





Suggestions

Table with 2 columns: Item, Price. Includes items like 1/2 lb. sack for \$1.10, 1 lb. sack for \$1.25, etc.

THE FAMILY... CASH GROCERY and Douglas Streets

Sale of DAYS

day next advertisement and now display

CO., LTD.

Phone 82 P.O. Box 683

THE LOCAL MARKETS

Retail Prices

Large table listing various market items and their prices, including household goods, produce, and dairy products.

GARTER IS SENTENCED BY JUDGE LAMPMAN

Last of Cause Celebre in the County Court—Counsel Explains

Main article text for 'GARTER IS SENTENCED BY JUDGE LAMPMAN'. Discusses the legal proceedings and the role of the court.

Continuation of the 'GARTER IS SENTENCED' article, detailing the evidence and the judge's reasoning.

Continuation of the 'GARTER IS SENTENCED' article, focusing on the legal arguments and the final verdict.

Continuation of the 'GARTER IS SENTENCED' article, providing further context and details of the case.

Advertisement for Campbell's underwear, featuring the brand name in a stylized font and the slogan 'The Home of the Dress Beautiful and Exclusive'.

Superior Summer Underwear at Most Moderate Prices. Light, health-giving Underwear in mercerized cotton, lisle, wool, silk, also in silk and wool, dainty garments made durable by the use of purest and best textiles prettily wrought in the latest fashions at prices ranging from 15c up.

Advertisement for Ladies' Vests and Combinations. Lists various styles and prices, such as 'FINE COTTON VESTS 15c' and 'LADIES' COMBINATIONS, lace yokes... \$1.50'.

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

CITY WILL ASCERTAIN RIGHTS OF COMPANY

Article titled 'CITY WILL ASCERTAIN RIGHTS OF COMPANY'. Discusses the legal and financial aspects of a company's rights and the city's involvement.

INDIANS PREPARE TO TRAP ASCENDING FISH

Article titled 'INDIANS PREPARE TO TRAP ASCENDING FISH'. Reports on the activities of indigenous people in trapping fish and the impact on the local industry.

GREEN GOODS GAME

Article titled 'GREEN GOODS GAME'. Discusses the 'green goods' game and its significance in the local economy.

June—Begin the Month Well

Table listing various grocery items and their prices for the month of June, including 'SUGAR CURED HAMS, per lb... 16c' and 'PRIME BREAKFAST BACON, per lb... 22c'.

DIXIE H. ROSS & COMPANY

Up-to-Date Grocers - Tel. 52, 1052 and 1290 - 1317 Government St.

GENEROUS PRIZES FOR FALL FAIR

Article titled 'GENEROUS PRIZES FOR FALL FAIR'. Announces prizes for the fall fair and encourages participation.

ALBERTA'S PROSPERITY

Article titled 'ALBERTA'S PROSPERITY'. Discusses the economic prospects and agricultural success in Alberta.













**Black Watch**  
Black Plug  
The Chewing Tobacco  
of Quality.



**WIND AND RAIN  
CAUSE DISASTER**

**Dead and Injured People in  
Path of Fierce Storm in  
Kansas**

**PART OF OKLAHOMA SWEEPED**

**Heavy Rains Do Great Dam-  
age to Crops in Missouri  
Districts**

**ALASKA COAL LANDS**

**Bill Signed by President Attempts to  
Restrict Efforts to Secure  
Monopoly**

Washington, May 28.—President Roosevelt today signed a bill which in the opinion of many persons is the most radical measure of legislation enacted during his administration. Its title is "To encourage the development of coal deposits in the territory of Alaska and to prevent monopoly by restricting holdings to 2,500 acres of coal lands and providing a penalty of forfeiture of all holdings by persons, individually or in combination, who get possession of more than this number of acres." It also gives the government the claim on coal that may be mined, thus guaranteeing a fuel supply for the navy.

**MAURETANIA CRIPPLED**

London, May 28.—The Cunard line steamer Mauretania, which left Liverpool yesterday four days later than her usual sailing schedule, owing to her being crippled by a storm, is expected to arrive in Halifax at 6:19 o'clock this morning. The official says there is no possibility of the Mauretania making a record on this trip, as only three propellers will be used during the voyage.

**DRUCE CASE PERJURY**

London, May 28.—Mrs. Margaret Hamilton, who was one of the principal witnesses to the alleged identity of the Duke of Portland with T. C. Druce, was today sentenced to eight months' penal servitude for perjury, her appeal having been disallowed. Mrs. Margaret Hamilton, who is seventy years old, was arrested on March 7 last, charged with wilful perjury and conspiracy in connection with the Druce case. She was found guilty at the Old Bailey on April 9, but sentence was postponed, pending an appeal on points of law.

**CLAIMS SHOW LESS  
THAN ACTUAL LOSS**

**Some of Vancouver Chinese  
Exhibit Unexpected Mod-  
eration**

Vancouver, May 28.—Celestial generosity, with claims filed for less than they proved to be, was a surprise, and pleased Commissioner King today. This was the feature of the half dozen claims investigated this morning. The Gouin & Co. claim on Hastings street east, whose \$145 window was the largest of the claims, was the most moderate, claiming but \$350, and over a total loss of over \$500. As in other cases the insurance company declined to pay for "damage by riot." The commissioner will look into the policy.

**NORTHERN COAL FIELDS**

**Edmonton Company to Work on Line  
of G. T. Pacific—Talk of Gov-  
ernment Purchases**

Edmonton, May 28.—Wm. Munna, general manager of the Edmonton Standard Coal company, limited, who is in the city, announces that his company intends sinking a shaft on its property, close to the G. T. P. right of way. This new mine will be equipped with up-to-date machinery and will have an output of from 800 to 500 tons a day. Mr. Munna also states that the Imperial government is contemplating purchasing the coal fields owned by the Canadian Coal company, of which he is director. These fields compose about 42 square miles, situated 38 miles up the Skeena river. The company have also been approached by agents of the American government along the same lines.

**FIGHTING IN KOREA**

**Japanese Have Fifty-Three Encoun-  
ters With Insurgents This  
Month**

Seoul, Korea, May 28.—According to a military report, a total of 53 engagements were fought during the month of May in the campaign of the Japanese forces against Korean insurgents and rioters. Five hundred and forty-nine insurgents were killed, many wounded, and a large number captured. The Japanese lost 30 killed.

**WELL DRILLING CO.**

Drilling equipment on the Island. Water from 30 to 200 feet on short contracts for rock formations invited. Box 532, Victoria, B.C.

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**FLOOD'S HAVOC  
AT PORT ARTHUR**

**Break at Dam in Current River  
Sends Water Through  
City Park**

**FIVE MEN ARE DROWNED**

**City's Power Plant Disabled  
and the C. P. R. Track  
Washed Away**

Port Arthur, Ont., May 28.—Swollen to an uncontrollable height by the heavy rains of several days past, the Current river broke through the dam at Lake Superior carried with it the buildings in the city park, rushed around the city and across the C.P.R. tracks. In its course about three-quarters of a mile of railway was washed away, and when a freight train from the east came along, almost immediately after the flood, the engine and several freight cars plunged over the bridge into the bed of the river, taking with them the engineer, fireman and brakeman, all of whom were killed or drowned, and whose bodies have not yet been recovered. Two unknown men who were stealing a ride on the freight train were drowned or killed.

**CHILLIWAQ LINE**

**Boyd & Craig Get Contract for Build-  
ing of First Section at Price  
of \$100,000**

Vancouver, May 27.—The B. C. Electric Railway company let the contract today for the construction of the first section of the Chilliwack line. Boyd & Craig at one hundred thousand dollars.

**GUGGENHEIMS DROP  
CARIBOO ENTERPRISE**

**Consolidated Mine Again in  
Charge of Mr. Hobson for  
Old Owners**

Vancouver, May 28.—The Guggenheims have finally abandoned work in Cariboo, and have given up the proposition to purchase the Cariboo Consolidated hydraulic company. This decision was reached after a hundred thousand dollars had been spent carrying out the initial work for digging a series of ditches for securing a water supply. The Guggenheims also paid a similar amount for the Cariboo mine, to be released from the contract to install a water system which in all was to cost half a million dollars.

**ALBERTA MASONS**

**Grand Lodge Elects Officers—Corner  
Stone of the New Edmonton  
School is Laid**

Edmonton, May 28.—The grand lodge of the Masonic order for Alberta met again this morning at 10 o'clock. The question of having the Masonic lodge moved to the new building on the corner of 10th and 11th streets was considered, and it was decided that there should be six instead of three, as formerly. The next meeting place was set down as the new building on the corner of 10th and 11th streets.

**SHAUGHNESSY HEIGHTS**

**C. P. R. Company Will Make All Im-  
provements Before Placing the  
Land on the Market**

Vancouver, May 28.—The C. P. R. will place the Shaughnessy Heights addition, south of Fairview, on the market July 1910. The land is now being cleared, and the company will pave the streets and install a sewer and water systems before selling the land.

**GETS HEAVY SENTENCE**

**Salem, Ore., May 28.—J. Thornburn  
Ross, president of the Little Guarantee  
Trust company, of Portland, who  
was recently convicted of wrong-  
doing in connection with the  
conversion of state school funds was  
sentenced to five years' imprisonment  
and to pay a fine of \$175,000.**

**CHURCH UNION**

London, Ont., May 28.—Speaking of the question of church union at the synod of Huron, yesterday, Bishop Williams said the subject was not so prominent as it had been, but it was by no means dead. As far as the Church of England was concerned, the present year, he said, will witness one of the most important discussions on the subject, and perhaps see more progress than has been made within the last twenty years.

**REVOLT IN SAMOS**

**People of Classic Isle Rise Against  
Prince and Governor—Massacre  
By Turks Feared**

Constantinople, May 28.—The inhabitants of the island of Samos, a Greek island off the west coast of Asia Minor, are in revolt against the prince of Samos and the governor of the island. Fighting has been going on at Vathy, the capital, for the past three days and there are numerous victims of the encounters. The trouble appears to have arisen from a conflict between the governor, Kopsalis Efendi, and the senate. The Prince of Samos was seized by the rebels, and a dispatch sent from Smyrna dated today declares that the attack on the palace continues, and that there have been many casualties.

**NEW SYSTEM IN  
CIVIL SERVICE**

**Bill to Be Introduced by Gov-  
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**DIFFERENT CLASSIFICATION**

**Proposal to Place the Service  
Under Control of Com-  
mission**

Ottawa, May 28.—The bill which Hon. Mr. Fisher is to introduce in the Commons in a few days is in many respects radical, and the department present civil service act. It places the civil service under more or less direct control of a permanent commission of two members, who are to have the rank of deputy ministers. It also provides for the complete re-organization or classification of the service, as well as for the increased remuneration, especially in the higher grades.

**ORANGE GRAND LODGE  
IN ANNUAL SESSION**

**Grand Master Sproule Makes  
Suggestions in Annual  
Address**

Midland, Ont., May 28.—The Grand Orange Lodge of British America opened its annual session here yesterday afternoon. Grand Master Sproule in his annual address endorsed the recent amendment of the constitution. He said that the lodge was a great blessing to the community, and that it was his duty to see that it was kept pure and free from all taint of immorality. He also urged the members to be more active in their work, and to be more united in their efforts.

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**FIT REFORM**

**"Fit-Reform" Clothing means  
first of all "Fit"**

**Means Reform from old meth-  
ods, of style every bit**

**It means fineness of texture, ex-  
clusive design—**

**And that "Fit-Reform" Cloth-  
ing will always be mine**

**See the two-piece Outing Suits  
\$10.00 to \$22.00**

**ALLEN & CO.**  
1201 Gov't St.

**FIT-REFORM WARDROBE**  
Victoria, B.C.

**PROMISING ORE FIND**

**Rock Bearing Gold and Copper Found  
in Mountainous Beach Har-  
bour**

**New Westminister, May 28.—**Rocks of varying sizes, each containing traces of gold and copper, have been brought down from Harrison Lake mountains, about two miles south of Hazelton, to the city of Hazelton. The deposit is so rich in gold and copper that it is being worked by a party of prospectors. The owner of the claim from which the valuable samples were taken, Mr. J. S. Annandale, is so satisfied with the prospects that he intends leaving his family in Hazelton for the purpose of personally inspecting the claims and deciding upon what development work shall be undertaken this year.

**GOLD-SEEKERS WARNED**

**Stampede to Ingenika Fields Would  
at Present Find Conditions  
Very Doubtful**

Hazelton, May 28.—Concerning the Ingenika and Finlay placer fields, your correspondent has talked with A. N. Robinson, Sheriff of Hazelton, and each man has a somewhat different story and I am led to believe that it would be foolishness for people to rush there at present expecting to pick gold up at grass roots.

**ORNAIMENTAL**

**Wire Fencing for  
Residences  
ELLWOOD  
Farm, Lawn and Poultry  
Fence  
Farm, Walk and Fancy  
Gates  
Barbed and Plain Fence  
Wire**

For Sale by  
**The Hickman Tye Hardware  
CO., LTD.**  
544-546 Yates Street  
Victoria, B.C.  
Phone 58. P. O. Drawer 618.

**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.

**NORTHERN INTERIOR OF B.C.**

**Miners and prospectors going into Telukus, Omelica or Ingelina Camps will find a full stock of mining tools, camp outfits and provisions at my general store at Hazelton, which is the head of navigation on the Skeena River and headquarters for outfitting for above points.**

**R. S. ARGENT.**  
HAZELTON, B.C.

**NOTICE**

**RAYMOND & SONS**  
613 PANDORA STREET  
New Designs and Styles in all  
kinds of  
**Polished Oak Mantels**  
All Grades of  
**GRATES**  
English Enamel and American  
Onyx Tiles.  
Full line of all fireplace goods,  
Zincs, Portland Cement, Plaster  
of Paris, Building and Fire  
Brick, Fire Clay, etc., always on  
hand.

**DEATH OF MR. PENZER**

**One of Vancouver's Pioneers—En-  
gaged in Business in Terminal  
City Since 1888**

Vancouver, May 28.—A well-known pioneer business man of Vancouver died last night in the person of Ezer Edward Penzer, aged 61. He passed away at his residence, Beach, after an illness of some weeks.

**BUY YOUR  
VICTOR  
GRAMOPHONES  
AND  
RECORDS  
AT  
Fletcher Bros.**

**The Sprott-Shaw  
BUSINESS  
University**  
VANCOUVER, B. C.  
608 HASTINGS ST. W.

**Offers a Choice of 2 in 4 Positions  
To every graduate. Students always in  
Great Demand.**

Commercial, Pitman, and Gregg Short-  
hand, Telegraphy, Typewriting (on the  
best standard makes) of machines and  
languages, taught by competent special-  
ists.

**E. J. FERRIS, B.A., Principal.**  
**H. A. SCRIVEN, B.A., Vice-President.**  
**H. G. ROBERTS, Otago Shorthand.**  
**H. G. SLENNER, Pitman Shorthand.**

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# A Page

SHOWING SOME OF

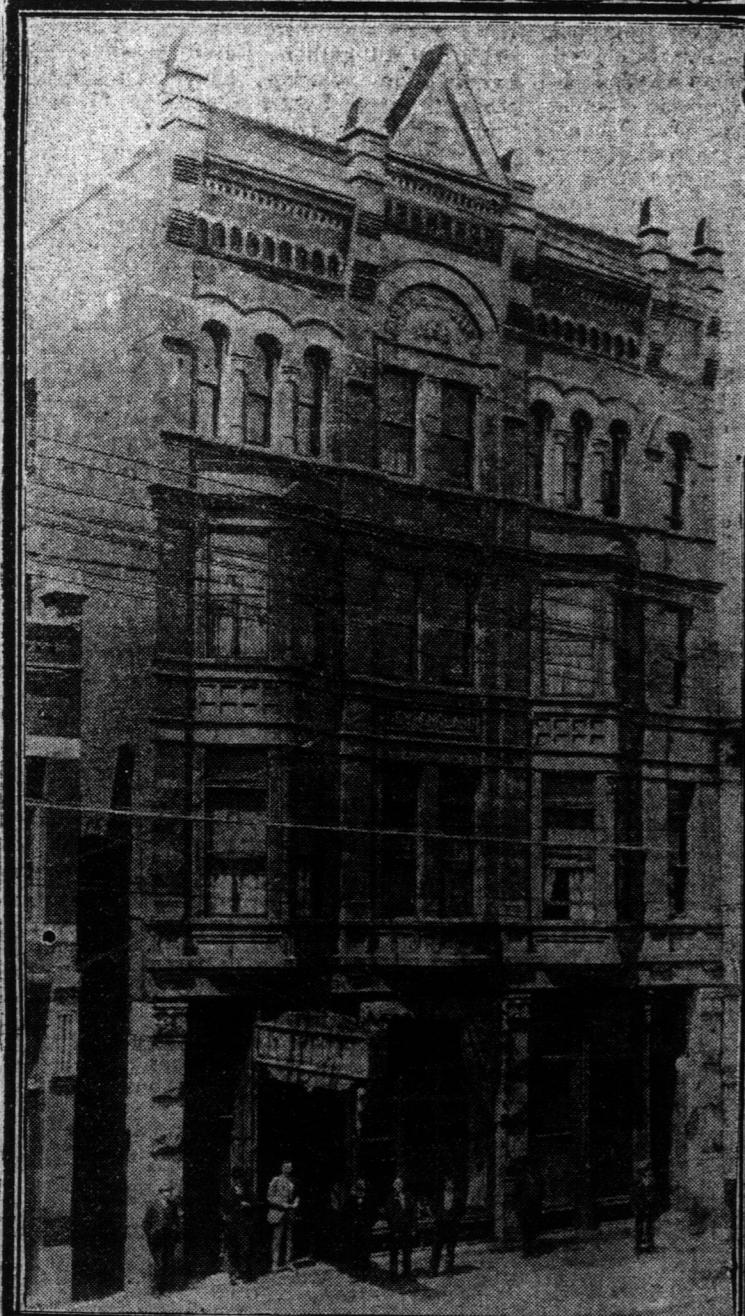
# VICTORIA'S

FIRST CLASS

# HOTELS



KING EDWARD HOTEL ROTUNDA



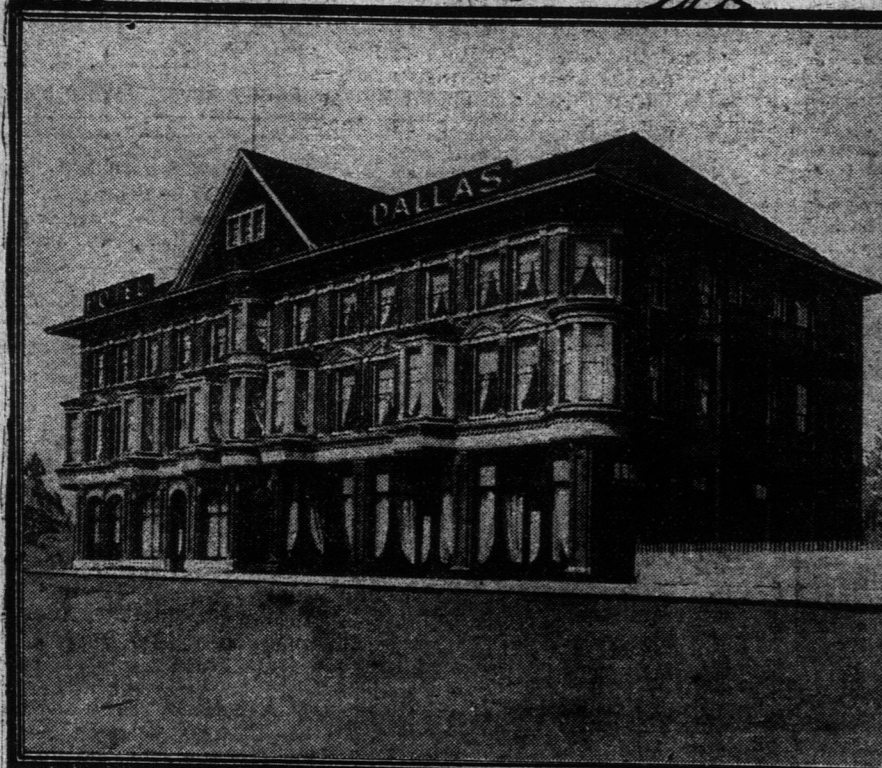
THE NEW ENGLAND



THE EMPRESS LOBBY



DOMINION LOBBY



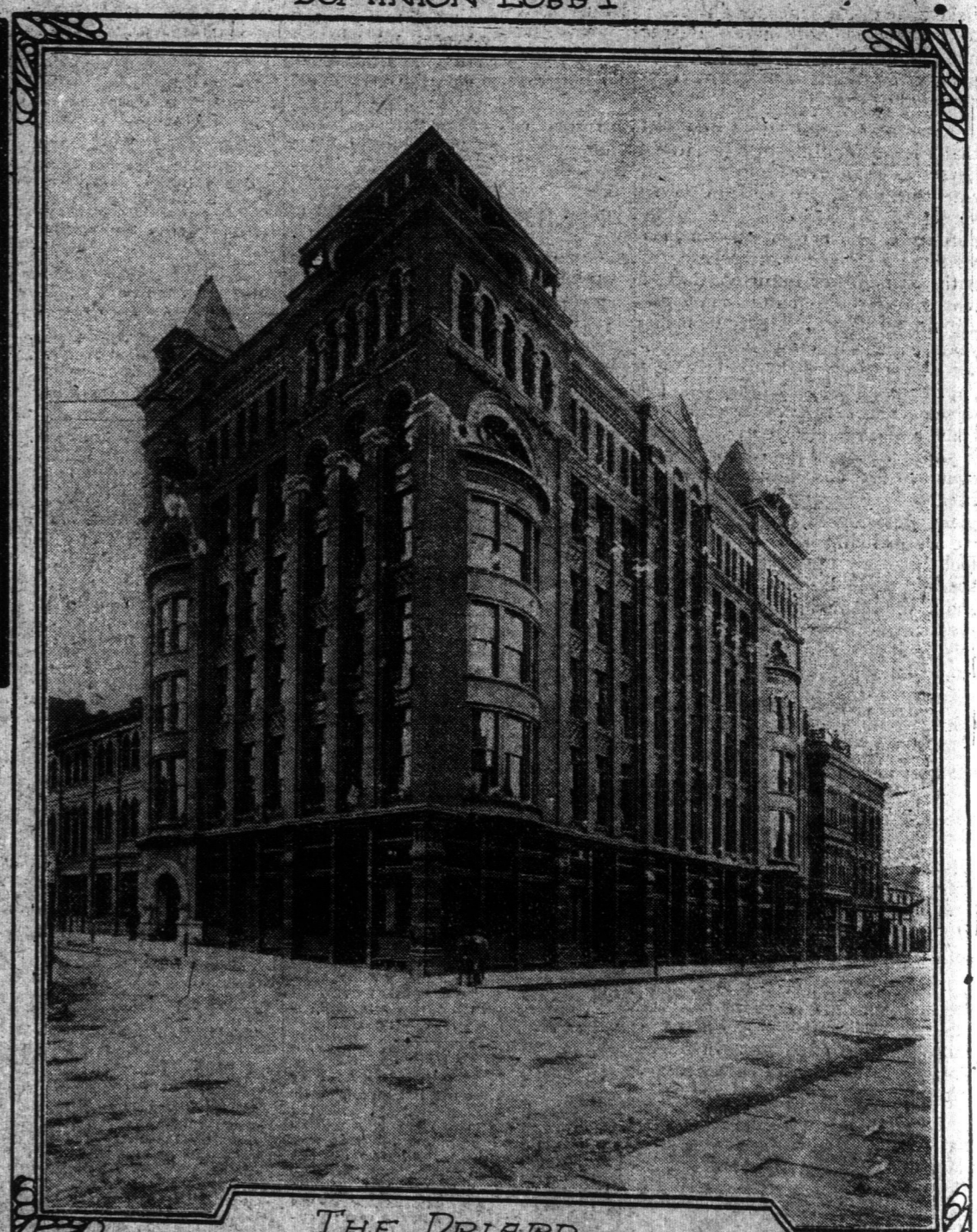
THE DALLAS HOTEL



HOTEL DALLAS DINING ROOM



OAK BAY HOTEL



THE DRIARD

A N



bedding  
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# THE SIMPLE LIFE



## A NEW AND BETTER STYLE OF FLOWER BEDDING



OME now, confess! You have just moved into a new place. Or the gardening mania strikes you at this time and generally lasts for about two weeks in the year! You were intending to cut a circle in the middle of the lawn and put in a bed of the usually accepted bedding plants.

But let me tell you of something that I think will give you a deal more satisfaction and will be cheaper in the end. The best thing you can do is to have a hardy border along one or both sides of your yard. The ideal plan is to have shrubs at the back and perennial flowers in front. Shrubs cost the most at the start and the great bulk of their bloom is confined to May and June, but they are the longest lived, require the least attention and make a noble background for perennial flowers as the accompanying pictures prove.

The reasons why you don't want a geometrical flower bed are these: A bed in the middle of the lawn makes the lawn seem smaller than it really is, whereas borders frame a home picture and make the grounds seem larger than they really are. Again, tender bedding plants are likely to be stiff, gaudy, monotonous and to suggest a public park or show place instead of a quiet home. Finally, you have the same expense over again every year, or else you must keep your geraniums in the cellar over winter and take cuttings of them in the spring.

I grant you that bedding plants may give a better effect the first month or even the first year and that ordinary perennials will bloom only two weeks, whereas geraniums and cannas will flower for three months. But a hardy border has all these advantages. The plants do not have to be purchased or re-sown every year; they are permanent and will multiply so that you will have plenty to give away and exchange; a hardy border always has something new of interest every day, whereas bedding plants become tiresome; you can always cut flowers for your friends without spoiling the general effect; you can have them for two months before it is safe to set out bedding plants and two months after frost has killed the cannas; the cost of maintenance is less, and last, but not least, the plants harmonize with the landscape instead of being obviously imported from the tropics. In short, bedding plants are best in public places; a hardy border is the best thing for the home.

But, you will exclaim, "how can I start a hardy border as late as this?" Five years ago it was practically impossible to make a garden in June, or after hot weather had arrived. Now all that is changed. There is hardly any perennial flower you are likely to think of that cannot be secured from some of the nurserymen near the big cities who grow them in pots especially for summer delivery. Such plants may cost a little more than the field-grown, and they ought to, because they have required more care. Besides, you could not plant field-grown plants in June, whereas pot-grown plants will grow right ahead and bloom this year.

One reason for this new opportunity is that the automobile brings more people to the nurseries than ever before. It is the fashionable thing now to visit nurseries after the spring rush is over. The nurseryman has nothing to do then and is glad enough to have visitors. And in floriculture it is a fact, as with many other luxuries, that the supply often creates the demand. You may read about a plant every year in the catalogues for ten years, without being tempted, but when you see how beautiful the real thing is you buy it on the spot. It is a common thing for people to see something they need at their summer home and take the plant right back with them in their motor car. When you come to think of it, this sort of thing should always have been so. We ought to be able to get any plant we want at any time. It is a sign that we are growing up. Of course, it would be foolish to buy now the April or May blooming species, such as columbines and German iris, and I should not get any peonies now because they can be better planted in September. For this year's effects I should say the best choice would be as follows:

For June, foxgloves, Sweet Williams and Coreopsis lanceolata.

For July, larkspurs, hollyhocks, and Japanese iris.

For August, phlox, veronica, Stokesia, and yucca.

For September, Japanese anemone, graceful sunflower (Helianthus argyralis) and sneezeweed (Helenium autumnale, var. superbum).

For October and November, pompon chrysanthemums.

So far I have been contrasting the flower bed with the hardy border. Now I want to show how the exacting requirements of bedding can be met by certain hardy perennials which will give more refreshing and dignified effect than tender plants and at less loss.

First, take the hardest case of all—the formal garden where neatness is supreme and plants must be constantly on dress parade. Flowers borne in spikes are necessarily formal and, therefore, appropriate to formal gardens. Moreover they suggest aspiration and are, therefore, more desirable than flowers that

merely suggest display. Their spires recall those of a church and the blue upward-pointing larkspurs or veronicas take one's thoughts insensibly to the skies.

There are two practical difficulties, however, about such flowers in a formal garden. Some of them get unsightly at the base of the spike before the top buds open and others are not attractive when out of flower. Both these objections apply somewhat to foxgloves, which have rather coarse, weedy leaves; drop their blossoms untidily and are unsightly when going to seed. Other flowers that fall by this standard are asphodels and the cardinal flower. But no such objection can be made to larkspurs, veronicas, torch lilies (wherever it is safe to leave them in the ground all winter), the obedient plant (Physotegia Virginica), or the snakeroots (Cimicifuga racemosa and Japonica), all of which are spicate flowers, breathing the very spirit of aspiration. For all of them possess that decorative quality when out of bloom which is so essential in a formal garden and all of them bloom a month or more, or else yield a fair second crop if cut back after blooming and given plenty of food and water.

I would not advocate using hardy plants exclusively in a formal garden, but in every

We need to take a lesson from Highland Park at Rochester, N. Y., which shows us how to make a shrubby collection interesting when the shrubs are out of bloom. Here you find no mixed borders of perennials, but great beds of perennials like the foxgloves and the yuccas and Stokesias—only one kind of flower in a place and enough of it to fill the eye. There is not a dull rod in the entire collection, for as you walk down those green alleys between the families of shrubs, a slight turn is always bringing a new picture in sight. The great part of each picture is greenery rather than flowers, as it always ought to be, but whenever the shrubs themselves do not present a note of color by their flowers you may be sure that Mr. Dunbar has provided the necessary accent by means of a bed of some one noble flower with a permanence that comports with that of shrubbery.

To sum up: A hardy border is better for a home than beds of tender plants; a formal garden should be dominated by hardy perennials; and the best bedding effects in genuine landscape work are made with hardy perennials, rather than annuals or tender plants. Finally, hardy plants can now be had from pots any day during the summer.—Henry Maxwell in Garden Magazine.

with astonishing freedom at a time of year when flowers are particularly cherished. Its flowering, of course, somewhat depends upon the weather, but frequently one may see its bright rosy bells almost as soon as January comes in. By the end of February, the entire plant is a mass of beautiful color, and for two or three months longer they retain their freshness, no matter what weather may occur. So free-flowering is this Heath that its flowers literally cover it. However freely it might be planted it would never become wearisome or out of place for its tints, though bright and warm, are not harsh.

Winter-flowering Honeysuckles (Lonicera Standishi and L. fragrantissima) have not the rambling growth of the Honeysuckle of the hedgerow, but are usually grown against a wall. We well remember wandering in a garden one bright winter day and wondering where the rich Honeysuckle-like fragrance came from. The plant was then unknown to us, but Lonicera fragrantissima was breathing forth sweet incense. From that moment it became one of our most cherished flower friends. The plant was growing in a sunny recess near the dining-room, so that the perfume when the window was open could float into the house.

It would be found to be sweet scented. At the same time it is possible to grow Mignonette that will have a good perfume in winter, but it must be in districts where the atmosphere is clear, and the plants must be close up to the glass, where there is little heat and plenty of air. We have seen Mignonette beautifully flowered and very fragrant at Christmas time, the variety being that originally known as the French giant Mignonette, and from this improved varieties were selected until we had Parson's White, which was undoubtedly one of the sweetest grown. Then when the dwarf red variety came into favour Vilmorin's grandiflora was one of the best. Careful selections of this were very sweet. Later on we had Machet, which, perhaps, flowers better and is easier to grow for winter than any other, yet it has very little, if any, scent until we get bright weather, and when we first flowered it we were much disappointed, and inclined to discard it altogether. Later on, when we had bright sunny weather, it proved to be sweet-scented, but perhaps not quite so powerful as some other varieties. Mignonette can seldom be flowered successfully near London or any other district where fogs prevail. Good growth may be secured and the flower spikes may show, but the flowers do not develop. In winter time Mignonette must be kept fairly dry, and very little manure given. Light and air, with just sufficient warmth to keep out frost, are necessary.

In regard to growing Mignonette for winter flowering seed may be sown early in July. We have succeeded best when sowing in the pots that it is to flower in, giving good drainage and giving some soot with the drainage material, the compost consisting of good loam, with manure and some old mortar rubbish mixed with it, and the pots filled very firmly to within about half an inch, the surface made level with a little fine soil. The seeds should be sown thinly and covered with soil to which sand is added. Level this over and press down, using a fine-rosed watering-pot to give just sufficient water to set the surface, and later more, never letting the surface get quite dry until after the seedlings are through. The thinning out should be done as soon as the seed leaves are well developed. Shading is given during the early stages, but after the seedlings are well established give full exposure to the sun and careful attention to watering; this secures short, sturdy growth. During the early stages they are grown on in a cold frame, leaving the lights off when the weather is favorable. Early in September remove the pots to the greenhouse and place them as close to the glass as possible, but should the weather be very bright and warm they may remain in the frame later; careful watering is a great secret. If the plants show signs of weakness manure is given, but for autumn it is found better to avoid over-ribose growth, which for late spring flowering manure may be used liberally.

## ROOT MAGGOTS

Some years ago I read an article in which it was said that deep planting of onions was a cure for maggots. As I planted quite a lot of multipliers, I tried different depths, and found that deep planted ones were worse than those on the surface. This gave me the idea of planting on ridges.

The following two years I ridged all my ground, and put the sets on top. At the first hoeing, I pulled the soil away from the bulb, and never saw the sign of a maggot. The next year I planted in the level again, and fully two-thirds were attacked by maggots. I pulled the soil away from them, clean to the roots, and, as soon as the bulb got good and dry, the maggots disappeared from the onion patch, only to attack my cabbages and cauliflowers. They attacked these even more vigorously, sometimes making a clean sweep of the rows, and I thought that I would have to quit early growing.

I tried everything that I could hear of, until one of my neighbors told me that he knew of an old man who always put a match in with the plants when he put them in the ground. As I could not procure any of the old sulphur matches, I made up my mind to try the sulphur alone, and was rewarded for my trouble by not a single cabbage or cauliflower attacked. Put the sulphur close to the stem. One teaspoonful is enough for one hundred plants.—Edward Lane.

## FLORAL NOTES

Yucca, being a semitropical growth, though quite hardy as far north as northern New York, in its commoner forms, requires a place where it will have sun practically all-day long. Give it room, for new growths come from it.

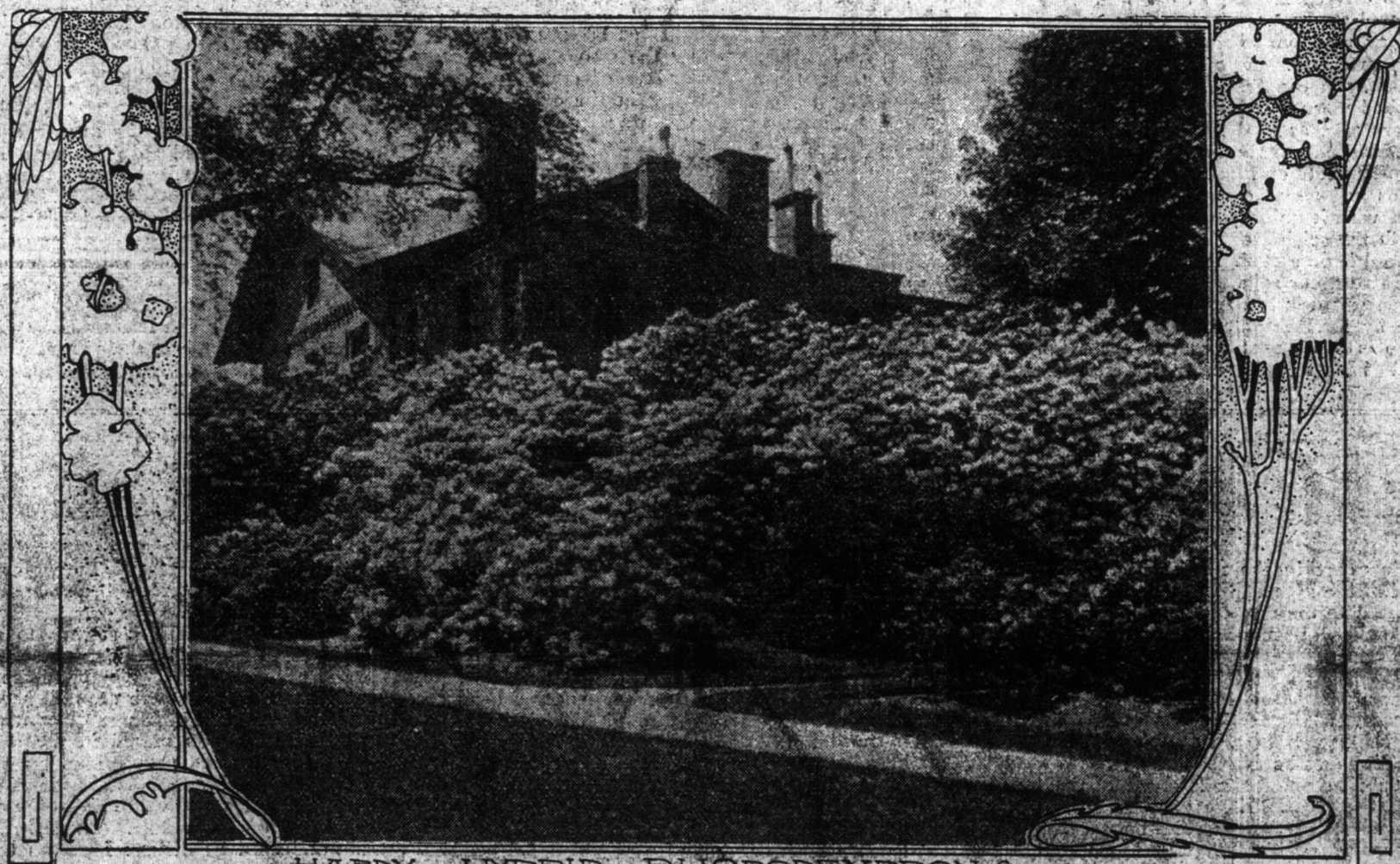
By cutting sweet william back a little after the first bloom, it is generally possible to coax a second bloom.

Annual poppies need a good deal of moisture. They thrive best in a damp climate. The Shirley variety is the most satisfactory.

If the bloom obtained from the dahlias is not good as it should be, dig a richer soil in around them, and allow only one stalk to grow from each tuber. Crowd the water on them.

Be sure to provide stakes for both dahlias and golden glow at an early stage of growth. They break easily in high winds.

Never let the blossoms on spiraea Anthony Waterer fade on the shrub. It will check the bloom at once. Cut the blossoms each day as they appear and the bush will remain in glorious bloom till frost, and sometimes till the snow flies.



HARDY HYBRID RHODODENDRON

## HARDY WINTER FLOWERS

It cannot be generally known that several shrubs and small trees bloom during the winter months, for they are so seldom seen. This is to be regretted, as they are not only beautiful-flowering, too, with a freedom, one associates with the high summer days—but in several cases, exceptionally fragrant. A walk round an interesting garden recently, in which winter-flowering shrubs are planted with no niggardly hand, brought to mind the importance of these kinds in the garden at this season. There, in a sunny corner, was the Tree Witch, Hazel (Hamamelis arborea), which is the most beautiful of its family. It may be regarded as a small tree, seldom growing more than 8 feet high, though in its native land of China it attains larger dimensions in every way. The flowers are golden yellow in color, and consist of several curling petals with crimson calyxes, which seem to shine in the winter sun. These crowd on the leafless shoots and give a fresh beauty and interest to the garden in January. The way to obtain the full value of the shrub is to plant it in a group, say of six plants, with the little Partridge Berry (Gaultheria procumbens) as a ground-work, the latter a little evergreen shrub, crimson almost with fruit for many weeks. There are other Witch Hazels, but H. arborea should be chosen before the others. H. japonica zuccariniana flowers quite as freely, but does not produce so rich an effect; this also blooms in winter, and the pale yellow coloring is charming. The Witch Hazels are easily grown, needing no special soil, but shelter and sunshine are necessary, not from any want of hardiness, but to give the flowers as much chance as possible at this uncertain season of the year.

The Winter Heath (Erica carnea)—Why this exquisite Heath is not as common in gardens as the Christmas Rose itself is a mystery. It is thick with crimson flowers for many weeks in winter, and gives a warm glow to the garden when planted in groups. A group of fifty plants—and they are not expensive—produces an effect that is in pleasant harmony with the greys and browns of the surrounding woodland. The writer planted a group consisting of this number of tufts in a rough meadow land, and no feature of the garden—not even the Roses rippling over Oak terraces and pergola—gave greater delight. It is mentioned in "Trees and Shrubs for English Gardens" that of all the dwarf Heaths more can be said in favor of E. carnea than of any other kind. "It is not only absolutely hardy, but it flowers

with astonishing freedom at a time of year when flowers are particularly cherished. Its flowering, of course, somewhat depends upon the weather, but frequently one may see its bright rosy bells almost as soon as January comes in. By the end of February, the entire plant is a mass of beautiful color, and for two or three months longer they retain their freshness, no matter what weather may occur. So free-flowering is this Heath that its flowers literally cover it. However freely it might be planted it would never become wearisome or out of place for its tints, though bright and warm, are not harsh.

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## THE MOST FRAGRANT MIGNONETTE

While there is certainly some preference with regard to the scent of the various varieties, climate and other conditions of culture have more to do with the matter. We think if the same variety which appears to have no scent now were flowering in May and June it

# The Samaritan Passover—Great Religious Festival

Written for the Colonist by Rev. Charles E. Cooper

THE Samaritan community is one of the oldest and most interesting religious bodies in the world. Once spread over the whole of central Palestine, the Samaritans are now confined to the town of Nablus, the ancient Shechem, which lies in the valley between the two mountains of Ebal and Gerizim, and have been so greatly reduced by wars, persecutions, defections and other causes that they now barely number two hundred souls. They are the direct descendants of the Samaritans mentioned in the New Testament, with a woman of whose number Our Lord talked at Jacob's well and among whom Philip the Evangelist made many disciples. The commonly received account of their origin is that they descended from the Chaldean colonists whom Shalmanezar, King of Assyria, brought in to people the land after he had carried the Israelites of the northern tribes into captivity, and from the priest of Bethel whom the king sent back to teach these colonists "the manner of the God of the land." (2 Kings XVII). They claim, however, to be of far greater antiquity and to be the true representatives of the Israelites of the northern tribes, and they say that the tabernacle of the wilderness was set upon Mount Gerizim by Joshua himself, and that the tabernacle at Shiloh and Solomon's Temple at Jerusalem were alike Schismatical. They also assert that their High Priests are of the family of Aaron. It is probable that the Israelites were not all carried into captivity and that these Samaritans are of a mixed race partly Israelite and partly Chaldean, for there can be no question that the physiognomy of the present generation of Samaritans is of an unmistakably Jewish caste. The Samaritans have in their possession a very ancient copy of the law which contains the five books of Moses and the book of Joshua. This copy is written in the old Hebrew square script which has not been in

use among the Jews since their return from captivity in Babylon, where they learned the Chaldean characters which they have used ever since, and it bears an inscription to the effect that it was written by Abishua the son of Phinehas, the son of Eleazar, the son of Aaron. Experts, however, who have subjected the M. S. to a minute examination refuse to allow it an earlier date than the Fourth Century after Christ, though no doubt it is a copy of one still older.

The chief peculiarity of the Samaritans, however, is that they are the only religious body which still practices the sacrifice of animals as a part of their regular worship. This is done every year at the Feast of the Passover, and as this year we were present at the ceremony I thought an account of what we saw might be of interest. The Passover is held on the top of Mount Gerizim and thither the entire Samaritan community migrate some time before the appointed day and live in tents. At this camp we arrived after terribly steep and rocky climbs, and were received by the son of the High Priest, a young man of about two and twenty years of age, who offered himself as our guide. He conducted us at once into his father's tent where he set us down and made us welcome, bringing us coffee. Before long the High Priest, Jacob, son of Aaron, himself appeared, he looked worn and aged since I saw him fifteen years ago, as if the trouble of his flock and persecutions of the fanatical Moslems around him had told on him, and after mutual salutations and polite enquiries he produced a key and with it unlocked a cupboard and brought forth the celebrated Roll of the Law and placed it on a chair for our inspection. There are two other rolls with which visitors are often put off; but from the description given me by Dr. Wright, of the C. M. S. hospital who is a personal friend of the High Priest and has treated him professionally, and

helped him in various ways, I have no doubt it was the original. It has a cylindrical case which opens with a hinge and displays the parchment inside. It has also three handles by which the roll is wound or unwound according to the part of it that is wanted for reading. The case is made of copper or some dull metal, and is inlaid in silver with representations of the sacred furniture of the Temple—the ark, altar, candlestick, etc., and it is wrapped in a rich robe of deep blue velvet. After we had duly examined the roll of the law and bid adieu to the High Priest our guide led us out to the top of the mountain to see the remains of the Temple; he also showed us stones which he maintained to be those which Joshua commanded to be taken out of Jordan when the Israelites passed over it; also the place to which Abraham brought Isaac to be sacrificed and where the ram was caught by his horns, also the place of Adam and of Noah's sacrifice and of Jacob's dream; all these events according to the Samaritan tradition took place on Mount Gerizim. We saw also the ashes and other remains of a crusader's church, and the magnificent view over the whole of central Palestine which we shall long remember.

Our guide then brought us back to the camp from which we saw the smoke of fires already ascending. The place of sacrifice is an oblong enclosure having in the centre of one end a long, narrow pit, and near the other end, a section of a fallen column like a drum, and a little to the south of the enclosure was a deep well-like pit in both pits fires of wood were lighted and over the one within the enclosure were two cauldrons of water being boiled.

We were given good places at the wall opposite this pit, but even so the number of ministrants was so great and one event followed the other with such rapidity that it was impossible to see clearly everything that took

place. The crowd of Mohammedan lads and others were kept in order by a file of Turkish soldiers armed with rifles and bandoliers full of shotted cartridges, otherwise we should have seen nothing.

The enclosure now began to fill with men in white, some with long robes of brocade silk and others in linen coats and full Turkish trousers gathered in tight just above the ankles. Then seven yearling sheep were driven in and munched away unconcernedly at the grass that was placed for them. At length the High Priest arrived, he wore a long vestment, sage green in color and a white turban, but neither breast plate nor mitre like the High Priests of old. He took up a position in front of the column facing the ruined Temple and behind him in the arc of a circle were ranged, the male members of his family known by their long hair neatly plaited at the back and the seniors of the tribe while the younger men stood round the oblong pit. The High Priest and his company first knelt each one on his carpet, and then commenced a chant like Gregorian tones, beginning very soft and low, and gradually increasing in loudness when it was taken up by the young men round the pit. There all stood in prayer holding out their hands with palms upward and made answers antiphonally to the High Priests' petitions. Then the High Priest put the prayer-shawl over his head and stood on the column, the better to watch the setting sun, and turning himself round so as to face the rest, he read or rather recited the account of the first Passover from Exodus XII. Then came more chanting, ever growing louder and louder and being taken up by the whole community and continuing during the next event which was the seizing of the sheep by the ministrants, who took them, threw them down and laid them on their sides around the pit. Then as the sun began to set, their heads were stretched back, leaving their necks exposed,

and one of the priests came round, and with a sharp knife despatched one after the other by cutting his throat. The blood was then caught in vessels and the High Priest's youngest child was handed into the circle and sprinkled on the face and then sprinkled over the doors of the tents. Then boiling water from the cauldrons were poured over the bodies of the sheep and the wool was plucked off; the entrails were removed for the High Priest's inspection and then burnt. The bodies next were dressed and slashed after a peculiar method and suspended by the hind legs on a wooden bar and held up to the scrutiny of the Priest. If the lamb was approved by him as being sound and ceremonially pure it was spitted on a long pole and wrapped in matting ready for the roasting; if it was pronounced faulty and rejected it was burnt altogether in a separate fire. At nine o'clock, the bodies that had been approved were placed in the circular pit which by this time was heated like an oven and its mouth closed with stones and mud, and there they remained till nearly midnight when the covering of the pit was torn off and the roasted lambs dragged out black and charred; these were then eaten by the whole community with the accompaniments of unleavened bread and bitter herbs; and they ate it as set forth in Exodus, standing with their shoes on their feet, their staves in their hand and in haste, for it is said, that in ten minutes time nothing was left but the bones and a few remnants; these were searched for and collected and thrown into the fire so that literally nothing remained until the morning. We were not able to stay to witness these latter developments as we had to make an early start as the following morning, but I am glad to have been present at an interesting ceremony which can be seen only at this place and time, and is unique among the religious observances of the world.

# An Australian Mining Camp Story of the Early Days

THE first bushranger I discovered bore the honored name of Nelson. He had been ex-patriated from England in Tasmania at an early age, and had duly graduated in the lurid criminal college at Port Arthur. On the expiration of his sentence he migrated to Victoria, in company with many of his fellow-students. The sensational gold discoveries of the time suggested attractive possibilities to enterprising members of the criminal class. Their purpose was, not to toil as diggers in search of the precious ore, but to take it from those who did toil for it, or who had acquired it by other legitimate means. Incidentally, the average bushranger gave his attentions to flock transactions, and dealt actively in horses and cattle. But he was a seller only, not a buyer. After the fashion of Ancient Pistol, he appropriated what he regarded as the surplus stock of others—"Convey, the wise it call." The bushranger dexterously "conveyed" horses and cattle, as opportunity offered, and disposed of them with much profit.

Nelson was an expert in stock traffic of this kind, and it was the sequel of a venture of the sort that brought him picturesquely under my observation. I was with my friend, Ned Swinburn, in the bush one afternoon, engaged as junior assistant in the work of slab-splitting. We noticed a man and a woman by a log fire a hundred yards away. The man, a very tall, powerfully-built fellow, sat on the end of the log smoking; the woman was occupied in cooking. Resting against a tree was a double-barrelled gun. After some time the man arose and approached us. On a near view his appearance was decidedly unpleasant. He had what Swinburn subsequently described as "a sinister aspect." His furtive eyes were overhung by thick, bushy brows, there was a livid scar on his nose, and his mouth, when he spoke, had a brutally coarse expression.

"Mate," he said, addressing Swinburn, in a grating voice, "can you tell me the nearest track to Jim Crow?"

Ned pointed in the direction of the road, which was not visible, and described the easiest way to reach it. The repellent visitor, without any expression of thanks, further inquired as to the whereabouts of Hepburn's station. He said he wanted to buy cattle. Swinburn informed him that the road, a few miles out, ran near the home station fence. Without further converse the stranger turned away and rejoined his female companion.

Whilst they gave attention to the food that had been prepared by the woman they sat on the further side of a large log, and, for the time being, were concealed from view. Before sitting down the man had removed his gun from its resting place by the tree, and set it against the log within easy reach. Just then we heard horse-hoofs in the bush behind us, and in a few seconds two horsemen appeared on the bridge track from Creswick. In them we were surprised to recognize Sergeant Orridge and Trooper Corbett from the police camp. They were disguised in peajackets and soft hats. Both of them knew us, and exchanged cheery "Good-days." Then the sergeant asked if we had noticed a man and woman camped

spring cart in the neighborhood. Swinburn told of the man and woman we had seen, and pointed to the distant log, behind which they sat eating. But no horse or cart was visible.

Orridge, however, was quickly interested by Swinburn's description of the man. He drew a paper from his breast pocket and read it hastily: "Six feet three, broad shoulders, reddish-brown hair, heavy eye-brows—um—yes, it must be Nelson!" he said to Corbett. "You ride round the left end of the log, I'll take the right. Have your revolver ready!" Remembering the truculent appearance of the big man and his shotgun, I guessed there would be trouble, and my impulse was to retreat homeward; but my eyes remained fixed on the horsemen, and I waited in breathless suspense. Before they reached the log Nelson stood erect, with his gun ready for action.

"I don't like your looks!" he shouted. "Stand off or I'll shoot!" Orridge called out, "Put down your gun and surrender. I have a warrant for your arrest." Nelson instantly raised his gun and aimed at the sergeant. Meantime, Corbett had quickly approached him from the left, and was near enough to try a revolver shot. It struck Nelson on the wrist and spoiled his aim.

The revolver discharge and the gun shot were nearly simultaneous. The sergeant was not hit, but the charge of shot peppered the white bark of a gum tree close behind him. Nelson turned his gun on Corbett and fired, but the trooper's horse, under a sudden spurric, bounded into the shelter of a large iron-bark stem. By this time the sergeant had got two revolver bullets fairly home. One hit Nelson in the shoulder, the other struck above his right hip. But he was still full of fight. He held the gun by the barrels, raised it aloft, rushed towards Corbett, and aimed a vicious blow, which descended on the horse's skull. The horse reared, plunged, stumbled and fell with his rider. "It might have been bad for the trooper just then if Sergeant Orridge had not interfered by putting another revolver bullet in Nelson's thigh. Nelson turned to the sergeant with a savage oath, and swung his gun aloft for another blow, but a second shot

in the leg from Corbett brought him to earth.

The shooting was over. Swinburn and I, excited by the stirring contest, we had witnessed, and curious as to the finale, hurried towards the log, against which the stricken bushranger reclined in a sitting posture. His huge hands gripped the grass tenaciously; blood was oozing freely through his clothes from the five bullet-wounds, and his face was pallid, but it bore an expression of concentrated hate as he glared at his captors.

"You dogs! You cowardly dogs! Shooting at a man, two to one," he growled. "I wish I had killed both of you."

"I believe you," replied Orridge quietly, "but the chances were against you. Where is the horse and cart?"

"Find out for yourself!" roared Nelson. "We shall probably find them," said the sergeant, "but you had better tell now. You will find it easier traveling to the camp in a spring cart than on horseback."

Nelson was silent, he became faint, and his body dropped from the log to the ground. Corbett took the opportunity of handcuffing him, while the sergeant placed a brandy flask to his lips. The woman had looked on during the fight, wringing her hands and calling out tearfully, "For God's sake don't kill him!" Now she knelt beside Nelson, and lifted up his head. Orridge asked her to say where the horse and cart were. "If we don't find them quickly," he added, "he may die before we get surgical aid."

She looked up with a startled face, hesitated a moment, and then pointed to a thicket fifty yards away. "You will find them there," she said, in a low voice, "behind the scrub." Orridge asked Ned and I to assist him in the quest, leaving Corbett in charge of the prisoner. In a few minutes we found the horse and cart. The animal was in the shafts, feeding from a heavy sapling, run through the wheel-spokes. We removed the feed bag, replaced the wipers and bit, and quickly returned to the camping place.

Nelson was evidently growing weaker from loss of blood; but the brandy had somewhat revived him, and after another dose, he sat up again. He grew savage when he saw

the horse and cart, and turning to the woman, hissed, "Did you peach?" "No, Bill, I did not," she cried, very earnestly. Judging by Nelson's ominous look her answer seemed to be the only judicious one possible. The sergeant helped her by saying, "We found them easily enough; while we were searching we heard the horse neigh." This was quite true. Nelson's heavy bulk was placed in the cart with some difficulty, and propped up by his camping swags. The woman sat beside him. Corbett noticed a leather valise in the cart which he placed on his saddle. Then Swinburn was nominated as driver. I sat on the shaftboard, and the procession started at a walk. The sergeant sent Corbett on at a gallop to get a doctor. We reached the police camp in about half an hour, surrounded by a crowd of men and boys who marvelled much at the fearsome sight of the wounded prisoner. He was deposited in the log structure known as the lockup, and his wounds were promptly dressed by Dr. Robinson, the camp surgeon.

A week passed before Nelson was able to appear at the police court. Swinburn and I were summoned as witnesses of the shooting, a distinction which I regarded with profound interest, inasmuch as it gave me a prominence which clouded the commonplace existence of all the other boys in the camp. The prisoner was presented on two charges, first, cattle-stealing, somewhere near the Campaspe; secondly, "shooting at the police with intent to kill." The first charge was postponed for the production of witnesses. Nelson doggedly said "Not guilty" to the charge of "shooting with intent." The evidence was simple and direct, the plain facts being elicited by the local police inspector as prosecuting officer.

Nelson had no lawyer, but he made an ingenious attempt at defence. "I didn't know they were police," he said; "how could I? They were in private clothes; they came upon me suddenly, and pointed their revolvers at me. I thought they were bushrangers. I told them to keep off, and they wouldn't. I didn't want to be robbed, so, after giving them fair notice, I fired. That was fair enough, wasn't it? If I had known they were police I wouldn't have done it. I'd never think of shooting at police."

The police magistrate nodded his head, and said, "You are committed for trial at the next sitting of the Criminal court at Ballarat." Nelson's plea that he apprehended robbery by his assailants was slightly confirmed by the discovery of over \$1,500 in notes and gold, in the valise taken from his cart. When the trial came on Swinburn and I had the glorious privilege of a trip to the city, in a bush coach. In consideration of our qualification to describe the picturesque details of the fight, Harry Potter, the Yankee driver, gave us room on the box-seat.

He listened to the story with active interest. His comment was, "By thunder! I guess it was a real live scrimmage. That galoot Nelson must have some fightin' grit in him."

Then he told a moving tale of how he saw eleven men carried off on stretchers after a shooting affray in California two years before. "Don't see nuthin' like that, I guess, in these diggings. No, siree!"

Nelson was convicted and sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment, with hard labor, despite a very eloquent defence.

Thirty years later I was sitting in the city criminal court, when I was curiously startled to hear the name of William Nelson as a prisoner was placed in the dock to be sentenced for cattle-stealing. I looked at him, and the stirring days of boyhood came back to me vividly. There was the tall form, the Herculean shoulders only slightly stooped, the immense hands, the sinister face, and the ugly scar on the nose. His hair was grey, and his forehead marked by deep lines. It transpired that, shortly after his long sentence ended, he was again arrested and imprisoned for horse-stealing. Subsequently he was twice convicted on similar charges. During the whole of thirty years his absences from jail did not amount to twelve months in all. And now, at the age of sixty-two, he came up again for sentence. I somehow pitied the aged ruffian, as I pitied him on that far-back afternoon in '57, when he lay, bleeding and helpless, on the ground—riddled with revolver bullets. In reply to the usual question, he asked the judge in weary tones to let him off.

"I've done nearly thirty years in jail," he said, "I was put in for twenty years for shooting at the police in Creswick. It was a false charge, and the police knew it. When I came out they were down on me—they never gave me a chance to earn an honest living. Give me a show this time, sir, and I'll promise to leave this country forever."

The Judge pointed out the weakness of Nelson's argument, and sentenced him to a further term of six years. He turned with a forlorn look to follow the warden—down the narrow steps to the cells, and so far as I know, he did not appear in court again. Possibly he passed to a higher court elsewhere.

Nelson's early female companion was an attractive, shapely, young woman, of the gipsy type. She had flashing black eyes, and crisp, wavy, black hair. She confessed to Sergeant Orridge, with simple candor, that she was not Nelson's wife, "but," she added, "he was always very kind to me." She disappeared after the trial, but three years later we found her at Back Creek, the proprietress of a prosperous restaurant, in partnership with an Italian who acted as cook.

# Essential Requirements of An Orator

"If we were to say what quality is the most important in the making of a great orator we should probably be in a difficulty," says Gervais Rentoul, in the Oxford and Cambridge Review, writing on "Oratory at the University." "For whether it is a profound knowledge of men and things, or a power of clear and concise expression, or an attractive and impressive delivery that is most essential, it would be easy to say offhand. Probably all are equally important, and it is the just and even combination of these three qualities that enables a man to excel as a speaker, and to sway a vast audience. Take away then, from the orator any one of the three magical charms and the other two are rendered almost useless at once."

Although the union is the foremost and most representative debating society in Oxford, and the fountain-head, as it were, of university oratory, yet at the time we must not overlook the enormous influence that the smaller debating clubs possess. In the training of the rising politician and orator, and in the unique opportunity they afford for practice in the art of speaking, indeed, I may say that some of the finest speeches I have ever heard from under the skies in Oxford, speeches which approached most nearly to the standard of true oratory, have been delivered in one or other of the smaller debating clubs,

where the attendance often did not number more than twenty or thirty in all. There, however, speakers seemed more inclined to "let themselves go" and less afraid of appearing foolish, which is the great bugbear of most undergraduates. For unless the orator bear of most undergraduates, he cannot impress his personality upon his hearers, and it is essential he should do so. He desires to be really effective, no matter what style of speaking he particularly favors.

"Among a certain section in Oxford, too, to be impassioned is considered 'bad form,' and yet, as one writer has said, 'Passion is as necessary to oratory as imagination is to poetry, or as the light of heaven is to the splendors of a summer day.'"

"Since the speaking at Oxford is almost entirely such as would occur in debate, and therefore is essentially controversial, not only the union but also the smaller clubs as well, try to follow as best they can the procedure of the House of Commons. The speaker, therefore, is endowed with almost autocratic powers, and does his best to prevent the debate, as far as possible, from degenerating into mere personal abuse, and to help to concentrate the speaker's attention on the subject under discussion, though I cannot say that in either of these respects he is invariably successful.

"With regard to the style of oratory most prevalent at the university, as far as matter and arrangement are concerned, it is again the parliamentary model that is followed. Any attempt at what we may call 'platform speaking' is strictly taboo, and any excessive fervor or of patriotic sentiment, is met with scorn."

"It is somewhat extraordinary that men who are intending to enter one of what may be called the speaking professions, i.e., the Bar or the Church, should so neglect their opportunities at Oxford of acquiring some proficiency in the art of public speaking, which is after all the most essential condition of success in the lines of life they have chosen."

"But unfortunately these men prefer to spend their spare time in other ways, and the consequence is we have, every Sunday, sermons it is painful to listen to, because they are so badly arranged and so lamely delivered; and we have at the Bar advocates who show that they have not troubled to master the very first principles of advocacy; and thus it is that men who start their careers with seemingly every advantage, often turn out in the end such egregious failures. For the old saying is true, that no man succeeds so well as he who knows how to deserve success."

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# JOHN CAMERON'S TREASURE BOX

By D. W. Higgins, Author of "The Mystic Spring," etc.

"So those brethren from the chariot took,  
And on the black decks laid her on her bed,  
Set in her hand a lily, o'er her hung  
The silken case with braided blazonings,  
And kissed her quiet brows and saying to her,  
'Sister, farewell, for ever, and again,  
'Farewell, sweet sister, parted all in tears.  
—She did not seem as dead,  
But just asleep, and lay as tho' she smiled."  
—Lancelot and Elaine.

**JOHN A. CAMERON** was a farmer's son. He was born on a farm that overlooks the St. Lawrence river, near the town of Cornwall, Ontario. His father was of sturdy Scotch stock, and owned and cultivated the farm on which his son was born. There were other sons and daughters, too, and as the years advanced, and the family grew, it became evident that all could not extract a living from the farm. So John, who had previously married a handsome young Canadian girl, decided to strike out for himself and try his luck in the Australian gold mines, which were just then attracting the attention of the world.

With his young wife and a child which had been born to him he left the paternal roof tree and sailed for the distant colonies. In Australia the subject of this sketch followed mining for some years. Being an industrious and sober man, with a thrifty wife, in the course of a few years he had accumulated some money. In the midst of his work the exciting news was received of the gold discoveries at Cariboo. This was in 1861, and the spirit of adventure again seized upon the young Canadian, who, after disposing of his interests at the Antipodes, sailed with his wife and child and in company with many others, in a bark for Victoria.

They reached this port in the fall of the year, and Mr. Cameron engaged apartments at the Royal Hotel on Wharf street, for the winter. Soon the child, to the intense grief of the parents, sickened and died after a short illness, and was laid away in the Quadra street cemetery, which had just been opened. The first cemetery was at the corner of Johnson and Douglas streets. There the Hudson's Bay company's servants were buried until the plot was filled and a newer and larger field was required. The bones of many of the pioneers were dug up and transferred to the new cemetery. It was believed that the exhumation was thorough, but years afterward, when excavations were made for the brick building that stands on the corner, several skeletons in coffins were dug up, to the sickening horror of persons who had erected dwellings on the site of the cemetery, and had used water from wells they had dug there!

The winter of 1861-2 was a hard one. Snow fell to a great depth over Island and Mainland. At Victoria there was good sleighing for six weeks. The live stock on the recently occupied farms perished for want of food, and most of the early farmers were ruined. The trails to Cariboo were blocked with snow, and great hardships were endured by those who braved the inclement weather and actually had to dig their way into the diggings.

Amongst those who made an early start for the mines were John A. Cameron, with his wife, and Robert Stevenson, a tried friend. Mrs. Cameron, clad in regulation miners' apparel, was among the first civilized women who reached the mines in that memorable season.

The party encamped on William Creek, near Barkerville, in the midst of a tempest of wind and whirling snow. Mr. Cameron found several companions who had wintered on the creeks and were working rockers and putting in sluices. The gold was coarse and the ground, to all appearances, very rich. The knowledge of mining acquired in Australia stood Cameron well in hand, and observing a stretch of mining ground which none had deemed worthy of attention, he quietly prospected it, with promising results. He immediately staked off the ground for himself and friend, and shoveling aside the snow and ice, proceeded to open the ground. The first wash-up amazed the whole creek. The supposed worthless claim proved to be very rich, amongst the richest on the creek. "Experienced" miners had passed them by to take up ground that, when worked, proved far inferior to the claims which Cameron and his company had acquired.

It was not until the middle of September that the miners were able to work the claims according to improved methods. Provisions were very high, tools were scarcely obtainable at any price. Whipsawed lumber for sluices was \$400 a thousand, and hard to get at that, and miners' wages were \$16 a day. In spite of these drawbacks Cameron & Co. were enabled to extract with rockers sufficient gold from the claims to more than pay their way. They worked late and early, wet and dry, through heat and cold.

Mrs. Cameron kept house for her husband and acted as treasurer for the company. Into her lap each night was poured the golden grain that had been gleaned during the day. The pile grew and grew until the crop had reached several thousand dollars in value. Everything looked bright and promising for the happy couple. The sun of their prosperity was undimmed by a single cloud, and they looked forward to an early reunion with their friends in Ontario. There was much sickness in the camp that year, and many ardent young fellows who had left the Coast in the spring sickened and died, while some survived after a sharp struggle, to relate the tale of their hardships. To the sick Mrs. Cameron was a "minist'ring angel." She carried food and medicine to some and smoothed the dying pillow

of others, accepting messages for their friends in the far-away civilization, which were faithfully sent on.

In the midst of these happenings, when heaven's choicest blessings seemed winnowing down upon them, and their hearts beat high with hope and gratitude, Mrs. Cameron complained one evening of a pain in her chest. A doctor was called, and he pronounced her ailment pneumonia. She was ordered to bed. In spite of careful nursing and the best medical attendance that was procurable the lady sank, and after a brief illness died. The dying woman asked her husband, if he should prosper in his undertakings, to bury her temporarily at Barkerville, and when he returned to Canada to take her body and that of their child to their old home at Cornwall, and give them final interment there.

Cameron, his voice choked with emotion, gave the promise, and his wife passed away with blessings on her husband's head and leaving loving messages for her friends and relatives in the home of her childhood.

A rude casket was made, and the remains were buried near Barkerville. All the miners respected to pay a last tribute of respect to the deceased, and the grave was watered with the tears of those who had known Mrs. Cameron in life and loved and respected her memory.

When mining was suspended for the season, Cameron and Stevenson, waiting until the roads were in good condition, exhumed the casket that contained the precious remains, and having made a sledge, fastened the coffin thereon and, dragging the sledge, began the wearisome journey to Victoria. The snow was deep on the mountains that had to be crossed, but the intense cold had formed a thick crust, and the sledge with its burden did not at first prove as heavy a load as was feared.

The two men were clothed in buffalo robes. They wore fur gloves and moccasins, but in spite of these precautions they felt the cold keenly and at times almost succumbed. On several occasions they felt an almost uncontrollable desire to lie down and sleep. Had they given way to that desire the sleep would have been their last. It is well known that when a drowsy feeling creeps on a person who is freezing, he must resist it with all the force of his will. The most delightful surroundings are conjured up by his disordered mental vision. He sees before him a bright fire blazing high, and a table spread with delicacies. He recognizes absent friends who beckon him

to join them in the repast. Strains of glorious music float upon the air and a feeling of lassitude and a desire for rest steals over him. This is the time of greatest danger. If he yields to the drowsy sensation, and lies down to sleep, he will never rise again. The delicious feeling that overcomes him and the vision of food and comfort is the lure that calls him from earth to the other world, and the searchers will find only his stiffened form awaiting burial.

The two faithful guardians of the dead resisted all temptations to pause and sleep, and casting off the spell, pressed bravely on their way. At times storms of wind and snow obstructed their passage and forced them to lay up for a day or two at a wayside inn. When the storms abated they resumed their journey. There were rivers to be crossed, for there were no bridges; but, fortunately, the streams were frozen solid and little difficulty was experienced in getting over. But another and very serious obstacle presented itself. The white mantle of snow that was spread on all sides affected their eyes and they became snow-blind. At times they were in actual darkness. They often lost the trail and floundered through deep drifts until it seemed as if they must either abandon their burthen or perish. The first alternative was not entertained for a moment. They might succumb, but while life remained they would not desert their charge.

At last they hit upon a happy device. Cameron had a cork which he charred at a small fire, and after blackening their faces the blindness disappeared and they were enabled to regain the road, experiencing no further trouble from snow blindness.

As may be imagined, their way led through a desolate and lonely scene, where coyotes howled and followed the scent of the corpse. The population was sparse, houses of entertainment were few, and a long distance apart. The eatables were of the poorest, and the roadside cupboards were often bare. The only article that could be had in abundance was whiskey. Food and fire might be scant or absent, the beds might be populous and the blankets thin, but there was always a black bottle that seemed never to run dry, however great the demand made upon it by the thirsty and often hungry human sponges who hung about awaiting a "deal."

Now it had become known throughout the length and breadth of the Colony that the Cameron claims were among the richest on William Creek. Fabulous tales of the yield were told. These tales grew as they traveled, and before long Cameron, Stevenson, and

others who were interested in the properties were regarded as rich men. By the time the news reached Victoria they were millionaires several times over. Their success excited the cupidity of less fortunate men, and it was feared that an attempt to bring out the gold by express or special carrier that year would be an incentive to crime and lead to murder and robbery. So when it was noised abroad that Mrs. Cameron's body was to be brought out by her faithful husband, the rougher element fancied they saw in the scheme a plan to bring the company's treasure out of the country by a ruse. Instead of a corpse, they argued, the coffin contains the season's output of gold which has been placed in the casket to insure the safe delivery of the gold at Victoria and save express charges!

These stories resulted in a band of armed desperadoes from the lower country organizing with the object of waylaying the novel funeral procession, overpowering or killing the devoted escort, and making off with the contents of the coffin.

At one wayside inn the presiding divinity was a woman who said she believed in ghosts, and she objected to house the coffin overnight. "Not on account," she said, could a dead person stay in her house. "It is agin all reason to ask such an outrageous favor."

A strong remonstrance met with the further remark that there was no sense, noway, in packing a dead body to the coast. After it had been buried once it ought to stay where it was put. It were agin natur' to disturb it, a-stirrin' up ghosts the way Mr. Cameron was a-doin'.

Mr. Cameron replied that they had been several days on the way, and this woman was the only person who had objected, and no ghosts had been seen.

The landlady was inexorable, and Cameron and Stevenson were forced to leave the sledge with its sad load outside and stand watch and watch with rifles ready for action all night with the thermometer forty degrees below zero.

At another inn they encountered a party of hardlooking men who announced that they were on their way to the mines to secure claims. The story was scarcely credible that in midwinter, when the country was covered with snow and locked in ice, these men should be abroad looking for claims. Three of these fellows engaged in a conversation in a low tone with a fourth, whom they vainly endeavored to persuade to assist in stealing the casket and, if necessary, maim or kill Cameron and Stevenson. The fourth man refused to

to secure the sole right to manufacture cigarettes in Turkey and to import them? Yet the firm that has secured these privileges cheerfully pays that enormous sum.

Outside in Vincent square I met a man pushing a barrow, who begged me for a match and "a pinch of tobacco." When I emptied my pocketful of samples into his hands—the yield including several boxes of matches, about ten cigars, about thirty different sorts of cigarettes, a patent pipe and a section of a new kind of cigar box—he was the most astounded man in London, and it was pleasant to hear how heartily he blessed the day—and me.

**CRITICISING MRS. HUMPHREY WARD**

The New York Independent, which is the Spectator of the U. S. A., asks Mrs. Humphrey Ward, "Is it fair?" This is the complaint:

"When a thousand people have paid \$2 apiece to hear a distinguished woman lecture why should she wear a large black picture hat which conceals her from the gallery, carry a muff hung over one arm, and an opera bag in the other, so she can make no gestures, read the whole of her lecture word by word from a manuscript in her hand, hold her head down as if she talked to her feet, and begin each sentence in a high pitched voice and end it in so low and muffled a tone that those a few seats from the front cannot hear what she says—why? Yet that is exactly what Mrs. Humphrey Ward did last Friday at the Hudson theatre in New York. Her uncle, Matthew Arnold, after his first lecture in America, took private lessons in elocution before continuing his tour. Would Mrs. Ward think it honest if her publisher should charge \$1.50 for an edition of 'The Testing of Diana Mallory,' printed on poor paper, with broken type and pale ink, so as to be unreadable? We appreciate Mrs. Ward's charitable purpose in giving lectures for the playground fund, but she should have more charity for her auditors."

**THE BALACLAVA BUGLE**

"Mr. W. W. Astor has given to the Royal United Service Museum, Whitehall, the field trumpet used by Balacava by Trumpet-Major Henry Joy, 17th Lancers, to sound the order for the charge of the Light Brigade, on Oct. 25, 1854," says the Star. "Mr. Astor has also presented to the Museum the medals of Trumpet-Major Joy, consisting of the Crimean Medal with four clasps, the Medal for Distinguished Conduct in the Field, the Medal for Long Service and Good Conduct, and the Turkish Military Medal; and the flag of the U.S. frigate Chesapeake, taken by H.M.S. Shannon at the memorable fight on June 1, 1813."

## The Hall of "Fragrant Weeds"



WHEN last I looked in at the Horticultural Hall it was fragrant and lovely with flowers—with orchids and lilies, and blossoms of almond and apple. Today the Hall of Flowers is a Hall of Weeds, writes Marcus Woodward in London Express.

Walking about, I amassed the most extraordinary varied collection of tobacco lore that ever got packed into a man's head in half an hour. And I came away with my pockets bulging with samples of tobacco collected from the ends of the earth.

I learnt, to begin with, that the amount of money spent on tobacco in Great Britain each year is equal to ten shillings spent by every man, woman, child and baby.

I learnt that when I spend eight cents on an ounce of tobacco I pay four, and one-half cents in duty. So that the cost of the tobacco, its preparation, its packing, and its profit comes out of three and one-half cents. The Chancellor of the Exchequer has made more than \$65,000,000 a year from the tobacco tax, and tobacco is a necessity, not a luxury.

There are 20,000 different brands of tobacco, cigars and cigarettes. Cigarettes are smoked yearly in Great Britain to the tune of 384 for every man, woman and babe. There are machines which turn them out at from 400 to 1,000 a minute.

In Havana, 50,000 people depend on cigars for a living, and in one year, from that part of the world, 250 million cigars were exported. The tobacco ash left by these cigars would be worth an enormous fortune to any one who collected it. A ton of tobacco leaf yields 4 cwt. of ash, representing valuable mineral constituents drawn from the soil. In Great Britain the people throw to the winds or spill on their carpets 8,000 tons of ash in a year.

I was just wondering whether it would not be worth while collecting the ash on the floor of the Horticultural Hall when I was cornered by the British South Africa Company.

"You see here," said the mighty company, "a ton of tobacco grown in Rhodesia, enough to make three-quarters of a million cigarettes. In four years this colony has demonstrated that it could compete successfully with the United States and Turkey; it could supply the world with tobacco. Eventually, Rhodesian tobacco will give permanent labor to thousands of white and black men, and, as the natives like this work, the greatest problem of South Africa will be solved. Let me give you a sample box of our cigarettes."

It was labelled Mosi-ou-Tunya, which is native for "Victoria Falls," and means "The Smoke that Sounds," and the cigarettes looked very good.

"South Africa," said another man, interest-

ed in Indian tobacco, "produces 15,000,000 lbs. weight of tobacco in a year, and consumes it nearly all herself. But if we had tariff reform, India and South Africa together easily might supply the tobacco required for this country. From the United States alone we draw 75,000,000 pounds of tobacco."

Next I met a man who wanted a tax of a penny to be put on every five machine-made cigarettes.

"Do you know what this would do?" he said. "It would create a demand for hand labor, and it would stamp out juvenile smoking. Mr. Herbert Samuel says the bill to stop juvenile smoking would cause a loss of revenue to the country of \$7,500,000. A tax on the cheap machine-made cigarettes would pay for this loss. Some boys smoke thirty cigarettes a day, paying a penny for five. They could not afford to pay twopence a packet."

I was thinking over the beauties of hand-made cigarettes when I met a man who wanted to point out to me the virtues of a machine for making them. With this, every man may become his own cigarette-maker, and may manufacture 2,000 hand-made cigarettes in a day. I was told that if I smoked a hundred cigarettes in a week, and made them myself, I should save half a crown a week, and from my savings could pay the price of the little tool three times over in a year.

This sounded very attractive, until a man in charge of a neighboring exhibit proved to me that to smoke a cigarette without filtering the nicotine was to court death by poison.

I was looking for a machine for producing hand-made cigarettes with filters, when a pipe expert started me by inquiring: "Do you know where meerschaum comes from?" I confessed shamefacedly that I had never thought of this before; whereupon the expert said: "Meerschaum comes from the Eskichehr mines, Sari-sou, Sepetdji, Gheikli and Menlou."

"It sounds like a poem," I said.

"Anyone," he went on, "may extract meerschaum by paying five pias. There are 2,000 pits, giving employment to 5,000 miners, many of them Kurds. Some of the pits were opened 2,000 years ago, the ancients seeking not only for fuller's earth, but magnesia. Formerly the deposits extended from Kahe to Mikalitch."

"You surprise me," I said, and went on to talk to a snuff expert. Snuff-taking is on the increase. The habit, it appears, is spreading rapidly among millhands, printers and boot-makers, who find that snuff clears their heads, gives a sense of exhilaration, and is the next best thing to tobacco smoke.

"This nation," I reflected, "is steeped in nicotine."

Would the reader imagine that it would be worth the while of a single firm to pay the Turkish Government about \$5,000,000 a year

to join in the enterprise and informed the intended victims of the intentions of the trio.

The spokesman said: "It would serve John Cameron and Bob Stevenson just right if we took their treasure away from them. What right has they to deceive the public in this sort o' way. Here, we've bin' takin' off our hats to show respect to that good woman an' helpin' to lift the sledge over the rough places, only to find out that there ain't no body thar at all—nothin' but gold. It's downright wicked, that's what it is, to be foolin' with a body in this Christian land and in broad daylight, too!"

The other three agreed with the fellow's views, and all were of opinion that the robbery of the gold would be quite justifiable under the circumstances.

It was said at the time and generally believed that a conspiracy had been formed to disable the two bearers and seize the supposed treasure, but the watchfulness of Cameron and Stevenson, who always slept with both eyes open and their guns at half-cock, defeated the plot. No men of sufficient nerve were found who would take a hand in so perilous an adventure, and the conspiracy collapsed.

When the party reached Victoria with their mournful burthen an impression prevailed with some that the coffin had been employed to ensure the safe conveyance of the company's gold and did not contain the precious remains.

Mr. Cameron paid no attention to these ill-natured and entirely groundless insinuations. He had the body properly embalmed and confined and buried in the Quadra Street cemetery by the side of his little child. Then he returned to his claims, and the following two seasons scraped the ground to the bone—otherwise the bedrock. He told the writer that his profits from their claims realized him \$375,000. Stevenson and the other partners were also enriched.

All left the diggings for home at the close of 1864. Mr. Cameron, true to his promise, had the bones of his wife and child taken up and shipped for Cornwall. The remains were shipped on a steamer at Victoria for San Francisco. Thence they were placed on board another boat for Panama, taken across the Isthmus to Aspinwall, and carried by another boat to New York. After a fourth transfer the remains reached Cornwall, where they were buried in the cemetery with fitting services, and a handsome white marble shaft was erected over them and still marks their resting place.

Having performed this noble tribute to the dead Mr. Cameron turned his attention to the living. He paid off a mortgage on the old farm—the home of his boyhood, where he had grown up. He erected a handsome brick and stone dwelling on the site of the farmhouse, and named it "Cariboo." This dwelling is still there. It overlooks the lordly St. Lawrence as it sweeps by on its way to the sea, and commands a fine view of the country for miles around. Mr. Cameron bought farms in the neighborhood for his relatives and relieved the necessities of other relatives upon whom Dame Fortune had refused to smile. Then he took for his second wife an estimable lady, and settled down to a life of ease and comfort.

But in spite of his noble-hearted generosity and public-spiritedness, the tongue of malice and envy was soon in motion, and most injurious reports concerning Mr. Cameron were heard. It was asserted by some returned Caribooites that the story told of the funeral procession from Cariboo was untrue, that the coffin was the company's treasurebox, that the sacred remains were still in their lonely grave amid the snowy mountains of Cariboo, and that the body which had been brought to Cornwall was that of an Indian woman who had died and which he had purchased from the chief of the tribe at Victoria.

Indignant and pained by these utterly baseless stories, which reflected both on his honor and truthfulness, Mr. Cameron demanded an official investigation. The grave was opened in the presence of the coroner, a justice of the peace, the mayor and other leading citizens.

It was fully identified as those of the late Mrs. Cameron. The body was in a remarkable state of preservation. The features were easily discernible, and a rich crown of long yellow hair, which had been a distinguishing mark of the deceased lady in life, was there in all its wealth and beauty. The voice of scandal was forever stilled by the investigation, and Mr. Cameron learned the truth of Shakespeare's saying:

"Be thou as chaste as ice, as pure as snow, thou shalt not escape calumny."

Mr. Cameron's investments at the east were nearly all bad. He embarked in lumbering and mining and lost much money. His fine residence passed from his hands into those of strangers, and thirty years after he had left Cariboo with a large fortune he ventured to go back to the scene of his prosperity. But all things were changed, the mines were worked out, the population had gone away, the busy towns were deserted hamlets, and the evidence of decay was seen on every side.

One day, a few weeks later, the subject of this sketch, while walking the street at Barkerville, fell to the ground. He was raised, but life was extinct. He had died amid the scenes of his former greatness of a broken heart, and his remains found a grave in the hills amid the scenes of his success, and far from the plot where reposes the body of his wife at Cornwall.

Canada never had a more valuable, public-spirited and generous citizen than John A. Cameron, and there is plenty of room for more of his kind.



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# THE FOREIGN MERCHANT IN JAPAN



TOKIO correspondent of the London Times, writing under date of April 6th, says:

The future of the foreign merchant in Japan constituted a topic of interesting comment at a recent meeting of the Yokohama Foreign Board of Trade. It may be remarked en passant that within the past two years the residents of Japan's premier settlement have begun to display a greatly increased measure of public spirit, mainly through the medium of a newly-organized board of trade, which not only interests itself actively in all matters of general concern, but has also obtained official recognition as the representative of the foreign residents in municipal matters. Long noticeable had been the fact that the foreign community adopted a laissez-aller demeanor towards public affairs, and that, while complaints were often formulated and suggestions advanced by correspondents of the local newspapers, the isolated character of these utterances and their frequently intemperate tone deprived them of the value they might otherwise have possessed. This state of things has been remedied by the establishment of the Foreign Board of Trade, which includes all nationalities among its members, and, in addition to unique value as an investigator and exponent of trade conditions, has established friendly and intimate relations with the Japanese government so that the latter welcomes and profits not a little by the board's reports and recommendations.

Last July the Times published in its Financial and Commercial supplement an article from me discussing the future of the foreign merchant in Japan, and arriving at the conclusion that his some time great share in the country's overseas commerce is in process of gradual diminution, owing to very active intrusion on the part of the Japanese middleman, who, not unnaturally, counts it an implied reproach to his competence that he cannot do his country's business without alien aid. It was pointed out that this desire for independence had been stimulated by certain peculiar commercial methods which, though

essential from the foreign merchant's point of view, were irksome to the Japanese—first, as being based on an assumption of native untrustworthiness, and, secondly, as affording opportunities occasionally utilized by foreigners more shrewd than scrupulous. Unfortunately this analysis was read as reflecting upon the ability and morality of the British merchant in particular—on his ability because he allowed his metier to slip from his grasp, and on his morality because he abused abnormal circumstances. As a matter of fact, the British merchant was not even once referred to directly from the beginning to the end of the article, and equally, as a matter of fact, the Yokohama has never been connected with the irregularities referred to. It may be said with strict truth that the general average of commercial morality is higher among the foreign residents of Yokohama than among any community elsewhere of similar size not specially selected. But it may also be said—and this is not merely my own opinion based on over 40 years' experience, it is also a conviction which I know to be prevalent among the Japanese—that, speaking broadly, the British merchant stands in a class by himself, just as the British Judge does. In point of straight fair dealing, other nationalities contrast rather than compare with him, presuming, of course, that this applies to the general level, not to the numerous exceptions elevated above it. By the British merchant, too, were laid the foundations of Japan's foreign commerce in the Meiji era, and by him has been built a large part of the fine edifice now standing thereon. Yet there is no doubt that he and his able confederates of other nationalities are gradually losing the paramount position they once occupied in that commerce. Their native rival is displacing them. Whether, in the last resort, however, room will not remain for them is a question which the events of the past few months have helped to answer. It has always to be remembered that if the percentage of the foreigner's share in the trade is growing smaller, the volume of the trade itself increases in a much greater ratio. To monopol-

ize a business of a hundred million yen is five times as insignificant an operation as to do one-half of a trade of a thousand millions. Hence, though the foreign middleman has to be content with a diminishing proportion, what remains to him is great by contrast with what preceded, and there is, moreover, the well-founded hope that his conspicuous business ability will, in the meanwhile discover new opportunities of profitable usefulness.

These features have been recognized from the first. But recent experiences have intensified another aspect of the problem. Can Japan afford to dispense with the resident foreign merchant in his role of capitalist? Can she, in the absence of his co-operation, finance her over-sea commerce without detriment to her development in other directions? Capital is her great want. She has not enough, not nearly enough, to go round. In Hokkaido, in Saghalien, in Korea, in Manchuria and in Formosa, to say nothing of the home islands, great opportunities lie fallow for want of funds to cultivate them; and if, in the presence of this urgency, she is relieved from the pressure of having to finance for foreign commerce, she ought to welcome and foster the relief instead of obeying a sentimental inclination to become independent of it. This phase of the question was eloquently represented at the recent meeting of the Yokohama Foreign Board of Trade by the chairman, Mr. C. V. Sale, who enjoys the reputation of being among the very ablest and most far-seeing merchants in the east. One passage of his long and admirable speech may be quoted:—

"The temporary excesses of floating capital, first due to the indemnity secured from China in 1895 and later to the foreign war loans, had to find some occupation, and were used to give support to the efforts to capture external trade. Now that internal requirements are absorbing so much money, the Japanese capitalist finds a higher return within the country, and the Japanese banker begins to see the uselessness of sacrificing this more profitable business for the sake of import or export traders whose means are often too

scanty to stand the inevitable risks of falling markets. Of course, certain long-established and well-managed Japanese houses will always remain in the trade, but such firms have suffered equally with ourselves from the mushroom-like nature of so many recently established concerns. Slowly but surely the difficulties of procuring foreign capital for purely internal affairs, improvements, and industries are being recognized. On the other hand it is gradually being appreciated that the large sum necessary for carrying on external trade, for—as really is the case—bringing the markets of the world to the gateways of Japan, can always be provided by the foreign merchant, who only asks as compensation a just and moderate profit for the actual services rendered. In fact there is no other way in which the much-desired foreign capital can be secured so automatically, so plentifully, and to such good purpose; setting free Japanese capital for use in the field of much-needed internal development where the immediate results are more profitable and at the same time of permanent and ever fruitifying benefit to the nation at large."

What has chiefly given pause to the activity of the Japanese "direct trader"—as he is called when he seeks to dispense with the aid of the resident foreigner—is that last year he had to face constantly falling markets, so that he finds himself now carrying large stocks which cannot be realized without loss. These stocks are not so great as they were in the previous period of depression, seven or eight years ago, but they are quite sufficient to suggest that the co-operation of the foreign merchant and the foreign banker is very desirable and very comforting.

Another feature of Mr. Sale's speech which elicited applause from his audience of experienced business men was a protest against the now too prevalent habit of denouncing all Japanese commercial expansion as a menace to the commerce of Western nations, and against the growth of a disposition to associate it with unfair competitive devices. In the matter of mere volume, every pound sterling added to Japan's exports of each of the three

great trading nations of the Occident (England, the United States and Germany); and if we turn to imports, we find that Japan's purchases from Europe in 1907 amounted to nineteen and a-half millions sterling, against nine and a-half millions in 1897, while from America her purchases in the same years were eight and one-third millions and one and two-third millions respectively. If, then, Japan is expanding commercially, she is, at the same time, contributing her full share to the expansion of Western nations. On the other hand, it is not to be denied that, finding herself suddenly launched into a struggle with experienced and fully-equipped competitors, she has been occasionally tempted to employ devices which, while of doubtful economic value, furnish material to her critics. Tariffs and steamship subsidies, being commonly resorted to, the world over, do not justify condemnation; but certain banks, owing to their connection with the treasury, have been enabled to finance the exports of Japanese merchants at exceptionally low rates of interest. This practice had its origin in Japan's currency needs. Twenty-six years ago, when she was compelled to face the difficult problem of amassing a specie reserve for the redemption of hard-money payments, her only available resource was to buy exporters' bills with banknotes at home and to receive payment in cash abroad. With that object the treasury placed cheap funds at the disposal of the two principal banks, and the practice continued after its immediate necessity had disappeared. It helped "direct exporters," and put a weapon into the hands of Japan's critics. But, for the rest, there are no solid grounds to bring charges against her, and it is matter for surprise as well as humiliation to read the hysterical outcry raised by some newspaper correspondents and publicists. Nothing could betray more nervous timidity or less of the justice-loving self-reliant spirit which Englishmen aspire to be guided by, Japan must play her hand for all that it is worth, but she does not use false cards, or ask for anything beyond a fair field, which she is in turn entirely willing to concede to others.

With the opening of navigation and the resuming of farm work, a large proportion of the unemployed outside of the city population will be absorbed in active occupations. It will take some time for the surplus of skilled labor to obtain employment, until a normal condition has been restored in manufacturing. The awakening of the building trades will soon engage all the men in that class of work who have been out of employment more largely this season than during past years, but for which they are compensated by larger wages than are paid to factory hands.

The chief difficulty with the employment situation is to find occupation for the unskilled and physically unfit workmen who have come to Canada in large numbers, and who, under progressive conditions, would be unable to obtain other than the most temporary employment. Where emigration has been pouring into Canada, and particularly into the industrial centres, as rapidly as it has within recent years, it is to be wondered at that there has not been greater distress due to the difficulty of ready assimilation. Besides the indigent class of immigrants, there are a number who have followed trades in the Old Country not practised in Canada, for whom there is the initial difficulty of obtaining ready and continuous employment.

It is estimated that there will be twenty per cent. more land under cultivation in the west than last year, which will take up that proportion more of labor. The steady flow of agriculturists from the United States into the Northwest means a greater degree of prosperity for the whole of Canada, as they are skilled in our methods of farm development, and more valuable as producers than a much larger number of general laborers. Owing to the larger proportion of our emigration coming from the settled centres of Great Britain there has been a steady drifting to the cities and towns, which has been further augmented by the greater attraction of high wages than in the country districts. This has caused a glut of labor which could not be used in factory work owing to lack of skill, which could not be used in general work owing to physical unfitness and which has become a charge on the charitable organizations of nearly every locality. For any prospect for work except in the highest occupations, and it is this class that is the most noisy in their demand for occupation.

With regard to industrial employment, the prospects look much brighter than they did a few months ago. The situation in the money though industry has not been expanding, there is a more hopeful tone apparent in nearly every department of trade, and a general expectancy that with the opening up of outdoor occupations almost a normal condition will once more be established.—James G. Merrick, in Industrial Canada.

The decline in industrial activity which made its first appearance last October has caused a very great deal of distress, not only to industrial workers, but in nearly every other occupation which has been sympathetically affected. In order to estimate the chances for a renewal of activity and of the employment of labor, both skilled and general, it is necessary to ascertain the causes which lie at the root of the present so-called depression, and to see what prospects there are for their early removal.

It has been generally conceded that our halt in industrial progress has been caused largely as a reflex from the money stringency in the United States. Their difficulty was almost entirely produced by a lack of confidence of the general mass of the people in their banking institutions, which resulted in a very large amount of the currency of the country being removed from deposit and retained in the homes of individuals.

In Canada our depression has not been due to the causes in the United States, but has followed from their results. For several years the growing needs of the country required many more hands than were available. Not only was skilled help urgently needed to man our factories, but there was a constant cry from our farmers for labor to cope with and extend the area of cultivation. For several years there has been a far greater demand for manufactured goods than our factories were able to produce, and expansions in all branches of industrial life took place. In addition, large quantities of foreign goods were imported to satisfy the needs of our growing population. Wages of labor steadily mounted upwards. In many industries the hours of work were reduced until the manufacturers of the country were producing goods at a cost greater than the same goods could be imported and offered for sale on local markets. Two results were bound to follow from the increasing cost of manufactured products. One was the substitution of less expensive lines, and the other was the greater increase in foreign imports, both of which had a tendency to curtail manufacturing operations under normal conditions, with the consequent lessening of the opportunities for the employment of labor.

This result was rapidly taking place when the financial reflex from the United States struck Canada, and immediately caused a greater distress than would have occurred if our industries had been manufacturing well within the protection of the Dominion tariff. The disinclination of the banks to support industry to the same extent as before and the gradually calling in of loans deemed hazardous, forced a general curtailment in manufacturing conditions which was first evidenced in the discharge of large numbers of workmen, the reduction in wages, or the working of a short-time schedule.

At the same period, the cessation of navigation, the closing of the building season, and the general stopping of agricultural work threw on the labor market a very large number of unemployed who are, as a rule, in expectation of being out of employment during the winter months. Owing, however, to the

## Former Visits of Royalty



THE approaching visit of the Prince of Wales to Quebec, to participate in the celebration in honor of the centenary of the founding of that city and the nationalization of the Quebec Battlements, recalls the fact that visits to Canada of members of the royal family or their immediate relatives, within the past hundred years or so, have not been so numerous as to reduce such events to the level of the commonplace.

At least two royalities who afterwards ascended the throne of Great Britain have been in Canada, King Edward, as will be remembered by many Canadians, was in Montreal in 1860, while still the Prince of Wales. Over a century ago, Prince William, afterwards King William IV., visited Canada when a naval lieutenant, at the time Captain (afterwards Lord Nelson of Trafalgar fame) was out to this country as captain of the warship.

In May, 1794, H.R.H. Prince Edward, afterwards Duke of Kent, and father of Queen Victoria, arrived at Halifax to take command of the forces in British North America. Previous to that he had been stationed at Quebec in command of a regiment and for some time lived at Montmorency, where Kent House still stands as a memorial to his residence there. During his command at Halifax a considerable portion of the famous citadel was constructed. On the shore of Bedford Basin portions of the building known as Prince's Lodge still stand to mark the place where he lived.

No doubt the arrival of royalty in Canada on those days was fittingly celebrated, but the demonstrations which are most indelibly fixed in the minds of the people living today are those which took place when the Prince of Wales arrived with her husband, the Princess Louise in 1878, and more recently when the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York (now the Prince and Princess of Wales), made the grand tour of Canada in 1901.

It has been no uncommon thing for the younger members of the royal families, or close relatives, serving principally in the navy, to come out in warships of the North Atlantic squadron to Halifax, sometimes as midshipmen or as minor officers. The present Prince of Wales was out to Halifax as a midshipman and later sailed up the St. Lawrence as commander of the gunboat Thrush. He was given a royal welcome to the city at that time.

Prince Alfred, a brother of the present King, who was in the navy at the time the Marquis and Marchioness of Lorne came to Canada, was captain of H. M. S. Black Prince, which formed part of the naval escort, and Prince Leopold, another brother of the King, who was in delicate health, came to Canada in 1870, to visit his sister, the Princess Louise, at Ottawa.

The Duke of Connaught is another brother of King Edward who has been in Canada several times. When Prince Arthur of Connaught he was a lieutenant in the first battalion, rifle brigade, under Lord Alexander Russell, and participated in the repulse of the Fenian Raid, 1870. In later years he visited Canada when Duke of Connaught and was accorded royal honors and more recently his son, Prince Ar-

thur of Connaught, on his return from a royal mission to the Mikado of Japan, was accorded a warm reception in this city.

Prince Louis of Battenberg, an admiral of the British navy and closely related to the royal family, was among the more recent of royal visitors and made himself popular with Canadians wherever he met them.

In 1859 the Parliament of Canada invited Queen Victoria to come to Canada to lay the corner stone of the Parliament buildings at Ottawa, and officially open the Victoria bridge. She could not come, but the following year sent the Prince of Wales, then a young man, in her stead. This was one of the greatest historical events, as regards the participation of royalty in Canadian affairs, that have ever taken place. £20,000 was appropriated by Parliament for the entertainment of the Prince and his party. On the 21st of August he was received at Quebec by the Governor-General and both Houses of Parliament, headed by their speakers, Messrs. Narcisse F. Belleau and Henry Smith, both of whom were knighted by His Royal Highness.

After two days' festivities at Quebec the royal party left for Montreal, arriving there on the twenty-fourth, but owing to a great rain-storm the landing had to be postponed until the following morning. At 9 o'clock he was received by all the local dignitaries and presented with addresses, after which a procession was formed headed by a band of Caughnawaga Indians and escorted to the residence of Hon. John Rose, which had been fitted up for his temporary residence.

After opening the new industrial exhibition building the ceremony at the Victoria bridge took place and the future king not only laid a block of granite, but drove a silver spike at the central span of the bridge, and was presented with a gold medal in commemoration of the event. A grand ball, a torchlight procession and a grand military review on Logan's farm brought the festivities to a close. On September 1 he laid the corner stone of the Parliament buildings at Ottawa, which was attended by notable festivities and afterwards the prince visited different points in the country.

In 1878, Her Royal Highness Princess Louise Caroline Alberta, Duchess of Saxony, the fourth daughter of Queen Victoria, came to Canada with her husband, the Marquis of Lorne, now Duke of Argyll, when he was appointed Governor-General of the Dominion by Lord Beaconsfield's government. Many Canadians of middle life will remember the warmth of the reception given the princess and her husband by the people of Canada. They landed at Halifax in the summer of 1878 and there was a scene of great rejoicing. Prince Alfred, a brother of the present King, was at that time captain of the warship Black Prince, and accompanied the royal party across the Atlantic. He had previously visited Halifax as a midshipman, as many of the younger members of the royal family had done previously and since. During her stay in Canada the princess endeared herself to the people, and many were the regrets at her departure.

The royal visit of recent years which will remain the most impressed on the public mind

was the tour of the Prince and Princess of Wales, traveling as the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York, in 1901. The original intention of the royal party was to visit Australia for the purpose of participating in the inauguration of the new commonwealth, as the federation of the various states of that country was called, but the idea of having the party return to England via Canada was enthusiastically taken up and a formal invitation having been extended, it was accepted.

Traveling in the steamship Ophir and accompanied by a flotilla of warships, the duke and duchess reached Quebec on September 16, 1901, where they were received amidst evidences of great rejoicing by leading Canadians, both military and civilian. After a couple of days' festivities there, the party came on to Montreal on the 18th, when the scenes were repeated even on a grander scale. In that city the royal couple visited a great many of the principal public institutions and received a great many loyal addresses.

After visiting Ottawa, the journey across the continent to Victoria, B. C., was commenced. During the long trip across country many novel and entertaining events were participated in, the Indian encampments furnishing no little of the interest to the occasion.

Victoria was reached on October 17, and the return trip was commenced after a short stop there, Vancouver being reached on the third. Toronto was reached on October 10, Montreal on the 16th and Halifax on the 20th, from which port the party sailed for England, calling at St. John's, Newfoundland, on October 23.

### M. CLEMENCEAU IN ENGLAND

M. Clemenceau, on hearing of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's death, telegraphed as follows to Mr. Asquith:

"I have just heard the sad news of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's death. I wish to tell you of the sincere share which the Government of the Republic takes in the loss of this eminent statesman, and to address to you the expression of our sad sympathy, to which I take the liberty of adding my personal condolence.—Clemenceau."

He was present at the funeral service in the Abbey, and sat by the Prince of Wales. The Times Paris correspondent says that "it may now be stated without that reserve which imposed itself during Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's lifetime that he entertained sentiments of admiration and cordiality for the French nation which, as Prime Minister, for reasons that need not be dwelt upon, he did not always consider it prudent to show. But the French government were aware of those sentiments, and, in going to London to attend his funeral, M. Clemenceau wished to pay the dead British statesman a last tribute of their sincere recognition of his feelings."

### THE NEW ST. JAMES' HALL

The new hall which is to provide Londoners with the accommodation formerly supplied by the now demolished St. James' Hall, Piccadilly, has been built at a cost of over £100,000, on the site formerly occupied by St. Paul's Church, Great Portland Street. It was opened last Saturday. It is not a very distinguished or artistic building. It is smaller than the old St. James' Hall. The decoration within is very conventional and not pleasing.

## The Prospects of Labor



THE decline in industrial activity which made its first appearance last October has caused a very great deal of distress, not only to industrial workers, but in nearly every other occupation which has been sympathetically affected. In order to estimate the chances for a renewal of activity and of the employment of labor, both skilled and general, it is necessary to ascertain the causes which lie at the root of the present so-called depression, and to see what prospects there are for their early removal.

It has been generally conceded that our halt in industrial progress has been caused largely as a reflex from the money stringency in the United States. Their difficulty was almost entirely produced by a lack of confidence of the general mass of the people in their banking institutions, which resulted in a very large amount of the currency of the country being removed from deposit and retained in the homes of individuals.

In Canada our depression has not been due to the causes in the United States, but has followed from their results. For several years the growing needs of the country required many more hands than were available. Not only was skilled help urgently needed to man our factories, but there was a constant cry from our farmers for labor to cope with and extend the area of cultivation. For several years there has been a far greater demand for manufactured goods than our factories were able to produce, and expansions in all branches of industrial life took place. In addition, large quantities of foreign goods were imported to satisfy the needs of our growing population. Wages of labor steadily mounted upwards. In many industries the hours of work were reduced until the manufacturers of the country were producing goods at a cost greater than the same goods could be imported and offered for sale on local markets. Two results were bound to follow from the increasing cost of manufactured products. One was the substitution of less expensive lines, and the other was the greater increase in foreign imports, both of which had a tendency to curtail manufacturing operations under normal conditions, with the consequent lessening of the opportunities for the employment of labor.

This result was rapidly taking place when the financial reflex from the United States struck Canada, and immediately caused a greater distress than would have occurred if our industries had been manufacturing well within the protection of the Dominion tariff. The disinclination of the banks to support industry to the same extent as before and the gradually calling in of loans deemed hazardous, forced a general curtailment in manufacturing conditions which was first evidenced in the discharge of large numbers of workmen, the reduction in wages, or the working of a short-time schedule.

At the same period, the cessation of navigation, the closing of the building season, and the general stopping of agricultural work threw on the labor market a very large number of unemployed who are, as a rule, in expectation of being out of employment during the winter months. Owing, however, to the

## The Prospects of Labor

great demand for labor during the past few years, most of these men had been working on forced employment, or had been taking part in the general occupations of the country. This year, however, the opportunities for extra work were not present, and a number have been in a state of enforced idleness for long periods at a time.

With the opening of navigation and the resuming of farm work, a large proportion of the unemployed outside of the city population will be absorbed in active occupations. It will take some time for the surplus of skilled labor to obtain employment, until a normal condition has been restored in manufacturing. The awakening of the building trades will soon engage all the men in that class of work who have been out of employment more largely this season than during past years, but for which they are compensated by larger wages than are paid to factory hands.

The chief difficulty with the employment situation is to find occupation for the unskilled and physically unfit workmen who have come to Canada in large numbers, and who, under progressive conditions, would be unable to obtain other than the most temporary employment. Where emigration has been pouring into Canada, and particularly into the industrial centres, as rapidly as it has within recent years, it is to be wondered at that there has not been greater distress due to the difficulty of ready assimilation. Besides the indigent class of immigrants, there are a number who have followed trades in the Old Country not practised in Canada, for whom there is the initial difficulty of obtaining ready and continuous employment.

It is estimated that there will be twenty per cent. more land under cultivation in the west than last year, which will take up that proportion more of labor. The steady flow of agriculturists from the United States into the Northwest means a greater degree of prosperity for the whole of Canada, as they are skilled in our methods of farm development, and more valuable as producers than a much larger number of general laborers. Owing to the larger proportion of our emigration coming from the settled centres of Great Britain there has been a steady drifting to the cities and towns, which has been further augmented by the greater attraction of high wages than in the country districts. This has caused a glut of labor which could not be used in factory work owing to lack of skill, which could not be used in general work owing to physical unfitness and which has become a charge on the charitable organizations of nearly every locality. For any prospect for work except in the highest occupations, and it is this class that is the most noisy in their demand for occupation.

With regard to industrial employment, the prospects look much brighter than they did a few months ago. The situation in the money though industry has not been expanding, there is a more hopeful tone apparent in nearly every department of trade, and a general expectancy that with the opening up of outdoor occupations almost a normal condition will once more be established.—James G. Merrick, in Industrial Canada.



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# Our Annual June Sale of Whitewear Starts Tomorrow

This will be good news to every woman in Victoria, as our June sale is something to be looked forward to. The June sale prices mean more to our customers than they did at this time last year. The values are extra good, because all manufacturers are more anxious to sell than usual, most of them need money, and the only way to get it is to convert their stocks into cash. That is where a firm of our standing gets the first call; the manufacturers know that we can and will handle any quantity whatever—always providing the prices are right. We have been able to pick up some really genuine bargains, which we offer at this sale. We doubt very much if we have ever shown such goods at the prices marked this year. It has always been our policy to have our June sale prices low enough to make an interesting sale each year, but this year we claim will excel all previous ones in value-giving.

## Muslin Combinations

Values up to \$8.50 for \$2.50

These combinations comprise combinations of corset cover and skirt, corset cover and drawers, and drawers and skirt. They are made of the very finest nainsook, beautifully trimmed with the finest French Valenciennes laces and insertions and daintily finished with ribbons. These are beautiful garments that would be a valuable addition to the wardrobe of any woman. Values up to \$8.50. June sale price..... **\$2.50**

## June Sale of Corset Covers

25c and 30c Corset Covers 20c

CORSET COVERS, good cambric, trimmed with washing lace and good embroidery. Regular 25c and 30c. June sale price..... **20c**

35c and 50c Corset Covers 25c  
CORSET COVERS, made of good cambric, trimmed with lace, ribbon and embroidery. Regular 35c and 50c. June sale price..... **25c**

65c and 75c Corset Covers 40c  
CORSET COVERS, made of long cloth and muslin, and trimmed with ribbons and laces. Regular 65c and 75c. June sale price..... **40c**

85c and 90c Corset Covers 50c  
CORSET COVERS, made of long cloth and nicely trimmed with laces and ribbons. Regular 85c and 90c. June sale price..... **50c**

\$1.50 and \$1.00 Corset Covers 65c  
CORSET COVERS, made of fine cambric, and trimmed with good embroidery and lace. Regular \$1.00 and \$1.10. June sale price..... **65c**

\$1.25 and \$1.35 Corset Covers 75c  
CORSET COVERS, made of good quality long cloth and trimmed with torchon lace. Regular \$1.25 and \$1.35. June sale price..... **75c**

\$1.50 and \$1.65 Corset Covers 85c  
CORSET COVERS, made of fine muslin and nicely trimmed with lace and embroidery. Regular \$1.50 and \$1.65. June sale price..... **85c**

\$1.75 and \$1.90 Corset Covers \$1.00  
CORSET COVERS, made of fine soft cambric, trimmed with lace embroidery and ribbon. Regular \$1.75 and \$1.90. June sale price..... **\$1.00**

\$2.25 and \$2.50 Corset Covers \$1.35  
CORSET COVERS, made of soft long cloth, trimmed with lace embroidery and ribbon. Regular \$2.25 and \$2.50. June sale price..... **\$1.35**

\$3.00 and \$3.25 Corset Covers \$1.65  
CORSET COVERS, made of nainsook, trimmed with Swiss embroidery and French Vals. Regular \$3.00 and \$3.25. June sale price..... **\$1.65**

\$3.75 to \$4.75 Corset Covers \$1.90  
CORSET COVERS, made of fine nainsook, trimmed with finest French Vals, and Swiss embroidery. Regular \$3.75 to \$4.75. June sale price..... **\$1.90**



## June Sale of Nightdresses

65c and 75c Night Dresses 35c  
NIGHT DRESSES, a good quality cambric, nicely trimmed with washing lace. Regular prices 65c and 75c. June sale price..... **35c**

\$1.10 and \$1.25 Night Dresses 65c  
NIGHT DRESSES, made of good cambric and trimmed with pretty embroidery. Regular \$1.10 and \$1.25. June sale price..... **65c**

\$1.65 and \$1.75 Night Dresses 90c  
NIGHT DRESSES, made of long cloth and trimmed with lace and embroidery. Regular \$1.65 and \$1.75. June sale price..... **90c**

\$1.90 and \$2.00 Night Dresses \$1.25  
NIGHT DRESSES, made of muslin and long cloth, trimmed with laces and embroideries. Regular \$1.90 and \$2.00. June sale price..... **\$1.25**

\$5.50 and \$6.00 Night Dresses \$2.65  
NIGHT DRESSES, made of fine long cloth trimmed with embroidery and lace. Regular \$5.50 and \$6.00. June sale price..... **\$2.65**

\$7.50 to \$8.75 Night Dresses \$3.90  
NIGHT DRESSES, made of fine nainsook trimmed with fine French Vals, and Swiss embroidery. Regular \$7.50 to \$8.75. June sale price..... **\$3.90**



85c and 90c Night Dresses 50c  
NIGHT DRESSES, good quality cambric, neatly trimmed with tucks and frills of self. Regularly 85c and 90c. June sale price..... **50c**

\$1.35 and \$1.50 Night Dresses 75c  
NIGHT DRESSES, cambric gowns in a good quality, tucked and filled with self. Regular \$1.35 and \$1.50. June sale price..... **75c**

\$2.25 and \$2.50 Night Dresses \$1.45  
NIGHT DRESSES, made of fine cambric and long cloth trimmed with embroidery and lace. Regular \$2.25 and \$2.50. June sale price..... **\$1.45**

\$3.00 to \$3.75 Night Dresses \$1.90  
NIGHT DRESSES, made of fine long cloth, trimmed with ribbons and embroideries, an extra good line. Regular \$3.00 to \$3.75. June sale price..... **\$1.90**

\$7.50 to \$8.75 Night Dresses \$3.90  
NIGHT DRESSES, made of fine nainsook trimmed with fine French Vals, and Swiss embroidery. Regular \$7.50 to \$8.75. June sale price..... **\$3.90**

## June Sale of Underskirts

\$1.10 and \$1.25 Underskirts 75c  
UNDERSKIRTS, made of cambric, trimmed with cotton, torchon and yak laces, good full skirts. Regular \$1.10 and \$1.25. June sale price..... **75c**

\$2.25 and \$2.50 Underskirts \$1.35  
UNDERSKIRTS, made of cambric, neatly trimmed with embroidery, insertion and lace. Regular \$2.25 and \$2.50. June sale price..... **\$1.35**

\$5.50 and \$6.50 Underskirts \$2.90  
UNDERSKIRTS, made of muslin, trimmed with fine lace and Swiss embroidery. Regular \$5.50 and \$6.50. June sale price..... **\$2.90**

\$9.50 to \$11.50 Underskirts \$4.75  
UNDERSKIRTS, made of fine muslin, trimmed with the finest French Valenciennes laces and Swiss embroidery. Some beautiful skirts in this assortment, some only one of a kind, and a great bargain at this price. Regular \$9.50 to \$11.50. June sale price..... **\$4.75**

\$1.75 and \$1.90 Underskirts \$1.00  
UNDERSKIRTS, a good full skirt made of cambric trimmed with embroidery and insertion. Regular \$1.75 and \$1.90. June sale price..... **\$1.00**

\$3.00 and \$3.50 Underskirts \$1.90  
UNDERSKIRTS, made of fine cambric, trimmed with cotton torchon and Val. laces and embroidery. Regular \$3.00 and \$3.50. June sale price..... **\$1.90**

\$7.50 and \$8.50 Underskirts \$3.90  
UNDERSKIRTS, made of muslin, trimmed with fine Swiss embroidery and insertion. Regular \$7.50 and \$8.50. June sale price..... **\$3.90**

\$2.75 and \$3.00 Underskirts \$1.65  
UNDERSKIRTS, made of fine long cloth, trimmed with Swiss embroidery. Regular \$2.75 and \$3.00. June sale price..... **\$1.65**

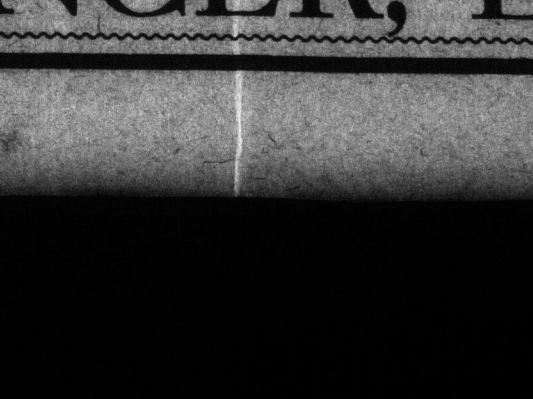
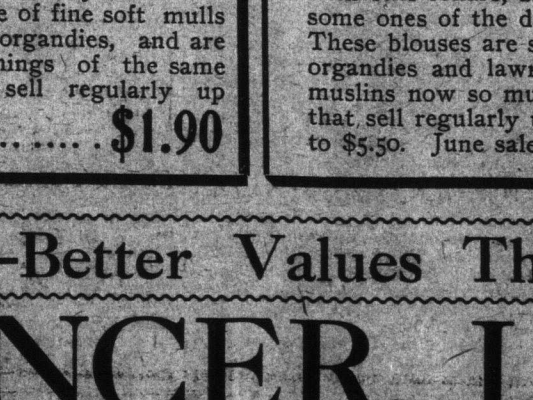
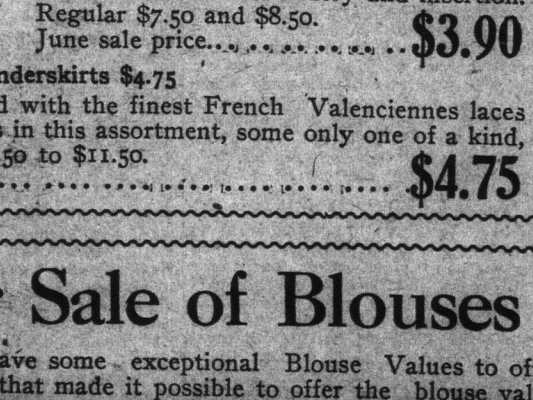
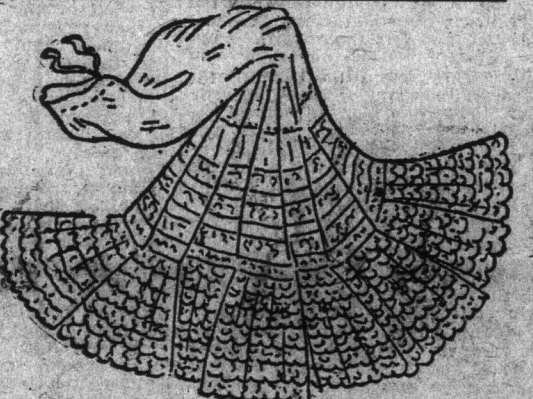
\$3.25 and \$3.50 Underskirts \$1.90  
UNDERSKIRTS, made of nainsook, prettily trimmed with embroidery and ribbon. Regular \$3.25 and \$3.50. June sale price..... **\$1.90**

\$2.25 and \$2.50 Underskirts \$1.35  
UNDERSKIRTS, made of long cloth, nicely trimmed with Swiss embroidery. Regular \$2.25 and \$2.50. June sale price..... **\$1.35**

\$1.75 and \$1.90 Underskirts \$1.00  
UNDERSKIRTS, made of fine muslin trimmed with laces and embroidery. Regular \$1.75 and \$1.90. June sale price..... **\$1.00**

\$2.75 and \$3.00 Underskirts \$1.65  
UNDERSKIRTS, made of fine long cloth, trimmed with Swiss embroidery. Regular \$2.75 and \$3.00. June sale price..... **\$1.65**

\$3.25 and \$3.50 Underskirts \$1.90  
UNDERSKIRTS, made of nainsook, prettily trimmed with embroidery and ribbon. Regular \$3.25 and \$3.50. June sale price..... **\$1.90**



## Long and Short Chemise

Values up to \$3.50 for \$1.25

This lot won't last long at this price. These chemise are of both the long and the short variety. They are made of fine cambrics and nainsooks, and are trimmed with Swiss embroideries and insertions in fine qualities, and French Valenciennes laces and insertions in handsome patterns, and most of them are neatly finished with dainty ribbons. Some of the best bargains are in this lot. Regular values up to \$3.50. June sale price..... **\$1.25**

## June Sale of Drawers

30c and 35c Drawers 20c  
DRAWERS, made of good cambric, neatly trimmed, with rows of tucks. Regular 30c and 35c. June sale price..... **20c**

40c and 45c Drawers 25c  
DRAWERS, made of good cambric, nicely trimmed, with hem-stitched tucks. Regular 40c and 45c. June sale price..... **25c**

60c and 65c Drawers 35c  
DRAWERS, made of cambric, trimmed with tucks and washing laces. Regular 60c and 65c. June sale price..... **35c**

75c and 90c Drawers 50c  
DRAWERS, made of cambric, trimmed with laces and embroideries. Regular 75c and 90c. June sale price..... **50c**

\$1.00 and \$1.10 Drawers 65c  
DRAWERS, made of muslin, trimmed with good laces and embroideries. Regular \$1.00 and \$1.10. June sale price..... **65c**

\$1.25 and \$1.35 Drawers 75c  
DRAWERS, made of muslin, prettily trimmed with lace and embroidery. Regular \$1.25 and \$1.35. June sale price..... **75c**

\$1.50 and \$1.65 Drawers 90c  
DRAWERS, made of muslin, trimmed with embroidery and Valenciennes lace. Regular \$1.50 and \$1.65. June sale price..... **90c**

\$1.75 and \$1.90 Drawers \$1.00  
DRAWERS, made of fine muslin trimmed with laces and embroidery. Regular \$1.75 and \$1.90. June sale price..... **\$1.00**

\$2.25 and \$2.50 Drawers \$1.35  
DRAWERS, made of long cloth, nicely trimmed with Swiss embroidery. Regular \$2.25 and \$2.50. June sale price..... **\$1.35**

\$2.75 and \$3.00 Drawers \$1.65  
DRAWERS, made of fine long cloth, trimmed with Swiss embroidery. Regular \$2.75 and \$3.00. June sale price..... **\$1.65**

\$3.25 and \$3.50 Drawers \$1.90  
DRAWERS, made of nainsook, prettily trimmed with embroidery and ribbon. Regular \$3.25 and \$3.50. June sale price..... **\$1.90**

\$2.25 and \$2.50 Drawers \$1.35  
DRAWERS, made of long cloth, nicely trimmed with Swiss embroidery. Regular \$2.25 and \$2.50. June sale price..... **\$1.35**

\$1.75 and \$1.90 Drawers \$1.00  
DRAWERS, made of fine muslin trimmed with laces and embroidery. Regular \$1.75 and \$1.90. June sale price..... **\$1.00**

\$2.25 and \$2.50 Drawers \$1.35  
DRAWERS, made of long cloth, nicely trimmed with Swiss embroidery. Regular \$2.25 and \$2.50. June sale price..... **\$1.35**

\$2.75 and \$3.00 Drawers \$1.65  
DRAWERS, made of fine long cloth, trimmed with Swiss embroidery. Regular \$2.75 and \$3.00. June sale price..... **\$1.65**

\$3.25 and \$3.50 Drawers \$1.90  
DRAWERS, made of nainsook, prettily trimmed with embroidery and ribbon. Regular \$3.25 and \$3.50. June sale price..... **\$1.90**

\$2.25 and \$2.50 Drawers \$1.35  
DRAWERS, made of long cloth, nicely trimmed with Swiss embroidery. Regular \$2.25 and \$2.50. June sale price..... **\$1.35**

\$1.75 and \$1.90 Drawers \$1.00  
DRAWERS, made of fine muslin trimmed with laces and embroidery. Regular \$1.75 and \$1.90. June sale price..... **\$1.00**

\$2.25 and \$2.50 Drawers \$1.35  
DRAWERS, made of long cloth, nicely trimmed with Swiss embroidery. Regular \$2.25 and \$2.50. June sale price..... **\$1.35**

\$2.75 and \$3.00 Drawers \$1.65  
DRAWERS, made of fine long cloth, trimmed with Swiss embroidery. Regular \$2.75 and \$3.00. June sale price..... **\$1.65**

\$3.25 and \$3.50 Drawers \$1.90  
DRAWERS, made of nainsook, prettily trimmed with embroidery and ribbon. Regular \$3.25 and \$3.50. June sale price..... **\$1.90**



## June Whitewear Sale of Blouses

In connection with our Whitewear sale we have some exceptional Blouse Values to offer. The various causes that contributed to conditions that made it possible to offer the blouse values that we have been able to offer this year are well known. For this sale we will offer five different assortments of blouses that will be marked at reductions from the special prices at which we have been selling them this season. We have collected all our odd lines, that is, lines in which we have not got all sizes, and combined them in five different assortments. We do not want you to think that these are unsaleable lines, but assure you that they comprise some of our very best numbers. In every lot you will find a great number of exceptional bargains, as some of our handsomest blouses are included in this offer, and at prices that are sure to please you.

### June Sale of Blouses

Blouses Worth up to \$1.90 for \$1.00  
In this lot you will find the best Blouses that you ever saw for this price. They are made up in lawns, mulls and organdies, neatly and prettily trimmed with eyelet embroideries and laces and insertions. Some really handsome blouses that would sell regularly up to \$1.90. June sale price..... **\$1.00**

### June Sale of Blouses

Blouses Worth up to \$2.75 for \$1.50  
All kinds of Blouses in this assortment, dainty lawns, mulls and organdies, the plain tailored styles in piques and damasks, and plain tailored muslins. They are trimmed with fine laces and insertions, and some are prettily embroidered, blouses that sell regularly up to \$2.75. June sale price..... **\$1.50**

### June Sale of Blouses

Blouses Worth up to \$3.75 for \$1.90  
Some beauties among these Blouses, some of the best blouses we ever offered for this price. These are nearly all of the dainty variety, made of fine soft mulls and fine lawns and organdies, and are trimmed with trimmings of the same class, blouses that sell regularly up to \$3.75. June sale price..... **\$1.90**

### June Sale of Blouses

Blouses Worth up to \$5.50 for \$2.50  
This assortment covers a very wide range. There are blouses of the tailored style with stiff collars, and also many handsome ones of the dainty muslin ideas. These blouses are shown in fine mulls, organdies and lawns. Also in spotted muslins now so much worn. Blouses that sell regularly up to \$5.50. June sale price..... **\$2.50**

### June Sale of Blouses

Blouses Worth up to \$7.50 for \$2.90  
In this lot will be found some of our choicest Blouses. Many of our highest priced lines are shown on this table, lines that we have only one of a style left. They are trimmed with the finest French Val. laces and Swiss all-over embroideries. You will see blouses in this lot that will surprise you, worth up to \$7.50. for **\$2.90**

## Our June Sale of Silks Starts on Wednesday—Better Values This Year Than Ever Before

Store Opens at 8.30 a.m.

# DAVID SPENCER, LTD.

Store Closes at 5.30 p.m.

VOL. L, NO. MAJOR CRO Statements Comm QUEBEC Intimation Will Pa Ottawa, Jun res of the B today, Major heat, said the was that he to explain his Charles Mur cross-examines Witness could of the interv sioner Reid in recall that M not make fre On the trip to witness that h kicking about giner Grant, pointment had risoniers, an was on this. Young had as classification on district "F Mr. Murphy this what will Major Hodg Mr. Murphy ness as to G Armstrong, G him at Quebe tion on that \$2,000,000. asked Mr. Mu cannot recall statement "I would sw replied the w Major Hodg to swear posit had stated, lo sioners wanted money. Mr. Murph denies that w he was. Mr. Murph your chief. Major Hodg mine. I had Mr. Butler said authority to in During the t ion Mr. Mur committee wo take Major H (Associe Ottawa, Jun Major Hodg tion and f the constructi al railway w Murphy, coun tional railwa the cross-exa ins, who said. multi-statem view which he onist. He wa by the interv his letter to t view was so l led asked the sition, but th as the origina to have him \$1,400,000 by the line over s Ralls f Pittsburg, J today that t Corporation is Russian gover largest rail co according to res will provide r ally the entir railway, and 000,000 of \$0. be required valse would b Scottia Toronto, Ju to the value of by the late M of Saxe-Cob Scotland. Al valued at \$12 Selkirk, Man. Vancouver, an Mani Winnipeg, J been awarded phone depart supplies, and carried on in The total am work is \$600, material is p has reserved amount to be cent, or to de Iron an Cleveland, t the cut of \$4 hundred yeste factures tod bar iron \$3 p which has be \$30 per ton, is majority of opinion that late consumy prove trade c Russia an Russia is a rural country 150,000,000, ov ing in the ca of the whole culture. He obalone in th endeavoring ary spirit. lars are conf late cities s sufficient to lled in the o