

MACEDONIA GIVEN OLD CONSTITUTION

Young Turkey Movement Compels the Sultan to Take Action

Constantinople, July 24.—An imperial decree issued this morning...

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

Special Return Obtained by the Government—Some of the Chief Items

The total value of British Columbia exports for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1906...

PREMIER'S DENIAL OF POLITICAL YARN

Story in Regard to Victoria Candidate Utterly Without Foundation

New Westminster, July 24.—Premier McBride was a visitor to the city yesterday...

FIT OF MELANCHOLIA LEADS TO SUICIDE

Mrs. Gordon Depressed by Fear That She Was Going Insane

Vancouver, July 24.—Hunted by a fear that she was going insane...

CHILLIWACK TRAM LINE

Tenders for Construction of Second Section Received and Contract Soon to be Awarded

New Westminster, July 24.—Tenders for the construction of the second section of the Chilliwack tram line...

NORTHERN MINES

Copper Properties in Whitehorse District Expected Soon to be Shipping Over New Five-mile Branch Line

Vancouver, July 24.—A. L. Berdoe, general manager of the White Pass and Yukon route...

FLAX INDUSTRY

Operations of Lillooet Flax Company in Vicinity of Port Haney, Likely to Have Important Results

Port Haney, July 24.—The Lillooet Flax company's operations on Lillooet prairie...

MODUS VIVENDI

Arrangement Regarding Newfoundland Fisheries is Extended Over Another Season

Washington, July 25.—To guard against friction...

DEATHS IN STORM

Deaths of the Pennsylvania National Guard Occurred in Camp

Cettycure, Pa., July 24.—An all-night blizzard throughout Camp Hayes...

VALUABLE TEAM DROWNED

Vancouver, July 24.—Evans, Coleman and Evans suffered a heavy loss yesterday as a result of the drowning of a valuable team of horses used by them in their transportation work...

BERNIE JAIL DELIVERY

One Member of Alleged 'Black Hand' Gang Returns Voluntarily—Vain Search for the Others

Fernie, July 24.—Jasper Jaicha, a member of the gang of Italians who escaped from the jail here...

RETURNS FROM EAST

Harry A. Ross States That Business Conditions Are Assuming Better Complexion

Harry A. Ross, treasurer of the Vancouver Portland Cement company...

ROSELAND TAX SALE

Roseland, July 24.—J. E. Collins, city tax collector, has prepared his report on the sale of property for delinquent taxes...

CHINESE STEAMSHIP LINE

San Francisco, July 25.—At the local Chinese consulate today it was admitted that active steps are being taken to operate a new steamship line between San Francisco and Chinese ports...

BERKSHIRES FOR SALE

Spring litters, sired by Charming Premier, Grandview's Lord Premier and Baron Duke's Charm pairs with skin...

STUMP PULLING OUTFIT FOR SALE

Or for 100-hp. Contract taken. J. Ducrest, 2 Burradale Road.

Advertisement for Campbell's White Sale, featuring various women's clothing items like blouses, skirts, drawers, and nightgowns, along with a list of prices and a list of local market goods.

The Colonist

The Colonist Printing & Publishing Co. Ltd. 27 Broad Street, Victoria, B.C.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

One year \$1.00 Six Months .50 Three Months .25 Sent postpaid to Canada and the United Kingdom.

A SANE IMPERIALISM

The Colonial Secretary in the Asquith ministry is Earl Crewe. He seems to be winning much approbation by his public utterances on imperial questions which is all the more satisfactory because an impression has gone abroad that the Liberal party in England was not favorably disposed to that sentiment which has come to be known as Imperialism.

GENTLEMEN IMMIGRANTS.

Mr. Brian Bellows has contributed to the Empire Review a paper upon Canada as a home for the class he calls "gentlemen immigrants." We all know what he means by this term, we may give his own definition.

MR. ASQUITH AND THE NAVY.

Premier Asquith informed the House of Commons, in reply to a question that the ministers had no knowledge, apart from unverified rumors, of disensions alleged to exist among senior naval officers.

A POLITICAL STRAW.

The Vancouver World takes an attitude in respect to the forthcoming nomination of candidates in that constituency for the House of Commons which is of passing interest.

THE TORONTO WORLD DRAWS ATTENTION.

The Toronto World draws attention to the fact that Michigan lumbermen are shipping lumber into Canada and underselling the domestic producers.

THE QUEBEC PARADE MUST HAVE BEEN AN INSPIRING SPECTACLE.

The thank-offerings at the great St. Paul's service at the close of the Pan-Canadian Congress exceeded \$1,500,000. A million was what was expected.

"A MAD WORLD, MY MASTERS."

Our esteemed and enterprising contemporary, the Vancouver World, is needlessly vexing its grey matter by the fine days with speculation on the political future of Mr. Richard McBride.

THE DECISION OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

The decision of the privy council that British Columbia has full jurisdiction in divorce matters is very satisfactory and removes once for all from the Ottawa authorities a question of grave importance.

HALFBAGS IN OLD QUEBEC.

These days in old Quebec are full of interest. Out here on the Pacific coast we are removed by so many long miles from the scene of the pageantry and the demonstrations of patriotism, that our pulses are not much stirred by the incidents that are transpiring there.

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Weiler Bros. COMPLETE HOUSE FURNISHERS. THE LARGEST AND BEST IN THE WHOLE WIDE WEST. ESTABLISHED 1862.

Glass With Care. HUNDREDS of cases enter our warehouse every year marked "Glass with Care," a large portion of their contents is re-packed at once in execution of wholesale and hotel orders but a still larger portion is displayed in our household glass department, first floor, from which we quote a few out of many prices.

TUMBLERS Scores of Patterns to Select From. Plain Tumblers, for ordinary use, per doz. .75¢. A Better Sort, light or heavy, clear glass, per doz. \$1.00.

Wine Glasses and Decanters. "DAINTY, YET STRONG". WINE GLASSES. Port Glasses, per doz. from \$1.25. Sherry Glasses, per dozen from \$1.25.

WATER SETS. Over Twenty different designs, 8-piece sets, plain or decorated, from \$1.00. WATER FILTERS. Our Glass Water Filters secure pure water at the following trifling prices:

PRESSED GLASS. "LOOKS LIKE CUT GLASS." Fruit Bowls, from \$25¢. Jelly Dishes, from \$20¢. Salad Bowls, from \$25¢.

For Cut Glass See Tuesday's Colonist. VASES. We have a wonderful assortment of dainty Flower Vases from the very smallest size, suitable for a single bloom, right up to the largest size, suitable for a banquet.

EPERGNES. Our showing of magnificent Epergnes will astonish you, but Victoria is a city of flowers, that is why almost every lady in Victoria has use for a handsome Epergne for the centre of her dining table.

LAMPS AND GLASSES. IN A FEW WEEKS many householders will be buying drawing-room and parlor lamps. If you buy now you can take advantage of our off season reduction made on several very handsome lamps, now displayed in our glass department.

Weiler Bros. THE "FIRST" FURNITURE STORE OF THE "LAST" WEST. GOVERNMENT STREET, VICTORIA, B.C.

Tuesday, July 26, 1904

SOME THINGS. There was one thing. He was a skillful musician, a clever in the and a wise ruler, a man of great intellect. He was a man of great intellect, a man of great intellect, a man of great intellect.

JAPANESE SEALERS BEING WATCHED

Despatch From U. S. Gunboat Yorktown Says Schooners Are Near Islands

FOUR CLOSE TO ROOKERIES

Officers of Warship State Fear That Clash Will Occur With Brown Hunters

The sealing season in Bering Sea will begin on Saturday next for the small fleet of nine sealing schooners from Victoria, and many more Japanese sealing schooners have been hunting in Bering sea, without regard to restrictions made by Paris tribunal...

The United States government, following the raid on Seapanel rookery of St. Paul Island, on June 18, 1906, when the Japanese sealing schooners Myo Maru and Toyo Maru landed their crews and five men were killed by the rookery guards, has despatched revenue cutters earlier than usual to Bering Sea and field guns were placed on the island to strengthen the guards...

Last year the U.S.S. Perry came upon two Japanese sealing schooners hove to off the rookery of St. Paul Island with their boats out, going shoreward with their crews. The schooners were seized and taken to Valdez for trial. The schooners were ordered freed from Washington and the sealers charged with attempting to raid were given three months' imprisonment...

This spring seven Japanese sealing schooners, part of a fleet of 20 from Japanese ports, the most of whom will go to Bering sea, hunted off the British Columbia coast and one vessel, the Nito Maru, came to Victoria to repair chronometers. The sealers on board made no secret of their intention, it is opportunity offered to the U.S.S. Yorktown was sent to Bering Sea in June...

LETTERS REDOLENT OF THANKS RECEIVED

Late Athlete's Brothers Learn of His Demise—Tribute to Friends of Trainer

In pathetic terms thanking J. A. Virtue, Rev. W. W. Bolton for their kindness to the deceased, letters from the relatives of the late Robert Foster, the veteran trainer and athlete, have been received by the gentleman...

My Dear Mr. Virtue—When I wired you from Chicago on July 3 I did not know what you had done all these years for my brother Bob. I saw my sister last Saturday and read your several letters to her. You and Mr. Bolton are "kings among men," your interest and devotion to man with no expectation of return is rare and shows your worth as an American citizen. Mr. Bolton took the trouble to write me a long letter on the 9th inst. I shall preserve it. It contains many

references to your kindness to Bob all these years. I would be glad if you could meet you sometime now, to thank you personally. No doubt Mr. Bolton will show you the letter which I have written him today. The same letter could properly be addressed to yourself. Strange as it may appear, I miss Bob today more than ever. I had hoped at times that he would return and probably he would have done so had he succeeded in overcoming his weakness. As I have said to Mr. Bolton you appreciate how impossible it is for me to sufficiently thank you for the unusual kindness to and interest you displayed all these years in my brother...

My Dear Friend—I want to thank you for your great kindness to, and interest in, my brother. I was called to see my sister yesterday, who feels his death very keenly and she showed me your kindly letter to her as to how my brother was getting on, etc. I would like very much to see you in person thank you for what you did for him in his last moments.

God will bless you, I feel sure. You have given the cup of cold water to one of His little ones. Your reward is sure. Will you kindly write particulars regarding his sickness and death, and a paper if the same contains an obituary notice of the same. I have not heard from my brother in Chicago as to what we shall do with his body. You will be notified by the expanding of the trade with South China. His Excellency said to a Colonial reporter that he proposed to take up his headquarters at Canton, he believed his investigations would be useful in furtherance of the project, and delegates were to follow him to work on behalf of the steamship company some time probably in the way. The new Chinese steamship company was a project which was especially in view of the boycott against Japan. The Chinese considered that they were equal in ability to the Japanese, and if Japan could make the steamship lines, now a feature of many routes in the Pacific, for the Japanese, they considered that Chinese national steamship lines, which could not get past the Four-Mile house and necessary, could be equally well undertaken by China. The idea was to first connect the Four-Mile house and then to extend the services to trans-Pacific lines.

OAK BAY COUNCIL ON WATER QUESTION

Demand That Civic Fathers Alleviate Intolerable Condition in That District

To reach an understanding with the mayor and council as to what they intend doing toward assuring an adequate water supply for the district, the desire of the Oak Bay councillors. At a meeting of that body, held on Friday afternoon, this matter was discussed at length. As a result of the meeting, a resolution was passed to the effect that the council should petition the civic fathers for relief from the intolerable condition in that district.

Dear Sirs—We have again to ask that the matters referred to in our letter of 19th June, 1908, in particular the agreement between the two municipalities as to the supply of water, be forthwith dealt with. After the agreement is executed this municipality has to make immediate arrangements for distribution within its boundaries. These arrangements must of necessity take a considerable time to carry out, and we have first to determine the scheme of distribution and the cost, thereafter to explain the same to the ratepayers and obtain their consent and the passage of the necessary by-laws, and finally to order the pipes and make financial provisions. It is, therefore, obviously essential that this municipality should be in a position to act at the earliest possible date.

There are a number of missionaries among the passengers. Among these are Miss Craig, daughter of Mr. W. Craig, of Montreal, who has been engaged in work at a Japanese educational centre; Right Rev. Bishop C. Brent, Bishop of Manila, who is to be Bishop of Washington; Mrs. R. North, wife of a well-known North China missionary, and family; Miss Tweedie; Rev. A. C. and Mrs. Borden; Rev. O. T. Logan, wife and family; and Mrs. W. H. Bay, who has disappeared. Of the 702 passengers of the Empress of Japan, 2 saloon, 8 intermediate and 144 steerage, all Chinese, embarked at this port. These included 21 newcomers, who will contribute \$10,000 to the custom department. Vancouver 461 Chinese will be landed, many of whom will pay head tax.

TRANSIT FOR RUPERT

Will Carry Passengers From Vancouver to North at a Reduced Fare

The steamer Transit, now in the dry dock at Esquimalt, is to carry passengers from Vancouver to Port Rupert at a cut rate. The announcement is made that the steamer will run on a weekly schedule, and will probably sail Monday on her first trip. It is stated that on the first trip of the Transit excursion passengers will be given. These rates will be a big reduction on those in effect by the Trans-Canada and Union Steamship companies. The fares charged by these lines are \$18 first class, \$12 second class, and \$8 third class. On the Transit, first class rates will be \$12, second class \$8, and deck \$4.

tonawanda, N.Y., July 24.—The plant of the American Lumber and Paper Company with 15,000,000 feet of lumber was burned tonight. The loss is \$120,000.

EMPRESS OF JAPAN FROM THE ORIENT

Big Silk Shipment on C. P. R. Liner From Japanese Ports

CHINESE WILL SEEK TRADE

The Officials Sent By Governor Kwangsi to Make Investigations Debar Here

(From Saturday's Daily) With 702 passengers and a cargo of 1,870 tons of general freight, including silk and silk goods valued at nearly a million dollars, the R.M.S. Empress of Japan, Capt. Pybus, R.N.R., reached the outer wharf yesterday afternoon from Hongkong and the usual way port, leaving Yokohama on July 17. The voyage, the 88th homeward trip of the C.P.R. liner was uneventful. There were 60 saloon passengers, of whom three landed here. These were H. E. Taotai Law Shee Kee, who with Aw Win Ko, his secretary, and Saw Lik Wai, and a suite of five others, had been sent to Canada and the United States by the governor of Kwangsi province of South China to investigate the industrial, commercial and mining resources with a view to the expanding of the trade with South China. His Excellency said to a Colonial reporter that he proposed to take up his headquarters at Canton, he believed his investigations would be useful in furtherance of the project, and delegates were to follow him to work on behalf of the steamship company some time probably in the way. The new Chinese steamship company was a project which was especially in view of the boycott against Japan. The Chinese considered that they were equal in ability to the Japanese, and if Japan could make the steamship lines, now a feature of many routes in the Pacific, for the Japanese, they considered that Chinese national steamship lines, which could not get past the Four-Mile house and necessary, could be equally well undertaken by China. The idea was to first connect the Four-Mile house and then to extend the services to trans-Pacific lines.

(From Saturday's Daily) With the police authorities making a determined attempt to apprehend the hold-up man who attacked George H. Barracough, engineer of Thorpe & Co., on Thursday evening, on Admiral road, just west of the E. & N. track, another crime has been committed apparently by the same individual, but this time the robber succeeded in getting away with the money. The victim was John Pearce, an aged farmer of Metehosh, who, in company with James McKenzie, a neighbor, was driving home from the city. They had just past the Four-Mile house and were driving along the lower part of the road when without warning a man sprang from the bushes on the right side of the road and grabbing one of the horses by the bridle pulled a revolver at the two men in a species of fit and then to extend the services to trans-Pacific lines.

HOLO-UP MAN GETS STILL ANOTHER VICTIM

Aged Farmer And Companion Held Up at Gun's Point Near Four Mile House

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INSTITUTE ELECTS OFFICERS FOR YEAR

Shawnigan Farmers' Body is Organized—Lawn Tennis Courts Formed

Cobbie Hill, July 24.—The organization meeting of the Shawnigan Farmers' institute was held last Tuesday evening in the hall, a good audience being in attendance. On W. H. Haywood, M. P. P., taking the chair, the election of officers took place. Resulting as follows: President, V. Nightingale; vice-president, R. Nightingale; secretary-treasurer, W. H. Stuart; directors, H. L. Deloume, G. A. Cheske, G. Weeks, J. A. Hoy and C. Nightingale. After a few words on institute work in general, Prof. R. E. Lake of the Oregon Agricultural college was introduced, whom the department had sent to lecture on fruit-growing. It is needless to say, the professor obtained his usual success as a lecturer, carrying the audience with him through the many phases of fruit-growing, with an attention that showed well the ability of the speaker and the interest being taken in the subject by the residents. Through the kindness of W. P. Scott and Mr. Stuart, Professor Lake spent the afternoon in driving around the district and visiting the principal orchards, so that his knowledge of local fruit-growing helped considerably to make his lecture of personal interest. A spirited discussion took place after the lecture on anthracosis, much information being gained by the experiences of the settlers being given in their attempts to combat this insidious disease. The matter of co-operation was then brought up, but as the night was well advanced the meeting adjourned.

Fruit-growing is a subject in which Shawnigan is vitally interested. Its location and soil being admirably adapted for this purpose, and accord-

Timey Sale of Dress Skirts

The Reductions that Women Have Been Waiting For

Think of these bargains! Why, the materials alone of some of them should sell for more. All the styles are new and just what women will require for early Autumn wear. Various designs, some with full flare gorges, some trimmed with strappings of same material—all fashionable models and honestly worth their regular prices:

- VENETIAN CLOTH SKIRTS, navy and black, worth \$4.25, for \$2.15
VENETIAN CLOTH SKIRTS, green, brown, navy and black. Worth \$7.00 for \$3.50
PANAMA CLOTH SKIRTS, navy only, worth \$7.75, for \$3.90
FANCY STRIPED PANAMA CLOTH SKIRTS, navy and black, worth \$8.00 for \$5.25
PANAMA CLOTH SKIRTS, navy, brown and black, worth \$8.00 for \$5.25
Worth \$12.50 for \$7.50
ALEXANDRIA CLOTH SKIRTS, navy and black, worth \$9.50, for \$6.00
VENETIAN CLOTH SKIRTS, extra fine material, navy and black. Worth \$10.50 for \$6.00
BLACK VOILE SKIRTS, a remarkably stylish line, worth \$14.50 for \$8.25
Worth \$16.25 for \$10.50
Worth \$17.25 for \$11.75

Dress Goods and Dress Making a Specialty. A large and expert staff. Well equipped rooms. American Lady Corsets. Henry Young & Co. Government Street, Victoria, B. C.

Out They Must Go. As long as the season lasts we keep stocks in shape to meet every demand. Then comes the end when stocks must be closed out and a new season provided for. NOW'S THE TIME. During this week to save from \$3.00 to \$6.00 on every suit of clothes purchased. ALLEN & CO. 1201 Government Street, Victoria, B. C.

Body Removed From Cooperstown to New York Where Public Funeral Will Be Held Later. Cooperstown, N. Y., July 24.—Funeral services over the body of Right Rev. Henry Codrington Potter, late Protestant Episcopal bishop of New York, were held at Christ Church, near Erieleigh, the bishop's summer home, where he died last Tuesday. In accordance with his wishes the service was as simple as it was possible to make it, and was attended only by the immediate family and a few invited friends. At its conclusion the body was placed on a special train and taken to New York. New York, July 24.—The body of Bishop Potter arrived at the Harlem station of the New York Central railroad tonight, and accompanied by friends and relatives, was removed to the new Trinity cemetery at 15th street and Broadway, where it will remain until Bishop Greer comes from London, when the public funeral will be held.

James Thomson, manager of the H. B. Co., is quoted as follows in an interview: "There is absolutely no truth in the reports which have been published stating that high water is interfering with navigation on the Skeena river. The water in the Kitiselas canyon fell to a point allowing through navigation on the 13th inst. on which day the Port Simpson was delayed one day in returning owing to a slight rise in the river, but passed through the canyon again, southbound, on the 14th, arriving on the same day at Port Eslington and Prince Rupert. On the 21st the Port Simpson left

Advertise in THE COLONIST. The Sproul Bush Univer VANCOUVER, B.C. Every graduate of Great D. Commercial, Pittman has one year of six standard makes of the Sproul Bush Univer. H. J. SPROUT, G. A. ROBERTS, G. SKINNER, P. NEW APPOINTMENT BOARD NOT ACC Amount Offered Board Not Adeq It would appear offered by the school of the new teacher last general meeting not been what the counts had been under their services were that of new teachers accept the salary of about the position. Mr. Mitchell, president of the board, pointed at a salary minimum salary of \$700 per month. The board is to be but \$70 per month and the position held sometime earlier the position will be other. The total amount offered for the high school pointed, this position was not to be considered at the contract for the new plumbings. The total amount of general various city schools sent unsatisfactory were awarded to the attention. The total plumbing will be \$50,000. There is now being amount of general various city schools sent unsatisfactory were awarded to the attention. The total plumbing will be \$50,000. There is now being amount of general various city schools sent unsatisfactory were awarded to the attention. The total plumbing will be \$50,000.

BLACK WATCH The Name of Black Watch On a Tag on a Plug of Black Chewing Tobacco Stands for Quality.



EVERY BIT of leather going into our harness is the best that money can buy. Every bit of work is the best that the highest skill can do.

B. C. SADDLERY CO., 566 YATES STREET

CROFTON HOUSE VANCOUVER, B.C.

A Boarding and Day School for Girls. Highly qualified and trained staff of English mistresses. Building recently enlarged.

For Prospectus apply to the Principal. MISS OSBORN (late of Newham College, Cambridge).

The Spott-Shaw BUSINESS UNIVERSITY VANCOUVER, B.C. 833 EASTVING ST., W. Offers a Choice of 2 to 4 Positions. Do every graduate. Students always in Great Demand.

NEW APPOINTEE WILL NOT ACCEPT SALARY

Amount Offered by School Board Not Considered Adequate

It would appear that the salaries offered by the school board to some of the new teachers appointed at the last general meeting of the board have not been what the successful applicants had been under the impression their services would earn.

The contract for the installing of the new plumbing in the North Ward school to replace the present unsatisfactory apparatus has been awarded to William Bowmass, plumber. The total cost of the new plumbing will be \$1250.

There is now being done a great amount of general cleaning in the various city schools preparatory to the opening for the fall term, but owing to the fact that the question at issue between the city and the school board over the matter of the debenture proceeds is yet unsettled much necessary work such as painting and needed improvements have been delayed.

A joint conference between the city council and the school board will soon be held when the matter will be gone into and some arrangements arrived at. This will be necessary before the board undertakes any extensive plan of improvements to the city schools. These matters would have been taken up on this day but owing to the illness of George Jay, chairman of the board, were allowed to stand. Mr. Jay will be around again early next week when a meeting of the board will be called.

CARS WILL RUN TO ROSS BAY CEMETERY

Work on Tramway Company Extension Commences on Monday

(From Saturday's Daily) Approximately \$115,000 will be spent by the B. C. Electric Railway company in improvements to the local tramway system during the next two months.

This announcement was made last evening by A. T. Goward, the company's general manager. He stated that it had been decided to proceed with the grading and the laying of rails from Cook street to Cook to the cemetery on Monday. Upwards of eighty men would be employed and, as the material required was all on hand, it would be possible to have it completed sometime in October.

Mr. Goward said that he hoped the battery reformed to which would be shipped shortly, would reach here about the same time that the new extension was ready for operation. Thus there would be no possible difficulty in the procuring of power for the running of the entire system. He pointed out that with it in use all the force now wasted while the majority of the cars were stationary or running on the level would be saved for utilization in cases of emergency which occurred when they, through coincidence, began climbing hills simultaneously. The battery, he explained, might be likened to a reservoir. In it could be stored sufficient power to keep the light and power as well as the tramway system in operation for some three hours. In case the transmission line from Goldstream or any source of supply were broken there would be no interruption of the service for that length of time.

Referring to the extension of the cemetery, Mr. Goward stated that it would make connection with the Port street line at Cook, would run along the street to the cemetery as far as May street, and thence would go as far as Foul Bay road passing Ross Bay. The terminal in all probability would be in the vicinity of the roadway leading to Foul Bay beach.

CARIBOO CHANGES HER NAME TO COWICHAN

Rule Providing That Two Steamers Must Not Have Same Name Causes Alteration

The new steamer Cariboo, which was built under that name for the Union Steamship company, of Vancouver, by the Allis Shipbuilding company, has been obliged to change the name and the new steamer will be rechristened the Cowichan. Under the new regulations of the board of trade and of the Dominion of Canada, no name already in use can be given to a new steamer.

The crew which brought out the Cowichan were paid off yesterday at Vancouver. Until about three years ago it was customary to sign on a crew with a clause for their return to the United Kingdom, but now the rule is to make it any British port. Vancouver coming within this classification, the crew was discharged and will seek other berths for the trip home.

Captain Polkinghorn, who brought the Cowichan around the Horn, will probably return to the old country at an early date. It is rumored that he is to bring out another vessel, most likely the Chilcoot, but nothing of a definite nature is decided upon.

REFUSES SUBSIDY TO THE AUSTRALIAN LINE

B. W. Greer Receives Word From Sir James Mills That Arrangement is Refused

A dispatch from Vancouver says: "B. W. Greer received word yesterday from Sir James Mills to the effect that the Dominion government had refused to grant the five-year extension of the subsidy to the Union Steamship company of New Zealand owing to the unsettled condition of affairs between Canada and the antipodes."

TOOK PART IN REBELLION

Toronto, July 24.—John Doyle, who fought with Wm. Lyon Mackenzie in the rebellion of 1837, died today at the home of his son here. He was born in Ireland and came to Canada in 1828.

PLANS ACCEPTED FOR NEW SCHOOL HOUSE

Oak Bay Council and District Trustees Will Advertise For Tenders

(From Saturday's Daily) A joint special meeting of the Oak Bay council and the school trustees of the district was held yesterday afternoon at the offices of J. S. Floyd, at which the proposed new school building was discussed. There was a full attendance. Reeve Oliver occupying the chair, and those present being Councillors W. Henderson, W. Fernie, E. B. Pemberton, J. Herrick McGreggor, W. Noble, and S. B. Newton.

Plans for the contemplated structure were submitted by architects Ross Cullin and F. M. Rattenbury. After careful consideration it was agreed that the latter's design should be accepted and tenders advertised for without delay. A resolution was passed unanimously to this effect, with the rider attached that tenders exceeded \$9,000 the selection be reopened.

SEEK DOWER FOR THE PIONEER BABY

Bulkley Valley Residents Think Quarter Section Should be Deeded to Her

A great event has occurred in the Bulkley valley, one which the inhabitants should commemorate in a substantial way. It is no less an occurrence than the birth of the first white child in that section.

Mrs. A. McInnes, of North Bulkley, is the proud mother of a baby girl, and all the pioneers are stirred up over the event. Popular retrospection eventually took the shape of a letter written by John Stephenson on behalf of the inhabitants to F. W. Vallau, the assistant commissioner of lands and works at Hazelton, requesting him to do what he could to have a pre-emption of 160 acres set aside for the benefit of the pioneer baby girl.

PROSPECTS BRIGHT FOR CONSERVATIVES

Mr. Hayward's View of the Situation in Nanaimo District

Mr. Hayward, M.P.P. for Cowichan, who is in town, is confident that Conservatives stand more than an excellent chance of triumphantly carrying the Nanaimo district at the next federal election with their candidate, Mr. Shepherd. While he is quite in accord with Parker Williams in saying that Ralph Smith is steadily losing ground, he is confident that Mr. Hayward, the Socialist candidate, can look for a very slender support in Cowichan.

CHIPPWA BROKE DOWN NEAR TRIAL ISLAND

Eccentric Broke and International Steamship Co.'s Vessel Was Derelict

(From Saturday's Daily) The steamer Chippewa, of the International Steamship company, was broken down for two hours, drifting helplessly in the gulf near Trial Island, with 202 passengers on board yesterday afternoon, when on her way from Seattle to Victoria. The Chippewa's low pressure eccentric slipped when the steamer was in the vicinity of Trial Island and the engine stopped. The steamer rolled in a choppy sea kicked up by the breeze blowing yesterday, the passengers having a very uncomfortable time.

The steamer Makura, an 8,000-ton vessel that the derelict passenger steamer, before the William Joffe came up time, was sent its salvage tug William Joffe to the assistance of the derelict passenger steamer, but before the William Joffe came up time, the International Steamship company's vessel had made repairs to the broken machinery and the Chippewa came into port about 4 p.m. She left again for Seattle half an hour later, at five o'clock.

IMPROVEMENTS TO THE E. & N. ROADBED

Big Undertaking at Mill Stream Beyond Nanaimo—Work at Chemainus

That the C.P.R. has earnestly in its intention to improve the E. & N. roadbed, so that it may be brought up to the standard of that of the transcontinental line is demonstrated by the fact that the steam shovel has been transferred to Mill Stream, in the vicinity of Fiddicks, a point just beyond Nanaimo, for use in the filling in of the bridge crossing that creek.

FRUIT GROWERS MEET

Directors of Exchange Hear a Favorable Report From the Manager

(From Saturday's Daily) A meeting of the Victoria Fruit Growers' association was held yesterday at the Exchange Hotel, when James Drummond, manager of the exchange, submitted a report of the work of that institution, showing that the business has grown beyond expectations and everything is in a most prosperous condition. The growers in general have received their returns for their fruit sooner than they expected and all have expressed their satisfaction with the workings of the exchange and the more convenient methods of disposing of their product and the better and more rapid financial returns.

A popular idea held to prevail that the business has grown beyond expectations, but the manager's report is a pleasant surprise to thousands of particular tea-drinkers. Sold by grocers everywhere.

"BOBS" IS INVITED TO VISIT THIS PROVINCE

The Premier Wants the Famous General to Come to British Columbia

(From Saturday's Daily) Premier McBride has invited Field Marshal the Earl Roberts, V.C., to visit British Columbia as the guest of the province. From press reports it appeared likely that the famous general might be induced to visit the prairies, and having come that far it is quite possible that he might be persuaded to continue west until he reached the banner province of Canada.

The text of the telegram of invitation is as follows: "On behalf of this government I beg to invite you to visit British Columbia as the guest of the province. We will be glad of a favorable reply with assurance on or when you may be expected to arrive."

SLIGHT ACCIDENT TO AN E. & N. FREIGHT

Car Plunged Down Embankment Near Esquimalt—Little Damage Done

(From Saturday's Daily) One of the freight cars of the Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway Company was derailed near Esquimalt, partially submerged by the waters of the upper reaches of the George. Becoming uncoupled from Thursday morning's train it left the rails and plunged down the side, a distance of some 25 feet.

SLIGHT ACCIDENT TO AN E. & N. FREIGHT

Car Plunged Down Embankment Near Esquimalt—Little Damage Done

Just what caused the mishap is not known. According to the report, those in charge, however, it would appear that the front coupling gave way while the train was rushing down the grade just this side of Barson's Bridge, that the rear portion unhooked, buckled up on the track, the engine, noting the shock, increased the speed, throwing one of the cars off the rails. As stated, the supposition is that in toppling the back couplings were broken, a fact which saved the whole of

Residential Ornamental Wire Fencing and Gates

Eliwood Farm, Lawn and Poultry Fence



The Hickman-Tye Hardware Company, Ltd. Victoria, B. C., Agents

Ross' Saturday Specials

Little Prices and Big Values MORTON'S POTTED MEATS TURKEY AND TONGUE HAM AND CHICKEN STRASBOURG MEAT HAM AND TONGUE BLOATER PASTE ANCHOVY PASTE POTTED TONGUE POTTED HAM

Three Tins 25c ROWAT'S QUEEN OLIVES Large Bottle regularly sold for 50c. Saturday 25c

DIXIE H. ROSS & CO. Tels. 52, 1052 and 1590 Up-to-date Grocers 1317 Government Street

contract for the Grand Trunk Pacific powder supply and a force of men was put to work getting the vessel in readiness. But there was a hitch in the affairs of the syndicate and for the last six weeks nothing has been done to her. On Monday, however, workmen were set to work getting the engines in shape.

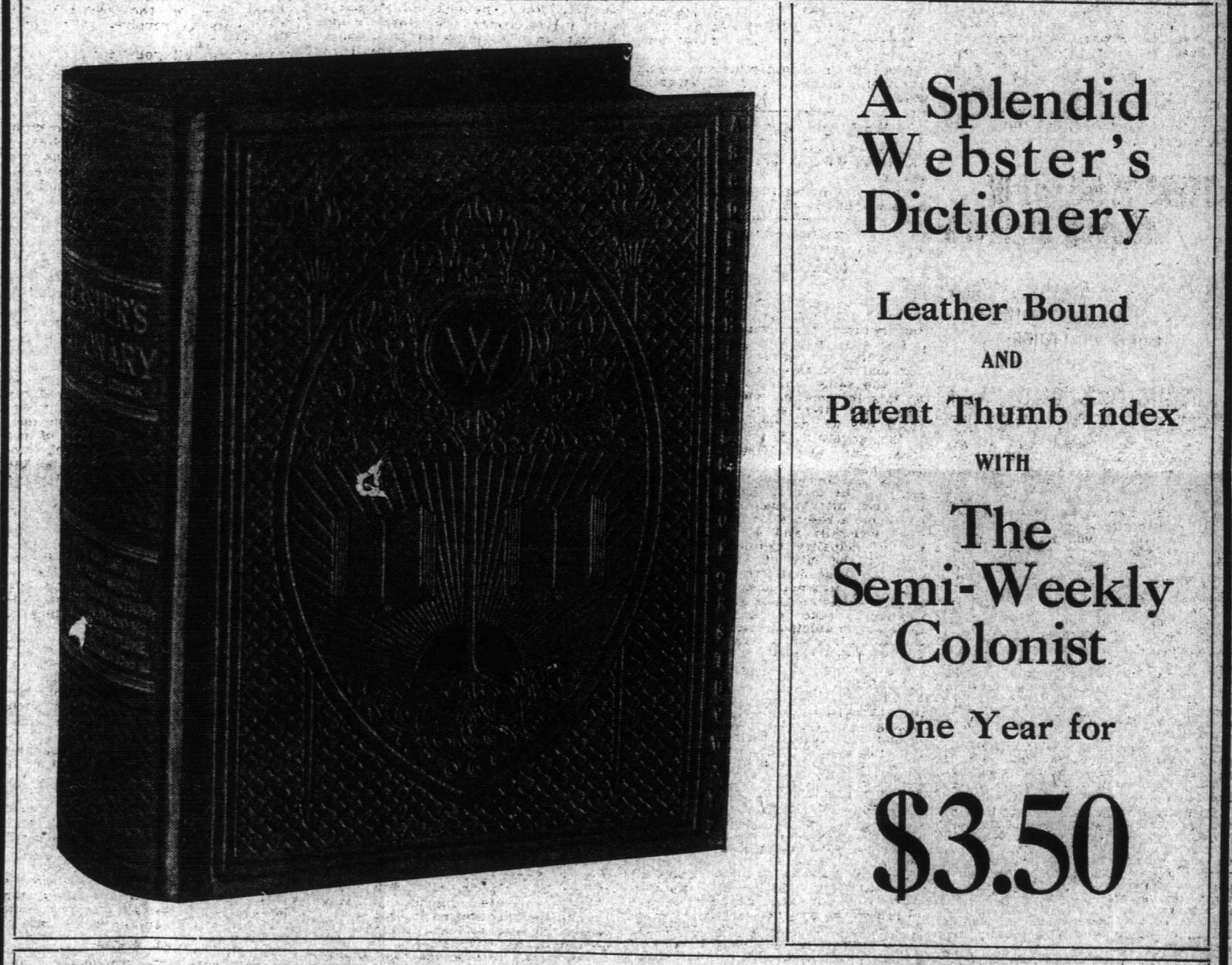
STRATHCONA IN SERVICE

River Steamer Long Idle at Victoria Being Made Ready for Work on Skeena

The sternwheeler Strathcona, which was taken up from Victoria to be fitted up for running dynamite on the Skeena for Foley, Welch & Stewart, under command of Capt. Maclean, has been taken over by Ironside, Rhinie & Campbell, and is now being overhauled with a view to using her in the firm's business up north.

The Strathcona had been laid up at Victoria for some time, when a syndicate was formed to take the power

Here Is Your Chance



This Dictionary contains 1,574 pages, 1,500 illustrations, and an appendix of 10,000 words, supplemented with New Dictionaries of Biography, Synonyms and Antonyms, Noms de Plume, Foreign Phrases, Abbreviations, etc., etc.

Vertical text on the left edge of the page, including 'COLONIST' and other fragments.

LICENSE TO AN EXTRA-PROVINCIAL COMPANY

"Companies Act, 1897." CANADA: Province of British Columbia. THIS IS TO CERTIFY that "The Grand Trunk Pacific Town and Development Company, Limited," a duly incorporated company...

HAS JURISDICTION IN DIVORCE MATTERS

Cable Received From London Announcing Ruling of Law Lords The judicial committee of the privy council has allowed the appeal of the province of British Columbia against the decision of Justice Clement of the British Columbia supreme court...

BIG GAME IN B. C. SHOWS IMPROVEMENT

Increasing in Quantity as Result of Enforcement of Regulations It is reported that since the provincial government inaugurated the stringent enforcement of the game act, especially in its relation to big game, the latter has increased throughout the interior districts to a marked extent...

PROPOSED NEW CLUB BUILDING DISCUSSED

Imperial Trust Company's Proposition Endorsed by J. B. A. A. Shareholders (From Friday's Daily) Shareholders and members of the James Bay Athletic Association met last evening to discuss the Imperial Trust Company's proposition for the construction of new club quarters on the property fronting the Inner Harbor...

HISTORICAL NAMES FOR TOWN AT POINT GREY

Ancient British and Spanish Navigators Will Give Names To The Streets The government has adopted a new system in the naming of the streets of the new town at Point Grey. Hitherto streets and avenues have been named more or less at haphazard with the result that the majority of street names mean nothing, or are merely repetitions of other streets elsewhere...

THE GREATEST FAMILY MEDICINE OF THE AGE

Based Upon the Juices of Fruit—"Fruit-a-tives" Has Made a Name For Itself in Every Part of Canada at 50c a Box ALSO PUT UP IN 25c TRIAL SIZE "Fruit-a-tives" is now a household word throughout Canada. From ocean to ocean these wonderful fruit liver tablets are used and praised in thousands of homes...

CARIBOO IS PLACED ON CASSIAR'S ROUTE

New Liner of the Union Steamship Company is Valuable Addition to Local Shipping The new steamer Cariboo, of the Union Steamship company, which has just arrived from the yards of the builders, the Atlas Shipbuilding Co., Ltd., Glasgow, Scotland, is being placed on the route served heretofore by the steamer Cassiar, a route on which the steamer Queen City, of the P.E.R., was placed last summer...

SKENA NAVIGATION IS AGAIN DELAYED

High Water Prevails on Northern River—Distributors Return From the Skitine High water on the Skeena river is again interfering with navigation by the stern wheel steamers, according to reports from Prince Rupert. Local officials of the Hudson's Bay company, however, are confident that the Skitine points was cleared on Sunday...

VICTORIA'S QUALITY STORE BEFORE BUYING GROCERIES

Write us for prices and we can save you money. Mail Orders receive our best attention. COPAS & YOUNG P. O. Box 48. VICTORIA, B. C. Among the names suggested is that of Anian street. This name recalls the fabled straits of Anian, which ancient navigators believed to run from the Pacific to the Atlantic...

Belleville, Ont., July 23—Alex. Smith, 63 years old, is dead as the result of a kick from a horse.

The B. L. E. Ottawa, July 23—The brotherhood of locomotive engineers will meet next year in Hamilton.

Boy Drowned. Niagara Falls, Ont., July 23—Charles Learn, 11 years old, was drowned in the rapids of the Niagara river while bathing. His body was recovered.

Washington Official's Death. Washington, July 23—Major James F. Felice, for 16 years past the assistant treasurer of the United States, died at his home in this city today, aged 67 years.

To Visit Ottawa. Ottawa, July 23—Ottawa will make an effort to have the R.N.W.M.P. detachment visit the capital after leaving Quebec. Lord Roberts will be here on August 4.

Generally to deal in electric plant and appliances. To carry on the business of an electric light, heat and power company in all its branches, and generally to provide, purchase, lease or otherwise acquire, install, operate, maintain and carry on all necessary and incidental work and apparatus connected with the generation, accumulation, distribution, transmission, sale, use and employment of electricity, to generate, accumulate and distribute electricity for the supply of electric light, heat and motive power and for industrial or other purposes, and to undertake and enter into contracts and agreements, the lighting of cities, towns, streets, buildings and places, and to have supply of electric light, heat and motive power for any and all public or private purposes, provided always that the rights, privileges and powers conferred upon the company in this and in the next preceding paragraph, when exercised outside of the property of the company, shall be subject to laws and regulations of the provincial and municipal authorities, and that the company shall be bound to observe and comply with the same.

To excavate, construct, maintain and operate upon any lands owned or controlled by it, ditches or canals for supplying water for irrigating any such lands, and for supplying water to municipalities, cities or towns, and to persons, corporations, firms, partnerships, holding lands contiguous to the lands owned or controlled by the company, as agreed upon, and may generally exercise the powers of an irrigation company.

To divert, take and carry away any stream, bay, river or lake for the purpose of acquiring, purchasing, leasing and operating, dams, aqueducts, canals, water-powers, turbines, ditches, other conduit pipes or other hydraulic means, or to contribute to the expense of so doing, and to construct, install, operate, maintain and repair any such water works, and to do all things necessary to distinguish High Water from Low Water.

The Height is in feet and tenths of a foot above the average level of the low water of the spring tides each year. This level is a foot lower than the Datum to which the soundings on the Admiralty chart of Victoria harbor are reduced.

Ask for Amherst solid leather footwear.

Automobile Force. St. Petersburg, July 23—The Thomas automobile in the New York to Paris automobile have arrived here from Moscow at a quarter before five this afternoon. It stopped at the automobile club and will leave tonight for Berlin.

St. Petersburg, July 23—A special despatch received here from Tabriz, Persia, says lightning was resumed in that city today. The revolutionists captured three lines of trenches and earthworks, that had been thrown up around the residence of the governor, who is in virtual captivity.

TORTURED WITH SKIN RASH ZAM-BUK BROUGHT RELIEF At this time of the year children are liable to all kinds of torturing rashes and eruptions, and the advice of Mrs. F. Rowe of 1 Oxford St., Toronto (Ont.), is timely. She says—"A horrid rash broke out on my little boy's body. The child suffered acutely with the burning and itching and grew quite restless several days. He was tried Zam-Buk. I did so, and was surprised to see how quickly it cleared away. The rash disappeared and application seemed to cool and ease the burning and itching, making the child rest easier. Several days he was completely cured, not a mark remaining on the skin to show where the horrible rash had been. Zam-Buk is the best healing balm yet used."

THE TIME TABLE Victoria, B.C., July, 1908.

Table with columns: Date, Time, Destination, and other details for various routes.

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Refrigerator Sale

We have just ten Refrigerators left of our big stock. We want the space for other goods, and will clear them out at the following prices: Regular Price \$40.00, Sale Price \$35.00; Regular Price \$19.50, Sale Price \$16.00; Regular Price \$14.00, Sale Price \$12.00; Regular Price \$11.00, Sale Price \$8.50.

VICTOR VICTROLA

THE VICTOR VICTROLA POSITIVELY THE FINEST TALKING MACHINE MADE. Hear it played at Fletcher Brothers 1231 Government Street. NOTICE RAYMOND & SONS 613 PANDORA STREET New Designs and Styles in all kinds of Polished Oak Mantels All Classes of GRATES English Enamel and American Onyx Tiles. Full line of all fireproof goods. Luma, Portland Cement, Plaster of Paris, Building and Fire Brick, Fire Clay, etc., always on hand.

THE LONDON STRATHCON MUSIC TO THE TUNES OF 1908

Lord's Dominion of a nation met to celebrate the Dominion—a very nation and was the within the Empire. Not very young, would be celebrated any of the foundation plain—by, happily, the French. (Cheer) subject-less to find the and the English's brate what was to the other a vict arisen a communin together, and all that in them lay dominion, and one still connected in the Mother Country? lession which, he tr to those who were tion of South Africa also the case with nations born with side they were all Lord Dudley, who his place as the re in Australia. (Che and what was be Australia, might South Africa, and a little further and islands might also thought it was mitted the idea w should have asse celebrate their D British Exhibition- entente cordiale w between the French Canada had all the a very great coun miles long, and me Pacific which was side of people ev event of agricultu able of giving pro from the Mother C of the world, and the British Constiti enjoyment of (Cheers.) While migrants from all ferred those who c three or four year gladly welcomed the United States, who spoke very strongl In fact he thought recommendation to it of United States. (associated with th of the Governors- sure they had all gret of the recent was held in the hion. (Cheers.) In present time a C full of energy, wh

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Lord Strathcona on the Dominion of Canada

THE London Times thus reports Lord Strathcona's speech in the Palace of Music at the Franco-British Exhibition to celebrate Dominion Day, 1908:

Lord Strathcona proposed "The Dominion of Canada." They had, he said, met to celebrate the 41st anniversary of the Dominion—a very short time in the life of a nation, and was the first of the nations born within the Empire. But, after all, Canada was not very young, for within a few weeks there would be celebrated in Quebec the tercentenary of the foundation of that city by Champlain—by, happily, our friends and allies now, the French. (Cheers.) Was it not a fine object-lesson to find that two peoples, the French and the English, sat down together to celebrate what was to one of them a defeat and to the other a victory, but out of which had arisen a community of people who were acting together, and who were determined to do all that in them lay to make of Canada a great dominion, and one which would happily be still connected in the closest relations with the Mother Country? (Cheers.) It was an object-lesson which, he trusted, might be of some use to those who were now speaking of the federation of South Africa. They knew that it was also the case with Australia—the second of the nations born within the Empire; and he was sure they were all very glad to see among them Lord Dudley, who was very shortly to take his place as the representative of his Majesty in Australia. (Cheers.) What had been done, and what was being done by Canada and Australia, might surely be equally done by South Africa, and he thought they might go a little further and hope that the West India islands might also become a dominion. He thought it was very fitting, although he admitted the idea was not his own, that they should have assembled on that occasion to celebrate their Dominion Day at the Franco-British Exhibition—the outcome really of that entente cordiale which so happily now existed between the French and the English. (Cheers.) Canada had all the possibilities of becoming a very great country. It had a railway 3,000 miles long, and more, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, which was conveying tens of thousands of people every year into that vast continent of agricultural country, which was capable of giving prosperity to millions of people from the Mother Country and from other parts of the world, and they would know that under the British Constitution they would live in the enjoyment of equal liberty and justice. (Cheers.) While they welcomed in Canada immigrants from all countries, they always preferred those who came from the Mother Country—their own kith and kin. Within the last three or four years they had received and had gladly welcomed thousands of people from the United States, whose immigration into Canada spoke very strongly in favor of the Dominion. In fact he thought that there could be no better recommendation of Canada than the emigration to it of so many people from the United States. (Cheers.) They had always associated with the toast the names of some of the Governors-General of Canada. He was sure they had all heard with the deepest regret of the recent death of Lord Derby, who was held in the highest esteem in the Dominion. (Cheers.) In Lord Grey they had at the present time a Governor-General who was full of energy, who was devoted to the duties

of his high position, and who was doing his very utmost to show the French and the English there that they ought to be and must be one people. (Cheers.) Lord Grey was determined that the Tercentenary at Quebec—where, as all who were present knew, the King was to be represented by the Prince of Wales (cheers)—should be a great success. It was not to be only an English and a French function, but the United States was also going to take part in it, and the three nations would be represented by their battleships. It would certainly be a very great and memorable occasion. (Cheers.) He was sure that all present were glad to see

ada for such great support in the number of men they were sending to them and the number of manufactures they were establishing in their borders. He hoped the chairman would take the place of their lost president. No one would be more acceptable to both French and British. When the news came that there was hope that he would be appointed president all Canadians were delighted. That would be a

very good advertisement both for the Old Country and for the Franco-British Exhibition. What was Canada, after all, during the whole course of its history, but one successful Franco-British exhibition. (Cheers.) The chairman had mentioned 41 years as the life of the Canadian state, but for 148 years it had been an example of a successful friendship between the English and French, and long might it be so. He congratulated Lord Strathcona on the exhibition made of Canadian work there. Their palace was not in such an advanced state as the others when the King and the Prince came to visit them the other day. The building was not finished in the centre, but it was at both ends, and he believed they wanted to convey the subtle suggestion that they had still a great amount of space unoccupied in the centre of Canada for the emigrants. They had since covered in that central place with a vast display of wheat and of cereals and estates of all kinds. That was another lesson—that there was practically no end to the amount of food they could pour into this country. They talked now of 100 millions of bushels of wheat and about 70 millions

of other cereals. He hoped that many who were present would see the time when the amount of cereals imported into this country from Canada would be five or six fold what it was at the present moment. The question was still sub judice, but he had never concealed his opinion on that matter; and others also had never changed their opinion. But there were other things besides what he called food insurance, such as the all-red route and the development of the vast resources which would require a large amount of money. With the good will of both political parties in this country much material benefit would accrue through the initiation of great public works, and Canada would advance faster in the next few years than it had during the past fifty years. Among her High Commissioners none in history would rank higher than their chairman, who, he hoped, would be able to look back upon a whole century of beneficent public work. (Cheers.)

The Hon. T. Casgrain, K.C., submitted the toast of "Our Guests." He remarked that among all the great men whom England had sent as Governors-General to Canada none had left a more pleasant remembrance than the Duke of Argyll. He was glad to see Lord Dudley present. He would shortly be passing through Canada to Australia, and he would be able to see for himself the great development of the country. (Cheers.)

Lord Dudley, in acknowledging the toast, said that among those who in this country represented the British dominions beyond the seas, there was no more striking figure than Lord Strathcona. (Cheers.)

The Lord Chief Justice, the Lord Advocate of Scotland, and Sir R. W. Perks, M.P., also responded to the toast.

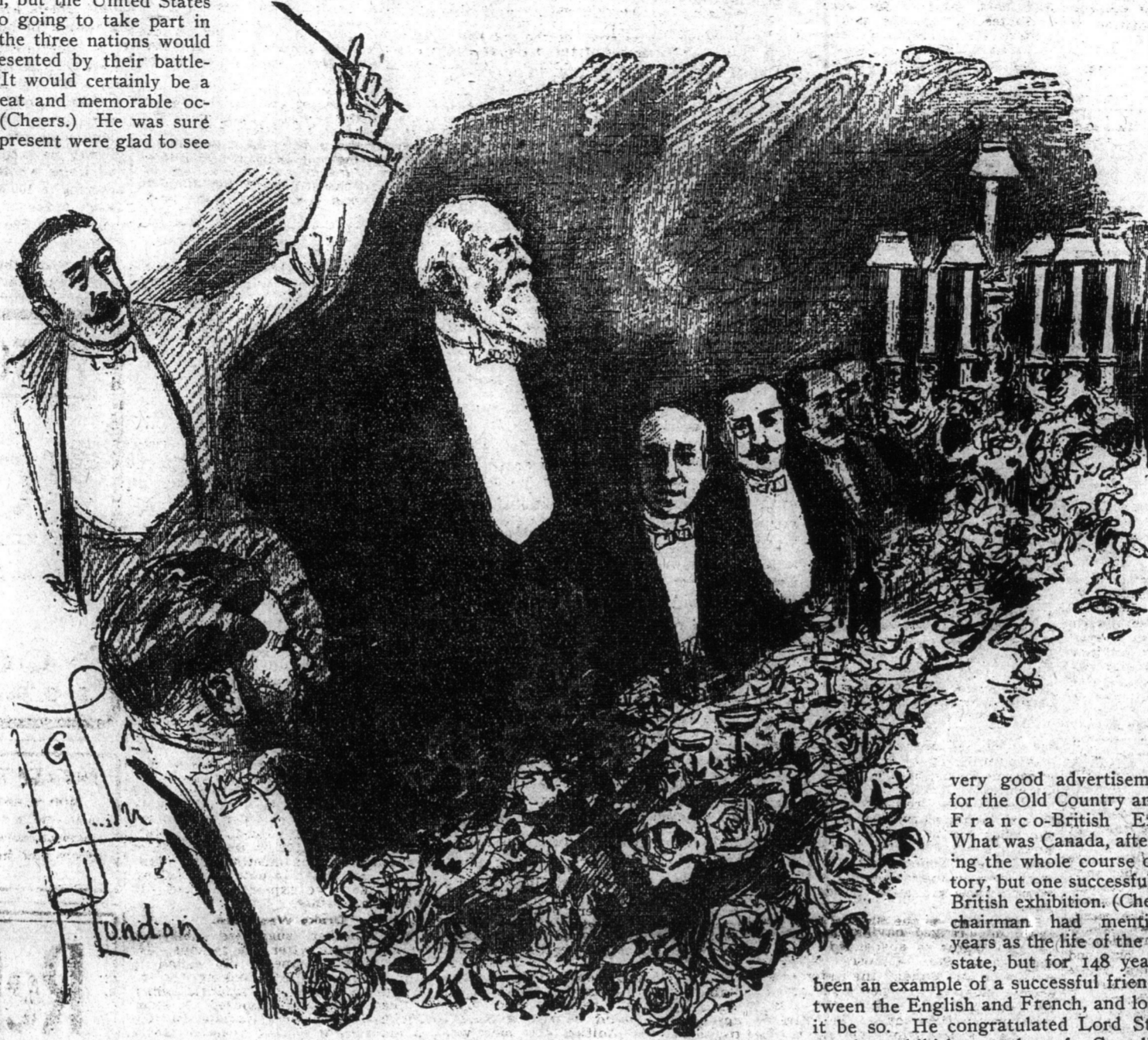
At the instance of Lord Fitzmaurice, the health of the chairman was drunk.

The company afterwards attended the reception held by the High Commissioner and Lady Strathcona at the Imperial Sports club.

BUDDHISTS OF BURMA

An ordination of Buddhist priests is held in Burma, and in China, on the eve of the great teacher's supposed birthday. The ceremonies on this occasion are very interesting. The candidates for Holy Orders, each attended by two priests, kneel before tables which stand about the temple, and on their shaven heads are placed from three to a dozen lighted pastilles of incense, which are left to burn into the flesh. Meanwhile, the priest recites texts, and in twenty minutes the ordination is over.

An Indian tree, known to botanists as *Semecarpus anacardium*, which grows also in North Australia and in the West Indies, bears a nut the juice of which has long been used as a natural marking ink. Dried for commerce, the nut is heart-shaped and nearly black. It contains a black viscid juice. This is mixed with quicklime when used for marking linen or cotton. It is also employed to form a black varnish. A marking ink can also be formed by treating the nut with a mixture of alcohol and sulphuric ether. The cashew-nut of the West Indies, and tropical South America possesses similar properties.



The Dominion Day Celebration—The Toast Master Calling for Cheers for Lord Strathcona

among them the Duke of Argyll, who, with his consort, Princess Louise, gained the affectionate regard of the people of Canada generally when they were there. They had been their best and truest friends since their return to this country. (Cheers.) The financial depression which occurred last year in the United States and spread to Canada was now passing away, and with the promise of an unusually good harvest they felt that a condition of prosperity would prevail in the Dominion within the next decade, of which it

and those who had never heard of that exhibition throughout the Dominion of Canada would deplore his loss just as they did. He thanked the chairman that he had allowed him to feel for an hour as a Canadian again, and for giving him that opportunity of acknowledging the toast. He asked Lord Dudley to carry their good wishes to Quebec, and to say that they wished God-speed to the attempt to celebrate the entente cordiale, which was not confined to Great Britain and France, but extended also to Quebec and to their American kinsfolk, to whom they were indebted in Can-

Future of the Commons

HERE is probably no question of public interest on which public opinion has more definitely formed itself during the last thirty years than that of the fate of our English commons and open spaces," writes a correspondent of the Spectator. "The apathy which during the previous two hundred years had allowed Englishmen to look on while, by means legal or by means illegal, by means forbidden by law or by means afforded by defective law, the common lands were reduced to less than half their original acreage, has been succeeded by a period of keen appreciation of the value of the fragments that remain.

"Societies, national and local, have sprung up in all directions for the purpose of safeguarding that which is now recognized as a great though neglected national heritage. Encroachments by private individuals, rich or poor—for it must not be forgotten that the small squatter had shown himself in the past as ready to poach a little croft as the rich owner to enclose a few hundred acres—have, owing to the watchfulness of these volunteer police, become very difficult, though not in all parts of England quite unknown. No sooner is the attempt discovered than the intending aggressor finds himself at bay. Enclosure by a private individual, no matter how influential, has become almost impossible, unless his position at law is unassailable.

"The attack of late years has begun to show itself from a different and unexpected quarter—from public bodies, municipal councils, parish councils, who, acting in the supposed interest of the ratepayers, the most sacred cause known to the average human being, are tolerably secure from opposition from within. It is

found as a rule in these cases that the immediate ratepayers vote almost solid for the sacred cause, and support an enclosure which diminishes the rates. It is also found that persons outside the ratepaying area are apt to vote equally solid against the enclosure. If the latter persons, who have legally no locus standi, can find some one holding common rights over the portion which it is proposed to enclose to make objection, a government inquiry may follow.

"The present condition of the law allows a lord of the manor (who, by the way, may be a native of the Falkland Islands, China, Germany, Russia, or anywhere else if he has purchased the rights) to sell not more than five acres for certain public purposes, such as a cemetery, with the consent of the board of agriculture. It is to be wished that in view of the future needs of the country, which will within fifty years require every inch of open breathing-space, even this concession should be withdrawn. It is indeed, to be questioned whether there can be any kind of useful purpose which in the long run will better serve the true interests of the population than the preserving of every foot of open land as a guarantee to an overcrowded country of health and enjoyment for its posterity. Agricultural boards are but mortal, as mortal as the governments which man these departments; their policies are variable. A short-lived government may do in a year or two that which no number of years can undo. And the question is one which should stand outside of all changes of government.

"To take an example which, with due allowance for uncertainty of figures, describes an actual case. A landowner in a long lifetime has bought up all the holdings which carried common rights on a common of some fifteen hundred acres, paying probably at the outside

for these holdings, many of them laborers' cottages on crofts, some of which are now week-end cottages, not more than three or four thousand pounds. And by this judicious outlay he stands today as the private owner of the fifteen hundred acres, and the land could be sold tomorrow for building purposes for at least one hundred and fifty thousand pounds. Within ten miles of the common in question another landowner claims to have performed a similar feat with a very large tract of beautiful country. And no one will have forgotten that a few years ago the process was commenced on a huge scale by a great financier, and had already made great progress when disaster followed. All the three cases here given occur within one single county, and the lands can all be seen together from one single vantage-point. Here we are brought face to face with a possibility, which in this case has passed beyond the stage of probability, and has reached the region of accomplished fact."

ANTS AS WEATHER PROPHETS

Ants as weather prophets afford new testimony to the cleverness of these small creatures. When you go out on a spring morning and find the ants busily engaged in clearing out their nests and dragging the sand and bits of earth to the surface you may be sure that, no matter how cloudy it is, there will be no rain that day, and the probabilities are for several days of good weather. If, however, you see the ants about the middle of a spring or summer afternoon hurrying back to the nest and a sentinel trotting out in every direction looking up stragglers and urging them to go home as soon as they can get there, you may figure on a rain that afternoon or night. When the last of the wanderers is found the picket hurries in and the nest is securely sealed from the inside to keep out the water. It is seldom that ants are taken by surprise by the approach of a shower.—Chicago Tribune

Interstate Palisade Park

ANOTHER change has taken place in the management of the Interstate Palisades Park. The commission has employed a number of men who now patrol the property from its southern end, at Forot Lee, N. J., to its northern terminus, above Sneed's Landing, New York State, a distance of more than 15 miles, the full extent of the great narrow park that was long ago acquired by the states of New York and New Jersey, and which, so far, is in an absolutely natural state save only that the springs all along the Hudson's shores have been rendered sanitary and more efficient by piping, says Forest and Stream. The patrolmen are in uniform, and they are distributed daily by the commission's steam launch, which is always within signalling distance of one or more of the men.

So far this magnificent park has been devoted to the use of small boat owners and pedestrians, who, because they must be in the city at least five days in every week, cannot go far away for their recreation. For them the great park is ideal. The cliffs and the forest trees on their slopes furnish abundant shade, and there are cold springs all along the shore, and the numerous beaches and the grassy spots near them furnish innumerable camp sites and the facilities for bathing and rest.

On every Saturday afternoon and Sunday in summer the sight which greets the cruiser along the shore and the pedestrian who follows the hundred-year-old paths among the rocks is a pleasing one. Little camps are everywhere, jaunty boats are drawn up on shore or cruise about, and scores of men, some of them with their families, bathe in the old river or rest in the shade, within sight of their homes, but hampered by few conventionalities of city life.

There are camp sites for all, but the commission is liberal and allows selection to a certain extent, so that parties can camp together so long as they assist in protecting the trees and observing sanitary laws. The park is a boon to thousands of our people, and they appreciate it fully.

If this system of patrolling the park is continued throughout the warm season it may be that in time wild life will be found there again. Only a few years ago both gray and red squirrels were fairly abundant along the slopes, brown rabbits were seen in every sumac thicket, and a few foxes and woodchucks lived among the rocks. In the autumn and winter eagles frequented the crags; crows nested everywhere, and opossums were in evidence, while song and insectivorous birds were abundant. Alien hunters, however, raked the region thoroughly, taking everything that ran or flew; but now it seems that the birds, at least, are returning to the protected area, for large numbers of them have been seen there throughout June, including some that are rare visitors. Protection would make this great wild park an ideal refuge and breeding place for birds and small game, and if the commission will keep men on watch in winter as well as in summer, nature will do the rest.

In the West Indies, Central America, and South America, the mosquito fish is very common, and lately it has been introduced into Ceylon. It feeds largely, and at times almost exclusively, on mosquito larvae. It is hardy and viviparous. Already the workers in the Ceylon rice fields have been greatly benefited, and although it is too much to hope that mosquitoes will entirely disappear, thanks to the beneficent voracity of this fish it is certain that the numbers of this tormenting insect will be greatly reduced.



THE SIMPLE LIFE



AN OUTDOOR LIVING-ROOM

How to Decorate the Home Grounds

THE garden is an outdoor living-room, but we are too prone to consider it a place in which to dig. We forget that it can be made as comfortable a place in which to receive our guests as our parlors, and it is certainly a far more enjoyable place to spend an evening after a hard day's work in an office than a stuffy room in a house, or the cramped quarters on a porch.

The most important article of furniture for this outdoor living-room is something to sit on. Have some good comfortable chairs and benches on which you can rest after the strenuous work of spading, weeding, and spraying.

During these breathing-spells you can gloat over your garden and plan how to make it better, which will make you forget the fatigue of fighting the weeds and the bugs.

The commonly accepted garden seat is a "rustic" chair or bench made from cedar. If you do not care to go to the expense of buying them, they can be made easily. Use cedar poles which have been cut in the fall after the sap has stopped running; the bark will then cling to the wood; if cut when the sap runs, it peels easily. Paint all the cut portions with red-lead paint and countersink the nails. I do not like this rustic furniture nearly so well as that made of cypress and painted white or green. These seats may be had with or without backs, and straight or circular in form. Whatever you have, it must be comfortable. Have the seats well coated with paint to protect them from the weather.

Summer-houses, arbors and pergolas are really luxuries in the garden, but so much enjoyment can be gotten from them that you should have one of them.

Put the summer-house where it will command a view of the garden without giving it undue prominence, and plant vines around it to cover it. Have a floor in it, six or eight inches above the ground. Here you can serve afternoon tea, or the children—who will get as much pleasure out of it as the grown-ups—can play.

Arbors and pergolas can be made useful as well as ornamental. At the present time nearly every garden of any size has a pergola, but many times it is entirely out of place, for a pergola is really a vine-covered passageway leading from one point to another. Scores of the pergolas built now-a-days start from nowhere and lead you to nothing. They may, however, be very effectively used if placed on one side of the garden, where they will screen the garden and its occupants from the curiosity of a neighbor.

If properly used, vases will add greatly to the beauty of the garden. In a more or less formal garden, they may be used along the tops of walls, on the buttresses beside steps or in the angles of walks. In them half-hardy and tender plants may be grown all summer, and I have seen the German iris used in them very effectively.

TEN WAYS TO USE ROSES

Although the charm of the rose-garden is perennial, roses may be used to advantage in many other ways than by merely setting them in beds and rows. They may be trained over arbors, pergolas, porches and verandas, made to cover fences or the sides of houses, or grown as specimen plants. Indeed, one can hardly enumerate the ways in which they can be used, for each garden will present its own peculiar problems.

Roses will grow in any good, well-drained soil provided they are planted in a sunny situation; they will not succeed in shaded places. With a fairly large selection and proper handling, one can have them in bloom from June until December.

In many of the larger rose-gardens, one sees arches made of wood or iron, usually the latter, covered with roses. Frequently, arches like these can be used in smaller gardens to good advantage in such places as the entrance to the gardens. They may be just a piece of pipe bent into the form, looking like a big croquet wicket, or they may be a more substantial structure. The entrance to many an old garden was through one of these archways, and the effect produced upon one approaching it was never forgotten. These arches, usually made of wood, were about ten feet high and two to four feet deep.

One often sees such arches over doors. They are two to three feet deep and often have seats in them. The sides are sometimes covered with lattice-work and sometimes with just enough cross-pieces to fasten the vines to. These little arches, or arbors, always add very much to the general effect of the place, provided, of course, that they conform to the general architectural scheme of the house.

In the average suburban yard, there are posts which serve to support the clothes-line a day or two each week. Necessary they are, no doubt, but far from ornamental. Not long ago I saw a back yard where this post problem had been solved in a delightful way. Some hooks about eighteen inches long, made to represent ornamental brackets, were fastened in the post near the top, and vines trained on the post. The hooks were so long that they projected beyond the vines, but they did not look bad, because of their ornamental nature. The best roses for use on these structures are the Crimson Rambler (polyantha), which

has many red flowers, and its pink counterpart, Dorothy Perkins; Queen Alexandra (polyantha), a semi-double red-flowered rose, much like Crimson Rambler; Baltimore Belle (setigera), double white; Pink Roamer (polyantha), pink with a silvery white centre, and Prairie Queen (setigera), pink. All these roses bloom in June. The first to bloom are those of the polyantha group, the varieties of setigera following about ten days later.

The same varieties of roses which I have recommended for arches and posts will be equally good on pergolas and arbors. The plants should be set about four feet apart; this is close enough to cover the structure completely without crowding the plants.

I would recommend, however, that other plants be set with the roses, in order to get a succession of blooms; for if one has roses alone there will be a blaze of bloom in June and nothing afterwards. A good plant to grow with the roses is the Japanese clematis, which flowers in August. Later the plants are covered with seeds that have a long fuzzy growth which is almost as beautiful as the flowers. If this is done, be careful that the clematis does not interfere with the roses.

It is frequently desirable to reserve a por-

ACHIMENES, THE BEST BASKET PLANT.

I am an enthusiast about the achimenes. To my notion it is indispensable for summer decoration in the house, or on the porch, or in the greenhouse, blooming continuously for weeks. As a basket plant there is none to equal it. The flowers are blue, amethyst, white, or mixtures of these, and are produced in profusion. Individually they are flat, saucer-like, three inches across with a very short throat. The plants are good for house decoration either as single specimens or for banking on mantels or in open fireplaces, etc., keeping in good condition in the house for a month or more, if kept well watered. Achimenes can be had in bloom six to eight months, from April on, by starting tubers in succession from early February to the end of April.

The tubers are most easily started in flats or pans covered only a half inch with soil, and grown on in a warm greenhouse (a temperature of 60 degrees at night).

The best soil is a mixture of light, turfy soil, leaf mold and a liberal supply of well de-

ripened, place the pots on their sides in a rose house temperature (50 degrees and dry).

Achimenes can be struck from cuttings easily by taking two inches of the tops when the plants are several inches high. They will root from any part of the stem, and also from the leaf stem. They can be raised easily from seed and scales and cones, the latter being carefully rubbed off and sowed in pans like seed.

The following are among the best varieties for pot or basket work; *Admiration*, deep rose, white throat spotted with carmine; *Ambrose*, Verschaftelt, white, dark centre; *Hybrida*, deep mauve; *Mauve Queen*, large, mauve, brown eye; *Dazzle*, flowers small, brilliant scarlet, pale yellow eye, very pretty and free; *Gibsonii*, flowers very large, clear mauve; *Grandiflora*, rose; *Eclipse*, rich orange-scarlet spotted with carmine, extremely floriferous with a good habit; *Longiflora*, flowers large, blue; *Rose Queen*, flowers rose; *Grandis*, flowers deep violet, yellow eye; *Madame A. Verschaftelt*, a very attractive variety, large flowers pure white ground, heavily veined with purple. *Admiration* and *Hybrida* are the best for baskets.

—G. H. Hale, Seabright, N. J.



A GLORY OF BLOOM AT THE STEPS



VINE-LADEN RUSTIC ARCHES



AN AMBITIOUS AND SUCCESSFUL ENTRANCE



A SUGGESTION OF THE JAPANESE

GLOXINIAS.

Well grown gloxinias will make the orchid blush. The individual flowers are four inches long, the colors ranging from pure snow white to all the intermediate shades, with spotted varieties galore. In a small house, a group of gloxinias relieved by a few ferns will give the amateur something for enjoyment of which he can justly feel proud.

A well grown plant should produce fifty to sixty flowers. The many beautiful forms are all good, but the erect growing varieties are the most desirable.

The easiest way to handle the bulb is to place them on a bed of moss, in a shallow box with sand filled in between the bulbs to keep them steady. After being watered, the box is placed in a temperature of 65 degrees, and the bulbs will soon make roots. At this time they must be taken from the box and potted up permanently, in which operation a little care will be required so as not to injure the young, tender growths. The bulbs look very much alike all over, but generally the hollow part is the top, and if any particular bulb should appear to be slow in starting, it should be lifted and examined to assure one's self that it is right side up.

The preparation of a proper soil for the potting is of considerable importance if the best results are wanted. The gloxinia makes short roots, but such masses that they readily absorb liberal food supplies when the roots have about filled their allotted spaces.

A light, porous soil is required, consisting of one part good garden soil, one-half part sand, one-quarter part leaf mould, or as a substitute some dead chopped fine, and one-quarter part dry cow manure, rubbed

or broken fine. Mix these well together, put a liberal amount of drainage in the pot, and fill it nearly full of the prepared compost and press lightly. Put in the bulb (which should by this time be well covered with fine roots) and press some more soil gently around it, finishing so that the top of the bulb just shows through the soil about one inch below the rim of the pot. Should the soil be dry, water it, of course, but be careful not to overdo, as the slightest excess of moisture will result in rotting the bulb. It may be several days before more water is required. Once a vigorous top growth starts up, water can be given freely as often as may be required. Large leaves arc soon developed and then a liquid liquid manure will add to the luxuriance of the foliage and assist in the formation of flower buds.

At this stage give water as often as the soil becomes dry, but never allow it to become so dry that the plant will wilt, for that destroys all your chances of getting a long succession of bloom. Never allow any water to get on the foliage, for it causes a discoloration and destroys its beauty. If systematically fed with manure once a week the foliage should entirely cover the pot, and the whole plant can be used with good effect indoors for table decoration and in many other ways.

When the floral glory has departed, place the pots in a sunny position, withhold water, and let the plants gradually die down, when they should be stored in a dry warm place until required for the next season's display. Provided a temperature of 65 degrees can be maintained, the bulbs can be started at any time from February onward, but generally speaking, the middle of March is the most favorable time. It takes a much longer time to bring the early started bulbs into bloom than those started later which grow under more natural conditions; but these require constant shading from the bright sunshine. They can be raised from seed, exactly like begonias.

THE OSOBERY (NUTTALLIA CERASIFORMIS)

The genus Nuttallia was so named to perpetuate the memory of Thomas Nuttall, professor of natural history at Philadelphia and author of several works on American botany. There are two species in the genus, one of which, the Osoberry, is cultivated in our gardens. A native of Northwest America, Nuttallia cerasiformis was discovered by Douglas on the banks of the Columbia river, where it forms a small forest tree about the size of *Amelanchier Botryopium*, which it suggests in appearance. It is also common in moist places in California. Under cultivation it forms a shrub or small tree from 2 feet to 12 feet high, with numerous shoots developed from the base. In early spring, before the leaves appear, it produces large quantities of greenish white flowers in small drooping racemes after the manner of the white variety of *Ribes sanguineum* (the Flowering Currant). It is, however, a member of the Rose family, and closer akin to the Almonds and Spiraeas than to Ribes.

The flowers terminate the young growths, which arise from buds on the previous year's wood. They are dioecious, that is to say, the male and female blooms are produced on different plants. The male plant flowers the most freely, but a casual observer will detect little difference in the appearance of the flowers in the two sexes. A critical examination, however, will reveal fifteen stamens with very short stalks arranged inside the calyx tube in the male flower, while in those of the opposite sex the stamens are rudimentary and the centre of the flower is occupied by five green carpels. The whole plant has a faint Almond-like perfume when in bloom. The Osoberry seldom sets fruit in this country, although its bluish black berries are freely produced in its native habitat. This may probably be due to the fact that the sexes are often isolated under cultivation, or, considering the severity of the weather which is often experienced in early spring, the flowers may be injured by frosts. In its native country the berries, or more correctly, drupes, are eaten by robins and other fruit-eating birds, though they are most bitter to the taste and have a heavy odor of bitter Almonds. As an ornamental shrub the value of Nuttallia cerasiformis lies in its earliness and the freedom with which its flowers are produced. It succeeds in almost any garden soil, and needs little pruning beyond thinning when the branches become too crowded.—H. Spooner, in The Garden.

Visiting the gardens of friends is one of the most agreeable of rural diversions, and in however many directions one's own efforts may be surpassed it is usual to return with the comfortable feeling that certainly so and so's garden is behind in some respects, and that, after all "East, west, home's best." Certainly my garden shall never suffer from a fashion which has of late laid hold of neighbors with astonishing virulence—the plague of dazzling white paint. White trellis work, white plant tubs, white pedestals for sundials, I see in all this the designing hand of the vendor of garden furniture, and rejoice to think that, as no color so soon soils, their owners will soon weary of constant repainting, and so it is a craze that cannot last. Surely white paint is trouble enough in the case of greenhouses and frames. It is used because it reflects light the best, but a black wall becomes hotter than a white one, and in any case white paint so soon becomes dingy that a less staring color, such as buff or slate, might very well be employed.

Statecraft and Strategy—Britain's Experience

Article III.—By the Military Correspondent of The London Times

THE manner in which Mr. Secretary Pitt conducted war from the seat of government is a subject which deserves more attention than it has hitherto received. When Pitt resumed office in June, 1757, he demanded for himself the conduct of the entire correspondence with naval and military commanders. Since the control of Ambassadors and Colonial Governors was already vested in him by virtue of his office, the claim was nothing less than one for the exclusive direction of the war. For this great task, which proved so eminently suited to his genius, he was far from ill-prepared. Sir Robert Walpole's "terrible cornet of horse" had been four years in the Army, and had read every military book that he could lay his hands on. He had never followed any other profession but that of arms. If his genius was for great affairs of State, it was for those of war above all others. He had held office as paymaster, first nominally in Ireland and then in England, and though often undisciplined to the point of rebellion had not been dismissed till November, 1755. His office, though subordinate, had brought him into contact with realities and had given him unusual opportunities for learning and mastering details of military administration, opportunities of which he had very fully availed himself.

The practice of the Cabinet up to June, 1757, had been for the First Lord of the Admiralty to take his orders from the Cabinet and then to transmit them to executive agents with such explanations and detailed instructions as might be necessary. Experience, however, had shown that with the Duke of Newcastle in the Cabinet this practice led to absence of unity of control and consequent dissemination of effort. This fatal consequence Pitt was prepared at all hazards to prevent, even at the cost of a fresh crisis in the Government. He was firmly determined, while nominally acting with a Secret Council of War, to concentrate in his own hands all powers relating to the conduct of the war, to deprive both War Department and Admiralty of all strategic initiative, and to confine them strictly to the sphere of administration.

This claim was resisted by Newcastle, and Pitt appealed to the King. Dr. von Ruyville declares that a compromise was effected whereby Pitt, after writing his instructions, was bound to secure the signature of three members of the Admiralty Board. That this formality was not carried out in practice can, however, be shown by reference to documents belonging to any one of the expeditions of the time. For example, the secret instructions which were given to Hawke and Mordaunt before the expedition to Rochefort in 1757 were initialed by the King, and the compromise, if there ever was one, was thus very easily circumvented. It was Pitt, and no one else, who signed the covered letters forwarding these instructions, as well as the copies of them sent under seal to four subordinates, two of each service, to be opened only in the event of the command devolving upon one or other of the four. It was Pitt to whom Mordaunt wrote to complain when he found on his arrival in the Isle of Wight that the transports had not appeared, and it was Pitt who replied. It was he again who wrote a sharp letter on September 5 to hasten the sailing of the expedition, and it was to him that Hawke and Mordaunt reported every one of their proceedings from the day of sailing to that of their return. The proceedings of the Councils of War were addressed to Pitt, and both commanders corresponded with him privately. When the expedition returned, Mordaunt received detailed instructions signed by Pitt for the disposal of every battalion of the command. From first to last every outgoing dispatch relating to the proceedings of the expedition was signed by Pitt, and by no one else, every incoming despatch addressed to him and to no one else. It was Eclipse first and the rest nowhere. Even in the wrangle about the proper proportion of tonnage per man, every letter sent either by or to the Admiralty was enclosed in a despatch either to or from Mr. Secretary Pitt. All that was left to the departments was to fashion the tools for their master's use. Strategic initiative they had none.

Pitt, no doubt, had good advisers in Ligonier and Anson, two men of great experience and sagacity, but the responsibility and control were his own. Consequently there soon became apparent that uniform and vigorous guidance of the war upon which Dr. von Ruyville lays such stress, declaring that it gave England a serious advantage over her rivals and was the cause of her final success. The German biographer is certainly correct. Holding in his hands all the threads of the war, Pitt manipulated them as he pleased. Not an Ambassador abroad, not a Governor in the Colonies, not a department at home nor a commander on sea or land, but felt and knew from experience that Pitt's eyes were upon him, and drew from this knowledge some of the fire, the spirit, and the vigor of their doughty chief. Every one of these agents became a willing instrument in the master's hand, and the activities of all were directed to the achievement of a single end. A large part of the rich store of Chatham manuscripts at the Record Office remains, if not unexplored, at least unused. If that part of his correspondence which has been published, and those biographies of which Francis Thackeray's was the first and Dr. von Ruyville's is the last and most exhaustive, serve to convey some idea of the vast sum of labor which Pitt devoted to his work, it is also cer-

tain that much remains behind, and that the whole, if published, would show Pitt to be even greater than his reputation.

His times were not those of our present hand-to-mouth strategy, when statesmen controlling arms scarce look beyond the hours of a single day. The uncertainty, infrequency, and slowness of all means of communication required that the central authority should look far ahead. It was indispensable that instructions destined for commanders should be drafted many months before the date fixed for the opening of the intended operations. The instructions framed by Pitt for the attack upon Martinique bear date ten months before the period fixed for their execution. Those for the

another occasion, not considered too trivial for mention. Every Governor of a colony received his parallel orders for co-operation, strictly in harmony with those issued to commanders, with urgent solicitations to spur his province into active exertion. Compulsion there was none, but while the Crown undertook to supply provisions and stores for the provincial forces, the raising of these forces, their pay, arms and clothing, remained a colonial charge.

With all this mastery of detail, most of which now devolves upon army and navy staffs, the latitude left to the commanders on the spot was very wide. "The King," wrote Pitt on one occasion, "judges it highly prejudicial to the good of his service to give particu-

lar orders and directions with regard to possible contingent cases that may arise." Pitt stated with the utmost lucidity the object to be attained, and left the manner of attaining it to the discretion of the commanders. If, occasionally, according to the capacity of the man he was addressing, he suggested a course of action, he never imposed it, nor attempted the invidious and hopeless task of atoning at a distance for the incapacity of the commander on the spot. If Durell, owing to the extreme importance of his special mission in 1759, was ordered to repair to the St. Lawrence as soon as the navigation of the gulf and river was practicable, and to establish his cruise as high up the river as the Isle de Bic, he was also left

free to station his ships "in such a manner as may effectually prevent any succors whatever from passing up that river to Quebec." Durell's only other orders were to remain on his appointed cruising ground until he received further directions from Admiral Saunders. Amherst, whom Pitt had learnt to trust completely, was given a very free hand: "It is his Majesty's pleasure," wrote Pitt, "that you do attempt an invasion of Canada, by way of Crown Point or La Galette, or both, according as you shall judge practicable, and proceed, if practicable, to attack Montreal or Quebec, or both of the said places successively with such of the forces as shall remain under your own immediate direction, in one body, or by a divi-

They were usually despatched in duplicate, especially when sent by light ships liable to molestation by those French privateers and fast craft which always grew in numbers and audacity as the fortunes of the French Royal Navy waned.

But, if Pitt appeared exacting, he was also appreciative of work well done, and no one could word a laudatory despatch in more flattering terms. If his tools failed him he did not complain of them, knowing human nature well enough to understand that encouragement is a better stimulant than reprimand. Pitt understood that punishment meted out to errors of judgment—if they were that and nothing more—were more likely to perpetuate such errors than to prevent them. If sluggish Maryland received an occasional reminder of her sloth, the passages conveying admonition to individuals are of rare occurrence, even at those moments when Pitt's restless and dominating spirit must have been racked by the tortures of disappointed hopes. After the costly repulse at Ticonderoga, Pitt wrote to General James Abercromby that "his Majesty has seen, with much concern, that an enterprise of the greatest importance has unhappily miscarried; he applauds the spirit of the troops which gives the King just room for hope for future successes." That is all, and far from chastising a blundering general, Pitt proceeds to commend him for his care and diligence in making provision for the wounded. Such Ministers are well served.

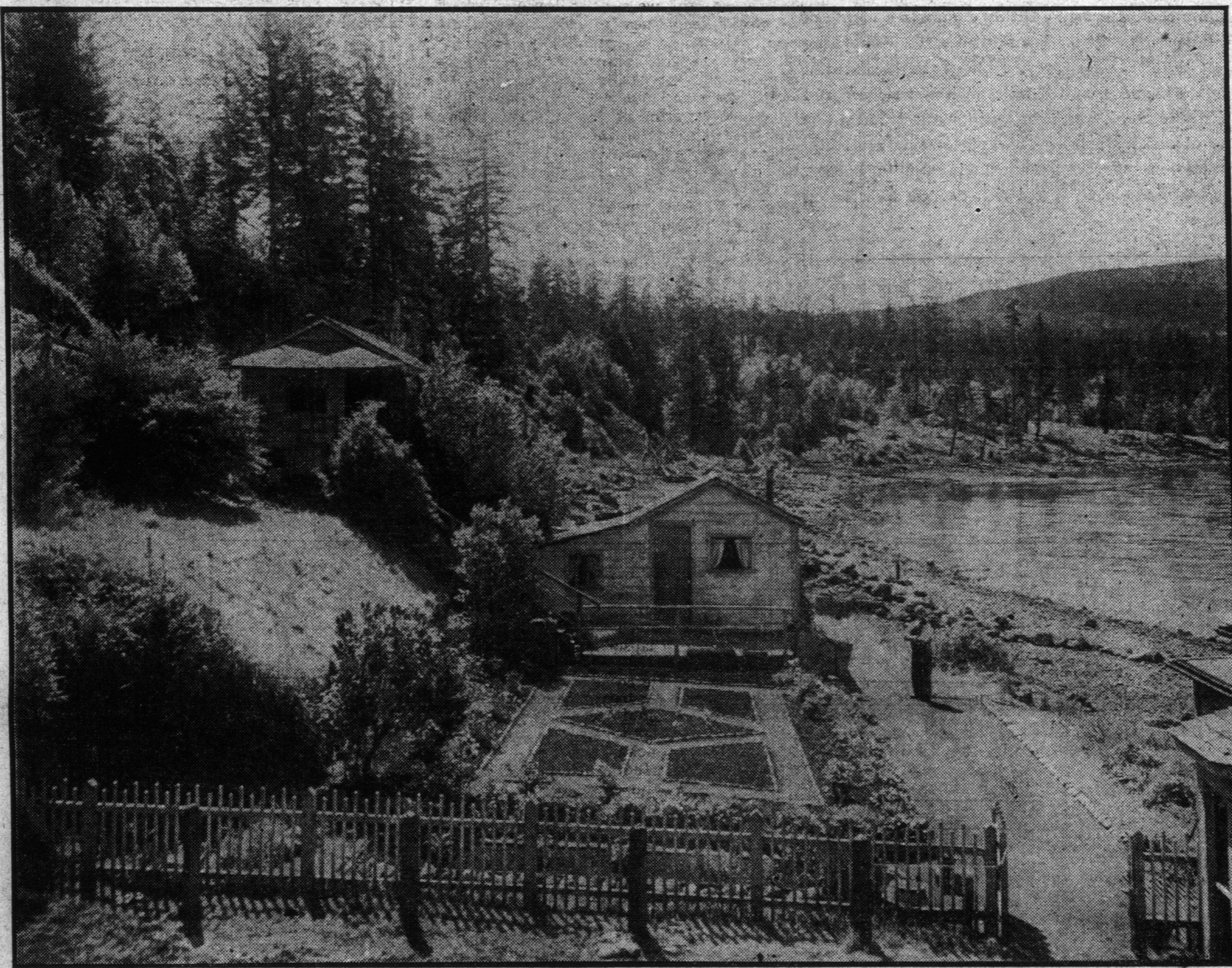
Pitt discovered the need for distinguishing between Direktiven and Befehle long before the Prussian Staff laboriously conceived and elaborated the difference. His part was to fix the great objects of the war as a whole, and of each part of it separately, both on sea and land; to hold to these objects steadily, savagely if opposed, though Horace Walpole and his like might gird at his presumptuous impracticability; to combine diplomacy and arms to secure these objects; to co-ordinate the activities of forces on land and sea; to ensure by prudent and far-seeing measures an adequate support for operations designed; but to leave commanders to the untrammelled execution of their orders in such manner as seemed to them best.

His ruling maxim was Frederick's melius prevenire quam preveniri, a text which should be hung up in the council room of the Committee of Defence. When war with Spain came within sight and should have been forestalled, Pitt fell, unable to convince the Cabinet of the new King that "we ought, from prudence as well as from spirit, to secure to ourselves the first blow." There spoke the man himself. Distinguished though he was by noble speech, which dealt, as Grattan said, with "great subjects, great Empires, great characters, and effulgent ideas," the distinction was accorded less to the person of the speaker and his burning words than to the promise and the potency of action which the words conveyed.

The Army and the Navy were the agents of Pitt's statecraft, and he used them separately or together, according to circumstances, to gain his object, namely, a favorable peace. Ambassadors, Governors, and departments were similarly his agents, and every one of them Pitt bent to his purpose, and all to a single purpose. There was dogma in Pitt's day as there is in ours, but he brushed it all contemptuously aside. To suppose that Pitt ever regarded the Army as a sword in the hand of the Fleet is to misinterpret his strategy in a ludicrous manner. In Pitt's day it was the statesman, not the admiral, who ruled. For Pitt neither the amphibious nor the Continental school had any gospel worth the telling. He preached the first in Opposition, and practised both the first and the second in power. He used the Army alone and the navy alone, and he combined the two when the occasion required it. What he regarded was not the theories of Nonconformist schoolmasters, but facts. He pursued the aggrandisement of his country and the destruction of the enemy, and for these ends he used the tools at his hand as the conditions and circumstances of the time dictated. If there still remains unwritten the history of those ten years when he was silently absorbing the knowledge which was the secret of his ultimate power, it is indisputable that, unlike the little politicians of today who confine his attention to the tiny circle of Westminster and party politics, he devoted unstinted effort to the comprehension of the grave military problems which confronted the England of his day, and that he was fully acquainted with them when he rose to the highest place in the councils of his country.

The concentration of all strategic initiative in his hands lowered the departments of War and Admiralty to that subordinate position which they must unavoidably occupy if war is to remain an act of government and is to be firmly grasped and controlled by a Minister of the Crown. Each department was given its work and each commander allotted his task in conformity with the general plan. The duty of the department was not to dabble in the higher strategy and to wage war on its own account, but to second each commander with all the resources at its disposal; while to the commander himself the widest latitude was accorded within the limits of his clearly defined mission.

Such was Pitt's method, and such the means whereby he created the modern British Empire, unalterably fixed the destinies of half mankind, and raised his fame to a height attained only by a few grand figures in English history.



Site of the Terminus of the Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway at New Alberni

campaign of 1759 in North America were written in the December of the previous year. These latter, addressed to Amherst, Durell, and Saunders, are a good example of Pitt's manner. There is scarcely a single preparation, precaution, or provision, no matter how minute, which escapes the Secretary's remark. The tonnage of transport and where it is to be found. The schooners and whaleboats to be built locally by a given date. The tally of the troops and the special dispositions for the attack on Quebec. The provisions, the stores, and the battering train. Nothing that forethought can provide is omitted. Even cordage, lead, and hooks for angling during the passage, and molasses for making spruce beer, are, upon

the said forces into separate and distinct operations, according as you shall, from your knowledge of the countries through which the war is to be carried, or from emergent circumstances, not to be known here, judge all or any of the said attempts to be practicable. Nearly every letter contains an incentive to action of one kind or another. His Majesty "trusts to your well-known zeal and activity," "awaits with great impatience the commencement of your operations," "anticipates action of the utmost vigor," or "waits impatiently to hear of your being sailed." In each case there is usually either an appeal to past successes, or a plain and forcible reminder that nothing but the best will do. Instructions

Island of Jamaica After the Earthquake

THE Archbishop of the West Indies, presiding at a meeting in the Hoare Memorial hall of the Church House, gave an account of Jamaica's recovery from the earthquake, according to an English exchange.

Naming the churches which had been restored or were in process of restoration, and those on which nothing had been done, the Archbishop mentioned cases in which he had refused help until the people helped themselves. All the buildings were insured against fire, but he had not yet received any clear and feasible plan of insurance against earthquake losses. Pressure was being brought on local church people to secure that all the new church buildings should be built of wood, as such buildings had been found to resist earthquakes exceedingly well. In the towns the best information from earthquake districts all over the world had led to the adoption of reinforced concrete. As to the restoration of houses a very great deal had been done in the upper part of Kingston, and in the suburbs, partly with help from the Mansion House fund and the Imperial grant. Curious stories had been spread about the Assistance committee, and it might have made mistakes, but he could testify that the greatest care had been taken to carry out the donors' objects. The commercial part of Kingston practically remained as it was left

by the earthquake, only a building here and there having been restored. If the Privy Council did not confirm the Jamaica Supreme Court's decisions against insurance companies for losses by the fire in connection with the earthquake, as far as he could see, the larger proportion of the merchants would have to go into liquidation. The Church and the other denominations would not get a sixpence from the Imperial grant or the Mansion House fund. A year ago he had said that the damage caused to the buildings of his own Church amounted to £38,000, and could be made good if £30,000 came from outside; but only £15,000 had been received. Some buildings, including Bishop's lodge, would therefore have to wait. As to the future of the island, if a farmer had four good years he could afford to make nothing the fifth year. The trouble about the banana tree was that, while it matured quickly, it was easily blown down. In parts of England there were four or five storms in a single winter which would level a banana field. His hope lay in the steady growth of other industries. A better method of getting some of the island's products to the English market was much needed. He had been constantly pressing the Government to let Jamaica have a commercial agent in London. Last year 2,000,000 of the finest oranges in the world had rotted on the trees. The island's population was now

830,000, and would soon reach a million, in spite of continual emigration to other West Indian islands and to Central America. About half the people were connected with churches, and sent their children to school, and these were progressing in other ways, too. The other half, if he did not take care, would fall back. The churches had to win these people as well as to build up their own, who were already being emancipated from the old Obeah superstition, and many of whom had risen wonderfully above the defects of their race. Multitudes, in fact, were daily coming nearer to the true Christian standard; and his was the only missionary diocese where, apart from special enterprises and emergencies, the Church was supported by its own people.

Dr. Josephine, Coadjutor Bishop of Jamaica, also addressed the meeting.

The five-year-old daughter of a Brooklyn man has had such a large experience of dolls that she feels herself to be something of a connoisseur in children.

Recently there came a real live baby into the house. When it was put into her arms the five-year-old surveyed it with a critical eye. "Isn't it a nice baby?" asked the nurse. "Yes, it's nice," answered the youngster, hesitatingly. "It's nice, but it's head's loose."

