





Five to run, three to count, race, 1600 metres (1749.8)

RACING FOR A DERELICT

C. P. R. Steamer Otter Loses Propeller and is Drifted Off the West Coast

STEAMERS GO TO RESCUE

Tees Sent to Succor Sister Vessel—William Jolliffe Seeks Salvage

FOOTBALL CROWDS

Million Spectators Were Present at Matches on April 18

Witnessed like half a million spectators, witnessed Association football matches on Saturday, April 18th.

THE MERRY WIDOW

The Merry Widow, which is the most successful of the operetta

at the Grand Theatre, is being performed with great success

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partment, based on a visit of inspection to northern reservations.

TUG IVANHOE TRIED

New Vancouver Tugboat Tied Up Because of Lack of Work

The tug Ivanhoe of Vancouver built for O. J. Wilson by the Wallace Shipyard, went on her trial trip yesterday at Vancouver.

DEPOSITED FINE ON DROWNED CHINAMAN

Fitzgerald's Master Wants \$500 Left at Coxon for Missing Man's Head Tax Returned

The captain of the British steamer Fitzgerald, now bound to Bombay with coal from Newcastle, is endeavoring, through his agents at Tacoma, to recover \$500 which he deposited at Coxon owing to leaving without one of his Chinese crew generally considered to have been drowned at the coaling port.

HARBOR FACILITIES DISCUSSED YESTERDAY

Trades and Labor Council Considers Contemplated Improvements—General Business

At a meeting of the Trades and Labor Council held last evening, details were presented by the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders, and by C. McKenzie of the International Electrical Workers No. 1,120. Both delegates were received and permitted to participate in the proceedings.

T. C. Sorby, secretary of the Inner Harbor association of Victoria, on invitation, addressed the council on the question of improving the harbor. He suggested that a deputation should be sent to interview the Inner Harbor association in order that the two bodies might co-operate in the endeavor to obtain improved shipping facilities.

A communication was received from the association of Marine Engineers of Canada requesting the endorsement of a resolution passed by the Dominion government, in the drafting of the contract for the construction of a new cruiser for the fisheries department.

Rev. J. H. White wrote requesting that the council appoint delegates to attend the convocation of the General Synod of the Anglican Church of Canada, to be held in New Westminster during the present week.

RELATION OF MEXICO TO THIS PROVINCE

Exchange of Commerce Rapidly Increasing—Better Service Anticipated

"The development of important trade relations between Mexico and British Columbia is assured," stated J. A. Morris, a prominent importer and merchant, who has large interests in the Southern republic. He said that although the railway has not yet been in operation but for a few months, the exchange of business was constantly increasing.

NEW FERRY WANTED BY METCHOSIN PEOPLE

Lack of Transportation Facilities is Retarding Promising District

Those interested in or living in the Metchosin, Albert Head and Belmont districts are complaining very much of the lack of proper transportation facilities with the city. Not long ago a deputation headed by the Dallas Holmbecky K. C. approached the government with reference to assistance for a landing stage at the mouth of the Belmont road, but no extended help is asked for by those interested, and the support of Victoria citizens is claimed on the ground that section of the country, is vitally interested in anything which will help build it up.

The burden of the complaint seems to be that there is no certain and economical way of getting across. Equally important harbor, with the result that many people have to go round by way of the harbor and across the straits, a wholly unnecessary expenditure of time and money. At present there are four launches which are used to take passengers for fifty cents a head, but this method is found to be too slow and uncertain. It is not that there is any complaint that the owners of these launches are greedy, but the trouble is that they cannot always be naturally out for business, which frequently takes them away from the district at hours when passengers would like to avail themselves of their services, while strangers often do not know where to find them. The oldtimers who wish to go to Metchosin, telephones here, he leaves town and makes sure that there will be a launch to meet him, but those who do not know the ropes have to take their chances.

The greatest inconvenience, however, is endured by those who want to come into town. The launches are naturally for the most part at the Esquimalt side, so when a Metchosin man, for instance, wants to come into town and does not want to make a detour of over ten miles, he has to go to Colwood to get into telephonic communication with Esquimalt so as to have a boat come to meet him.

What the settlers want is a regular ferry running on a fixed schedule from the foot of Belmont to the foot of the Belmont road. A wharf has lately been erected by private parties. The fare for such a service would be ten cents, and then those interested aver, a very considerable travel would be developed at once. The financial assistance would be needed from the government, but with the development of the section the venture would soon prove a profitable one. Metchosin lands are singularly adapted for fruit growing of all kinds, and many settlers are in lack of transportation facilities, however, is keeping back what would otherwise be one of the most prosperous sections in the lower part of the island. A properly conducted ferry would, so all who know the district assert, greatly help a fuller settlement and stimulate trade and intercourse with Victoria.

TO STUDY THE WHALE OF NORTH PACIFIC

Representative of Natural History Museum Will Spend Summer on Coast

To investigate and report on the character and life of the whale and porpoise inhabiting the North Pacific ocean is the mission of R. C. Andrews, who is in Victoria. He is identified with the Natural History Museum of Natural History, New York, being the assistant of Dr. Bumpus, the director of the department of zoology.

Mr. Andrews arrived on Tuesday, and yesterday visited Curator Kermod of the provincial museum. He has been in the province, and during his stay here, he will spend the time in looking into the animal life peculiar to the coast as much as possible.

It is his intention to visit the whaling station at Sechart in a few days. Establishing his headquarters there he will spend the time in collecting specimens of the whale which he has been commissioned to prepare. While he has not definitely outlined the details of his work, it is probable that he will be in the province for a month or more.

Mr. Andrews thinks Victoria a beautiful city, and yesterday he visited some of the town's beauties in the hope of obtaining a permit to photograph them. He has heard of what can be done in this respect, and he is looking forward with pleasurable anticipation to his summer's work.

CANADA IS EXPORTER

Is in Unique Position to Capture the Wheat Trade of the Continent

Canada's ultimate place in the wheat export trade of North America is what the world is watching. The wheat trade of the continent is estimated to be worth \$1,000,000,000 annually, and it is going over to the United States, which has a larger production of wheat than any other country in the world.

The development of Canada as a wheat raising country is largely dependent upon the facilities for the export of wheat. The Canadian government is now doing its utmost to improve the facilities for the export of wheat, and it is believed that the Canadian wheat trade will be largely captured by the Canadian government.

THE GOLD SUPPLY

The following is believed to be a fairly accurate record of the gold production of the world to date, 1907

Table with 2 columns: Country, Gold Production (in millions of dollars). Includes Australia, Russia, Africa, Brazil, Canada, etc.

THE LOCAL MARKETS

Retail Prices

Table of local market prices for various goods including flour, sugar, oil, and other commodities.

Advertisement for Campbell's Superior Summer Underwear. Features the Campbell logo and lists various styles of underwear for men, women, and children, along with prices.

Advertisement for The Ladies' Store, featuring Angus Campbell & Co. 1010 Gov't St.

BRITISHERS WANT TO GROW FRUIT IN B. C.

Many Enquiries Result From Fruit Exhibit Sent to England Last Year

The fruit exhibit sent to England last year under the supervision of E. M. Higgins, is already bearing the fruits of its mission. Many enquiries have resulted from the exhibit, and it is believed that the fruit trade of British Columbia will be largely captured by the British.

W. O. WALLACE, The Family Cash Store

Cor. Yates and Douglas Sts. Phone 312

Peanut Butter—One Taste Proves Its Worth

FRESH FRUITS AND VEGETABLES DAILY

Kindly Remember We Close Thursdays at 12:30

W. O. WALLACE, The Family Cash Store

Cor. Yates and Douglas Sts. Phone 312

Births, Deaths, Marriages

ELIS—At their residence, 1007 View street, on April 30, 1908, the wife of A. Ellis of a daughter.

HARRIS—On the 29th of April, at Christ Church Cathedral, by the Rev. Canon Beaudin, Walter Harris, second engineer, S. S. Queen, to Marion Jane Hornby, niece of Mr. W. H. Hornby, of Victoria, B. C.

BOOTH—In this city, at the residence of 124 St. Lawrence St., on the 29th of April, 1908, Charles Booth, aged 74 years, a native of Bury, Lancashire, England.

TRACY—The residence of his son, W. S. Tracy, 1718 Leighton Road, Saturday afternoon, G. K. Tracy, a native of Canada, New York state, died at a small lot 28x30 on Government street near Esquimalt, for a figure somewhat in excess of \$5,000.

ORMOND—At the family residence, 431 Young Street, on May 3, 1908, J. B. Ormond, eldest son of J. B. and Elizabeth S. Ormond.

HOLMES—At Seattle, the beloved wife of Capt. W. E. Holmes, died on Saturday, May 2, at Providence Hospital, Seattle, Thomas Walter, son of the late Capt. J. B. Hastings and Mrs. Hastings of "The Maple, Vancouver, B. C., aged 26. Interment at Seattle, Wednesday.

Table of market prices for various goods including flour, sugar, oil, and other commodities.



THIS STORE

Be Out

among the new... We have had... are showing to... large as it is, will... were choosing... ware yet shown in... ice won't prevent... the lassies dae... "A dog winna... open ta yer nee-... like fiddle strings... at! An some wad... Lord be thankit."

- TOBACCO JARS, each, 5c
MUGS, at, each, 35c
JUGS, at, each, 60c
WATER JUGS, at, \$1.00 and 75c

Home, Too

It is said that "straws show which way the wind is blowing" as the Conservatives have just scored a great triumph in the Halifax civic elections... As a special dispatch to the Toronto Mail and Empire says:

Interest You

excellent examples of the best furniture... And if you can spend as much time on to purchase. A are often you visit us don't let them leave... Spring and Summer would be the rule now.

Stool Today

ular attention, is a line in Mission design and genuinely taking in tive in design and ask to see these stools

Library Tables

half-dozen, and other... TABLE—Another mis-... This style has one large... and has shelves at both... 29 in. x 59 in. Priced... \$35.00

Order Way

orily serve a goody... until now it is one... write us if you are in... to give you along this... We guarantee you

MAKERS

OF FURNITURE AND OFFICE FITTINGS That Are Better

NOTE AND COMMENT

The list of the reconstructed British Cabinet with salaries is as follows: Mr. Asquith, Premier and First Lord of Treasury, £5,000; Lord Lorneburn, Lord Chancellor, 10,000; Lord Tweeddale, President of Council, 2,000; Lord Ripon, Privy Seal, unpaid; Mr. Lloyd-George, Chancellor of Exchequer, 5,000; Sir E. Grey, Foreign Affairs, 5,000; Mr. H. Gladstone, Home Affairs, 5,000; Lord Crewe, Colonies, 5,000; Mr. Haldane, War, 5,000; Mr. Morley (in London), India, 5,000; Mr. McKenna, First Lord of Admiralty, 4,500; Mr. Churchill, Trade, 2,000; Mr. Burns, Local Govt., 2,000; Lord Carrington, Agriculture, 2,000; Mr. Balfour, Education, 2,000; Sir H. Fowler, Postmaster-General, 2,000; Mr. Birrell, Irish Secy., 4,425; Mr. Sinclair, Scottish Secy., 2,000; Mr. Buxton, Postmaster-General, 2,500; Mr. Hareourt, War, 2,000; Mr. Robertson, Secy. to the Admiralty, 2,000.

FORTY YEARS AGO

The British Colonist, Thursday, May 7, 1868. The steamer Enterprise arrived from New Westminster yesterday afternoon. Among her passengers were His Honor Justice Begbie, Mr. Pooley and some eighteen others. By the usual politeness of Commander Liddell, of H.M. Ship Zealous, we are enabled to give the rain meter for April: Total rainfall, April, 1868... 68; Greatest fall in one day... 20; Number of rainy days... Nil; Number of showery days, i.e., when less than 25 of an inch fell... 7.

BRITISH OPINION

London Daily Chronicle.—We have given many times in general terms our opinion on the concordat, and the spirit of conciliation in the air has urged that steps be taken to make this spirit a conference. "But what are the steps, do you propose in detail?" The question is a fair one, and with certain reservations we will give an answer. The terms of a possible and acceptable settlement can only be discussed when both sides table proposals. We are hearty supporters of any such move. There are some things in the following suggestions which we do not like, but it is obvious that there is to be a settlement by consent each side must surrender something. There remains to be considered the question of contracting out. Here we would like to say that the need for contracting out is in our opinion greatly exaggerated. It is largely based on the fact that local education authorities are inherently unreasonable. They are composed of fair-minded persons who desire to conduct their business in a reasonable and businesslike way. However, it seems that the matter of common consent that some contractors should be given scope. The machinery of one part of Mr. Birrell's Bill might be used, and contracting out might be given a four-fifths (or some other proportion) of the parents concerned in the school desired. With this safeguard the grant proposed in Mr. McKenna's Bill might safely be made somewhat more liberal. There is much in the proposals thus outlined which will be beneficial to all, and it is a condition of peace that they should be accepted.

Henry Young & Company

Still More Cut Prices for Friday and Saturday



Ladies should take the trouble to read our ad. every issue—it is an education on values. Every word of it is practical, reasonable and pointed. People might as well save money as not when the goods are those they will need shortly. Here are some chances that cannot be secured every day.

Henry Young & Company

LADIES' TAFFETA SILK GLOVES, black, white and cream, a famous English make, 19 inches long and regularly sold per pair at \$1.35. FRIDAY AND SATURDAY PRICE... 90c. LADIES' TAFFETA SILK GLOVES, black, white and cream; also product of a famous English manufacturer, 23 inches long, regularly sold at \$1.50 per pair. FRIDAY AND SATURDAY PRICE... \$1.00. CHILDREN'S TAFFETA GLOVES, white and black only, regularly sold at 25c per pair. FRIDAY AND SATURDAY PRICE... 15c. BLOUSE FLANNELLETTES AND WRAPPERETTES, slightly soiled regular price 15c, 20c and 25c per yard. FRIDAY AND SATURDAY PRICE... 10c. SILKOLINE DRAPERY MUSLINS, Excellent goods in plain and fancy colors, regularly sold at 20c per yard. FRIDAY AND SATURDAY PRICE... 15c.

Dress Goods and Dress Making a Specialty. A large and expert staff. Well equipped rooms. Home of the Hat Beautiful. Latest Ideas in High-Class Exclusive Millinery. Government Street, Victoria, B. C.

ABOUT PEOPLE

The Earl of Cavan, who has just been appointed commander of the 1st Battalion Grenadier Guards, has says the Evening Standard, a splendid Wheatland, in Hertfordshire. The great Abbot of St. Albans, John of Wheatland, who after a number of years of assiduous labor, has gone to visit his relatives and friends at home. Mr. Higgins, an editor of the paper, has been an unflinching friend of Victoria and the colony and has earned the respect shown him on leaving. A few particular friends on the previous evening met him at the Colonial, where Dr. Driess served them up a veritable chereche supper at which the kindest feelings prevailed. In the morning a number of his fellow-citizens went down to the Wharf to wish him goodbye, and a safe and pleasant trip. Before returning to his editorial duties, Mr. Higgins intends visiting London and during his stay in England will lose no opportunity of doing justice to the colony.

Referring to the report of the Departmental Committee on Irish Forestry, the London Morning Post writes: It will be seen that, though the Land Purchase Acts receive most blame for the present trouble of the Radical Committee are by no means confined to checking the influence of these Acts. The British Times, in the serving the present position or even that of a few years ago. They are desirous to secure a woodland area of at least a million acres, and to purchase the present amount. When the State is asked to start a new industry two general questions must be considered:—Why is this industry so desirable? Why, granting the value of the industry, should the State be asked to start it? The answer to the first question is afforded by the special conditions of the world's supply of timber. Much of the land in Ireland has proved comparatively unsuitable for ordinary cultivation, but is very suitable for timber. Such timber as there is has led to the starting of wood-working industries, giving employment to a large number of the population. It is a wholesome part of view, and which, being actually in existence, might readily be developed. Yet the present conditions of the world's supply hold out for these industries the prospect rather of extinction than of growth. The price at which new sources of supply are being created. This means of course that in all human probability the price is going to rise. It means possibly that the price is going to rise quite extravagantly. A timber famine is coming in seven years, and the price of timber is a possible thing because a tree which can be cut down in half an hour takes years to grow. No crop is so liable to improvidence as timber crop. No crop seems more ready to pay well the individuals or the community that plant it, and to be provided and to plant while the world is being improvident and is cutting down at an extravagant rate.

London Morning Post.—There are certain seasons when politicians like other men reflect upon the moral responsibilities of their vocation. At Manchester yesterday's breakfast table the political struggle might well be devoted by those absorbed therein to the consideration of an ethical question. In the issue of tariff reform as affecting the cotton industry. Manchester Liberals, headed by their candidate, are doing their utmost to exclude from the contest every question except tariff reform, being confident that on this matter the verdict of the people will be a foregone conclusion. As their leading organ expresses it, "To the cotton industry the free trade question is not one of intellect or of natural preference, but of life or death." Why, an outsider might ask, should the cotton industry stand so high? The answer is that the Lancashire manufacturer is afraid of what tariff reform might do to his industry. He is afraid that if import duties on manufactures are good for England, they are bad for India, and therefore tariff reform would be followed by a protective duty against the Lancashire cottons. Having reached this conclusion, they deduce that tariff reform for England ought to be resisted at all costs. But their attitude raises a vital question of Imperial responsibility. Are the Lancashire magnates convinced that tariff reform would be a bad thing for India? If not, do they hold that England is justified in forcibly subordinating the interests of India to the commercial profit of Lancashire?

St. Petersburg has just been celebrating the twenty-fifth anniversary of the death of Turgenev. The novelist, as a matter of fact, spent very little time in the Russian capital, but he began life there as a "technovnik," or civil servant, and it was there that he met his destiny in the person of Pauline Garcia, the singer, sister of the more renowned La Malibran. The diva was presented with a bear skin with golden claws. Her admirers used to sit, one on each claw. In her dressing room and take it in turns to tell her stories. This was a kind of competition in which Turgenev naturally shone. He followed her to Paris, and lived with her and her husband (she married her manager, M. de St. Armand), for the greater part of the remainder of his life. Madame Wartol still survives—one of "les oubliees" or nonagenarians with many interesting literary recollections to dwell upon in her declining years.

Mr. Boyd-Carpenter, who is going to take a hand in the three-cornered fight at Dewsbury, has (says the Pall Mall Gazette) already had a turn at that sometime Radical stronghold, and is now for turning the tables. He has done a good many things which it does not occur to all men to do, and the capture of Dewsbury may be going to be another thing. He has, meantime, been down into the depths of London and Leeds, and seen the underworld of Paris and Vienna. And, if you ask him, he is rather proud to tell you what he has seen. He has seen the hives of the Nationalists, the hives of the party hostile or even the Nationalists, will go badly with them. The assiduity with which Nationalist supporters have been encouraged to give the word to believe that if he and his followers were to refuse to work with the Nationalists they would be in a very convenient, and in the long run a bad thing for India? If not, do they hold that England is justified in forcibly subordinating the interests of India to the commercial profit of Lancashire?

Belmont Whig.—Mr. Redmond, to Judge by his speech would have the Nationalists punish the Liberals for letting the party in power. He has seen the hives of the party hostile or even the Nationalists, will go badly with them. The assiduity with which Nationalist supporters have been encouraged to give the word to believe that if he and his followers were to refuse to work with the Nationalists they would be in a very convenient, and in the long run a bad thing for India? If not, do they hold that England is justified in forcibly subordinating the interests of India to the commercial profit of Lancashire?

In accordance with an ancient custom, a valuable piece of meadow land in the village of Zastrow, Silesia, has just been let by what is locally known as "candle auction," this consisting of the burning of an inch of candle, the last bidder before the candle's final flicker becoming the tenant for the ensuing year. Previous to the auction freeholders assembled for a supper of bread and cheese, beer and pickles, the funds for this being provided from the "cotting" of the new tenant, and lines for speaking and moving other than bidding whilst the candle is burning.

A PULP INDUSTRY IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

Finest Plant of Canada Almost Ready for Operation—Its Situation. One of the most important industries of Canada is that recently established on Swains Bay by the Canadian Sulphite Company. This statement was made yesterday by Surveyor-General McKay, who recently visited the plant and to whom J. M. McKinnon, the manager, explained its operation. The plant is situated on a small island in the straits of Juan de Fuca, and is almost ready for operation. The plant is a fine example of modern pulp-making machinery, and is being operated by a large number of men. The plant is situated on a small island in the straits of Juan de Fuca, and is almost ready for operation. The plant is a fine example of modern pulp-making machinery, and is being operated by a large number of men.

Obstructions Placed in Way of Miner's Train Between Coal Creek and Fernie. Fernie, May 6.—It has just leaked out that a dastardly attempt was made to wreck the mine train on the Minto, Fernie and Michel railway, between Coal Creek and Fernie. A miner walking from the colliery to the mine, discovered some rails laid across the tracks at a dangerous point on the line near Sitkum, but fortunately was able to remove the obstruction before the passing of any train.

The police have been diligently working on the case ever since and strong hopes are entertained that the perpetrators of the attempted outrage will be apprehended and brought to justice.

TO ESCORT VISITORS THROUGH BUILDINGS. Guide Appointed by the Provincial Government for Public Convenience. The curiosity displayed by the greater proportion of the American summer visitors to the general public buildings, the use of the different departments, and the form of administration prevailing throughout the various provinces of the Dominion has led to the appointment of an usher or more properly speaking, perhaps, a guide, whose duties it will be to receive strangers at the front portal and escort them through the structure to the best of his ability. The many questions which he may expect to have launched at him, Mr. Nash, who has been chosen for this office, will take up his work immediately.

TRAIN WRECK INTENDED

Obstructions Placed in Way of Miner's Train Between Coal Creek and Fernie. Fernie, May 6.—It has just leaked out that a dastardly attempt was made to wreck the mine train on the Minto, Fernie and Michel railway, between Coal Creek and Fernie. A miner walking from the colliery to the mine, discovered some rails laid across the tracks at a dangerous point on the line near Sitkum, but fortunately was able to remove the obstruction before the passing of any train.

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JURY FINDS DEATH DUE TO NATURAL CAUSES

Investigate Circumstances of Sudden Death of Frederick Turner. That death was due to an attack of acute pneumonia and due wholly to natural causes was the verdict of the coroner's jury which yesterday afternoon investigated the circumstances of the death of Frederick Turner, better known as "Fritz," who was found shortly after 7 o'clock on Tuesday morning, lying in the alley way leading from Johnson street to the Jubilee cabins in the rear of the Jubilee saloon. The evidence showed that Turner, who is an old timer here, and of late had been drinking heavily, was found by Robert Chadwick lying "inside against the door shutting of the passageway from Johnson street. Turner was then apparently very ill and Chadwick, after notifying the police, summoned Dr. Robertson but the man died before medical aid arrived. Dr. Robertson testified that Turner at the time of death was suffering from an attack of acute pneumonia of the right lung and that his death was due to heart failure consequent on his weakened condition. The evidence of Chadwick and Dr. Robertson was all that was required to lead the jury to bring in their verdict. The jury was composed of J. B. Berriman, foreman; A. F. Adams, James Hogg, Thomas McKinnon, James Ross and Joseph Thompson. The funeral arrangements have not been made. The body is lying at the undertaking rooms of W. J. Hanna, Yates street.

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DEATH OF WOUNDING ANCOUVER FIREMEN

Japanese Acquitted by the Jury and Another to Be Tried Today

Over, May 5.—At the assizes the crown failed in the first of its attempts to secure a conviction against the Japanese charged with the murder of the fireman, Anderson and Macdonald, in the case of New Year's morning fight, by without leaving the court, without leaving the court, without leaving the court.

Charge against the Japanese, who, it was alleged, were guilty of the murder of the fireman, Anderson and Macdonald, in the case of New Year's morning fight, by without leaving the court, without leaving the court, without leaving the court.

The Widowed Duchess. May 5.—The Duchess de Dalmat, who was Miss Theodore of New York, and who was suddenly in this city on her way to return to America, is expected to arrive in Paris immediately upon her husband's death. A posthumous title is expected to be conferred on her by the emperor of France, and she is expected to remain in France with her husband's family.

MILITARY AMBITION

North Vancouver Desires to Join the Canadian Militia. Vancouver, May 5.—At an annual meeting of North Vancouver, held last night, the young men decided to strike for arms and homes and become a militia company.

YON WILL NOT GO

An Olympic Committee Grant Refused to Meet Legitimate Expenses to London. Vancouver, May 4.—The Central Olympic committee has decided that it will not allow Mr. Gwynne to represent the province at the Olympic games in London.

WATERS' LIST REVISION

On Raised in New Westminster to Striking Off Non-Residents Names. Vancouver, May 5.—At the revision of the provincial water list before S. A. Fletcher yesterday, a large number of names were struck off in pursuance of the act.

FERNIS CUSTOMS RETURNS

Wise Minister, May 5.—At the return of the provincial revenue for the month of April, a very satisfactory increase is reported.

VADSO STRUCK ROCK IN NORTH

Hauled Out on Ways of Victoria Machinery Depot to Make Repairs

WATER LOW IN THE SKEENA

Port Simpson Has Reached Kitsilas and Will Probably Get to Hazelton

The steamer Vadso, of the Boscovitz Steamship company, which reached port on Sunday from Naas and way north of the Skeena, was hauled out on the ways of the Victoria Machinery depot on Sunday.

After the impact, the bow hung up on the rock for nearly an hour, floating off without apparent injury, with the rising tide. The vessel was not making water and she continued on her voyage.

MANY NEW RESIDENCES ARE BEING ERECTED

Homes Under Construction in All Parts of Victoria—Increase of Population

"It is no exaggeration to say that the building operations in and around Victoria are keeping time to the demand for rapidly increasing accommodation."

STRIKE IN CUBA

Commencement of Death of Chicago Anarchists Beginning of Trouble

Santiago, Cuba, May 4.—A strike of miners employed by the Juragua Iron company, has been put down by the military.

MEDICAL EXAMS IN PROGRESS THIS WEEK

Thirty-five Candidates Appear Before British Columbia Council

The apartment set aside for the use of the ministers of the government for the purpose of the legislative session presented a busy scene yesterday afternoon.

TUG NANOOSE IS GIVEN THE WATER

Built by the B. C. Marine Railway Co. to Tow Car Ferry Barges of the C.P.R.

The steel tug Nanoose, built by the British Columbia Marine Railway company for use in towing the car ferry barges of the C.P.R. at Vancouver and the Island, was launched yesterday morning.

TEES RETURNS FROM THE WEST COAST

Heavy Weather Retards Work of the Steam Whaler—Otter is Bringing Whales Oil

The steam Tessa, Capt. Townsend, from Ahousaht, Clayoquot and way north of the Skeena, returned to port yesterday afternoon.

PAROLE OFFICERS VISIT

New Westminster, May 4.—W. P. Archibald, Dominion prison parole officer, is in the city on his annual trip of inspection to the Skeena, the Kootenai and Colwood, throughout British Columbia.

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HUMANE SOCIETY MEDAL PRESENTED

High Honor Bestowed on Joseph Chipps, An Indian, Last Night

(From Tuesday's Daily) The Royal Humane Society's medal was presented to Joseph Chipps, the Indian who bravely attempted to rescue his daughter and her child from the waters of the Fraser river last night.

CARIBOO MINING

Chinese Workers Demand Increased Wages in Old District—Progress at Various Points

Previous to the imposition of the 5000 head tax on Chinese immigrants the Orientals had been employed for many years, almost to the exclusion of whites as ground sluice men in the Cariboo mines about Barkerville at a daily wage of \$2.25.

YUKON GOLD WILL PASS THROUGH CITY

Miners May Get Better Returns by Disposing of the Dust in Victoria

Practically all the gold of the Yukon has been organized in England to go through British Columbia, which now goes through Seattle, is expected to be sent to the coast by the Dominion mill, commencing in the near future.

FALLING TREE BREAKS TRANSMISSION LINE

Chinese Land Clearing Responsible for Interruption of Electric Service

(From Wednesday's Daily) Just what Chinaman in felling a tree should direct it so that it would carry the transmission wires from Goldstream to the Electric company, the officials of that corporation are just now wondering.

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WHEELER WAS TORNT BY THE POISON IRON WORKERS OF TORONTO

The Distributor with the steamer Caledonia, recently purchased for \$150,000 with an engine of 1000 horse power, will be floated today.

QUEBEC ELECTIONS

Quebec, May 4.—At a meeting of the provincial cabinet it was decided to hold elections in June, but the date will not be set until upon tomorrow.

FORCED OUT BY FIRE

Montreal, May 4.—Ten families were forced to make a hurried exit from their homes at an early hour this morning as the result of a fire which broke out in the rear of No. 52 Plymouth Grove.

MILLIONAIRE VISITOR

Vancouver, May 5.—R. T. Crane, the head of the big manufacturing establishment of Crane & Co., Chicago, the wife and two children, accompanied by his wife and daughter.

WILL FIGHT ATTEMPT TO CLOSE THE PLANT

Messrs. McFadden & Mould Will Continue to Operate Slaughter House

While the action determined upon by the council of the municipality of South Saanich at its last regular meeting of Saturday night, to close the plant, Messrs. McFadden & Mould have not yet borne fruit.

THE RUSSEL CREEK COMPANY

is building a dam 220 feet long and four feet high across the foot of a large flat at the ditch head for the purpose of storing piping water.

THE WESTERN CANADIAN DEEP LEADS

has been organized in England to go through British Columbia, which now goes through Seattle, is expected to be sent to the coast by the Dominion mill, commencing in the near future.

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CHARGED WITH WIFE MURDER

Felding, Sask., May 4.—A warrant has been issued for the arrest of Henry Steinberg, accused of the murder of his wife near here. It is alleged that he poisoned her and then skipped the country.

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HEAVY CARGO FOR MEXICO

Steamer Georgia of the Canadian-Mexican Line Undergoing Inspection

(From Wednesday's Daily) The steamer Georgia, Capt. Forbes, of the Canadian-Mexican line, is undergoing her annual inspection at the wharf of Messrs. Thomson and Klughorn, inspectors, boilers and fitters.

WILL SAIL SOUTH TODAY

Taking Heavy Freight From Victoria and Other Ports for Mexican Coast

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PLenty of Sympathy

Mayor Keary's Appeal to Eminent People in Great Britain on Behalf of His People

New Westminster, May 4.—His Worship Mayor Keary, who in his capacity of secretary of the Royal Columbian hospital, has in charge the work of raising money for the new hospital, has been corresponding with King Edward, the Prince of Wales and many other prominent persons.

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WILL FIGHT BILL  
WILL CHRISTMAS

Determination of Conservatives in Regard to Election Measure

SECOND READING DEBATED

Hon. Mr. Aylesworth Advances No Good Reason for the Change

Ottawa, May 5.—In the House of Commons today Hon. Mr. Aylesworth moved the second reading of the bill to amend the Dominion election act. Mr. Aylesworth explained that at the last general election, in 1904, there was considerable trouble and difficulty regarding the method of preparing the lists, which, under the Manitoba act, were not based on assessment rolls, but on personal registration. The amendment was for the purpose of doing away with that trouble. Mr. Aylesworth did not think the system in use last election was satisfactory. He defended the thin red line and thought that there was no wrong done by its introduction. The bulk of the mesh struck the Conservatives, and to which they did not belong. Mr. Aylesworth contended, remained on the list for the polling division to which they did belong. He contended that he did not disenfranchise anyone, but merely brought the voters lists up to date. The rearrangement was absolutely necessary, in his opinion. He concluded by moving the second reading.

Mr. Borden characterized Mr. Aylesworth's speech as an extraordinary one, as he had merely taken up the time of the House to defend the "thin red line." For three sessions the opposition had been pressing for electoral reform. The present bill did not go far enough. It did not preserve the secrecy of the ballot, and the Conservative party would not consent to its violation. In Mr. Aylesworth's bill he failed to see any restraint of bribery, any effective dealing with campaign funds by contractors and corporations. Civil servants were not prevented from taking an active part in elections. The bill did not provide for automatic bye-elections. Mr. Aylesworth's defense that the poll-books and returns for the Dominion and local house overlapped was not unique. Toronto suffered from the same complaint. He thought the present bill had only one object, that of putting the preparation of the electoral lists in Conservative hands. The change was reprehensible, and he changed Aylesworth's bill into a motion to amend the bill to reduce one petition in its favor. In conclusion, Mr. Borden said that he would give the government every assistance in its effort to improve the electoral machinery, but so far as this measure was concerned he promised "as strong and vigorous opposition as my physical strength will allow," a statement which was loudly cheered by his followers.

Mr. Greenway claimed that it was not possible to compile a correct list in Manitoba from the poll-books and cited instances which he said showed that many people were unable to get on the lists. He defended R. E. A. Leach, of "Red Line" fame, and ventured the opinion that there were not fifty names left off the list by the Libers.

Mr. Alcorn continued the discussion, remarking that if the Manitoba lists were satisfactory, the Greenway way was as much responsible as any other man.

A caucus of Conservative members of parliament was held this morning, and at its conclusion the announcement was made that the opposition was prepared to keep the election bill till next Christmas, rather than accept the provision in the government bill that the election be held on a provincial voters list in Manitoba for federal purposes.

During the adjournment of the investigation by the Marine Department, Messrs. Watson and Ferrin, counsel for the shipbuilders, advised the department for the purpose of summoning all employees against whom a suspension of work or maladministration in any questionable employment of public funds may arise, to make an explanation.

WILL OPEN WITH PRAYER

St. John, N.B., May 5.—In his address at the opening of the new building Mayor Ballock advocated a number of reforms. Among them was that henceforth the meeting of the council should be opened with prayer by a clergyman, thus publicly acknowledging the Creator as the head of the state, as well as of the church.

PINAULT GOES FREE

Hull Jeweler Accused of Receiving Stolen Goods, is Cleared by Convict's Evidence

Ottawa, May 5.—Henry Pinault, the Hull jeweler who has been on trial on charges of receiving stolen goods, has been acquitted. A sad incident in connection with his arrest is that his wife died suddenly during the trial, and it is said that her death was caused by worrying over her husband's troubles.

In summing up the case, Magistrate Talbot said it was due to the evidence of convict Betts that Pinault was released. Betts is the man who sold Pinault most of the jewelry, and Betts swore that on several occasions when Pinault asked him where he was getting goods, he (Betts) informed Pinault that he was dealing in old jewelry. The magistrate concluded that Pinault was unaware that he was receiving stolen goods.

Betts was brought to Hull from Kingston penitentiary, where he was serving a sentence for theft.

Premier Whitney Nominated

Winchester, Ont., May 5.—Premier Whitney was nominated by Dundas Conservatives.

CAREER INTERRUPTED

Gentleman Manager of Local Talent Shows Caught Under Arrest in Winnipeg

Winnipeg, May 5.—In the most sensational trial brought up in a Winnipeg police court for some years, Percy Lear, a man of many aliases, who says he has been captain of the British Royal Canadian army, and who poses as a high officer in many secret societies, was sentenced to three years in Stony Mountain penitentiary this morning on a charge of obtaining \$140 from John Thompson by false pretenses. He swindled men all over western Canada in society work.

Calgary, May 5.—Percy A. Lear, well known in Calgary as Captain Addington Lear, who came here from Vancouver and put on a show with local talent called "An Unexpected Pink Tea." He stated that he had put on a similar show in Vancouver. He worked up a very large patronage, but the show, owing to bad management, with, from Lear, who was a slick person, and went to work getting up an I.O.O.F. album. He posed as having been a captain in the British army.

One Cent on Drop Letters

Ottawa, May 5.—Postmaster General Lemieux gives notice of a bill to amend the postoffice act which will provide for the restoration of the one cent drop letter rate in cities.

Drowned in a Well

Hamilton, Ont., May 5.—Mrs. J. Snodgrass, wife of a section man on the Hamilton and Dundas railway, fell to a well yesterday and was drowned. She is supposed to have been seized with an epileptic fit while drawing water.

CONDITIONS BETTER IN UPPER COUNTRY

B. C. Copper Company to Resume Work—Activity in Coal Region

Nelson, B. C., May 5.—A special despatch received tonight by the Daily News from Greenwood makes the welcome announcement that the British Columbia Copper Company will restart work at its mines and smelter as soon as a sufficient force can be quickly assembled. There will be about 500 men at the mine and 200 at the smelter. The men wanted are: Miners, millwrights, muckers, smeltermen and laborers. The ruling wages paid run from \$2.00 to \$4.00. This means that the company will be paying the highest wages in the district. Mr. Justice Clement opened the spring assizes here this morning. The most important cases are criminal and civil cases, none of which are of more than local interest.

Latest reports from Fernie say that the snowslide which has been in flourishing condition since the first of the month is showing a slight and hopeful tendency toward improvement. At the Coal Creek mines there is still a considerable number of men working under contract. At the Mitchell colliery it is probable that the company will this week have places for many men. The snowslide which has been lately being idle, and the payroll at that place will be materially increased. Great activity prevails at Hosmer, where the Pacific Colliery is busily engaged in the construction of its plant and development of the mines, and the erection of numerous houses and stores is rapidly being carried on. The building trade in Fernie is also in healthy condition, there being enough of contracts on hand at the present time to keep the trade fully occupied till the fall, and there is a strong probability that the government will improve this already satisfactory state of affairs by commencing the erection of the new barracks at the Kootenai Rifles, which has been long promised. Altogether the prospects for the summer season are decidedly bright.

Sandon as well as Nelson has had a fire, and now the lights are out. Large snowslides were reported for the second disaster. This snowslide in its headlong rush down the hill has done some cribbing which was protecting the water pipe which between the reservoir and the power station. The water pipe of course had already been cut by the snowslide. The damage is being repaired as quickly as possible.

The K. & S. railway still shows unmistakable signs of its recent disasters. Four of the large snowslides have been tackled, although many laborers have been at work. Bridge gangs are rushing work on the broken bridges, but their task being a big one will take time.

Father Althoff, R. C. priest in charge here, left today on a six months visit to his old home in Holland. He was given addresses and well filled purses by his parishioners and many protestants. Father Verbeke of Victoria will take the vacant post.

Dominion Supreme Court

Ottawa, May 5.—The supreme court opened this morning. Sir Louis Davies acting as chief justice in place of Sir Charles Fitzpatrick, who is ill.

Winnipeg Failure

Winnipeg, May 5.—The Amalgamated Press of Canada, Ltd., doing business in Winnipeg for the past year, has failed. The management of John McLean, assigned today with liabilities of \$25,000. So far as can be ascertained, the assets of the company will reach about \$15,000. Some of the heaviest losers are in the east.

Narrow Escape from Fire

Brookville, Ont., May 5.—This morning the Stanley cheese factory, five miles from here, was destroyed by fire. The fire caught in the early morning and a defective chimney. The owner and cheese maker, James Leppan, and his wife narrowly escaped in their night clothes, losing everything. The loss is \$5,000.

RICHARD CROKER TALKS

Has No Intention of Going to New York to Compose Difficulties of Democrats

Dublin, May 5.—Richard Croker, interviewed by the Associated Press tonight, denied the reports that he was going to New York to compose the Democratic difficulties. He said he would not visit the United States until after the election, and he might spend the winter in one of the Southern states. He said that the Democrats of New York should support the nominees of the convention, he said: "I believe Bryan would make a good president, although, if Roosevelt is nominated, he will probably be elected. I have heard nothing of the kind from any one having a political mission. Every Democratic leader coming to Europe is suspicious of being on a mission to me. Nixon is an old friend, and probably will visit me when he is passing through Ireland, but this visit will have nothing to do with politics."

HELPS BRITISH TRADE

Australian Tariff Action Will Stop Importation of Cheap American Firearms

Birmingham, May 5.—At the annual meeting held here today representatives of the Birmingham gun trade, the chairman announced that he had just received an intimation that the Australian government had placed an extra duty of 25 per cent on imported guns not bearing authorized proof marks. This, the chairman declared, would stop the importation of unproved arms from America, a trade which had grown to such proportions as to seriously injure the British trade.

Muskoka Nominations

Bracebridge, May 5.—Muskoka Conservatives have re-nominated W. Wright, M.P., for the commons and A. M. Mahaffy, M.P., for the legislature.

Conductor on Trial

St. Thomas, Ont., May 5.—Alex. Lawton, the Webast conductor charged with running a train from Corlith to Elmsburg without orders, and with no protecting train, was tried today when a collision occurred in which Engineer Walker and brakeman Gray were killed and the train wrecked. The trial, but was let out on bail of \$2,000.

Contractor's Heavy Claim

Quebec, May 5.—A heavy action was taken in the superior court by Henry Lyons, contractor, Montreal, for \$1,000,000 against the Matane and Gaspé railway and James Mitchell, contractor, New York. The object of the action is to prevent the company signing a contract with Mitchell.

Railway Earnings Decrease

Montreal, May 5.—The earnings of the C.P.R. for the week ending April 27, 1908, were \$1,143,000, or \$93,000 for the same period a year ago, a decrease of \$50,845. The Grand Trunk for the same period was \$1,173,773, or \$116,817, a decrease of \$249,844.

UNWELCOME DOUKHOVERS

Yorktown, Sask., May 5.—The colony of Doukhovors are still in the agricultural building under the supervision of the Doukhovors. The Doukhovors are a good natured people, but their indications are that farmers are taking advantage of the unusually poor conditions of the Doukhovors. Last spring, owing to the inclement weather, the Doukhovors were unable to plant, and many farmers scratched in a second crop on stubble, which with hard frosts and a late start, resulted in a great deal of disaster. The Doukhovors, however, combined with the Doukhovors, and the Doukhovors are apparently satisfied to remain here.

TO HOLD CONFERENCE REGARDING RATE WAR

Representatives of C. P. R. and Inland Company Meet in Seattle

Seattle, May 5.—B. W. Greer, M. E. Lannigan, and E. J. Coyle, representing the traffic department of the Canadian Pacific railway, and Chas. E. Peabody and Joshua Green, representing the Inland Empire, met this morning at the Seattle hotel for the purpose of attempting a settlement of the passenger rate war between the two corporations in the Seattle-Victoria traffic.

The representatives of both companies decline to state what concessions, if any, they are prepared to make to secure a settlement. The Doukhovors are sanguine that an agreement can be reached.

PERSIAN TURMOIL

People of Tabriz Refuse to Accept New Governor, and Expel Him After Fight

St. Petersburg, May 5.—A despatch received here from Tabriz, Persia, says that there was fighting all day yesterday on the streets of the city between the inhabitants and the newly appointed governor and his following. The people refused to accept the governor, but rather, they expelled him. The local garrison had not been able to cope with the situation and is awaiting reinforcements.

GRAND TRUNK WAGES

Toronto, May 5.—Grand Trunk conductors and trainmen after three weeks' session here are now prepared to place a request for a new schedule before Mr. Brownlee, general transportation manager. The new schedule will not include any great increase of wages, but rather, a reduction of 20 per cent and conditions. The delegates represent the entire Grand Trunk railway system.

Socialists Appeal to Law

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CANADIAN WOOD FOR PAPER MANUFACTURE

Mr. Norris Quotes Some Interesting Figures to the House Committee

Washington, May 5.—John Norris of New York, the representative of the American Newspaper Publishers' association, today repeated his statement before the house committee investigating the wood pulp and paper industry, that American paper manufacturers had bought large tracts of wood lands in Canada, and charged that instead of cutting the timber on this land, which they have bought with almost recklessness, they have gone into the market and artificially marked up the price of their own paper. Mr. Norris thought that exclusive of office charges, insurance, etc., paper could be made in a modern mill at 230 per ton.

Mr. Norris read figures from an Ottawa paper to show that the claim of the Canadian government that the increase in cost of making paper was due to the increase in the cost of wood was not correct. "A very considerable quantity of wood used by the paper makers," he marked up the price of their own paper. "A very considerable quantity of wood used by the paper makers," he marked up the price of their own paper.

Minister a Candidate

Greenore, May 5.—Wm. Simcoe Liberals nominated Rev. J. H. Cameron for the legislature.

EXPECT RECORD CROP IN PRAIRIE COUNTRY

Area Seeded Larger by 25 Per Cent, and Conditions Favorable

Winnipeg, May 5.—It is expected that by the end of the present week official figures will be forthcoming which will enable a fairly accurate forecast to be made of the crop acreage in crop in the three prairie provinces. With a season of favorable weather, and a good start in the spring, indications are that farmers are taking advantage of the unusually poor conditions of the Doukhovors. Last spring, owing to the inclement weather, the Doukhovors were unable to plant, and many farmers scratched in a second crop on stubble, which with hard frosts and a late start, resulted in a great deal of disaster. The Doukhovors, however, combined with the Doukhovors, and the Doukhovors are apparently satisfied to remain here.

Artie Going North Again

Ottawa, May 5.—Capt. Joseph Bernier is going for a second year to the arctic coast, and is being laid for the next two seasons in the arctic Canadian authority over the coast in the north.

PLANNING TO BUILD TWO LARGE SAWMILLS

Extensive Scheme of Operations of the Scanlon-Brooks Co.

Vancouver, May 4.—Two immense sawmills to cost about \$1,000,000, with an initial total capacity of about 350,000 feet every ten hours, will be started in the British Columbia by M. J. Scanlon, of Minneapolis, and the leading principal of the Scanlon-Brooks Lumber Co., owning big plants in Minnesota, the southern states and the British Bahamas. One will be located on Harrison lake, about fifty miles from Vancouver, and the site of the other will be at Vancouver or New Westminster.

Next to Mr. Weychauser, the famous American timber operator, Mr. Scanlon is the most extensive owner of timber berths in the United States. He stated today that the logs will be sorted in the Harrison river, and the classes best adapted for export use will be utilized at the coast mill. He is an enthusiastic about the great future of the British Columbia lumber industry, and predicted that the next Congress will place foreign manufactured lumber on the free list.

Landslide Victims

Buckingham, Que., May 5.—The amount collected at Notre Dame de la Paroisse for the victims of the landslide is \$736. There are still seventeen bodies in the Levee river, but the residents are hopeful that some will be recovered. The Levee river is rough and the avalanche of earth still blocks the immense volume of water.

A Catholic Request

Ottawa, May 5.—A deputation from the Irish League of Canada, a number of prominent English Catholics from Toronto, is to wait on the premier tomorrow, regarding the English-speaking representation in the Dominion cabinet. Since the appointment of Hon. C. Fitzpatrick to the supreme court bench, Hon. R. W. Scott has been the only English Catholic representative in the cabinet.

Boy Accidentally Shot

Wataask, May 5.—Arthur Rosenroll, the nine year old son of A. C. Rosenroll, M. L. A. of this town, was accidentally shot in the back last night by a companion. The lad went forward to examine a target at the target range, when a bullet struck him in the back above the hip. The boy was taken to Edmonton hospital, where he now lies in a critical condition.

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U. S. AND FRANCE

Commission Appointed to Report on Amendments to Trade Regulations Between Them

Washington, May 5.—Jas. B. Reynolds, assistant secretary of the transaction which will operate in some manner the object of Secretary of War Taft's visit to Panama. The resolution is one offered by Senator Bacon calling for correspondence since January 1904, between the United States and Colombia relative to the cessation of Panama. Prior to that time Colombia felt aggrieved at what was interpreted to be interference by the United States in its territory. Colombia asked for arbitration of this claim, which was refused by the United States on the ground that this country had been charged with fomenting revolution in Panama and abetting secession of the isthmian portion of Colombia territory. The resolution calling for late correspondence is based on the belief on the part of certain Democratic senators that Colombia has asked for the arbitration of the claims, and at the same time has made no charges against the United States involving the conduct of the government in connection with the secession of Panama. It is said Colombia has issued orders issued by the United States government to commandants of naval vessels in Caribbean waters, and the commanders of vessels on the west shore of Central America, and the command of marine corps, to be on the isthmus just prior to the cessation of Panama, be presented as evidence that the United States had been injured by the United States. What answer has been made by the State Department to the request of Colombia is not known.

DEATH BEFORE PRISON

Montreal Man Ends Drinking Bout With Carbolic Acid When Threatened With Arrest

Montreal, May 5.—Groaning with pain, John Denham, after deliberately drinking a quart of carbolic acid, rushed out of his home and lay writhing in the middle of the street, surrounded by his family and nearby neighbors. The police were sent for, but the man was removed to the hospital, where a stomach pump was used, but he cannot recover.

STEEL-COAL DISPUTE

President Plummer Gives Statement of What Occurred at Conference in Toronto

Montreal, May 5.—President Plummer of the Dominion Iron and Steel company, in a statement, says that during the past two weeks conferences have been held with the Dominion Coal company, under the auspices of Messrs. Mackenzie and Walker, which their good offices as friendly intermediaries, with a view to bringing about an adjustment of the dispute. The steel company's position was clearly defined at the conference. It was always willing, provided the existence of the coal contract was admitted and provision made for payment of damages caused by its breach, to recognize the price of coal. This has been the steel company's attitude from the commencement of the dispute. The general question of the quality of the coal to be supplied did not come up for discussion.

We cannot permit any change of contract in this respect," said Mr. Plummer, "nor was the question of the price of coal pushed to any conclusion. The steel company desires that other questions should be dealt with."

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COLOMBIA'S GRIEVANCE

U. S. Senate Adopts Resolution Calling for Correspondence Since January, 1904

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PLAGUE RAGING AT LA GUAIRA

Wretched State of Affairs Prevailing at Venezuelan Port

Caracas, Thursday, April 23.—The plague stricken port of La Guaira, shut from the world by land and sea, has two heroes today, the American consul, Thos. B. Moffatt, and the Venezuelan physician, Dr. Gomez Peraza. The first has become famous as the only consul in La Guaira, who did not sign a document drawing up a sanitary certificate, and the other as the man who bowed to the wish of the powers which ruled the stricken city. Dr. Gomez Peraza has sprung into fame as the hero who almost daily from the stricken city. He has been reported to the government that several deaths had occurred. Dr. Peraza was immediately arrested and thrown into jail, and Dr. Rangel, bacteriologist of the hospital at Caracas, was sent to La Guaira to make a report on the disease. The report stated that they were not the plague, but typhoid fever, and his diagnosis had been correct, and he was proved by the examination of bodies. Dr. Peraza was immediately sent back to Caracas.

MURDER WHOLESALE TO SECURE MONEY

Search in Yard of Burned Indiana House Unearth Five Bodies

Lafayette, Ind., May 5.—One of the most gruesome mysteries which have ever occurred in this state came to light today when the bodies of five persons, four of whom were murdered, were found in the yard of Mrs. Ed. Gunnes, who was the wife of a man who was killed by a woman with three of her children, was buried to death on the night of April 23 last. So far only two bodies have been identified. These are a man and a woman, none of them had been identified. The bodies of the other three were buried in different parts of the yard. It is believed by the authorities that Guy Lamphore, who had been under arrest since the burning of the Gunnes home, on the charge of murdering Mrs. Gunnes, and her children, committed the Helgren crime. Lamphore is a carpenter, and the man who had been buried in the yard, was dismembered and the body of Helgren was done by somebody familiar with the use of a saw.

Mrs. Gunnes may have known something of the murders of the five people, as it is not considered likely that so many could have been buried in the yard without her at some time becoming familiar with the fact. There have been rumors that John Gunnes had had the first husband of Mrs. Gunnes carried to Chicago. It is now known that he had another \$1,500 in his possession just prior to his death. It is now probable that he was killed by Mrs. Gunnes, or by Lamphore, or by the bodies led expression to the authorities to recall that two husbands of Mrs. Gunnes died under suspicious circumstances, both meeting violent deaths. The first husband, Helelein learned of the mysterious digging of holes by him, all of them were filled at a later date by Mrs. Gunnes. The remains were only four feet underground, and were enclosed in a gunny sack. 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## Kelvin and Music

THE Cambridge Review, in a recent issue had the following letter on "Lord Kelvin and Music."

Sir,—It seems right that something should be said in the pages of the Cambridge Review (which recently presented such admirable accounts of the late Lord Kelvin's work and character) concerning the relations of this great man of science to the art of music generally and to Cambridge music in particular. For not only was music the intellectual recreation in which he took most pleasure, but while the Cambridge University Musical Society exists, so long will Lord Kelvin be remembered with gratitude by Cambridge musicians. He was one of the original founders and early presidents of the society. He remained in close touch with it for 64 years, and he followed its later fortunes with undiminished interest. He would quote with satisfaction the sentence in Grove's dictionary which claims for the C. U. M. S. a place of power in the land, and to the last he took care that the concert tickets to which he was entitled as a member were put to a good use. He was fond of recounting, as he did with infinite humor, the circumstances under which the little Peterhouse society developed into the University Musical Society, and how the infant enterprise was nearly killed by a concert followed by a supper, followed in its turn by certain operations on the chapel roof. On the occasion of the next concert, to be held in the Red Lion for want of room in college, the master would only grant permission on condition that the concert givers called themselves the University Musical Society instead of the Peterhouse society. The concert was duly held on December 8, 1843, and the band, 11 in number, acquitted themselves in Haydn's 1st Symphony, the Overtures to Masaniello and Semiramide, the Royal Irish Quadrilles, and Strauss's Elizabethen Waltzes to the satisfaction of a large audience consisting almost entirely of gownsmen.

But the final transformation did not apparently take effect until the ensuing summer, when, at a concert held on May 2 with the sanction of the vice-chancellor, "the society agreed to change its name and to give to the university generally the benefit of a society which, small college though Peterhouse be, it had commenced and nobly carried on. Thus the university can now boast of a musical society which, if not equal to, is but very little behind the old-established amateur society at Oxford. Their origin was both alike; both beginning in small colleges and at last becoming patronised by the heads of the respective universities. The programme included Haydn's "Surprise" Symphony, Mozart's Overture to the Nozze (the best played item), Auber's Overture to Les diamants de la Couronne, two glees, a violin solo by De Beriot, the Aurora Waltzes, the Troubadour Quadrilles (Julien was still a name to conjure with), and finally two comic songs, "The nice young man" and "Berlin wool," rendered by J. B. Dykes in a way that brought down the house. The critic of the Chronicle warmly applauds the selection and general performance, but draws the line at the Waltzes.

The first president of the new society was G. E. Smith, of Peterhouse, whose instrument was the cornet. He died in 1844 and was succeeded by Blow, also of Peterhouse, "a splendid violin player" and 'cellist. When Blow vacated the president's chair the society "provisionally" took it. It will be no end of a feather in our caps," wrote one of its keenest members, "to have such a man as our representative in the university."

Walmesley joined the society and gave it his blessing, saying it was "the most splendid affair since he came to the university," and other supporters were Macdonnell, of Magdalene, J. B. Dykes, of Catharine Hall, and three Peterhouse men, Combe, A. A. Pollock and E. Cridge. Of these the sole survivor, though he was some years senior to the rest, is the last-mentioned, at this moment Bishop (R. E. C.) of Victoria, B. C., who celebrated his 90th birthday on the day of Lord Kelvin's death. I am permitted to quote a sentence from a private letter of the venerable Bishop, written in 1903, which throws some light upon the most musical Cambridge college of the forties. "I was present in the room at Peterhouse when the University Musical Society had its beginning. I took part" (his instrument was the cello). "Among other things we played the 'Caliph of Bagdad.'" What with rather a worn-out piano and the rawness of some of us, who at least did our best, few, I fear, would have prognosticated the renown which the society, thus originated, was destined to attain. One name stands luminously in my memory as that of the man who in my judgment was the main author of its success. . . . I need not say that Dykes is that name. It was pleasant when, waiting for the time for the concert to begin, he would sit down at the piano, and with easy mastery of his subject—say, "Songs without Words"—with beaming face ever and anon exclaim, "Is not that beautiful?"

Mendelssohn was still alive, and it is natural that he, with Weber and Beethoven, should be, as Lord Kelvin said at Jubilee commemoration of the society, "their gods." To these three Kelvin paid worship throughout his life, but most of all to Beethoven. That master was to him as a piece of divine Nature, always, like Nature, demanding reverent attention, always repaying study with the gift of some new and unexpected beauty. At a country house where much music was made, and

where Lord Kelvin used regularly to spend the week after Christmas, he always liked to have the new year played in with some Beethoven, and if it was the Waldstein Sonata (a special favorite) so much the better. But the three names he cited at the dinner in King's in 1893 as governing the taste of the young society did not represent his own pantheon. He would have added Schubert and Haydn, whose fun delighted him, and, above all, Mozart. I well remember hearing Lord Kelvin and the late Provost of Oriel, Dr. D. B. Monro, himself a Mozart enthusiast, eagerly capping quotations from the operas, and agreeing that in this department, as in so many others, there was no one to compare with the writer of Don Giovanni and Le Nozze. For later developments in music indeed he did not care. The following little dialogue (for the accuracy of which I am prepared to vouch, even if it did not bear the inward stamp of truth) well illustrates his attitude towards the modern school. A pianist, whom we will call X, has just played "the beautiful little Traumerli, Op. 9, of Richard Strauss." Lord Kelvin, approaching the piano, loquitur: "The piece is by Richard Strauss, a contemporary German composer?"

X: "Yes."

L. K.: "Any friend of the Strauss family who wrote such excellent dance music?" (It will be remembered that the Elizabethen-Waltzer were an item in the Peterhouse concert of 1843.)

X: "None whatever."

L. K.: "No, I should not have thought so. Has he written much?"

X: "Yes, quite a lot, but this early work has an entirely different character and style from his later compositions."

L. K.: "Indeed! Do you know if there was any cause to account for this? We always look for cause with effect."

X: "Then gives a short account of Strauss's abandonment of classical models and his development along the line of the symphonic poem inaugurated by Liszt, upon which L. K. remarks, "Very interesting." Exeunt.

Without a doubt Lord Kelvin would have gladly signed the famous protest of Brahms and Joachim against the "New German School."

Probably few men alive today have ever heard Lord Kelvin play the horn—he was second horn in the Peterhouse band, and used to come up from Glasgow to Cambridge to bear his part till '47. In later life he was content to be a hearer. But what a hearer! Certainly his scientific sense and passion for exact knowledge entered largely into his enjoyment. An accomplished violinist writes to me of the characteristic courtesy which the man of science displayed in talking with the artist about intervals and the difference between major and minor tones and the way that perfect instruments answer to the real difference. But that he felt keenly the aesthetic and emotional appeal of the art can be doubted by no one who ever sat beside him in the music room. His pleasure was unmingled and undisguised. He used to give a laugh at passages he liked even if he had the little green note-book in hand and was actively carrying out some abstruse calculation, and the performance of (say) a Beethoven posthumous quartet would draw from him long deep sighs of satisfaction no less expressive in their ways than the countenance of Joachim as he played it. With that great man Lord Kelvin was on terms of intimate and reciprocal affection, and the illness and death of his friend added sadness to the sad last year of his own life. It is indeed small wonder that each was attracted by the other, for they were essentially alike in the mixture of simplicity and greatness that marked them both. To each might be applied, with truth, and with a meaning beyond the writer's intention, the words in which Berlioz defined music: "art d'amour par des combinaisons de son les hommes intelligents et doués d'organes speciaux et exercés."

I am, Sir, etc.,

H. F. STEWART.

St. John's College, Cambridge,  
18 February, 1908.

At the cabin of a Tennessee settler where I stopped over night, says a traveler, they told me of a widow living three miles away who, finding that the body of her husband had been petrified after lying in the ground for five or six years, had sold it to a showman for \$50 in cash. The people were not at all sentimental, but they didn't look upon the transaction as just right.

Next day as I journeyed along I stopped at the house of the widow named for a glass of water. When she learned where I had stayed over night she asked:

"Did they tell you about my dead husband turning to stone?"

"Yes."

"And about my selling him to a show?"

"Yes."

"And they don't think it was right?"

"Oh, they don't say much."

"But I know what they have said to others and how they feel about it. Maybe it wasn't just the right thing to do, but I'll tell you what's in my mind. If I kin get an offer from a rich man I'll marry again, and the first thing after that I'll buy Jim's body back and use it for a gatepost and have him near me all the rest of my life."—Kansas City Independent.

The tin output from Seward Peninsula, Alaska, is expected to total \$3,000,000 this season.

## A YANKEE TRICK IN FRANCE

Clever double-dealing, especially in mechanical devices, is supposed by some to be a specialty of Americans, but apparently the French are "creeping up" as Whistler said. Here is a man from Lyons, whose "wireless" system of power development has turned out not to be wireless at all. Says Cosmos (Paris, February 1st) in an editorial note:

"For several months past there has been discussion—rather too much of it—of the discovery of an engineer of Lyons who is said to have succeeded not only in transmitting electrical energy without wires, but in collecting the surrounding electricity on the route of his waves, in such fashion as to obtain powerful effects at the receiving station, though employing at the outset a small current. It should be noted that there is nothing in common between this scheme and the tele-mechanical devices of Branly, who, less ambitious, is content with obtaining, at a distance and at will, by means of Hertzian waves, the control of devices that are powerful in themselves.

"Public credulity is so immeasurable that persons of eminence have received this new extravaganza with joy and have contributed considerable sums toward its development. Some of these, however, finally demanded convincing proofs, and experiments were carried out near Marseilles, which at first were highly successful. But when a skeptical engineer looked into them somewhat closely he discovered, to the general disappointment, that the whole thing was a trick. The machine that was supposed to receive the energy from a distant station completely isolated from it did, in fact, receive it, but by means of metallic conductors hidden in the legs of the table on which the apparatus rested. \* \* The superb invention was nothing but a prestidigitator's trick.

"Several years ago in the United States an inventor announced a motor whose whole energy came from the vibration of a plate, determined at first by a second wave, and then taken up by the machine itself (apparently referring to the celebrated Keely motor). The trials aroused enthusiasm; money poured in—and it was finally discovered that the device was simply connected with a motor in the basement. The recent experiments are of the same order, and this revelation must be our answer to several correspondents who have been reproaching us with neglect of the ingenious invention of the man from Lyons.

"Ingenious indeed! Much better, in fact, than perpetual motion."—Translated for Literary Digest.

## THE WASTE OF DAYLIGHT

On behalf of the signatories, we are asked by Mr. William Willett, to publish the following manifesto, says the London Times, the purpose of which is to stimulate interest in his proposal for an alteration in standard time from April to September inclusive—

"We desire by your courtesy to call the attention of our fellow-countrymen to the proposal recently made by Mr. William Willett for terminating the present waste of daylight during the summer months. As we believe that great benefits are attainable by this proposal, we desire to invite the heartiest public

## Sport in Japan



At a meeting of the Japan society held at 20 Hanover square, Mr. Tsuneko Matsudaira, third secretary of the Japanese embassy, read a paper on "Sports and Physical Training in Modern Japan." There was a large attendance, and Sir Albert Rolitt presided. In the course of his paper—which was illustrated by lantern slides—the lecturer stated that the main features of physical training in the schools were compulsory military drill, on the one hand, and fencing, judo, and baseball, on the other, which were practiced voluntarily every day after lessons. These were supplemented by swimming and boating during the holidays. Reserve officers of the army, assisted by sergeants, were usually appointed military training instructors to the schools, and service rifles of an old pattern were provided by the state. Once or twice a year the students were organized into battalions or companies and, fully equipped with arms and ammunition, were taken into the country for a week or so, under their officers, for manoeuvres under true military discipline. Universal service being in force, all men between 17 and 40 years of age were under the obligation of military service in the Kokumin-gun, or national army, if called up in a time of emergency. So far, however, it had not been necessary to organize the national army in time of war, and consequently it was impossible to say whether the military training given in the schools would have any effective result in actual warfare. But for its main purpose of physical

development it had proved very successful. In fencing the practice sword was made of bamboo and had a handle about 1 foot long, which was held by the fencer with both hands. Japanese experts were of opinion that this method of using the sword with both hands was more effective in real combat than the European practice of wielding the weapon with one hand only. Judo was a modified form of jujitsu. The purpose of jujitsu was by clutching or striking some part of the opponent's body to render him incapable of resistance. The purpose of judo was mainly physical culture. Swimming was also a national sport in Japan. Boating of Western origin, had become very popular with students. But among the crowds at the regattas of the various schools not a single member of the fair sex was to be seen except as a chance passenger in a passing steamboat or ferry. In Japan ladies did not go in for boating. The American sport baseball had a great vogue. Football had also been introduced, but it had not become so popular as boating or baseball. Tennis was a favorite amusement among quiet students and young ladies. On the whole, Japan was very fortunate in regard to climate, beautiful sunshine prevailing all the year round, so that outdoor sports were not marred by natural conditions, except by occasional rain. A vote of thanks was passed to the lecturer, on the motion of Mr. W. Crewdson, chairman of the Japan society, seconded by Count Mutsu, of the Japanese embassy, and supported by Mr. East, A.R.A.—London Times.

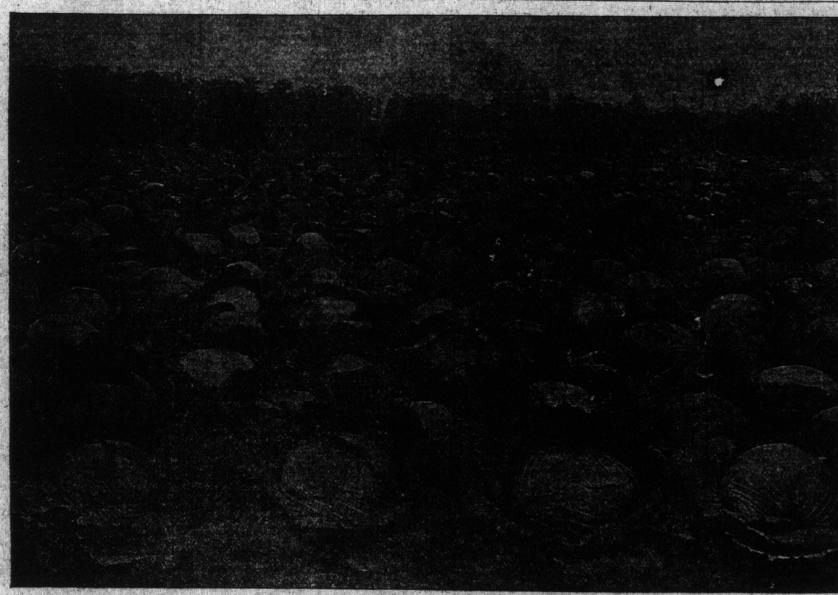
support for the "Daylight Saving Bill," which has lately been introduced in the House of Commons, and passed its second reading on the 26th ult. The suggestion is to obtain the use of 80 minutes more daylight each day for several months in the year by advancing the clock 20 minutes on each of the first four Sundays in April. This alteration would utilize morning air and daylight, and enable all to spend an additional hour and 20 minutes of their leisure out of doors at the end of the day during certain of the spring, summer, and autumn months. We believe that this must materially increase the health, happiness, and moral well-being of every individual, and more especially of those workers in our large towns who, being engaged until late in the day, at present get so little time for open-air recreation. It is also obvious that the resulting economy of artificial illumination would represent a vast sum to the whole nation and a notable diminution in the expenditure of every individual. It is intended to hold a public meeting during the spring, at which many influential supporters of the scheme will be present. In the meantime, Mr. Willett will be glad to send full particulars of his proposal,

draft bill, press notices, and extracts from the letters he has received from many eminent men, to any one writing to him at Sloane square, S.W., and sending him 6d. in stamps."

There are, it is pointed out, four Asquiths enrolled in the catalogue of the British Museum. The new Prime Minister has nine entries opposite his name, nearly all relating to reprinted speeches. Mr. Asquith is the author of "An Election Guide." Apart from reprinted political oratory, that appears to be his only independent publication. His busy forensic and political career has left him little or no leisure for writing. A Robert Asquith has published a "History of Carlisle"; a W. C. Asquith has written on the Punjab; and a J. E. Asquith has ventilated his views on the "Sunday Closing of Public Houses."

Water pipes of terra cotta were used in Crete 40 centuries ago. Those supplying drinking water consisted of a series of sub-conical tubes socketed into each other with collars and "stop ridges," so constructed as to give the water a shooting motion, thus preventing accumulation of sediment.

## Sutton's Pedigree Seeds



A Field of Sutton's Giant Drumhead Cabbage.

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# THE SIMPLE LIFE



## WITH THE POULTRYMAN WHAT ONE WOMAN HAS DONE



THIS is a story of what one little woman did and is doing in the poultry business. It is exactly as it was told to me by the woman herself and exactly what I saw in her poultry yards. The only thing about it not exactly true is the name of the woman, which I have changed because she is a modest and retiring little woman who is not seeking publicity or fame. She is just a little every-day sort of a lady who in the face of appalling discouragements has made a success in her chosen line, at the same time retaining her enjoyment of life, maintaining a cheerful disposition and a youthful appearance. I am violating no confidences in telling this story for I told her it was too good to keep to myself and too full of encouragement for others to keep from the public. Hereafter when I find myself discouraged with my success, discouraged from failure, or tempted to lie down and say I can go no further, I shall think of this frail little woman and take new courage. I am going to tell this story for two reasons: First, because of the element of human interest in it, and second, because it shows that poultrykeeping can be made to pay under even unfavorable conditions as to means and markets. Here is the story, in my own words, for I could not if I would give it the dramatic interest it had to myself and a friend who listened to it across a dinner table in a little town down in Indiana. Possibly a remark of my friend after we had got by ourselves, may illustrate the state of mind both of us were in when we discussed the story later. Said he: "Say, you and I are not one, two, three with that little girl. If we had been in her place we would have gone straight to—" And I agreed with him.

It doesn't matter so much how the woman of this story came to go into the poultry business as her life work. It is only necessary to say that her mother was an enthusiastic lover of good poultry and that the girl was brought up in a little Indiana town. Until she was seventeen years old there was no indication that she would ever be called upon to support herself. At that age she was suddenly thrown on her own resources, her father having lost his fortune to the last cent. Confronted with the necessity of making a living she chose the profession of a trained nurse and at nineteen graduated and began practicing her profession in Chicago, finally going to Montana and then back to Chicago, always busy because she was recognized as an expert and her services were in demand. At thirty she married and the marriage turned out to be an unfortunate one. Her husband was a worthless fellow with a brilliant way which attracted her and it was not long before she found herself deserted with a babe to comfort her and to work for. Nursing was out of the question because of the baby and because of a slight defect in her hearing, which developed about this time, making it hard for a weakened patient to talk to her or call her.

Here was a situation which would have discouraged a strong man. Without money, unable to practise her profession and with a baby to support, she looked about her for a way by which she could make a living. In the wreck of her father's fortune nothing had been saved, but her mother had a little place of six acres, and to this the subject of this story turned as a means to the end she had in view.

Her father and mother lived on this place, being supported by the pension her father received, he having been an officer in the civil war, losing a leg as the result of his reckless bravery. Without money it seemed like a great undertaking to begin the poultry business, for the place had no poultry houses on it and the beginner had no money with which to build them, but she began.

She chose Rhode Island Reds as the breed she would work with and securing eggs and sitting hens she hatched something like 400 chicks. She made wire cages for these birds, turned the kitchen of the little house into a brooding room and kept the chicks there until the weather permitted of putting them in little make-shift colony houses out of doors.

In the meantime our poultry woman—call her Daisy, because that is about as far from her real name as I can get, and because my friend declared this should be her name—had planted two acres of corn in a bit of river bottom before the house.

The six acres of land composing this poultry farm lie along a beautiful river, two acres or more being flat, rich bottom land and the remainder lying above, a very steep bank rising from the bottom land to that lying further back. The corn was planted in the fertile bottom land and Daisy cultivated it herself. As she was telling her story she threw out one of her hands in a little gesture and I could not help noticing that they were slim and white,

and I said: "You used those hands of yours of course?" She looked contemplatively at the hand and smiled. "Those hands," she said, "cook and wash and churn and make poultry houses and do all sorts of work, and I am glad they do."

"Did you keep sweet-tempered all the time you were doing these things?" I asked her.

"To be sure I did," she answered, smiling. "I just worked and sang all day. I had my baby and something to do and something to look forward to, for I knew I was going to succeed."

"I had a little spinal trouble which made it impossible for me to work in a stooping posture, so I crawled along between the rows of corn and pulled the baby after me, because he was too little to leave at the house, and I enjoyed every minute of the time. What is the use of repining, when the sun shines?"

That seems to be the key-note of Daisy's life. Smile when the sun is shining and smile when it isn't because it is going to shine later.

The corn crop was a success. When it was ready to gather Daisy husked and carried the corn up the steep bank to the crib she had built for it in a small basket.

This was too slow, so she put the family corn in training and would husk two bags of corn, put them on the back of the cow and thus get them to the crib.

Think of that, you big men who have every appliance for doing your work and imagine yourselves getting in a crop in that way. Well, the chickens prospered. They were so carefully tended that they could not do anything else but grow. The first winter was a hard one but Daisy managed to get through it and begin the second year with more hope of success. She never once thought of failing. She knew very little about keeping poultry when she began, but the advice of the mother was sought and through it and what experience taught, the birds thrived.

Last year after expenses were paid, Daisy and the younger sister, who had been taken into partnership, found they had \$300 in the way of net profits to their credit. All this, please remember keeping poultry at market prices alone. Everything was bought, except what was raised on the little field on the river bank and the milk the cow gave. Everything was sold at market prices, except a very moderate sale of eggs for hatching to local buyers.

With \$300 to use poultry houses were built. I wish you could see them. You will imagine they are not made in the most ornamental manner but more comfortable houses I never saw. I could not help admiring the way they were planned. No man could work out such convenient plans under similar surroundings. They were eminently the work of a woman who thinks and who seeks to be able to do the most effective work with the least effort.

The open front house is very much in evidence and the three hundred Rhode Island Red hens which live in one of them were about the most comfortable lot of fowls I ever visited.

It was a bright winter afternoon when Daisy suggested that she would like to show me her home. I was hungry for just such an invitation, but dared not suggest it for fear she might not want me to see it, thinking I had seen most of the big poultry plants of the country and would be disappointed in hers.

It was a beautiful drive along the river bank down to her home. It is a beautiful place for a home. A broad, still river with high banks, those opposite the home covered with maples and beeches. Back of the house is an orchard where the chickens have shade and grass. On the edge of the bank the cluster of poultry houses, of no particular style of architecture, but seeming cosy and comfortable beyond description. As we drove up the younger member of the firm came out of one of the houses, comfortable in her heavy coat and warm mittens, rosy as a girl can be who has good health, is happy in her work and has attained success.

The chickens had gone to roost, for the early twilight of winter had begun to shade the brightness of the day. We went through the rooms and saw them on their perches, talking contentedly to their owners as one here and there was lifted with gentle hands to show her plumpness and coloring.

Then we went to the house where the mother had a dinner fit for the gods of high Olympus prepared. I watched my hostess while we were at the table. I wish I could give you her picture to show you how through all her struggles she has remained youthful, alert, smiling. Her eyes are bright with enthusiasm, her cheeks red from the good health which comes of purposeful work, her hands slim and white, her clothing must have been in keeping for I do not remember in what manner she was dressed, only I know her gown was becoming and her grey velvet toque—I think that is what the style of hat she wore is called, suited her exactly.

And I saw the baby too. His name is "Buster" to his friends, only he did not care to count me among the lot. His grandfather and he are great chums. He informed me concerning his mother that "Daisy is no good; she feeds roosters," a bit of heresy taught him by his aged but cheerful chum.

I have been claiming for many years that poultry-keeping could be made to pay under favorable conditions, by any one who under-

stood the rudiments of the business. Since I met Mrs. Daisy I have taken a long step in advance. I am now ready to say that poultry-keeping can be made to pay by any one who has the will, under the most adverse circumstances.

The lady whose story I have tried to tell, in which effort I feel that I have failed miserably, has compelled success by sheer force of will. I hope her example will encourage every one who feels that failure is near to keep on and wring success from the hands of adverse fate, or opposing circumstances. It can be done by any one who has the will to do it. Smile and work, work smilingly. If you have not proper appliances do the very best you can with what you have—and always keep up your courage by smiling as you work.

Daisy promised to meet me at the train with her automobile the next time I came her way. I had not been in that particular town before for more than forty years. I don't believe I would have waited as long for the next visit for her to be able to make her promise good.

One thing is certain: Keeping poultry pays—when Daisy or her kind keep the poultry.—From Poultry.

## INDIAN RUNNER DUCKS

These ducks came originally from India; hence the name Indian. The term "Runner" comes from the fact that they literally run instead of waddling like ducks.

The Indian Runners are sometimes called the Leghorns of the duck family on account of their superior laying qualities. They surpass the best breeds of hens. These ducks have been credited with records of more than 200 eggs each in flocks of ten, and of 192 eggs each in flocks of one hundred.

If properly cared for they will commence laying in February and will lay until their natural moulting time, which is the last of July and August. It requires about five weeks for them to grow a new crop of feathers, and as soon as their new feathers are out they set to work again and lay until cold weather, or about the first of December.

They can be picked the same as other ducks but do not furnish quite as many feathers as some breeds, but when you take the feed bill and their laying into consideration they are ahead of them all other breeds.

We find them easy keepers. Our flock consumes much less food than Pekins would under similar conditions, the Runners laying almost continually while the Pekins do not. The Runners are active in their habits, are good foragers, and on an extensive run are able to find a large proportion of their food. They are nonsetters and are easily reared. They hatch strongly in incubators and are easily reared in brooders; they are independent little fellows and as spry as crickets, as soon as hatched, and will keep out of the way where another duck would be a nuisance. They grow very rapidly and if properly cared for will be feathered and ready for market in nine weeks, weighing about 3 1/2 pounds. They are the finest of table fowl. The flesh is of deep yellow, much more firm in texture than the Pekin, with exceptional depth of breast, and remain tender until the bird is quite a year old.

Their wonderful laying qualities, together with the delicate flavor and richness of their eggs, make them much sought after for the breakfast table.

They are the most practical ducks for the farmer as well as the fancier. Too much cannot be said regarding their good qualities, and a trial of them will surely convince the breeder that they are not only profitable, but it is a pleasure to own a flock so attractive as the Indian Runners. They are, I think, without doubt the most beautiful of all water fowls. They are so very graceful in their movements, erect in their carriage, and so beautifully marked, that they catch the eye of any true poultry fancier.

The Indian Runner is not only a breed that thrives and does well on an unlimited range, but is also the most prolific of any breed in small pens, or runs without swimming water.

If kept in pens they will naturally want more attention, and will require grit and green food, in addition to grain and fresh drinking water, the same as all other breeds of poultry.

They are fine for village or suburban residents to keep for eggs and meat for home use, much to be preferred to hens, as they are more profitable, require less expensive houses, while they are easy to control as they will not fly over a two-foot fence.

They are not bothered with lice and have no disease if properly cared for. A few of the Runner's strong points are their ambition to search for a living and their consequent power to destroy worms and insects. No lice, no mites, no flying over fences, no roop, no scaly legs. In fact they have more good points in their favor than any one other breed we have ever raised.

They are the best all purpose fowl for the farmer and fruit-grower. The trees furnish good shade for the ducks and they destroy many insects that so often do irreparable injury to the trees and fruit of the orchard on the farm.—H. M. Sawyer.

## FATTENING DUCKS AND GESE

In fattening water fowls for market, it is a good scheme to keep them closely confined in

clean runs which are not large enough to let them run off the gains that they make from feed. For ducks and geese, mash feeds produce quickest gains. A mash of corn and bran, two-thirds of the former and one-third of the latter, is good feed to put on fat. If cut clover or alfalfa is at hand, these can be used in mixing the mash in place of bran. I should prefer using cut clover or alfalfa instead of bran if it could be had. A clover cutter which will cut this into the required lengths costs but a few dollars—about \$5, I believe. Of course, more expensive outfits can be purchased, but this much money invested will buy a cutter that will cut feed for two hundred laying hens. Almost every farm has more or less clover hay on it, and the second crop, if cured green, is best for feeding purposes. Scald the cuttings and let them steam well before mixing in the corn meal. Do not make the mash sloppy. A crumbly consistency is best. Feed it in troughs and give the fowls all they will eat from three to five times daily.

## PEKIN DUCKS

How few farmers throughout our Southern States grow ducks for market in any quantity whatever. Yet, in no other branch of the whole poultry industry do we find such large profits coming so regularly and so sure. There is at all times a steady demand for well-fattened young ducks on every market of the United States.

I tried Mobile last fall with some very inferior ones several months old, and weighing only 2 1/2 pounds. But for them I received 24 cents a pound. Whew! This is paid for poor stuff? What could we get if we had first-class young ones?

The large white Pekin duck is bred almost exclusively for market, and is made to weigh five pounds when ten weeks old. The hatching season opens in November, but no considerable number of ducks are hatched until January. The season continues until July.

Ducks from one to three years old make the best breeders. They should weigh from eight to ten pounds and be free from blemishes in all parts. Also, they should never have been stunted while young.

The drakes are the big half of the flock, and should weigh at least eight pounds when not fat, but merely in good breeding condition. It is best to have ducks and drakes no kin to each other.

Breeding ducks do better when having water for bathing, but good results are obtained where only a supply for drinking can be had. Growing ducks want only a supply of clean, fresh water at feeding time, making better growth when they have none for bathing.

The Pekin duck is a non-setter, so it is necessary that the eggs be incubated either under chicken hens or in incubators, an incubator to be preferred. The eggs should be washed before setting. During incubation they should be sprinkled with lukewarm water say 90 degrees F.) from the tenth to the twenty-sixth day.

The machine should be closed when the first eggs pip, and not be opened again until the hatch is well over. The young ducks then are removed to a brooder and get their first feed, consisting of one part hard-boiled egg, three parts stale breadcrumbs. After feeding this the first three or four days, change to equal parts of cornmeal and wheat bran mixed with boiled vegetables and a little beef scrap, gradually increasing the beef scrap. Feed five times daily.

Grit should always be mixed with the mash. Never feed till you have filled their drinking vessels with fresh water. They should be fed at regular times five times a day, at first feeding sparingly, and at the end of the second week they should be getting all they will eat up clean in ten minutes.

When ten weeks old they should weigh five pounds each and be fully feathered. They are then ready to kill. They are bled in the mouth, dry picked, allowed to thoroughly cool, and packed in barrels with broken ice, a large block usually being placed on the top. The barrels are headed with a sack, which is hooped on. It is preferable to ship them at night when possible.

The breeding stock should have for feed three parts wheat bran, one part ground oats, one part cornmeal, five per cent. beef scraps and five per cent. grit (gravel), and all the green stuff they will eat. Feed twice daily.

The reason for feeding skim milk to fowls is the excellent one that it contains more completely than any other food, all the elements to promote growth and stimulate vigor in the performance of all the natural functions. Skim milk is one of the best egg producing foods that can be given to poultry, and fowls fed on it will lay more eggs in a given time and continue laying a longer time than will fowls deprived of it though otherwise kept in good condition. This gives the farmer an advantage who has a surplus of skim milk.

## AN INSPIRATION

How many times you hear some one say that they are tired of the work they are laboring at continually. I would be, if I did not have something to divert my attention part of the time. I am employed in a printing office for ten hours a day, and many times I do not feel as well after having finished my day's work as I ought to, but I get rest and benefit

from a few minutes' labor among my feathered friends. It is an inspiration to me to watch the chicks as they grow through the summer, and later when they are fully developed, to have them lay and win for me. It makes me think less of my continual labor at the case. Many times while at work in the office I think out some plan for building coops, repairing the hen house, or doing other things around the premises, which, when put into practice, are very satisfactory to me. I do not have much of a vacation any year, but if I did have, I had rather stay at home and see to the chickens than to take a trip to the seashore or any other place of amusement. I would feel more like returning to my labor after a week's time spent in the poultry yard. I feel refreshed every morning after caring for my chicks, and enter into business activities more earnestly.

Another thing about the raising of poultry. It costs no more to feed a thoroughbred fowl than a mongrel of the same size, and how much more benefit one receives by raising the thoroughbred kind. Not only in keeping fowls for show purposes and fancy egg trade, but it is inspiring to see a flock of a uniform size and color. The chickens of the thoroughbreds grow much faster I believe, and feather more evenly than the mongrels, to say nothing of maturing earlier. It is needless to say the mongrels are kept mostly by the older people; the young man entering into the business sees the necessity of keeping the other class. I, for one, would like to see the day when every mongrel would pass out of existence, and be replaced by thoroughbreds, for, hen for hen, they will be more profitable, to say nothing of inspiring one to breed better birds.—A. J. L.

## THE BUSY BEE

The one crucial test to detect foul brood is the color and consistency of the dead larvae affected with the disease before it dries up.

At this stage the matter is always rosy, of a peculiar odor, and the cappings of the diseased cells are generally darker in color than those of healthy ones, besides being sunken or flattened, and often having irregular perforations of varying sizes.

The comb containing much of the disease, presents an altogether sickly appearance.

The cure is difficult, from the fact that it is hard to discover the disease in its incipient stage, in every colony, and to determine such colonies in which germs of the disease are lying dormant.

The cure of any particular colony is very simple and certain, the precautions to be observed having to do with preventing the access of bees from healthy colonies to the diseased combs.

To preclude this danger, all the necessary operations must be performed when no bees are flying, or when the pasturage offers so much nectar that there is no disposition to rob.

These conditions secured, take a hive as near like the one containing the diseased colony as possible, and, having moved the hive with the colony to one side, place the new one, furnished with starters, on the old stand, then run the bees into the new hive by shaking or driving.

If nectar is scarce or absent, absconding must be guarded against and feeding resorted to. Scantily feed for a few days; after that, as plentifully as is desired.

It is preferable to attend to the cure during a honey flow.

Sometimes when the disease is discovered, there are large amounts of healthy brood in colonies that are to be treated, which sometimes casts swarms in the swarming season.

In such cases have the swarms on foundation or on frames with starters, always avoiding combs for this purpose.

In three weeks shake out the bees from the old hive according to directions above.

If colonies have become greatly reduced in strength by the disease, either unite or destroy them; but use extreme care to prevent the escape of any of the bees into hives containing healthy colonies.

## GOOD BEE MANAGEMENT

Good management is more important than the hive. The first thing to know is that the bees have a good queen, plenty of stores, and that they are tucked up warm and secure at the top of the hive. It is true that bees will build up if the top of the hive has cracks in it; but the heat which passes out at these cracks takes warmth from the cluster, and causes bees to burn much more fuel, which in this case is honey, to keep up the heat necessary to raise brood, which is from 94 to 98 degrees. Therefore it pays well to have the top of hive tight.

If bees have to scrimp from fear of starvation not nearly as much brood will be raised, as if the bees could eat freely. A hive with 20 pounds of honey on April 1 will, as a rule, give from one-third to twice more bees at the beginning of clover harvest than one with from 3 to 5 pounds, providing the latter do not starve altogether.

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ved very successful. In Ford was made of bamboo about 1 foot long, which with both hands. Japan that this method of both hands was more efficient than the European practice with one hand only. The form of jujitsu. The pur- of clutching or striking ent's body to render him The purpose of judo culture. Swimming was in Japan. Boating, of come very popular with the crowds at the regat- ols not a single member to be seen except as a passing steamboat or did not go in for boat- port baseball had a great also been introduced, but popular as boating or a favorite amusement and young ladies. On very fortunate in regard nshine prevailing all the outdoor sports were not ditions, except by occas- thanks was passed to the n of Mr. W. Crewdson, n society, seconded by Japanese embassy, and East, A.R.A.—London

s, and extracts from the from many eminent ng to him at Sloane ing him 6d. in stamps."

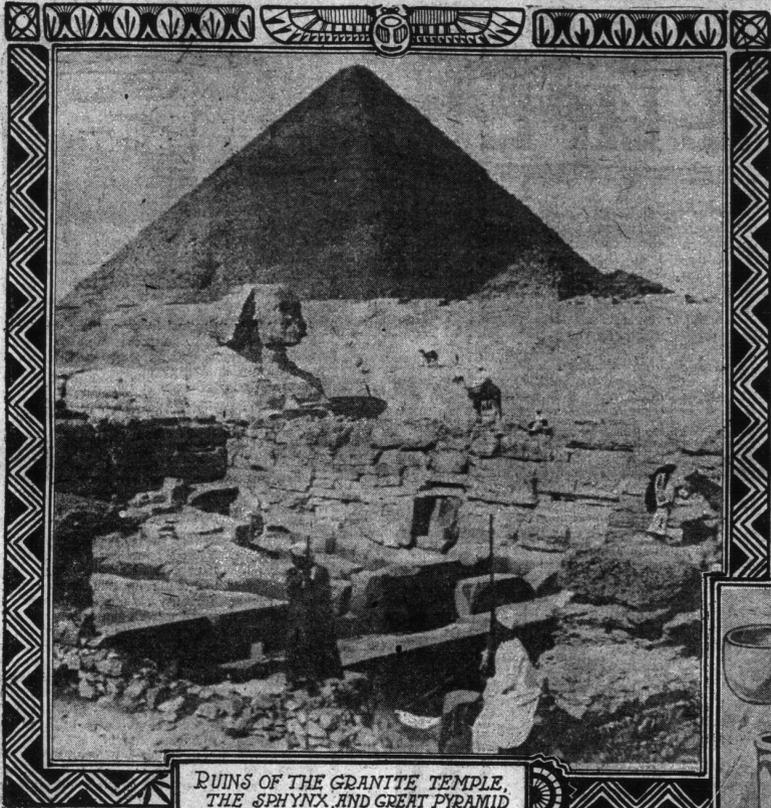
nted out, four Asquiths e of the British Mu- e Minister has nine en- e, nearly all relating to Mr. Asquith is the au- Guide." Apart from re- rory, that appears to be publication. His busy career has left him little ng. A Robert Asquith rry of Carlisle"; a W. C. the Punjab; and a J. E. his views on the "Sun- Houses."

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RUINS OF THE GRANITE TEMPLE, THE SPHYNX, AND GREAT PYRAMID

(Written especially for The Colonist)



HERE are many rivers that are so closely connected with the countries they flow through, that they may be truly considered to represent them; and thus the Thames stands for England, the St. Lawrence for Canada, the Rhine for Germany, and the Ganges for India. But the connection between the Nile and Egypt is closer still, it rises to identification, for in every sense the Nile is Egypt. Lower Egypt, or the Delta, is nothing but alluvial deposit brought down by the river, and were it not for the Nile, Upper Egypt would be only a few more miles of useless desert—a short extension of the Sahara; but in consequence of the Nile, Egypt has been one of the greatest empires of the world; and wherever its waters can be made to extend the country is fertile beyond belief; so fertile that it has been stated that the labor of one man can support eleven. And so it is truly said that Egypt is the "gift of the Nile."

A journey up the Nile is, therefore, of the greatest interest; the river banks literally swarm with the living, and pyramids and ruined temples and long lines of rock-hewn tombs bring one into communion with the dead. It is now, as it always has been, the centre of the people's life. The men are seen early and late at work upon the shadoofs and the shakiyas, which are simple contrivances that have been in use for thousands of years for raising water from the river for the purpose of irrigating the fields. The "shadoof" consists of two posts about five feet in height and three feet apart, joined at the top by a horizontal bar, across which is slung a long pole or a branch of a tree, having at one end a heavy stone or weight of mud and at the other a bucket of matting or leather; the man stands on a ledge below and pulls down the bucket to fill it in the river, and the weight at the other end lifts it up so that the man can pour the water into a trough or small canal about eight feet higher than the place at which he filled it. When the river is low, four or five shadoofs are necessary to raise the water from the river to the level of the land. This is very laborious work, and men engaged in it can only work half a day, instead of, as in other occupations, from sunrise to sunset.

The "shakiya" is a large vertical wheel carrying an endless chain of earthenware pots and a horizontal cogged wheel, which is turned by one or two oxen or buffalos, or sometimes by a camel and a donkey, and by its cogs sets the other in motion and raises the water in the pots. The water when raised is distributed by dividing the land into small squares, separated from each other by ridges of earth a foot or less in height and by furrows. The water flows from the machine into a gutter, from which it is admitted into one furrow after another; these furrows, owing to the plasticity of the river mud, are easily opened and closed with the foot.

The principal crops raised by these means are wheat, barley, maize, millet, alfalfa, sugar-

cane, cotton, hemp, flax and poppies, as well as garden vegetables of all kinds. The pay for a day's labor is three piastres, or 15 cents a day; but, of course, the purchasing value of money is much greater than where the wages are higher—a half-piastre (five cents) will buy 10 eggs. Agriculture is still the principal industry, but a large population are employed as sailors on the river boats, others in fishing, and everywhere the presence of tall chimneys tells of sugar refineries and other growing industries. Besides these laudable employments, it is said that a good many men at Luxor and other places are engaged in an illicit manufacture of spurious "antiquities"; and with these a whole population of sturdy vagabonds, at temples, wharves and stations, in every street and byway and in the open desert even, pester the unfortunate tourist and make his life a burden to him. There are also many blind, lame and diseased, who use their misfortune as a lever for extracting alms from the tender-hearted. Nor are there wanting those of all ages who, by their shameless begging, imprint at least one Arabic word indelibly on the minds of every tourist—"backsheesh."

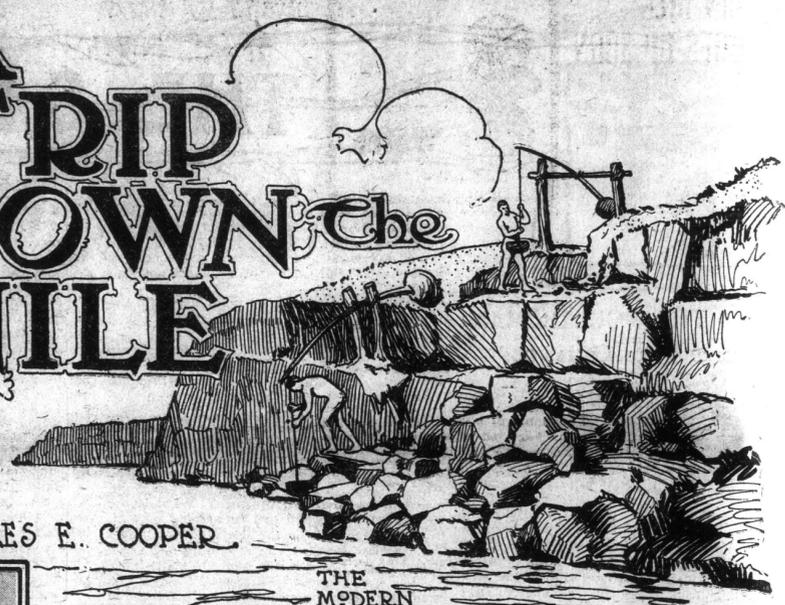
The women also are seen early in the morning, and again at noon and at sunset, coming down in little companies to the river-side with their large earthenware jars, and when they have filled them, returning with them cleverly balanced upon their heads. They are also adepts at stringing mummy beads, camelians and cowry shells from the Red sea into necklaces, decorating network shawls with patterns in silverfoil and embroidering material for blouses, etc.

The scenery of the Nile is very attractive. It is always the same in its general features—there is the broad river itself, with fleets of boats with lateen sails, which look like some gigantic water birds with half-closed wings; on either side a strip of cultivated land of a most brilliant green, and beyond, the range of barren mountains that shut out the desert; but it is never monotonous, for as one steams along the detail changes with very bend of the river. Sometimes the banks are high, and every now and then a village appears, with square flat-roofed houses of mud or sun-dried brick, standing among a grove of graceful palms; sometimes they are low and stretch out into broad, sandy flats, where flocks of cranes and ducks are seen or solitary herons meditating on things in general. The mountains also are sometimes far away, looking pink in the distance when they are limestone, and a deep orange tint when, at Esneh, sandstone appears; and sometimes close and honeycombed with tombs and hermit dwellings, and sometimes again towering high above the river.

Moreover, a journey up the river is by no means without interest. Every now and then the steamer will strike or run upon a mud bank, and as the banks are forever changing their shape, this is almost impossible to avoid, and then the whole crew will assemble at the bows and push off with long poles and much shouting and gesticulating; and if these means are not sufficient, the felucca is brought up from

# A TRIP DOWN THE NILE

By REV. CHARLES E. COOPER



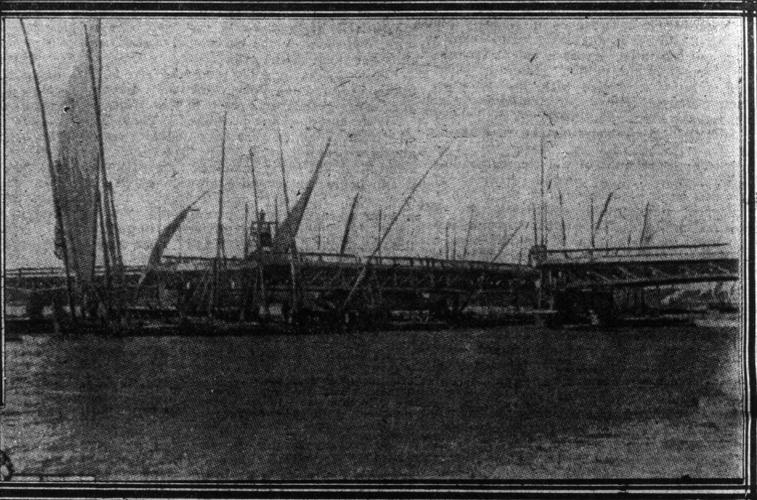
THE MODERN SHADOOF



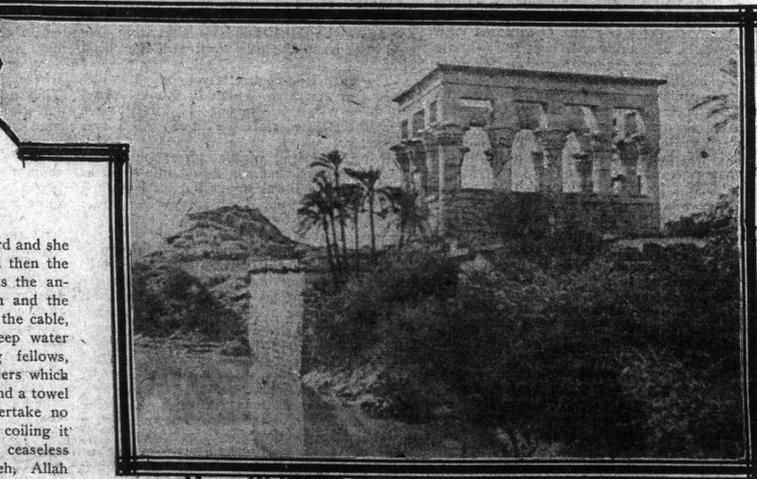
JARS



METHOD OF CARRYING WATER



THE SWINGING PART OF THE NEW BRIDGE ACROSS THE NILE



TEMPLE AT PHILE

any headway against it; then a long cable was attached to two tugboats above the lock, but even with their assistance were only just able to hold our own, and the boat swung like a pendulum from one side to the other, keeping the crew busy with the fenders, and once striking the bow with such force as to break the anchor; plainly something else must be done. Then another cable was got out and attached at one end to one of the posts on the top of the wall and at the other to our capstan, and the donkey engine was set to work, and then only by the united power of our own paddle wheels the two tugs and the donkey engine we crept inch by inch along the wall, through the waters surging and boiling against us, till first our bows then our paddles, and, last of all, our stern cleared the outside water, and we were drawn into smooth water above the dam.

And every now and then at Beni-Hassan, at Denderah, and other places, we would draw up at some wharf and land.



ANCIENT SHADOOF

THE COLONIST ENGRAVING DEPARTMENT

## ELECTION COM

Opposition Fight Ag

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Minister of tice of B

Ottawa, May 8. Mr. Borden's new bills this morning, among them relating to the province of Manitoba, Mr. Brodeur has been required to take possession of the House, and to remain in the table, and that he would it, and sent a file written by den of lights which he stated order be given. As I mentioned Mr. Patton has friend of the liberal one.

After some matter was d. The House supply at 11.00 that it was the ernment to re Kingston. I asked for in mates.

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QUEBEC B Site Further lected for Hays

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# Many Attractive Specials for Friday

For Friday we have a particularly interesting lot of goods to place on sale. The specials will be found wide enough in range to embrace practically the whole store, you will also find much to interest you that is not advertised. Space does not permit us to mention everything, we claim that in no store in Canada does your money have more purchasing power, be it for necessities or luxuries, than with us.

## 1,000 Yards of Bobbinet at a Saving

25c and 30c Qualities for ..... 15c  
35c and 50c Qualities for ..... 25c

This is something that can be classed as a household necessity. Bobbinet Curtains by the yard, about one thousand yards in the lot. There are about eight different patterns of lace frilling and insertion and the best quality net, the very nicest thing for curtains for the bedroom.

25c and 30c qualities. Friday..... 15c  
35c and 50c qualities. Friday..... 25c

## Another Boys' Suit Special

\$3.50 Quality Suits for \$2.50

We have another Special Lot of Boys' Suits to offer. These are two-piece styles made up in the Norfolk and other good styles for boys' wear. They are splendidly made of a good assortment of Fancy Tweeds in medium and dark shades, and are certainly a real good offer at this price. Sizes 5 to 10 years. On sale Friday, reg. \$3.50 qualities for... **\$2.50**

## Pongee Silk Special for Friday

40c Quality on Sale at 25c

1800 yards of good quality natural color Pongee Silk will be offered for sale on Friday. This silk is 18 inches wide and ordinarily would bring 40c, but the price on Friday will be..... **25c**

## Refrigerators Now in Demand

It is now time to think about getting a Refrigerator, if you do not already possess one, and there is great satisfaction and economy in having a refrigerator, particularly a good one. We have just received a large consignment of the celebrated "Model" make, which is considered the best moderate priced article on the market, possessing all the good features of the high-priced lines and still being within the means of all.

They are made of hard wood, finished in golden oak, have heavy solid bronze locks and hinges and are lined with zinc, the insulation being superior to any other make. They are perfectly constructed and are great ice savers. Priced as follows:—

- "MODEL" REFRIGERATOR, ice capacity 50 lbs..... **\$14.00**
- "MODEL" REFRIGERATOR, ice capacity 70 lbs..... **\$16.00**
- "MODEL" REFRIGERATOR, ice capacity 95 lbs..... **\$18.00**
- "MODEL" REFRIGERATOR, ice capacity 120 lbs..... **\$23.00**

## Stationery Department News

NEWEST FICTION

Just Received Under Our New Arrangement.

**\$1.50 Each**

500 Copies at 60c.

Books by such authors as Roberts, Bart, Hewlett, Doyle, Marchmont, Crawford, Williamson, Mrs. Humphrey Ward, Regular prices of books \$1.50 and \$1.00. Special at..... **60c**

Paper Novels at 25c

WINGS OF THE MORNING, by Tracy

KARL GRIER, by Tracy

CAPTAIN OF THE KANSAS, by Tracy

THE BLAZED TRAIL, by White

SILENT PLACES, by White

LITTLE SHEPHERD OF KINGDOM COME, by Fox

NEW POSTCARD ALBUMS, at 35c, 25c and..... **15c**

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS, at 35c, 20c and..... **10c**

Full Line of Writing Tablets

Letter size 25c, 15c and..... **10c**

Note size, 15c, 10c and..... **5c**

MRS. BEETON'S COOK BOOK Price..... **25c**

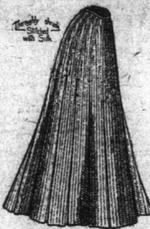
Special Table of 35c and 25c BOOKS, for..... **15c**

## For Out of Town Shoppers

Our Mail Order Department is most helpful. It will be found to be a great assistance to those living at a distance. By careful attention to this branch of our business we have made it one of the most, if not the most, important department that we have. We maintain a competent staff under expert supervision, whose sole duties are to see that mail orders are properly attended to. You are sure of just as good attention being paid to your order as though you were here personally. The many hundred new mail order customers we get every year testifies to the satisfaction this department gives. We issue a most complete catalogue containing prices, illustrations and much useful information, which we will gladly mail on request.

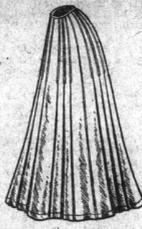
## Big Bargain Offering of Women's Skirts

Values Up to \$12.50. On Sale Friday at \$4.90.



On Friday we will place on sale a lot of Fancy Tweed Skirts that should interest every woman. There is nothing as nice as a tweed skirt for summer wear, they look well with the white blouses and they do not show the dust the same as a plain colored skirt. Then again, when they do get soiled, a little cleaning and they look as good as new.

There are 50 Skirts in this lot, colors shown are fawn, grey, red and blue plaids and black and white checks. Some are made with double box pleat down front and back and circular cut sides, others with fifteen gores and pleat at side, seam finished with two-inch bias fold. There are also many other styles to choose from that are the very latest styles and made up in fine all-wool materials.



Regular \$8.50 to \$12.50 Skirts. On Sale Friday for \$4.90

## Concerning Tan Footwear

As the season advances the demand for Tan Footwear increases, and there is not the slightest doubt about the supremacy of tan this season. Fortunately, we are so placed as to be able to fill all demands, as in anticipation of the popularity of this color we prepared ourselves by buying a good range of styles, some of which we here mention.

- MEN'S CHOCOLATE KID BLUCHER LACE BOOTS, medium soles, McKay sewn. Price..... **\$3.00**
- MEN'S CHOCOLATE KID BLUCHER OXFORDS, Goodyear welted soles. Price..... **\$3.50**
- MEN'S TAN CALF BLUCHER OXFORDS, Goodyear welted soles. Price..... **\$4.50**
- MEN'S WILLOW TAN CALF BLUCHER LACE BOOTS, Goodyear welted soles, military heels. Price..... **\$5.00**
- MEN'S CHOCOLATE KID BLUCHER LACE BOOTS, military heels. Price..... **\$3.00**
- MEN'S TWO BUCKLE TAN CALF OXFORDS, Goodyear welted soles, military heels. Price..... **\$3.00**
- MEN'S CHOCOLATE KID OXFORDS, medium sole, military heels. Price..... **\$3.00**
- MEN'S CHOCOLATE KID BLUCHER OXFORDS, welted soles, military heels. Price..... **\$4.00**
- MEN'S TAN CALF BLUCHER OXFORDS, inlaid suede upper, welted soles. Price..... **\$5.00**
- WOMEN'S CHOCOLATE KID BLUCHER LACE BOOTS, medium soles, military heels. Price..... **\$2.50**
- CHILDREN'S CHOCOLATE KID ONE-STRAP SLIPPERS with bow or buckle. Price \$1.25 and..... **\$1.00**
- CHILDREN'S CHOCOLATE KID ANKLE STRAP SLIPPERS with or without toe-caps. Prices \$1.50 and..... **\$1.00**
- CHILDREN'S CHOCOLATE KID BLUCHER OXFORDS, heels or spring heels, \$2.00 to..... **\$1.25**
- CHILDREN'S TAN STRAP SANDALS, good stout soles, low heels, \$1.50 down to..... **\$1.00**



## A Very Special Suit Offering

New Natty Suits \$22.50 and \$25.00 Suits for **\$15.00**

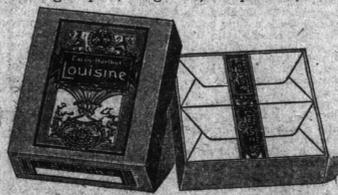
This is one of the best offers of the season in Men's Suits. The lot comprises the very newest designs in both styles and cloth, the styles shown are the very latest cut in both two and three-piece suits, the cloths used are very handsome and attractive, comprising new fine serges, some beautiful patterns in fine all wool worsteds, many good designs in fancy tweeds and the indispensable homespun. These suits are the season's latest offerings and are a nobby, natty and attractive showing and afford a good money-saving opportunity. The regular values are \$22.50 and \$25.00, but the price on Friday will be

**\$15.00**

On Display Broad Street Windows

## Eaton Hurlburt's Writing Paper

Probably in nothing more than in Stationery is bad taste in selecting Writing Essentials more to be avoided. There are all kinds of Writing Papers, all grades, all qualities, but the papers that excel all others, for quality, for style, for distinctiveness, are the productions of Eaton-Hurlburt. Their papers are in a class by themselves, no other makers being able to show the advancement in the art of paper-making that they do. We can show you a large range of qualities, of which we mention the Louisiana. This paper sells at 25c per lb., or, per quire..... **10c**



## Fancy Lustre Specially Priced

Regular 50c Quality for 25c

For making a nice Summer Suit or Shirtwaist Suit, or for Children's School Dresses, nothing is so serviceable and pretty as Lustre, and this price also ought to be a considerable inducement. There are twenty pieces in the lot, of fine silky finished lustre, white grounds with light green, sky, grey, light blue and mauve, small stripes, all good washing colors, 40 inches wide. Regular 50c quality. Friday..... **25c**

## Bargain in Men's Fancy Vests

\$1.50 to \$2.75 Values for \$1.25

Just at the time when they are needed, we are able to offer a splendid lot of Men's Fancy Vests. These are shown in fancy brocades, plain stripes and checks, in a rich assortment of patterns, all washing colors and pretty designs. The regular values run from \$1.50 to \$2.75, but Friday's very special price will be..... **\$1.25**

## Men's Underwear at Special Prices

Some seasonable Underwear offerings that should be interesting reading for many men.

- MEN'S FRENCH AND CANADIAN BALBRIGGAN SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, in all sizes. Special Friday at..... **50c**
- MEN'S MERINO SHIRTS AND DRAWERS in medium weight, stripes, all sizes. Special Friday at..... **50c**
- MEN'S SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, clearing oddments, summer weight. Regular value 75c. Friday at..... **50c**
- MEN'S NIGHTSHIRTS, in striped flannelette, fancy trimmed, also plain colors. Special Friday at 65c and..... **50c**

## Crockery Items Underpriced

Some Crockery Necessities that are so favorably priced as to deserve more than passing notice.

- FANCY GLASS ICE TUBS, with tray. Regular 50c. Special Friday..... **25c**
- FANCY GLASS CAKE STANDS, 10 1/2 inch size. Regular \$1.00. Special Friday..... **50c**
- HALF GALLON GLASS TANKARD WATER JUGS, fancy patterns. Regular 75c. Special Friday..... **50c**
- GLASS WATER BOTTLES, full size, fancy and plain combination patterns. Regular 75c. Special Friday..... **50c**
- FANCY GLASS CAKE PLATES, 10 1/2 inch size. Regular 50c. Special Friday..... **25c**
- FANCY FRUIT BOWLS, 8 inch size, assortment of patterns. Regular 35c. Special..... **25c**
- HALF GALLON GLASS TANKARD WATER JUGS, plain cut pattern. Regular \$1.00 and 75c. Special Friday..... **50c**
- GLASS FRUIT BOWLS on stand, fancy patterns, 9-inch size. Regular \$1.00. Special Friday..... **50c**

## Children's Tailored Wash Dresses

We have just received a consignment of Children's Tailored Washing Dresses from a concern in New York that make a specialty of children's garments. The dresses are shown in various styles, the most prominent being the popular jumper effect. One of the features of these garments are the cloths used for making. They are shown in zephyrs, ginghams, etc., the feature being the patterns, all of which are new and different. Some are really daring in design. We would be glad to have you look at them.

## Bedfurnishings Specially Priced

Timely offerings from the Staple Department. These are lines that should interest thrifty housewives, as these are all marked at special prices.

- PILLOW SLIPS, ready for use, sizes 40, 42 and 44 inch. Special, per dozen..... **\$2.00**
- PILLOW SLIPS, hemstitched, sizes 40, 42 and 44 inch. Special, per dozen..... **\$3.00**
- PILLOW SLIPS, hemstitched, sizes 40, 42, 44 and 46 inch. Special, per dozen..... **\$4.20**
- SHEETS, hemmed, ready for use, good quality. Special at per pair, \$2.00 and..... **\$1.50**
- SHEETS, hemstitched, very good quality. Special at per pair, \$3.00 and..... **\$2.50**
- WHITE BEDSPREADS, different sizes, 12-4 at \$1.50, 11-4 at \$1.30, 10-4 at..... **\$1.00**
- MARCELLA QUILTS, 10-4 at \$2.50 and..... **\$1.75**
- 11-4 at \$3.75, \$3.50 and..... **\$3.00**
- 12-4 at \$7.50, \$5.00 and..... **\$4.75**

Store Closes at 5.30 p.m.

# DAVID SPENCER, LTD

Store Closes at 5.30 p.m.

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