

The Semi-Weekly Colonist.

VOL. L. NO. 251

VICTORIA, B. C., TUESDAY, MAY 25, 1909.

FIFTIETH YEAR

A SCANDAL IN JAPANESE DIET

Empire Day at the City Schools—View of Some of the Exercises at the Central School Saturday

Scope of Big Sugar Scandal Now Includes Names of Some Fifty Members of Parliament—A Gigantic Fraud

UPPER HOUSE IN BAD ODOR TOO

Twenty Members Have Been Arrested So Far and the Arm of the Law Is Long to Reach High and Low Alike

Tokio, May 22.—Day, by day the scope of what is known as the "Sugar Scandal" increases, and the arm of the law is being stretched into places high and low to arrest and expose those responsible for the most gigantic series of irregularities ever brought to light in Japan.

One member of parliament after another is placed under arrest. The constitutional party, which has been the chief sufferer, will find difficulty in rallying under the blow. Members have been arrested so far twenty members of parliament and six directors of the company.

The charges against the members of parliament is accepting bribes. It appears from alleged confessions that in an endeavor to bring about nationalization of the sugar company about \$80,000 was spent in bribery.

The names of some fifty members of parliament are mentioned in this connection. Even the Upper House suffers a certain loss of prestige. Names of some of the directors are those, namely, fraud, falsification of private documents and disgracing their office.

MALCONTENTS WILL NOW RETURN TO SCHOOL

Students of Commercial High School in Tokyo Have Been Beaten and Will Capitulate on Monday

Tokio, May 22.—The students of the commercial high school who walked out in a body and adopted resolutions last week declaring their intention not to return because the government had refused their petition to give the school the rank of a university, have been persuaded by their guardians and friends to withdraw their resolution.

It is expected the school will reopen Monday morning and the 1,600 students probably will resume their studies. The authorities were firm in the matter and determined to make an example of some of the leaders to discourage insubordination in schools but gave them time to think it over, with the result that the students have decided it wisest not to persist in their attitude.

SHERMAN ALLOWS MINERS TO GO BACK

A Month or More Will Be Required to Repair the Mine Damage Which Will Delay Restarting Work After Strike

Calgary, May 22.—A despatch to the Herald from Cammore says there is no sign of disorder at Cammore. Word was received from President Sherman yesterday morning giving the men permission to start on repair work, but at a meeting held on receipt of this they decided that they would not.

A month or more will be required to repair the mine damage, which will delay restarting the work in the event of the settlement of the strike, hopes of which are high in view of the work of the Federal Conciliation Board now sitting at Macleod. Seven mounted police have been sent to Cammore from Calgary and all is orderly.



VOWED TO WRECK HUSBAND, SHE SAYS

Wife of Chas. W. Morse Says His Enemies Have Kept Old Threat—He Has Paid Back \$5,000,000

New York, May 22.—Mrs. Clementine Morse, wife of Chas. W. Morse, the former banker, asserted in an interview today that long ago people high in power vowed that they would ruin her husband and that they have kept their vow against justice and truth. Mrs. Morse declared that Government officials had boasted that they would cause Morse's downfall, but Mrs. Morse said, she did not then believe that the courts could be so used as a party to the plans of her husband's enemies.

"How many people know that my husband has paid every dollar owed to every depositor in the Bank of North America?" she asked, adding "of an indebtedness of \$7,000,000, more than \$5,000,000 has paid and if Mr. Morse had his liberty he would not give a penny today. My husband is more than anxious that all his creditors shall be paid. It is incredible that a man's property and his family be made to suffer."

Mrs. Morse said that she had sold her jewelry gladly to pay the claims against her husband and one claim against her, which was absolutely blackmail, was paid to her. Practically all of the furnishings of the handsome home at 728 Fifth Ave., Mrs. Morse said, had been sold for the benefit of the creditors and the house was about to be sold over her head.

"When I leave I shall have no home. I don't know where I shall go," she added.

NEW GEODETIC SURVEY ASSURED

Order-in-Council Establishes One Under Dr. King—Cattle Quarantine Called Off

Ottawa, May 22.—An order in council has been passed establishing a new geodetic survey of Canada under the superintendency of Dr. W. F. King, chief Dominion astronomer. The order established to prevent the introduction of foot and mouth disease has been discontinued.

Sir Edward a Director. Montreal, May 22.—Sir Edward Clouston, vice-president and general manager of the Bank of Montreal, has been elected a director of the Kaminitiquia Power Company.

Thus It Is In Paris. Paris, May 22.—The dancing of Isadore Duncan, who appeared in New York last winter is creating a furore in Paris and Deputy Paul Boncour in an enthusiastic article in the Figaro makes an appeal for the creation of a society to perpetuate the art of the sublime dancer.

LUMBER SCHEDULE NO DANGER NOW

IS CAUSE OF FIGHT

Long Expected Struggle in United States Congress Began Today When Lumber Clauses Came Up

Washington, D. C., May 22.—After long waiting, the lumber schedule was today given its hearing in the senate. When, shortly before noon, the lumber paragraph was reached, Mr. McCumber, of North Dakota, presented his amendment providing for free lumber instead of \$2 per thousand as in the Dingley law, and \$1 as provided by the house bill. The action precipitated the long threatened fight, and it was evident from the beginning that the ground would be stubbornly contested. This agreement reached yesterday, there was no vote today, so that from the beginning the field was left entirely to the debaters.

Mr. McCumber declared that the lumber industry needed no protective tariff duty. There was, he said, no danger that the American lumber mills would be closed because of foreign competition. The increasing demand for these forest products tends to keep up the price. He insisted that the industry of the United States had reached its height and urged that free lumber would partly supply the American market with a product that could not be supplied from American forests without exhausting them.

Senator Elkins, West Virginia, defending the lumber interests accused the Senator from North Dakota of being a "Spotted protectionist" favoring protection on products of his own state but not on those of other states. Mr. Elkins protested that there could be no protection in spots and declared he was from the south, a section which could not afford to have its products placed on the free list. He contended that there was no danger of the timber supply of the country becoming exhausted, but argued that the lumber industry would suffer disaster should lumber from Canada come into the United States free of duty. Senator Scott supplemented the remarks of his colleagues with an earnest appeal for a higher duty on lumber.

WOOD SCHEDULE BEFORE SENATE TODAY

No Vote Will Be Taken But Senator Aldrich May Ask to Have Day Fixed

Washington, D. C., May 22.—The wood schedule will be before the senate today, and several addresses will be made, relating especially to the duty on lumber. According to general understanding no vote will be taken on any schedule. Several senators are to be relieved from constant attendance on the sessions of the senate in order to attend to their correspondence. Although Senator Aldrich gave notice yesterday that he probably would ask the senate today to fix a day for voting on the tariff bill and all amendments it is believed that he will not make that request until Monday.

WATER COMMISSIONER RAYMUR DECLARED THIS MORNING THAT ALARMIST REPORTS OF ELK LAKE ARE NOT JUSTIFIED

Hyde Park, Vt., May 22.—An unknown burglar was killed here early today by a posse of young men who were summoned to the scene by Miss Hattie Foss, who discovered the man rifling the cash drawer in her father's store. Without disturbing the man Miss Foss summoned a number of young men, and when the burglar dropped from the window of the store to the ground the place was completely surrounded and he was ordered to throw up his hands. Instead he whereupon Archie Billings shot him. The burglar died within two hours. He refused to give his name, but said he belonged to a good family.

The contents of the cash drawers and some burglar's tools were found in his pockets. State Attorney Morris, of this district, investigated the case this forenoon, but accepted young Billings' version of the shooting, and made no effort to take the young man into custody.

With the growth of population, the commissioner explained, there was no doubt that Elk Lake would not be able to do duty for long but he emphatically denied the reports that there was danger of serious trouble during the next two or three years.

"The new distribution system already has had a good effect," Raymur continued. "This time last year there haven't been any during the past couple of weeks. The influence of our improvements, especially the elimination of waste resulting from the thirty-five hundred meters now in use, is most noticeable and I don't think that the season of 1909 will develop any of the inconveniences on account of water that have been experienced by Victoria in the past."

PEACEMAKERS IN COAL STRIKE PROGRESS

Miners Have Agreed to Go Back to Work on Old Agreement Pending Investigation

Macleod, Alt., May 22.—Real progress was made in the effort to make peace in the coal mine trouble by the conciliation board. The position of affairs tonight is that the miners have agreed to go back to work on the agreement prevailing before April 1, pending an investigation before the board. The operators have not consented as yet, but a meeting of the operators will be held tomorrow morning, when they will come to a conclusion and probably agree to the proposition.

A Horticulturist Dies. Jamaica, Long Island, May 22.—Chas. Lallen, a well known horticulturist, died in his home at Flora Park yesterday, aged 81 years. For thirty years he ran an extensive business as a seed grower and bulb raiser and is said to have been the first to supply gladiolus to the market. He wrote several books on horticulture and agriculture.

Fires in Montreal. Montreal, May 22.—Fire destroyed the plant of the James Robertson Lead Company on William street early today. The loss will be between \$175,000 and \$200,000, all of it covered by insurance. Montreal, Que., May 22.—Damage to the extent of \$10,000 was done by a blaze that gutted one of the buildings of the D. B. Martin Glue Manufacturing Company at the eastern abattoir last night.

BURGLAR KILLED WHILE MAKING ESCAPE

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GERMANY IN LINE FOR CANADIAN TREATY

U. S. Consul in New Brunswick States That Negotiations for Commercial Treaty Are Now Well Under Way

Washington, D. C., May 22.—Negotiations for a commercial treaty between Canada and Germany have advanced to a favorable stage, according to U. S. Consul Willrich, at New Brunswick.

WILL PROMOTE BEST INTERESTS

Under the proposed treaty Canada will grant reductions on imports from Germany of high class textile products, drugs, books, soap, artificial flowers, feathers, wines, spirits, ready made clothing and porcelain. Germany will grant Canada reduced rates on agricultural implements and typewriters, cattle and agricultural products. Consul Willrich points out that Great Britain has always enjoyed the advantage of bringing her goods to Canada under the preferential tariff, while Germany was compelled to pay a surtax over and above the duties under the general tariff schedule. The treaty will promote more friendly commercial intercourse between the two countries.

Four Million Each Given to Son and Three Daughters, But Balance of Estate Will Be Disposed of by Will

New York, May 22.—H. H. Rogers a short time before his death distributed a portion of his fortune among his four children. It is understood that he gave \$4,000,000 each to his son, H. H. Rogers, Jr., and to his three daughters, Mrs. W. E. Benjamin, Mrs. Urban H. Broughton and Mrs. W. R. Coe, \$16,000,000 in all. The remainder of his estate, mainly in the form of stocks and bonds of railroads and industrial companies, will be disposed of by his will which has not yet been made public excepting any public bequests in which Mr. Rogers' early home of Fairhaven, Mass., may share. The main part of the estate is said to be divided between Mr. Rogers' widow and his son and daughters.

LOCAL YACHT SHOULD BEAR SECOND IN SHARE OF RUNNING COST

Vancouver Craft Makes a Proclamation of Marine Contest With the Spirit Which Finishes a Bad Outsider in Race

TIME LIMIT ALL BUT TWO MINUTES EXPIRES

Dead Calm Nearly Prevents Alexandra From Completing the Course and Race Lacks Feature From Start

The race between the yachts Alexandra and Spirit for the Citizens' Cup and the supremacy of Northwestern yachting circles today developed into nothing more exciting than a procession.

From start to finish, the five-decked and more powerful Vancouver craft, was far in the lead, and the Spirit negotiated but an uneventful cruise.

A score of gaily-decorated launches, flying the pennants of the Victoria Yacht Club and private flags, followed the racing boats. The others were an American yacht from Seattle, and a staunch supporter of the Spirit, was a distinguished visitor and escorted the victorious Alexandra during the course of the race.

About five hundred enthusiastic spectators took advantage of the broad decks of the Princess Beatrice, which was chartered by the Yacht Club, to view the sail. Others watched the contest from the points of vantage along the banks of the course from Pearline Rocks to Beeson Hill.

On account of the slow progress of the two yachts there could be but little enthusiasm on the part of the spectators after the first leg of the race but several hundred remained along the course to cheer the winner when she finished.

As the Alexandra tacked off on the last leg of the trip into the home stretch the crowd of spectators increased to almost a thousand and they greeted the Alexandra heartily when she sailed in victor by almost a mile. The start was made from the buoy off Pearline Rocks. The Alexandra took the gun with a flying start and got off with a lead of about 200 yards.

The Vancouver boat maintained the supremacy until a point about a mile leeward of Albert's Head was reached. At this stage the wind died down and the Spirit almost came even with her opponent. Clever tacking was necessary on the part of Skipper Dean and his crew, in order to keep ahead of the Alexandra in the point of vantage. After a brief struggle this was accomplished and the Alexandra rounded the turning buoy, making the first leg of the journey, yards ahead of the dawdling Spirit. The time for the first third of the race was forty minutes.

(Continued on Page Two.)

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Toronto Manufacturers Resolve That Self-Governing Colonies Should Help Pay Expense of Naval Defence

URGENT FURTHERANCE OF WORK AT HAGUE

Alfred Littleton at London Banquet Says True Way to Get Navy Is to Foster National Spirit in Dominions

Toronto, Ont., May 22.—At a meeting yesterday of the executive committee of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association a resolution was passed expressing the opinion that self-governing colonies should each bear a share of the expense and expressing satisfaction at the action of the Dominion parliament in deciding to vote annually an appropriation for naval defence.

A resolution was also favoring the holding of an imperial conference at which a joint plan of action should be settled and at the same time urging that every effort be put forth towards furthering the laudable work of the Hague peace conference in hastening the end of war and its settlement of all disputes by arbitration.

London, May 22.—It is stated in reference to the unofficial announcement that the government will order four contingent Dreadnoughts for 1909, that Mr. Asquith is anxious to meet the colonial statesmen before deciding the question.

London, May 22.—There was a brilliant gathering at an annual dinner last night at the Royal Colonial Institute. Alfred Littleton presiding. Mr. Littleton said that the true way to get a great imperial navy was to foster national spirit in the dominions. Yet what was needed to be developed was not merely a sense of national pride but a comprehensive patriotism embracing the empire as a whole. He emphasized the splendid audacity of New Zealand's announcing to the world the unity of the empire. Patriotic speeches were also delivered by Hall Jones representing New Zealand, the Earl of Jersey and Sir Gilbert Parker.

Butte Too in Mourning. Butte, Mont., May 22.—During the funeral ceremonies of the late Henry H. Rogers at Fairhaven, Mass., today, all works stopped on the properties of the Amalgamated Copper Company in Montana.

BINOCULAR MEN MISSED THE RACE

Princess Beatrice Stranded Long Enough to Get Raining Yachts Away

Heavily laden with impatient sight-seers bound for the course over which the yachts Spirit and Alexandra were to race for supremacy, the steamer Princess Beatrice grounded in the shallow water at the entrance of the harbor this morning.

Before she was able to release herself the two yachts and their attendant fleet of small craft were well on their way to Albert Head.

The start of the race and the manoeuvring and jockeying which preceded it, were all screened from the view of the passengers.

ROGERS DIVIDED A PORTION OF HIS FORTUNE

Four Million Each Given to Son and Three Daughters, But Balance of Estate Will Be Disposed of by Will

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Special
Friday
lines of Men's White
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value for Friday's sell-
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turned down collar and
toned points. All sizes.
Special Friday at.....50¢

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Neckwear for Women
something in new neckware
it is here for you. Many of
it to hand.
RS, with Val. insertion
riped lawn edge.....25¢
ARS, with fine tucks and
g. New shape.....25¢
HITE WASH STOCK
with lawn ruching and
embroidery.....40¢
ASH STOCK COLLARS
red lawn and cold mer-
and tourist ruching....50¢
ASH STOCK COLLARS,
lawn with cold eyelet em-
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awn trimmed fancy striped
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ANCY LAWN COLLARS,
n pleated frill, with pretty
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trimmed lace, braids and
Colors, rose, tan, reseda,
and black.....\$1.00
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ARS, of fine quality lawn
trimmed with Val. lace,
and fancy embroidery. Prices
.....50¢
S, of fancy lawn, trimmed
insertion, 75c and.....50¢
nes and Afternoon
Our Tea Rooms

PANTHER STRAYS TO NEAR THE GUN

What About This for an Obliging Critter to Offer Itself as a Sacrifice to the Local Teddy Roosevelts

SECOND PANTHER SHOT NEAR CITY

On this page is reproduced a picture of the Panther. This now defunct but once noble animal was discovered on the property of F. B. Pemberton near the Alexandra on Thursday evening and after an exciting chase was shot by Mr. Frank Hobbs.

LOCAL YACHT SECOND IN RUNNING

From Albert's Head it was no race as the Alexandra spread her big canvas to the spanking breeze and made a wide gap between herself and the Spirit.

The breeze again began to die down and both yachts were forced to slow down. The Spirit, however, was at least a mile ahead and running at a fair clip.

FOREIGN EDUCATION AND ITS ADVANTAGES

The accusation of being inaular is no longer applicable to the better classes of English people, as most parents are aware of the tremendous advantages which accrue to their children from a sojourn on the continent, be it short or long.

But, what I wonder is, whether they have considered the merits of sending their "jeunes filles" to France or Germany for the whole, not part, of their education.

When a longer continental education is required, where the children are themselves reside in the place for a short time, to make sure that the surroundings are desirable, and the child happy, for unhappiness is fatal to good work.

Showing the Big Panther Shot Near Victoria and a Group of Its Captors Enjoying a "Gloat"



strenuous exercise and fresh air is suddenly cut off. The best establishments for boys upon the Continent leave but little to be desired in this respect.

Food is another matter which often prejudices parents against foreign schools, but, as a matter of fact, and I speak from personal experience, having spent the last years of my school life in Paris, the dietary is usually far better.

Where general accomplishments (music, drawing, etc.) are required, a well known educational centre is preferable to a provincial town, and the school should be chosen in preference to a family.

Parents often make this mistake, sending their girls to bi-lingual Switzerland where both languages are acquired concurrently.

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MORMONS WILL BUILD IN CHICAGO

Chicago, May 21.—The Mormons are going to build a temple in Chicago. The Re-organized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, as the church is officially named, has been active in the city for some time and the leaders of the sect have gathered quite a body of believers about them.

UNDERWRITING OF BIG G.T.P. LOAN ENDED

New South Wales Upsets London Market by Anticipating Canada by Big New Issue of Stock

London, May 22.—Underwriting has just been completed for a further £1,000,000 loan of about a million sterling at 4 per cent, to be issued at 97 and interest and guaranteed by the Province of Saskatchewan and Alberta.

New South Wales somewhat upset the market yesterday when it was disclosed that it had arranged to anticipate Canada by an issue next week of three million sterling at 3 1/2 per cent.

LIFE ON BOARD JAPANESE CRUISER

Vancouver, May 21.—To walk the decks of the Soya is to give the brain a seven-course dinner; there is so much food for thought. There is a sign board on the cruiser near the port gangway—the starboard one is reserved for the warship's officers—except that the admittance plate. No one must inspect the ship without a guide.

These guns are the same that were used to fight the war struggle against the Russian navy. He shows his teeth as he smiles expounds when he exhibits the warship's place of duress.

SCHOOL'S OBSERVED THE PATRIOTIC FETE

Capt. Clive Phillips-Wolley Addressed Pupils at Boys' and Girls' Central Schools on Empire Building

The children of Victoria are not likely to forget the Empire Day school celebration of 1909. Yesterday was the most delightful day of the season and whether the exercises were held indoors or out, the bright sunshine and sweet, fresh air filled the children with an exhilaration in which even their elders shared.

At South Park school the children were bathed in the assembly room. The exercises opened with the singing of "The Maple Leaf." E. B. Paul, M.A., superintendent of city schools, then addressed the scholars on the relation of the School to the Empire.

Mr. Gladstone then spoke to the boys and girls, on "The Unity of the Empire." The children then sang "The Whistling Farmer Boy."

Mr. Polard spoke to the boys on the need of integrity. He pointed to the example of the men of Bristol whose name was known all the world over for their honor.

At the North Ward The Assembly Hall was well filled and there were several speakers. Rev. J. Stanley Ard took the flag itself for his subject and explained its plan and history.

Mr. A. McNeill spoke of the need the Empire had of strong men and women. Anything that weakened their bodies or injured their brains should be avoided if the children hoped in future to serve their country well.

At Spring Ridge There were no visitors present, but the children were all gathered in Miss Russell's pretty room, where she presided over the day.

ROSE FINDS FLAY IN STATE LAW

Los Angeles, May 22.—Horse-racing circles are agitated by reports that racing will be resumed at Baldwin's ranch at Santa Anita next season and that the Tia Juana project has fallen through.

A race track man from San Francisco today said George Rose had confided to his friends that "something will be doing." He says Rose's attorney has found a flaw in the law and that Rose started before leaving California that the measure could be attacked successfully.

Horsemen say that if the ponies get a chance to race it will be framed up in some way. As to the Tia Juana proposition, just back from there says that although the races are supposed to open in the early fall, and it requires several months to grade a track, not a shovelful of earth has been turned.

Davey Webber, the sweet-voiced lightweight jockey, has arrived from San Francisco, and will ride "Free Sit," miasme from the local colony.

SPRINTER WALKER IN ENGLAND

Southampton, May 22.—R. E. Walker, the sprinter, arrived here from South Africa. He will compete in the number of summer meetings in the United Kingdom and will leave in August for the United States.

Forty Locomotives Ordered. Dunkirk, N.Y., May 21.—The Western Pacific railway has ordered forty engines of the consolidated type from the Brooks plant of the American Locomotive Company.

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out of doors. Portraits of Queen Victoria and King Edward the Seventh, draped with the Union Jack, were placed upon the wall and the organ was brought into the square, where more than two hundred little people assembled to sing the hymn "The Flag Upheld by two sturdy lads, Clifford Reid, in sailor's costume, and Thomas Rickman, dressed as a rough rider, those who took a great interest in the boys.

The Rev. W. L. Clay then spoke to the children very pleasantly of the king and his mother. He showed the little ones how they learned to be good subjects, first of all in their school, then in their city and province, ending with loyalty to Canada and the great empire to which Canada belongs.

The children then sang "The Land of the Maple," "Dear Canada," "May God Preserve Thee, Canada," "The Maple Leaf," "God Save the King," and the little patriots closed with an "Amen" to the hymn "The Flag Upheld by two sturdy lads, Clifford Reid, and Thomas Rickman, those who took a great interest in the boys.

At two o'clock the pupils of the two schools massed in front of the Boys' Central sang "The Maple Leaf," led by Mr. Elms. Principal Winsby thereupon called upon Mr. Wolley.

The empire and empire building was the subject of that gentleman's address. He dwelt upon the glorious traditions which lay back of the British Empire, and the glorious achievements which had brought it about.

At the close of Mr. Wolley's address the Union Jack was hoisted, the pupils standing with bared heads and singing "God Save the King."

Then, with cheers for the flag and for the empire, for the king, and for the speaker of the day, the ceremony was concluded.

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BROTHER TOLD BROTHE

One Suffered for Fifteen Years, Other for Thirteen.

The convincing powers of a test trial were never more easily seen than in the case of Mr. Hugh Broderick, N.B., read in the paper of Hon. John Costigan being cured "Fruit-a-tives." Knowing the benefit would only endorse a medicine which had cured him, Mr. Lemuel Broderick "Fruit-a-tives." They cured of Chronic Indigestion and Constipation, so he urged his brother to the



Hartland, N.B., Oct. 28, 1908. "Three doctors told me that I had Liver Disease and serious Stomach Trouble. My stomach was very full and I got all kinds of pains, years and grew worse. My brother who was cured of terrible Indigestion by 'Fruit-a-tives' after suffering 15 years, recommended me to try these wonderful tablets. I bought a dozen boxes and have just finished the sixth. I eat all kinds of foods without distress and am greatly improved in every way. 'Fruit-a-tives' also cured the chronic constipation which was so distressing to me."

(Signed) HUGH BRODERICK. 56c a box, \$ for \$2.50; a trial 25c. At dealers or from Fruit-a-tives Co.

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Mantels, Grate and Tiles

Lime, Hair, Brick, Fire Brick and Cement

Sole Agents for Nepheli Tiles, Paris, and manufacturers of Celebrated Rosbank Limes.

RAYMOND & SON No. 613 Pandora St., Victoria, B.C.

"I Wish Had a Girl"

This new and exceptional "catchy" song is here. Call in and let us try it you.

Fletcher Bros. "The Music Store." 1213 Government St.

Vancouver's Bond Sale Vancouver, May 22.—The city authorities state that when the 1909 city bonds to the amount of \$297,000 are opened on May 31, probably that a large number of from Eastern Canada, the old and United States points will be in the bidding. This outcome is cast by the numerous inquiries bond firms concerning the issue.

Venezuela Tries to Settle Caracas, Venezuela, May 22 government has decided to delegate to New York in an effort to settle the Crichfield claims of having them go before the board of arbitration. The case dispute several years, arose from purchase of an asphalt bed in zuela by C. W. Crichfield, of York, an arrangement being into with the Castro government no export duty would be levied asphalt from the new bed, for the construction of an essential road to the coast, Castro, it is ed, in violation of the convention undertook to levy export duties asphalt.

Lever's Y-Z (Wise Trade) Soap Powder dusted in the bath, the water and disinfects.

Week End Specials

Table listing various grocery items and their prices: NEW POTATOES, per lb. 8c; NEW CABBAGE, per lb. 8c; NEW PEAS, per lb. 8c; FRESH RHUBARB, per lb. 3c; TOMATOES, Local, per lb. 8c and 25c; ASPARAGUS, Local, per bunch 12c; LARGE NAVEL ORANGES, per doz. 35c; RIPE BANANAS, per doz. 35c; FRESH STRAWBERRIES, per box 15c.

The Family Cash Grocery TELEPHONE 312 COR. YATES AND DOUGLAS STS.

Lawn Rollers Cotton Hose Rubber Hose Garden Tools

Lawn Sprinklers Lawn Mowers Ornamental Wire Fencing

The Hickman Tye Hardware Co., Ltd. Phone 58. Victoria, B. C. 544-6 Yates St.

Northern Interior of B. C. Miners and prospectors going into Telkwa, Omineca or Ingleside Camps will find a full stock of mining tools, camp outfits and provisions at my general store at Hazelton, which is the head of navigation on the Skeena River and headquarters for outfitting for above points.

R. S. SARGENT, HAZELTON, B. C.

...ors. Portraits of Queen Vic- King Edward the Seventh, with the Union Jack, were upon the wall and the organ

...ev. W. L. Clay then spoke to dren very pleasantly of the king mother. He showed the little

...Boys' and Girls' Central. fe Day was celebrated at the nd Girls Central schools yester-

...two o'clock the pupils of the two massed in front of the Boys' sang "The Maple Leaf," led by

...the close of Mr. Wolley's address tion Jack was hoisted, the pupils

...VEYS FOR THE WESTERN BRANCHES awa, May 22.—Complying with

...Sprinter Walker in England. athampton, May 22.—R. E. Walk-

...Forty Locomotives Ordered. nklirk, N.Y., May 21.—The West-

...Mantels, Grates and Tiles Lime, Hair, Brick, Fire Brick and Cement

...RAYMOND & SON No. 613 Pandora St., Victoria, B.C.

..."I Wish I Had a Girl" This new and exceptionally "catchy" song is here.

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...ardware Co., Ltd. B. C. 544-6 Yates St.

BROTHER TOLD BROTHER

One Suffered for Fifteen Years, the Other for Thirteen. The concluding powers of a testimonial were never more easily shown than in the case of Mr. Hugh Brown.



Hartland, N.B., Oct. 28, 1907. "Three doctors told me that I had Liver Disease and serious Stomach Trouble. My stomach was very weak.

(Signed) HUGH BROWN, 50c a box, \$ for \$2.50 a trial box, 25c. At dealers or from Fruit-a-tives.

Mantels, Grates and Tiles Lime, Hair, Brick, Fire Brick and Cement

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THE VISITING PRESS PARTY'S AT QUEBEC

Australians Bound for London Conference Surprised and Pleased When They Are Warmly Received at Capital

Quebec, May 22.—The Australian delegates to the London Press Conference and another great surprise

Made Stay Pleasant "At Victoria, Vancouver, Field, Banff, Calgary, Regina, Winnipeg, Port William, Port Arthur, Owen Sound, Toronto, Niagara, Ottawa, Montreal and Quebec, not only our

(Signed) HUGH BROWN, 50c a box, \$ for \$2.50 a trial box, 25c. At dealers or from Fruit-a-tives.

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would survive although weak from shock and loss of blood. Shea, who was found in the apartment in West 13th street,

Five at a Birth Eau Claire, Wis., May 22.—The wife of Fay Irish, of Thorpe county, yesterday gave birth to five babies, three daughters and two sons.

Former Checker Champion Dead Providence, R. I., May 22.—Clarence Herbert Freeman, formerly national checker champion, died at the Rhode Island hospital yesterday.

Dreadnoughts for U. S. Navy Washington, D. C., May 22.—The building programme of the United States navy for 1909-10, which will call for two battleships of the most advanced Dreadnought type,

TO SPECULATE AT PRINCE RUPERT Vancouver Men Form Company to Buy and Sell Land in Rupert

Vancouver, May 22.—For the purpose of buying and selling land in Prince Rupert for speculation, there has been incorporated this week the Grand Trunk Investment Company, Ltd., with a capitalization of \$500,000.

TROUBLE IS FEARED IN GEORGIA STRIKE

Atlanta, Ga., May 22.—The strike of white firemen on the Georgia railroad, entering upon its third day today, with its already accompanying acts of violence and intimidation gives promise of more serious consequences.

PORTLAND CANAL CLAIMS IN DISPUTE American Capitalists Are in Litigation Over Property

Vancouver, May 22.—An application before Chief Justice Hogg yesterday, pending court chambers yesterday, disclosed two actions in which a good deal of valuable property in British Columbia is the basis of the case, but all the parties to the suits reside on the American side.

NEIGHBORS' QUARREL HAD FATAL ENDING One Dead, One Wounded and One Unaccounted for Make Up the List

Pendleton, Ore., May 22.—One man dead, one wounded and one unaccounted for, is the result of a tragedy enacted near Geer Springs, eight miles northwest of Milton. The tragedy is the outcome of a quarrel long standing between Mike Ryan and a neighbor, Farmer named Shubert, concerning a road.

WOMAN STABBED BY SHEA WILL LIVE Alice Walsh Victim of Thug Who Was Once Leader of Teamsters Is Recovering

New York, May 22.—Alice Walsh, the young woman, formerly of Chicago, who was stabbed twenty-four times last night in a quarrel with Cornelius P. Shea, former president of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, probably will recover from her wounds.

Mother of Eleven Richmond, Va., May 22.—J. Breeden, Jr. and Mrs. Nicholas Messers, just and in-law, of Prince William county, were married at Manassas yesterday.

Was Shea's Yarn Washington, May 22.—United States Minister Russell, at Caracas, has met with the same results as his British colleague in enquires he has made reporting the report of the detention of the crew of the schooner Carrie D. Knowles in a Venezuelan prison.

Winnipeg, May 22.—General Manager E. J. Chamberlain, of the Grand Trunk Pacific railway, arrived in the city yesterday to make his headquarters here for the future.

Buildings Will Be Illuminated The Provincial Government buildings will be illuminated this evening and every night during the Empire Day celebrations.

VANCOUVER HAS NO TIME FOR THEM

Most Lenient Explanation of Sister City's Treatment of Japan's Naval Visitors Although Ignorance is Blamed

Vancouver May 22.—There must be fewer people here than in Victoria, yet the Japanese naval men appreciate the fact that Vancouver is a sister city.

Some there are who feel something should be done by the city to entertain the visitors. Some there are who are aggrieved that the attention should have been given to the city.

Inspector George H. Deane, formerly principal of the Boys' Central School, has been transferred.

Francis Mithorp Whitlow, of Kitimat, is to be a justice of the peace in and for the province of British Columbia.

William Avery, of Golden, to be a deputy game warden for the East Kootenay district.

Albert Sullivan, of Nelson, to be an inspector of public schools for the 17th day of May, 1909.

William Silverdale, of Skidegate, Queen Charlotte Islands, to be an acting mining recorder for the Skeena mining division from the 28th day of May, 1909.

Henry Newton Ross and Charles Dawson Newton, of Prince Rupert; Joseph Hodd Allan, of the city of Vancouver; and Charles Harrison, S. M., of Masset, Graham Island.

Richard Polly, of Vancouver, and C. E. Pittendrigh, of New Westminster, to be fishery overseers for the Fraser river district and provincial constables from the 20th day of May, 1909.

Western Union and Bell Telephone Letter Concern Must Pay Heavy Compensation for Losing a Com-petitor

Boston, May 22.—It was stated that the amount which the American Bell Telephone company shall pay to the Western Union Telephone company under the agreement of 1877, when the latter company gave up the telephone business in lieu of a seventeen-year royalty on all telephones leased over the American continent, will soon be made public by the filing of the master's report.

Indians Resentful Carson City, May 22.—Chas. Kaiser, son of Black Horse, a Washoe Indian chief, was hanged in the state penitentiary yesterday for the murder of his wife.

Grand Rapids, Mich., May 21.—The Gilbert block, seven stories high, containing the L. M. Smith department store and scores of office suites, was practically destroyed by fire tonight with a loss estimated at \$400,000.

SPECIAL Don's Ladies' Gloves \$1.00 SPECIAL 10 Button Long Kid Gloves Black, Tan, White, \$1.75

EMPIRE DAY ECONOMY

HERE ARE two beautiful lines of individual Suits on sale today at remarkably moderate prices for such fine tailor-built productions—MAXIMUM VALUE at MINIMUM COST is Campbell Value.

THE HOME OF THE DRESS BEAUTIFUL AND EXCLUSIVE EVERYTHING READY-TO-WEAR FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN

A NEW INSPECTOR FOR VICTORIA SCHOOLS

Inspector George H. Deane, formerly principal of the Boys' Central School, has been transferred.

VICTORIA'S QUALITY STORE

Before Buying GROCEERIES Write us for prices and we can save you money. Mail Orders receive our best attention.

BUGGIES

We handle the best line of Rigs in Victoria



BUGGIES SURREYS RUNABOUTS B. C. Hardware Co., Ltd. COR. YATES AND BROAD STS.

HOLIDAY HEALTHS

Should be drunk in the best procurable. They will be if these popular beverages are solely used.

BLUE FUNNEL SCOTCH per bottle \$1.25 SEAGRAM'S 48 RYE, per bottle \$1.00 SEAGRAM'S STAR RYE, per bottle \$1.00 WALKER'S CLUB RYE, per bottle \$1.00 WALKER'S IMPERIAL RYE, per bottle \$1.00 "G. & W." SPECIAL RYE, per bottle \$1.00 MAPLE LEAF, Imperial quart \$1.00 PERRIE, the famous mineral water, per dozen \$1.75 RAINIER BEER, pints, per doz \$1.50; quarts \$1.25

DIXIE H. ROSS & CO. LIQUOR MERCHANTS 1316 Broad Street

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The Colonist

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

THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

One year \$1.00 Six Months .75 Three Months .50 Sent postpaid to Canada and the United Kingdom.

INDIAN RESERVES.

The number of Indian Reservations in British Columbia is very great; the area included in them is large; the locations are almost always valuable; the soil is generally the best in the neighborhood. The greatest liberality was exhibited by the government in setting apart the Reserves. One of a party which was engaged in setting out the reservations on Vancouver Island has said that they went along in a canoe and whenever they came to a place, which the Indians with them said they sometimes camped upon, it was put down as place to be reserved. No one desires to deal unfairly with the Indians. Indeed the general disposition is to give them very much more than they can turn to their own good advantage. We are frequently told that in treating of the reservation of the Indians we must remember that the Indians were originally the owners of all the country. This is a claim, which we doubt if the Indians would ever have thought of making, if it had not been suggested to them by white people. The doctrine of ownership of land does not appear to have been held by the Indians of North America. Their only title was possession and it was not constructive, possession. Under the common law we have evolved the doctrine of constructive possession, but the notion is not one that seems to have been ever held by any of the primitive tribes. Hence, when we begin the discussion of the reservations by assuming that the Indians who were living in British Columbia a century ago owned the land, it is to assume that ownership is understood by the white races, we import into the case a feature that colors all other considerations. All that has ever been done in regard to the tenure of lands, so far as the Indians are concerned, is that agreements have been reached whereby they may, if they see fit, occupy certain areas without interference from white people. Even this agreement, as has British Columbia is concerned, is subject to change as the number of Indians decrease. Note that the obligation is all on one side, namely on that of the white people. An Indian is not obliged to live on a reservation. He may go where he pleases and make his home elsewhere. Every Indian now on the Songhees Reserve, for example, has the Reserve and board at the Empress or go into fruit farming out in Saanich. The Indians might as well make any use whatever of the land set apart for them, as indeed is the case with large parts of most reservations; but under the law as it seems to be at present understood, the reservations stand. It would be easy to mention several Reserves upon which no Indian ever thinks of living and of which no use of any kind is made. There are tribes, however, which are extinct; yet their Reserves are intact. There are others which have dwindled to small numbers, but the land set apart for them when they were numerous yet remains closed to the white people. The Indians pay no taxes on their reservations, or the improvement thereon, yet they receive the same degree of protection that is extended to the white people. There is absolutely no mutuality in the arrangement, and there never was, for what the Indians are supposed to have surrendered was something that they never actually had, for freedom to rove over a country can hardly be called a right, especially when that freedom is constant while with others claiming equal freedom. Moreover, that freedom yet exists so far as it goes to property not in the actual possession of white people. The vast unoccupied areas of British Columbia, its numerous lakes, its miles of sea coast are as free now to the Indians as they ever were and vastly safer. The people have taken nothing from the Indians, but on the contrary have given them much in the way of protection. Hence to approach the consideration of the question from a sentimental point of view is to make it needlessly difficult. We would not expect the above considerations to commend themselves to an Indian; but they seem important because they establish the right of the white people to deal with the Indian problem in a manner which seems to them best for all concerned. An idea seems to prevail that a hard and fast rule must be devised and applied to all the Indian bands indiscriminately; but we suggest that each case ought to be dealt with on its own merits, and we believe if each case were approached in that way, in the majority of instances the satisfactory result would be reached. Take the case of the Cowichan Reserve. Here are 4,000 acres of very fine land. A sufficient part of this could be set aside for the use of the Indians, and there would remain an area, which subdivided into small holdings, would realize probably \$400,000. This money invested at 4 per cent. would give a revenue of \$16,000. If this were divided among the Cowichans, it would make them all exceedingly comfortable. If it is conceded that the Indians have a right to the use of the whole Reserve, and for the purposes of the argument we will not dispute it, they would have the right to the use of the income derived from the sale thereof. Take the case of the Songhees Reserve. This property would doubtless sell for \$200,000, and this at 4 per cent. would give more than a dollar a day for every adult male Indian, which sum they would doubtless be willing to accept and leave the Reserve altogether. We understand that the view taken by the government is that in regard to the money that might be derived from the sale of lands is that it would be sent to Ottawa and doled out to them only in cases of dire necessity and after a lot of formality. If they have in any case been approached with the suggestion that the income from the money derived from the sale of the Reserves would be theirs if not at all be distributed regularly, they might look at the matter favorably. There are some principles that must not be lost sight of in relation to the Reservations. One is that the Indian title is not indefeasible; another is that the government has the right to scale down areas of the Reserves down propor-

tionately to the decrease of the number of Indians; another is that while the Indians must yield to the growing demands of the country, they must be treated with such fairness and liberality that it can never be said that justice has been meted out to them. But justice does not require that they should be allowed to have their own way.

MR. PUGSLEY.

A local contemporary, without mentioning The Colonist, evidently refers to this paper when it speaks of persons who recently denounced Mr. Pugsley as a "corrupt politician." The Colonist's critics are invited to quote from its columns an expression which by the utmost ingenuity can be construed into a charge that Mr. Pugsley is corrupt. The Colonist has said and it repeats it, it was Mr. Pugsley's duty to have vacated his office until he had cleared up the allegations made against him in the Royal Commission. It says so yet. It would not have the slightest objection to understanding Pugsley so under any circumstances that might arise, if there was the least reason for doing so. The Colonist's attitude toward Mr. Pugsley's conduct seems to find their chief pleasure in misrepresenting it. This paper has the habit of discussing all questions of a public character as they arise. It does not wait until it sees what others are going to say. When the report of the Royal Commission was made public it stated promptly what it thought was Mr. Pugsley's duty. In all The Colonist has had five articles relating to this subject. The first was on April 13, which was a review of the case, and the strongest allegation in regard to Mr. Pugsley was made public. It was chargeable upon his own showing with carelessness and irregularity in handling the matters entrusted to him and his fellow commissioners. The second was on April 20th and in this was expressly stated that The Colonist's attitude in regard to Mr. Pugsley personally was one of suspended judgment until he had an opportunity of giving a full explanation. The next was on April 22nd, and in this the issue was stated not to be one of dishonesty, but of incapacity through carelessness. The last was on May 4th and dealt with the apparent unwillingness of Mr. Pugsley or the New Brunswick government to have the matter investigated to the furthest limit. There was a fifth article, but it related to the embarrassing situation that under the principles of responsible government, ought to have arisen between Lieutenant-Governor Tweedie and his ministers. In neither of these articles is there an allegation that Mr. Pugsley had been guilty of corruption or anything that could be so construed. There are absolutely no references to him except as to his connection with the transaction which formed the subject of the Commission's inquiry but in three of them the position is taken that he ought to have resigned his office until everything had been cleared up. Will our contemporaries withdraw their incorrect statements? Of course they will not.

The fact that The Colonist holds these strong views as to the course, which Mr. Pugsley ought to have taken, does not alter the fact that he is a responsible and influential member of the Dominion government it is desirable that he should be informed of the requirements of this part of Canada. Nor does it follow that because The Colonist is very strongly of the opinion that Mr. Pugsley ought to have resigned his office until he had cleared up the subject of the Commission's inquiry, that he is in any way hostile to him. The Colonist deals with public men as public men, and never as private citizens. It fights its political battles squarely and fearlessly and never uses insinuations. What it has to say it says in plain English. It has grown accustomed to being charged weeks after it has printed articles with stating in them things that were not mentioned and were not even desirable therefrom, even by forced inference. It has never protested against this sort of thing, and possibly it is hardly worth while now. We appeal to our readers for doing so, and will endeavor to avoid a repetition of it.

We commented briefly the other day upon the resolution of the Montreal board of trade favoring free trade within the Empire, and said it was directly opposite to the views expressed by that body at the time of the congress of the chambers of commerce of the Empire, held in Montreal. Mr. E. Drummond regards the matter so seriously that he has withdrawn from the board in a letter announcing his resignation. Mr. Drummond said that the resolution was adopted by less than five per cent of the membership, and was an ill-considered one, "so absolutely at variance with the national trade policy of Canada, which other course open but to tender his resignation as a delegate to the coming congress, as he could not consent to present, on behalf of the board, a resolution which he considered would prove most misleading to the people of Great Britain and other sections of the Empire, and which did not represent the views of the great mass of the Canadian people, nor yet of the membership of the Montreal board of trade itself.

The income tax to be levied under the new British Budget is estimated by a writer in The Nation at 9 per cent.

Chief Cooper, of the Songhees tribe, is evidently satisfied that the Reserve question is settled for all time to come, and he has written a letter to the Minister of the Interior thanking him for "firmly declining to accede to the urgent and unreasonable demand of the white people to have you pass legislation to compel us to remove off our land." This is new light, if it is light upon a very pressing problem. Without knowing just what authority Chief Cooper has for saying that the Minister has declined to pass the legislation referred to, we shall refrain from any extended comments further than to say that it seems to be up to Mr. Templeman to inform the people of Victoria if he undertook to have the legislation promised by him, passed only to be met by the firm refusal of his colleague in charge of the Indian Department. The situation is growing decidedly interesting.

The police have felt called upon to warn people against turning to the right when driving and complaining that there is a good deal of carelessness on the part of the drivers of horses. We are very glad that attention is being given to this matter. Traffic is increasing on the streets with great rapidity and metropolitan methods must be adopted. Conduct that might be excusable on country roads is out of place in a city. In regard to turning to the left, the rule is such an excellent one that its enforcement ought to be thorough. It is one of the best guarantees of safety in vehicular traffic.

In view of the proposed visit of Mr. Pugsley the Vancouver Province thinks that a comprehensive programme should be arranged including the various matters relating to that city to which the attention of the Minister of Public Works ought to be directed. It says that he is "a man of great practical ability." The Province should be careful. If it is not, some one will be unable to understand how it can take such a position. Some "Englishmen either at home or abroad" may not be able to understand why it should say such things.

Lord Curzon is of the opinion that, if women ever vote, the British Empire should be smashed into its original fragments. Poor old Empire! The number of things that threaten your existence is increasing day by day. Don't you sometimes wish that certain amiable people had not discovered you a few years ago? You were getting along nicely and nobody was paying any attention to you, but now it is necessary to do something for your salvation at least once a week.

As a rule our Canadian cartoonists are not a success. They imitate the coarseness of their United States contemporaries but display less wit. A cartoon loses its force when it becomes a mere gross caricature.

The Japanese appear to have been having a very enjoyable time in Vancouver. The suggested aldermanic shooting match did not materialize.

KILLED HIMSELF AND WOUND WIFE

Frank Slack, Real Estate Agent of Harrisburg, Pa., was the Principal in Bloody Drama

Harrisburg, Pa., May 21.—Frank Slack, a prominent real estate agent, was shot and killed at his home yesterday after attempting to murder his wife, whom he shot in the head and arm. Mrs. Slack said that her husband said: "Come out the yard, I'm going to shoot you, and we will die together." The woman ran but Slack followed and fired twice. She fell unconscious and Slack, going to a woodshed, fired a bullet through his head.

PLANS ADVANCED FOR QUEBEC BRIDGE

Structure Will Cost Between Six and Seven Million Dollars

Ottawa, May 21.—The commissioners appointed by the Dominion Government to prepare plans for the reconstruction of the Quebec bridge are so far advanced in their work that it is likely the Government will be in possession of completed plans in a short time and a contract for building will probably be let during the summer. The new bridge will cost between six and seven million dollars.

To Quell Tuberculosis.

Hamilton, May 21.—At the annual meeting of the Canadian Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis a resolution was passed urging all provincial governments and legislatures to aid in every way reforms to check a spread of the disease. Dr. J. G. Adams, Montreal, was elected president. The next meeting of the association will be held in Montreal.

Abdul Hands Over Coin

Constantinople, May 21.—A local newspaper is authority for the statement that Abdul Hamid, the deposed Sultan, has transferred bank deposits amounting to something like \$5,000,000, to the Government.

Husband Was a "Fan"

Sacramento, Cal., May 21.—Judge Shields today granted a decree of divorce to Mrs. Miller H. Upson on the ground of failure to provide the specification to which the wife testified, being that most of her husband's time was devoted to baseball when he ought to have been earning a living for her two children and herself.

Military Man Dies.

Chatham, Ont., May 21.—Col. J. B. Rankin, for many years commander of the 24th Kent Regiment, died yesterday.

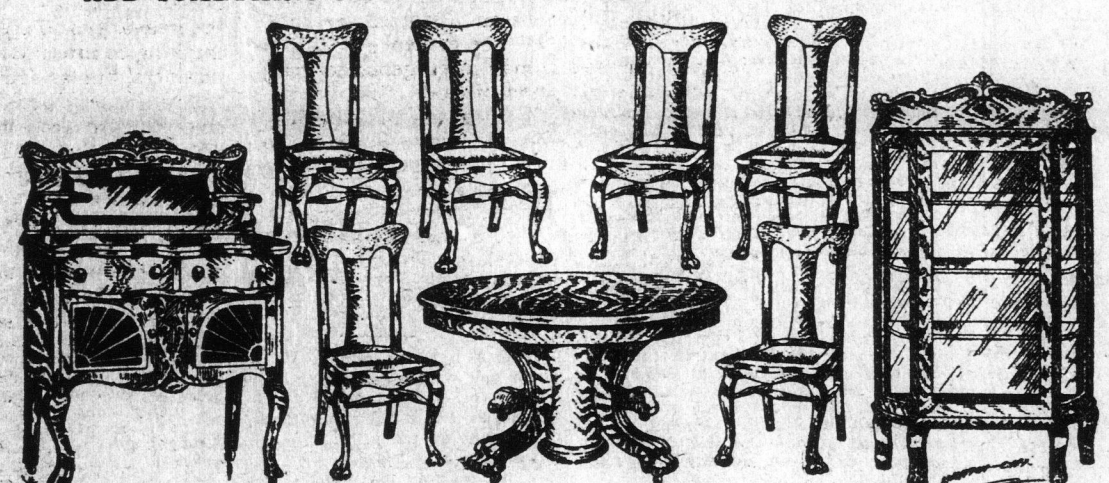
LADIES' REST ROOM

Have you visited our new Ladies' Rest Room? Up on the second floor we have a room built specially for you Ladies—a convenient and comfortable place to rest, write, read or meet your friends. Built for you so make use of it when in town.

WE TURN A HOUSE INTO A HOME

FIX UP THE DINING ROOM A LITTLE

ADD SOMETHING NEW IN FURNITURE FOR THE HOLIDAY "TABLE"



WHY NOT ADD a furniture piece, a new rug, or new curtains to the dining room's furnishings before the 24th? Bound to have some visitors and they'll certainly use the dining room for holidaying is excellent for the appetite. Then you want to have this room looking its best for the occasion.

Come in and see the wonderful array of furniture and furnishing items for the diningroom offered in this stock of ours. It is possible to work wonderful changes in this room's appearance and at little cost through the medium of this splendid stock.

In all lines — chairs, buffets, tables, china cabinets, carpets, curtains and draperies there is a style to suit you and a price that fits your pocketbook. Come in and let us show you a piece to add to your dining-room.



Office Furniture

Today we are showing some splendid new arrivals in office desks and we have some stylish office furniture to offer you now.

The new arrivals include the very latest in those sanitary desks, some new styles in flat tops and double flat tops, and some of those popular standing desks we showed this past winter. These desks are from the best desk maker in Canada, and the workmanship, finish and arrangement is the very best. Prices are so reasonably fair that there is no excuse for a poorly furnished office now. See these new arrivals on the fourth floor.

HERE IS SOMETHING REAL DAINTY

FROM THE MANY NEW ARRIVALS IN STERLING SILVER

TRULY we have never opened daintier silver than these new arrivals in Sterling just priced yesterday. You won't regret the time spent in viewing and handling these dainty pieces for they are unusually choice examples of the silversmiths' art.

There is a hearty invitation extended you to come in and see the wonderful offerings of the silver shop — not only these sterling lines, but this week's arrivals in "1847 Rogers Bros." silverware. A wonderful assortment of chic gifts for June Brides shown.

See These Charming New Ideas in Souvenir Spoons

Nothing so nice as these new souvenir spoons has ever been shown in the city. New and attractive designs are shown and in many finishes. It is not possible to describe them properly here, but don't confuse these with the ordinary variety of souvenir spoons. Come in and have a look at them. Splendid to send to some bride-to-be—quite a fad to collect a set. Prices range at each—

\$1.25, \$1.50, \$2.00 and \$2.50

TOTEM POLE SOUVENIR SPOONS—SOMETHING NEW

These spoons are very attractive and are distinctly new. The handle represents an Indian Totem Pole, while the bowl shows Parliament Buildings, boats, etc. Priced at each, \$2.00

"OUR EMBLEM" SOUVENIR SPOONS—A POPULAR NEW SPOON

One of the most charming designs is this "Our Emblem" spoon. A maple leaf design with a verse from this national song engraved on bowl. Finished in French grey finish. A splendid spoon at \$2.00

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Here is a gift that will last to become a valued souvenir of babyhood—a new line of baby spoons. These are of sterling silver with a picture and verse from the old nursery rhymes engraved on each. You couldn't find a more appropriate gift for a new baby. Each in a lined case at \$2.00

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You'll look far and wide before you'll find a value to equal this in any silver shop. Here you have a dainty pair of cut glass salts with sterling silver spoons in a lined case offered you at a price which should bring you in today. Just a sample value from the silver store—all this for \$1.50.

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If you have been waiting for the arrival of new spoons in sterling silver we suggest that you come in today for we have just added some excellent new designs. Many different patterns are shown now and a range of prices interesting, indeed. Come and see what we offer at, per dozen—

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We are making a special window showing of the new "Whitney" Go-Carts and Carriages—an exhibition of new carts for the holiday. You cannot enjoy the holiday if baby hasn't got one of these carts, so come down today and choose your cart. The price is the easiest feature of the choosing—the difficulty being in the deciding between the many handsome carts offered.

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These collapsible carts are very popular for holiday use and travelling, as they fold so compactly they may be carried on street cars or packed in the trunk. There isn't anything better than the "Whitney"—the opening and folding device being the very simplest and best.

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EXTRA PARTS IN STOCK Parrots, Wheels, Tires, Springs Always on Hand.

Furnishers of HOMES, HOTELS, CLUBS, BOATS



Furnishers of CHURCHES, SCHOOLS, STORES, OFFICES

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"Going-away-time" will soon be here. Beforehand we would like you to remember the fact that we have the most complete stock of sundries carried by any drug store in the west: Hair and Fancy Combs, Hair Brushes, Bath Brushes, Soap, Sponges, Rubber Goods, Tooth Pastes, Powders, Perfumes, Face Preparations, Tooth Brushes, etc. Everything for the up-to-date person. Everything sold at popular price.



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REVEALED

Those who contend that religion as revealed religion cannot be proved. By religious sense of responsibility to a Supreme Being, which is or less extent among all races go back to the beginning, we will fail to discover a religion that of self-preservation religious system could be it is possible to derive the human law. The thunders necessary to convince men not steal or that he should not be avaricious, or that the material commandment of property was recognized, the home was understood, one's property and to safeguard those particular aspects are concerned we are not different from the brutes. It was no necessity for a revelation that he must respect rights, for they were able to enforce the instinct of right, which led to the formation of laws which originally enforced by the community to presuppose a revelation for much of what is called it is preposterous to suggest merit whatever in complicity.

Revealed religion has spiritual side of man's nature means whereby we may fit ourselves for a higher life, not consist of a series of platitudes. It substitutes a terminating what our relation ought to be. It changes those who live under its dows its possessors with greater than any material religion is based could be law of self-preservation or contemplation of nature. It is not difficult to see how confused with natural phenomena if we suppose men in a low progress than we now are from some source the idea it is easy to conceive that Him with the Sun or some phenomenon; but the worshipping of the Sun was the idea of worship, and this idea most surely sprang from some source. When once it has entered the mind of men it would be and the logical result of crude intellects would be a has been said of Hinduism many gods as there were would make a god in his he would conceive of the self, only greatly exaggerate we must of necessity concede theistic idea was a revelation and under what circumstances in his soul those terms the Lord, thy God," know. It is historically Monotheistic idea, as we is, the belief in one god, Abraham; but there is re it originated with him. I ground for assuming the dawn of civilization the existed, and it is a quality which distinguishes human creation. Last Sunday we animal that invents; worse as an animal that works point meet the evolution ground. Let us concede originated from the same that it has been shaped survival of the fittest, a fluence, so that it has various lines in which we line, that is, the human, found. Must we not of a sume the derivation of the from some external source explain that what is evolved ships that which is spiritists, who hold to material endeavor to explain the preference in forms of life by periods for their evolution of evolution could not proceed, and if we accept terial evolution, we must idea of worship of a Supreme Being present in the which the earth was formed from some source cal nature. Hence it is claimed that the fact of that worships, and yet similar in essential particulars, proves incontestable and a very early stage, it there came an inspiration ever this was, it was revealed religion. If this position is correct, most of necessity have inspiration, or whatever to explain the existence of the idea of worship, in supposing other rev-

An Hour with the Editor

REVEALED RELIGION

Those who contend that there is no such thing as revealed religion have a case which cannot be proved. By religion we mean that sense of responsibility to each other and to a Supreme Being, which exists to a greater or less extent among all races of men. If we go back to the beginning of the human race we will find that the instinct of self-preservation, from which a religious system could be evolved, from this it is possible to derive the whole fabric of human law. The thunders of Sinai were not necessary to convince men that they should not steal or that they should not act in contradiction of any other of what may be called the material commandments. When the need of property was recognized and the value of the home was understood, the right to protect one's property and to safeguard one's home would follow as a matter of course. So far as those particular aspects of human conduct are concerned we are not essentially materially different from the brutes around us. There was no necessity for a revelation to teach man that he must respect rights which those claiming them were able to enforce. In process of time the instinct of self-preservation would lead to the formation of organized society, and the laws which originally derived their sanction from individual right, would thereafter be enforced by the community. We do not have to presuppose a revelation in order to account for much of what is called the moral law, and it is preposterous to suggest that there is any merit whatever in complying with it.

Revealed religion has to do with the spiritual side of man's nature. It seems to be a means whereby we may overcome death and fit ourselves for a higher existence. It does not consist of a series of prohibitions; it is constructive. It substitutes love for fear in determining what our relations to each other ought to be. It changes the whole outlook of those who live under its influence. It endows its possessors with a power which is greater than any material power. One cannot imagine how the ideas upon which this religion is based could be evolved from the law of self-preservation or be derived from the contemplation of natural phenomena. It is not difficult to see how they might be confused with natural phenomena. For example, if we suppose men in a lower stage of human progress than we now are to have received from some source the idea of a Supreme God, it is easy to conceive that they might identify Him with the Sun or some other object or phenomenon; but the moment we speak of worshipping the Sun we presuppose the existence of the idea of worshipping something, and this idea must surely be the result of inspiration from some source external to humanity. When once it had entered into the minds of men it would assume varied forms, and the logical result of theism operating in crude intellects would be polytheism, until, as has been said of Hindustan, there would be as many gods as there were men. Each man would make a god in his own image; that is, he would conceive of the Deity as like himself, only greatly exaggerated. It seems as if we must of necessity concede that the Monotheistic idea was a revelation. When, to whom and under what circumstance man first heard in his soul those tremendous words: "I am the Lord, thy God," we cannot hope to know. It is historically certain that the Monotheistic idea, as we have it today, that is, the belief in one god, comes to us through Abraham; but there is reason for doubting if it originated with him. Indeed, there is some ground for assuming that from the earliest dawn of civilization the Monotheistic idea has existed, and it is a quality of human nature which distinguishes humanity from the brute creation. Last Sunday we spoke of man as an animal that invents; we may also define him as an animal that worships. Let us at this point meet the evolutionists on their own ground. Let us concede that all animal life originated from the same primal form, and that it has been shaped by environment, the survival of the fittest, and all other such influence, so that it has developed in all the various lines in which we find it today. In one line, that is, the human, the idea of worship is found. Must we not of absolute necessity assume the derivation of this idea to have been from some external source? How else shall we explain that what is evolved from matter worships that which is spiritual? The evolutionists, who hold to materialistic views, endeavor to explain the existence of great difference in forms of life by assuming unlimited periods for their evolution, but an eternity of evolution could not produce something from nothing, and if we accept the doctrine of material evolution, we must either suppose the idea of worship of a Supreme Being to have been present in the chaotic nebula, out of which the earth was formed, or to have been derived from some source exterior to physical nature. Hence it may with reason be claimed that the fact of man's being a creature that worships, and yet is physically not dissimilar in essential particulars from other animals, proves incontrovertibly that at some stage, and a very early stage, in human development there came an inspiration to worship. Whenever this was, it was the beginning of revealed religion.

If this position is correct, that is, if there must of necessity have been a revelation, or inspiration, or whatever you choose to call it, to explain the existence in the human mind of the idea of worship, there is no difficulty in supposing other revelations; nor is there

any difficulty in holding that these revelations may have been in harmony with the people by whom they were received. There seem at all times to have been lofty souls which caught the rays of divine truth, although all around them was shrouded in darkness, just as the snow-capped mountain peak catches the light of the sun, while yet the valleys are in shadow. Such a human mountain peak was Abraham. But Abraham's conception of God was beyond that of his descendants. He realized a Being supreme over all; the Jews were able only to conceive of a tribal deity, who was greater than the gods of other tribes. When we study the basic principles of the ancient religions of India and Persia, we find in them the same essential quality, and when we note how those religions have been distorted by those who received them, we see evidence of the inability of unaided human intelligence to grasp the ineffable conception of God. God must be made manifest to us in terms of humanity. Such a manifestation we have in Jesus of Nazareth, and from Him we have learned that "God is love." This thought never could have been derived from nature, for the processes of nature are, regarded from the human standpoint, cruel and remorseless. In Jesus Christ we have the revelation of God as He is, of the future life which is open to humanity and the means whereby that life can be attained.

SLUYS AND CRECY

In these days when we hear so much of the possible invasion of England, it is interesting to know that nearly eight and a half centuries have passed since a foreign foe set foot upon its soil. There are no places in the "right little, tight little island," whose names are commemorated in connection with the military glory of the nations of Continental Europe; but the list of those in France, Spain and elsewhere on the Continent, which have a place in the story of the triumph of British arms is a long one, and perhaps it may be well in this series of articles on the great battles to tell briefly of these, although in so doing it will be necessary to depart from the chronological order, which has been observed as closely as possible in previous articles.

Edward III. of England, claimed the right to the Crown of France. His mother, Queen Isabella, of England, was debarred from the succession by the Salic law, but Edward claimed that by the correct interpretation thereof the right descended to him, being only in abeyance during his mother's lifetime. Being a resolute man, he determined to make good his claim by force of arms. In 1338 he landed a considerable force in Flanders, where his claims were favorably regarded; and in 1339 he declared war against France. Nothing of importance happened until June 23, 1340, when the English fleet encountered that of France off Sluys, a port of Flanders. The French fleet, numbered one hundred and twenty large vessels. Froissart, whose account of this fight and that of Crécy is summarized in this article, does not say how large the English fleet was, but he tells us that "in this fleet were a number of ladies from England, countesses, baronesses and knights, and gentlemen's wives, who were going to attend the Queen at Ghent." The historian adds: "These the king had guarded most carefully by three hundred men at arms and five hundred archers." Both navies were eager for the fight. It was a splendid struggle. It lasted from early morn until noon, "and the English were hard pressed for their enemies were four to one, and the greater part of them were used to the sea." The first achievement of the English was to capture the Christopher, which had been taken from them by the French in the previous year. "Then there were great shouts and cries, and the English manned her with archers and sent her against the Genoese." The English victory was complete. The whole French force perished. This was the first of England's great triumphs on the sea.

The landing of the English forces met with no opposition after this sea fight, but King Edward did not seem greatly disposed to bring matters to a crisis, and six years and two months elapsed before any land struggle at all decisive in its nature took place. The king of France assembled a very large army, that is large relatively speaking, for in those times most of the fighting was done by forces, which would now not be regarded as numerically great. Froissart says it was 100,000 strong on the day of the battle, but there must have been a large number of other troops available, for the same authority tells us that the French king had eight times as many soldiers as the English king, and the latter led between 30,000 and 40,000 men to the field. Whatever the actual numbers may have been there is no doubt that the English were greatly outnumbered. The actual strength of the English troops engaged in the fight was very much less than the number stated above. They were divided into three battalions. One of these was led by Edward, the Black Prince. In it there were 800 men at arms, 2,000 archers and 1,000 Welshmen. The Earl of Northampton commanded the second battalion, which consisted of 800 men at arms and 1,200 archers. The king himself commanded the third battalion, which was made up of 700 men at arms and 2,000 archers. King Edward had his troops in splendid order, and after they had lunched heartily, he ordered them to lie down and rest. Meanwhile the King of France drew near with his vastly superior force. His marshals advised him not to precipitate a battle, but to rest his men for a day. Some of his hot-head-

ed counsellors urged an immediate attack lest the English should escape, but Lord Moyné said to him: "Rest assured, they will wait for you." The French king would have delayed the attack, but the impetuosity of his men was such that they would bear no restraint, and at 3 o'clock in the afternoon the king sent 15,000 Genoese forward. "Order the Genoese forward," he cried, "and begin the battle in the name of God and St. Denis." The Genoese protested that they were unfit to fight, for they were wearied with their long march, moreover their bowstrings were relaxed by a heavy rain that had fallen. Their spirits also were depressed "by a very terrible eclipse of the sun and a great flight of crows hovering in the air and making a loud noise." Nevertheless, they advanced to the charge with great shouts, thinking to intimidate the English by noise and numbers, but as soon as they were come near enough "the English archers advanced one step forward and shot their arrows with such force and quickness that it seemed as if it snowed." Froissart continues: "When the Genoese felt these arrows, which pierced their arms, breasts, and through their armor some of them cut the strings of their crossbows, others flung them on the ground, and all turned about and retreated quite discomfited. The French had a large body of men-at-arms on horseback, richly dressed, to support the Genoese. The King of France seeing them thus fall back, cried out: "Kill me those scoundrels, for they stop up our road without any reason." You would then have seen the above-mentioned men-at-arms lay about them, killing all they could of these runaways."

The account of the battle will be continued in the next article. It was an important event, for it was the beginning of the Hundred years War between England and France, which was only ended by the achievements of the Maid of Orleans.

GREAT INVENTIONS

II.

When man had invented a means of making fire permanency of residence followed as a matter of course. The preservation of fire became of prime importance. Indeed, it is only of comparatively recent years that it has ceased to be so in most parts of the world. There are people now living who have heard their grandfathers talk of "borrowing fire," when the coals on their own hearths had become cold. We used to have a curfew bell here in Victoria. Curfew is a survival of the ancient habit of covering fire, not as a social ordinance, but as a necessity. William the Conqueror directed curfew to be rung at a certain time, but long before his day the act, which the bell commanded, had been practised in every home in the land. The difficulty of producing fire would lead to exceptional care in preserving it, and hence where the fire was kept alive would be the family headquarters. We can, without much stretch of the imagination, suppose that when men began to live in communities the duty of preserving fire would be entrusted to some one person, and the fire-place would easily in course of time become the altar, the people who cared for it would become priests, fire itself would become deified and sacrifices would be offered to it. Hence the origin perhaps, of fire-worship. But this is a digression.

It is evident that when fire had led to permanency of residence, the necessity would be felt of bringing things to it, and one of the first to be brought would be water. How it came about that primitive man first cooked his food is purely a matter of guesswork, but we may feel very sure that one of his earliest experiments was in the way of heating water. Hence a very early invention must have been pottery. Pottery is something that would suggest itself to the mind as soon as the necessity of carrying water was experienced. Only a very limited power of observation would be required to teach even the most primitive people that water would remain in hollows in clay, and to use clay vessels for the purpose of carrying it must have come almost as a matter of course as soon as the need of providing a means of doing so was felt. Before fire came into use men would naturally go to springs or running streams, when they needed drink; but man in a cave with a fire would be no longer primitive. He would have advanced further from the brute beasts around him than all the generations of humanity have advanced since. He had begun to have artificial wants. It would not be enough that there should be a bubbling spring or a murmuring brook a short distance from the mouth of his cave. He would wish to have some of the water in his cave, and he would make a vessel of clay to carry it in. Pottery and the remains of fire seem to be the oldest evidences of human civilization, although Grosse in "The Beginnings of Art," claims that basketry was an older invention. He finds evidence of this in the fact that the earlier pottery has basket patterns cast upon it, and says, "the basket is everywhere the forerunner of the pot, and has consequently everywhere been its prototype," and he quotes Holmes as follows: "The vessel of clay is a usurper which has taken possession of the place as well as of the dress of its predecessor." There are reasons why baskets might have been invented before pottery, but it is doubtful if the ornamentation on the latter in imitation of the former is proof that it is the more recent invention of the two. Ornamentation is so great an advance upon the invention of pottery that no trustworthy con-

clusion can be drawn from its presence. Centuries may have elapsed after the first crude jug was made before any one thought of ornamenting it in any way, and the suggestion that jugs were ornamented to resemble baskets, simply because the latter were the older invention, is an assumption which any one can accept or reject as he pleases. But no matter which of them was the first, we may infer that the making of receptacles of some kind followed very closely upon the use of fire for domestic purposes.

Cooked food may be regarded as an invention, although possibly it was, strictly speaking, a discovery. There is an Indian legend, which says that the eating of smoked salmon originated when a tribe, driven out of their home by volcanic eruptions, came upon fish that had been smoked by subterranean fires, and, nearly famished, ate the unaccustomed food, and carried some of it with them in their flight. But whatever the origin of the practice may have been, a man surrounded by his woman and children in a cavern heated by artificial fire, clad in the skins of beasts and eating cooked food, had already ascended several of the most difficult rounds in the ladder of civilization.

It is, of course, absolutely impossible to follow the progress of invention historically. At what stage man first learned that a hollow log would transport him across water must remain a matter of guess-work. When he invented the bow is absolutely unascertainable. The bow may have been suggested by the springing action of the branch of a tree, but the device of a bow and arrow implies a degree of thought, observation and ingenuity which is truly wonderful. When the first arrow left the first bowstring the door was opened to almost limitless possibilities in the way of invention. Centuries, perhaps hundreds of centuries, elapsed before mankind was able to devise a more efficient weapon, but in the bow we have a utilization of the properties of natural objects, which shows that men were beginning to develop intellectually. They were becoming the masters of creation. With the bow they were able to overcome their handicap in the lack of speed of their movements. No animal could run so rapidly, no bird could fly so fast that an arrow could not overtake it. The supposition of most archaeologists is that the use of the spear preceded that of the bow, and that is very probable, for the spear is hardly an invention. It is only a sharp stick, of which then must have been hundreds ready to the hands of man even in his most primitive condition. Later he improved on the natural weapon by fastening a sharp stone to its point, but this was an improvement, not the discovery of a principle or the invention of an original device. Possibly we may state the primary inventions of mankind in the following order: Clothing, the production of fire, pottery or basketry, cooked food, the bow and arrow. Thus equipped mankind was prepared for the conquest of nature.

The Birth of the Nations

xviii.

(N. de Bertrand Lugrin.)

THE CHINESE—I.

Boulger, in his history of China, tells us that the Chinese are "the only living representatives today of a people and government which were contemporary with the Egyptians, the Assyrians and the Jews." Therefore, to speak of the birth of the Chinese as a nation is to refer back to very remote times indeed, so remote, in point of fact, that no historian can give a date to the beginning of this branch of Oriental civilization. Up to a very few years ago it might be very truly said that these people had advanced very little since the time of Confucius. The varying customs of Europe, the march of civilization in all other parts of the world had small, if any, effect upon the Chinese nation. Since intercourse has been established with other powers this vast Eastern empire may be said to have awakened to the fact that there exists a world beyond her own borders; and she is using the knowledge consequent upon the awakening for the furtherance of her own interests to an extent greater or less as the passing of time may show.

Probably one reason why we can derive so little information as to the earliest history of the Chinese Empire is owing to the destruction of all the books during the reign of Hwangti, two hundred and ten years before Christ. Hwangti belonged to the Tsin dynasty, and very early in his career incurred, for some reason or other, the enmity of the literary class, who attacked him most virulently, and even went so far as to throw doubt upon his right to rule, claiming that he was not a Tsin at all, but a usurper. They objected to any measures he introduced, and so embittered him by their censure that he determined to put a stop to their attacks for all time. A council was called; and Hwangti and his minister Lisseh denounced the literary men, and proscribed all books. A command was given that all works except those relating to science, medicine and agriculture, should be destroyed, that five hundred of the most prominent of the literati should be executed and many thousands banished. These orders were carried out with terrible promptitude, to

the everlasting shame of Hwangti, and the irreparable loss to the history of the nation. It might be mentioned, however, that Hwangti, apart from this one act of vandalism, was a very competent prince, and has been called one of the greatest emperors China ever had. He was responsible for the building of the great wall, which has been considered one of the wonders of the world. While it may be of but little use now, it served as a wonderful safeguard in Hwangti's time against the invading tribes beyond the border.

We are told that the first Chinese were a wandering tribe, who settled in Shensi, in the northeast of China, and that the first ruler among the tribe was named Fohi. The most famous among the early princes, or Wangs, as the rulers were called, was Yao, whom the Chinese reverence today as one of their worthiest dignitaries. It was an early practice to choose as their ruler the one whom they considered to be best able to administer to the welfare of the people irrespective of birth or prestige. Yal, Chun and Yu, succeeding one another, directed the affairs of the nation, and were men of such exceptional ability and moral strength that the time in which they reigned has been likened to the age of the Antonines, and described as the most brilliant and perfect in Chinese history. These rulers believed that "a prince entrusted with the charge of a state has a heavy task. The happiness of his subjects absolutely depends upon him. To provide for everything is his duty; his ministers are only put in office to assist him. A prince who wishes to fulfill his obligations, and to long preserve his people in the ways of peace ought to watch without ceasing that the laws are observed with exactitude." Temperance and chastity were observed under this triumvirate. They believed in a form of government conducted entirely by the people, with the prince or ruler as the chosen head. With these three able men passed away the practice of selecting the leader from among those best fitted to serve the interests of the people. Therefore the privilege descended from father to son.

Probably the most interesting period in Chinese history is the time in which Laotze and Confucius lived. This was during the sixth century before Christ, several hundred years after the death of Yao, Chun and Yu. These two philosophers found the nation plunged in a very low state morally and religiously, and Laotze, who came first, and who has been termed the Chinese Pythagoras, at once set himself the herculean task of reforming his fellow countrymen. The religion he founded is called Taoism, and has very few adherents today, though his philosophical tenets are widely quoted. A noted German historian writing about one hundred years ago, having made an exhaustive study of Taoism, said that in his treatise "many things about a Triune God were so clearly expressed that no one who has read this book can doubt that the mystery of the Holy Trinity was revealed to the Chinese five centuries before the coming of Jesus Christ." A short quotation from the final chapters of the Book of Laotze will show us that the philosophy of the earliest of the Chinese differed very little from that of some of our modern writers:

"All things spring up without a word spoken and grow without a claim for their production. They go through their processes without any display of pride in them; and the results are realized without any assumption of ownership. It is owing to their absence of assumption that the results and their processes do not disappear. It only needs the same quality in the arrangement and measures of government to make society beautiful and happy."

The following will recall some of Ruskin's views on political economy:

"In a small state with few inhabitants I would so order it that the people, though supplied with all kinds of implements, would not care to use them; I would give them cause to look upon death as a most grievous thing, while yet they would not go away any great distance to escape from it. Though they had buff coats and sharp weapons, they would not don or use them. They should think their coarse clothing beautiful, their plain food sweet, their poor houses places of rest, and their common, simple ways sources of all enjoyment."

At the time of Confucius, China did not comprise more than one-sixth of the present empire, and the population was only 12,000,000, as compared with the 430,000,000 of the present day. It will be seen that the country has grown to a great extent territorially and in regard to her population. Confucius, however, found a very bad state of affairs in his country, and according to his disciple, Mencius, was the saviour of the empire, socially and morally. Adopting the philosophy of this great teacher, China literally was born anew, and if we can believe but little in regard to her history before the time of Confucius, we have fairly authentic records of the centuries since.

During tunnelling operations on the East River, New York, it was observed by an engineer named Brasher that the water was perfectly calm in the vicinity of caissons filled with compressed air, from which it escaped in small quantities. Mr. Brasher thereupon experimented on the effect of compressed air on sea-waves by running pipes in which small holes were pierced along a sea-wall and forcing compressed air through them. He discovered that even in the most violent storms the waves were almost perfectly calm near the pipes.

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LITTLE

Room's furnishings for holidaying occasion. Dining room offered in and at little cost.

There is a style to add to your dining-

DAINTY

These new arrivals in time spent in view of choice examples

and see the wondrous assortment

Evening Spoons

Shown in the city. New variety of describe to some bride-to-be—

NEW

handle represents an boats, etc. Priced at

NEW SPOON

poon. A maple leaf distinguished in French grey

NEW BABY

childhood—a new line of from the old nursery gift for a new baby.

INVESTIGATE

this in any silver shop. silver spoons in a today. Just a sample

POONS

shining silver we suggest new designs. Many indeed. Come and

GO-CARTS

exhibition of new carts today and choose your many handsome

indow

ily they may be carried using and folding device

\$3.75 to \$50

.....\$6.50
.....\$9.00
.....\$18.00

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CHURCHES
SCHOOLS, STORES
OFFICES

THE PEERLESS PEER, OR, ELUSIVE PIMPANEL

The Real Estate Agent, the Mahatma, the Solicitor, the Expert and Several Others.—All of Which Join in Pointing Out a Moral and Adorning a Tale.

By Felix D'Arbly.

PROLOGUE

Truth is stranger than fiction, although nobody believes it. The most incredulous, however, will change his mind after reading the following story, which, albeit related in that humorous vein which its bizarre character would seem to render appropriate, is nevertheless a true story in every detail. It is one of a series which the writer has prepared, dealing with peculiar experiences and transactions which have occurred in Victoria during the last few months. Although the writer is far from suggesting that the first of the series possess any element of improbability, he ventures to think that it lends some color to the impression that the reputation of Victoria as the happy hunting-ground of adventurers has been better advertised in some of its more important attractions. If any one imagines that he is able to identify the characters or locations mentioned in this sketch, let him beware, for there are many Peerless Peers, although they are not all in the House of Lords, and more than one Elusive Pimpanel, who is not the exclusive property of the Baroness Orzy; also of islands named one of which does not lie in the Gulf of Georgia.

CHAPTER I.

The Peerless Peer

Among the islands of the West is one upon which the breeze often gazes with feelings of envy. It lies but a few cables length from the east coast of Vancouver Island. It literally has yielded an orchard which, when I saw it a month ago, was loaded with apple blossoms; a garden producing all the necessities for an extensive household; lush meadows in which pedigreed cattle grazed, and all the luxurious accessories of the abode of an English gentleman who, absorbed in the more intellectual pursuits of life and attuned to spend his happy days "far from the madding crowd."

The island is large enough for solitude, and yet not too large to compass with a daily visit. The sea which has yielded an orchard which, when I saw it a month ago, was loaded with apple blossoms; a garden producing all the necessities for an extensive household; lush meadows in which pedigreed cattle grazed, and all the luxurious accessories of the abode of an English gentleman who, absorbed in the more intellectual pursuits of life and attuned to spend his happy days "far from the madding crowd."

CHAPTER II.

The Real Estate Agent.

Unfortunately, in mundane affairs there is more prose than poetry, which accounts for the fact that the Peerless Peer had to abandon the realm of fancy and engage the services of a mere real estate agent to rid him of his island. In fact, it is possible that he may have divulged his secret to several real estate agents. Be that as it may, he shortly afterwards received a telegram from one of the most prominent in Vancouver, which, being paraphrased in classical style, read: "Come over and help us." He went over as fast as the numerous transportation appliances in vogue between the Islands of the West and Vancouver, by way of the Capital City, could convey him. It would, perhaps, be more mercenary character added any interest to the journey, or that the heart of the Peerless Peer registered an additional beat as he entered a certain well known office in Hastings street. Here the man of mundane affairs introduced him to a certain starting another chapter.

CHAPTER III.

The Elusive Pimpanel.

I should like to describe the nobleman, grand duke or prince who, in my view, I have dared to dub the "Elusive Pimpanel," in the words of the Peerless Peer, as this portrayal took place after all the incidents mentioned in this veracious story had transpired, and as sure a master of language sometimes becomes for force and pliancy emotion. I will, however, recall the more artistic delineations as they fell from his lips. "The Count was one of the most remarkable men I ever met. He

although, as will presently develop, there is an explanation, perfectly satisfactory to the Expert if to no one else.

Just at this juncture, I may suggest that if the dramatic personae in this remarkable play had been less transcendental and more earthly, they might have wondered why a mingling expert should have considered the most suitable person to advise on the erection and accessories of a Benedictine monastery, by the way, lies dublet, and the hydra-headed monster, suspicion—which at this stage of the story is still outside the garden. The Elusive Pimpanel and the Expert arrived at the island on one of those days when the heavens were weeping at the impending departure of the Peerless Peer. Enveloped in slickers, and protected by hip boots, they wandered for twelve blessed hours among the trees and undergrowth of the island, disdaining escort and returned to the hospitable shelter of the bungalow, the shades of evening fell in a dishevelled and exhausted condition. But, if they were soaked, their enthusiasm was not even dampened. The island looked better than ever. The purchase was positive. The Expert was as merry as a grig, and the Elusive Pimpanel and his gigantic brain had already mapped out a program which would convert the Peerless Peer into a Benedictine monk, or the rather more worldly and pleasure-loving associates of the Peerless Peer. Whereupon the Expert took his departure to mature his plans, and the Elusive Pimpanel, accompanied by the Peerless Peer, journeyed to Victoria to perform another necessary but highly distasteful duty, in the search of titles and the preparation of deeds. Meanwhile, the Peerless Peer moved out, lock, stock and barrel. His household goods were transported to Victoria, and he himself transferred from the roomy confines of the island to the cramped quarters of a hotel.

CHAPTER IV.

The Smaller Fry.

This chapter is just a connecting link and devised in the interests of authors who wish to take a brief breathing spell before plunging into the more exciting incidents of their narrative. It simply relates how the expert intended to visit the rancher and rancher's son, and rancher's hired man within a radius of ten miles of the island of the West, engaged them for a season, and it is promised that they should play no ignoble part in converting that portion of the island which was not rocky into a Garden of Eden. It also tells how a workingman, his wife and child, were duly installed in a house on the island, and placed in the Princess when the garden, the lush meadows, and the pedigreed cattle.

Incidentally, to save obtruding so insignificant a fact upon a more important chapter, it may be made to do its duty in relating the dismissal of the said caretakers, at the end of thirty days, with a cheque for their month's services and the added experience of a temporary sojourn in the island of the West.

Oh, I had almost forgotten—it might also be made to cover the fact that on the little jetty at the west shore of the island, carefully reposed a huge pack of cards, which the royal bias and gold decoration can be discerned through one tiny crack, and upon which the sum of 55 cents for freight which such remains unpaid. Whether such an expensive service was intended for the use of the caretaker and his shivers, or for the amusement of the her friends can only be conjectured.

CHAPTER V.

The Solicitor.

Fortunately, this chapter, too, will be omitted by this description of the Peerless Peer and the Elusive Pimpanel, and fulfill the duties of one of the leading and most respected solicitors in Victoria, who transacted the necessary business at the registry office and prepared the deeds and transfers, setting forth that in consideration of the sum of twenty thousand dollars to be paid by the party of the second part to the party of the first part, two thousand dollars in three months, and the balance at regular intervals spread over four years, the Peerless Peer, and his interest in the island of the West, was assigned to the party of the first part.

This is the first time in the course of a profoundly interesting and admirable narrative, that the kind of the narrator began to get hazy. The threads became a little tangled, and a disentangling was the best of his ability, although not versed in business transactions with transcendental beings, he ventures to introduce an incident which actually occurred, fairly well covered in the following paragraph.

"I will go to my sister in Washington, and I will fix up my business and send all your money from there. I will not pay you in instalments; that is too patry for me, I will pay all the money, and then I will take a short trip to Europe, and then I will come back to the island."

Of course, the Peerless Peer, who is quite capable of the idea of injury, and required the terrified Pimpanel that he was in Canada, where the law was a sufficient protection. He went further, and offered if he would only point out the offender, that he himself would give the latter a specimen of what may safely be done to a man under the Queen's Rules; but in spite of the most careful search, the monster could not be found.

After including the Pimpanel to retire early, the Peerless Peer went to his own country, and that is the last circumstance decided me to pirate the type of the Baroness Orzy's popular novel.

That night the Pimpanel became



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SOOKE LAKE BASIN IN LIMELIGHT AGAIN

Refusal of City's Offer Waterworks Company News Old Proposal But Action Is Raised

"Go to Sooke Lake." The mandate voiced by the city when the waterworks question voted on in 1908 again stars the scene in the fact that the City of Victoria Waterworks company refused the offer of \$900,000 for the undertaking at Thetis lake and Goldstream reported in the Evening Post and The formal declaration of the offer was read last night before streets, sewers, and bridges constructed since the city had hard work, obtained from the city the right to arbitrate in case refused, it would seem like a sad if the opportunity were not taken advantage of.

Company Refuses.
Mr. Turner's refusal was short to the point, merely stating that consideration of the city's offer directors had decided that they not enter into a proposition of the kind.

Alderman Turner believed the view of the company's refusal, next step would properly be to proceed with the arbitration. Alderman Stewart, while it that he would like to see the city acquire the Esquimalt water works company's holdings, believed that was too large a water to decide off. Since the city made the offer of \$900,000 he had been in a position to purchase the Goldstream system any such large figure. He did not believe that the city would have the money to purchase the system, and he declared, he had been informed, that arbitration proceedings were ready to start. The award will be within two per cent of that figure. The company's taking, Alderman Stewart declared, not worth anything like amount, and if the city is to pay for the system, it is not fair. The main to the West would have to be raised in larger pipes, while the whole distribution system in Victoria West have to be replaced.

Go to Sooke Lake.
Alderman Stewart stated that ratemakers whom he had met pointed to the shortage of water in the city, and that he had referred them to the city supply which the company will be reason of the improvement. He stated that the city ratemakers had necessity of going to Sooke lake. He urged the Esquimalt Water Company's proposal to be accepted, and urged Alderman Fullerton referred to the offer of \$900,000 the company had made for the purchase of the system, and that since the company had spent some \$50,000 system, but if the city purchase the system, it would cost \$400,000 on a new distribution system, and by the time new mains were laid \$900,000 to the company. He stated that the city would go to Lake. The city's water expert, man Raymond stated, had figured that the cost of acquiring the plant and laying the necessary water would be about the same as if the city purchased the water works. He stated that the city should be prepared to pay against the purchase and the offer against the proposition of the city to go to Sooke Lake.

Advocates Arbitration.
Alderman Turner also urged the city to go ahead with the arbitration proceedings, while Water Commissioner Raymond stated that the matter which he had at his disposal of arbitration as set forth in the city's offer, worth \$558,000, while one of the members of the legislature, a possessed better information than the city, had figured that the cost of the city would be called pay at \$720,000.

Alderman Henderson thought strange that if the value of the company's undertaking was stated above, and the city should have jumped at the city's offer of \$900,000, but the city would have the asset the company possessed, and the city would pay \$15,000,000 per day, as it right to do under its contract, it would be run dry.

For Soke Lake.
He wished to remind the council ratemakers have already expressed their desire that the city should Sooke Lake. The argument advanced by the city for the city to go to Sooke Lake there will be litigation. He believed that it

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me again and again in your presence that you had had many business transactions with him, and had served him frequently."

The reply of the Expert, I need hardly say, was perfectly satisfactory to himself, and whether it will be equally satisfactory to the reader depends entirely upon his attitude towards Theosophy.

"Oh," said he, "that may be true; this is not my first stage of extenuation, and I may have served him time and again in other spheres. I wouldn't doubt it."

I suppose, although I must confess to extreme ignorance of such matters, that the Expert had reference to other "Astral planes."

The interview was not prolonged, nor need the recital be. The Peerless Peer by this time realized that the Expert knew no more about the Australian than he did, and that while he had suffered personal inconvenience, he still had his island and five hundred dollars, whilst the Expert, thanks to his profound belief in Theosophy—Peerless Peer, and he ventured to utter a pertinent question.

"Why," he said to the Expert, "did you consent to wear as a long acquaintance of the Australian and why did you not demur when he told

seen the Elusive Pimpanel since, he left the Empress Hotel two months ago. The Peerless Peer received a letter three days after he left, dated from Spokane, stating that he was on his way to Washington, where his sister at the Russian Embassy would enable him to remit.

The Expert is still awaiting the refund of some seven or eight hundred dollars.

The crate of crockery is still reposing on the jetty on the west coast, and the Island of the Blest is once more in the market, the option of the Elusive Pimpanel having expired last Tuesday.

Baron Tweedmouth Coming.
Liverpool, May 22.—Baron Tweedmouth, former first lord of admiralty, is another of the distinguished passengers who sailed for Canada yesterday on the Empress of Ireland.

Chicago Pitcher Is Sold.
Chicago, Ill., May 22.—Pitcher Frank Owen was yesterday sold by President Comisky of the Chicago American League club to the Toledo club in the American association. The commission for the deal was not announced other than that it was an out and out sale.

HUNTING AND FISHING, HERE AND ELSEWHERE

AN APPRECIATION OF CANADIAN SPORT

(By C. F. Lane in the Field)

No one can, until he has visited Canada, conceive the enormous territory which is open to the sportsman, or the vast quantity of game it contains. With the exception of a few small tracts of country in the East, which are leased to private individuals, all shooting is free. Of course, the various provinces have game licenses, varying from \$25 to \$100 for big game; but as the money so collected helps, and is spent in, game protection, no sportsman grudges the payment thereof. Were no such licenses imposed, Canada would soon be in the same predicament as the United States, whose game, once so prolific, is practically exterminated. We will commence with the feathered game, for it is safe to say, without fear of contradiction, that nowhere else in the world is there such a variety of sport or more sporting birds.

The most widely distributed game bird is that known as the Canadian partridge, though why given this name is a mystery, for it in no way resembles the European partridge. It is really the ruffed grouse, and is found in the woods and forests of every province. Probably no bird can equal it for speed, and, though big and heavily feathered, it seems to rise as if propelled by springs, attaining full speed immediately. A day spent among "partridges," amidst such scenery and colorings as the Canadian bush offers in September and October, will never be forgotten. An indifferent shot need not expect a heavy bag, though the crack will kill all he wants, but will have no "one to three" average if he takes sporting chances. He will certainly admit that, compared with the "partridge," a woodcock in a fir plantation is a sluggard. The sharp-tailed grouse of the Canadian prairies is another fine representative of the grouse family, and, like our red grouse, is found in coveys in the early part of the season, later on packing, and keeping in packs till the spring mating season. The rolling prairies of Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan, studded with bluffs, make ideal shooting grounds. The birds, when flushed on the open prairies or the stubble, fly straight to a bluff (a patch of small, light bush composed of poplar and low scrub, varying in size from a few yards to several acres), and, scattering, lie well to the dogs, giving very pretty shooting.

The pinnated grouse has been making his way up into the Canadian Northwest, and several will be bagged in the course of a day on the prairies, though this bird does not take to the bluffs, but remains in the open. It is a comparatively short time since the great Canadian West was cultivated, and before settlers came grouse knew nothing of grain, and lived on native berries and seeds, but they soon acquired a taste for domestic grains, wheat in particular, and, owing to good game laws, are on the increase. The stubble is seldom cut as short as it is at home, and sport can be obtained with dogs which cannot be beaten among the partridges at home, with the added advantage of a climate bracing enough, as some would say, to resuscitate a corpse.

But the marvel of the prairies are the vast herds of waterfowl that year by year visit its lakes and ponds, or "sloos," as they are called. Here the birds find a practically inexhaustible supply of their favorite foods: water celery, wild rice, and Manitoba No. 1 hard. The varieties of duck are numerous, the principal being mallard, redhead, black duck, blue-bill, canvas-back, wiggon, teal, and golden-eye; add to these geese and swan, and what more can one ask? The number of birds is incredible, myriads upon myriads being seen upon every sheet of water, and such shooting has to be experienced to be appreciated. Now to point out a few places where sport is certain and good.

The first stage of the journey after leaving the steamer in Winnipeg, which is an excellent centre to start from. A short trip over the Napinka branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway will land you at Whitewater Lake, in Southern Manitoba. Here, in addition to thousands of geese, duck, crane, and other waterfowl, snipe and plover are found, also the well known prairie chicken, so that the sportsman can vary his shooting to his heart's content. Killarney Lake and Pelican Lake to the northeast are noted, and Rock Lake, near Clearwater, and Swan Lake, adjacent to Pilot Mound, provide big bags with unfailing regularity. The Tiger Hills, in the Pembina Mountains, besides holding great quantities of geese and duck, are also haunted by elk, mule deer, and black bear. Camp outfit must be taken to this region, but the sport will well repay the trouble. In Saskatchewan and Alberta, on the branch line from Pasqua, country that has seldom been shot over is reached, where ducks, geese and plover are to be found in myriads. Perhaps the best place for geese is the south side of Buffalo Lake, about twenty miles north of Moose Jaw. Geese in incredible numbers come here in September and October from the breeding grounds in the far north, and remain till the ice forces them farther south for the winter. This country is well settled, and the wheat stubbles afford splendid feeding. Hidden in pits dug in the stubble fields, with your decoys set out in the line of flight, the utmost anticipation of any goose shooter will be realized.

Countless other places could be mentioned where the shooting is of the best, and there must be an equally large number of desirable spots which the eye of man has, as yet, never seen. However, enough has been said; great sport and good bags are certain, and it is nowadays so easy to get to Canada that the won-

der is that the dock, on the arrival of each steamer at Montreal, does not remind one of Perth station on August 11. There is room for all that come.

And now for the big game. I almost fear attempting to persuade the bird shooter to try his hand at big game. Many a fisherman has been satisfied with catching trout, till one unlucky day he got his first salmon; result, he is never again satisfied with trout. Grouse shooters have been satisfied that they have enjoyed the acme of sport, till fate put them in the way of stalking deer. Likewise the man who, if he never faced a moose in Canada's woods, would be satisfied with birds, may upon his first luck with the rifle desert the shot gun, and thereafter be satisfied only with big game. To be satisfied and content with little is one of the secrets of happy life on this earth, and on the principle that what has never been enjoyed can never be missed, it may be unwise to advise the bird shooter to look higher.

Big game in Canada is more than plentiful; at present it is abundant, but how long it will remain so is problematical. At one time the greater part of the United States was one large game preserve, but look at it today. Though it is fairly certain that Canada will not come to such a bad pass, yet big game will disappear before the birds, and trophies with the rifle

cannot be guaranteed with the same degree of confidence as those of the shotgun. However, there can be no doubt that as a big game country Canada is today second to none. Not only is game prolific, but sport can be enjoyed under the most perfect climatic conditions, and at far less expense and with less hardship than in any other quarter of the globe.

The king of the deer tribe is without doubt the moose, and he is found in every province of the Dominion, though Quebec, Ontario and New Brunswick would undoubtedly be considered the best in which to try one's luck. This magnificent animal is indeed noble game, for in weight a full grown bull often exceeds 1,000 pounds, and the spread of the antlers is six feet and over. Moreover, he is brave and fearless. To obtain a trophy entails perseverance and care, his sense of smell being so keen and his hearing so acute that the least error will cause disappointment. The method usually adopted in moose hunting is "calling." Those inventors of the megaphone, the Indians, make horns of the bark of the birch, and therewith imitate the call of the cow moose. The bull soon answers, and if he approaches from leeward and the hidden hunter keeps still and out of sight, the chances are that a crashing of branches with the splendid antlers will be fol-

lowed by his appearance. What the sportsman's feelings are the first time he views this splendid beast in his native forests can easily be understood. Will birds ever again satisfy his sporting lust? At least one-third of the Province of New Brunswick is good hunting ground, perhaps the best district in this province being that to the north and east of the river St. John. This territory can be described as one vast game preserve, running 150 miles to the north, with a width in places of 100 miles.

In Quebec Province the best places in the eastern portion are about Lake Edward and La Belle Riviere, in the Lake St. John country; in the west, around Kipawa and Lake Temiskaming. In Ontario are many excellent districts, the best being the French River district, the Mississauga River district, and the country on both sides of the railway line from Fort William to Kenora. The last named territory is literally alive with moose, caribou, red deer, and black bear, while small game, such as timber wolf, lynx, and panther are all too plentiful; it has been little shot over so far, and will probably remain a game resort for years to come, as the land is unsuitable for agricultural purposes.

Deer are found in great numbers throughout the provinces of Ontario and Quebec, and

in some places settlers have to keep boys driving them away from the young crops, pretty much the way a boy scares crows at home. This may sound "tall," but it is nevertheless the truth. Canadian conditions are ideal for deer. In the Southern States of America, where a few deer are still found, the bucks do not often exceed 80 pounds in weight, whereas in Ontario they frequently scale over 325 pounds. Northern Ontario and Quebec are ideal deer ranges, and, despite the number killed each year, this game is undoubtedly increasing. The numbers that exist may be realized to some extent when one finds that the railways carried over 4,000 deer from Ontario alone last season.

Caribou are found in Newfoundland, Labrador, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Northern Ontario, and Quebec, and perhaps the first named country is the place that holds the palm. There are two varieties of this splendid beast, the woodland caribou and the barren ground caribou. The former is the larger and of darker color, but the antlers are lighter. In winter the woodland caribou makes its home in the barren, frozen swamps, where it finds the lichens that form its staple food. The full grown animal is from 4½ to 5½ feet in height, and frequently weighs over 600 pounds. The barren ground caribou travels in herds of from twenty to many hundreds, and is noted for its migratory habits.

The best district in Quebec for caribou is that known as Les Jardins, the luxuriant growth of long grasses and small shrubs accounting for the name. This district is located some fifty miles north of Baie St. Paul, near the headwaters of the Murray Bay River. Enormous herds are seen here every winter. In Ontario the country north of Lake Superior is good. The handsome coloring and peculiarly shaped antlers make a caribou head a handsome trophy indeed.

The black bear is found throughout the length and breadth of Canada. In parts they are a positive nuisance to the farmers, and no sportsman can fail to secure several specimens any spring or fall; but in summer their fur is in poor condition. The black bear is a harmless creature, whose food consists of fruit, berries, fish, slugs and mice, with meat occasionally. It is impossible to tell how he secured his notoriety as a dangerous animal, for in reality he is an ardent coward, and, unless wounded or in defence of cubs, will never attack man. The best specimens are secured in the north, and Alaska robes often exceed 8 feet.

Antelopes roam over the prairies and foothills of Western Canada. The best way to secure a shot is to start them on the run and then cut off their flight at an angle, as in flight they rarely change the original direction of their course. Their meat is good, but the hide is of little use. The grizzly bear, the wapiti or elk, the mountain sheep, and mountain goat, also several varieties of the grouse family, are found in British Columbia among the Rocky and Selkirk Mountains. The sport to be obtained in Canada is endless and varied, and when next sport enters your head, make up your mind to try Canada; you will never regret your trip.

SIGNALLING TO MARS

M. Camille Flammarion, the astronomer, in an article regarding the plan of Professor Pickering, of Harvard, to signal to Mars, said that it was quite within the bounds of possibility that in some future era the earth might succeed in establishing communication.

"Every condition," he said, "points to the probability of Mars being inhabited, but the epoch in which the inhabitants of Mars might be able successfully to communicate with the earth has not yet come for us, though it has perhaps long gone by for the Martians.

"All our studies agree in representing Mars as much older than the earth. Whatever the form of Martian humanity, these brothers of ours in the heavens are probably infinitely superior intellectually to us, who have not yet learned to conduct our own affairs and who spend three-quarters of our total resources in maintaining armed men.

"If the Martians ever had any idea of communicating with the earth it was probably many millions of years ago in the mammoth and cove period of the earth's existence. Never having found any reply the Martians probably concluded either that the earth was uninhabited or that its people were engaged in a much grosser occupation than the study of the universe."

Professor Pickering says that in July Mars will be 5,000,000 miles nearer the earth than ever before. Professor Pickering's plan is to establish a series of mirrors occupying a quarter of a mile, which will be attached to one great axis parallel with that of the earth, and will be run by motors timed to make complete revolutions every twenty-four hours.

"The light thus reflected," he says, "would easily be discernible by the aid of telescopes by the Martians. We should begin a series of flashes, cutting off the sun's rays for an instant, and then throwing them on the mirrors again, repeating this at irregular intervals according to the telegraphic code of dots and dashes. This ought at once to attract the attention of the Martians, who will give an answering signal. Once such a signal is received it will be a comparatively easy matter to establish a code and transmit messages."

Professor Pickering is ready to furnish such a code, and says he is confident that if this proposed plan could be adopted, we on earth should be able eventually to converse with the Martians.

A Hole Through Mother Earth

Camille Flammarion, who loves to deal with the mysterious side of science, is responsible for the following:

The discussion aroused recently by the proposal to dig a geothermic well has brought up again the idea, still more original, and, besides, altogether romantic, of a tunnel piercing the entire globe, broached in the eighteenth century and commented on by Maupertius and Voltaire. The proposal was, in fact, to make a tunnel the length of which would correspond to the total diameter of the globe, at the ends of which we and our antipodes could look at each other by means of telescopes pointed toward the nadir. Really there is nothing new under the sun. Eighteen centuries ago Plutarch studied this same problem, and in the fourteenth century, long before Galileo's experiments on weight and Newton's theory of gravitation, Dante pictured Lucifer fallen ages ago from the height of heaven to the antipodes and enchained in the centre of the earth, "at the point of which, from everywhere, weights are attracted."

Il punto
Al qual si traggon d'ogni parte i pesi,
"L'Inferno," Canto xxxiv.

When one faces for the first time this problem of what would happen if a solid body were dropped into the proposed opening one is tempted to reply at once that "the body would stop at the centre of the earth, because gravity is there at its maximum." This reply is based on two errors, as, in the first place, far from being at its maximum, gravity is, on the contrary, at its minimum, null; and, on the other hand, on reaching the centre of the earth the body would have just the speed necessary to continue on its way to the other end of the diameter to the antipodes. Theoretically the body, left to itself, would immediately return to the centre and come back to its starting point. Then it would continue to describe a series of analogous oscillations; it would be a pendulum of a new kind.

Calculate Figure of Fall

What would be the duration of this fall? As a first approximation the ordinary formula for falling bodies may be employed to calculate it. In this formula the "time" sought is equal to the square root of twice the space traversed, divided by the intensity of the force of gravity. This intensity is, as we know, 9.81 metres; that is, the speed acquired at the end of a second by a body falling freely in space. Needless to say in this we leave out of consideration the resistance of the air. Now, using this

formula, we find the time to be 1,139 seconds, or eighteen minutes and fifty-nine seconds; or, in round numbers, nineteen minutes. The first hypothesis supposes the force of gravity to be constant the entire length of the well. It is certainly not exact.

If the earth be considered homogeneous mechanics teaches that gravity at any point is proportionate to its distance from the centre and gives us as the duration of the fall 1,267 seconds, or 21 minutes 7 seconds. It is certain that even this hypothesis is not exact, for the heaviest materials have been necessarily forced by the very action of the force of gravity to condense toward the centre. Basing his views on theoretical and experimental consideration, M. Roche, the astronomer of the scientific faculty of Montpellier, has been led to suppose, as is very likely, that the density of terrestrial matter must increase from the surface to the centre, according to a law which declares that the force of gravity increases as far as the sixth part of the radius, thereafter diminishing.

This formula gives us 1,150 seconds, or 19 minutes 10 seconds. This result, you will notice, is very close to that obtained by the first hypothesis. Thus, if the earth were pierced along the whole length of one of its diameters a body dropped at one opening of this tunnel would reach the centre in 19 minutes. Its velocity on arriving at the centre would be 9,546 metres a second. What would happen to the body on reaching the centre of our imaginary well? Would it stop like Lucifer and remain fixed at the central point of our planet?

We have just said that it would arrive there with a speed of 9,546 metres per second. This speed would consequently carry it beyond this central point and would take it to the antipodes. On reaching the other opening of the well our projectile would stop, and, acted on again by gravity, would fall once more to the centre, where it would again arrive with a velocity of 9,546 metres per second, and it would come back to us at the end of four times the time spent in reaching the centre, that is, in 4,600 seconds after its departure. The journey would have lasted in all one hour, sixteen minutes, forty seconds.

Theoretically, and leaving out of consideration the resistance of the air, this poor body, abandoned to itself, would again traverse the earth and would be thus shuffled to and fro forever. If we suppose the tunnel pierced from one pole to the other the body would go in a direct line along the terrestrial axis from the north to the south pole, and reciprocally.

A Moment With the Poets

The Time of the Year is May.

Oh where art thou, sweetheart,
Thou art my undoing
Come, chase all these shadows away,
Come, chase all these shadows away,
'Tis wonderfully fair,
The birds are swooning,
And the time of the year is May.
Oh, come quickly, sweetheart,
I weary awaiting,
All nature's in bridal array;
Then why dost thou linger,
Whilst thy lover is waiting,
Nearth blossoming fragrance of May,
—Elizabeth Thomson Ordway in the
Boston Transcript.

The Sheath of Hiss.

One more unfortunate
Gasping for breath!
Rashly importunate,
Laced moist to death.
Gaze at her tenderly,
Dressed with such care;
Fashioned so slenderly
By corsetiers.

Look at her garments
Clinging like ornaments,
Judge her not scornfully,
Think of her mournfully,
Gently and humanly.

Not of the best of her
All that is left of her
Now is pure womanly.
O, to what meagreness
May a plump body come!
Banking with eagerness
Left but a modicum.

See those silk slips of hers

Clinging so lovingly,
(One might say glowingly),
Sheathing those lips of hers,
See her soft tresses
Escaped from the comb:
Her fair golden tresses,
While wondrousment gosses
Whose head they're from.

She is dressed rightly,
No matter how tightly
Her heart is compressed,
Director sheathing,
May stop one's breathing,
But one is well-dressed!
—Carolyn Wells, in Life.

Daffodils.

(Success Magazine)
From a vase they nod at me,
Throw me fragrance, pungent, sweet.
Fling me notes Spring cannot sing,
Sitting at rest and Winter's feet.
Give me cheer to wrap my mood
As I scan the city's street.
Maiden of the daffodils,
Face of youth and heart of gold,
In my silence here I yearn
For your love, untouched, untold;
For your petaled dreams of bliss
In my keeping to unfold.

Must you droop, my daffodils,
Pale grow avel pathetic faces?
Fairer blooms by you will smile
(They will take your faded place);
Yet—sometimes a new-blown joy
Thrills not like a by-gone grace.

The Coming of Spring.

The snows have joined the little
streams and slid into the sea,
The mountain sides are damp and
black, and streaming in the sun;
But Spring, who should be with us now,
is waiting timidly.
For winter to unbar the gates and
let the rivers run.

One morning when the rain-birds call
across the single hills,
And the maple buds like tiny flames
shine red among the green,
The ice will burst asunder and go
pounding through the hills—
An endless grey procession, with the
yellow flood between.

Then the Spring will no more linger,
but come with joyous shout,
With music in the city squares and
laughter down the lane;
The thrush will pipe at twilight to draw
the blossoms out,
And the vanguard of the summer host
will camp with us again.
—Lloyd Roberts in Appleton's.

To the Songster.

Oh, sing to the heart that is lighter than
thou,
Oh, sing to the heart that is beaten
with pain!

To the eyes that are bathed in the glory
of summer,
To the eyes in which hope lies shat-
tered and slain!

Oh, sing to the toiler whose brow,

is deeply chiselled,
is lined with the furrows life's battle
has ploughed!

Oh, sing to the idler who sits in the
noondays,
And laughs with the sunshine and
froams with the cloud!

Oh, sing to the footsore on Time's rocky
pathway
A song that shall cheer them and ban-
ish their fears!

Oh, sing to the lips smitten dumb with
swift sorrow
A song that is liquid with sympathy's
tears!

Oh, sing to the youth whose long, deep
horizon
is fearlessly met with a vigorous
gaze!
Oh, sing to the aged, their way dimly
groping
Through the shadowy vale to the
river's dark haze!

For yours is a heritage rich in posses-
sion
That wealth cannot purchase nor jeal-
ously spoil;
So give to the poor or the rich of your
treasure,
To lighten their burdens and sweeten
their toil.
—Joseph Francis.

By wearing a sheath gown instead of a
skirt
A woman not only doth court wital
attention from all, but provideth wital
A visible means of support.
—Cornell Widow.

CURRENT TOPICS

A week ago on Saturday a
child in Vancouver was
killed. They blamed ice
brought from a Greek pedlar
their illness. Just why these
children, belonging to one family,
have been poisoned and all the
children who bought ice cream
cones from the same man have
escaped has not been learned. The
ice folks have recovered from
very serious illness.

Although ice cream, like
sweets, is good for children, it
in moderation, the habit of tr
one another and of spending
on every occasion, in this way
very bad one. Children shou
able to go to town without l
for the nice things they see
stands and in the streets, try
something boys and girls wou
well to think about.

Every fourth year the run o
mon in the Fraser has been
Many say that they grant
not be so many fish in the river
1905. This opinion is given by
who have been trying to lea
habits of the salmon. It is
hoped that their fears will
groundless, for salmon cannin
always been a very profitable
ness.

Kipling once wrote a poem in
he called Canada "Our Lady o
Snows." The pretty name spr
and wide, but it did not countr
harm. People in foreign co
were slow to learn that the
covered plains of winter co
converted into miles raising
in autumn by the glorious
sunshine. During the last few
the truth has been learned an
all directions farmers have f
till the fertile land of the
West. The traveler who call
tish Columbia "A Sea of Mo
was almost as unkind to our
Province. It is true that our
main scenery in the future com
habits of the salmon. It is
hoped that their fears will
groundless, for salmon cannin
always been a very profitable
ness.

The Government has taken
pains to send men through th
try who shall teach the
dairy men and fruit raisers ho
their work better and survey
finding out where the best
lands are and how they may b
reached.

On Vancouver Island the E
ment League and the Canad
cific Railway Company are at
the work of bringing the peopl
land. Unlike a mine, the lon
more thoroughly the farm is
the richer it becomes.

Before you read this the
tion of the Twenty-fourth w
reader. The editor hopes to
begin and every one they lo
have the happiest possible
The memory of Queen Victori
we all should cherish. She
good woman and served her
long and well. It would have
her to see the fathers and
with their children spending
Day in this fair city which b
name. For she was a loving
a wise and kind mother. B
King Edward ordered that
her's birthday be celebrated
than his own during his life
asked that all his subjects
keep it in honor of the Em
loved so well. So in all you
remember the greatest and
to the Empire to which you b
do nothing unworthy of her f
This does not mean that yo
to be as happy and merry as
on a holiday can be.

Now that peace has been
in Asia Minor it has been fo
a greater number were report
that was actually the case
have come out of their hidin

Page for the Times



... have to keep boys driv- ing the young crows, pretty by scares crows at home. It is nevertheless in conditions are ideal for the States of America, the still found, the bucks do pounds in weight, where- frequently scale over 325 Ontario and Quebec are and, despite the number game is undoubtedly the numbers that exist may be tent when one finds that over 4,000 deer from On- son.

... in Newfoundland, Labra- New Brunswick, Northern ec, and perhaps the first- place that holds the palm. ties of this splendid beast, ou and the barren ground ner is the larger and in the antlers are lighter. In d caribou makes its home swamps, where it finds its staple food. The full m 4 1/2 to 5 1/2 feet in height, s over 200 pounds. The ou travels in herds of from ands, and is noted for its

... in Quebec for caribou is s Jardins, the luxuriant sses and small shrubs ac- ce. This district is loca- orth of Baie St. Paul, near the Murray Bay River, re seen here every winter, ury north of Lake Superior some coloring and peculiar- like a caribou head a hand-

... is found throughout the of Canada. In parts they nce to the farmers, and no to secure several specimens but in summer their fur is The black bear is a harm- e food consists of fruit, ber- rice, with meat occasion- ily to tell how he secured a dangerous animal, for in rrant coward, and, unless ence of cubs, will never at- spect specimens are secured inaska robes often exceed 8

... over the prairies and foot- canada. The best way to se- start them on the run and ight at an angle, as in flight e original direction of eir meat is good, but the ase. The grizzly bear, the ountain sheep, and moun- tain goats, you will never

... LING TO MARS mmarion, the astronomer, in rding the plan of Professor yard, to signal to Mars, said within the bounds of possi- the future era of earth might shing communication. on," he said, "points to the ars being inhabited, but the e inhabitants of Mars might y come for us, though it has e for the Martians.

... agree in representing Mars an the earth. Whatever the humanity, these brothers of ars are probably infinitely uly to us, who have not yet et our own affairs and who ters of our total resources in ars ever had any idea of com- the earth it was probably years ago in the mammoth of the earth's existence. Never reply the Martians probably that the earth was uninhabit- ple were engaged in a much n than the study of the uni-

... ering says that in July Mars miles nearer to earth than essor Pickering's plan is to of mirrors occupying a quar- hich will be attached to one l with that of the earth, and notors timed to make com- every twenty-four hours, s reflected," he says, "would ible by the aid of telescopes . We should begin a series g off the sun's rays for an- throwing them on the mir- ating this at irregular inter- the telegraphic code of dots s ought to attract the at- Martians, who will give an. Once such a signal is re- a comparatively easy mat- e and transmit messages." eking is ready to furnish such e he is confident that if this ould be adopted, we on earth ventually to converse with the

THREE LITTLE STORIES

One Sunday morning, a hundred years ago, workmen were engaged in the construction of a new building in the heart of the city. The work was progressing rapidly, and the men were busy with their tools. One day, a young boy named Tom was playing in the street near the building. He was playing with a ball, and he was laughing and shouting. He was playing with a ball, and he was laughing and shouting. He was playing with a ball, and he was laughing and shouting.

He had them, yelling and pushing, down the street into his own quiet house, planning as he went how to keep them there. "I am going," he said presently, "to start a school for you. Now and here, I shall be a free school; I will be the teacher."

The boys received the news with delight. They were to have a school, and they were to have a teacher. They were to have a school, and they were to have a teacher. They were to have a school, and they were to have a teacher.

But alas! two unfortunate things happened. The sail stuck half-way down; and worse yet, the mooring was fouled somehow, and refused to be hauled in. Jack's eyes caught the dis- portant quarters of a tall town. She took them home and brought other children in their stead. Her neighbors and the club were laughing, approved, and then imitated her. The "country" was called "Delaware, Maryland, Pennsylvania, and New York to the neighborhood of all large American cities. Then our English cousins bor-

Now, so general is the custom on both coasts that there are few poor children who are not rescued from the unwholesome air of their crowded city homes during a part of every year. Rowland Hill, a young Englishman, a teacher near Birmingham, went one day to the city of London, and for his mail. A young girl, poorly clad, was standing by the window crying bitterly in his hand out of her reach.

"It's Tom's own handwriting," she cried. "I see it here. He's all I've got. Father and mother's dead, and I've not heard from Tom for a year. There's nobody but him and me in the world! Oh, give it to me! I'll save the money and bring it to you."

He left the office thinking how innumerable letters came daily from their country, and back to England to people so poor that a shilling extra was an im- possible luxury. For thirty years he worked to establish a universal cheap and prepaid postage, and at last he succeeded.

It is these, who are their industry, and economy, who are their patriotism, that have given Japan in so short a time a very high place among the nations of the world. It is these, who are their industry, and economy, who are their patriotism, that have given Japan in so short a time a very high place among the nations of the world.

Boy to his friend who has fallen down a well—"Oh, say, Tom, you shouldn't ever come out there alive, can I have your big drum?"

Oh, well, then, come along, kiddy!

"But, mind, you do just as I say." The big brother was twenty, and there was no more skillful sailor of a small sloop round Sunshay Bay than he. Dicky never worried when Dicky went out with Jack; and as for Dicky, he dumbly worshipped his wonderful big brother.

"You did first-rate," said his host. "That's my opinion." "You certainly did first-rate. You showed power and strength beyond anything I ever expected to listen to, and you was lightning quick into the bargain. I suppose that means you could tell you'd worked hard and long and steady to get your trade. But I tell you who else has ought to have some credit—that's the man that made the piano you played on."

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Beautiful Indeed!

It was a bright, crisp morning, and the teacher looked down at her small, eager pupils with an encouraging smile. "Who would like to tell the class of something beautiful, seen on the way to school this morning?" she asked. Half a dozen hands were raised, and she chose for first speaker little Michael Donovan.

"You may tell us what was the most beautiful thing you saw on your way to school, Michael," she said. "I stopped to get Timmy Nolan," said Michael hoarsely, "and he's coming down with the measles, and his mother showed him to me 'rough the window, to let me see how good they've come out!"

"A Matter of Comparison." There are at least two ways of looking at most matters. Some negroes were discussing the death of a small, darky. The cause of the catastrophe was clear enough to one of the men. "One of 'em died from a little too much watahmillon," he explained. "One of the others looked like his doubts, 'Huh!' he grined, scornfully, 'dar ain't no such thing as too much watahmillon.'" "Well, den," remarked the first, "dar wasn't enough boy."

"Queer Bird Homes." The title of an article published recently in Germany by Harry Maas, ornithologist, in which many instances are cited to show that the tastes of birds as to their habitations vary. A swallow's nest under the eaves of a railway passenger car speaks of as most peculiar. Not so much because it was a car, but because this particular one made daily trips to two places. Being on the move about half the time, it was hard to say when the swallows were flying home, and the nest remained undisturbed, and a little family of three finally emerged from it. He quotes von Kossow, in which a nobleman relates that for twelve years a goldfinch nested regularly in his garden and built a nest out of forget-me-nots. The habit of the birds was so well known that the little flowers were cultivated expressly for them. In the historical museum of Soletia, a city in Prussia, watch making is the chief industry. The birds' nests made of watch springs. It was discovered in a tree where it had been built by a wagtail bird. One of the nests was found in a place where the metal for the outside and to hold the set lining.—New York Tribune.

Mr. Morse having bought a new bicycle of the most improved pattern, presented his old one to Dennis Halloran, who did errands and odd jobs for the neighborhood. "You'll find the wheel useful when you're riding," said Mr. Morse. "I mistrust 'it'll be a long while before I can ride it," he said. "Why have you ever tried?" asked Mr. Morse. "I don't understand," he said. "You'll find it useful when you're riding," said Mr. Morse. "I mistrust 'it'll be a long while before I can ride it," he said. "Why have you ever tried?" asked Mr. Morse. "I don't understand," he said.

"No need to worry." That everything should be neat and shipshape is most important aboard a yacht. A writer tells the story of the deck in a hurry, seemingly very much perplexed. A lady stopped him, and asked what the trouble was. "The fact is, ma'am," he said, "our rudder's broken!" "Don't be worried about that," said the lady. "Being under way nearly all the time, no one will notice it."

"Unquestionable Logic." "Vicarious circle" is a term often used in the medical world. Here is an example of its use in a psychological sense. It is argued that a passenger on a transatlantic steamer had fallen overboard in mid-ocean, and had never been seen again. "He was drowned," asked his wife. "Oh, no," answered the husband, "but he sprained his ankle, I believe."

"One of Oxford's Curiosities." Oxford University has in its time produced a number of curious characters. In a book of reminiscences of Oxford, the Rev. W. Luckwell tells some of the oddities of the city. One of the most curious was a man named Doctor Prowd, a little man, an irrepressible, unwarmed chatterbox, with a droll interrogatory face, a bald head, and a fleshy underlip which he could push up nearly to his nose. He was a great favorite with the boys, and he was a great deal of fun to watch.

"Fraisé Might Well Be Divided." When the concert was over, and the pianist was driving along the snowy road to the sound of his own music, he had in his host of the evening if he had enjoyed the playing.

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Fortune from Skating

In September, 1907, Mr. C. P. Crawford, the owner of a great roller skating rink at Coney Island, New York's famous playground, started a similar rink in London. The result was nothing short of wonderful. In thirty weeks the receipts were £8,850, or an average of nearly £300 a week. This was the beginning of a new era in the skating rink business. The profits made last winter were enormous. Operating for an average of five months in all parts of the country, in which £25,000 is invested, the season's earnings were £100,000 per annum. After the first successes there was a great demand for capital, and the rink was opened in all parts of the country, and set up this year with a total of over twenty-five more buildings, erected specially for "rolling." The profits made last winter were enormous. Operating for an average of five months in all parts of the country, in which £25,000 is invested, the season's earnings were £100,000 per annum. After the first successes there was a great demand for capital, and the rink was opened in all parts of the country, and set up this year with a total of over twenty-five more buildings, erected specially for "rolling."

Lincoln people stood aghast on Monday morning to see a handsome motor-car, a Buick, with a steering wheel, a tiny tot of four at the steering wheel, and a driver's seat, driven by a little child named Philip Baldock, who had made great friends with the chauffeur engaged by Dr. Winter, to whom the car belonged. On many occasions the kind-ly chauffeur had taken his little companion for short drives, much to the delight of the boy.

The chauffeur had occasion on Monday morning to call at his lodgings in Foster street, which runs off the busy High street, and left the car unattended for three or four minutes. Along came Master Baldock, and saw the car which had been such a source of enjoyment to him on various occasions. Here was a chance too good to be missed! The boy had evidently studied the chauffeur's actions pretty closely when he had been taken for drives.

Climbing into the car Master Philip touched the starting gear and off the car went, with the world's youngest chauffeur sitting upright at the wheel. "Honk, honk!" when the horn, and in twenty-five miles an hour the car made straight for the High street. The sound of the horn brought the chauffeur from his house, and to his astonishment he found the car in a wild chase. It was marvellous how the boy controlled the car, and how he did. A milk cart in the way, however, was sent spinning and the gutters ran with water. The car was stopped. To turn when the car ran into High street was more than the little chauffeur could manage. He had crashed into a chemist's shop that directly faces Foster street. Before the car had crashed into the shop, the young Philip had tumbled out, escaping in the most remarkable way with nothing but a bruise on his forehead. When the real chauffeur arrived the machinery of the car was still working, and the vehicle is not much damaged.

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DICKY'S BRAVERY

(By J. W. Linn) "Nonsense!" said Jack, the big brother, "I'm going to sail clear over to Victoria City; and besides, a small boat is too much in the way in a boat." "That's just like a mouse," pleaded Dicky. "Just so," answered the big brother. "Isn't a mouse always bothering round about the house, and so, and so, and getting hurt, like us not?" Then, as he saw the disappointment in Dicky's face, the big brother's heart softened.

THE STORY TELLER

Public spirit in Public. The pride of locality, which is so inflated upon in certain small Western towns, is a thing which is not to be despised. It is a thing which is not to be despised. It is a thing which is not to be despised.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. A certain man of rather a waggle disposition, contents that his wife has been a great deal of fun to watch. He has been a great deal of fun to watch. He has been a great deal of fun to watch.

FOR TUESDAY, SOME BARGAINS ARE OFFERED

In addition to the many attractions that the Big Store offers for Tuesday, are some offerings on the third floor of more than ordinary merit. The Sale of Wall Paper offers bargains that are well worth taking advantage of, even if buying for future needs, as these papers are the very highest grade and choice designs. Then some Mattresses and Springs are also offered at a very low price. Then the store is well supplied with everything that the season demands.

Tuesday, a Sale of Mattresses and Springs

\$2.50 Mattresses or Springs \$2.50

While these Mattresses and Springs last, there will be a busy time in the Furniture Department, where they will be sold. Both lines are marked at this price, which makes them extra good values, in fact genuine bargains. For various reasons we wish to clear out the entire lot on Tuesday, and we have marked them at this price, knowing that it will insure a quick clearance.

Mattresses Tuesday \$2.50

That these are bargains will be apparent to everybody, and as can be seen, the quantities are limited, so it would be well to be on hand early.

TEN OF SPENCER'S "BEST" COTTON TOP MATTRESSES, in first-class ticking. Genuine cotton felt on one side, with best excelsior on the other, making a perfectly sanitary mattress. Size 3 ft. 6 in. Will be cleared Tuesday at, each **\$2.50**

SEVEN MATTRESSES, similar to above, size 4 ft. 6 in. Will be cleared Tuesday at, each **\$2.50**

A FEW MATTRESSES, size 3 ft. 0 in., similar to above. Will be cleared Tuesday at, each **\$2.50**

Springs Tuesday

These Springs are extra good quality, the kind that give service and satisfaction, and at this price they are wonderful value.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY GENUINE EASTERN MADE SPRINGS, best hardwood frame, size 4 ft. 6 in. wide. The fabric is made of 5-16 in. single weave wire with four broad "Hartford" weave bands. This is fully supported by tempered helical wires mechanically attached to steel bands. The binding is the patent "Vermin Proof" binding. The helical wires are oil tempered and japanned. Will be cleared Tuesday at, each **\$2.50**

THIRTY SPRINGS in the 3 ft. 6 in. size, same as above. Will be cleared Tuesday at, each **\$2.50**

SIX SPRINGS in the 3 ft. 0 in. size, same as above. Will be cleared Tuesday at, each **\$2.50**

Men's Summer Clothes

No matter what kind of weather we have before Victoria Day, we always have fine weather after that day, so from now on summer clothing will be in demand. When it comes to the question of buying a suit, many things have to be considered: where to buy and what to buy, where to buy garments that are correct in style and cut, properly made, and where the price is right for the article you want.

The Spencer prices on clothing solves the problem of correct dressing at a moderate cost. We sell clothing that is as good as any made—we don't claim that it is better than all others—but we do claim that it is better than the majority of makes and as good as any made, and we sell this clothing at prices that make it easy for you to buy. We buy largely to supply all our stores, and we therefore save on the price. That's one of the reasons why our prices are the lowest.

SOME VERY SMART SUITS at \$15.00, \$20.00, \$25.00 and **\$27.50**

Fancy Ribbons and Neckwear

These lines are just to hand, and are the newest things of their kind that are to be had.

JABOTS, in linen, trimmed with baby Irish lace and drop fringe, with embroidered tab **75¢**

JABOTS, of fine Oriental lace with new shape collar and neat bow to match. White and cream **\$1.00**

WOMEN'S LAWN BOWS, with fancy embroidery and trimmed with narrow white braid **50¢**

WOMEN'S FANCY SILK TIES, at 25¢, 35¢, 50¢ and **75¢**

WOMEN'S FANCY STIFF COLLARS, with cold edges and row of fancy stitching, all sizes, 12½ to 14½ **25¢**

WOMEN'S STOCK TIES of white pique and fancy vestings, with fancy embroidery and cold spots, 25¢ and **35¢**

FANCY DRESDEN RIBBONS, new designs, in roses, pansies and carnations. Per yard, 25¢ and **35¢**

Society Pennants at 35c

THEY ARE MADE OF FELT, and lettered with the initials of the leading associations and clubs of the city. They are a good large size and marked at a very low figure. These are some of the letterings: Victoria, Y. M. C. A., V.W.A.A., J.B.A.A., N.W., V.H.S., V.C.S., V.L.C., U.S., and others. Special at **35¢**

WOMEN'S ¾-LENGTH PONGEE COAT—Semi-fitting back, single breasted with very large patch pockets. Close fitting roll collar inlaid with French braid. Full length sleeve. Collar, sleeves and pockets smartly finished with large buttons. Price **\$27.50**

WOMEN'S ¾-LENGTH COAT, in very heavy Pongee. Empire back and front, with roll collar and wide revers. Full length sleeve with cuff. Collar, revers and cuffs inlaid with rose satin and trimmed with handsome gold buttons. Price **\$45.00**

Tuesday, a Sale of High-Grade Wall Paper at Big Reductions

Finest Imported Wall Paper, French and German Makes, at a Fraction of the Regular Prices

This is one of the best opportunities that we have ever offered the people of Victoria—a great chance to save on Wall Paper of the very highest grade. The assortment includes paper for practically every room in the house, particularly the rooms that require good quality and handsome wall coverings. The papers cover a wide range of designs and color schemes, rich beautiful patterns in light effects for the diningroom, hall or den, including some wonderfully rich tapestry effects, some of which are of Oriental design, and splendid examples of the papermakers' art. Dainty designs for the bedroom, a good assortment for this purpose and some of the very best designs and values. In fact, for any room in the house you can buy paper of the highest grade at a price that you usually pay for makes that are very much inferior.

IT IS IMPORTANT TO REMEMBER THAT THESE IMPORTED PAPERS COME IN TWELVE YARD ROLLS, INSTEAD OF THE EIGHT YARD ROLL THAT IS USUALLY SOLD

Sale Starts Tuesday Morning at 8:30 a.m.

50c Wall Paper Tuesday at

25c

75c Wall Paper Tuesday at

25c

\$1.00 Wall Paper Tuesday at

25c

\$1.50 Wall Paper Tuesday at

25c

Smart Pongee Silk Coats

For looks and for usefulness it would be hard to over-estimate the value of these Pongee Coats. For a light summer wrap or evening coat they certainly excel almost everything else, for the amount of service they give and the style they carry. The color makes them particularly suitable for summer wear, dust has no terrors to the women wearing a coat of this kind. We have a nice assortment of American and European novelties of which we describe four styles.



Pretty Waists in Muslins and Linens

This season's Washing Waists are particularly handsome. Every season they seem to grow prettier, and this season's styles show quite an advance over last year's for daintiness and originality. We have a nice range of all qualities. These are some of the medium grades.

AT \$2.75—Pretty White Waist made with front of swiss insertion and fine tucks, and long sleeves with tucks running round.

AT \$2.50—Pretty Waist, in white, open front, made of Swiss embroidery edged with fine lace, three-quarter sleeves with cuff.

AT \$2.50—The Newest Waists, made of white muslin, has the Dutch neck, with wide turnover sailor collar, the new length sleeves, with turnover cuffs to match collar.

AT \$2.75—Handsome White Waists, made of linen, richly embroidered by hand on the front and sleeves, made of Irish linen.

AT \$4.50—Tailored Waists, in white, made of pretty cross-barred and embroidered muslin, with stiff cuffs and stiff embroidered collar.

AT \$3.00—Dainty Waists, made of white muslin with front of insertion, embroidered in blue, long sleeves with lace frills from shoulder to wrist.

Washing Dresses for Children

Considering the prices at which you can buy dresses for children of all ages and sizes, and the neat and attractive manner in which the dresses are made, it hardly pays to go to the trouble of making them up yourself, and it will certainly cost you more in the long run to have them made for you. We have some beauties this year, of which these are a few.

CHILD'S BUSTER DRESS, made of good print, trimmed with washing braid, white embroidered with red. Price for two-year size **\$1.00**

CHILD'S BUSTER DRESS, with bloomers, made of dark print, trimmed with plain red duck. Price for three-year size **\$1.75**

CHILD'S DRESS, made of pretty gingham, piped and with belt, collar and cuffs of contrasting colors. Price for six-year size **\$1.50**

CHILD'S BUSTER DRESS, made of heavy navy striped galatea, piped with red, red leather belt. Price for four-year size **\$1.75**

CHILD'S DRESS, made of percale in blue and white, pink and white, trimmed with white strapping. Price for six-year size **\$1.25**

Copyright Fiction at Popular Prices

SPLENDID COLLECTION OF COPYRIGHT NOVELS, the Grosset and Dunlap copyrights. These books are nicely bound, and the titles include some of the best works of the greatest authors of the present day. Our price per copy is **60¢**

The Blazed Trail, The Conjuror's House, The Silent Places, by Stewart Edward White. Price **25¢**

PAPER COPYRIGHT NOVELS, a big assortment of titles by the most popular authors, such books as Karl Grier, The Great Mogul, Captain of the Kansas, King of Diamonds, Pillar of Light, Red Year, by Louis Tracy. Price **25¢**

House of a Thousand Candles, by Nicholson. Price **25¢**

The Man on the Box, by McGrath. Price **25¢**

And very many others, per copy **25¢**

WOMEN'S ¾-LENGTH COAT, in heavy Pongee. Loose back and double breasted front with large outside pockets. Roll collar and cuffs inlaid with canard blue and trimmed with buttons to match. Price **\$35.00**

WOMEN'S PONGEE COAT, in ¾-length. Semi-fitting back, single breasted with close fitting roll collar inlaid with canard blue and finished with long black satin streamers. Full length sleeve with deep cuff, and trimmed to match collar. Price **\$32.50**

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

DAVID SPENCER, LTD.

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

VOL. L. NO. 252

FIREMAN BURNED AT POST

One Man Roasted to Death Four Probably Fatally Burned in Fire on Steamer quitlam Today

THE PASSENGERS ESCAPE IN

Fire Starting in Paint Turns Engine Room Blazing Furnace — Loss to Steamer

Vancouver, B. C., May 27.—One dead and four lying so badly that they all may die is the result of a fire which occurred early this morning on board the coasting steamer quitlam, on her way north through the Gulf of Georgia from this port. With her engine room and a like a charnel house and reeking the odor of burning human flesh Coquitlam, with every pound of that her boilers could master, the Union Steamship company's at nine thirty o'clock.

The fire started just after dawn when Second Engineer Black and man Larkin were alone in the engine room. How the blaze started is not known, but suddenly the engine room was ablaze and the wood work flooring which were saturated with oil and very dry burst into flames.

The unfortunate fireman was seen so quickly and caught so close by that he never had a chance to escape. He was roasted alive. Mate Watts was also badly injured. The burns sustained by the two firemen may prove fatal.

The Coquitlam had left Vancouver at 11 o'clock with a load of freight for the northern coast. She was well on her way when the fire broke out. Looking around for help Captain Dixon saw the steamer Princess lotte coming from Seattle, but on that vessel the signals of distress the Coquitlam were apparently noticed. For half an hour after the fire started the men aboard fought for their lives. Several thousand dollars worth of cargo was lost.

The Coquitlam is an old freighter and gained notoriety years ago by a trip she made to King sea in connection with the earthquake there. The vessel is valued at \$100,000. She will again tonight, the damage done by the fire not being sufficient to her.

The accident was probably caused by an explosion in the paint locker. Assistant Engineer Black of the quitlam was striking at noon, a probable that he will last night. He displayed great heroism in striking by the engines, for he levers until his hands were burned a crisp.

The passengers declare that fireman need not have been by death, but that after he had insisted to get back into the engine room to secure his money, which he had away.

WILL INAUGURATE DOUBLE MAIL SERVICE

Council of Board of Trade discussed Improvement Railway and Steamship Lines Today

A meeting of the council of Board of Trade was held this morning with Simon Loiser presiding, with a lowing in attendance: J. S. Sh. E. A. Pauline, C. F. The son, S. J. Pitts, C. H. Lagrith, Watterson, George Carter, Hall and H. F. Bullen.

After receipt of each of the resolutions in regard to establishment of coal bunkers and the proposed B. C. Electric railway proposed of James Forman spoke of a double mail service will be started to Seattle and Vancouver.

Improvements are desired on the N. railway, and Northern services, and these matters taken up with Mr. McLeod. The council approved the to hold a World's Fair at Victoria 1912.