of the plants. At the end of the second crop, the land is plowed, and sowed to hairy vetch, or sometimes to turnips.—Farmers' Advocate.

MANTELS GRATES AND TILES

SOLE AGENTS FOR
Nephi Plaster Paris

And Manufacturers of the Celebrated Rosebank Lime

Raymond & Son
613 Pandora Street, Victoria, B. C.

Get the **PLUMBER**

Don't Argue With Your Better Half

There is anything the matter with the plumbing in the bath, kitchen or water-closet, call the plumber and get him fixed. Our phone is 1854. Shop site the Skating Rink.

Rayward & Dods
Sanitary Plumbers

TAKE NOTICE

I, W. M. Harlow, by occupation, Superintendent, of Victoria, British Columbia, do hereby certify that the following described lands:

beginning at a post planted at the corner of lot 8, Bentwood District, north 80 chains to N. E. corner of lot 8, thence east 20 chains, south line, east 40 chains, thence south line to N. E. corner of lot 92, west 80 chains to N. W. corner of lot 92, thence north 11 chains to boundary lot 8, thence east 20 to place of commencement, above described land containing 700, more or less.

W. M. HARLOW,
4 March 17th, 1910.

NOTICE

John Day, hereby give notice that on the date hereof will appear before the superintendent of provincial lands at Victoria, B. C. for a renewal of my license to sell intoxicating liquors at the premises known as the Hotel, situated in the district of Esquimalt, B. C. on the 8th, 1910.

JOHN DAY,
Esquimalt, B. C.

STUMP PULLING.
DIURETIC PATENT STUMP PULLER made in four sizes. One pressure will develop 216 tons pressure. It is a B. C. industry made for stumps and trees. Our pleasure is to do up to date tools for land clearing, etc. Particulars and catalogue furnished on request. Write to Burnside road, Victoria, B. C.

WAREHOUSE FOR G.T.P.
Costing \$12,500 to be Built on Conception Wharf Street Docks.

Grand Trunk Pacific Development Company is about to construct a frame warehouse on Wharf Street docks now being built. The building will be one storey in height with an iron roof. Its cost is \$12,500. The purpose for it is to be built to store the goods brought to port by the G. T. P.

Building permit has been issued by W. M. Ross for the erection of a one storey dwelling on street at a cost of \$1,500.

Get a nice refreshing cup of bread and butter and cakes, light lunch at Direct Importing Coffee Store, 1207 Bond St.

Thief of Jewelry
NTO, May 12.—Innocent work days and two nights on the whole of Toronto's detective was rewarded today by the arrest of three men in connection with the theft of jewelry, the property of H. McCoy, of St. Catharines, jewels with the exception of a few settings have been recovered under arrest are Angus Burn, a chauffeur, who has been charged with the theft of jewelry, Gibson, ex-policeman, who has been charged with receiving. The jewels were in a silver mesh were lost by Mrs. McCoy evening, April 29.

All Our Chocolates Are Made on the Premises Fresh Daily

DAVID SPENCER, LIMITED.

Candies Made by Us Are Pure and Wholesome

Parasols, Monday, at \$1.00

Every lady loves to have a pretty Parasol. Monday you can get one at a specially low price. These are made of lawns, muslins and mercerized satens, on gilt frames, with fancy and natural wood handles. This assortment comprises about 70, but it remains for you to be here early Monday, that is if you wish to participate. Monday special, each \$1.00

Our Silk Department Offers Great Values, on Monday

Cream Brocade Louisenne, in beautiful floral designs, make up swell waist and party dresses 75¢
 Shepherd Checks Taffeta, much in demand in large centres, in several size checks. Special 75¢
 Our Noted Colored Peau de Soie, no better silk made for wear in all rich shades. Make up beautiful street and party gowns. Will not cut. Price 90¢
 A special consignment of New Paisley Silk, especially for millinery and long scarf. This particular silk is the very latest on the market. 42 in. \$2.25
 Paisley and Shot Velvet, great in demand for millinery and trimming, in exquisite shade and design \$1.00
 New Paisley Shaantung Silk, especially made for the purpose of trimming, natural pongee, very latest. 26 in. Yard. \$2.00
 Cheney's 42 in. Showerproof Foulard. Another parcel just received, swell pattern and design. 42 in. Yard. \$1.50
 27 in. Washing Foulard, in blue, white and black ground, scroll, dots, sprays and floral. Regular \$1.50. Special Monday \$1.00

Dept. 15--Special for Monday--Everyman's Library Special, 25c. 400 Titles.

Everyman's Library, including 400 titles to choose from, embracing Scientific, Fiction, Philosophy, Travel, Poetry, Autobiography, and many others. Special for Monday. 25¢



A Special Opportunity Is Afforded Men to Lay Housewares Bargains in a Summer Supply of Underwear

Special Price for Monday, per Garment, 35c

You will be wise if you take advantage of the offering of Men's Underwear Monday. It consists of a specially fine line of Men's Balbriggan Underwear, in natural shades, all sizes from 34 to 42. This is a good, serviceable grade, and just the thing for Summer wear. Special price for Monday, per garment 35¢
 See Broad Street Windows

You Can Purchase a Smart Tailored Costume Here, Monday, at \$19.75

Values Included up to \$40.00



Our Broad Street windows are reflecting some exceptionally well made, smart, tailored costumes at a decidedly low price. These include values up to \$40. The materials are decidedly attractive, including cream serges with black stripe. These are the most recent arrivals, and have not been on display before. The styles are the season's best—32 and 36 inch coats, and skirts are the new pleated effect. A better lot of suits could not be offered at such remarkably low prices, and it is only through our immense purchasing power that we are enabled to offer such splendid values.
 See Broad Street Windows



The New Chanticleer Collars Are All the Rage

Every season presents something new in the matter of women's neckwear. This year it is "Chanticleer." Not only has this novelty been used on neckwear alone, but many other articles of wearing apparel.

These new Chanticleer Collars are accordion pleated, in net, edged with pretty wash lace. Priced at 50¢

Tucked Nets for Waists, Yokes, Sleeves

We have just received another delivery of Tucked Nets. They are a fine quality Breton net, nicely tucked, and are a good 18 in. wide. Colors are white, ivory, ecru and black. Yard. \$1.25

At \$1.25 we are showing an exceptionally good line of Point de Esprit Tucked Net. It comes in white and ecru, and is 46 in. wide. Special value at, per yard \$1.25

New Neckwear New Embroideries and Flouncings

Every novelty in Neckwear that comes out is to be found right here. "The latest" is the Fancy Battenburg Lace Neckwear. These we have in dainty Jabots and Dutch Collars, and the prices are really very attractive.

Jabots of fancy Battenburg lace, in a lovely assortment of designs. Each, 65c, 50c, 35c and 25¢
 Dutch Collars are in greater demand than ever. We have those in pretty designs of Battenburg lace at, each, 75c and 50¢

A pretty piece of Embroidery or Flouncing always comes in handy. Our showing, which is suitable for white dresses, is a most extensive one. A specially fine line is that shown at 60c, 65c and 75c per yard in widths of 27 inches. There is also a fine assortment 42 inches wide at \$1.00 up to \$2.00

Five Dozen Ladies' White Underskirts at 75c. Usually Sold by Us at \$1.25

A clear saving of 50c. There is not a lady in the land that would not try and save this amount. These were exceptional values as it was, but to make this department busy, we have marked them at 75c. They are made of fine white cambric, with eighteen inch flounce of lawn, set with four rows of fine Valenciennes lace insertion, finished with four inches of lace. Regular \$1.25. Monday morning 75¢
 See Broad Street Windows

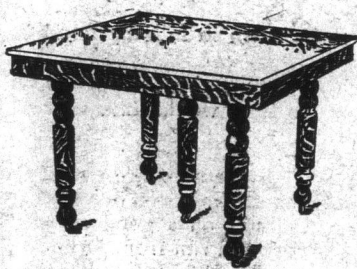


Three Splendid Values for Monday in Furniture

The Furniture Department is offering some very special values in Dining-room Chairs, Tables and Buffets. When down town today peep into our Broad Street Windows. You will be surprised at the extremely low prices.

Dining Room Table, Reg. \$27.50, Monday, \$19.75

Solid quarter-cut golden oak Dining Table, highly polished, square top, with easy running slides which allows an extension to 8 feet, five massive turned legs, mounted on the best metal casters. Regular \$27.50. Special price is. \$19.75



Buffet Special at \$23.75

Buffet in solid golden oak, quarter-cut, has fine flaking effect, highly polished and best finish. Contains 2 small drawers with serpentine front, two cupboards and one large drawer at the bottom, top and side shelves. British bevelled plate mirror at the back, 14x30 inches, trimmings oxidized brass. Special \$23.75



Suite of Dining Chairs at \$25.00

Built in solid golden oak, quarter-cut, upholstered seats, in leather frames. Are finished in the latest style, firmly built and will stand very hard wear. Comprise 5 side chairs and 1 arm chair. Special, suite. \$25.00



A Good, Serviceable Range of Overcoats Priced From \$10

Most pronounced is a term which can be correctly used in describing the styles this season in Men's Overcoats. Smart and snappy to a degree, yet far away from extreme fads. They are simpler, more conservative, built along graceful lines, so as to fit and hang well. Cost in the first place is a small consideration compared with the service you'll receive out of one of these coats. While we carry a stock of Men's Toppers and full length Overcoats at all prices, we would consider it a favor if you allow us to show you our line at \$10

"POLAR STAR" ICE CREAM FREEZERS

Opening of Summer season is marked by special offerings in Ice-cream Freezers. These are priced to clear quickly.

4 quart size. Regular value \$2.50. Monday \$1.75
 3 quart size. Regular value \$2.00. Monday \$1.25
 2 quart size. Regular value \$1.50. Monday \$1.00

SILVER FINISH METAL TRAYS Size 13 inch. Bargain price Monday is 10¢

CHINA AND GLASS BARGAINS Lemonade Jugs, clear glass and pres-cut patterns. 2 pint size 25¢
 Lemon Squeezers, 15c, 10c and 5¢
 See Broad Street Windows

400 Titles of Everyman's Library at 25c per Vol.

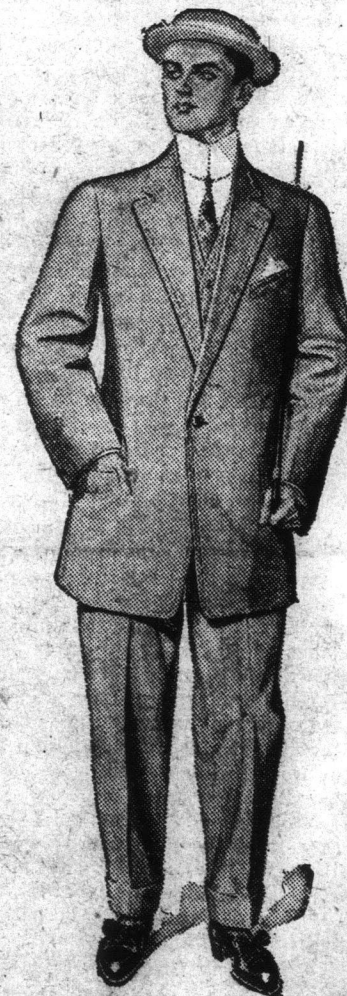
We have always had a very hard time in keeping up to the demand for this famous library. If you are a reader of Poetry, Travel, Biography, Fiction, Philosophy, or any Scientific Works, don't fail to take advantage of this offer. It includes nearly every title. Monday, each 25¢
 See Broad Street Windows



Let These Prices in Men's Clothing Convince You of the Real Saving That Awaits You at This Store

Specially Priced for Monday's Selling at \$8.75

The sum of \$8.75 expended on a good suit at Spencer's is the best investment a man can make. With it you are getting a suit entirely different, you are getting a suit that has snap, individuality, distinctiveness in tailoring and finish—a suit that looks the part it is designed for, one that will keep its shape and give all kinds of wear and satisfaction to the wearer. In speaking of our Men's Clothing Department, we might say that the stock to be found therein is not only the largest, but is also the best assorted to be found hereabouts. Especially noteworthy this year is the splendid showing of high grade clothing. These embrace ideas that will appeal to the most discriminating or fastidious dresser. But if your means is at all limited, you will find that tomorrow's offering at \$8.75 will greatly interest you. We don't have to quote comparative figures in this instance, because we know that a peep at these suits will convince you, inasmuch that you will buy.



Economic Mothers Are Daily Realizing What the Spencer Store Can Do for Them in the Matter of Boys' Clothing

During the past spell of fine weather our assistants in the section devoted to the wants of the little man have been kept extremely busy. This continued stream of customers is attributed to the fact that we can offer a better assortment and better value. In purchasing Boys' Clothing these are two important factors to be considered. We exert every effort to see that only clothes that will withstand the steady strain of boyhood days, for naturally, as the old proverb is, "Boys must be boys"—they must jump around, otherwise your doctor bill would be greater. The best way to save this and add to the little fellow's appearance, is good clothes. These we can give to you at a price that is right.

Queen Quality SHOE

FOR DISCRIMINATING WOMEN

Always original, never ridiculous—there is a definite style character about each "Queen Quality" design by which it would be recognized even without the name.



No industry has made more rapid strides during the past decade than the making of women's shoes. A summary of the improvements would appear incredible. "Queen Quality" mirrors this progress to perfection, as a host of imitators testify.

Sold Only by D. Spencer, Ltd., Victoria

VOL. L. NO. 354.

ANXIOUS TO SEE COFFIN OF KING

Great Multitude Awaits Opportunity to Pass Through Westminster Hall, where Body is Lying in State

ARRANGEMENTS FOR FUNERAL TOMORROW

Special Honor Paid to His Commissioners of Canada and Australia—Lord Strathcona Makes Corrections

LONDON, May 18.—Thousands of people, marching in double file either side of the catafalque on which rests the coffin of Edward VII, passed through Westminster Hall today and when the doors were closed at 10 o'clock tonight there were seen miles of people still in line.

Throughout the afternoon Victoria station was the scene of a constant stream of foreign representatives arriving for the funeral. King Albert of Belgium and King Manuel of Portugal were met by King George and his eldest son, the Duke of Cornwall. Other arrivals included the Duke of Aosta, representing King Victor; Pichon, the French minister of foreign affairs, representing President Fallieres; King Ferdinand of Bulgaria, the Crown Prince of Roumania, Crown Prince of Serbia, Prince of the Netherlands, Prince Charles of Sweden, two Chinese missions headed by Prince Tsao Tao, brother of Prince Regent, and representatives of various German Principalities.

Most of these visitors went to Westminster Hall after 10 o'clock, where the hall was closed to the public, witness the flying-in-state, Queen Mary accompanying the guests. The German Imperial yacht, *High Zoller*, arrived at the pier at 11 o'clock, but as the *Empress* was not yet ready to receive the Emperor and Empress, the Emperor and Empress did not disembark until 11:30. The official programme of Friday ceremonial, which was issued today, is a lengthy document occupying six or six columns in the newspapers.

As a special mark of his personal feeling towards the overseas dominions King George is sending two of his private carriages to convey Lord Strathcona and Sir George Reid, Australian high commissioner, that they may be a part of the solemn funeral procession from Westminster Hall to Buckingham on Friday.

Sir Charles Fitzpatrick, Hon. Mr. Mrs. Aylesworth, Hon. Mr. Fisher, Hugh and Lady Graham, and many other distinguished visitors have been accorded the right of private entrance to the houses of parliament to view lying-in-state.

Correction of Misstatements. Lord Strathcona authorizes a denial of what he calls a foolish statement cabled to Canada that he went to Buckingham palace to view the King's body and was refused admission. He was both there and to Marlborough House to express Canada's loyal sympathy in the usual way by signing a book. Equally untrue is the misstatement that Lord Strathcona took the colonial office severely to task for its alleged neglect to include Canadian ministers and the high commissioner in Friday's funeral ceremonies.

Interviewed today, Lord Strathcona said: "We have no desire to be placed on the same footing as foreign representatives. We are nearer than they are an integral part of the empire. This is a vital distinction which we are not likely to overlook."

One certain ultimate outcome of present discussions will be the recognition by official circles here of the status for colonial ministers of crown and high commissioners, not only to that of British ministers of crown, but these matters precede are of peculiar difficulty, especially when foreign powers are concerned.

To Represent Canada. Canada will be represented at George's chapel, Windsor, on Friday Lord Strathcona, the Hon. Messrs. Aylesworth, Fisher and Marcell and Charles Fitzpatrick, as well as the mayors of Montreal, Toronto and Winnipeg. The following Canadian officials will march in the funeral procession: Col. Burland and Major Campbell Stuart, Montreal; Major Thatcher, Ottawa; Major Saunders, Edmonton; Donald H. McMillan, the lieutenant-governor of Manitoba, will also among the Canadian representatives.

Death Sentence Commuted. WASHINGTON, May 18.—Yielded to the strong sentiment against capital punishment in Maine, where a law has been passed that President Taft today commuted to life imprisonment the death sentence upon Private Charles O'Connell, who had been executed on the gallows at Fort Leavenworth, Mo. O'Connell killed his way