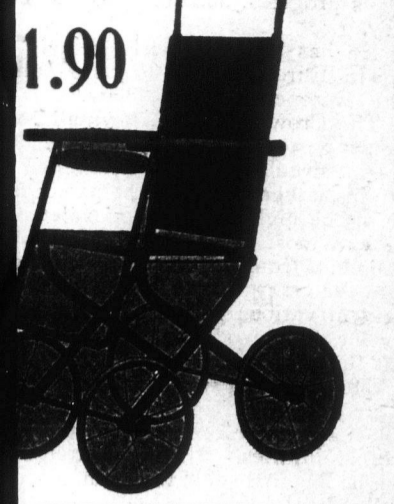


Marked Low for Comfort

Folding Go-Cart \$1.90



price \$7.85... LANDING GO-CART, with to in. es, springs and footbrake. Body brown color, varnished in carriage and back of leatherette, also brush handle. On Friday, price \$7.85... 8 in. wheels and 3/8 in. rubber fenderette, gear and wheels are aster green. Price \$1.90



ons, Reg. Value 00, Friday, 50c... offered in Ladies' Aprons than what today. They are made of fine white tulle and frills over shoulders, in a variety of styles. Regular values were Friday's Selling 50c

ire Underskirts, Friday, at \$1.50... ed with unusually low prices will brisk. This lot is made of moire, made with a deep tucked flounce, stitched. Special \$1.50

L VALUE AT \$1.00... ts being priced at such ridiculously low were to purchase the material at this price, but here on Friday you can buy this line at \$1.00. They are in colors of black, plain filling, Friday's Price \$1.00

d Values in Fancy Collars

you may be, you will find the de- Collars is able to fulfill every need, with high quality and low prices you should buy here.

of baby Irish lace, 75c and \$1.00... en, with nice embroidery and scal- 75c... COLLARS, trimmed medallion and trimmed Val. lace... 75c... COLLARS, trimmed with buttons... 35c

ore Closes at 5:30 Saturday, at 9:30 p. m.

The Semi-Weekly Colonist

VOL. L. NO 259

VICTORIA, B. C., TUESDAY, JUNE 22, 1909.

FIFTIETH YEAR

MINERALS FUGITIVES TO CANADA IS FIRST DE SOUGHT HERE

E. Jacobs Finds That Dominion's Mineral Exhibit at Seattle Exposition Is Easily the Best There

BRITISH COLUMBIA WELL REPRESENTED

Returning From Tour of Province and of Alberta, Mr. Jacobs Tells of Mining Progress As He Saw It

E. Jacobs returned today after a week's absence from the city. Leaving Victoria on May 20th he first went to Coleman, Southwestern Alberta, to attend a meeting of the Western branch of the Canadian Mining Institute, of which he is secretary. That business disposed of, he visited several collectors—those of the International Company at Coleman; the West Canadian Collieries, Ltd., at Blairmore, Bellevue and Lethbridge; and the Canadian-American, at Frank, and the Maple Leaf Co., near Bellevue.

Proceeding thence, he met most of the managers of companies comprising the Western Operators' Association, the board of conciliation and investigation in connection with the strike of the men who had been employed at a number of collieries in Alberta and the Crow's Nest Pass section of British Columbia, having been assigned there by the Dominion government.

He concluded from his talks with the operators that there was no immediate prospect of a settlement of the dispute about which the operators and the district officials of the United Mine Workers of America disagreed, and that consequently work would not be resumed at the mines for several weeks pending a full investigation by the board of conditions at individual mines, and subsequent events have proved this conclusion correct for production has never yet been resumed at the mines affected by the strike.

At Lethbridge, Mr. Jacobs visited the Alberta Railway and Irrigation Company's colliery, in connection with which the Galt mines known as No. 3 and No. 4 are of most recent importance. A large modern coal hoisting and handling plant is being installed, and the colliery, it is claimed, will be one of the best in Canada for coal-handling purposes. Other coal mines seen, and about which particulars were obtained for descriptive articles, were those of the Royal Collieries, Ltd., in which Mr. A. C. Flumert, general manager of the Canadian West Company, at Taber, thirty miles east of Lethbridge.

Big Railway Viaduct. A visit was also paid to the big railway viaduct—five miles and 7/8 in length and 307 feet in height—the Canadian Pacific Railway Company is building over the falls and across the bridge. This very important steel structure is described as one of the wonders of the world for its length, completion and, together with the new railway cut-off into Macleod, will be a great saving in both travelling and maintenance as compared with the heavy grades and numerous wood trestles via the St. Mary's, between Lethbridge and Macleod, on the C. P. R. Crow's Nest Railway.

Farming settlement on the Lethbridge and Macleod districts is steadily increasing. Eastwards from Lethbridge, too, progress is being made in a similar direction but as yet not in anything like the same degree. The season was unusually late, ploughing and seeding being still done, though the end of May had been reached when the district was visited. Returning to British Columbia, Mr. Jacobs spent several days looking over the surface plants of the coal mines at Michel, Hoerner and Coal Creek, and the coke ovens at Fernie. At Hoerner only construction work was being done, the miners being on strike, by the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Co., having withdrawn from the Operators' Association, was working its mines and coke ovens at Michel, Fernie, Coal Creek and Carbonado.

(Continued on Page 2)

Police Will Watch Vessels Sailing for China From Pacific Ports for Alleged Chinese Murderers

SLAYERS OF SIGEL GIRL AT LARGE

Leon Ling and Chun Sin Have Been Traced to Chicago Where They Took Train for Pacific Coast

New York, June 21.—All clues to the whereabouts of Leon Ling, the Chinese in whose room the body of Elsie Sigel was found last Friday, were investigated by the New York police today but Leon was still at liberty, and his hiding place unknown.

Meantime all the members of the Sigel family have positively identified the body of the murdered girl as that of Miss Elsie, and the police have had an important witness, Chu Gaining, manager of the Fort Arthur restaurant, where Elsie is said to have been a frequent visitor.

Letters from Elsie Sigel were found in Chu Gaining's room and connected such terms of endorsement as to convince the authorities that they had discovered the motive of her murder, and that it was Leon's jealousy of Chu, who seemed to have supplanted Elsie in the affection of her young missionary, Chu Gaining's association that he had received anonymous letters threatening death.

Traces of Leon and his associate Chun Sin, which reached New York authorities indicated that the two men with an unknown white woman were in Washington for several days following the murder and perhaps as late as last Thursday a week after the probable date of the murder. Other clues seemed to show that the two Chinamen had left Washington for Baltimore and thence for the Pacific Coast. Ships leaving Vancouver or Seattle for the Pacific coast were closely watched for the missing men.

LOCHART DODD MADE RESTITUTION IN FULL

Ticket of Leave Man Paid His Alleged Victim \$7,000 Before Leaving Vancouver

Lockart Dodd, the ticket-of-leave man, charged with obtaining \$7,000 from one Scott by false pretenses, and arrested on Friday in Vancouver, has made restitution. He has repaid Scott in full, having money to that amount deposited in a Vancouver bank by safety deposit vault.

PITTSBURG'S MILLION DOLLAR BALL GROUND

Pittsburg, Pa., June 21.—Pittsburg's million dollar ball ground, the present of S. Barney Dreyfus, president of the Pittsburg Baseball Club to the fans of this city, is completed and the dedication exercises are planned for the 30th of June and are destined to be a history maker in the annals of baseball.

Canadian Securities. London, June 21.—A syndicate is progressing for an issue of 800,000 Canadian Northern Ontario Railway four per cent debentures at 115. The London stock exchange has listed Winnipeg Electric Railway £200,000, 4 1/2 per cent. Application has been made to the Exchange to list 1,000,000, 1 per cent bonds Grand Trunk Pacific branch lines.

Why Do Parties Hesitate in Final Settlement of Many Outstanding Differences? Council Raises One Point

V. & S. AND CITY AGREEMENT IS DELAYED

What is delaying the proceedings relative to the mooted agreement between the Victoria & Sidney Railway Co. and the city? This is a question which is being freely asked and to which there is no definite answer.

It is necessary to state that the agreement which has been pending for the past several years and leads to a final settlement of all the outstanding differences, why there should be any hesitation in this country is what is puzzling those interested.

There is one point which the city is thought to be pressing and which, it is thought, may explain the delay. This is in reference to the railway line between the Victoria Terminal and Hillside. This entire district, which belongs to the Victoria Terminal Co., is controlled by the same management. It is understood that those representing the corporation wish it distinctly stipulated that should the Victoria Terminal Co. be sold, the purchasers buy out the Victoria Terminal holdings as well so that they would be in a position to operate the line directly into the city.

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STOLYPIN HEADS OFF DEMONSTRATION

St. Petersburg, June 21.—Premier Stolypin has called on the members of the reactionary organizations to turn out in reference to the railway line between the Victoria Terminal and Hillside. This entire district, which belongs to the Victoria Terminal Co., is controlled by the same management. It is understood that those representing the corporation wish it distinctly stipulated that should the Victoria Terminal Co. be sold, the purchasers buy out the Victoria Terminal holdings as well so that they would be in a position to operate the line directly into the city.

PATRIOTIC SUNDAY WILL BE OBSERVED

The report of the board of moral and social reform of the Presbyterian Church of Canada for last year was presented to the General Assembly the other day. It presents many features of interest to all interested in reform. Under the energetic leadership of Dr. Fidgeon, chairman of the board, and Dr. Shearer, secretary, the board has done much for the conserving of a weekly day of rest for all, for temperance, the suppression of gambling, social vice and immoral literature. A better understanding between working men and the Church is being promoted; the study of sociology is encouraged; and lists of the best books on the subject published.

Patriotic Sunday, June 27th, is devoted throughout the Church to the purpose of bringing the work of the board to general attention, and attractive services having been prepared with the interests of the young specially in view. It is estimated that 11,000,000 will be required to meet the requirements of the board this year. If any considerable number of churches give nothing this modest sum will not be realized and the operations of the department of service greatly embarrassed.

For those who desire their contributions envelopes are furnished to be laid on the plate at any service, Sunday, June 27th.

Barn and Cattle Sheds Burned

Virden, Man., June 21.—During an electric storm this morning the large barn and cattle sheds of J. W. Strickland, Virden, were struck by lightning and totally destroyed with the exception of the light horse carriage, implements etc.

Plekpockets Rampant

Plekpockets were rampant at The Willow track on Saturday. Arnot Kerr and Luke Pitcher each lost \$50 while C. E. Pooley, K. C., was relieved of \$125. Others, it is understood, lost through the clever operations of the light-fingered gentry.

Harlepool Was the Ship

Slipside, June 21.—The British steamer Harlepool arrived here today badly damaged. Her starboard bow had been cut down to the water's edge after collision with an unknown steamer off Dyer on Saturday. It appears certain that the Harlepool vessel that collided with the Zealandia.

RANDOLPH'S BODY IS FOUND IN WOODS

Shawnigan Lake Hermit Wandered Into Forest and Laid Down to Await Death—Discovered Accidentally

Death by starvation was the fate of J. C. Randolph, who disappeared from Shawnigan Lake, where he had been a resident for ten years about a fortnight ago.

The remains were discovered on Thursday by Grant Garnett, a rancher of the district. The find was made accidentally. Garnett was looking for some lost horses. He had penetrated the forest for about a mile and a half beyond Raymond Crossing when he almost stumbled over the prone body of the man whose mysterious disappearance created so much conjecture and in whose behalf relatives and friends were exceedingly anxious.

That Randolph, doubtless afflicted with serious mental derangement, wandered from his lonely hut on the lake shore along the road and branching into the woods was unable to find his way back is the opinion of residents of the district. They point out that the circumstances permit of the forming of no other conclusion. In their opinion, and in that of all who have followed the case, the hermit Englishman simply lost himself, wandered aimlessly about the bush until exhausted and then laid down to await death.

A reward of \$100 was offered for the discovery of the whereabouts of Randolph, dead or alive, by relatives in the Old Country. An inquest was held at Duncan on Friday which developed no new information regarding the fatality, and the funeral is taking place today at Cobble Hill.

Park's Board Meeting On Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock a meeting of the newly appointed Park Board will be held at the City Hall. Business of importance will come up for consideration, and it is expected that there will be a full attendance.

THIS ISLAND THINK THEY IS ASKED TO ENGLAND HAVE THE KILLER

Henry M. Hyde, of Technical World Magazine Points Out Many Similarities 'Twixt Vancouver Isle and Albion

CHICAGO PARTY MUCH IMPRESSED

In Interviews They Give Voice to Many Encouraging Views of Prospects of This Island's Resources

North Bend, B. C., June 21.—"English commercial supremacy has always been largely based on its possession of great mines of iron and coal. On Vancouver Island, also, are vast deposits of these most precious of all minerals, the coal barely tapped, the iron as yet entirely undeveloped.

"Not long ago Charles M. Schwab, formerly president of the U. S. Steel Corporation, gave it as his opinion that within sixty years the iron-ore deposits of the United States would be exhausted. The experts of the Washington government estimate that within a hundred years the coal mines of the States would be empty. Think, then, what it must mean to the future of Vancouver Island that it has on its side, not only enormous fields of good coaling coal and great mountains of high-grade iron ore, but also the possession of unlimited water power and timber, and it does not take a prophet to foresee that Vancouver Island is destined to become the England of the future on the Pacific."

The foregoing statement was given out on his arrival here today by Henry M. Hyde, political economist and editor of the Technical World Magazine. Mr. Hyde is a member of a party of noted magazine and newspaper directors on tour under the auspices of the U. S. East Syndicate, Bruce Barton, associate editor of the Home Herald and World's Events; George D. Alchamson, associate editor of the Chicago Record-Herald; Wilbur D. Nesbit, editor of the Chicago Evening Post; Samuel E. Kiser, editorial writer of the Home Herald; and Herbert Vanderhoff, editor of the Canada West Monthly, and President of the Home Herald. The party also includes the Chicago Record-Herald's associate editor of the Chicago Evening Post.

"Indeed," continued Mr. Hyde, "Vancouver Island already, in its character and spirit of its people, is the most English spot west of Land's End, and the natural similarities of the two great islands are most remarkable and striking. Each hugs the western shore of the continent to which it belongs. The climate of England is softened by the English Channel, and the English Channel is softened by the English Channel. Each hugs the western shore of the continent to which it belongs. The climate of England is softened by the English Channel, and the English Channel is softened by the English Channel.

All Named Opportunity

Wilbur D. Nesbit, editor of the Post Syndicate, said: "Of course, you have a different name on each station in British Columbia, but that seems to be merely a modest way of concealing the fact that the true name of each station is 'Opportunity.' It looks to me as though British Columbia is destined to become an El Dorado for the thousands of investors and settlers who will be drawn by its manifold advantages. Any man who is looking for any particular outlet for his energies is sure to find that outlet somewhere in Canada, however. Going over the Dominion as we are going, getting our impressions as we are on the spot and not from a car window, we are struck by the fact that the people who are making Canada, it is borne in upon us more and more that the future of the Dominion will show us a great nation here in the northern half of North America. Canada is a better country than the United States, yet Russia supports millions and millions. Canada some day will be a land of prosperity for those who are wise enough to see it as a land of promise."

Not All Mountains

"I came to British Columbia," said Robert B. Jones, managing editor of the Chicago Inter-Ocean, "impressed with the idea that it was for the most part a place of snow-capped peaks, dense forests and frowning precipices. While my anticipations as to the mountains of the west were more than realized, I have also found that here, west of the mountains, is the garden spot of Canada. If I should be asked to choose the one place in the Dominion, I would choose this place." (Continued on Page 2.)

Police of Schenectady, N. Y., Capture Man Whom They Believe Is William H. Leon, Murderer of Elsie Sigel

FOUND HIDING IN A LAUNDRY

Man Answers Description of the Fugitive and Will Be Sent on for Identification in New York City

Schenectady, N. Y., June 21.—A Chinaman believed to be William H. Leon, the murderer of Elsie Sigel, in New York City, and wanted by the New York police, was caught here this morning at 10:30 o'clock by Detectives Vandusen and Rooney in a Chinese restaurant at 22 South Centre street.

In every way the prisoner answers the descriptions sent out by the New York police, and although he denies that he is the murderer of Elsie Sigel, the police believe that they have the right man. The prisoner gave his name as Leon Ling.

Detectives Vandusen and Rooney were bent out this morning by Chief Ryan, of course of the restaurant, asked by the New York police and investigated through every Chinese place in the city. The Chicago Centre street man came into a "patron" of a Chinese, who asked suspiciously and a search of the premises revealed the Chinaman hiding. He said he was lying down for a rest and that he was only employed as a cook.

The prisoner at police headquarters answered all the questions put to him in the coolest manner. He gave his name as Leon Ling and said that he was William H. Leon. He said that he had been in this city for eight days, this being the first time that he had come from New York, where he said he ran a place formerly known as the "Patron" of a Chinese.

Chief Ryan is positive he has the murderer of Elsie Sigel. The man in his own admission has been in this city eight days, having come here a week ago Saturday, and his pal, William H. Leon, was captured in West Vancouver this morning. He was seen by the police in a Chinese restaurant in West Vancouver. The captured man is of the same height, five feet and five inches, and the same weight, 125 pounds, as the fugitive. He wears a diamond ring on his left hand and his teeth and hair correspond with the description of William H. Leon.

The prisoner had on his person \$4.75 in money beside his watch and a ring and his address, a Chinese restaurant in Troy. He wore an American-made dark suit with tight-fitting trousers, white low patent leather shoes. He said these were all the clothes he possessed, but the detectives believe his brought with him and which they think holds convicting evidence.

WELL KNOWN CAPTAIN DIES IN VANCOUVER

C. W. Seal Served for Many Years on Empress of Japan

The friends of Captain Charles W. Seal will regret to learn of his death at his late residence, 1334 Alberni street, Vancouver, after a long illness. He was taken suddenly ill last Christmas Eve while visiting in Los Angeles, but although he recovered sufficiently to return to his home April 1, he gradually grew weaker until the end came peacefully on Friday morning at 11:15 o'clock.

The late Captain Seal was born in London 54 years ago. For many years he served in the Castle Line and with the Pacific Steam Navigation Company, but in 1891 he entered the service of the C.P.R., joining the Empress of Japan in England on her maiden trip to Vancouver, on which steamship he was for many years chief officer. He remained the eight years, and then retired from the sea. He was one of the pioneers of North Vancouver, but for the past two years had made his home in Vancouver. He leaves a wife to mourn his loss; also a sister in England. The funeral was held at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

New Fraser River Boat. New Westminster, June 19.—The meeting of those interested in the building of a new boat for the up-river run in this city to take the place of the steamer Ramona, was held in the board of trade rooms last night, when it was decided to organize the Royal City Navigation company, and the attorney for the company was instructed to proceed as quickly as possible with the incorporation. The secretary of the company reported that stock to the amount of \$13,000 has already been subscribed, but that \$4,000 more would be required to secure a good boat.

LADYSMITH WAS AWARDED THE MATCH

Nanaimo Soccer Club Wasn't Fully Represented at Scheduled Time and Referee Ellis Gave Opponents the Game

Ladysmith and Nanaimo did not compete for the Island soccer championship at Esquimalt on Saturday. When the scheduled hour arrived Referee Will Ellis, of Vancouver, found that the Coal City Club had not their full complement of players. They were four men short. Therefore, Ladysmith took the field, kicked a goal, and then the referee called a time-out for the next day at this city. They were awarded the match. It is understood that Nanaimo claims that all the necessary formalities were not complied with and have lodged a protest on that ground.

The Editor Writes

The editor of the Blenheim Bugle leaned back in his rickety chair and stroked his chin thoughtfully. On the desk before him lay one of the numerous letters from which he was obliged to obtain editorial suggestions. It ran:

"Having read your paper to these many years I want to say that it is time you were something about the horrible crimes that is done here in the fair city of Nanaimo on the lord's day, the same being the selling of ice cream in Hank Doolittle's store. It is a shame that such terrible things go on in our midst who are supposed to be the dorkas circle. I feel it my duty to denounce it, hoping you will write a article you're truly.

MARY ANN HARBOTTLE. The editor had read the letter for the fourth time and yet the trouble creases remained in his precipitous brow. He was not content to denounce the practice of selling ice cream on Sunday. Mary Ann Harbottle's good religious ideas were, was perfectly capable of handing him in a nice way throughout the neighborhood. He was not content to denounce the practice of selling ice cream on Sunday. Mary Ann Harbottle's good religious ideas were, was perfectly capable of handing him in a nice way throughout the neighborhood.

The Sheep and the Goats

Reader, are you a sheep or are you a goat? I am not asking you the question for yourself, because if you do not do so it is sure to be decided for you by the men who make the decision that they need for their own use. We have decided that we are a goat and as a goat we have the privilege of feeding upon the mountain peaks where the sweet hill grass is as high as a gent's animal. We are those in our midst who are sheep and as sheep they deserve the right to lie down in the grass. We are those in our midst who are sheep and as sheep they deserve the right to lie down in the grass.

HONORS FOR CANADIAN JOURNALISTS

Glasgow University Will Confer Degrees on Messrs. Graham and Macdonald. London, June 18.—Glasgow University will confer the degree of LL.D. on Sir Hugh Graham of Montreal, and Rev. J. A. Macdonald, of Toronto, next week.

FINANCIAL CONDITIONS IMPROVE

Ottawa, June 18.—The statement of the chartered Canadian banks as furnished to the Bank of Canada for the month of May bears gratifying evidence of the return of more prosperous financial conditions. On May 31 current deposits in banks were returned at \$1,144,153, an increase of \$1,248,885 over April, indicative of a greater volume of business transacted during the month. Deposits were deposited during the month increased \$2,148,885, as compared with \$1,144,153 on April 30.

EPOCH IS MARKED BY RESERVE'S PASSING

Opening of the Coeur d'Alene to Homesteaders in August Will Mean Another Page in an Interesting History

Spokane, Wash., June 21.—Coeur d'Alene Indian reservation in Idaho, where 200,000 of its 400,000 acres of land, grazing and timbered lands will be distributed among homesteaders by the government lottery system at Coeur d'Alene, thirty-two miles east of Spokane, beginning the morning of August 9, is one of the most interesting events in the inland Empire to be opened this year. The other two in the Spokane and Eastern Washington are 4,000 acres of agricultural lands, and the Flathead in Western Montana with 400,000 acres of agricultural and grazing lands. Those eligible to settle on this land must register at either Kellsport or Missoula, Mont., for the Flathead at Coeur d'Alene, for the Coeur d'Alene, and at Spokane for the Spokane reservation. Registration will begin on July 15 and continue until August 5. All applications for registration must be mailed in plain envelope, \$2x5 in., to James W. Witten, superintendent of opening, Coeur d'Alene, Idaho.

HORRIBLE FIGHT MAY MEAN TROUBLE

Post's Greased Wire Brings Exclusive Tale of Engagement in South America That May Arouse Government

(By Greased Wire). Las Palmas, South America, June 21.—Great excitement prevails here as the result of an engagement between Pedro Puyee's bull pup and Senor Muchoboozo's Thomas cat last night. The pup was returning to Pedro's hacienda via the back lanes in the small hours of the morning when he happened to encounter the senior Thomas cat who was gum-shoeing it home after a night of carousal and dissipation. The meeting was the signal for the re-opening of a long-standing feud between the post and the wire which witnessed the affair informed your correspondent today that it was one of the bitterest and most vicious General Antonio Mustachio's army lost his right arm in the battle with the revolutionary troops. The fight lasted fifteen minutes and each handily killed the other. Pedro Puyee's cat's ear was badly chewed and the back of Pedro Puyee's hat was soiled as though it had been used for a skating rink.

ITALIAN SHOOTING IN MONTREAL

Montreal, June 21.—Outside a house at No. 1 La Fayette street, two Italian men were shot. The victim, whose name is Giuseppe Demillo, was removed to the hospital, where he was still alive this morning. He will give no details of any quarrel with an assailant.

CURLING IRON CAUSED DEATH

North Bay, Ont., June 21.—Mrs. David Pretost, widow, 32 years of age, lost her life yesterday as a result of a lamp used for heating curling iron. She leaves five children.

PAITAIN WELL CONNECTED

St. Petersburg, June 19.—Count Chamberlain Paitain, who lost his life and was buried yesterday in the city, was a military balloon fell near St. Petersburg yesterday from a height of 10,000 feet. He was a member of the Council of Empire. The general staff and the Russian government at the funeral of the Emperor of China.

TORONTO JOURNALIST DEAD

Toronto, June 18.—Alfred H. St. Germain, one of the most widely known newspaper men in Canada, died yesterday. He was born in 1837. A widow survives.

WHEN GROWN PURCHASED THE AMERICAN

When Grown purchased the American, the editor of the Globe, the first newspaper in Canada, was killed by a bullet from a rifle. The paper eventually amalgamated with the Evening Telegram which had been started by John Ross Robertson.

FRANK DAVIS WAS VICTOR IN RACE

J.B.A.A. Runner Breasts the Tape First in 10-Mile Race—Charlie Brown, of V. W. A., a Close Second

For Champlain Monument. Plattsburg, June 21.—Miss Sarah Phillips Saturday made a gift to the Lake Champlain commission of an acre of land near the spot where the Royal Saviour, Benedict, a racing ship, was sunk by the British, for the site of a monument to Samuel de Champlain. The Fifth Royal Highlanders of Footguards and the Governor General's Footguards of Ottawa have accepted invitations to the celebration at Plattsburg on July 7th.

CROWDS OUT TO WITNESS THE BIG ROAD RACE

Frank Baylis, of the J. B. A. A., won the ten-mile road race on Saturday, getting across the finishing line one minute ahead of Charlie Brown of the Victoria West Athletic Association. It was a good race all the way through. Brown putting up an excellent exhibition, considering it the first time he has ever run a ten-mile race. With a little more head-work the green and white shirt man could well be numbered with the best of the province at ten miles. Teddy Coleman of the J. B. A. A. was third but the veteran runner has been in training of some feet ever since the ten-mile run at Nanaimo on May 24th. When Coleman finished his race his feet were well to the bad. Thousands of people lined Douglas street to witness the start and finish of the long run and much thanks is due to the local police force for the handy way they handled the crowd. Hundreds of bicyclists followed the runners around the journey and helped to make the road good. The judges of the race who followed runners up in the Post automobile were: Kenneth Duncan and John P. Sweeney. The time for the start was 11:00 a.m. and the race was over at 12:15 p.m. The time for the start was 11:00 a.m. and the race was over at 12:15 p.m.

SKEENA INDIANS MAKE THREATS

Prince Rupert, June 19.—Passengers arriving on the Hudson Bay steamer Fort Simpson, bring news of the condition of affairs at the head waters of the Skeena river, in the country around Hazelton, and also in the Kispox valley, where Indians known by that name are alleged to have been created and are continuing to own hands if their grievances are not quickly adjusted, and rid the whole country of the hated whites. For some years there has been more or less friction between the Indians and the new settlers, who have been taking up land and making their homes in the country, the Indians resenting their intrusion, claiming that the whites are taking away their land. The Indians are making threats to attack the whites and are continuing to own hands if their grievances are not quickly adjusted, and rid the whole country of the hated whites.

HIGHLAND MINE SOLD

Old Property at Ainsworth to Be Worked by American Company—Sheep Creek Mines. Nelson, B. C., June 19.—The Highland mine at Ainsworth, a well developed silver-lead property, has been bought by an American syndicate and work will be resumed at once. The Highland mine, also an Ainsworth property, on which a great deal of work has been done in the past, will be re-opened about July 1st.

THE LOCAL MARKETS

Table listing local market prices for various goods including flour, meat, and produce. Items include Royal Household flour, Red Herring, and various cuts of meat.

EVERYTHING READY-TO-WEAR FOR LADIES, MISSES AND CHILDREN

MR. CAMPBELL has secured a superb assortment of the very latest creations in all-over-lace and finest net blouses. They are a revelation in fashion's finest finery—the daintiest hand-work elegantly massed on exquisite fabrics—distinct in their exclusive and artistic qualities—something absolutely superb.

"Superb" Blouses

MR. CAMPBELL has secured a superb assortment of the very latest creations in all-over-lace and finest net blouses. They are a revelation in fashion's finest finery—the daintiest hand-work elegantly massed on exquisite fabrics—distinct in their exclusive and artistic qualities—something absolutely superb. Irish crochets, Cluny, hand-made Venice, and other exquisite laces are profusely yet harmoniously used, together with elaborate hand-made embroidery in raised relief, in white and gold. Mr. Campbell secured these expensive models at a reduction for cash. They are GENUINELY WORTH DOUBLE the prices we are asking, viz: \$5.90, \$6.25, \$6.75, \$7.50, \$10.50 and \$12.50.

Special Purchase of Heavy Silk Underskirts

ANOTHER SUPERB SNAP consists of a quantity of highest-grade heavy silk undershirts with deep linenette underfrills joined by bias folds—they cannot hold the dust. The colours are: Mousse, champagne, turquoise, green, navy, black, and gens d'arms. The regular price of these magnificent shirts is \$12.50 but they go on sale on Monday at the following extremely low prices, \$8.25 and \$6.25.

"Campbell Values"

IN CUT-STYLE, VALUE AND FINISH, THE CAMPBELL GARMENTS are unrivalled. Every garment is made from splendid wearing materials AND CANNOT BE EQUALLED AT THE PRICE. Our aim is to give you "Great Value at Small Prices."

THE LADIES STORE, 1010 GOVERNMENT ST.

THE VICTORIA COLONIST

EVERYTHING READY-TO-WEAR FOR LADIES, MISSES AND CHILDREN

"Superb" Blouses

MR. CAMPBELL has secured a superb assortment of the very latest creations in all-over-lace and finest net blouses. They are a revelation in fashion's finest finery—the daintiest hand-work elegantly massed on exquisite fabrics—distinct in their exclusive and artistic qualities—something absolutely superb.

Special Purchase of Heavy Silk Underskirts

ANOTHER SUPERB SNAP consists of a quantity of highest-grade heavy silk undershirts with deep linenette underfrills joined by bias folds—they cannot hold the dust. The colours are: Mousse, champagne, turquoise, green, navy, black, and gens d'arms. The regular price of these magnificent shirts is \$12.50 but they go on sale on Monday at the following extremely low prices, \$8.25 and \$6.25.

"Campbell Values"

IN CUT-STYLE, VALUE AND FINISH, THE CAMPBELL GARMENTS are unrivalled. Every garment is made from splendid wearing materials AND CANNOT BE EQUALLED AT THE PRICE. Our aim is to give you "Great Value at Small Prices."

THE LADIES STORE, 1010 GOVERNMENT ST.

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THE LADIES STORE, 1010 GOVERNMENT ST.

LIQUOR LICENSE ACT

I, Richard Price, hereby give notice that this month from a roof of race track Saturday, Curtis' park race track, I will be selling slow and the fastest speed he could make at the distance. In his first flight of 46 1/2 miles, the flight in speed of 26 miles an hour, and in his second he flew the distance at a rate of 46 1/2 miles an hour. The flight were accomplished without any mishap of any kind. His greatest height during the experiments was about 30 feet from the ground.

LIQUOR LICENSE ACT

I, John Day, hereby give notice that this month from date hereof I will apply to the Superintendent of Provincial Police, at Victoria, for a renewal of my licence to sell intoxicating liquors at the premises known as the Parsons Bridge Hotel, situated at Esquimalt in the district of Esquimalt.

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The Colonist.

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

THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

One year \$1.00
Six months75
Three months50
Sent postpaid to Canada and the United Kingdom.

THE PRINCE RUPERT SALE.

It is stated in a paragraph in Collier's Weekly that only government lots in Prince Rupert were sold, the lots belonging to the company having been withheld, the impression left on the mind of the reader being that the company has managed the sale so that the province would get no advantage from any appreciation in values that may result from the completion of the railway. It is an open question whether this appreciation will materialize as rapidly as some people might anticipate. The experience of most western towns does not warrant any sanguine expectations on this point. That there will be an increase in the value of Prince Rupert real estate may be taken for granted, but how rapid it will be will depend upon circumstances to be developed in the future. But be this as it may, it is not correct to say that the only lots sold belonged to the province, for an equal number belonging to the company were also sold.

There are, in sections 1 to 8, 9,239 lots of which 2885 belong to the province and 6954 to the company. The selection of government lots in section 9 has not yet been made. Of these 9239 lots somewhat less than one-third were sold. The number put up at auction having been 2,900, some of which were not sold, because the upset price was not bid. Of the 2,900, one-half belonged to the province and one-half to the company. At the Vancouver sale each owner offered 1,200 lots; in Victoria each offered 250. At the Vancouver sale \$1,169,975 were realized; at the Victoria sale \$232,130. We are not advised what proportion of these sums will go to the province but understand that the government lots brought slightly the better price.

THE INDIAN TITLE.

We have placed the evidence bearing upon the Indian title to the Songhees Reserve before the public because of the importance of a clear understanding on that point. There can be no legislation on the subject until the next session of parliament, and we surmise that the Ottawa authorities are uncertain as to the course they ought to adopt. A clear understanding of the case as it is seems essential to a proper solution. We assume that the Dominion government has no desire to thwart the wishes of the people of Victoria in this matter; at least, it is from that point of view that we are regarding it. There is no question between the federal and the provincial governments involved in the settlement of the question, and we venture to think that if politics could be forgotten in this connection, and we could all get together upon the case, which can be sustained upon its merits, something might be accomplished. The obstacle to a settlement of the reserve question is the assumption that the remnants of the Songhees tribe have certain rights therein, of which they cannot be divested without their consent; and we are told that as Canada has never broken faith with the Indians, the government cannot be a consenting party to any breach of faith with the Songhees now. To the latter contention we give unqualified assent, and it is because we assent to it that we have endeavored to discover from the records what good faith with the Indians requires of the crown. From these records we have ascertained the following facts:

That in 1850 certain Indians surrendered to the Hudson Bay Company, which at that time exercised sovereign rights on Vancouver Island, the land west of Victoria Arm, but that from this surrender their village sites and enclosed fields were exempted;

That the gifts to the Indians to induce them to assent to this surrender were only to prevent ill-feeling, and not in recognition of any right of the Indians to the land;

That the Songhees were not the aboriginal occupants of land west of the Arm, but were induced to settle there by the Hudson Bay Company;

That in 1859, certain of the Indians, having attempted to sell their individual holdings to white people, the governor of the province by proclamation declared the reserved areas to be crown lands;

That the governor of the province determined that the best use to be made of the reserved areas was to permit the Indians to remain in possession of such parts as they actually occupied and to lease the rest for their benefit, which course was approved by the Imperial government;

That the occupation of the reserved areas was recognized as individual, and not tribal;

That commissioners were appointed to lease the unoccupied areas, and did lease them; but on a question afterwards arising as to the right of the governor to delegate his authority to commissioners, the leases were allowed to lapse;

That at no time was any agreement, treaty, or arrangement of any kind made with the Indians to vary the conditions of the tenure as established in 1859, and explained by the governor's proclamation and despatch of 1859;

That by the Terms of Union, the Dominion government assumed the control of Indian affairs in this province

on the understanding that the treatment extended should be at least as liberal as that of the provincial government.

We submit that these facts show: 1st—That the Indians have not and never had any title to the Songhees Reserve;

2nd—That such rights as arise from possession are held by the Indians in severalty, and not in common;

3rd—That such possessory rights only extend to such tracts as are actually in the occupation of the Indians individually;

4th—That the Crown has the right to make such disposition as it sees fit of any part of the reserve, and that the obligation to administer the reserve for the benefit of the Indians is a voluntary one;

5th—That the Crown is the sole judge of how the reserve can be administered to the best advantage of the Indians;

6th—That the Crown in this matter is represented by the Department of Indian Affairs, as a branch of the Dominion government;

7th—That if the Department of Indian Affairs should decide that the best interests of the Songhees required that they should occupy part of the reserve and that the remainder should be leased or sold for their benefit, it would not be guilty of any breach of faith, but would be carrying out the spirit of the original understanding made between Governor Douglas and the Indians as interpreted by the governor and approved by the British government;

8th—That no question between the province and the Dominion government as to revolutionary rights enters into the question;

9th—That no legislation is necessary to carry out the original conditions as above set out.

Concluding this statement of the case, we wish to add that the Songhees are not savages, but are men who earn their living much as white men earn theirs. While they may be wards of the government, they are not children. They can be made to understand what is best for them, and would readily understand it, if their minds could be disabused of the notion that they have certain sacred rights with which no one can interfere.

THE PRESS CONFERENCE.

The members of the Imperial Conference are certainly having the time of their lives. That they will be able to settle down to the common relations of this mundane sphere, when the round of festivities is over, is not to be expected. They will feel like the fellow whom Butler represents as saying:

"My roof restrains me not,
'Tis air I tread
And at each step I feel my head
Knock out a star in Heaven."

But speaking seriously, the Conference is likely to be productive of excellent results. Lord Northcliffe says the result will be the appointment of a permanent committee to secure cheaper cables. If this is the only concrete outcome the Conference will have been justly commended for any other which could be expected.

The other benefits will be large but they will be indirect, and must not be expected to see evidence of them immediately. There are a good many people in the United Kingdom, and they are not what might be called impressionable, except in the matter of war. It is not surprising to see on every occasion to have spoken with good effect, and their speeches and the personal contact of so many intelligent persons from the overseas dominions with the British people at home must sow the seeds of a better appreciation of each other. The effect upon the visitors cannot fail to be profound, and it must necessarily be reflected to some extent in the colonial press. But it must not be forgotten that Imperial questions are large; they cannot be disposed of in an off-hand way; they have to be considered and reconsidered above all the formative influences of time must be permitted to work. At this distance and with the necessarily meagre accounts of the busy weeks spent by the press men in the Mother Country, we can only say that to all appearances the Conference has been a success. It has certainly been free from those objectionable features which certain persons anticipated. No political party has endeavored to exploit it for its own advantage.

An Ohio man has discovered a lively annexation movement in Canada. He had better tie a string to it, for it will get lost if ever it gets abroad.

La Presse, of Montreal, prophesies that the next contest in Canada will be against Laurier and military imperialism, and it foretells "an immense split" among the people.

If the Czar is so abominably nervous when he is away from home that his gunners must shoot innocent people, who are going quietly about their own business, he would act wisely to keep within the walls of his palaces.

Lord Milner made a speech to the Press Conference, in which he characterized Lord Roebuck's dread of the rebarbarization of Europe as "dreadful nonsense." These noble lords do not get along much better than some editors.



Let Us Fill Your Prescriptions

Our prices are just as low as is consistent with high quality, accuracy and purity. We believe our system of taking and dispensing prescriptions and avoiding errors in dispensing is the most perfect possible to devise.

We do not ask you to let us put up your prescriptions without knowing that we can give you absolute satisfaction.

CYRUS H. BOWES, CHEMIST
2228 Government St.

The Vancouver World is very strong in its demand for lower rates between that city and Seattle. It says the existing rates will kill travel. The Canadian Pacific expected their boats to be pretty well occupied in taking care of through-traffic.

Wilbur Wright says that Aeronautes will cross the Atlantic Ocean in a year. He says all that is needed is a dirigible balloon or several dirigibles that will carry sufficient fuel and provisions for the voyage, although he thinks it would be wise to equip the machines with a duplicate set of engines.

The Montreal Star feels called upon to sound a warning to amateur canoeists. It goes so far as to say that no person should use a canoe, who is not a good swimmer, and that even then they should take no risks. This is going a long way, but it cannot be too strongly impressed upon young people that the ordinary light canoe is as full of tricks as a four-year-old boy.

The Prince Rupert Bulletin is flourishing a large club in the direction of the member for Comox-Atlin. It says that the Prince Rupert Board of Trade is wholly without influence with the post office department, that all its requests are refused, and it wants Mr. Templeman to explain. Our experience is that Mr. Templeman does not like being asked to explain things.

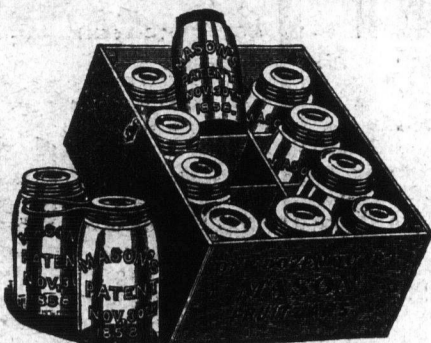
A Prince Albert despatch says that the Hudson Bay and Pacific Railway Company is about to file its plans at Ottawa and will begin the construction of the line. The despatch is very circumstantial in its details, and alleges that the enterprise has been financed in London and New York. The survey of the line will be begun, it is said, as soon as the plans are approved. The charter of this company was granted in 1896, and has been renewed on several occasions. It authorizes the construction of a line from Fort Churchill to the Pacific coast by way of Yellow Head Pass.

The Manchester Guardian has an article from its Ottawa correspondent dealing with the Heate Strait question, in which the extraordinary mistake is repeated about the width of this strait being six miles at its northern end and only twenty-eight at its southern end. The Guardian illustrates the letter by a map, and according to the scale of miles on it the Strait is more than fifty miles wide at the north and a hundred at the south. The map is, however, more nearly correct than the correspondence. By the way, the only city shown on the map is New Westminster.

It is no part of the Colonist's business how other papers are edited. We have quite enough to do to look after ourselves. But when a New York paper publishes a Canadian edition, every Canadian has a right to ask that it shall deal with Canadian affairs sometimes as the Canadian edition of Collier's presents brief paragraphs on Canadian subjects, and they are certainly written with an easy and graceful pen, but their chief characteristic is flippancy. Now lightness of touch in newspaper writing is a delightful gift, and the writer of the paragraphs in question certainly has it, but it is certainly able to call up a smile, but it is not a gift that is reasonable to expect him to treat a Canadian question sometimes as if we had real issues in Canada.

Apparently we have misunderstood the Evening Post in regard to what it said about the Imperial government business in sanctioning legislation to remove the Songhees from their Reserve. It explains that what it intended to convey was that remedial legislation was not introduced last session in consequence of "an intimation from the highest authority that such legislation would be distasteful to the Imperial authorities." It is this explanation it is somewhat strange that the apologists for Mr. Templeman did not make the fact known earlier. But even if it is the case, we think our contemporary is really taking a good deal for granted when it assumes that the Imperial government had before it the correspondence referred to and gave out its intimation in view thereof. We think our contemporary would find it difficult to show that any officer of the Imperial government knows anything whatever of the status of the Songhees Reserve, and even if by some remarkable accident one of them might know something about it, that fact would furnish no reason why any one in British Columbia should not advance a contrary view. Our local contemporaries are within their rights in treating the Songhees question from the standpoint of the Indians, as that standpoint has come to be regarded. The Colonist is endeavoring to show that the Indian idea is wrong, and that the settlement of the question has been approached from a mistaken standpoint. The Colonist stands exactly where Sir James Douglas did fifty years ago.

How About the Fruit Canning?



You'll Require Some New Jars, Rubbers or Jelly Tumblers

YOU ARE bound to need some new jars, rubbers, jelly tumblers, etc., for the fruit canning this Summer and you are surely interested in knowing where the fullest assortment of canning accessories can be found and where your wants may be supplied with the least possible delay.

These are the principal items and they can be had from us in the best qualities. There are many grades in these as in all other lines of household needs and it has always been the policy of this establishment to handle only the best. Some glass will crack when it is heated, some when it cools off. Try ours—it's the safest.

Strawberry canning shortly—get a supply of jars now. Try these Mason Jars.
PINTS—per doz. .80c QUARTS—per doz. \$1.00 HALF-GALLONS—per doz. \$1.35

SPECIAL VALUES IN SAMPLE LINE ART POTTERY

TEA POTS, TRAYS, CHEESE DISHES, BON BONS, VASES, ETC.

WE ARE offering some very special values in a sample line of art pottery. These items are displayed on a table in the china store and you should have a look at first time you are in the shop. Many useful pieces are shown—items for everyday use around the home. Prices are very low on every piece. We show such items and values as—
TEA POTS, at each \$1.00 to 50c
CHEESE DISHES, at each, \$1.25 to 50c
BON BON TRAYS, at each \$1.00
OVAL TRAYS, at each, \$1.00 to 35c
VASES, at each, \$1.75 to 50c
ROUND TRAYS, at each, 50c to 25c

Hemstitched Sheets \$5.50 Per Pair

A SPECIALLY FINE QUALITY—FINE VALUES

This is an excellent value in Hemstitched Sheets. Quality is very fine—Weiler quality.
Size, 2 1/2 x 3 3/4 yards. Each pair packed in separate cardboard box. An ideal gift suggestion for some friend of yours about to be married.
Come up to the second floor and see these and ask to see other lines of Sheets and Sheetings. These are priced at, per pair \$5.50

THIS STORE IS HEADQUARTERS FOR SUMMER FURNITURE



Summer Attractions At this Store

The policy of this store provides for attractions that will interest our public, every one of the three hundred and odd business days of the year.
Thus, during these summer days we are busy. Not so busy as around Christmas time—but normally busy.
New goods arrive and are put forth for your delectation, these days just as in December. Not in such great quantities to be sure, but in splendid proportions, nevertheless, and at more economical prices.
Something new all the time—something that will interest you to-day or to-morrow or any day.
A delightfully cool store, too.

WATCH THE WINDOWS

SOMETHING OF INTEREST—ALWAYS

Keep your eye on the windows for there is always something of interest to homekeepers in these windows of ours. You keep in touch with the newest and best in home furnishings by watching these window displays and by strolling through the showrooms. Handsome Brass Beds are shown in one of our Broughton Street windows today, Jap Rugs in another and Summer Furniture and other "seasonables" in another.

BAMBOO PORCH SCREENS

SUMMER ITEMS YOU'LL REQUIRE

TRY ONE of these Porch Screens for you verandah this Summer. Take one with you to camp. You'll find that you'll get heaps of comfort from their use and you'll soon forget the little price you paid for it.
We have a big range of sizes and we have priced them at such little figures that every home may have one. Two finishes are shown—natural and green. Made of split bamboo—very serviceable.
GREEN—3 x 6 ft. \$1.25
NATURAL—4 x 8 ft. \$1.25
GREEN—4 x 8 ft. \$1.50
NATURAL—6 x 8 ft. \$1.50
GREEN—7 x 8 ft. \$1.75
NATURAL—8 x 8 ft. \$1.75
NATURAL—10 x 8 ft. \$2.50
GREEN—10 x 8 ft. \$3.00

Handsome Brass Beds Priced from \$30.00



MANY STYLES ARE EXHIBITED IN OUR BROUGHTON ST. WINDOWS

YOU WON'T find more attractive Brass Beds shown anywhere than these stylish beds offered here. Certain it is that no better values are offered in the West than the price tags on these represent. Products of the largest metal bed factory in the World, they are a delight to the eye. Extensive purchases to supply a large wholesale, as well as retail trade secure for us very special prices and enables us to offer such exceptionally good values.

Brass Beds in plenty can be purchased elsewhere at similar prices, but compare those beds with ours and you'll see the big values we offer. It's just the Weiler Quality standard in beds as in other lines. We are displaying some of the styles we offer, in one of our Broughton street windows. Glance at these bed styles then come up to the fourth floor and see the other interesting styles shown there, for we have brass beds from \$120 to \$30.

SEE THE EXCEPTIONALLY GOOD VALUES AT \$30, \$35 and \$37.50

WEILER BROS.

HOME FURNISHERS SINCE 1862, VICTORIA, B.C.

USE THE REST ROOM

The Ladies' Rest Room was built especially for you, so we want you to use it. Meet your friends here—read, write or rest here.



PROVE ALL THIS

Writing to the Thessalonians them to "prove all things and which is good." He gave in the same connection, the is not quite so clear to the Thus he told them to pray to quench not the spirit, not saying. A Persian teacher, Montreal audience recently, "pray without ceasing the repetition of the Lord's breath, or, in other words, devotional sentiment with continuous prayer. But this the expression is necessarily pray without ceasing would possibility. Just what is meaning the spirit and not despond must remain uncertain, but the Thessalonians that the things and hold fast that certainly desired to convey did not claim to have spoken their guidance. The idea Christianity is to be progressive to the conditions of a change under its influence the matter for a little while reasonable this view of the members of the earliest Christ were, if we may judge from hortations extended to them not people of very high practical was essential that they should be certain that, as their characters anew, new lines be opened up. In other words Church was to be progressively its progress was to be efforts. If these were good in the right direction. Very arisen great complaint of a the Christian religion. In the Church is experiencing curing a sufficient number Church statistics of New York one writer puts it, that changing the luxury of the rich sordid by the poor. But even the church is losing its hold, district in which over twelve ladies reside, more than one churchgoers. The Jews, this losing interest in the Synagogue are dropping away from worship; only the Roman Catholic training their ground, and keeping pace with the incursion. The writer referred to condition of things in New York out that as the fashionable people have moved away from centres, they have built homes and installed in them, leaving the congested and the laboring element to called missions, where in the spiritual needs unattractive buildings, and surroundings. There is another work, which is very potent, organized labor. Now there Christian in organized labor verse. The fundamental principle is the Golden Rule. come to Victoria, He would as much at home in Labor of your churches, reverend mental principle of unitedism not unworthy to be calgrant that it is abused often it is frequently misunderstood who claim to practice it—is of Christianity as the Church to preserve it? There shouldism between the Church and but it is true that the artizato year failing more and within the Church what its own experience to be goodpeps are not filled; as they working men, their wives aing from the lips of synagog way to an every-day salva wrote to the Ephesians, he to the duties of servants to only one to the duties of mants, and the modern church pattern. It forgets that u of Christianity labor has that we are now a nation of fore the law as we are equ forgets that the system of has given place to one of which there is no propriety of others.

Christianity has been emancipator, and the Christ adjust itself to the emancipation of God and innumerable errors, it has been promoting. The Church has less opportunity. On every lowering clouds which betoish statesman has recently barbarization of Europe. If a great proletariat, that think, that understands its disposed to suffer tyranny setting itself. The church sordid, while the amuseme crowded—small wonder the ing pictures to dead words, turning in one respect to Rome, when the temples w the people asked only for b is a storm about to break

anning?

ers or Jelly Tumblers

bbbers, jelly tumblers, etc., are surely interested in nning accessories can be with the least possible

had from us in the best in all other lines of house- of this establishment to when it is heated, some

ONS—per doz ..\$1.35

POTTERY ETC.

These items are displayed are in the shop. Many very low on every piece.

\$1.00 to 35c
50c to 50c
50c to 25c

OF "DECORA"

able Wall Cloth

ived a big shipment of Cooke's shable wall cloths. These new active tile patterns suitable for walls.

ctory as "Decora" for bathroom tile and tile is prohibitive in er. "Decora" is applied to tile is easily kept clean and fresh

you this material and further



A Word to Visiting Housekeepers

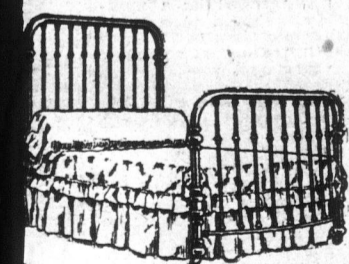
Strangers in the city are invited to make a tour of inspection through this establishment.

Every artistic housekeeper will be beautiful pieces that she would like to own and there are innumerable special offerings to be profited by.

If purchases are decided upon we have facilities for safe packing to go any distance—but, every visitor is welcome to come and look.

Come in and feel at home.

m \$30.00



ON ST. WINDOWS

Stylish beds offered here. tags on these represent. Extensive pur- special prices and enables us

are those beds with ours and as in other lines. et windows. Glance at these shown there, for we have

and \$37.50

USE THE REST ROOM

The Ladies' Rest Room was built especially for you, so we want you to use it. Meet your friends here—read, write or rest here.

An Hour with the Editor

PROVE ALL THINGS

Writing to the Thessalonians, Paul advised them to "prove all things and to hold fast that which is good." He gave some other advice in the same connection, the meaning of which is not quite so clear to the common reader. Thus he told them to pray without ceasing, to quench not the spirit, not to despise prophesying. A Persian teacher, who addressed a Montreal audience recently, said that the expression "pray without ceasing" simply meant the repetition of the Lord's Prayer in a single breath, or, in other words, a combination of devotional sentiment with deep breathing, not continuous prayer. But this only in passing; the expression is necessarily figurative, for to pray without ceasing would be a physical impossibility. Just what is meant by not quenching the spirit and not despising prophesying must remain uncertain, but when he said to the Thessalonians that they must prove all things and hold fast that which is good, he certainly desired to convey the idea that he did not claim to have spoken the last word for their guidance. The idea seems to be that Christianity is to be progressive, adapting itself to the conditions of mankind as they change under its influence. If we think of the matter for a little while we will see how reasonable this view of the matter is. The members of the earliest Christian organizations were, if we may judge from the advice and exhortations extended to them in the Epistles, not people of very high practices or ideals; it was essential that they should progress, and it was certain that, as their new principles began to operate upon their lives and formed their characters anew, new lines of thought would be opened up. In other words, the Christian Church was to be progressive, and the test of its progress was to be the result of its efforts. If these were good, the progress was in the right direction. Very recently there has arisen great complaint of a lack of interest in the Christian religion. In England the Established Church is experiencing difficulty in securing a sufficient number of clergymen. Church statistics of New York city show, as one writer puts it, that churches are becoming the luxury of the rich and are being deserted by the poor. But even among the rich the church is losing its hold, for in a well-to-do district in which over twelve thousand families reside, more than one-half were non-churchgoers. The Jews, this writer says, are losing interest in the Synagogue; the Protestants are dropping away from their places of worship; only the Roman Catholics are maintaining their ground, and even they are not keeping pace with the increase in the population. The writer referred to accounts for this condition of things in New York city by pointing out that as the fashionable and well-to-do people have moved away from the business centres, they have built churches near their homes and installed in them the ablest ministers, leaving the congested parts of the city and the laboring elements to the mercy of so-called missions, where inefficient men minister to the spiritual needs of the masses in unattractive buildings, amid dispiriting surroundings. There is another influence at work, which is very potent. It is that of organized labor. Now there is nothing anti-Christian in organized labor, but quite the reverse. The fundamental principle of organized labor is the Golden Rule. If Christ should come to Victoria, He would find Himself quite as much at home in Labor Hall as in the finest of your churches, reverend sirs. The fundamental principle of united labor is an altruism not unworthy to be called divine. Let us grant that it is abused often; let us grant that it is frequently misunderstood even by those who claim to practice it—is not the same true to preserve it? There should be no antagonism between the Church and United Labor; but it is true that the artisan class is from year to year failing more and more to discover within the Church what it has proved by its own experience to be good, and hence the pews are not filled, as they ought to be, with working men, their wives and children, learning from the lips of sympathetic preachers the way to an every-day salvation. When Paul wrote to the Ephesians, he devoted four verses to the duties of servants to their masters, and only one to the duties of masters to their servants, and the modern church takes him as a pattern. It forgets that under the influence of Christianity labor has become exalted, that we are now a nation of workers equal before the law as we were equal before God. It forgets that the system of master and servant has given place to one of co-workers, under which there is no proprietorship in the labor of others.

Christianity has been the world's great emancipator, and the Christian Church should adjust itself to the emancipation, which, in the providence of God and in spite of its own numberless errors, it has been instrumental in promoting. The Church has before it a matchless opportunity. On every side are to be seen lowering clouds which betoken storms. A British statesman has recently foretold the rebarbarization of Europe. In almost every land a great proletariat, that has learned how to think, that understands its rights, that is not disposed to suffer tyranny in any form, is asserting itself. The churches are being deserted, while the amusement halls are being crowded—small wonder that men prefer moving pictures to dead words. We seem to be returning in one respect to the days of Imperial Rome, when the temples were abandoned, and the people asked only for bread and the circus. Is a storm about to break amid which our

fabric of Christian civilization will fall to ruins? Does not the remedy for these threatening dangers rest with the Church—not in a church, which clings to old forms of worship and old expressions of imperfectly understood beliefs, not a church which surrounds itself with mystery and, like the Delphic oracle, professes to guide men by deliverances which it does not itself understand; but a church which keeps pace with a progress for which its own teachings are responsible, which will "prove" the things of today, "and hold fast to that which is good"?

Perhaps you remember that story of the stormy night on Galilee's sea, when to the anxious, toiling fishermen, in their wave-tossed ship, there came out of the darkness and tumult a voice which said, "It is I. Be not afraid," and straightway there was with them a Presence, whose voice even the winds and seas obeyed. Surely the Church, claiming to represent that Presence, ought to strive to repeat this message of hope. The world of workers is waiting for it.

ORLEANS

The city of Orleans has been the scene of much bloodshed, its strategic situation making it of great importance in the various conflicts which have occurred for the sovereignty of France; but the most important of all was that which was terminated in 1429, through the instrumentality of Jeanne D'Arc, who for that reason has been given the title of Maid of Orleans. After the death of Henry V. the command of the English army in France devolved upon his brother, the Duke of Bedford, who had been named in the king's will as Regent of France during the minority of his infant son and successor. Bedford was scarcely second in military skill to his distinguished brother and he speedily completed the conquest of Northern France. In 1424 he was attacked by a large French force at Verneuil, but gained a complete victory, nearly a third of the French Knighthood being left dead on the field. Bedford would have completed Henry's work if domestic troubles had not compelled his return to England. He returned in 1426, and at once resumed his southward advance. The first step in this direction if the advance was to be successful, was the capture of Orleans, and Bedford laid siege to it almost immediately. His force was very inadequate, and it was not until 1428, when reinforcements to the number of 10,000 men arrived from England, that he was able to invest the city. But his numbers were rapidly reduced by one cause or another, and when finally the Duke of Burgundy withdrew with his contingent, Bedford had only 3,000 men left. No stronger testimony can be given to the prestige of the English name than arises from the fact that so small a force could hold so large a city, swarming with men-at-arms, who during six months dared not attempt a sortie. In February, 1429, an army approached the city conveying a train of provisions, but on being attacked by a small detachment of archers fled precipitately.

The story of Jeanne D'Arc need not be repeated here. After some delay she succeeded in persuading the Dauphin that she had a mission to deliver France, and was allowed to March to the relief of Orleans with a wild, undisciplined force of 10,000 men. Her control over the army was remarkable. At her command they left off their evil ways and became amenable to control. She appealed to Bedford to "cease troubling France," and "to come in her company to rescue the Holy Sepulchre from the Turks"; but he paid no heed to her request. As she approached Orleans, the besiegers sallied out to meet her. Her first step was to ride round the walls and inspire the besieged with courage. They responded, and soon made their advantage in numbers plainly manifest. The English were forced to abandon position after position. At length when only one fort was left in possession of the besiegers, she ordered a general sally, she herself leading the advance. Though greatly outnumbered, the English fought so bravely that the French general ordered a retreat, whereupon Jeanne exclaimed: "Wait a while, eat and drink. So soon as my standard touches the wall you shall enter the fort." Her enthusiasm prevailed and the fort was taken. Next day Bedford abandoned the siege with the handful of men left under his command. Bedford, receiving reinforcements, resumed active operations again assisted by the Duke of Burgundy, and in the course of 1430, Jeanne was made prisoner by the Burgundians and handed over to the English. In the following year she was burned at the stake. As she died an English soldier exclaimed: "We are lost, for we have burned a saint," and, indeed, it seemed as though the judgment of Heaven followed close upon her death. There were no serious disasters to the English arms, but only a great weakening of their prestige. In 1435 the Duke of Burgundy abandoned the English cause, and shortly after Bedford died. Thereupon Paris rose against the English garrison and expelled it. But this did not end the struggle. Though reduced to a few thousands, and confronted by a whole nation in arms, the English under Lord Talbot continued the unequal struggle, and even assumed the offensive so vigorously that the French King was glad to assent to a truce as a preliminary to a treaty of peace. The truce was broken by a band of mutinous English soldiers in 1449, and from that time onward the story of the war was one of an uninterrupted series of French successes. At the battle of Fourmigny the last hope of retaining Normandy was shattered and

it was finally surrendered in August, 1450. This was brought to a close the Hundred Years' War.

We are living today under the influences arising from this long continued struggle. As was pointed out in the article on Agincourt, the war with France made possible the firm establishment of representative institutions in England. It is true that later sovereigns endeavored to re-establish absolutism, but their success was only temporary, the democratic spirit which had been developing during this century of conflict having obtained too strong a hold upon the people to be broken. The death of so many of the bravest of the nobility on battlefields in France left the baronage of England in poor condition to meet the demands upon it by reason of the awful death-roll of the Wars of the Roses. It was impossible for England to become again what she had been. Many illustrious names disappeared during this prolonged struggle. Indeed, of the English nobility, there are few indeed that can trace their lineage beyond the days of Edward III. Many genealogical trees have been prepared which assume to go back beyond that reign, but they are largely inventions. The Hundred Years' War, which ended so ingloriously for the English arms, and was so inglorious throughout to the French, marked an epoch in the history of the English people.

The Birth of the Nations

XXII.

(N. de Bertrand Lagrin)

THE ROMANS—III

The account of the reign of Numa Pompilius furnishes us with a fair insight into conditions and institutions existing in ancient Rome shortly after its foundation by Romulus. Numa Pompilius was the second king of the new country and his election to the post of honor came about most amicably. The two nations represented, agreed that either the Sabines should choose a Roman or the Romans a Sabine. The latter alternative being decided upon, the Romans fixed upon Numa Pompilius as their choice. Given time enough to make their accounts safe from detection of fault, the ancient scribes invariably accorded their heroes the honor of miraculous birth or of possessing the power to communicate with the gods. The new king of Rome shared this privilege in common with the other old-time leaders of men. He had been married to a daughter of Tatus, co-ruler with Romulus, and, his wife having died, so great was his grief that he sought seclusion in such solace as undisturbed nature can give. Thus for many years he lived in close retirement and mystery, and myth-loving chroniclers wrote of him that he was wedded to the goddess of Egeria, from whom he learned his great wisdom. When the ambassadors arrived at Cures, where Numa lived, and offered him the great honor of ruling their city for them, to their consternation and astonishment, he quite refused at first to listen to their requests. He was satisfied, he said, with the life he led. It brought him quiet and contentment; if he accepted the responsibilities they desired to thrust upon him and went to Rome he would be leaving behind what he valued most—his undisturbed peace of mind. He loved the pastoral life and abhorred the noise of cities and the horrors of warfare. But the Romans waxed eloquent; they told him that it was surely God who had called him to undertake the task, for of all things the young nation required a wise, virtuous and peace-loving prince. They had been satiated with war. The country should now be made to develop her own resources. Numa was a man admired and respected by all. His opinions would carry the necessary weight. These and other arguments they advanced, and, in the end, they prevailed upon Numa to return with them to Rome.

His entry into the city was marked by great festivities. The population turned out en masse to meet him. The official party ascended to the capitol, and when Numa and the priests had taken their places, a solemn silence fell upon all, even the waiting multitudes were dumb, while king and priests and people waited until the gods should make known their pleasure by some auspicious token. Presently a flock of white birds flew out from the clouds above Numa's head and disappeared to the right. The happy omen was understood by all, the stillness was broken, the multitudes roared with song and dance and shouts of acclamation, while Numa, after dressing himself in the royal robes, went down among the people to be proclaimed their king.

No doubt one of the reasons for Numa's great hold upon the Romans was the appeal he made to their religious instincts. He set apart many holy days, and in the celebration of them he loved the pastoral life and the solemn silence fell upon all, even the waiting multitudes were dumb, while king and priests and people waited until the gods should make known their pleasure by some auspicious token. Presently a flock of white birds flew out from the clouds above Numa's head and disappeared to the right. The happy omen was understood by all, the stillness was broken, the multitudes roared with song and dance and shouts of acclamation, while Numa, after dressing himself in the royal robes, went down among the people to be proclaimed their king.

pose brought about the greatest and best results and was one of the reasons of Numa's great influence for good?

All the lands acquired by war, this king divided among the poorest of the population, and taught them to till and cultivate the soil and become well-versed in the science of husbandry, so that their country might not only be a delight to the eye, but should furnish abundance of material comfort. He took upon himself the office of overseer, and gave praise unstintingly where it was deserved, but did not spare from blame the unworthy. He also divided the working people into guilds, distinguishing the members of one handicraft from another, and giving to each its proper court and council and special religious ceremonies, thus foreshadowing to some extent our unions of today.

One of his most interesting institutions, though its usefulness might well be questioned by us, was the order of the Vestal Virgins. Just what purpose they served seems doubtful beyond keeping alight the sacred fire in the temple. They were bound to keep the vows of virginity for thirty years, at the end of which time they were free to marry if they so desired. They were given all sorts of privileges, among which was one which entitled them to set free any criminals, on the way to justice, whom they should chance to meet when they walked in the streets. The punishment for their own misdemeanors was very heavy. For minor offences they were flogged by the priests; if they were unfaithful to their vows, Flutarch thus describes the terrible consequence:

"A little mound of earth stands just inside the city, and under it is a narrow room to which a descent is made by stairs; here they prepare a bed, light a lamp and leave a small quantity of victuals, such as bread and water and a pail of milk and some oil; so that that body, which has been consecrated and devoted to the most sacred service of religion, might not be said to perish by such a death as starvation. The culprit herself is put in a litter, which they cover over and tie her down with cords upon it, so that nothing she utters may be heard. They take her to the forum; all people silently go out of the way as she passes, and such as follow accompany the bier with solemn and speechless sorrow; and, indeed, there is not any spectacle more appalling, nor any day observed by the city with greater appearance of gloom and sadness. When they come to the place of execution, the officers loose the cords, and then the high priest, lifting his hands to heaven, pronounces certain prayers to himself before the act; then he brings out the prisoner, being still covered, and, placing her upon the steps that lead down to the cell, turns away his face with the rest of the priests; the stairs are drawn up after she has gone down, and a quantity of earth is heaped up over the entrance to the cell, so as to prevent it from being distinguished from the rest of the mound. This is the punishment for those who break their vows of virginity."

During the reign of Numa there was no warfare to rob the country of its citizens and its riches, but for forty-three years a universal peace prevailed. The gentle influence of Rome was felt throughout the neighboring states and foreign peoples perceiving the happiness of a city at peace with herself and the world ceased their own hostilities to follow the Roman's example, and "over the iron shields the spiders hung their webs."

The wise reign of Numa Pompilius lasted until the renowned prince was past eighty years of age, when he died of a gradual and gentle decline, leaving a whole world to mourn him. "Even the women and little children followed him to the grave with such cries and weeping as if they bewailed the death and loss of some most dear relation taken away in the flower of age, and not of an old and wornout king."

STORY OF WILLIAM DUNCAN

"The Apostle of Alaska," which is the story of William Duncan, of Metlakahla, by John W. Arcander, LL.D., of the Minneapolis Bar, illustrated by photo-engravings, and published by the Fleming H. Revell Company, is issued in its second edition. The author in his introductory notes, says that he first heard the story of Metlakahla in 1903, and that he devoted his summer vacation for five years to investigating it. He says that the book, which contains 375 pages, is really the story as told by Mr. Duncan. "It is Mr. Duncan who speaks all through them. It is he himself who repeats the very words of the action sought to be depicted." He confesses that his views on the merits of the contention between Mr. Duncan and the Church Missionary Society may be influenced by the intense insistence that he has scrupulously endeavored to be fair. He ardently supports Mr. Duncan's side of the case and thinks there is really no other side worthy of consideration. To most newcomers into British Columbia, the Metlakahla controversy is hardly known at all, and the publication of this work will revive interest in it. Apart altogether from its bearing upon this matter, the book is a very useful contribution to the historical literature of the Northwest Coast.

Of Mr. Duncan's family and boyhood, the author is unable to tell much, for his hero was and is very reticent upon that subject. He tells us, however, that he was born in Beverley, Yorkshire, some time in the month of April, 1832. As a lad he was very devout

and he took a deep religious interest in his work as a choirboy in Beverley Minster. Up to the age of sixteen his voice, which was a soprano, was regarded as remarkable. He was never, as many persons have supposed, a clergyman of the Church of England. He left Plymouth, to enter the missionary work at Port Simpson, on board H. M. S. Satellite, on December 23, 1856, and arrived in Esquimaux on June 13, 1857. He found Governor Douglas unwilling to have him go to Port Simpson, but consent was finally given and he went north on September 25, on the Hudson Bay steamer Otter.

It is, of course, impossible in a review to give even an outline of Mr. Duncan's story or an epitome of the excellent matter relating to the Indians and their customs. Everything is told so succinctly that abbreviation is impossible without losing the value of what is told. In chapter XXX, the story of the Metlakahla controversy begins and the author does not hesitate to lay the responsibility for it upon Bishop William Ridley, who was consecrated Bishop on July 25, 1879, and in September of the same year established his see at Metlakahla. He says the Bishop made himself obnoxious by attending the services "in his full Episcopal regalia," although he had nothing to do but sit in a pew, for he could take no part in the services. He also created friction by insisting upon being addressed as "My Lord." The first open dispute arose over the efforts of the Bishop to introduce the Communion, to which Mr. Duncan objected on five grounds, namely:—

That the Indians, having lately been converted from paganism and the practice of cannibalism, would misunderstand the meaning of the body and blood of Christ;

That they would regard the sacrament in the light of a charm, which would take away the guilt of sin;

That the giving of wine would be inexplicable to the Indians, as the law forbade anyone to give them intoxicants;

That by the use of wine, an appetite for strong drink might be fostered, and the influence of its use would be bad among the heathen Indians;

That the Indians were practically children and as they could not understand the nature of the sacrament, they ought not to partake of it.

Difficulties also arose over the matter of baptism, the Bishop holding very liberal views on the subject and Mr. Duncan insisting that it should only be performed in the case of adults after a long probation and in the case of children when they had Christian parents. The difficulties were becoming acute, and in 1881 the Church Missionary Society decided that there should be an annual conference of the clergymen and missionaries, to be held at Metlakahla, the Bishop to preside. The first conference was held in July, 1881, the Rev. Messrs. Tomlinson, Collison and Hull, Messrs. Duncan, Schutt and Chautret being present. The Bishop declined to attend. The conference approved of Mr. Duncan's position and recommended that Metlakahla should be a lay mission without clerical supervision. In consequence of representations made to the Missionary Society, Mr. Duncan was deposed from his charge on November 28, 1881. The Indians, however, remained faithful to him. When the author goes on to tell the story of the proceedings which led up to the departure of Mr. Duncan and his followers from British Columbia he, unconsciously, no doubt, assumes the role of an advocate, and it is to be hoped that some one of a more judicial temper will take an early opportunity to deal with this aspect of the case. On August 7, 1887, the Indians left for their new home in Alaska. The story of New Metlakahla fills the last 76 pages of the book.

SOME LITERARY NOTES

Paris, as a Frenchman Sees It.—"As it stands, it is not too much to say that 'Walks in Paris' is indispensable to all who visit that city hereafter," declares a critic in the Boston Herald of Georges Cain's new work. A higher compliment it would be hard to pay, for the critic happens to be a true lover of Paris and not disposed ordinarily to accept the opinions and impressions of others in place of his own. Yet for Mr. Cain as a guide he has only praise.

"Who would not gladly see Paris in the company of Mr. Georges Cain," he asks, "a guide so sensible of all the aromas that mingle their appeal in that subtle thing, the charm of Paris?"

Another reviewer concludes with the same thought, "He is full of his subject, so completely master of every detail that you become as enthusiastic as himself," declares the Sports of the Times. "Ah! if we had such a guide as Mr. Cain to accompany our walks in New York!"

Hygiene in the Schools.—In "The Elements of Hygiene for Schools," Miss Isabel McIsaac has prepared a text book which will be of the greatest assistance in the task, difficult at best, of teaching children how to care for their bodies and their homes. The new book, published this week (May 19) is based upon the same author's successful "Hygiene for Nurses." Extensive revisions and alterations, however, have been made in order to adapt the material to school use. The result is a manual marked by condensation, directness and the presentation of the facts in a manner calculated to arouse interest and stimulate memory.

FORESTRY COURSE IN THE TEXAS JUNGLE

Twenty-Nine Yale Students Go Down to East Texas Pine Forest to Learn About Trees

Austin, Texas, June 18.—Twenty-nine students are in the East Texas yellow pine district taking a laboratory course in forestry. Two professors accompany them. The students are camped in the thickest of the timber territory, in the very jungles of pine, and in this last term of their course in the Yale forestry school, though they are far from heaven, they are doing full work daily and getting credit for it, and will graduate this month as the B.A.s and LL.B.s and the B.D.s and the other fellows in cap and gown and marching processions who finish their course with all the ceremony and display of the commencement occasion.

The boys arrived in Texas early in March. It all came about through the interest and efforts of J. Lewis Thompson, president of the Thompson Bros. Lumber Company. Mr. Thompson wrote a letter to Professor R. C. Bryant of the Yale Forestry School, inviting the professor to bring the senior class to the Thompson brothers' forest in Tyler County, Texas. The invitation was accepted and the boys arrived at the camp on March 5.

Mr. Thompson provided the cabin, arranged inside with bunks to accommodate the entire party. It was not so elegant a dormitory as Vanderbilt Hall, perhaps, but it was clean and big enough. The boys, however, said they had come to camp and they wanted a camp. So they pitched a group of tents in the timber near the cabin, and most of them sleep out every night, though a few occupy the hospitalities of the rude dormitory.

"Better'n New Haven," is the way one of the "foresters" describes the setting. Probably the fare isn't any better, maybe not so good, but the exercise in the woods, the open air and the pine-scented atmosphere and the clear sunshine, and a score of other factors, all have influence combined to create wonderful memories. The joy bell at the mess hall never fails to bring unanimous response.

"Salada" Tea remains in favor year after year with enormously increasing sales, simply because it always true to its high standard of quality.

TRUSTED EMPLOYEE CHARGED WITH CRIME

A. C. P. R. Assistant-Ticket Agent in Vancouver Is Fugitive From Justice, and Is Accused of Embezzlement

Vancouver, June 18.—Robert Scott, a trusted employee of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, is a fugitive from justice, accused of the embezzlement of funds belonging to the company reaching an amount variously estimated at from \$1,000 to \$2,000. On Monday morning young Scott failed to report as usual, and it was believed sickness kept him away. His home was called up over the telephone, but there was no answer.

The young man accused had a very promising career before him. He had been employed for some time by the C. P. R. in a position of trust, and his promotion had been rapid. From all accounts, several months ago he took to running with bad characters playing cards and drinking heavily. There is said also to be an usual woman at the bottom of the trouble. He was frequently seen in company with a woman of ill-repute, it is said, and at her door his downfall generally is laid.

Monday night a warrant was sworn out charging the young man with embezzlement, and his photographs and description are now in possession of every police department in the West. As soon as the information was laid before the local police the wires were kept hot notifying other departments that a warrant for Scott's arrest was out, and asking that if captured he be held and local officials notified.

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COMMODITIES CLAUSE IS MORE LIMITED

Washington, D. C., June 18.—The mandate of the Supreme Court holding U. S. in the case of the government against the anthracite coal roads, involving the constitutionality of the commodities clause of the railroad rate law was issued yesterday at the request of the Attorney-General. It directs the U. S. Circuit Court for the eastern district of Pennsylvania to reverse its former verdict holding the law unconstitutional and enter a verdict in accordance with the finding of the Supreme Court which was the effect that while valid the law is much more limited in its application than the department of justice had contemplated.

St. Mary's, Ont., June 18.—Raymond Wilson, aged 15, was drowned in Rice lake last evening while canoeing.

THE EGYPTIAN'S SECRET

The Egyptians of Pharaoh's time were a wonderful people. The pyramids, for instance, put our modern buildings to shame. Where such huge blocks of stone were carved—how they were moved and put in place—are mysteries to modern minds. The Egyptians were skilled physicians, too. We know that they used fruit juices in treating many diseases. Some years ago, a physician in Ottawa discovered a method of combining the juices of apples, oranges, figs and prunes, by which the most remarkable results have been obtained.

Whether "Fruit-a-Lives" (these combined fruit juices in tablet form) are a re-discovery of the prescriptions of the ancient Egyptians, probably never be known. Certainly, the ancients never had a more effective remedy than "Fruit-a-Lives" for all Stomach, Liver, Kidney and Bowel troubles. "Fruit-a-Lives" are sold by dealers at 50¢ a box, 5 for \$2.50, or trial box, 25¢—or sent post-paid on receipt of price by Fruit-a-Lives, Limited, Ottawa.

New Brunswick Fires. St. John's, N. B., June 18.—Forest fires are again springing up. Fredrick reports fire at the head of Penule stream, and at Stephen one near Moore's mill, the latter under control. In Northumberland county, Newcastle reports a fire which threatened the village of Beekmantown seriously for a time, but was well controlled last night. Chatham reports that fires can be seen tonight near Douglastown, across the Miramichi river and another back of Nelson.

Commended by Lord Roberts. Montreal June 18.—The Ogilvie Flour Mills Company received the following cable from Lord Roberts: "Heartiest congratulations on the splendid example you have shown to employees."

Killed by Storms. Vienna, June 18.—There has been great loss of life and damage to property in the Sanaok district by thunderstorms. Many houses have been struck by lightning and the occupants killed. In one case in a house in which fifty persons had sought refuge from a deluge of rain ten men were killed.

A COLLARLESS COAT IS INVENTOR'S PRIDE

San Francisco, Cal., June 18.—R. F. Porter, of Oakland, inventor, promoter and writer, is considerably elated because the dictators of fashion in men's wear are at last giving up the collar. Porter up ideas which he originated nearly a decade ago. Porter created something of a stir among his acquaintances in San Francisco in 1900 by appearing in a collarless and buttoned coat. He has asserted distinct advantages over the garment with the roll collar and lapel. Porter labored assiduously to bring his friends around to his way of thinking, but was unsuccessful in inducing any large number to adopt the reform of dress, and after a while he gave up trying.

After nine years of patient waiting his reward came with the arrival of a leading New York fashion publication, which illustrated as one of the sportiest novelties for men a collarless coat embracing the same ideas which Porter had unsuccessfully endeavored to introduce. Porter is now devoting much of his time to the development of a process for the economic conversion of the salt water of the ocean into fresh. He is following the lead of a number of other novelties for men a collarless coat embracing the same ideas which Porter had unsuccessfully endeavored to introduce.

GOVERNMENT ANNUITIES

Revenue Received Up to Date Is Given at \$160,000—Active Propaganda Intended. Ottawa, June 18.—The revenue up to date from the government annuities totals \$160,000, and the total number of applications is 228. The revenue of late has averaged \$20,000 a week, but on one day of this week \$10,000 was received.

The annuities was inaugurated only in September last, and the first few months were necessarily devoted largely to matters of organization. A number of agents and lecturers have been engaged, three in Ontario, two in Quebec, one each in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, while the west has not yet been provided for. It is intended to carry on an active propaganda.

Rain Quells Forest Fires

Presque Isle, Maine, June 18.—A torrential rain early today brought to an abrupt halt the ravages of a forest fire. A high south wind yesterday instilled new life into the smouldering embers and caused much anxiety among the residents who feared that the district would again be fire-swept. The precipitation today was very heavy and continued for shortly after midnight until late in the forenoon. The rain was also believed to have extinguished the forest fires in New Brunswick.

Sloan Has Nothing to Say

Nanaimo, June 18.—Mr. William Sloan, ex-M. P., has returned to the city from Ottawa. He has nothing to say regarding the various rumors that have been going the rounds of the press as to what the Government has in store for him.

Bathing Beach for Nanaimo. Nanaimo, June 18.—Enterprising citizens have taken up the matter of a bathing beach for the city, and as a result of a subscription has been been secured for the city this week men are now at work preparing a proper bathing beach on Newcastle townsite. The beach will be a long felt want in the city and further add to the attractiveness of Nanaimo during the summer. Bath houses are to be erected and every convenience possible afforded to bathers.

THIS WOMAN ISSUES LICENSES TO MARRY

Mrs. Barbara Davidson, of Windsor, Ont., Is the Only Woman in Ontario Who Has That Distinction

Windsor, Ont., June 18.—Bearing the proud distinction of being the only woman in Ontario to whom the privilege of issuing marriage licenses is granted, Mrs. Barbara Davidson holds forth in her little office at the foot of Quellerie avenue, this city, and greets with a glad hand and a smiling face the lovelorn couples who may apply to her for permission to marry. The job is done thoroughly, too. All that is needed after the license is obtained is a minister to make the sweethearts happy for life.

The license privilege was held by Mr. Davidson before his death, a year ago, and it was thought would revert to the Government on his decease, but through the efforts of friends his widow was allowed to continue in the business, which has not decreased by the change.

It was the opinion that young couples would not care to go to a woman to secure their licenses," says Lord Davidson. "But it seems to be the other way. I have been installed since April 28, and have issued, on the average, a license a day."

Mrs. Davidson has about the best situation of its kind in Windsor. In the rear of her home, directly opposite the path of all passengers leaving the ferryboats, is her office, with its desk and bunches of legal appearing, and for prospective brides and bridegrooms to sign their names, before they may become man and wife.

July and August are the best months, according to those who know, for the runaway marriages, and it is here that the marriage license issuers reap their largest profits, although "it never amounts to any more than small change for the worthy 'splicers' of Windsor.

TO INVESTIGATE INQUEST

London, June 18.—Home Secretary Gladstone promised in the House of Commons yesterday, to investigate the inquest on the death of Mary Agnes Fula in this city last May. It furnished with the facts.

French Merchants Protest

Paris, June 18.—The Federation of French Merchants have lodged with the ministers of the interior, finance and foreign affairs, a protest to the effect that they are protesting against the listing of Steel common stock on the Paris bourse.

Montreal Firms Suffer

Montreal, June 18.—Four firms suffered here yesterday as a result of a fire which broke out within an hour of each other in adjoining buildings. The firms are J. Reed, commission agent, T. J. Smith and Nephew, Robert S. Fraser and Co., wood and millinery supplies, and the Canadian Bank. The loss is between \$1,500 and \$15,000.

GERMAN COURT SETS PRICE ON A Moustache

Berlin, June 18.—The Law Courts at Posen have just decided an action for slander, which appears to fix, for purposes of precedent, what a German is entitled to ask for the loss of his proudest adornment—a "kaiser" moustache.

The suit was brought by a master-butcher named Laurentowski against three wealthy cattle-dealers. It appears that the cattle-dealers came to Posen to attend the dedication of a new café. There was much hovering over the flag, and by night, according to Herr Laurentowski's tale, all three were in a state of high excitement. They were self-possessed enough, however, to concoct the idea of ragging Herr Laurentowski, whom they proceeded, with the aid of a tailor's shears, to despoil of his luxuriant moustache. Then with the same weapon, wielded as a scythe, they cut a couple of ravines 1-2 inches wide in different directions through the head of way-brown hair. The next day, when the butchers and cattle-dealers of Posen were assembled in the market-square, Herr Laurentowski was held up to the ridicule of his conferees by the sneers of his discomfited, but admitted their prank, but asserted that it had been carried out with Herr Laurentowski's consent. They were, however, not drunk, but only in "high spirits." Herr Laurentowski was the debt to the extent of \$400, which he had not been able to pay; and they had offered to release him from this obligation if he would allow them to play the barber. To this, they averred, he consented, but, in a burst of combined remorse and generosity, they prevailed on him to accept "damages" of \$17.50.

GALLANTS OF TOWN FIGHT WITH SHOW

Jealousy Causes Feud in Fairfield, Ill., and One Man Is Dead, One Dying and a Third Is Seriously Injured. Fairfield, Ill., June 18.—As a result of a feud between certain young men of this city and members of the band in a theatrical company showing here, Dr. Charles L. Leininger is dead with a bullet in his head. Frank McCullough is dying with a sun shot wound in his abdomen, and Richard Sloan is shot through the thigh. Herbert Pinnick, eighteen years old, of the show company, is in jail.

URGUE DEEPENING OF WELLAND CANAL

Toronto, Ont., June 18.—At a meeting in the City Hall yesterday at which representatives of the Boards of Trade of Toronto, Hamilton, Kingston and St. Catharines, were present together with representatives of the Dominion Marine Association, the Canadian Harbor Association, the Canadian Manufacturers' Association and members of the Toronto Council, a resolution was passed calling for the formation of a permanent organization of municipalities, Boards of Trade and other public bodies to urge on the Dominion government the immediate deepening of the Welland canal.

SYNOD OF HURON FOR CHURCH UNITY

London, Ont., June 18.—That this Synod desires to express its satisfaction with the General Synod in authorizing a renewal of negotiations with other Christian communities for the furtherance of Christian unity, and that it hopes that no efforts will be spared to bring about some practical results. The above resolution which was introduced by His Honor Judge Ermainger of St. Thomas, at yesterday's session of the Synod of Huron was carried by a practically unanimous vote.

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Your Summer Needs in Towels Provided for This Week-End

Good Turkish Towels at saving prices. No matter what you pay, you'll make a substantial saving on each. Every housekeeper knows what a quantity of towels are needed in a household, even though the family is small. In the warm weather season towels are needed more than ever, therefore these

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Unbleached Turkish Towels—Size 19 x 45 inches. Each	20¢
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New Double Disc Columbia Records made in Glasgow. Each 85¢. D 232—"He was, Very Kind to Me." D 57—"I love a Lassie." D 56—"Jean McNeill." D 156—"Highland Schottische." "Jesie Hornpette."

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GILLARD'S PICKLES, per bottle	35c
HOLBROOK'S PICKLES, per bottle	25c
PIN MONEY PICKLES, per bottle, 65¢ and	35c
PIN MONEY STUFFED MANGOES, per bottle, \$1.25 and	75c
KOWAT'S MIXED PICKLES—Chow-Chow, Walnuts and Onions, quart bottle 35¢, pint bottle	25c
UPTON'S WALNUT CHOW, per bottle	50c
HEINZ' SWEET PICKLES, per bottle	40c
HEINZ' CHILI SAUCE, per bottle	40c
HEINZ' INDIA RELISH, per quart	25c
BULK SODA PICKLES, per quart	25c
BULK SWEET PICKLES, per quart	30c
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Sole Agents for Nephel Plaster Paris and manufacturers of the Celebrated Rosebank Limes.

RAYMOND & SON

No. 613 Pandora St., Victoria, B.C.

Cement Sidewalks for Nanaimo. Nanaimo, June 18.—At the City Council meeting on Monday night another bylaw was passed providing for more cement sidewalks throughout the city. Miles of these permanent walks were constructed last summer and with the many more old walks that are to be given way this summer the modernized walks the appearance of the city will be much improved.

CANNED FISH

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FRESH HERRING, per tin	15c
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PRESERVED BLOATERS, per tin	20c
SKIPPER SARDINES in oil, per tin	20c
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THE NEWMARKET CANAL CAUSING TROUBLE

Mr. Aylesworth Under F Connection With Ditch From Lake Sim Newmarket AND OBSERVATIONS ON MILITIA DEPART

Mail Correspondence. Ottawa, June 11.—The principal event of the week has been the coming under fire once more. It is in connection with the New Canal. It has been absolutely all along that this expenditure will run into nearly a million was nothing but a mere bribe bribe for only one constituent canal will be only 13 miles long will run from Lake Simcoe to the market, the principal town in the north of Ontario. The water is insufficient, and even canal were not foredoomed to failure would present the spectacle of million dollars being spent on large transportation to a town of 140 inhabitants which has only 140 for its population. For the extra-ordinarily gross. During the election the right of the canal was purchased from voters, who it says would go to the polls at their ballots for or against the canal. The price was paid absolutely extravagant—at all when the voters were Liberals.

For the Newmarket for the leading section the average paid for the land in damages was an acre. For improved farm land the average price in the locality is \$70 an acre; if the buildings are particularly good it may bring as much as \$100 an acre. The prices are about \$30 to \$40 an acre. Not long ago an electric railway was purchased for the same land for \$40 an acre for land close to Newmarket and smaller amounts, running for 140 acres. The land was purchased from the canal was of access as it lay between two ways, one belonging to a steam way and the other to the electric way. The canal was purchased of way, one belonging to a steam way and the other to the electric way. In one case two ways were purchased by side, the one Liberal and the other by a Conservative. From the Liberal railway that 140 acres were taken, the Liberal allowed the owner \$172.50 an acre, and the Conservative rather more. The Liberal took 140 acres were taken, and the Liberal allowed him \$300.

A story is current in the city that a number of Ontario members waited on the gov during the session of the committee against this expenditure, which is extremely unpopular in Ontario that Mr. Graham was one of the he had no love for it but that Aylesworth would not drop the bill. Whether this is a political move or not, it is not clear. The Ontario Liberal members like the whole business. It is the surprise of the party. For one eminent lawyer like Mr. Aylesworth who had a reputation as a general and an excellent politician, he has by his devotion to which the big men in public life leave to the members of the party. He not only has a ferocious partisan, but has distinct liking for the spoils and has given no help to any measures of improvement in the of public business as he achieved.

The approach of the Naval force in London makes it very probable that any committee coming Canadian navy to the Mr. Brodeur and the Marine minister. It is a very public attention is aroused a step will be taken. Mr. Brodeur cannot deny any committee has not the ability necessary to organize a new service; the cabinet is not distinguished eminent ability, but Mr. Brodeur among its least intelligent. His extraordinary extravagance be borne in mind, his speaker is proof enough of the average yearly salary of the members for the upkeep of the speaker Mr. Bain. Mr. Brodeur Mr. Sutherland. Quite inefficient. Then again, it must be born that when the Courtney, C swooped down on him he had years in which to clean up his ment, and had failed to rec the department itself in a of carelessness, bad business and utter lack of ability. To to the raising of a Canadian force would mean that the would be utterly inefficient, as it ever met an enemy it would be crushed and that some hundreds of Canadian men must die unnecessarily.

extravagance has preceded us organization of a naval force methods she has adopted worthy of our study and our. There is one minister of d the Australian cabinet. He over what may be desirable departments, one charged with the other with naval pr. The same minister has in touch with both sets of. Each department is managed committee of officers of the somewhat on the same line militia council; the minister over each of these councils. The two departments are in joint council of defence. The ter presides at this council, the minister of the commonwealth treasurer he is called there—sent, so that he can see how the provisions of the common high officers of both military services also have seats. T

THE NOVELS OF GEORGE MEREDITH

The English novel has never had any steady or consistent development. Each of our greater novelists stands only for himself; and none of them is so completely isolated as the master who has died so soon after paying a noble tribute to the last of his great companions.

How fast has brother followed brother From Sunshine to the Sunless land.

Of Swinburne we said that his death marked the end of an age of the romantic movement in English poetry. Meredith neither began nor ended any movement in the English novel. You cannot call him either a romantic or a realist, except by using one of those terms in some unusual sense. He is not a romantic, in that he never revolts or flinches from reality. He delights in things as they are, and his one aim is to express the essence of them. But he is not a realist, in that he never labors to convey any illusion of reality, never tries to tell a story as if he had experienced it all himself. He does not, like Tolstoy, find all facts significant and all people interesting. He is fastidious about both facts and people; and the aim of his whole process is to eliminate the ordinary, or, if he treats it at all, to treat it only as it appears to an extraordinary mind.

In this he is like the great poets of the world, and particularly like Shakespeare, who has the same passion for extraordinary characters and for intense experience, and who, in the same way, introduces the ordinary, whether in characters or in events, only to a foil to the extraordinary. Indeed, Meredith is in his novels nearer to poetry than any other of our novelists; and that is the reason why he is constantly in difficulties with his form. For his tendency is not towards narrative poetry, but towards lyrical, and lyrical poetry interrupts the flow even of an epic or of a drama, and is quite incongruous with the process of a prose narrative. Scott also was a poet; but when he comes near to poetry in his novels it is narrative poetry, and only heightens instead of interrupting his story. But Meredith is one of those great men to be found in every art who are masters of their art but not content with its limitations. When he wrote poetry he was not content with the expression of emotion as his main purpose. He must reason as well, must make poetry do the work of prose without ever becoming prosaic. And in his stories he was not content only to tell a story or even to make the telling of it his chief aim. He wished also to express the emotion provoked by every situation with the personal intensity of a lyrical poet. Often when he does this, as in the famous "Diversion played on a penny whistle" in "Richard Feverel," the characters, seem to fade away, as they fade away in the orchestral interludes of Wagner's operas; and there remains only the poet speaking to us in a music freed from all circumstance of time and place.

It is the same with his wit, which is as irrepressible as his poetry. The poetry comes when he wishes to make an emotional comment on his story; the wit when his comment is intellectual. And it is often just as abstract, just as free from all circumstance, as the poetry, even when he puts it into the mouth of one of his characters. In nearly all his novels there is some character whom we recognize as soon as he appears as the author's mouthpiece for intellectual comment. Mr. Bernard Shaw has the same trick, but his mouthpieces are often his heroes. They are godlike, knowing the secret of life and explaining it to the anger and bewilderment of the other characters. Meredith's mouthpieces are always subsidiary and often unpleasant; like the wise youth in "Richard Feverel." One feels that if one of his heroes had a turn for epigrams he could never be got to do anything except emit them. So Meredith would never make a hero more witty than he could help, for he likes his heroes to be either men of action or delightful youths whom too much cleverness would spoil. He himself was not in love with cleverness and never aimed at it. He could not help it. It was a trick with him, like stammering; and it was even an impediment to his speech.

No one can read any of his novels, except perhaps "Evan Harrington," without feeling that the writer is all the while fighting his way through impediments. He never, like some of his imitators, raises them so that he may set himself the task of climbing over them. He does not think much of these witty characters that he cannot do without. They have to be there because wit is his natural comment upon life, like poetry, and because he is as much a commentator as a creator. One feels that he chose the novel as his chief form of art not because he was a born story-teller, though he can tell stories magnificently when he chooses, but because he needed a form loose enough to give employment to all the varied and conflicting activities of his mind. If he had had less genius, less power of speech, less understanding of men, he might have been an essayist. We cannot imagine a smaller Meredith a novelist at all. Without that prodigious energy all the various elements of his novels would fly apart. A lesser man could not have kept them together, and would have lost his story altogether in comment and rhapsody. As it is the story often stops, not from lack of driving power, but like a mill that has too much material poured into it. Meredith's very conception never takes the form of continuous narrative. We may conjecture that he saw a novel as a series of situations, such as Wagner saw an opera, and that his main difficulty was to jump from one situation to another with as little matter-of-fact explanation as possible. He is impatient of the machinery necessary to bring his situa-

tions about, so impatient that he often hides it among coruscations of wit, and the reader has to turn back to see how a situation suddenly sprung on him has been contrived. And when he reaches a situation he exults in it and dwells upon it, conjuring up all the glories of heaven and earth to second the delight of his lovers, until the lovers themselves are lost in the splendor of that transfigured state of being. "Beauchamp's Career" and "Richard Feverel" are, in

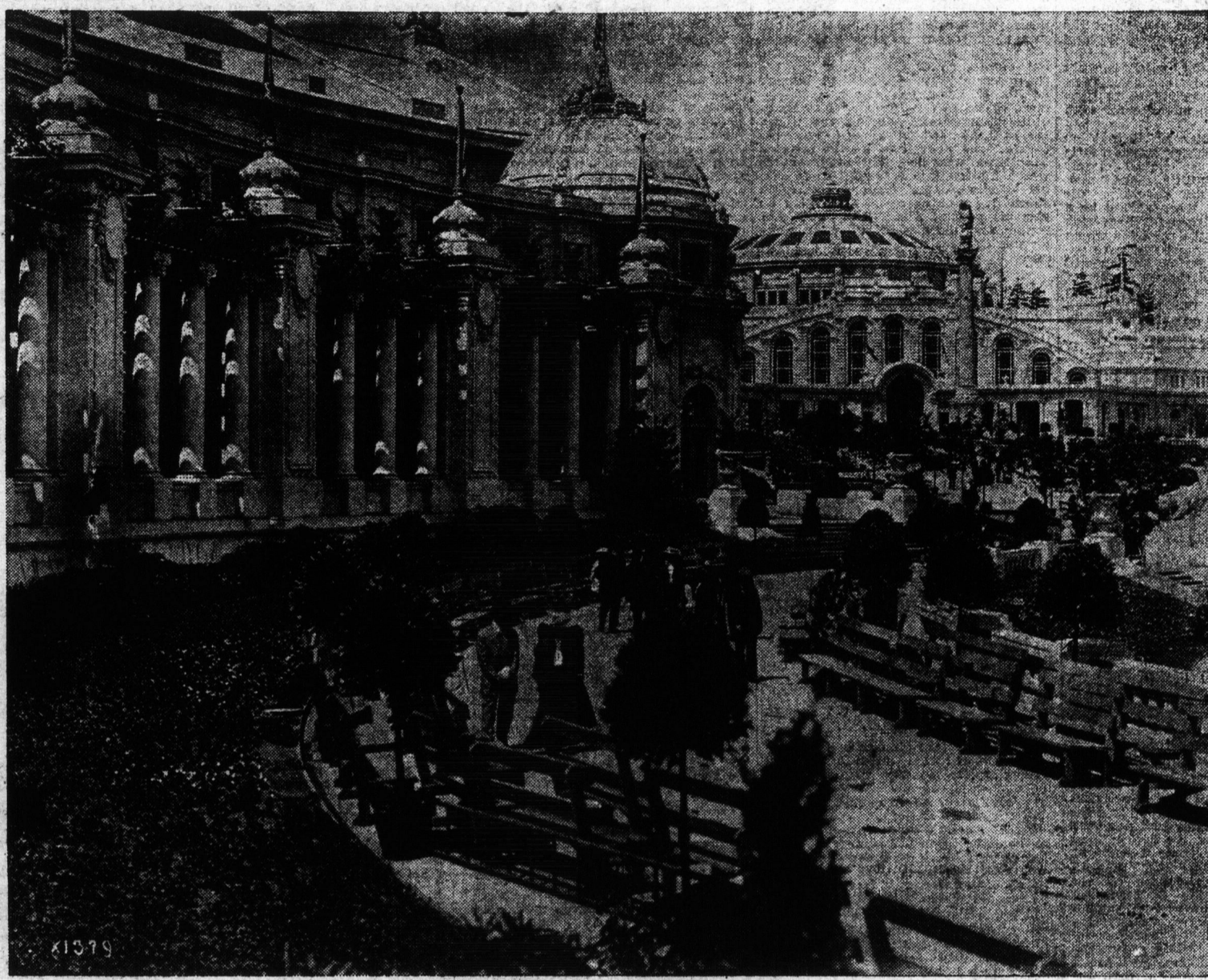
reality as a Shakespeare comedy; and Richmond Roy reminds us of Shakespeare's characters in general, though not of any one of them in particular. And it is worth noting that this masterpiece consists altogether of variations upon one situation. Early in the book the relation between the father and son is explained. It begins in the very first chapter, and nearly every incident is only another example of it. There is but little development; from

for the exercise of all his phantasy, as Don Giovanni is a pretext to Mozart for the musical expression of every emotion. He is the centre of a number of different situations which are linked together by the fact that he is the only begetter of them. And on him Meredith squanders all his powers of expression. He is described from a dozen points of view; and Squire Beltham's description, which is the most hostile, reminds one of the encounters between

who write like sad and patient men, who seem to be doing their best to bear up against the world they describe. Novels are written in prose, and many writers think that the chief virtue of prose is to be prosaic. Meredith, we may believe, only wrote prose novels because that happened to be the narrative form of his age. We can imagine how, if he had lived in the time of Elizabeth, he would have exulted in the poetic drama. No doubt his plays would have been loose in construction, but they could not have been looser than some of Shakespeare's, and he would surely have made a new thing of the Elizabethan fool. That drama would have suited him as well as any conceivable form could; he was not so well suited by the novel, for there was nothing in it to restrain his richness of comment or to control and direct his invention. We may believe that if Shakespeare lived now and wrote novels—he could hardly write anything else—he would play just as many tricks with his narrative as Meredith played. Though he was a practical playwright, whose business was to make plays that would act, he could not avoid the obscurity that comes of rich and complicated processes of thought. Meredith, for the greater part of his life, was not a practical novelist—that is to say, his novels did not sell—and we cannot believe that he ever wrote them with the idea of selling them. In this, no doubt, he was right. But if, like Shakespeare, he had had to write for an audience to whom poetry was one of the ordinary pleasures of life, it would have been a wholesome discipline for him. He had no such audience, and therefore he wrote to please himself, and to say whatever his story might suggest to his wonderful mind. Once again we may insist that he could tell a story magnificently. The duel in "Vittoria" is as fine and swift a piece of narrative as ever was written. Whenever he liked he could create living men and women, and he could set them acting as well as any novelist. But their action roused him at once to such intellectual activity that he would often cease to be a novelist in the midst of it and become a poet or a wit.

Thus all his defects come from excess of power, excess of invention, emotion, and speculations. And he is sometimes obscure because he tries to be storyteller and poet and wit all simultaneously. The very structure of his sentences is often the result of this attempt, and he dazzles and bewilders like a juggler playing with three balls at once. It has been said that there is pedantry and affectation in his wit. Affectation is an easy explanation of anything extraordinary; and it is a word as vague as it is offensive. Only a very little man would apply it to one so great as Meredith. Yet we may admit that his wit, like Shakespeare's, is not always happy. Sometimes he seems to have a fit of being witty and cannot leave off. He will take a theme, like the remark about Sir Wiloughby Patterne's leg, and work it out as if he were composing a fugue on it, persisting even when all his invention is exhausted. But as all wit arises in the attempt to surmount some kind of difficulty, to say a rude thing politely, or an improper thing properly, so his wit arises usually in the attempt to say three different things at once; and he is forced to attempt this because, if he said all that he wanted to say at length, his novels would never come to an end. He is never difficult because his ideas are confused or vague or uncertain. He knew as well as Swinburne himself what he valued in life, and what life meant to him. At bottom his characters and his situations are usually quite simple. His complexity is only of process, of the attempt to tell a story, to express the emotions aroused by it, and to comment upon them, all at the same time. Like all great writers he is capable of piercing simplicity when he chooses, of "things extreme and scattering bright." And his simplicity tells the more, like Shakespeare's, because it is so rare, and because, when it comes, it is the result, not of pure emotion like a song of Schubert's, but of emotion for the moment mastering all the restless play of his intellect and forcing it into concord, as a great tune entering in a symphony will seem suddenly to master all the instruments that have just before been quarrelling and to sweep them altogether into its own impetus.

It must be confessed that his novels but seldom produce the illusion of reality, and then not for long at a time. But must we assume that the first business of a novel, any more than of a picture, is to convey the illusion of reality? Pictures vary infinitely in the extent of their illusion; and so no doubt may any kind of representative art, even prose narrative. If his novels are not like life itself, no more are the pictures of Tintoret. Life is too much heightened and explained in them to be like reality. We can always see the hand of the master and feel the power and strain of his process of creation. He shows us a god's manufactory of life rather than life itself, in which the god is for ever making new experiments and expressing with godlike energy his own delight in them. Meredith never, like Tolstoy, tells a story as if he, the teller of it, were a mere man. He seems to know what it all means better than any man could; and to all his characters he seems to impart his own divine energy and splendor of expression. Thus he acts upon us directly like music, which cannot convey any illusion, rather than indirectly through the illusion of reality, as all kinds of drama and narrative are supposed to do. But the fact remains that he does act upon us as only the greatest artists do, giving us a heightened sense of the glory of life and of the beauty and significance both of human laughter and of human tears.



At the A.-Y.-P. Exposition.—A View in the Cour of Honor.

their love passages, as near to opera as it is possible for any prose narrative to be, and "Harry Richmond" ought to have made a libretto for Mozart. That, perhaps, is the novel which he wrote with most gusto, even if it is not the greatest of his works. There is more invention in it than in any other, and it is just far enough away from reality to provide easy opportunities for the exercise of all its author's gifts. It is almost as far from

first to last the hero, as ordinary a man as any to be found among Meredith's characters, struggles impotently among the complications produced by his extraordinary father, and they only end with his father's characteristic and symbolic death.

No one but Meredith or Shakespeare could have produced a masterpiece with such a theme, for no one else would have had the necessary invention. Richmond Roy is to him a pretext

Falstaff and Prince Hal, for Beltham curses Roy with some of his own prodigality. No one ever did talk like that; indeed, nothing in the book has any resemblance to the routine of life; but it is a state of being heightened, like the state of being represented in a great opera, by the delight of its creator in describing it. We do not expect to find this kind of delight in a novel, or the virtuosity which is the invariable expression of it. We are used nowadays to novelists

A Message to Victorians

By A. N. Christie

"Ho, every one that thirsteth, incline your ear, hear, and your Soul shall live."

This message is sent out to the men and women of Victoria who are hungering and thirsting for the living waters. It is a call to action; that the arm of the Lord may be revealed, and all who hunger and thirst for spiritual life, are invited to meet together, for in unity there is power, and in numbers there is strength. He that hath no money is as welcome as he that hath abundance; the only qualification necessary is a desire for the things of the Spirit. "Sow to yourselves in righteousness, reap in mercy; break up your fallow ground; for it is time to seek the Lord, till He come and rain righteousness upon you." (Hos. 10:12.)

Two thousand years ago a little group of men and women met in an upper room, all in accord, in far-away Galilee, waiting and expecting the promise of the Father. In due time their faith was rewarded, the arm of the Lord was revealed to them, and those men and women have shone as beacon lights through all the ages, because they were touched with the living fire, the true light of life. Jesus tells us that if we ask anything in His name, He will do it. Come, let us who believe, put this promise to the test, and in unity of heart and mind wait with faith, for the fulfilment of the promise. The words of Jesus should be as vital today as in the days of the Apostles; then let our prayers in the days of the Apostles; then let our prayers ascend like a mighty torrent to open the gate of heaven, that the long promised blessing may descend, and the Holy Spirit be outpoured. We need above all things else the Spirit of God to make our souls live, we need the abundant life which Jesus has promised. Let us wait upon God with but one desire, asking, praying, demanding, that the latter rain descend just now, that the Second Advent of the Spirit may

be outpoured to renew the earth with righteousness. Hear the words of Jesus: "And I say unto you, ask and it shall be given you; seek and ye shall find; knock and it shall be opened to you: For everyone that asketh receiveth, and he that seeketh findeth, and to him that knocketh it shall be opened. If a son ask bread of any of you that is a father, will he give him a stone? Or if he ask an egg, will he give him a serpent? If ye then, being evil, know how to give good gifts unto your children: how much more shall your heavenly Father give the Holy Spirit to them that ask Him?" (Luke 11:9-13.)

"Again, I say unto you, that if two of you shall agree on earth, touching anything that they shall ask, it shall be done for them of my Father which is in heaven, for where two or three are gathered together in my name, there am I in the midst of them." (Mat. 18:19-20.)

We desire the Spirit of God to lead us in this meeting, "and whatsoever shall be given you in that hour, that speak ye." No particular individual shall be leader; it will be an open meeting, free to all who may desire to read, speak, pray or sing as they feel prompted, and each person must feel that success is due to their own individual effort.

Who will offer us a room or a hall for a place of meeting? It must be a free gift without money and without price, for no collection will be taken, our only giving will be a freewill offering of ourselves to God, that through us He may bless the earth; and God may raise up a prophet from among us who shall turn the hearts of many to the Lord; and the Lord whom we seek, may suddenly come to His temple, our waiting hearts, and so fulfill His covenant.

Faith is the substance of things hoped for—the evidence of things not seen. A large gather-

ing of men and women anxious for the establishment of God's Kingdom on earth, will be evidence of the reality of our faith in the promises of God. By faith the walls of Jericho fell down after they were compassed about seven days. "What more shall I say, for time would fail to tell of all the prophets, who through faith subdued kingdoms, wrought righteousness, obtained promises." They all obtained a good report through faith, and yet they received not the fulfilment of the promises of the kingdom, but they died in faith seeing it afar off, and were persuaded of it. Let us tread the path of the patriarchs and prophets, knowing that in God's own time all will be fulfilled according to His word. It waits for us to reap what others have sown, yet they that sowed, and we that reap shall rejoice together when the restitution of all things shall come.

The time of the harvest is near, assemble yourselves, and come, gather yourselves together and let us pray that the Lord of the harvest will send us forth laborers into His harvest: without the fire from above we cannot hope to waken the heathen, at home or abroad; how can we preach unless we are sent? We must receive the baptism of Jesus before we can preach the kingdom of God with power: the baptism of the Holy Spirit and of fire. Let us meet with this desire, and make known our request to God, our presence will testify of our desire. Let us lay aside all differences of opinion, and come together in the spirit of the little child, that we may receive the promise, and enter into the kingdom.

If no one offers a building for our gathering we can meet beneath the dome of heaven, out in the free air and sunshine, in God's own temple. It remains with the people to appoint the time and place of meeting. Please do so through the Colonist and evening papers.

A

The good ship Tees out of Victoria harbor on a June night aboard "one of whom I was aboard at her furthest limit at Clayoquot. The Tees carried passengers and much freight used a fair voyage by one of the fair voyage" indeed! He in the morning and get a keep in the centre of the T. all right."

I awoke about 1 a.m. to of moans and groans from felt exclamations of distress pitching like a bucking bear rear up on one swell, and the trough of the sea and up foam. The waves kept up like "AH-H WOOF. AH heard a sufferer who darts say something that I fancied and judged we were "round other. The thought of "bre alluring charms for me berth and tried to make swinging in an old-fashioned or boatswain or powder-mo in and said "Breakfast, sir brother. If I can hold on last night I shall do marvel the long swells subsided, the grew less fierce, and the T. comparatively smooth water sat down to eat I had an a gator.

We touched at New Alb where I ventured to land, Richard J. Burde, the able Pioneer; C. A. McNaught secretary-treasurer of the of Trade; A. D. MacIntyre New Alberni Board of Trade house, Mr. C. M. Cooper, citizens of New Alberni. T her trip further north, I we not having had time to do catch a glimpse of the beaut possibilities of the justly trict. My trip there afterwa that for a separate article.

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DITH

like sad and patient men, who seem to bear up against the world as they describe. Novels are written in prose, and the narrative form of his age. We writers think that the chief virtue of prose is prosaic. Meredith, we may say, wrote prose novels because that happened to be the narrative form of his age. We know, if he had lived in the time of the world he would have exulted in the poetic form, but they could not have been constructed, but they could not have been written by some of Shakespeare's, and he would have made a new thing of the world. That drama would have been as well as any conceivable form of the world, but it was not so well suited by the novel, and he would have been content to control and direct his own world. We may believe that if Shakespeare had written novels—he could hardly have done so—he would play just as many of his narrative as Meredith played. He was a practical playwright, whose business was to make plays that would act, he would avoid the obscurity that comes of complicated processes of thought, for the greater part of his life, was a practical novelist—that is to say, his business was to sell—and we cannot believe that he wrote them with the idea of selling them, no doubt, he was right. But if Shakespeare had had to write for an audience, whom poetry was one of the ordinary things of life, it would have been a discipline for him. He had no such discipline, and therefore he wrote to please himself, and whatever his story might suggest to his wonderful mind. Once again we see that he could tell a story magnificently. The "Vittoria" is as fine and complete a narrative as ever was written. He liked he could create living men, and he could set them acting as if they were novelists. But their action roused him to such intellectual activity that he ceased to be a novelist in the midst of his work, and he became a poet or a wit. All his defects come from excess of invention, emotion, and speculation. He is sometimes obscure because he is a storyteller and poet and wit all at once. The very structure of his sentences is the result of this attempt, and he bewilders like a juggler playing with balls at once. It has been said that he is an easy explanation of anything; and it is a word as vague as it is true. Only a very little man would apply so great a name to Meredith. Yet we may say that his wit, like Shakespeare's, is not witty. Sometimes he seems to have a wit that cannot leave off. He will write, like the remark about Sir Wilfrid Paterne's leg, and work it out as if composing a fugue on it, persisting even when his invention is exhausted. But as all in the attempt to surmount some kind of difficulty, to say a rude thing politely, or to do something properly, so his wit arises usually to say three different things at once, and he is forced to attempt this because he is all that he wanted to say at length, and he would never come to an end. He is difficult because his ideas are confused and uncertain. He knew as well as we know what he valued in life, and he meant to him. At bottom his character and his situations are usually quite simple, and the complexity is only of process, of the way he tells a story, to express the emotions of the story, and to comment upon them, all at once. Like all great writers he is of piercing simplicity when he chooses, and of extreme and scattering bright. And he tells the more, like Shakespeare's, it is so rare, and because, when it is the result, not of pure emotion like Schubert's, but of emotion for the mastering all the restless play of his mind and forcing it into concord, as a great singer in a symphony will seem suddenly to play all the instruments that have just been quarrelling and to sweep them all into its own impetus. It must be confessed that his novels but produce the illusion of reality, and that for long at a time. But must we as at the first business of a novel, any man of a picture, is to convey the illusion of reality? Pictures vary infinitely in the kind of their illusion; and so no doubt of kind of representative art, even prose. If his novels are not like life itself, are the pictures of Tintoret. Life is heightened and explained in them like reality. We can always see the master and feel the power and the process of creation. He shows us a man, a factory of life rather than life itself, which the god is for ever making and expressing with godlike in his own delight in them. Meredith like Tolstoy, tells a story as if he, the writer, were a mere man. He seems to think that it all means better than any man and to all his characters he seems to give his own divine energy and splendor of his own. Thus he acts upon us directly, which cannot convey any illusion, than indirectly through the illusion of all kinds of drama and narrative are set to do. But the fact remains that he set upon us as only the greatest artists of us a heightened sense of the glory and of the beauty and significance both of laughter and of human tears.

A Visit to the West Coast

An Interesting Trip to Clayoquot and Ucluelet

The good ship Tees outbound sailed from Victoria harbor on a June night with sundry souls aboard "one of whom I was which." Her destination at her furthest limit was the Clayoquot district, including stops at Tofino Inlet and Clayoquot. The Tees carried a large list of passengers and much freight and we were promised a fair voyage by one of my fellow-passengers who was en route to Great Central Lake, Alberni District, on trout-fishing intent. "A fair voyage" indeed! He said: "Get up early in the morning and get a good breakfast, and keep in the centre of the boat and you will be all right."

I awoke about 1 a.m. to the accompaniment of moans and groans from all sides, and heart-felt exclamations of distress. The vessel was pitching like a bucking broncho. She would rear up on one swell, and then dive down into the trough of the sea and bury her bow in the foam. The waves kept up a sound something like "AH-H WOOOF. AH-HH WOOOF." I heard a sufferer who darted past my window say something that I fancied was "Cape Beale," and judged we were "rounding" some point or other. The thought of "breakfast" did not have any alluring charms for me. I lay snug in my berth and tried to make myself believe I was swinging in an old-fashioned swing. A steward or boatswain or powder-monkey stuck his head in and said "Breakfast, sir?" I replied, "No, brother. If I can hold on to the supper I ate last night I shall do marvelously well." Finally the long swells subsided, the churn of the ship grew less fierce, and the Tees slid around into comparatively smooth water. When I at last sat down to eat I had an appetite like an alligator.

We touched at New Alberni as our first port where I ventured to land, and there I met Richard J. Burde, the able editor of The Alberni Pioneer; C. A. McNaughton, R. F. Blandy, secretary-treasurer of the New Alberni Board of Trade; A. D. MacIntyre, president of the New Alberni Board of Trade; Mr. A. E. Waterhouse, Mr. C. M. Cooper, and a number of citizens of New Alberni. The Tees leaving for her trip further north, I went on board again, not having had time to do more than barely catch a glimpse of the beauties and commercial possibilities of the justly noted Alberni district. My trip there afterwards—but I reserve that for a separate article.

We ploughed up the Alberni canal and out into open sea water again, and once more the Tees began to "feel her oats," and kick back at the waves and lift her bow and cavort over the bounding billows. But I weathered the rough weather without donating any provisions to "Davy Jones locker," and as morning dawned we hoisted anchor at Tofino Inlet. Here I went ashore and was met a little later at the landing by Dr. Melbourne Raynor, president of the Clayoquot Development League, and certainly one of the most hospitable men who ever wore hair. The doctor took me in his sea-going launch across the bay, to his residence on a little island commanding a magnificent view of salt water, and mountains, distant forests and receding shore-lines, while an Indian village, or "rancho," to the right, afforded a study of the Siwash in his native habitat.

The Clayoquot district is one of great undeveloped resources. Minerals, fisheries and timber are the principal advantages which the locality affords, and it will be a rich field for the capitalist to explore and develop. Copper, coal and other minerals abound, and some considerable work has been done in locating them. But the labor of bringing these deposits to a dividend-paying basis must in the last analysis depend on transportation. The railroad from Wellington to Alberni District will inevitably be of immense advantage in opening up a very large portion of the Clayoquot and Ucluelet country, even though the terminus will be in the Alberni district. Agriculture in the Clayoquot country is still in the embryo stage, although such beautiful gardens as those of Mr. Grice, at Tofino Inlet, with its profusion of flowers, vegetables and fruit trees, shows what can be done by intelligent industry. Mr. Grice, by the way, is one of the early settlers in the Clayoquot district, and his home and surroundings were a perfect bower of roses and blossoms on the occasion of my visit there.

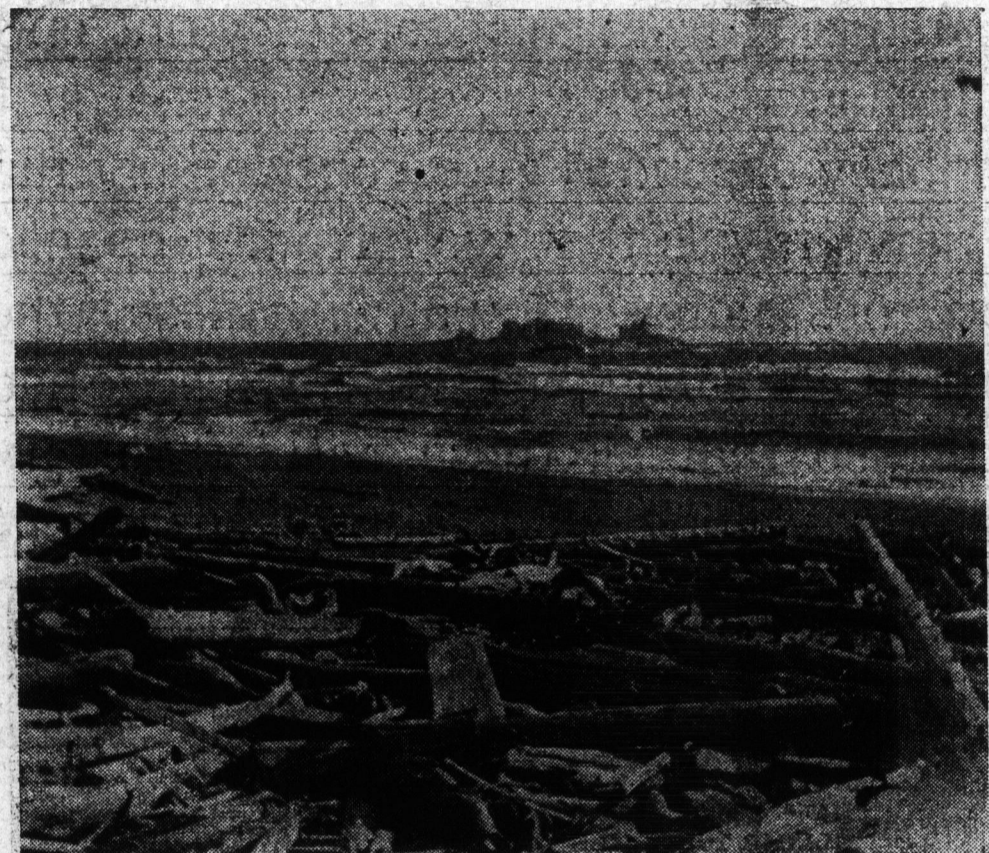
Close to Dr. Raynor's home there is a hospital which he has charge of, and which was started to afford an opportunity for surgery and medical attendance to mill men, miners, prospectors, Indians or anyone in the surrounding area as well as nearby country, needing medical or surgical aid. The doctor has charge of this institution, and it is the only one for many miles around. I took a trip with the doctor in his launch in and about the islands and inlets of the main bay, and called on Captain C. D. Jones, the secretary of the Clayoquot Development League. The Captain lives on a separate island where the hotel is located, and where there are several stores. The Clayoquot District is divided into a number of islands as well as the mainland settlement, and will in time be a very thriving community.

One of the main industries followed by the Indians is halibut fishing. At the one small village close to Doctor Raynor's, in one day, the inhabitants caught 21,000 pounds of halibut, ten tons and a half of sea fish of excellent quality. The possibilities of a halibut curing industry at this point, with a box factory, to pack the cured fish in combination with the fish-curing plant, are so obvious that they do not require discussion. The salmon canneries at Clayoquot are too well-known to necessitate introduction, but they do an immense business in the season and their supply of raw material

is not nearly so reliable as the halibut fisheries. At Clayoquot we held a meeting of the Development League in the new Town Hall, and a very enthusiastic audience, including nearly every woman in the district, attended. President Raynor made the opening speech, congratulating the district on its interest in the welfare of the league; and dwelling on the resources of the district, and the advisability of a close working combination with the other branches of the league throughout the island. He reminded his hearers that they could do much by co-operation, and little by occasional individual

effort. Fortunately we could both swim, and the worst we could expect was a ducking, or possibly a drowning.

Finally a Tofino Inlet man saw us tossing about and got in his launch and came out and picked us up. Never again for my money! No more Siwash canoes for me in rough weather! I was bundled up with a lot of stuff that was heavy enough to sink a life-preserver, and I did not relish the idea of a "dip" in cold water and a half mile swim to "Deadman's Island." Arriving at the wharf, I found Mr. Riley there with his launch, and after a run across to



Wreck Bay, West Coast

Wreck Bay, West Coast. The question of a road from the Alberni District through to Elk river and by way of Kennedy Lake to Ucluelet and Clayoquot was then brought forward, and quite a long discussion followed, taken part in by Messrs. Chesterton, Jones, McKenna, Havilogue, Stone, Raynor, Grice and others, and a plan of action was determined on as regarded the proposed road. It was agreed that the three districts, Clayoquot, Ucluelet and the Alberni District would be immeasurably improved by the road in question and that all three districts were entirely in accord with the route of the proposed road. Resolutions, which were afterwards approved by the Ucluelet League were drafted and have since been sent in to Hon. Thomas Taylor, with an urgent request from the Island League as a body to push the completion of the road.

Secretary McGaffey, of the Victoria Branch, explained the objects and hopes of the League, and its desire to bind all the districts into a solid force for the welfare of each district. The meeting closed with a vote of thanks to the various speakers, and the unanimous opinion that the gathering had been a pronounced success.

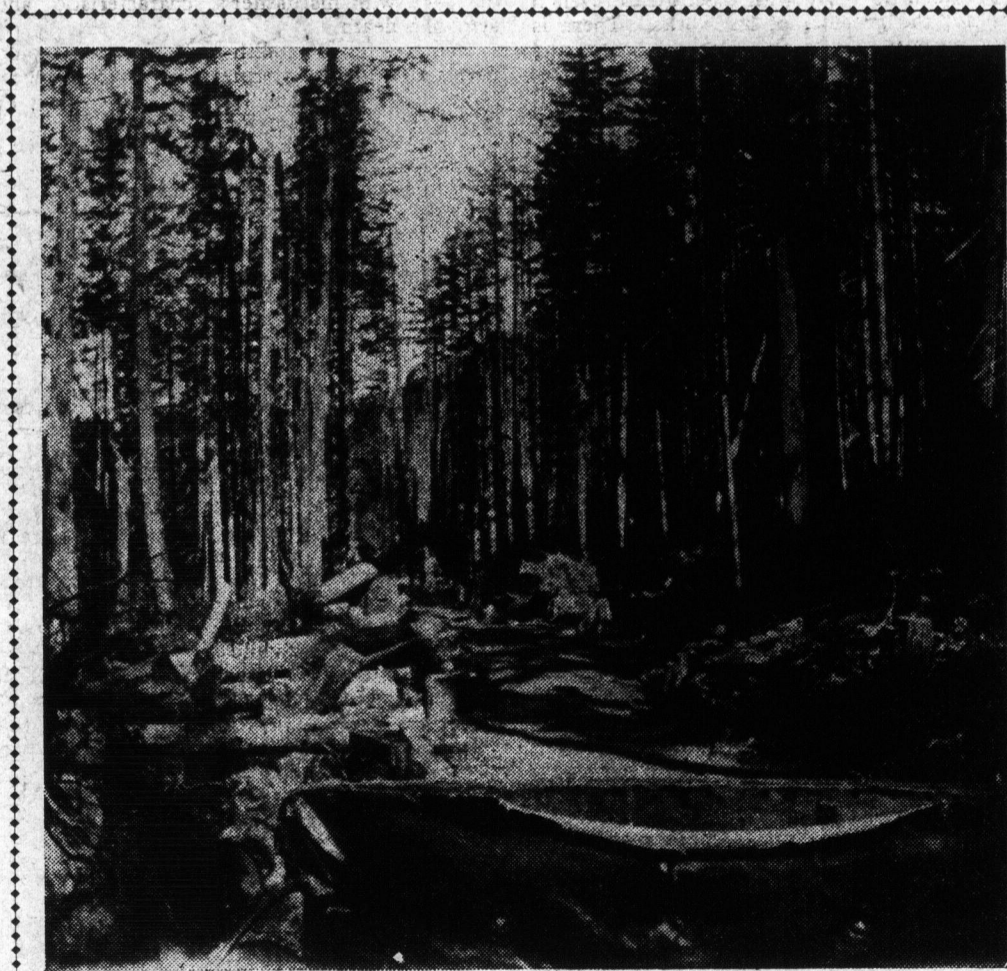
The next morning I started for the Tofino Inlet wharf, with Dr. Raynor in his launch, after breakfasting with the doctor and his wife, and their charming but bashful daughter, Edna May, aged 15 months. We got into the bay with a tippy Siwash canoe attached to the launch, and after pounding around in the whitecaps while the launch "laid down in the harness," the doctor gave "first aid to the wounded" but the engine would simply gasp and refuse to go. So we climbed into the tippy canoe to row over to the wharf. I was a trifle skeptical as we went over the side, but when a friendly wave came into the canoe and drenched me from the knees down, I was even more skeptical. Or, perhaps, "scared" would be a better word. We bumped along for awhile, and pretty soon another inquiring billow hopped into the canoe. "Doc," said I, "that launch looks pretty good to me." We had anchored the launch in deep water, and I rather fancied getting back on her. "Oh! we'll get along all right," said the doctor, so we went on. By keeping the canoe head on to the waves, we could keep from swamping, and that was all we could do. But that was not taking us an inch nearer to our destination. Just back of us was "Deadman's Island," an Indian burial ground, with a number of plain white crosses sticking up to show the location of the graves. It was a pleasing situation, and

all along this stretch of splendid beach at high tide with irresistible force against the outer islands, leaping up into fountain-like jets and hissing down again as the succeeding waves break against the rocks. Here the storm-birds crouch and cry, and here the eagles swing out from the tops of lofty trees, crossing and recrossing in their flight, twin-etched along the changing canvas of ocean and land. The shadow of an eagle on the sea. Streams rippling by, the constant leap of rising trout coming down into the salt water, and tremendous amphitheatres of sand, hollowed out by the winds, are sometimes found between the heights beyond, and the outer edge of foam-lined lands. At the edges of these sandy depths a slight covering of grass has sprung up, and there I found wild strawberries growing profusely, and various flaming blossoms.

I have never known so wild, and so splendid a panoramic stretch of beauty as that walk afforded. From Harvey's to Ucluelet Arm—that is a jaunt which would inspire wonder and delight in the breast of the most jaded cynic. A highway of the gods, a wind-blown terrace of shining sands, a marvel of beauty and freedom, bathed in the sunlight, crossed by occasional bands of flying shadow, framed by forest and sea, painted by the brush of the Almighty, so rests Long Beach, a picture never to be forgotten by the eyes that once beheld it. Men pay thousands to hang on the walls of art galleries the conceptions and dreams of famous artists of by-gone days. The canvases of Velasquez, Rembrandt, Titian, Rubens, Tintoretto, Millet, Turner, and scores of other painters, command fabulous prices, and draw wondering and admiring crowds. Look now! on this west coast of Vancouver Island, along wild shores and deserted, where the seal lifts his black muzzle and disappears, where black sands hint of hidden gold and gleaming, where the charging squadrons of Triton's cavalry dash in on curving shores—here are noble canvases drawn with broad strokes and firm, here are the art galleries whose perspective is the far horizon and the domed Heavens. Here is something to travel a million miles to see.

At Ucluelet Arm we found Hillier's launch awaiting us, and by means of another slim Siwash-skiff we got aboard. Arriving at Ucluelet, we sat down to supper, not a whit the worse for our sixteen mile trip over the sands of Long Beach and Wreck Bay. I had taken a camera with me, and with Mr. Hillier's knowledge of the Siwash vernacular, had induced some of the natives to "sit for their pictures." We had found them catching and curing halibut, and making canoes from the driftwood washed ashore. No one not acquainted with them can possibly get their confidence from a photographic standpoint.

At Ucluelet I met George W. Grant, the talented and genial secretary of the Ucluelet League. We held a meeting that night at the Ucluelet hall, and it was an entire success. Mr. Hillier presided, and made the opening address, introducing the speakers, and stating the objects and aims of the Ucluelet Development League in connection with the other branches of the League all over the Island. He urged the audience to take into account that very much more could be accomplished for the general development of the Island by a resolution to stick together in their efforts to obtain development of the resources of the different districts. After Mr. Hillier's conclusion, which was liberally applauded, Mr. Grant followed with an ac-



Building Canoes on the West Coast

have been invented, not even by Nature herself. The beach is singularly clean and firm, and from a quarter to a third of a mile wide at low tide. Occasional small islands off-shore add to the picturesqueness of the outlook; and just back of it are moderately high bluffs covered with a splendid growth of timber. To walk along the sand is like treading the asphalt streets of a great city. For an automobile speeding course and race track the beach is ideal. By cutting through one small sand dune, and building a road of about two miles through the trail from Long Beach to Wreck Bay, about twenty miles of magnificent beach could be utilized for a race-course. The Pacific comes in,

count of the organization of the Ucluelet Development League, the selection of officers and the gradual advancement of the idea among the settlers of the Ucluelet District. Mr. Grant's speech was received with audible marks of approval. Mr. George Fraser and Mr. A. H. Lyche made brief talks, and Mr. McGaffey outlined the work of the Vancouver Island Development League as a body, and its dependence upon the auxiliary Leagues and their officials in the work, and the necessity of all the districts uniting in one closely-cemented association in order to exert weight and influence.

The meeting closed with expressions of thanks to the speakers, and a general feeling of confidence in the League's work, and prospects for the future.

The next morning, before starting for the Alberni District, I made a visit to some of the homes of the residents of the District. Land clearing is what the Ucluelet people want, and transportation. There is plenty of rich land available, but clearing is very hard work. I have never seen in my travels a more beautiful home than George Fraser's. He had 250,000 rhododendrons growing on his acreage, and many varieties of pine, birch, cedar and other trees. His apple trees were snowy with blossoms, and his strawberry beds heavy with green fruit. His entire place was loaded with perfume and flowers. Bees drowsed over the roses, and pansies, honey-suckles, and a wilderness of color and fragrance was everywhere. He showed me the variegated broom, yellow, with blood-red markings, and three varieties of Scotch heather. I brought home with me one spray of the heather.

Surely, if ever a man was to be blessed, Mr. Fraser is one. His place is a veritable garden of Eden, with neither snake nor lady to disturb its perfect serenity. I left it with reluctance, and shall always remember its luxuriance and beauty. Land clearing by hand is going on in the district, and people are coming in longed for by the richness of the soil. I saw another farm, owned by Mr. J. H. Kvanon, where the growth of the grass was really remarkable, and where gooseberries, so big that I do not dare to give their dimensions, were to be found. This place, too, was literally framed in flowers, and was surrounded with growing and bearing orchards. I also visited Mr. Lyche's farm, James Fraser's, and G. W. Grant's places, all of which are thriving.

Ucluelet district is another part of the country which will forge ahead rapidly when transportation is provided, and is a district bound to be benefited by the railroad to the Alberni District. My visit to Clayoquot and Ucluelet Districts was marked by the utmost kindness and hospitality on the part of those I met, and by the fact of a sincere and evident interest in League matters and plans. It was a most pleasant and interesting trip, and while at times a trifle strenuous, I only hope I may some time take it again. Maybe I can stop at Sand Creek or Lost Shoe Creek and interview those two-pounders with a rod and reel, and at least I shall see Long Beach again and hear the report of the green Pacific rollers, as they break against the bare rocks and shoot cloudward like liquid rockets.

Thought Her Spirit Entered Lizard. An extraordinary story comes from Youngstown, Ohio, says the San Francisco Chronicle, to the effect that a bullet which lodged in the head of a young woman fourteen years ago has just been extracted from one of her feet. During the many years that she carried about the leaden projectile she never suffered any inconvenience from its presence. Several kinds of affidavits and a full description of the route taken by the missile in its travels from head to foot will have to be furnished before the average reader will be inclined to accept the yarn.

Missouri in Now. Realizing that the Exposition is an assured success, the State of Missouri has just applied for ground space, informing the management that \$20,000 is available for a "show-me" exhibit. Director General Nadeau wired back to Gov. Hadley that it was too late to start any more buildings. Then word came that Missouri must get in on the big show and arrangements were made for space in the Agricultural building. This is probably the first time in the history of expositions that there has been such an experience after the gates have opened.

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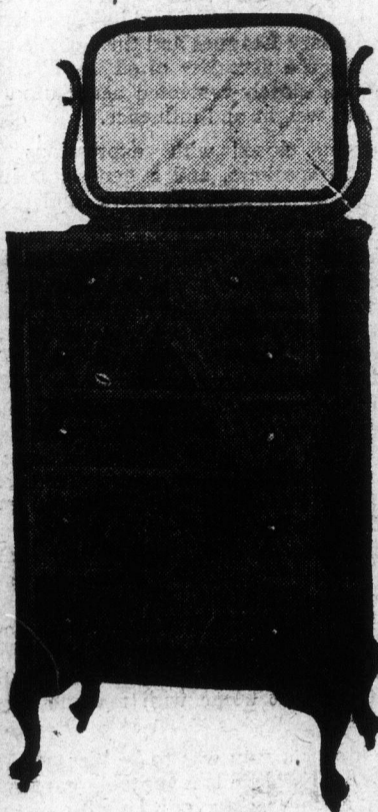
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Another Large Shipment of Furniture Received--Reasonably Priced



That our furniture department is rapidly gaining favor with home furnishers is fully demonstrated by the large number of purchasers who are in daily attendance at this store. Thrifty buyers have come to realize the fact that by purchasing from this store they not only get the very latest styles in high grade furniture of exceptional quality and finish, but that the money expended goes considerably further than elsewhere. The new arrivals that we have just opened up are specially interesting, but most noteworthy among these is the large variety of Hall furniture. During the past while, we have had repeated calls for Hall furniture, so that all those wishing to purchase their hall needs will find by visiting our furniture department on third floor that they will be well satisfied both in price and quality



Books Specially Priced at 60c

Honorable Peter Sterling, by Ford; The Adventurers, by Stanton; The Spenders, by Wilson; The Deluge, by Phillips; The Jungle, by Sinclair; The One Woman, by Dixon; Lavender and Old Lace, by Myrtle Reed; If I Were King, by McCarthy; Princess Maritza, by Brebner; When Knighthood Was in Flower, by Caskoden; The Castaways, by Rives; In Babel, by George Ade; Conjuror's House, by Edward White; The Blazed Trail, by Edward White; The Devil, by Molnar; King of Diamonds, by Tracy; The Plum Tree, by Phillips; Beverly of Graustark, by McCutcheon; Buell Hampton, by Emerson; The Builders, by Emerson; The Great Mogul, by Tracy; House of a Thousand Candles, by Nicholson; Saul of Tarsus, by Miller; Man on the Box, by McGrath; The Gambler, by Thurston; The Secret Orchard, by Castle; Tales of Sherlock Holmes, by Doyle; Peggy O'Neil, by Lewis; Leopard's Spots, by Dixon; Marcella, by Mrs. H. Ward; The Filigree Ball, by Green; and hundreds of others.

See Our Splendid Line of Stationery

Paperies
BOX OF STATIONERY, 24 sheets of excellent linen paper and 24 envelopes to match, nicely boxed cover design, maple leaf cover. Special Price **25c**
EATON HURLBUT STATIONERY, nicely boxed, 24 sheets of paper and 24 envelopes to match, of the best linen paper, plaid or cross bar design in paper. Special Price, per box **35c**
Writing Tablets—Eaton Hurlbut Tablets
KARA LINEN, blue or white. Each, 25c and **15c**
HIGHLAND LINEN BOND TABLETS. Each, 25c and **15c**
HIGHLAND LINEN TABLETS. Each, 35c and **20c**
TWILLED IRISH LINEN TABLETS. Each, 25c and **15c**
FOREIGN MAIL TABLETS. Each, 30c and **20c**
LOUISIENE TABLETS. Each **15c**
WARRIOR TABLETS. At, each, 25c and **15c**
TABLETS, plain paper—at, each, 10c and **15c**

Beautiful Net Waists Just in. Priced at \$4.75



This is one of the most comprehensive and stylish assortments of beautiful Net Waists that we have had the pleasure of showing. No matter what your taste may be, you will find just the one you need here. The styles are exceedingly pretty and fascinating, where there is enough to please everybody. They are made of extra fine net, beautifully embroidered, and have silk underlining, in colors of ecru, black, cream and white, and others with embroidered fancy work of flowers in colors down front. Priced at from \$2.90 to **\$4.75**

Latest Arrivals in Hall Furniture

Carload of	HALL RACKS HALL SEATS HALL MIRRORS	Prices \$8.00 to \$65.00
Carload of	PARLOR CHAIRS PARLOR ROCKERS LIBRARY CHAIRS DINING CHAIRS	Newest Designs
Carload of	PARLOR TABLES LADIES' DESKS	Lowest Prices



Latest Styles in Men's Clothing

No better place to buy good, reliable clothing than here. We make it a point to only carry in stock clothing that we can safely recommend, while the fabrics and workmanship are of the very highest standard. The assortment shown at present and which we would be pleased to have you examine, is made of finely finished worsteds and fancy tweeds, while the

Prices Range From \$15 to \$18

Our Mail Order Department

Is complete in every detail. All orders received are made up and shipped same day. A thoroughly trained and competent staff of mail order assistants does your purchasing with the same exactitude as if you were attending personally, while our Catalogue conveys to you Fashion's latest dictates, marked at prices to meet all purses.

Latest Styles in Hair Dressing

Our Hairdressing Parlor, on the third floor, annex, is becoming one of the most important places in the store for those wishing their hair done up in an up-to-date, fashionable and neat style. This department is in charge of Madame Friede Russel, who is a specialist not only in this line, but also in the art of manicuring and chiropody.

Lingerie Dresses of Exquisite Style and Beauty

We have just opened up a lot of beautiful Lingerie Dresses, which includes the most fascinating styles of the season. The quality of the fabrics is of the very highest, all beautifully made and trimmed with rows of insertion and Valenciennes lace. In describing these exquisite garments, we could not begin to do them full justice. It remains for you to see them yourself **\$9.50** to judge their real worth and beauty. Prices range from

Special Whitewear Values



That the values to be had at our Whitewear Sale are unprecedented is evidenced by the fact that hundreds of thrifty buyers have taken advantage of the many splendid values offered. For the balance of this month it would be wise economy to watch the papers closely and take advantage of the special offerings which we make from time to time.

Corset Covers Special at 50c
 The assortment of Ladies' Fine Corset Covers, which is now shown on the tables, is indeed a most comprehensive one, and embraces a large number of beautiful designs. They are made of good

quality material, some very prettily trimmed with lace and insertion, while the range of designs is sure to please the most exacting. But what is more interesting is the surprisingly low price of **50c**

Ladies' Drawers Special at 50c

This is another bit of good news for the women-folk. Better values could not be wished for, and it only remains for you to come to the store and satisfy yourself as to their worthfulness. They are made of extra good quality muslins, in a number of dainty designs, some trimmed with lace, while others have embroidery and tucks. Special June Sale Price is **50c**

Extraordinary Values in Fine Lawn and Muslin Underskirts

It is really a treat to come in and look over the beautiful array of Lawn Underskirts as shown here. The material is of the very best, are made very full, with dust frill, handsomely trimmed with embroidery and lace. These would sell at any other time at a third more than we are asking. But just think, the prices range from \$1.75 down to **\$1.15**

Women's Tailored Blouses at Special Prices

Fascinating styles coupled with fine quality materials and low prices, have got everybody in Victoria and vicinity talking. The ones we wish to emphasize on are specially well tailored, with tucks down front and are made with long sleeves. Special price at **\$1.25**



HAIR DRESSING PARLORS
Third Floor Annex

DAVID SPENCER, LTD.

HAIR DRESSING PARLORS
Third Floor Annex

VOL. L. NO. 260

TWO AUTO CONTINENT

L. W. Redington, the Pathfinder of York to Seattle the Two Trips

(BY L. W. REDINGTON)
 The Ford car No. 2, which reached Seattle yesterday afternoon with the New York to Seattle auto race, is the second motor car to complete the journey from coast to coast by way of what might properly be called the "Northwest Passage." The first car to go over the unexplored toring ground which lies between Granger, Wyoming, and Seattle, the Thomas Pathfinder, which left New York on the 20th of last March, under the worst imaginable conditions of roads and weather, and the trail for the racing cars. As route expert of the race, the Guggenheim trophy, and in the pathfinding trip, it was my fortune to make the entire transcontinental journey on the big "Ford" the identical car, by the way, the historic New York to Paris last year—and for the benefit of whose ideas of transcontinental are based on the outlook from a man car window, I am going to outline some of the seemingly insurmountable difficulties which confronted the motorist on such a run.

To drive an automobile from the Atlantic to the Pacific is a task, even under the most favorable conditions, would stagger even the most experienced of motorists. To make this trip in mid-March and spring, when the ground is deep snow, when rivers are taken the country have been converted vast seas of mud, is a task which comes to mind. It was at the worst season of the year for touring and under such conditions the pathfinder left New York on his journey to Seattle. When the cheering thousands that had gathered in City Hall Park to witness the start of the trip, the betting was that it would never reach the coast. But after exactly sixty days, the hardest kind of work, and after three weeks in the history of a billing, the pathfinder reached May 18th, having demonstrated practicability of a direct route to the Pacific Northwest and having it possible for the racing cars to take a carefully laid out course. The trip that took the pathfinder sixty days to complete, was the Ford No. 2, driven by Redington, in just one third that time, partially accounted for by the fact that the racer was pushed through and day, the crew snatching six meals at odd hours and when untidy offered, while the pathfinder took their own time and spent hours compiling road directions, taking photographs for the guide book, and the principal difference between the pathfinder trip and actual race, was the condition of the roads. When the racers in New York, the country roads, and the "gumbo" mud that makes the Western states a terror to auto drivers, dried out, and although rough was the rule, the roads at least some bottom to them. When the pathfinder came across, however, that of Western Wyoming was untraveled, and it took the pathfinder five to ten days to get between the Green River that was cut the racers in as many hours.

The weary mention of a road brings up nightmare memories of four who showed, hauled and pathfinder through the state, by Miller, by the way, made a globe girdling trip with the car. Eaton, J. B. M. Eley, and my team were brought in through, will never forget of against road, or rather no-roads in Western Wyoming, a of Idaho and Oregon. The bridges, corduroy roads, and washouts until the sight of a sink hole near Hitter Creek, from which a team of six heavy could not budge it. It finally Union Pacific section gang of men eight hours of solid work the Thomas out of its mirey ground a corduroy road of railroad track back to solid ground.

Another day, we had the running sixteen hours, and only twenty-two miles, working slaves every minute of the day was a washed out bridge across by running Rock Creek a great near the Idaho line, that at this long delay. To ford the was an impossibility, and in hours search we found a flimsy bridge for a bridge three miles up but no road leading back to the line of travel. There was no it but to take a chance right the hills, and following a were able after four hours of traveling, to get the car back main road. Incidentally, the us had to carry 800 pounds of on our backs the mount three-quarters of a mile, as could not make the steep path a full load on it. That had from enne to Seattle, the crew a much time out of the car while on the road, for a great the road had to be practically built to carry the weight of