

MUCH TALENT TO TALK IRRIGATION

Convention of Western Canada Organization Next Month at Kamloops Will Draw Many Experts.

The extreme dry weather of the past few weeks prevalent throughout the province directed the attention of thousands to the importance of irrigation...

DOUBT REMOVED AS TO GRIPPEN

Messages Exchanged Between Inspector Dew and Captain Montrose Make Former Sure of His Quarry

OFFICER'S ARRIVAL AT FATHER POINT

Fugitives Kept in Ignorance of Coming Arrest and Precautions Taken Against Attempts at Suicide.

FATHER POINT, Que., July 29.—Inspector Dew of Scotland Yard arrived here this afternoon...

The identity of the suspect there is no longer any doubt. The Laurentine was in wireless communication with the Montrose for some time...

When the Laurentine here in sight the government boat Eureka went out to meet her, carrying the pilot and all the newspapermen...

The inspector was taken by surprise. "You are worse than I am on the other side," he remarked.

Precautions are being taken on the Montrose to see that Dr. Crispin does not make away with himself.

Mr. White is a laborer, residing in South Vancouver and after a long fight lasting over a period of three years...

NEW MASTER JOINS SHIP HOLT HILL

Capt. Bray, formerly of the Earl of Dunmore, has taken command of the British bark Holt Hill...

YANCOUVER, July 29.—Capt. Bray, who is to take command of the British bark Holt Hill...

The Russian ship Marichev, which sailed here from Fraser river, is completing her cargo...

TO EARTH'S CENTRE

Novel Experiments Being Carried Out by German Experts.

BERLIN, July 29.—Experiments have been made in Germany with the object of ascertaining whether communication can be established by means of wireless telegraphy...

Colonel Denison Honored

LONDON, July 29.—Colonel G. T. Denison, of Toronto, has been elected president of the Royal Colonial Institute.

Canadians Win

LONDON, July 29.—The Canadian team won the gold medal at the Folkstone regatta...

Declaration Bill Passed

LONDON, July 29.—In the Commons last night, the government's new form of the King's declaration was adopted without a division...

Two Drowned

SAVANNAH, Ga., July 29.—At least two persons were drowned and several others had narrow escapes from death...

British Railway Accidents

LONDON, July 29.—The report of the board of trade dealing with railway accidents in the United Kingdom shows that in 1909, 2,000 passengers were killed...

APPEAL ALLOWED BY PRIVY COUNCIL

Case of White Versus Victoria Lumber and Manufacturing Company—Verdict of Jury is Restored.

YANCOUVER, July 29.—Dispatches from London today announce that the judicial committee of the privy council has allowed the appeal of G. F. White...

The company appealed to the full court of British Columbia, and the appeal was heard by Chief Justice Hunter, Mr. Justice Irving and Mr. Justice Morton...

STORMS AFFLICT WESTERN ONTARIO

Much Damage Done in Kent County and District Around London—Hail Destroys Much Crop.

LONDON, July 29.—A terrific rain and wind storm swept London and the district west of here this afternoon...

SEARCH FOR ARCHDUKE

Mystery Surrounding Royal Austrian's Death Not Yet Solved.

VIENNA, July 29.—The legal division of the Austrian High Chamberlain's court publishes an edict announcing all persons having knowledge of the Archduke Johann Salvator...

CHATHAM, Ont., July 29.—Harwick, Raleigh and Chatham townships were visited Wednesday by one of the severest storms which Kent county has experienced in years.

SASKATOON, Sask., July 29.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier met a large delegation from the Grain Growers' Association of Canada...

IN CONFERENCE WITH MINISTER

President Hays and Mr. Murdoch Say That Interviews in Montreal Do Not Give Hope of Settlement.

TRAINMEN INSIST ON OLD POSITIONS

Heads of Organizations to Make Another Effort—President Lee Says He Expects New Developments.

MONTREAL, July 29.—Hon. Macdonnell King had conferences today with both Mr. Hays and Mr. Murdoch...

JUDGMENTS GIVEN BY PRIVY COUNCIL

Leave to Intervene in Appeal in Case of C. P. R. Land Taxation—Decisions Rendered in Provincial Disputes.

LONDON, July 29.—The judicial committee of the privy council today rendered the following judgments in Canadian cases:

Mr. Joseph Martin Makes Comparison of Politics to Disadvantage of Canadians—Londoner for Life.

YANCOUVER, July 29.—A brief but pithy comparison of politics in Canada and the Old Country was the feature of Joseph Martin's remarks...

TREED BY BEAR

Visitors to Crow's Nest Have Exciting Encounters with a Bear.

NELSON, July 29.—A bear adventure stirred the town of Crow's Nest a few days ago.

ACROSS ALPS FLIGHT

MILAN, July 29.—The principal event of the aviation meeting arranged to be held next September at Milan will be an aeroplane race over the Alps...

SIR WILFRID AT SASKATOON

SASKATOON, Sask., July 29.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier met a large delegation from the Grain Growers' Association of Canada...

Killed by Fall in Mine

NELSON, July 29.—While assisting to move a motor in the Keesee Lode mine, near Greenwood, Nels Harig fell from the 300 to 400-foot level and died in half an hour.

Woman Suffrage Bill

LONDON, July 29.—In the Commons yesterday Mr. Lloyd George, replying to a question in regard to what the government propose to do with the woman suffrage conciliation bill...

B. C. FOX TERRIER BEST IN CANADA

YANCOUVER, July 29.—A Vancouver fox terrier proved to be the best in Canada, by defeating under Judge MacIntyre, of New York...

Leave to Intervene in Appeal

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Campbells advertisement with logo and text: We Want You to Be Sure and See Our Ad. Tomorrow

Advertisement for 'The Fashion Centre' with text: YES, we agree with you, it is very unusual for us not to give a few prices in our Saturday Ad...

ROSS' SPECIALS FOR TODAY advertisement listing various food items and prices.

DIXIE H. ROSS & CO. advertisement listing products and contact information.

Red Jacket Force and Lift Pumps advertisement with image of a pump.

FRESH FRUITS advertisement listing various fruits and prices.

The Family Cash Grocery advertisement listing various goods and prices.

The Colonist.

The Colonist Printing & Publishing Company, Limited Liability 87 Broad Street, Victoria, B.C.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

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

THE SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS.

Through a misapprehension of the figures in the returns of the examinations the Colonist was very much astray in its statement of the passed pupils at the High School examinations. We gave the percentage in the case of Vancouver as 49, whereas it ought to have been 43; that of New Westminster ought to have been 56 instead of 37 as stated, and that of Victoria ought to have been 73 instead of 42. These are the figures for the "centres" at which the examinations were held. The percentage for Victoria city itself was 78. We regret the mistake very much and hope that this correction will be read by everyone who saw the former statement.

POLELESS STREETS.

It is surely highly desirable that the poles carrying electric wires should where possible, be got off the streets. The people who platted this good city seemed to be under the impression that alloys were not needed, and consequently when it came to putting in telephones and electric lights the poles for the wires had to be placed in the streets, where they stand disfiguring the appearance of the city and a positive source of danger. In more ways than one.

An effort is being made to get the poles off the streets, but this can only be done if property owners consent that the wires shall be affixed to the rear of their buildings, where there is no room for poles, and that there should be free entrance and egress at all times for the officers of the city for the purpose of inspecting, altering, or repairing the lines, the city paying all damages that may be caused in any case. As far as we know most property owners are ready to sign the necessary agreement with the city, but some of them hold off. The objecting parties seem to think that the easement that will thereby be created will be regarded as a cloud upon their titles. Of course, in strictness the title is no way affected, and the easement is one that is beneficial to the owner of the property. One objection has been made to the effect that if the purchaser of property is not notified of the existence of this easement, he might have an action against the vendor. Theoretically this might be the case, although the measure of damages would be infinitesimal, but even this can be avoided by having the agreements as signed by the owners ratified by the legislature and thereby made a part of the law of the land, of which all persons would be bound to take notice. No man would give less for a property because the wires were in the rear instead of in front of it, but on the contrary would be disposed to give more, so that all that need be considered is the case of the troublesome person, who might claim that he bought without notice of an outstanding easement. We have shown how this can be avoided. Under these circumstances we do not see why the owners of property might not freely sign the agreement with the city, on the understanding, if it is thought necessary, that the easement should be passed recognizing the easement as above suggested.

PORTLAND CANAL

The future of the Portland Canal mining district seems to be as well assured as that of any mining camp ever was at a corresponding stage in its history. Indeed if we should say that the outlook is distinctly more favorable than in the great majority of new camps, we would not be fully warranted. An exceptionally large number of claims are in process of development, and the indications in every case of which we have heard are good. In some cases they are exceptionally good, although we hope this statement will not be quoted as substantiating the wild tales that have been sent out. A prospector who has had experience in many mining sections, but who does not desire the publicity which comes from the association of his name with statements as to the character of the district, informed the Colonist yesterday that he regarded it as one of very great promise. It is not a poor man's camp in any sense of the word, that is capital is needed to develop any of the properties. A very large area has been covered with mineral claims, extending in some cases beyond the snow line. Future prospectors will have to go some distance afield. He thinks that when the Mann railway has been built the problem of transportation of ore to a smelter will not be serious. He says that the general opinion of persons who have investigated the camp is that the ore bodies are persistent, and improve in value with depth, the quality of the vein matter becoming more uniform. The country has few charms from a climatic point of view, and the man who proposes to do any prospecting must be prepared for a great deal of hard work and exposure. We have other information leading us to suppose that good ground will

be found to the eastward of Portland Canal, but how far eastward it extends we have no means of knowing.

NO SECTIONALISM.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier says that when he comes to British Columbia he will talk about the Hudson Bay Railway. That's all right. He can doubtless put the case more forcibly, but he cannot state it more favorably than the Colonist has already done, and we do not think that there are two coasts all the benefit possible from the new line. In fact, a Hudson Bay railway that does not provide for the shortest possible connection with the Pacific Coast will only serve half its usefulness. But while Sir Wilfrid Laurier will find no sectionalism here we hope that the railway will be a determination on the part of the British Columbia to urge that in the broad transportation plans, which the Prime Minister has in mind, this province shall hold a more conspicuous place than it seems to have at present. We know all that can be said about the Grand Trunk Pacific, but as this railway does not meet the demands of the east, that it is felt to be necessary to build a line to Hudson Bay and establish a competing system of waterways against which we have no word of exception to say, so the railway will not meet the full requirements of the west. This is not sectionalism. It is patriotism. Sectionalism objects to what is done elsewhere, a patriot pleads for something to be done here that will be for the benefit of our own part of the Dominion and hence for the whole.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier need not have the least hesitation in talking in favor of the Hudson Bay railway here, but he will give additional satisfaction if he can find a few words to say favorable to other projects more nearly concerning the people of British Columbia. One of the correspondents accompanying Sir Wilfrid Laurier on his tour sends word to his paper that the Prime Minister is visiting places he has never seen since he was in office. If he does not visit more places that were not in existence when he came here, he will have a mighty poor idea of what is going on. Talk about mute inglorious Miltona, here is one who has concluded to blossom into verse. A man was drowned and the local poet thus punished him for his temerity. The lines are from the Wallaceburg Herald-Record: He wasn't in the water long When something about him went wrong; Something bothered in his head, Soon he sunk to the bottom, sun- stroked dead.

THE ACCESSION OATH

The House of Commons has passed the Bill providing for the change in the accession oath. That ancient formula was adopted at a time when it was possible for the king to exercise potent influence upon the religion of the nation and when the limitations of the king's office had not been fully defined. Feeling ran high in those days. The papacy was then a powerful political influence, and it was the constant fear of the English people that the nation might be drawn by religious cords into alliances inimical to freedom. It was also a day when language was not measured with any great degree of care, and little or no regard was paid to the feelings of opponents. No one will seriously contend that, if such a form as that hitherto in force, were now proposed to be substituted for some other, it would be tolerated for a moment. There has been opposition to the change, for there are persons who are opposed to any every change. In this case opposition is chiefly due to a belief that any departure from the old formula is a step in the direction of Roman Catholicism. As the right of succession is by law confined to Protestants, it is not easy to see what possible good can result from requiring the sovereign to swear to the Roman Catholic faith, and in so doing to employ adjectives calculated to wound the feelings of millions of British subjects. It will be noticed that the new oath contains no reference to the Church of England, the King being only asked to declare that he is a "faithful Protestant" and that he will "according to the true intent of the enactments which secured Protestant succession to the throne of Great Britain, hold and maintain those enactments to the best of his power." It was proposed in the original Bill to use the words "Church of England as by law established," and the change was made in deference to the wishes of the Non-conformists, who form a body of rapidly growing importance in England. Mr. Asquith himself belonging to it. We do not know that we re-

gard the new phraseology as very happy, but perhaps it is the best that can be suggested.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN

Mr. Joseph Chamberlain recently celebrated his seventy-fourth birthday. His health is not such as to give rise to any immediate anxiety, but at his advanced age his re-entry into public life is not within the range of probability. There are differences of opinion as to the wisdom of the policy which Mr. Chamberlain's name stands most closely identified, but there is none as to the greatness of the part he has played in building up what is the fashion to call Imperial sentiment in British lands. The term is not a very happy one, for the original idea of imperialism is foreign to British institutions; but it is employed probably because it is derived from the word Empire. Mr. Chamberlain is not an imperialist in the sense that Augustus, Caesar was, or the Emperor Napoleon was or the Kaiser is. As we have never had an anything like the British Empire, so we have no word that describes it correctly. Hence we use the word imperialism for lack of a better one. But we all know what Mr. Chamberlain meant when he said that the people of England ought to learn to think imperially, and he not only gave this advice with his usual eloquence, but he drove it home upon the imagination of the people of the United Kingdom as no other man had ever done. Whether or not the plan by which he aimed at accomplishing imperial solidarity is ever adopted, he has undoubtedly placed British people everywhere under a great debt of gratitude. His has always been a broad and statesmanlike grasp of subjects affecting the Empire.

The people of the Dominions beyond the seas will join with the thousands of Mr. Chamberlain's friends at home in wishing him many years of health and strength as he is expected in the case of one of his advanced years. Boston is the most expensive city in the United States from the standpoint of municipal government, the per capita cost being \$27.58. New Orleans is the least expensive, the figures being \$12.76. Will some one figure out the per capita cost of governing Victoria?

One of the correspondents accompanying Sir Wilfrid Laurier on his tour sends word to his paper that the Prime Minister is visiting places he has never seen since he was in office. If he does not visit more places that were not in existence when he came here, he will have a mighty poor idea of what is going on.

Talk about mute inglorious Miltona, here is one who has concluded to blossom into verse. A man was drowned and the local poet thus punished him for his temerity. The lines are from the Wallaceburg Herald-Record: He wasn't in the water long When something about him went wrong; Something bothered in his head, Soon he sunk to the bottom, sun- stroked dead.

He sank and soon the bubbles rose. Something happened, no one knows. For he never once came to the top, And after him the divers had to drop.

We hope the Recording Angel will make a note of these lines. No man, no matter how he may have lived in this world, deserves any punishment in the next after getting such a send-off.

We plead guilty to relying upon ancient precedents. In fact ancient precedents seem to us to be the foundation of our system of government. But the bill of rights is not a precedent. It is a law solemnly passed by the Parliament of England and binding upon British Columbia. Mr. Asquith appealed to it in parliament only yesterday. But we are told that it does not apply to the suggested suspension of the operation of the companies act because the attorney-general is not a sovereign. Surely no one can be as silly as to say that it is a law which may have been passed in the Ontario law is acknowledged to be a mistake. All we said is that it was not enforced in certain cases. We also take the position that if a law is not intended to be enforced it ought to be repealed.

Interesting Products of the WEDGWOOD POTTERY

We Have a Window Filled With These Dainty Productions

WE have a window filled with productions of that famous Wedgwood Pottery—the most famed house of its kind in all the world. It's a window that every lover of the beautiful in china and art pottery should see, for it contains some of the best productions of the greatest potteries.

We are Victoria headquarters for Wedgwood creations and our assortment of the productions of this house isn't excelled this side of the East. There's a wide variety of articles offered—the window shows a few—and though of the very best quality, they are not priced at prohibitive prices.

We want you to look at the window showing and then come inside and go through the stock at your leisure. You are heartily welcome, and you'll never be asked to make a purchase.

Wedgwood Blue Jasper—A Popular Line

See Our Broad Display of Genuine Pieces—Guaranteed

Each year finds a growing demand for Wedgwood Blue Jasper Ware—from both tourist and resident. There's perhaps nothing that has done more to make the name Wedgwood famous than has this Blue Jasper. Collectors and lovers of the beautiful world over have sought these pieces.

Many imitations of the genuine have been placed on the market, and right here in Victoria these IMITATION pieces are offered as genuine. Every genuine piece has the name WEDGWOOD stamped on same, and refuse to accept any other. We are headquarters for Wedgwood productions and guarantee every piece we sell.

- Come in and let us show you these interesting pieces. Jugs—Upright style, at from \$1.50 to \$2.00. Jugs—Dutch shape, at each, \$1.00 and \$1.25. Match-Holders, at each, 85c and 65c. Candlesticks, at each, \$1.75 to \$1.25. Pin Trays, at each, \$1.00. Trinket Boxes, covered, at each, \$1.00. Portland Vases, priced from, each, \$2.25. Toothpick Holders, priced at, each, 50c. Brush and Comb Trays, at each, \$2.50. Jardinieres, from, each, \$3.00 to \$2.00. Fern Pots and Lining, at each, \$4.50. Chocolate Jugs, at, each, \$3.00 and \$2.50. Biscuit Jars, at, each, \$3.50 and \$2.50. Hot Water Jugs, metal tops, at, each, \$1.75. Marmalade Jars, at, each, \$2.50. And Many Other Pieces.

Black Basalt Is Another Worthy Wedgwood Creation

Another very popular wedgwood creation is Black Basalt Ware. This is finished in a dull black, and is most attractive in appearance. It bids fair to rival the blue jasper in popularity. We have a limited supply, as it has been selling quickly. There are some very interesting pieces left, and we want you to see it when in the store.

- Vases, priced at each, \$1.75. Jugs, priced at each, 75c and 60c. Coffee Pot, Sugar and Cream, 3 pieces, \$5.00. Teapot, Sugar and Cream, 3 pieces, \$3.00.



Almost a Hundred Patterns in Dinner Services—Wedgwood and Others

We don't think there is any other Western establishment showing more than half as many dinnerware patterns as this store offers. We have almost a hundred different dinnerware patterns ready for your inspection, and a genuinely bright showing it makes. Certainly the best ever attempted in the West.

One more evidence of Wedgwood supremacy in the home furnishing field. Don't fail to come in and see the productions from such famous factories as produce—

- SAXONY CHINA, ROYAL SWEDISH CHINA, WEDGWOOD CHINA, HAVILAND CHINA, ROSENTHAL CHINA, CARLSBAD CHINA, AHRENFELDT CHINA, LIMOGES CHINA, AYNLEY CHINA, BALMORAL CHINA, WEDGWOOD CHINA, ARHENFELDT CHINA.

Graceful and satisfying dinnerware shapes and designs that are uncommonly dainty. Interestingly low prices prevail throughout. Big choice in the "open stocks." See what we have in china and in semi-porcelain, with prices starting as below—

98 Piece Dinner Service—Semi-Porcelain—Priced at \$7.50

Excellent Variety of Dainty Tea Sets

You find some Wedgwood China Tea Sets in the window, and you'll also find some more on the first floor balcony. These productions and combine with superior quality and fair pricings to make an unusual display, and one that you should see.

If you feel that you would like to own a tea set, come in and see what we show in CARLTON WARE, HAVILAND CHINA, AYNLEY CHINA, BALMORAL CHINA, WEDGWOOD CHINA, ARHENFELDT CHINA.

There is a broad range of prices on these—something to suit you. They range from \$65 for the choice creations in china—40 pieces—to a little price on the Carlton Ware of \$7.50.

Two Months Summer Weather Coming

Two more months of warm weather, and two months when you'll find lots of use for some of the hot weather furniture we show. Don't try to get along without window screens or without a refrigerator until next year—get these now and enjoy their comfort. We have Refrigerators from \$12.00. Window Screens from 25c.

Then we have Ice Cream Freezers—something you can use all the year around for making dainty desserts. All sizes—priced from \$2.75. Hammocks from \$1.75. Reed Chairs from \$4.50. Gold Medal Folding Camp Furniture—big assortment.

Advertisement for WEAVER'S The West's Greatest Furniture House. Includes a large logo for WEAVER'S and a section for Mail Orders: Send your orders by mail to us and have them filled where it is a habit to fill mail orders right.

ENGLISH SOVEREIGNTY

With the deposition of James VI. of Scotland and James I. of England, the English monarchy was placed in a position of extreme weakness. The monarch was reduced to a mere figurehead, and the real power was vested in the hands of the nobles and the clergy. The English people were thus subjected to a form of government which was in many respects a mockery of the principles of English liberty. The monarch was no longer the fountain of justice, and the law was no longer the law of the land. The English people were thus subjected to a form of government which was in many respects a mockery of the principles of English liberty.

But the Whig majority of the day was not satisfied, and under the leadership of John Somers, a young lawyer who was a member of the House of Commons, a Declaration of Rights was drawn up. This Declaration of Rights was a landmark in the history of English liberty. It declared that the monarch was no longer the fountain of justice, and the law was no longer the law of the land. The English people were thus subjected to a form of government which was in many respects a mockery of the principles of English liberty.

The Declaration of Rights being passed, James had no alternative but to abdicate the throne, and had abdicated the throne, the Lords and Commons were determined to assert the ancient rights and liberties of the English people. It then declared that the king had no right to rule without the consent of the people, and that the king was to be bound by the laws of the land. This was a landmark in the history of English liberty. It declared that the monarch was no longer the fountain of justice, and the law was no longer the law of the land. The English people were thus subjected to a form of government which was in many respects a mockery of the principles of English liberty.

The next important change in the history of English liberty was the Bill of Rights. This Bill of Rights was a landmark in the history of English liberty. It declared that the monarch was no longer the fountain of justice, and the law was no longer the law of the land. The English people were thus subjected to a form of government which was in many respects a mockery of the principles of English liberty. The Bill of Rights was a landmark in the history of English liberty. It declared that the monarch was no longer the fountain of justice, and the law was no longer the law of the land. The English people were thus subjected to a form of government which was in many respects a mockery of the principles of English liberty.

An Hour with the Editor

ENGLISH SOVEREIGNS

With the deposition of James II, parliamentary control of the Crown was settled beyond all future question. The House of Commons adopted a resolution which declared that the King, "having endeavored to subvert the constitution of this kingdom by breaking the original contract between King and People, and by the advice of Jesuits and other wicked persons, having violated the fundamental laws, and having withdrawn himself from the kingdom, has abdicated the government, and that the throne is thereby vacant." The House of Lords accepted the resolution, except so far as it declared the throne vacant, for it claimed that the throne could not be vacant, and that immediately upon the deposition of the King being declared, the right to the succession being vested in his daughter Mary. The debate was long and keen, and the resolution was amended by a declaration to that effect. A difficulty then arose, for William declined to act as regent for his wife, or, as he himself put it, to be his wife's gentleman-usher, and Mary refused to accept the Crown except jointly with her husband. The result was an agreement in which both Houses concurred that William and Mary should be acknowledged as joint sovereigns, the administrative power being vested in William alone.

But the Whig majority of the Commons was not satisfied, and under the leadership of John Somers, a young lawyer who had on former occasions given proof of his ability, it drew up a Declaration of Rights. This was perhaps the most important document ever issued by Parliament, for it settled the system of constitutional government upon a definite basis. The Great Charter, the Petition of Right and other famous declarations of the people of England were formulated under circumstances that rendered them binding only when the sovereign did not feel strong enough to disregard them; but the Declaration of Rights, afterwards made law by the Bill of Rights, set forth the condition upon which William and Mary and their successors were recognized as entitled to the Crown. They and their successors to this day are bound by the provisions of this justly celebrated measure.

The Declaration of Rights began by asserting that James had misgoverned the kingdom and had abdicated the throne, adding that the Lords and Commons were determined to assert the ancient rights and liberties of the English people. It then declared the appointment of an ecclesiastical commission illegal, and asserted that the king had no right to raise an army without the consent of Parliament. It denied the right of the king to suspend laws or to disregard them, or to impose taxes or raise money in any way without parliamentary sanction. It conferred upon every person the free right of petition, or rather asserted that this right had always existed, and must not thereafter be disallowed; it forbade the interference of the Crown in elections; it declared that members of Parliament had absolute freedom of debate; it asserted the resolve to keep the fountains of justice pure and the right of every person to worship God according to his own conscience. Then having declared its confidence in the readiness of William and Mary to maintain intact the principles asserted by the Declaration, it formally proclaimed them King and Queen of England. William and Mary promptly accepted the crown upon these conditions, and thus constitutional government became the law of the land; for the Declaration having been incorporated into a statute, received the assent of the King and Queen.

The next important change taken by Parliament was in respect to grant of public money. Under the Stuarts, the grants had been for life. Parliament made its first grant to William and Mary for four years only. William was indignant, claiming that he was being treated with a lack of confidence; but Parliament was too well advised as to the ambitions of William in connection with continental wars to be willing to entrust him indefinitely with the revenue of the kingdom, and when his protest came to be considered, instead of it being heeded, the term of the grant was cut down to a single year. Thus was laid the foundation of the system of granting Supply annually.

The next step was the assumption by Parliament of control over the army. This followed almost as a matter of course from the granting of Supply annually, for without money the troops could not be kept together; but a statute was passed declaring that all matters of discipline should be vested in the hands of the officers. Hitherto they had been in the hands of the King, and although of necessity exercised by the officers, the King was the sole judge of what discipline required. Parliament took this authority to itself. This was a radical change. It is true that the King continued to be, as he now is, the nominal commander of the forces, but he exercises the powers of that office solely as the agent of Parliament. This change in the control of the army was contained in what is known as the Mutiny Act, which was passed for one year only, and has been renewed annually ever since. Thus Supply and the maintenance of the army having been made subject to annual legislation, it followed as a matter of course that sessions of Parliament must be held annually. Parliament also sought to limit its duration to three years, but William disallowed this measure, and it may be mentioned that this measure was the last but one that the sovereign of England has ever refused to assent to after it had been passed by both Houses of Parliament. The Commons sought to exclude from its membership all persons holding office under the Crown, but the Lords refused to agree, and, as events proved, this refusal was

a wise one. It made possible the adoption of the principle of ministerial responsibility.

This was the next great change. Before the time of William the ministers of the Crown had been the king's servants, and he was governed in the choice of them by nothing else than his own judgment or caprice. Though it had had its way in everything except the matter of triennial parliaments and the exclusion of officials, Parliament, and especially the House of Commons, soon grew restless. William met with meagre success in his continental wars, and the result was great dissatisfaction, which seemed, however, to be due more to lack of parliamentary leadership than anything else. At this juncture Robert, Earl of Sutherland, came to the front with a suggestion. Sutherland was far from being a statesman of a high type. Indeed he had shown lack of good faith on innumerable occasions; but his sagacity was profound, and it showed him the way out of the embarrassment felt by the King in dealing with Parliament. He proposed that the ministers should be selected from the party having the support of the majority in the House of Commons. The King hesitated to follow the suggestion, but finding that the Tory party in Parliament was opposed to his war with France, while the Whigs favored it, he dismissed such of his ministers as were Tories and replaced them by Whigs. To the ministry thus formed all the parliamentary groups, except the Tories, gave their support, and party government with ministerial responsibility to the House of Commons was thus inaugurated. As yet there was no Prime Minister, but perhaps Somers, who was made Lord Keeper of the Seal, came nearest to occupying what we now know as the premiership. The Chancellor of the Exchequer was Lord Montague, and it was under his direction that the Bank of England was established on a plan devised by William Paterson. As the result of the establishment of the Bank the National Debt came into existence, for through instrumentality the ministry raised money for pressing necessities. The existence of this debt, which was owed to the people of England, proved a means whereby the moneyed interests of the kingdom were led to give their full support to the new regime, for a return of the Stuarts would have meant a repudiation of the national liabilities.

NATIONAL CHARACTERISTICS

It is perhaps incorrect to speak of the characteristics of the Negro race as national, and it is also hardly accurate to refer to them as continental, for between the different peoples inhabiting Africa there are as wide differences as we find among the people of Europe. Not all the native inhabitants of Africa are Negroes. These people are confined to a region that may thus be described: Beginning on the east at the western boundary of Abyssinia, it extends westward across the upper part of the Nile Basin through the central part of the Continent south of the Desert of Sahara to the Guinea coast, and thence down the west coast through the Congo nearly to the Cape. The Bantu race, which includes the Kaffirs, the Zulus and some other tribes, is not Negro, neither are the Hottentots. There is an offshoot of the Negro race in New Guinea and some of the neighboring islands. It is estimated that there are altogether about 150,000,000 Negroes in the world, including in this number the 20,000,000 full blood and half-caste descendants of slaves now living on the American Continent.

Neither the Hebrews nor the ancient Greeks seem to have known of the existence of the Negro race, although the ancient Egyptians did. The records of Egypt show that this knowledge extended as far back as B.C. 2600, and in monuments dating from at least B.C. 1600 Negroes are represented, the type of countenance being precisely the same as that of the Negroes of today. The Negro race seems to be a distinct type of mankind. The peculiar physical characteristics of the race may be thus stated: The arms are abnormally long; the average weight of the brain is about 70 per cent that of the average weight of the brain of Europeans; the facial angle is much more acute than that of any other race; the eye is black with a black iris; the nose is broad, flat and flaring; the lips are thick and protruding; the skull is abnormally thick; the lower limbs are weak, and the great toe has certain prehensile powers; the skin varies in color from dark brown to deep black, is thick, soft, velvety and naturally cool; the hair is woolly, not simply curly; the structure of the frame prevents the body from being held quite perpendicularly. Of course these characteristics are those of Negroes in Africa, where the blood of the race has been kept pure, and where life is maintained under the conditions peculiar to that country.

The Negroes are excessively superstitious; they believe in a number of gods and in a future life. Although kind-hearted and hospitable, they are terribly cruel in war. They are cleanly, and the love of mothers for their children seems to be developed in them to an extraordinary degree. This quality of affection is extended even to strangers, and there is probably no more loyal person in the world than a Negro is to one to whom he gives his confidence. The Negro knows how to be faithful unto death.

Of all the races of mankind the Negro seems to be the readiest to assimilate the habits and manners of the white race; they also seem to more readily assimilate with it in blood. The half-caste Negro, while often retaining many of the characteristics of his race, is frequently distinguished by the possession of the best qualities of the white man in a very high degree. The Negro seems to be capable of a high degree of civilization when removed from

his native surroundings and given a fair opportunity.

As far as anyone knows, the Negroes are absolutely original in Africa. There is no reason whatever to suppose that they originally come from any other part of the globe, or that they at one time occupied parts of the continent from which they have been driven by stronger peoples. They have been so long resident in Africa that they have developed fully two hundred languages, which differ very widely from each other, so widely, indeed, that it is apparently impossible to detect any resemblance between many of them. There are likewise great differences in the stage of advancement reached by various tribes. Some of them are in as low a state of barbarism as can well be imagined; others have made considerable progress not only in agriculture, but in the weaving of cloth and the working metals. They are by no means attached to their own religious beliefs, and accept Mohammedanism or Christianity with equal facility, having apparently no choice between them, and adding in each case their own weird superstitions. As a race they seem capable of accomplishing very much under guidance, and one of the most momentous questions of the present day is if they shall become members of Christendom or followers of Islam. The latter religion is making much the greater headway.

It is impossible to shut our eyes to the fact that the Negro race is a factor that in the not very remote future the rest of the world will have to reckon with. It is said that nearly all the tribes cherish a tradition that a leader is coming, who will show them the way to the conquest of the world; and though we may dismiss this as of little moment, we cannot escape the fact that, as European influence is rapidly lessening inter-tribal wars and stamping out the slave trade, the increase of the number of Negroes will before many generations be too great for the region they now occupy. The overflow must be northward or northeasterly, and the world may witness a repetition of the movement that determined the history of Europe just before and just after the beginning of the Christian Era. The movement of a virile race, using the word "virile" in its proper sense, which is that it is reproductive, is as irresistible as the movement of a glacier. To what extent the Negro population of America may determine the future of this continent it is difficult to say. There are probably 10,000,000 Negroes now living in the United States, and they are largely confined to the Southern States, in some of which they outnumber the white population, for example, in Mississippi and South Carolina. In what are known as the Southern States the white population in 1900 was under 12,000,000, and the Negro population in excess of 8,000,000. The Negroes in the United States have more than doubled since 1860, and that, too, without immigration.

RELICS OF THE PAST

High up, nearly, if not more than, a thousand feet above the sea, and several miles distant from the Strait of Juan de Fuca, on the southwest of Vancouver Island, and in the midst of the forest, there is a deposit of sea shell, firmly cemented together. The deposit is "in place," to use the geological term. Hence we are driven to infer that at one time the locality where the shells are found was beneath the sea. When this was we have no present means of ascertaining, although possibly data might be available that would enable geologists to make a rough guess at it. We can only be sure that it was very long ago. Hence, also, we infer that Vancouver Island is relatively modern, for the shells are not very dissimilar to those now found on the shore. We may feel reasonably certain that, once upon a time, the waves of the Pacific rolled over all the land now forming this Island. Possibly it was lifted slowly by great rocks from below, which now form the mountain range; and thus we get a general glimpse of the Island's history, extending over uncounted centuries from the time that are now glacier-clad mountains were sunk beneath the warm waters of a semi-tropical ocean, or there is undoubted proof that these waters were at one time semi-tropical, and that the banana and other fruits, now only found far to the south of this latitude, flourished here in great luxuriance. When was this? Well, no one can do much more than guess. The last guess is that it was three million years ago, at a moderate estimate, the guesser is careful to tell us.

Around these waters roamed the awful tyrannosaur, a flesh-eating monster, whose food was the stupendous dinosaur. The dinosaur was a comparatively gentle beast; but if one of them should make his appearance nowadays, most people would hardly so regard him. When this creature was first made known, all that geologists had to show for him was a few bones, but they were able to argue from these what the creature was like, and as events have proved, they were by no means far astray. They failed, because imagination could hardly conceive of such a dreadful looking animal as the dinosaur really was. Full skeletons have since been found, and in one case even the skin was fossilized, so that we really know what he was like. A dinosaur was a creature something after the general appearance of a kangaroo, but combining with its traits those of the reptile. How large they became is uncertain, but some of the skeletons show that when standing semi-erect, the animals were over seventeen feet high. Now, picture such a creature, standing on huge legs, with great webbed feet, with short fore-legs degenerating in the same way, with a long tail, something like that of a lizard, and a project-

ing head, shaped like that of a duck, and you will have some idea of the animal that might be met around the corner anywhere in this part of the world, where there was sea and sea vegetation three million years ago. Of dinosaurs there were many, as their numerous remains abundantly testify. This vast creature had a marvelous set of teeth, covering his mouth in several rows, both above and below, and between these he ground his food as between millstones. It is thought, also, that he had the ostrich-like habit of swallowing stones to aid digestion. But this animal was far from being monarch of all he surveyed; for along the shore roamed the tyrannosaur, a creature of still vaster dimensions, with canine teeth, showing that he lived on flesh. He is supposed to have had a fancy for dinosaur meat, and that the latter only escaped annihilation by resorting to the sea, for the tyrannosaur was a land animal.

These are not fabled creatures, for there is absolute proof that such at one time roamed the earth in great numbers. Indeed, a weird story comes from Central Africa to the effect that, dwelling in one of the almost inaccessible lakes in that continent, there is at least one dinosaur, or a creature very much resembling it. The dinosaur was ovi-parous; that is, she laid eggs, for presumably three million years ago the female was as now the egg-producer. This adds to the weirdness of the whole business. Fancy a seventeen-foot creature, with a head like a duck, a body like a kangaroo, a tail like a lizard and feet like a frog, laying eggs. Verily, in some respects, we are living in a degenerate age.

Some Famous Dramatists and Their Master-Pieces

(N. de Bertrand Lagan)

ALFRED DE MUSSET

Among the many men who came under the spell of the personality of Georges Sand was this writer, who, as long as he lived and knew her, was completely controlled by her influence. To this exceptional woman, however, his adoration seemed after the first few months of their intimacy. They were both followers of the Romantic school, and thought to carry out its teachings in their own lives. Becoming convinced, after a brief trial, that their experiment was a failure, and that in order to gain happiness one must observe social and moral laws, they agreed to separate. Georges Sand speedily recovered from the sorrow of this parting; but de Musset, more faithful in his affections, never got over his grief at being deprived of her counsel and companionship, and his letters to her, recently published, reveal the depth of his attachment to this woman, who had so many lovers, and who, apparently, lost her heart to none of them.

It was this sentimental misfortune, however, that spurred him to intellectual activity; and though in the writer's subsequent works, he rears over and over again for us his own misfortunes; yet so beautifully are they composed, with such a passion of eloquence, such vivid portraiture of character and scene, such unrivalled loveliness of description, that we can forgive their egotism. We cannot, however, afford to overlook their immoral tone; and though a student of literature may read them with beneficent results, and mature men and women find in them much to admire, their general bad effect upon an indiscriminate public cannot be overlooked.

Alfred de Musset was born in 1810. He was a shy, sensitive child, almost effeminate in his disposition, and delicate from babyhood. He was a passionate lover of the beautiful wherever he found it in nature, and he voiced that passion in all his works. As a youth, however, he lived so recklessly, giving himself up to so many excesses, that he further impaired his health, never recovering from the effects produced, which eventually weakened him mentally as well as physically.

He was a protege of the older and more famous poet, Victor Hugo, and is named with him and with Lamartine as one of the three greatest French poets of the Nineteenth Century. However, strong as was the personality of Hugo, the young de Musset did not feel its influence to the jeopardization of his own originality, but followed his own paths in the composition of drama, story and poem.

Alfred de Musset lived to be forty-seven years old, and he died a mental and physical wreck. His last words were, "Sleep—at last I am going to sleep," evidence of the nervous suffering which he had endured for so long. There is a monument to him at Pere Lachaise cemetery in Paris.

The two first dramas which he produced were "The Venetian Night," "The Cup and the Dips," and "Of What Do Young Girls Dream." The first named was not a success. The second is a gloomy story of a young man who has sunk to the depths of depravity, when he falls in love with a pure and beautiful girl, who is murdered by a former mistress. In this doubtful tale the poet conveys the idea, that there is no redemption for those who have once given themselves up to vice. The third drama is decidedly Byronic in tone.

Ten years after the publication of the above works, "A Caprice" was produced and played in Paris by Mrs. Allie Despreaux with great success. From this time the genius of de Musset as a dramatist was recognized, and all the plays which he wrote were put on and met with great appreciation by a large class of critics.

"Lorenzaccio" is the strongest of his plays. It is the story of one Lorenzo de Medici, who wishes to serve Florence by ridding her of her ruler, the dissolute Alexander de Medici. In order to accomplish his end, Lorenzo pretends to find pleasure in the sinful excesses to which the Duke has given himself up body and soul. Under his pretense Lorenzo remains pure; but the world judges him only by his outward seeming, and condemns him, though he kills the tyrant and frees his countrymen from oppression.

The most original of de Musset's dramas is probably "One Must Not Play with Love." It is intended to be a comedy, but it contains much bitterness and sadness.

The following poem voices his own love for the one woman who influenced his life:

Juana

Again I see you, ah, my queen,—
Of all my old loves that have been,
The first love and the tenderest;
Do you remember or forget—
Ah, me! for I remember yet—
How the last summer days were blest?

Ah, lady, when we think of this,
The foolish hours of youth and bliss,
How fleet, how sweet, how hard to hold!

Lady, beware, for all we say
This love shall live another day,
Awakened from his deathly sleep;
The heart that once has been your shrine
For other loves is too divine;
A home, my dear, too wide and deep.

What did I say? Why do I dream?
Why should I struggle with the stream
Whose waves return not any day?
Close heart, and eyes, and arms from me;
Farewell, farewell! so must it be;
So runs, so runs the world away.

The season bears upon its wing,
The swallows and the songs of spring,
And days that were and days that fit,
The loved, lost hours are far away;
And hope and fame are scattered spray
For me, that gave you love a day,
For you, that not remember it.

THE CALL

(By Robert V. Carr)

List, soul of youth, unto the call
From where the mighty rivers fall
Into a crimson sunset sea;
Choose now for aye thy company,
"Lo," the answer, "We are three,
Youth and Hope and Destiny."

The voice of Hope with joy replete,
Thrilled thro' the silence low and sweet;
"Thy call hath stirred me wondrously,
My star shall light the way for thee.
Thus I answer, 'We are three,
Youth and Hope and Destiny.'"

Cried Destiny, "My word I wage,
To win an empire's heritage!
For, Youth, I love the laugh of thee,
And prize thy joyous company.
Thus I answer, 'We are three,
Youth and Hope and Destiny.'"

Youth cried to Hope, "Behold the Dawn!"
To Destiny, "Lead on! Lead on!"
The call is old, yet ever new,
We seek the land where dreams are true.
Westward marched the matchless three,
Youth and Hope and Destiny.
—Man to Man Magazine.

THE POET'S SONG TO HIS WIFE

How many summers, love,
Have I been thine?
How many days, thou dove,
Hast thou been mine?
Time, like the winged wind
When it bends the flowers,
Hath left no mark behind
To count the hours!

Some weight of thought, though loath
On thee he leaves;
Some lines of care round both
Perhaps he weaves;
Some fears—a soft regret
For joys scarce known;
Sweet looks we half forget—
All else is flown!

Ah! With what thankless heart
I mourn and sing!
Look, where our children start,
Like sudden spring!
With tongues all sweet and low,
Like a pleasant rhyme,
They tell how much I owe
To thee and Time!

—Bryan Waller Procter.

PATCHING IT UP

The usual after-dinner tiff had taken place, and Smithers had cooled down. After all peace was a good thing and well worth the having, and a little more or less humble pie did not much matter. He determined to try woman's weak point—dress—and remarked, in a pleasant voice:

"I see dresses are to be worn longer than usual this season."

But the hard lines at the corners of her mouth were still there.

"Well," she observed, bitterly, "if they are to be worn longer they will have to be made of sheet-iron—that's all!" And then they started over again.—Modern Society.

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TERY

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China and art pottery,
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Send your
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DELIGHTED WITH GULF ISLANDS

Colonel Longstaff Returns From Trip to Salt Spring Impressions Gleaned From Fourth Visit to Canada.

After a month's visit to the residence of his son at Salt Spring Island, Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. Longstaff, of England, are again in Victoria, and will leave on Monday for the Selkirk, where they will stay for about a month's time. The present is Colonel Longstaff's fourth visit to Canada, and the changes which he has noted are of an interesting character. Questioned about these, he said: "There have been great changes in the last quarter of a century. I notice that camps are now everywhere, but high water marks are not yet visible on the cliffs. The prairie cities of Winnipeg now possess a palatial hotel, fit for any place. Transportation facilities have wonderfully expanded since I first visited this country. Mail is now coming through from Seattle to Victoria in ten days' time. In fact, in every line of material progress there have been wonderful developments. Asked what he thought of the scenery in the vicinity of Georgia, Col. Longstaff said that it was a blend of Norwegian fjords and Venetian lagoons. "Wherever you go, you see a beautiful view of the sea, and the many homes springing up in the Gulf islands, which he considered promised to become the summer residence of Victorians and coast dwellers. Improved boat services and the extension of the local trapway would bring the different Gulf islands within easy reach of Victoria. For the simple and the out-of-door rest cure, the English visitor considers they are ideal resorts. The climate is delicious, with little wind and cool nights.

Windy of Chacoos

Asked what he thought of the outlook for immigrants, Colonel Longstaff said: "There seems to be plenty of chances in the Dominion for immigrants who can and will work with greater zeal and energy than they manifest in the Old Country. But these men must be willing to take the first job that offers, whether congenial or otherwise. The easy literature which is being distributed in the Old Land makes many think they are coming to a country where it is always afternoon, and where they can live in the lap of luxury. In fact, the strenuous bustling lives of the West, where they build their comfortable country houses with brick chimneys, and where two men plough and harrow over 100 acres of land, and the British farmer who wants a new season should see the harvest handied in the prairie. Colonel Longstaff when he reaches the Rockies will meet his son, Dr. F. G. Longstaff, the well-known mountain explorer and spend some time with him.

ROYAL RESIDENCE Windsor Castle Will Be Restored to Its Former Position

LONDON, July 27.—There is every reason to believe that in the near future Windsor Castle will be restored to its former position as the chief residence of the sovereign. King Edward, though he effected many changes and improvements in the Castle, was not very frequent in its use, preferring to divide his time mainly between Buckingham Palace and Sandringham. But King George, who has a special interest in the late King's castle, when he came to the throne was probably influenced by the advantages in the way of privacy and healthiness of Windsor, and its advantages in the way of being close to the city. The distance from the castle to the city is no longer the alternative of Sandringham, which is a long drive. The castle is now an ideal residence. During the last reign the drainage arrangements were entirely overhauled, the water supply attended to, the alarm system, which is now a complete system, was brought up to date, embodying every feature of modern light and electricity. The electric system was extended throughout the castle, and the telephone communication was introduced on a large scale. The office staff was put in, and a model post office carried out great improvements in the farm gardens and grounds. The East Terrace garden, which is now looked by the Royal apartments, has been rearranged, and the extensive grounds surrounding the castle have been much improved. There is a fine golf course, below the East Terrace, and a royal boathouse on the banks of the river. At Virginia Water the fishing temple and royal bathhouse have been renovated. Nurseries and schoolrooms are now being fitted up for their Majesties' children, and when these are completed there will be no more delightful places for boys and girls than the castle and its grounds. Thanks to the late King, there is a splendid cricket pitch between the golf links and Frogmore, and the Queen Mary has often joined her brothers in a game of cricket. King George and Queen Mary are personally very fond of the castle, with its delightful country surroundings, and drive out every day when the weather is favorable. The famous three-mile runs right up to the Sovereign's entrance, and a motor-car or tradesman's car are allowed in it, to enable morning exercises without undue publicity. The town of Windsor, which has felt itself somewhat neglected of late years, looks forward with hopefulness to the new regime.

U. S. and Liberia

LONDON, July 28.—The story that was circulated last night to effect that the United States was to turn Liberia into "an American Egypt" by taking control of that republic's finances, military organization, agriculture, secondary education, is explained by J. Cromwell, Liberian minister to Great Britain. Mr. Cromwell says Liberia was simply a United States territory for that country of \$1,500,000. It was not true that the United States had intended to schems with an ulterior

motives of colonizing Liberia. Great Britain's influence in Liberia would likely be the least affected by the proposed arrangements, but the British Foreign Office supports the scheme, and Great Britain will participate in the loan.

Canadian Securities in London. LONDON, July 28.—Application has been made to the stock exchange for \$2,000,000 Grand Trunk Pacific 3 1/2 per cent. bonds. The company's issue of £15,000,000 has been listed.

FISHERIES CASE Sir Wm. Robson's Argument—Case Expected to Reach Its Close on August 10th

THE HAGUE, July 28.—After having refuted the assertion that after the decision in the arbitration case at The Hague the United States had only paid indemnity to Great Britain after having received assurance from the British government that Great Britain certainly had no right to exercise jurisdiction over American fishermen, Sir William Robson yesterday dealt with the tribunal yesterday, dealt with the doctrine of international servitude where the rights to fish were not subject to British control. Sir William argued that no one would pretend that subjects of a foreign state who had been exercising the right to enter the ports of another state for purposes of commerce were to be treated as aliens. No foreigner who had been advanced to the United States in the final effort were nearly benefited by a treaty which was not a treaty of international servitude was universally admitted. In conformity with the tribunal's advice, the United States has submitted a note explaining the clauses of the Canadian and American treaties, and the United States raises objections to which proceedings are expected to terminate on August 10th, the date of the closing argument.

NORTHERN CITIES FORGING AHEAD

Among the recently returned of the northern trip this summer, Stewart C. Bass who is greatly impressed with the progress of the cities of the West, is one of the most orderly and well-to-do. Stewart C. Bass who is greatly impressed with the progress of the cities of the West, is one of the most orderly and well-to-do. Stewart C. Bass who is greatly impressed with the progress of the cities of the West, is one of the most orderly and well-to-do.

QUESTIONS FOR SUPREME COURT Notice Given in Canada Gazette of Coming References of Constitutional Points That Need Adjudication.

OTTAWA, July 28.—The Canada Gazette gives notice of questions which the government intend to submit to the Supreme Court of Canada. The questions relate to the jurisdiction of the provincial governments in matters of taxation, and the power of the federal government to regulate trade and commerce. The questions are: 1. Whether the provincial governments have the right to tax the income of individuals. 2. Whether the federal government has the right to regulate trade and commerce between the provinces. 3. Whether the federal government has the right to regulate the banking industry. 4. Whether the federal government has the right to regulate the insurance industry. 5. Whether the federal government has the right to regulate the stock exchange.

TALE OF PEARL AND CANNED OYSTER Seattle Tells Story of Struggle for Wealth of Fishermen of the Highland Group

SEATTLE, July 29.—Who owns a \$200,000 pearl? The story of the Highland group of fishermen of the coast is told in a new book, "The Pearl and the Oyster," by Charles Larson. The story is a tale of the struggle for wealth of the fishermen of the Highland group. The story is a tale of the struggle for wealth of the fishermen of the Highland group. The story is a tale of the struggle for wealth of the fishermen of the Highland group.

SCALES ROCKY MOUNTAIN PEAK

Dr. Tom G. Longstaff, Famous Himalayan Explorer, Makes Ascent of Mt. Assiniboine—Hitherto Unattempted Route

Mount Assiniboine, known as "the Matterhorn of the Rockies," has been scaled once again, and the most famous Himalayan explorer, Dr. Tom G. Longstaff, has been added to the list of mountaineers who have scaled the peak. Dr. Longstaff's ascent was a remarkable feat, as it was the first time the mountain had been climbed from the west. Dr. Longstaff's ascent was a remarkable feat, as it was the first time the mountain had been climbed from the west.

CAMORRISTS SENTENCED Scores of Savagery Follow Trials of Italian Society Members.

ROME, July 28.—An exciting Camorra trial has been in progress for the past twenty-two days at the Lucera Assize court. The trial is the most important in the history of the Camorra, a secret society of Italian criminals. The trial is the most important in the history of the Camorra, a secret society of Italian criminals.

KILLING JUSTIFIED SAID THE JURY Queen Charlotte Tragedy Not Likely to Be Pressed in the Criminal Courts—Slayer Acted in Self-Defence

It is not expected that the crown will proceed with the arraignment of the Japanese Watakaba, who was recently on the charge of wounding a woman. The jury has found the killing justified, and the crown will not proceed with the arraignment of the Japanese Watakaba, who was recently on the charge of wounding a woman.

UNABLE TO SCALE MOUNT MCKINLEY Rusk Expedition Says Peak Climbed by Dr. Cook Is Ten Miles From Summit—Parker Party Still Trying

SEWARD, Alaska, July 28.—The Rusk expedition, which set out to climb Mount McKinley, has been unable to reach the summit. The expedition, which set out to climb Mount McKinley, has been unable to reach the summit.

COLLEGE WIDOW FOR GULF ISLANDS Makes Six Trips Per Week Between Victoria and Archipelago in the Gulf of Georgia

The steamer College Widow, a twin screw motor vessel with Union flag, is now making six trips per week between Victoria and the Gulf Islands. The steamer College Widow, a twin screw motor vessel with Union flag, is now making six trips per week between Victoria and the Gulf Islands.

H. H. PRINCE GHIKA MISSING IN VICTORIA

Scion of Illustrious European Family Now Here on His Way to Alaska to Hunt Big Game

Scion of an illustrious family, the former ruler of Roumania, and now a political figure of considerable moment, H. H. Prince Ghika, who comes from Comanesti, is at present in Victoria, on his way to Alaska to hunt big game. H. H. Prince Ghika, who comes from Comanesti, is at present in Victoria, on his way to Alaska to hunt big game.

QUEEN CHARLOTTE TRAGEDY NOT LIKELY TO BE PRESSED IN THE CRIMINAL COURTS—SLAYER ACTED IN SELF-DEFENCE

It is not expected that the crown will proceed with the arraignment of the Japanese Watakaba, who was recently on the charge of wounding a woman. The jury has found the killing justified, and the crown will not proceed with the arraignment of the Japanese Watakaba, who was recently on the charge of wounding a woman.

CATTLE EPIDEMIC SPREADS LONDON, July 28.—A second outbreak of the foot and mouth disease among cattle is reported from Yorkshire.

DIAMOND MOUNT MCKINLEY Rusk Expedition Says Peak Climbed by Dr. Cook Is Ten Miles From Summit—Parker Party Still Trying

SEWARD, Alaska, July 28.—The Rusk expedition, which set out to climb Mount McKinley, has been unable to reach the summit. The expedition, which set out to climb Mount McKinley, has been unable to reach the summit.

PROFESSOR PARKER AND HIS PARTY ALSO TURN BACK—TWO EXPLORERS SAY THAT SUMMIT CANNOT BE REACHED.

SEWARD, Alaska, July 28.—The American Geological Society's expedition, headed by Prof. Herschel Parker, has also turned back. The expedition, headed by Prof. Herschel Parker, has also turned back.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 28.—The match-between the Crick club and the Belmont eleven here today was declared a draw, when the local team closed its first innings for a total of 86 runs. Ottawa made 339 runs in their first innings yesterday and owing to the late hour their captain-declared not to start the second inning today.

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LAND REGISTRY ACT In the matter of an application for Duplicates of Certificates of Title to Lots 16, 17 and 18, Block 5 (Map 283), Victoria City.

Notice is hereby given that it is my intention at the expiration of one month from the date of the first publication hereof to issue Duplicates of Certificates of Title to the said lots to James Watson Meldrum, on the 15th day of October, 1910, and on the 28th day of May 1910, and numbers respectively 10848 (a) and 16421 (a).

LAND ACT. Seward Land District, District of Seyward.

TAKE NOTICE, that James A. Campbell, stonemason, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described land: Commencing at a post planted at the northeast corner of James A. Campbell's claim, situated in the vicinity of Cambria Bay, Valdes Island, thence south 29 chains, thence east 20 chains, thence north 30 chains, thence along shore south and east to this post. JAMES A. CAMPBELL. MELVIN R. HARTFIELD, Agent. Dated 25th of June, 1910.

STUMP PULLING. THE DUCRET PATENT STUMP PULLER, made in four sizes, our newest machine will develop 215 tons pressure with one horse. For sale by J. C. Cameron, 125 St. James Street, Victoria, B.C.

LONDON, July 29.—Five hundred Sons of England from Canada inspected the House of Commons on Tuesday. The members of Parliament were generally interested in them. The big run of sockeyes has not yet materialized upon the Fraser river.

ROSES FOR SMALL GARDENS

Eugenie Bronskaja's Voice

The remark is often heard, "flowers roses; my garden is too small to grow them." The answer to this is, "Eugenie Bronskaja's Voice." The remark is often heard, "flowers roses; my garden is too small to grow them." The answer to this is, "Eugenie Bronskaja's Voice."

STANDARDS

If the small garden in question is not near town, and its smoky atmosphere is not a hindrance, a single dard of say, Lady Gay, the old licite et Perpetue, or Rugosa rose, will do the trick. But above everything to be planted of standards, sentinal against a dark background which ability to the tall stem and its port.

CLIMBERS

In a small garden advantage be taken of every available space can be placed effectively. An may become a dream of beauty with one of the wicheriana, fence may be draped in one vigorous and lovely rugosa, Co a worn-out apple tree or old staves stuck in the borders herford opportunity also for the lovely pillar roses as Zepherine an Tepitz or Billard et Barre, might otherwise be no room. A suitable position exists a light pen be introduced, even into a den, and, indeed, frequently shade such garden affords; but course, lead from one place to another, the rose, and in the or less confined space it should Uprights of 4 inches or 5 inch with considerably smaller crossing a few inches of their side sh possible), make a light-looking able for a small garden, and should be not less than 6 feet with roses 6 feet between the posts. It is possible where a Larch screen of similar construction could support the best of the Rambler. In still st the owner may have to content arches over a path. What may be on the house should be favorite climbing Teas, Hybrid ettes.

PREPARATION OF SOIL AND

It is obviously impossible, in this article, to give full instructions for the preparation of soil, and the cultivation of the rose, and in the renewed popularity information do not far to seek. In the pages of alone, help is always to be found. The soil should be prepared in a way that it may have time to settle before it is begun. The best time, undoubtedly, is from the middle of October to the middle of November, though should possible, they may be planted during the early part of March. The soil should be selected, and if the rose should be during a frost, they should their packing in an underground mild day sets in, and then, if should be soaked in soft water before planting, or in a puddle very weak cow manure-water. In the case of all soils, the best for a soil of a field being the most valuable, and this, if possible, the principal material. If the heavy, burnt earth, road scrap mould should be well dug into of at least 2 feet, and the whole well-rotted horse manure. This allowed actually to come into the roots of the young plants. In hand, the soil be light, a little clay should be mixed with the mould, should the burnt earth and road should be omitted, and cow manure should be used.

DWARF ROSES

In beds should be planted 18 inches apart. When roses are being planted, a hole at least 2 feet square should be prepared for them. It must be borne in mind that the greatest beauty of the greatest roses is that they should they there are very lib in the matter of soil.

SUITABLE VARIETIES

In a small garden it is particularly to curtail the number of kinds of roses, and to plant a group of three or four plants of a variety which is much more effective than a

RURAL AND SUBURBAN

ROSES FOR SMALL GARDENS

The remark is often heard, "Oh, no, I don't grow roses; my garden is too small," and one feels impelled to the reply, "For that reason you should rather grow nothing but roses." It is not from what other class of plants can be obtained, in any similar degree, the bewitching variety, the grace and beauty of form and color, the decorativeness of the mass and the perfection of the individual bloom, the adaptability and withal, the length of the flowering season that is exhibited by the different types of the rose?

Suggestions for Suitable Planting

Of course, the aspect, soil and position of the garden must be taken into serious consideration when selecting and planting the different varieties, while sunshine and a certain amount of shelter from the north and east are essential to the successful growing of any type of rose. Probably in the type of gardens with which this article deals the space at the owner's command will not permit of a rose garden proper being laid out. Yet the term "small" is a comparative one, and even in a garden whose acreage is inconsiderable there is often some open grass space where beds of dwarf roses may with advantage be placed.

Standards

If the small garden in question be not too near town, and its smoky atmosphere, prejudicial to rose-growth, one single weeping standard of, say, Lady Gay, the old overgreen Felicité et Perpetue, or Rugosa repens alba, in a well-chosen spot may prove "a joy forever." But above everything to be avoided is the planting of standards, sentinel-like, round or on a small lawn. In fact, standards are usually most satisfactory when planted in a border against a dark background which lends invisibility to the tall stem and its necessary support.

Climbers

In a small garden advantage will have to be taken of every available spot where a rose can be placed effectively. An unsightly bank may become a dream of beauty when covered with one of the wickuriana roses, an ugly fence may be draped in one summer by the vigorous and lovely rugosa, Conrad F. Meyer, a worn-out apple tree or old stump can support a Crimson Rambler or a Varmine Pillar. Tall stakes stuck in the borders here and there afford opportunity also for the display of such lovely pillar roses as Zephyrine Drouhin, Gruss over Teplitz or Billiard et Barre, for which there might otherwise be no room. Where a really suitable position exists a light pergola may often be introduced, even into a quite small garden, and, indeed, frequently gives the only shade such garden affords; but it should, of course, lead from one place to another and have a definite reason for being. In a more or less confined space of 5 inches in diameter, with considerably smaller crosspieces (all having a few inches of their side shoots left on, if possible), make a light-looking erection suitable for a small garden, and its dimensions should be not less than 6 feet wide, 6 feet high and 6 feet between the posts. If a pergola is impossible, there may be some division in the garden where a Larch screen of somewhat similar construction could support a few of the best of the Ramblers. In still smaller gardens, the owner may have to content himself with arches over a path. What wall room there may be on the house should be reserved for favorite climbing Teas, Hybrid Teas and Noisettes.

Preparation of Soil and Planting

It is obviously impossible, in the limits of this article, to give full instructions for the successful preparation for, and planting and cultivation of, the rose, and in these days of its renewed popularity information on any point is not far to seek. In the pages of *The Garden* alone, help is always to be found.

The soil should be prepared beforehand, so that it may have time to settle before planting is begun. The best time, undoubtedly, to put roses in is from the middle of October to the end of November, though should this be impossible, they may be planted during February and the early part of March. Open weather should be selected, and if the roses are to arrive during a frost, they should be kept in their packing in an underground cellar till a mild day sets in, and then, if dry, the roots should be soaked in soft water for a few minutes before planting, or in a puddle of clay and very weak cow manure-water. Good yellow loam is, of all soils, the best for roses (the top spit of a field being the most valuable for the purpose), and this, if possible, should form the principal material. If the natural soil be heavy, burnt earth, road scrapings, and leaf-mould should be well dug into it to a depth of at least 2 feet, and the whole enriched with well-rotted horse manure. This should not be allowed actually to come into contact with the roots of the young plants. If, on the other hand, the soil be light, a little day, well broken up, should be mixed with the loam and leaf-mould, the burnt earth and road scrapings may be omitted, and cow manure should replace the horse manure.

Dwarf Roses

In beds should be planted 18 inches to 2 feet apart. When roses are being planted in borders, a hole at least 2 feet square should be prepared for them. It must be borne in mind that rambling or pillar roses do not attain their greatest beauty for three or four years, and they should therefore be very liberally treated in the matter of soil.

Suitable Varieties

In a small garden it is particularly advisable to curtail the number of kinds grown, as a group of three or four plants of the same variety is much more effective than a collection of

roses of differing habit and color. The following list contains only those roses which should do well anywhere, and are among the best of their particular kind. Those marked with an asterisk are specially suitable for small town or suburban gardens.

Twelve Dwarf Varieties

*Caroline Testout (Hybrid Tea), silvery pink; Corallina (Tea), deep rose; Frau Karl Druschki (Hybrid Tea), silvery pink; Liberty (Hybrid Tea), rosy crimson; *Mme. Ravary (Hybrid Tea), yellow; Mme. Abel Chateaux (Hybrid Tea), coral pink; *Mrs. John Laing (Hybrid Perpetual), rosy pink; Mme. Jules Brolez (Hybrid Tea), rose and salmon; Mrs. W. J. Grant (Hybrid Tea), deep pink; *White Maman Cochet (Tea), white; Prince de Bulgarie (Hybrid Tea), flesh.

Twelve Climbers for Pergola, Fence or Arch
Dorothy Perkins (wickuriana), pink; or Lady Gay, the latter being a slight improvement; Gardena (wickuriana), yellow; Crimson Rambler (Polyanthus); Hiawatha (wickuriana), rich red, white eye; Conrad F. Meyer (rugosa), silvery rose; *Longworth Rambler (Hybrid Tea), light crimson; Reine Olga de Wurtemberg (Hybrid Tea), light crimson; Jersey Beauty (wickuriana), pale yellow; Reve d'Or (Noisette), buff yellow; Flore (evergreen), rose; Una (single), buff Tea Rambler (Tea), pink; or *Dundee Rambler (Ayr), white, pink-edged.

Six Standards

*Blanc Double de Coubert (rugosa), white; G. Nabonnand (Tea), flesh; Mrs. R. G. Sherman Crawford (Hybrid Perpetual), rosy pink; *Ulrich Brunner (Hybrid Perpetual), cherry red; Marie van Houtte (Tea), creamy yellow; or, again, Frau Karl Druschki; William Allen Richardson (Noisette), orange.

Six Climbers for Wall

Mme. Alfred Carriere (Hybrid Noisette), white (east, west or south); William Allen Richardson (Noisette), orange (east, west or south); *Gloire de Dijon (Tea), buff (west or north); Reine Marie Henriette (Hybrid Tea), yellow (west or north); Bouquet d'Or (Tea), yellow and buff (east, west or north); Lamarque (Noisette), white and lemon (south).

Billiard et Barre (Tea), deep yellow; Gruss over Teplitz (Hybrid Tea), crimson; Zephyrine Drouhin (Banksian), silvery pink; Papillon (Tea), pink and copper; Bardou Job (Hybrid Tea), crimson; and Claire Jacquier (Polyanthus), yellow, rather tender.

Pruning

A selection of some of the above roses would make any garden, however small, attractive, and if a corner can be found for the old Sweet Briar, with its fragrant foliage, and the lovely Austrian Yellow and Austrian Copper so much the better. These latter require no pruning. The climbers should have their weak and old wood cut out in the late summer after flowering, but beyond that require little attention, except that of tying in. The dwarf roses, since they are required for general decoration rather than for exhibition, should have all dead and unripe shoots removed to the base, so that the centre of the plant is thinned out, and then the strong shoots left should be cut back to an outside eye five or six buds from the base. All roses, however, the first season after planting, must be pruned rather severely.—Mrs. F. M. Armstrong, Fairmile House, Cobham, Surrey, in *The Garden*.

WALLFLOWERS AND THEIR CULTURE

One of the oldest flowers of English gardens and a native of some parts of Great Britain, the Wallflower (*Cheiranthus Cheiri*) is not likely to quickly lose the firm hold which it has on popular fancy at the present time. The plant in its wild state is a very poor-looking object, the pale yellow flowers being small and the whole plant having little in common with the many beautiful varieties that now find a home in the gardens of rich and poor alike. Indeed, one frequently meets with the best examples in cottage gardens, the flowers occasionally being associated with some quaint old Cottage Tulip that one looks for in vain among specialists' collections. In its wild state the flower is frequently found growing in the crevices of old walls, and the writer well remembers seeing it in abundance on the old Roman wall at Colchester, a wall that was built for far less peaceful purposes than to provide a congenial home for one of the most popular of English flowers.

Although the Wallflower is strictly a perennial, and where extra early flowers are desired a few old plants should be retained after flowering, the finest blossoms are produced by young plants, and for this reason most growers treat it as a biennial. The time of sowing the seeds has frequently been a moot point among gardeners, some contending that the middle of May is the one and only period in which to do the work, and others staking their faith on a month later. For several years past the writer has made two sowings, one at each of the periods named above, and good results have been obtained from both. The plants from the first sowing, however, have always given slightly larger racemes. In all probability it would be necessary to sow at the first-named period in Scotland and the Northern Counties of England, and even for the South one would advise it where possible.

Fortunately, the Wallflower can be sown in the open, a bed that has been well dug and some lime incorporated answering splendidly. The soil should be raked down well and trodden firmly as the Wallflower, to make the most decided sturdy growth, must have a firm rooting medium. Frequently the plot where

spring cabbages have been grown becomes vacant just at the time when Wallflowers should be sown, and there is a temptation to utilize it for the purpose. Where, however, there has been the least suspicion of clubbing in the cabbages, this ought not to be done, as this insidious disease also attacks Wallflowers.

Drills 1 inch or so deep and 1 foot apart should be made and the seeds scattered thinly therein. If the weather is dry at the time, it is a good plan to water the drills before sowing the seeds, and should it be necessary afterwards, the bed must be frequently watered until the seedlings are growing freely. When a few inches high, advantage should be taken of a rainy day to transplant the young Wallflowers, which may be put out in rows from 15 inches to 18 inches apart, allowing at least 1 foot between the plants. It is in this early transplanting of Wallflowers, more than in any other phase of their culture, that lies the secret of success. If allowed to remain crowded in the seed-bed too long, the plants subsequently will not rectify this. On the other hand, when the plants are moved early and given plenty of room, they branch freely and make beautiful sturdy specimens that will, in addition to standing well through the winter, give an abundance of first-class flowers the following spring.

The best time to transfer the plants to their flowering quarters is September, but it is not often that this can be done owing to the beds and borders being occupied with other plants. If, however, the best results are to be obtained, the work ought not to be deferred later than the middle of October, otherwise the plants will stand a poor chance of getting established before severe weather sets in. At the time of writing I have some good plants in flower that were moved in December; but the work had to be very carefully done and, fortunately, a week or two of mild weather were experienced immediately afterwards. As a rule, plants that have been properly transplanted will lift with good balls of soil and roots, and do not experience a very severe check where proper care is observed.

There are now a number of varieties to select from, but a good strain of Blood Red is difficult to beat. Unfortunately, it seems almost impossible to get this true; a few streaked flowers are sure to appear, but the true specimens amply compensate for this. Vulcan is a favorite of mine. It has a dwarf habit and is valuable for bedding, the bright-brownish crimson flowers being freely produced. Harbinger is an old, brown-flowered variety that flowers early, and for this reason is worthy of a place. Cloth of Gold is a bright yellow variety with large flowers and which makes a very effective display when grown in a mass. Those who like unique colors might try Eastern Queen, which usually gives pale red, chamois, and apricot flowers, the color changing somewhat as the blossoms age. It is a tall and rather loose-growing variety, and one that would not appeal to all tastes.

THE HOLLIES

Of our hardy evergreen trees and shrubs that depend for their beauty throughout the year on foliage and fruit rather than flowers, the common Holly is, undoubtedly, the most important. Apart from any other consideration, the Holly and its numerous varieties will thrive in almost any soil that is not waterlogged, though, a good, well-drained loam is the most suitable. Under favorable conditions they will form large trees, and yet are so patient of the knife, that a fine specimen can be easily kept in quite a small garden. Owing to this feature, combined with the dense growth and spiny foliage, the Holly is largely used in the formation of hedges, and though it is of rather slow growth compared with some that are treated in this way, a well-kept Holly hedge forms a delightful feature and a most effective bar against intruders. For formal gardens the common Holly and its varieties are among the most desirable of subjects, as they remain in good health however much they are pruned. An illustration of this is afforded by the dense double-headed specimens at the back of the Palm House at Kew, which, though quite old plants and rigidly trimmed every year, are in robust health. Such artificial productions as this, however, appeal only to a limited number, the majority much preferring to see a specimen Holly in all its natural beauty. Even without destroying this a plant, by judicious pruning, may be kept within reasonable limits.

Transplanting Hollies

These may be successfully moved in the first part of September, but the best time of all the year to transplant them is during the latter part of April and the first half of May. At that season we often get showery weather, which to the Hollies that have been moved is a great help, as it tends to keep them fresh till the roots recover from the check of removal, which at this season of the year takes but a short time. Even then, in planting, care should be taken to work the soil well among the roots. This is greatly helped by giving a thorough soaking of water as soon as the hole is filled up, as the soil is thereby consolidated and washed into the minor interstices which may be left. Should the weather be dry, a syringing overhead two or three times a day will be of great service. One syringing should if possible be given in the evening, as this gives the plant time to take advantage of the moisture before it is dried up by bright sunshine.

Treatment of Hedges

While the above particulars as to transplanting refer to specimens, the same will apply as to the time of the year and other matters to the planting of hedges. For this

purpose the common Holly, raised from seed, give the best results. Seedlings may be obtained from nurseries in almost all sizes, but for the formation of a hedge, plants from 3 to 4 feet in height are preferable, as if smaller one the otherwise trimmed up appearance, are produced before winter. In planting such a permanent feature as a Holly hedge, it is essential to do so thoroughly. The ground should be dug to a depth of two and a half feet, and in some soils the incorporation of some well-decayed manure will be helpful. The distance apart which the plants are to be put will, to a certain extent, depend upon their size; but generally speaking, for the formation of a hedge the branches should quite touch or, in some instances, interlace with each other.

Propagation of Hollies

The common Holly is easily increased by seeds, which, however, lie dormant for at least a year, and generally more, after being gathered. In nurseries they are usually mixed in a heap with sand in the open air, and turned occasionally in order to promote decomposition of the pulp. They are then sown during the following spring. The numerous varieties may be propagated either by budding or grafting on to seedling stocks of the common kind. This operation is usually carried out in July or early August.

Hollies as Berry-Bearers

Probably the fruitfulness, or otherwise, of the Holly has given rise to more discussion than any other point connected with the tree. This is largely owing to the fact that in some cases the flowers are not self-fertile; that is to say, the male and female flowers are borne on different plants. In this respect the Holly is extremely singular, as individuals may be met with in which the flowers are wholly male or wholly female. In others they are hermaphrodite; that is to say, the male and female organs are present in the one flower, thus ensuring self-fertilization. Singularly enough, examples are found in which different types of flowers are found on the same individual. With the approach of Christmas the popular mind turns to Holly berries, and if they are numerous, we are told that a hard winter is in prospect, this being looked upon as Nature's extra provision for the birds. This theory is a pretty one, but the fact is that the crop of Holly berries depends upon the weather experienced during the flowering season in spring; if it is then dry and favorable to fertilization, a good crop of berries is ensured. When the Holly is regarded from a fruiting standpoint, the yellow-berried (*fructo-luteo*) must on no account be overlooked, as it is so distinct from any of the others.

Selection of Varieties

The following embrace the best in their respective classes: Silver variegated.—Broad leaved, leaves bordered white; Silver Queen; Holly; silver variegated Hedgehog; Holly; Landsdowne; New Silver, very good; pendula argenteo-variegata, of pretty weeping habit; and Silver Milkmaid, the leaves of which have a central blotch of white. Golden variegated.—Golden King, Golden Queen, Golden Milkmaid; flavescens, whose leaves are flushed with yellow; ferox aurea, Golden Hedgehog; and wateriana. Green leaved.—Augustifolia, long, narrow leaves; camelliaefolia, rich green, almost spineless leaves; wandsworthensis, a dense grower with small foliage; Hodginsii, large dark green, oval leaves, a popular kind; laurifolia, large leaves with life pendula; nigrescens, large deep green leaves; wensley, of weeping habit; Sheherdii, a noble broad-leaved form; and Wilsonii, massive dark green leaves of this variety, with their regularly defined spines and richly colored berries, stamp it as one of the most ornamental of all Hollies.

Besides the varieties of the common Holly, other distinct species are the Japanese *Ilex crenata*, with tiny box-like leaves; *I. latifolia*, also from Japan, with leaves as large as those of the laurel; *I. cornuta*, a curious Chinese species; *I. opaca*, the American Holly; and the pretty little *I. Pernyi*, a comparatively new introduction from China.

PRUNING TREES AND SHRUBS

The fact of many trees and shrubs being ruined or badly injured in their infancy, by the neglect of pruning or by an injudicious use of the pruning knife, has suggested the following notes, which are addressed to those who have only a slight knowledge of gardening.

The most particular period of a tree's career is during the first ten years, and if it is properly cared for and looked after during that time it will give little anxiety in after life. The first thing to aim at is a good sturdy trunk, and to obtain this

Pruning Must Be Done with Prudence
To obtain a strong trunk it may be presumed it will be necessary to remove the side branches, and to a certain extent this is true. The removal of side growths causes the whole strength to be thrown into the main stem or portion left. From this it might be imagined that all one has to do is to keep removing side growths. This, however, is not the case, for there is a natural tendency for a tree, demudated of its side branches, to grow rapidly in height and thicken slowly, the leaf surface being reduced too much. This state of affairs causes the tree to become weak and unable to

hold itself upright, which necessitates staking, an operation which should be unnecessary in a well-grown tree. To obviate such a state of affairs it is necessary to begin by checking the side branches rather than by removing them in a wholesale manner. This can be done by a repeated stopping of the shoots, which results in short, dense, sturdy trunks, which treated in this manner grow more slowly than others, but form stout, leafy trunks, which readily support their weight. As they advance in height the side branches may be removed, a few at a time. It has been said that all pruning should be done with the finger and thumb, a remark which is correct if it could be managed, for if it is done by the finger and thumb alone it must be done when the wood is very young and soft, which naturally causes little waste of energy on the part of the tree and leaves few wounds to heal. Such a thing is, of course, impracticable, but it is highly desirable that all pruning should be done as early in life as possible in order that all the strength may be thrown into the permanent parts. When pruning a tree one must be careful to keep the leader free from rivals and the side branches so reduced that they make a scelp in such a way as to take strength from the leader, for a well-grown specimen should have but a single trunk and a fairly equal branch distribution. When removing side branches care must be taken to thin all out rather than remove the lower ones only and cut in the upper. If such a general thinning is given the outline of the tree will be less formal than if the lower branches only were removed and the remainder shortened in. With

Young Trees

the removal of branches is a comparatively simple affair, and if cut well into the trunk and no snag left, healing soon takes place. With large branches, however, the removal is attended with greater risk, and it is absolutely essential that clean cuts be made. The safest plan to adopt in the removal of a branch is to sever it in the first instance at a distance, varying according to the size of the branch, from 1 foot to 2 feet from the trunk; then make a second cut to remove the snag. If in the case of a large branch an attempt is made to remove it with one cut, there is always the danger of its weight tearing away a portion of the trunk before the cut is made through. For the same reason it is a good idea to make a few cuts below the branch before commencing to cut from above.

Trees That Have Been Neglected

during the early stages of their career require more drastic treatment than those that have been carefully handled from babyhood. Those that have lost their leaders should have new ones formed by tying up a branch as near as possible to the centre of the tree, then shortening in or removing the surrounding branches to throw strength into the new leader. Dead wood should be removed as soon as seen, for dead branches are often responsible for hastening the death of a tree by spreading disease. As soon as the pruning is done, dress the wounds with coal-tar to protect them from the effects of weather and fungoid pests. With regard to

Best Time to Prune Trees

is summer and autumn. When in leaf it is easier to judge the amount of pruning necessary than it is in winter, when trees are leafless; still, pruning may be done with safety at any period between the beginning of June and the end of February. Flowering trees are over, so that new wood may be made to produce the following year's flowers. Plums, cherries, almonds and peaches are among the worst of all trees to deal with, as when large wounds are made gumming is almost certain to set in, consequently strict attention should be paid to them when young. Conifers also should not be allowed to get out of hand, for if large branches have to be removed bleeding is certain to take place.

Pruning of Shrubs

usually takes the form of thinning; occasionally, however, cutting back has to be done. With the majority of shrubs it is a good plan to go over them as soon as the flowers have fallen and cut away, right to the base, some of the old flowering wood. This in most instances is almost worn out, and will be replaced by vigorous young branches, which will blossom freely the following year. Philadelphus Lemoinet needs well thinning annually; the spring flowering Spiraeas, Diervillas, Deutzias, other Philadelphuses, and so on, require thinning in a less degree. The autumn-flowering Spiraeas require cutting fairly hard back to within a few eyes of the base of the previous year's wood in February. Hypericum require the same, and so does Tamarix Pallasi rosea. Rambling Roses of the Crimson Rambler type are greatly improved by having the old flowering wood cut away as soon as the flowers are over, while all of the Rosa rugosa hybrids should be cut back in a similar manner to Hybrid Perpetual Roses in spring.

The growing use of cement in house-construction and other domestic works has raised the question as to how the surface may be freshened when it has become stained and discolored, as it will about the joints of the blocks. This may be done by "painting" the surface with a mixture of two parts of portland cement and one part of marble dust, this being mixed with water to the consistency of thin paint or thick whitewash. The wall should then be wetted, and kept constantly wet while the wash is being applied, as well as for a day after, in order to make the wash stick to the cement surface.

The wash may be applied with an ordinary whitewash brush, and a spray from a hose should be kept up on the surface all the time the work is being done.

Eugenie Bronskaja's Voice

is phenomenally high in range, limpid, clear and crystalline throughout its entire compass. This celebrated Russian Coloratura Soprano, who has made such an enormous success in Paris, Vienna, Naples, Rome, Venice and Milan

MAKES RECORDS EXCLUSIVELY FOR THE "COLUMBIA"

Her last records for Symphonies Series Columbia Grand Opera Double Disc Records, are wonderfully beautiful.

As193 "Rigoletto"—Verdi. "Ave Marie"—Bach-Gounod. You should call her today and hear these. We are at all times pleased to try them over for you.

Fletcher Bros.

Exclusive B.C. Sales Agents for "Columbia" Gramophones, Records and Supplies
1321 Government Street

WE ARE SUPPLYING

all the Portland Cement for the NEW TIMES BUILDING

and the Portland Cement and Hard Wall Plaster for the PEMBERTON BUILDING

For prompt deliveries of Contractors' Supplies and materials call on

Raymond & Sons

613 Pandora Street
Phone 272 Res. 376

F. H. A. BROWN VETERINARY SURGEON

Director of Bray's Stables
Phone 182, 1178

LAND REGISTRY ACT

matter of an application for leases of Certificates of Title to lots 17 and 18, Block 5 (Map Victoria City.

is hereby given that it is my duty, at the expiration of one month from the date of the publication hereof to issue Duplicates of Certificates of Title to said lands to James Watson Meldrum, on 17th day of October, 1890, and of May 1892, and numbered 10648 (a) and 16481 (a).

J. P. McLEOD, Deputy Registrar General, Registry Office, Victoria, B. C., 7th day of May, 1910.

LAND ACT.

ward Land District, District of B.C. NOTICE, that James A. Campbell, Vancouver, B. C., occupation, intends to apply for permits to purchase the following lands:

beginning at a post planted at the corner of James A. Campbell's older Island, thence south 20 chains, thence west 20 chains, thence north 20 chains, thence along shore and east to this post. JAMES A. CAMPBELL, MELVIN R. HARTFIELD, 28th of June, 1910. Agent.

STUMP PULLING.

CORSET PATENT STUMP PULLER made in four sizes. Our machine will develop 240 tons pressure. For sale on terms. For full particulars apply to J. B. C. Industry, 1000 Main Street, Victoria, B. C.

On July 29—Five hundred island from Canada inspected of Commons on Tuesday. Members of Parliament were present in them.

Run of sockeyes has not realized upon the Fraser river

DAVID SPENCER, LIMITED.

Spencer's Great House Furnishing Sale Commences Tomorrow

This sale involves the different sections of the House-furnishing Department, on the 3rd and 4th floors, including all Furniture and Carpets and Linoleums, also the Staple Department, the Crockery and Kitchenware Departments.

This sale is conducted for the simple reason for making August, which usually is a dull month, into the busiest month of the year, as we sell during August all House-furnishing Goods at prices which it would be impossible for us to do for more than one month during the year.

Furniture of All Styles at August Sale Prices

Parlor, Dining-room, Den, Library, Bedroom and Kitchen Furniture of every make that is known.

Extension Tables, Buffets, Sideboards, Suites, Dining Chairs, Davenport, Couches, Bed Lounges, Parlor Suites, Arm Chairs, Rockers of every description, Hall Racks, Hall Mirrors, Parlor Tables, Pictures and Mirrors, Bureaux, Chiffoniers, Washstands, Wardrobes and Dressers.

Brass and Iron Beds, Mattresses, Springs and Pillows, Three and Four-Fold Draught Screens, Roll and Flat Top Desks, Office Chairs, Bentwood Furniture, Lawn and Verandah Chairs, Go-Carts, Buggies, etc., all of which are reduced to prices that will demand a quick and ready sale.



Chiffoniers at \$5.90

Chiffoniers, made of solid oak, high grade finish, fitted 5 full length drawers. Brass drawer pulls. There are only a limited number of these pieces of bedroom furniture, and this price should clear them out first day of sale. August Sale Price is \$5.90.

Chiffoniers at \$9.75

Chiffoniers, solid golden oak, in best finish, fitted 5 full length drawers, with oval bevelled plate mirrors and bow shaped top, brass drawer pulls. August Sale Price is \$9.75.

Chiffoniers at \$16.75

Chiffoniers, in solid golden oak, high grade finish, Colonial style, with bevelled plate mirror, oval shape, fitted 3 small top drawers, 4 full length drawers, all with locks, brass knobs and pulls. August Sale Price is \$16.75.

Extension Tables for \$8.75 Regular \$11.90

Extension Table, in solid oak, finished golden. The best made table in Canada. Has 8 massive legs, fitted with sliding metal casters. Has brass casters which extend the table to 6 feet. Regular \$11.90. August Sale Price is \$8.75.



Extension Tables at \$10.75

Extension Tables, high grade finish in golden, on heavy turned legs. When extended the length is 8 feet. Round top. This is in the final way the best value we have, and for our sale the price is a great bargain. Regular \$15.00. August Sale \$10.75.



Parlor Settee, Reg. \$19. for \$8.75

Parlor Settee, in very strong frame, birch-mahogany, in pleasing Colonial style, spring seat, upholstered in rich silk brocade. Regular \$19.00. August Sale \$8.75.

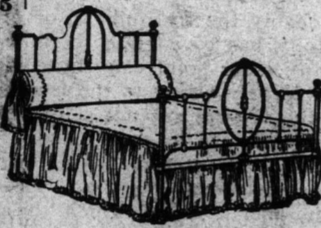
Parlor Settee, Reg. \$28.50, for \$8.50

Parlor Settee, hardwood frame, mahogany finish, Sheraton design, slides, seat and back upholstered in rich brocade. This is a very pleasing piece of furniture, and the price we have marked it at should sell it at once. Regular \$28.50. August Sale Price \$8.50.

Parlor Settee, Reg. \$85.00, for \$38.50

Parlor Settee, mahogany frame, seat and back upholstered in best silk brocade. The very best materials only are used, making this piece of furniture, and this is a genuine bargain. Regular price \$85.00. August Sale Price \$38.50.

White Enameled Beds at \$7.90

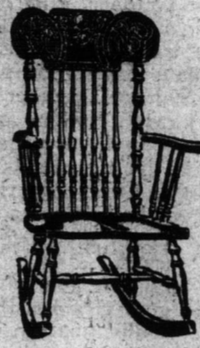


White Enameled Iron Beds, full size, beautifully finished with best enamel and brass fittings, in the latest styles. These bedsteads are without doubt the biggest values we have ever offered. A large stock of lower priced ones to select from. See our display in Government St. \$12.75 and \$7.90.

Mattresses at \$5.90

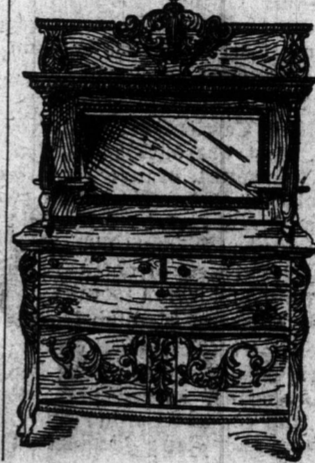
Mattresses in good heavy asteen ticking, built of layers of first-grade sanitary felt, that cannot become lumpy or get displaced. These are equal to any mattress at \$15.00. In full size. See windows in Government St. August Sale Price \$5.90.

EXTRA SPECIAL
\$1.75 and \$2.00 Axminster Carpets for 50c
There are 20 rolls of 50 yards each in this lot. Body with border to match. The colors are greens, tans, browns, reds and fawns, in floral, conventional, Oriental and two-toned effects. Regular, per yard, \$1.75 and \$2.00. August Sale, per yard \$95c.



Rockers at \$4.90

Rockers in solid oak, finished golden, turned spindles at sides and back, spring seat upholstered in best quality pantaloons, high head rest. This is the most comfortable rocking chair we have in stock, and is a wonderful bargain. August Sale \$4.90.



Arm Chairs at \$2.90

Arm Chairs, built of hardwood, surfaced quarter cut oak, finished Early English Mission style, seat upholstered in best quality leatherette, roomy and comfortable. See windows in Broad street. August Sale \$2.90.



High-Grade Enamel Ware—Blue and Granite—Odd Lines to Clear at Special Prices

- Values from \$1.75 to \$2.75. Sale \$1.50
Convex Kettles, Steamers, Potato Pots with lip and strainer.
- Values up to \$1.50. Sale \$1.00
Campers' Straight Kettles, Steamers, Potato Pots with strainer and lip, Tea Kettles, Dish Pans 17 quart, Convex Stove Pots, Tea Pots, Coffee Pots, Rice Boilers, Cereal Cookers.
- Values up to \$1.00. Sale 75c
Fiber Cupboards, Convex Soup Kettles, Tea Pots, Coffee Pots, Water Pitchers, Cereal Cookers, Sauce Pans with covers, Campers' Kettles, Potato Pots with strainer and lip.
- Values up to 75c. Sale 50c.
Campers' Straight Kettles, Cupboards, Rice Boilers, Milk Cans, Potato Pots with lip and strainer, Coffee Pots, Tea Pots, Sauce Pans with cover.
- 97 Piece Dinner Sets for \$8.75
This selection is a nicely decorated semi-porcelain. They are strong and serviceable in open kitchen patterns. This means a great deal to you should any piece get broken it can be very easily replaced. Special at our August sale \$8.75.
- \$2.90 a Pair for Colored Applique Curtains. Values \$6.75 and \$8.75
Art printed colored muslin for curtains, in a large range of designs and colorings; double width, with border on each side. These muslins make very dainty curtains for bedroom, bath room, etc. August sale price per yard \$1.50.
This money-saving sale should appeal to the house wife, who is looking for Lace Curtains.

- Values up to 50c. Sale 35c.
Campers' Straight Kettles, Pudding Pans, Tea Pots, Coffee Pots.
- Values up to 25c. Sale 15c.
Campers' Kettles, Cupboards, Milk Pans, Low Tea Steamers, Large Mugs, Sauce Pans, Pudding Pans.
- Values up to 20c. Sale 10c.
Sauce Pans, Mugs, Cups, Soup Dishes, Milk Pans, Spoons, Globe Tea Pots, 3 cup size. Sale \$1.00.
Fibre Stair Brushes, Whisk Stair Brushes, Clothes Brushes, medium size. Values up to 40c. Sale \$25c.
Tin Wash Boilers, slightly damaged, can easily be mended. Values up to \$2.00. Sale \$1.00.
- Tea Sets from \$1.40 to \$6.75
The assortment of tea sets which we are including in our August sale is a most comprehensive one.
21-Piece Tea Sets \$1.40
40-Piece Tea Sets, from \$2.25
17-Piece Tea Sets, ranging from \$2.75
- Nottingham Lace Curtains All Reduced for This Sale. Prices 35c to \$2.90 Pair
There are several lines in Nottingham Lace Curtains now and choice designs, \$2.90, \$1.50, \$1.00, 85c, 50c and 35c. A big bargain in Colored Applique Curtains, Reg. \$7.50, \$9.00. August sale \$2.90.
Odd pairs and samples of Applique Lace Curtains, regular up to \$20.00, August sale \$6.90.

Our August Housefurnishing Sale Offers Special Economies in the Carpet Section

Carpets of every grade and manufacture, including Wilton and Velvet Pile, Axminster, Brussels, and Tapestry. Rugs and Squares, in all the best makes, such as Wilton Pile, Axminster, Brussels, Tapestry, Indian, Myrapore, and Japanese. Hearth Rugs and Mats in endless variety. Oil cloths, Linoleums, printed and inlaid, the latter make being the best on the market for hard usage. The pattern wears right through to the back of the cloth. In the Drapery Department will be found astounding bargains in Tapestries, Brocades, Velours, Art Serges, Casement Fabrics, Table Covers, Portiere Curtains, Nottingham Lace, Irish Point and Battenberg Curtains, Window Blinds, Poles and Brass Rods, Madras Muslin, Lace Nets, etc.

- Hearth Rugs and Mats at August Sale Prices**
This is an opportunity not to be overlooked. As all our Hearth Rugs and Mats, comprising Wiltons, Axminsters, Dag-Dag, and Mohair, are reduced for this sale, the assortment is exceedingly large, and they come in a variety of sizes.
Axminster Hearth Rugs
Regular each \$2.50. August Sale \$1.90
Regular each \$3.00. August Sale \$2.50
Regular each \$3.50. August Sale \$3.00
Regular each \$4.00. August Sale \$3.50
Regular each \$4.50. August Sale \$4.00
- Japanese Mats at August Sale Prices**
Japanese Mats in a big range of colors and designs, 3 ft. x 6 ft. Just the mats for bathroom or bedroom wear, clean and are warm to the feet when in use. August Sale Prices \$2.50
Jute Door Mats, fringed at both ends, large variety of designs. August Sale \$1.00
- Wool and Union Carpet Squares**
50 only, marked at a very low price. These come in various sizes and a large range of colorings and designs, greens, reds, blues and fawns. The price they are marked at should clear them out the first morning of the sale.
Size 7 ft. 6 in. x 9 ft. Regular \$2.75. August Sale \$1.90
Size 9 ft. x 9 ft. Regular \$4.50. August Sale \$3.90
Size 9 ft. x 10 ft. 6 in. Regular \$5.25. August Sale \$4.90
Size 9 ft. x 12 ft. Regular \$8.00. August Sale \$7.00
Size 10 ft. 6 in. x 12 ft. Regular \$7.50. August Sale \$6.50
- Oil Cloths and Linoleums Low Priced**
Oil Cloths, in new and choice designs. These are well seasoned, good and adapted for very hard wear. Per square yard, 36c and \$1.10c.
Printed Linoleums, in thirty different designs. Splendid value. Per square yard \$1.10c.
Inlaid Linoleum, large range of designs and colorings. In this make the pattern wears right through to the back of the cloth. Per square yard \$1.50, 90c and \$1.75c.
- Our Staple Dept. Offers Many Lines at Clearing Prices**
Our Staple Department will be full of interest during the month of August. We have bought heavily for the Fall trade because of the great values.
Slightly Soiled Blankets at \$2.25, \$2.90 and \$6.25
There is altogether in this lot about 100 pairs of fine quality Blankets. These have been all substantially reduced to ensure a clearance.
White Wool Blankets, extra fine quality. Special at \$2.25
Yorkshire Wool Blankets, large size, extra fine. Per pair \$2.90
Yorkshire Blankets, an exceptionally heavy and fine quality. Specially priced for our August Sale, per pair \$6.50
- Glass Cloths at Reduced Prices**
Red Border Hatched Glass Cloth, Size 38 x 20. Pure linen. Each 12 1/2¢
Red Border Hatched Dishcloth, Size 24 x 24. Heavy linen. Each 8¢
Plain Linen Glass Cloth, by the yard, 24 in. wide. Per yard 8¢
Plain Glass Cloth, fine quality, 22 inch. Per yard 11 1/2¢
- Special Prices on Sheetings**
The following lines are unsurpassed values.
Sheeting, medium yard \$2.10
Sheeting, extra even weaves Per yard \$2.90
Sheeting, extra fine \$3.80
Extra Fine Polish Sheets, size 2 1/2 x 3 1/2 \$2.00
- Special Reduction on White Quilts**
50 White Oregon Quilts, heavy make. Size 82x77. Regular \$1.25 x 72. Regular \$1.00. \$1.10
Honeycomb Quilts, English make, pure finish and fringed, full size. Price \$2.45
A great bargain in best Marcella and Mercers' Quilts. Got slightly soiled through handling. Worth up to \$10.00. To clear \$5.90

EVERY RUG IN THE STORE SUBSTANTIALLY REDUCED