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The Semi-Meekly Colonist.

VOL L., NO. 159

BANDITS RAIDING

Outbreak Becomes the Subject of International Correspondence

RAIDERS CROSS TO TEXAS

Mexican Minister Says Affair Was Planned By Men in United States

City of Mexico, June 27 .- The uprisings in the northern part of this republic have now become the subject of international correspondence. nunications from Minister of Foreign Affairs Mariocal were sent to the State Department at Washington today, This condition arises out of the fact that the raiders who shot up the town of Las Vacas yesterday are now on Texas soil, and claiming the protection of the United States. Vice President Coral said tonight: This whole trouble has been caused by three agitators who are at present residing in the United States. These men, Enrique Flore Magon, of Los Angeles, Thomas Sarabia, of San Angeles, Thomas Sarabia, of San Antonio, and Antonia P. Arujo, of Austin, Texas. recently appealed to certain of the criminal and ignorant element of the border states of Mex-ico, inciting them to raid certain des-

ignated towns for the purpose of rob-bing the banks and government offices under the plea that funds could be thus raised for the cause of an alleged 'It was planned to make a concerted attack on Ciudad Juarez Diaz, opposite Eagle Pass, Texas, on Las Vacas, across the Rio Grande from Del Rio and on Viesca and a couple of other

"In all other places, with the exception of Viesca and Las Vacas, the plans miscarried. In the attack on the latter place, fifteen men were killed, but no money was secured. The courthants, of the secured.

but no money was severed. The continuous of lise and all of the raiders immediately flet back into Texas when pursued. The Mexican troops are now pursuing the Viesca bandits into the wilds of Durango. The Las Vacas affair unfortunately research not so simple a solution, as the raiders are now in Texas and most of them claim protection on the ground that their offence was of a political nature and therefore non-extraditable. Some of the participants claim to be citizens of the United States. According to a report received by the exercises by the hundred by the bundred by the bundred by the hundred by the bundred by the to a report received by the consulate by the hundreds. today, the governments will take up the entire matter. Everything is quiet, the entire matter. Everything is quiet, and the government does not think a shadow of a chance for further trouble

"The government places absolutely no political significance or importance in these recent happenings, for the reason that not one of the participants is a representative citizen. Other Towns Attacked

San Antonio, Texas, June 27.—Sheriff Robinson, of Val Verde county, Texas, just across the border from Las Vacas, Mexico, said tonight over the long distance terephone that intense excitement prevails in Las Vacas, which was a variety of the long that was a variety of the long of t tense excitement prevails in Las Vacas, and that word has been received that other towns along the river had been attacked. Sheriff Robinson said: "We believe here that from forty to fifty people were killed and wounded at Las Vacas in the fighting between the attacking forces and the troops. There is no doubt that the troops were taken by surprise. It is also believed that the work is that of bandits that have been reported since the revolution began."

Quiet reigned in Las Vacas during part of the night, and no open fight expected that four thousand troops will arrive tomorrow.

Case of Seized Fishing Steamer.

Vancouver, June 27.—Judgment has been reserved in the case of the Cut. The process of the part of militial procurs their machinery.

Vancouver, June 27.—Judgment has been reserved in the case of the Cut. The process of the paid was a total of \$7200 over the original price on the contract. The ground upon which this increase was given by the government was that the company intended to have the 38,000 sights made in the United States, but on representations made by the minister of militial they decided to establish a factory in Westfield, N.S., and this additional grant would enable them to procure their machinery.

Twenty-five sights were delivered to the department in April, 1806.

Twenty-five sights were delivered to the department of the first of the

FIFTEEN KILLED

A Collision Between Passenger a Freight Trains on Bombay and Baroda Railway

Bombay, June 27.—Fifteen persons were killed and 27 injured in a colli-sion between an express and a freight train on the Bombay and Baroda rail-way today, near Baroda. The passen-ger coaches of the express train and four cars of the freight train were burned.

Dispute Over Pre-Emption. Vancouver, June 27,-Owing to troubly over surveying a pre-emption in the Pemberton Meadows district, Pro-vincial Constable Smith will take a journey in that direction. The trouble appears to have originated in the death of E. Milton, whose frozen body was found in his shack on his pre-emption of E. Milton, whose frozen body was found in in stack on his pre-emption in stacks on his pre-emption of degree as an abandoned pre-emption, but altert Hitton the brother of the place as an abandoned pre-emption, but altert Hitton the brother of the place as an abandoned pre-emption, but altert Hitton the brother of application before they did. He was decreased, alteged that he had a prior claim having sent in his letter. But were developed to despite the major of a survey, proceeded to do so. Zell watertown, Mass, collarbone and three tibe fractured; Mrs. Survey, proceeded to do so. Zell watertown, Mass, collarbone and them to proceed with their work and them to proceed with their work and the down the surveying instead and stands of the competition of the desired scenario of the deceased, altered the major of the place as an abandoned pre-empting the companies of the vehicle were served the place as an abandoned pre-empting the

Mr. Astor's Gift. London, June 27.—Wm. Waldorf Astor has given \$5,000 to assist the Britsh school at Athens in carrying on its excavation in Laconia, Greece

Avoided Prosecution.

Moosejaw, Sask. June 27.—Axel. Stillman, a Swede, was found hanging dead in a cell in the police court this morning. He was brought in from Mortlank today to appropriate the statement of the sweap of the statement of the same of the statement of the same of Mortlach today to answer a charge of

Victims of Explosion. Cottage, N.Y., June 27.—Wm. Van Slyke and Glen Remington, who were injured in yesterday's boiler explosion, died tonight, making three dead in all. Three others are in a critical condition, and it is said that they cannot live

Struck by Lightning Maple Creek, Sask., June 27.—Bailey Herron, an Englishman, while plowing here today was struck by lightning during a heavy electric storm. Little hope is entertained for his recovery. Two other men rounding up cattle were also struck but not seriously

Dreyfus' Assailant. Paris, June 27.—The police have concluded their investigation into the case of Louis Gregori, the man who on June 4 fired two revolver shots at Major Alfred Dreyfus in the Pantheon. In order to prove that the revolver was capable of killing, shots were fired by the weapon into a lathed the revolver was capable of killing. by the weapon into a clothed corpse at

Tokio, June 27.—The trade mark and copyright treaty between the Uni-ted States government and Japan has been received and will be submitted to the emperor without delay, and afterwards to the privy council. It is confidentally expected that it will be ratified without change in the least before July. The law will go into effect ten days after it is signed.

AERONAUTIC PERILS

Collapse of Balloon While Crossing the Schuylkill River Gives Passen-gers a Bad Scare

and on Viesca and a couple of other interior villages. The plan was to rob banks and offices. The Mexican consulate at El Paso got wind of the affair, and informed the municipal authorities, with the result that some of the would-be raiders are now in jail in that city.

"In all other places, with the exception of Viesca and Las Vacas the plans miscarred. In the attack on the latter place, fifteen men were killed, but no money was secured. The construction of the secure of the schupikill river. The place of the schupikill river. The place of the schupikill river. The place of the schupikill river.

ON ANOTHER DEAL The Minister of Militia Favors Company Supplying the Sights for Rifles

Ladies In Attendance on Women's Clubs Federation Involved in Tally-Ho Accident

Newport, R. I., June 26.—A tally-ho ceach in which were seated a number of delegates to the General Federation of Women's Clubs now in session in Boston, broke down today and all of the occupants of the vehicle were more or less injured one critically.

Wind in Several Districts Does Damage to Crops and Buildings

FALL OF RAIN AND HAIL

Precipitation Heavy in Parts of Saskatchewan and

Winnipeg, June 27.—Heavy thunder-storms, accompanied by drenching rains and some hall, visited most of the prairie west last night, particular-ly Northern Alberta and Saskatche-

wan.

Nearly two inches of rain fell at Edmonton, and a full inch at Battleford, while at Calgary, for the sixth Saturday in succession, heavy rains are falling and all sports are again off, including the athletic meet arranged to provide funds to send Burn to the Olympic sports.

olympic sports.

Damage in scattered localities appears to have been wrought by halstorms of varying magnitude, and reports are dribbling in from many districts. One of the worst was at Dunrea, Man., where considerable damage was done in the village. The Catholic church suffered most by large hallchurch suffered most by large hail

church suffered most by large hallstones, while crops, especially in the
north, suffered severely.

At Fillmore wind with the force of
a tornado struck the village at ten
last night, the engine room at the
Western elevator being thrown off its
foundations and two barns and stables
demolished. There was, however, but
little hall damage to crops.

Warman reports a heavy storm, the
Anglican church being moved eight
feet from its foundations, and the
warehouse of the Central Saskatchewan Trading company being demolished and scattered for three hundred
feet. Stables and outhouses were feet. Stables and outhouses were blown down, but no loss of life is re-ported. The crops escaped uninjured.

Got Two Thousand Volts Port Arthur, Ont., June 27.-Ed. Carlson, a lineman in the employ of the city, was electrocuted yesterday, two thousand voits went through him ausing instant death.

Toronto, June 27.—Rev. Dr. Shearer, secretary of the social and moral department of the Presbyterian church, is at the Western hospital, where he has been operated upon for internal trouble. The operation gives every promise of success.

Plunged Over Bank Niagara-on-the-Lake, June 27.—A four horsepower auto belonging to Wm. Boran, Queen Victoria Park commissioner of Niagara Falls, plunged over a sixty foot embankment yesterday, taking Thomas Small, the chauffeur with it. He, however, escaped injury.

Toronto, June 27.—A meeting of the shareholders' committee of the Sovereign bank will be held next week to tempting to Blackmail ereign bank will be held next week to prepare a report for presentation to the shareholders' general meeting on July 14. It is expected that the assets can be handled so as to realize more than fifty cents on the \$1. The only action taken so far against the former officers of the bank is a writ for \$11,000 that has been issued against former General Manager Stewart.

partly from defective material.

When the increased cost was ratified an extension of time for delivery was also given. They were to commence weekly shipments of 500 sights, and were to commence on March 15 last and continue until September 16 next year. Up to the present no sights have been furnished, but the company promises a shipment of a thousand next week.

The company charges private individuals \$5 for the sight, and representations have been made to the government not to sell any of the \$36,000 for \$1.20 for use on privately owned rifles belonging to members of the militia, but the department answered that the price had not been fixed.

DELEGATES INJURED

Sell at UtlaWa Will End

Tomorrow

Ottawa, June 27.—There appears good reason to believe that Monday will see the end of the struggle between the despoyment and the opposition the over the disputed clauses of the election bill. The arrangement reached between Sir Willrid Laurier and Mr. Borden is expected to prove acceptable to moderate men of both parties, and to satisfy in substance the claims of Manitobe Conservatives for the use of the provincial lists in the federal elections. At the same time, judicial revision will amply safeguard these ilsts. The chief obstacle to settlement is reported to have been the decral members to acceptance of the Manitoba lists, but these have now given way with good grace. given way with good grace.

Ottawa, June 26.—Hon, Clifford Sifton, while riding on his horse on a country road near Ottawa, collided in the dark with a vehicle driven by a Gloucester farmer, Mr. Sifton was thrown from his horse, but escaped with a faw bruises.

Bey Drowned Minnedosa, Man., June 27.—E. O. MENBERS WORK wille bathing yesterday. Tornado Kills Six People.

Clinton, Minn., June 27.—A tornado struck this town this evening, killing six people and injuring scores. The town was almost destroyed. Suing John McKane St. John, N. B., June 27.—Four writs have been issued against John McKane, reputed multimillionaire and owner of the Telegraph and Times, at the instance of Hon, W. Pugsley.

VICTORIA, B. C., TUESDAY, JUNE 30, 1908

The claims amount to ever \$35,000.

The suit is said to be the result of non-payment of certain notes in connection with the purchase of the Telegraph and Times.

Judge Bachelor Dying-Paris, June 27.—Gen Geo. Sherman, Bachelor, judge of the International Tribunal of Egypt, is seriously ill at the hotel Ritz in this city, and is not expected to live: General Bachelor was born at Bachelorville, Saratoga county, New York. He was appeared to deep New York. He was appointed of the International tribunal of in 1895 and was re-appointed at the request of the Egyption Governme

FRANCIS JOSEPH

Another False Report of Emperor's Death is Given Circulation

IS AT SUMMER RESIDENCE

People Along His Line of Journey Give Him Affectionate Welcome

Vienna, June 27.—An official denial was made here tonight of the report of the death of Emperor Francis Joseph. The emperor arrived in Isch, in-Upper Austria, last evening in good health. He expects to spend the summer there.

The jatest information received tonight states that the emperor is enjoying the best of health.

On his trip to Irchl yesterday, the emperor was greeted by growds at the various stations along the line. At

emperor was greeted by crowds at the various stations along the line. At several of the towns the burgomasters delivered complimentary addresses, referring particularly to the emperor's diamond jubilee. To these Emperor Francis Joseph made a brief reply, noting the fact that the jubilee year made the demonstration of loyalty on the part of his subjects even more enthe part of his subjects even more en-thusiastic than usual.

CAUSES SENSATION

Graham said the break in the control taken so far against the former that has been issued against General Manager Stewart.

Vancouver Burglare.

Vancouver Burglare.

Ouver, June 27.—Burglars open the safe of W. Y. Blackhall, Mount Pleasant, last night, but thing as cash had been banked afternoon.

H COMPROMISE

ON ELECTION BILL

Graham said the break in the condition has been caused throughout England by the arrest today of Robert town long the interruption to naviand thus far it was impossible to how long the interruption to naviand the former serious mand thus far it was impossible to how long the interruption to naviand the safe of well as the sumpossible to how long the interruption to naviand the safe of attempting to blackmail Jack Joel, a nephew of the late Barney Bernato, the "Diamond King."

Sevrier was arrested at the Sandown track during the afternoon racing and brought to Bow street, where he was remanded to prison for a hearing on Monday. He is charged with having threatened to publish a defamatory article about Joel unless the latter paid to him \$25,000.

Sevrier is famous as the heaviest plunger in England.

Hepping for Coal.

Hepping for Coal.

Oliver's Bill Concerning

Time

Ottawa, June 26.—A peaceful hard-working day was spent in the House on Mr. Oliver's bill of hig proportions

Today's discussion centered around pre-emption and the purchase o home-stead claims, and after the whole matter had been thoroughly threshed out they were held over in order that the proposal to extend the area outlined in the bill may be considered.

election bill, and what will happen on Monday when the measure again makes its bow in the House. Sir Wilfrid's statement is being eagerly anticipated, and it is confidently expected that the Premier will make it plain in his opening sentences that being nut opening sentences that being put through the mangle of compromise the bill will be so straightened out that little of a contentious nature remains.

Thomas

Thomas

Thomas

To DEPUTY MINISTER

To DEPUTY MINISTER

To Portneuf) is made to mind his own bushess the better for everyone concerned. It is due to his uncalled for and meddlesome interference that this work has been dragged."

In the house this morning Hon. Mr. Graham said the break in the Cornwall canal is a very serious matter, and thus far it was impossible to say how long the interruption to navigation would last. It has been found mecessary to excavate a new cut. Two hundred men are at work day and vight

To DEPUTY MINISTER

The returned to the recept from which mere the body had been how in the attennon from the room on the second floor in which Mr. Clevelam died. A few minutes later the four clergymen who were officiating came down the stairs to the hall leading to the reception room, followed by Mrs. Cleveland and the children, Esther and Richard. As they appeared upon the landing, accompanied by Dr. Jos. D. Bryant the whole company tose and remained standing throughout the service.

The services began with an invocation by Rev. Sylvester W. Rander Mrs. Cleveland and the children, Esther and Richard. As they appeared upon the landing, accompanied by Dr. Jos. D. Bryant the whole company tose and remained standing throughout the service.

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Hazelton, Pa., June 27.—A Pennsylvania train which left Pottsville at 5.30 was wrecked at Lofty, on the Mountains time here, at 6.30 a.m. today and the engineer is reported to have been killed and several passen-gers hurt. The engineer is under the wrecked engine. The accident or-

Bills Passed in Senate. Public Lands

Public Lands

Ottawa June 27.—The senate last night passed the gold and silver marks act. The bill to amend the bank act was given its third reading, as was the bill respecting the British Columbia appeal court. The following bills were also given their third reading: The bill to amend the Yukon act, the bill to encourage construction of drydocks, the bill respecting government guarantee bonds of the G.T.P. railway, and the bill to amend the Yukon placer mining act.

Killed in Auto Accident.

Troy. N. Y., June 27.—Syden W.
Nicholson, superintendent of the Hudson River Telephone company, and a prominent resident of Albany, was killed in an automobile accident on the killed in an automobile accident on the tery.

At six o'clock, as the sun was sink-time in the west, a distinguished company.

FIFTLETH YEAR

Long Day Spent on Minister Curred on the tracks of the Lehigh Valley railroad, which road is used Body of Grover Cleveland Laid Hazelton. at Rest With Little of Ceremonial

MANY NOTABLES PRESENT

Route of Procession Policed by New Jersey National Guardsmen

to consolidate and amend the acts respecting the public lands of the Doninion. For the greater part of the minion. For the greater part of the morning and the whole of the afternoon and evening, sittings the bill had right of way, and progress was made by the little band of conscientious members who are sticking to the chamber in spite of the midsummer heat. Seventy-five clauses were considered before the house adjourned at 11.45 p. m.

Mr. Oliver gave notice that he would move an amendment when the bill next came up, providing for an extension of the pre-emption area westward.

Today's discussion centered around Death of Robert Muir.

Winnipeg, June 27.—Robert Muir, prominent grain dealer and ex-president of the Winnipeg Exchange, died at noon today. He was senior member of the firm of Robert Muir & Co.

Boy Kills Little Sister.

St. Augustine, Ont., June 27.—The 10-year-old son of Fred Moss shot and killed his 4-year-old sister while playing with a gun today. Then he carried the body to the house and said the victim met death by falling on a hay fork. The doctor on examination found the little girl had been shot.

New York Recount.

New York, June 27.—W. H. Hearst made a net gain of six votes in the recent recount of the ballots cast in Richmond county, according to a return made to the recent recount of the ballots cast in Richmond county, according to a return made to the recent recount of the payor.

Attendance in turn was permitted to cast a shovel of earth into the grave. Agreeable to the wishes of Mrs. Cleveland, the services, both at the nouse and at the cemetery, were of the simplest. Prayer and the reading of William Wordsworth's poem, "Character of the Happy Warrion," concluded the services at the house. The reading of the burial service at the grave was brief and impressive. Although the funeral was of a strictly private nature, those in attendance numbered many distinguished citizens, including President Roose-velt, Governor Fort, of New Jersey, Governor Hughes of New York, Governor Hoke Smith, of Georgia, a former member of President Cleveland's cabinet officials of the Equitable Life Insurance Society, members of the Princeton faculty, friends and neighbors.

Mr. Cleveland was buried with all the simple of the wishes of the wishes of Mrs.

will be so straightened out that so of a contentious nature remains, clause which deals with the ballist of under the fiall of criticism made a net gain of six votes in the recent recount of the ballots cast in Richmond county, according to a return made to the county, according to a return made to the county, according to a return made to the county according to a return made to the count in the mayorable in strandous efforts to write the rd "finish" to the end of a rapidly ing session. There will be few session is practally a corpse. The finish practically a corpse. The finish count of the count in the major and privacy that he somplete, is 265. The count of the count of the count in the major and privacy that he simplicity and priv

Robert Sevrier Accused of Attempting to Blackmail

Mr. Joel

The Accused of Attempting to Blackmail

Mr. Joel

Landen, Jane 2:—A critic stant are the house that the morning flow, start are the house that morning flow, start and thus far it was impossible to any start and thus far it was impossible to a special and the flow of the late start of present flows of the late start of present flows of the late start of present flows of the late start of the flow of the late start of the flow of the late start of the start of the late start of the flow of the late start of the flows of the late start of the flows of the start of the flows of the start of the flows of the start of the st

BLOODY BATTLE IN MEXICAN TOWN

Revalutionists Attack Los Vegas; and Severe Fight Results

OVER FORTY MEN KILLED

Expectation That Conflict Will Be Renewed By Revolutionary Party

El Paso, Texas, June 26.—A special blinde despatch received here says a band of Mexican revolutionists attacked the The town of Los Vegas, Mexico, today, and many are believed to have crossed into Texas. The Texas sheriff wired asking the governor if he could arrest any fugitives coming into the state. The governor referred the matter to the attorney general, who held that the state efficers could take no action in the matter of political fugitives com-ing into the state from other countries, and it was a question for the federal authorities to deal with. It is re-

British Columbia Mines Make Large Output for Past Week—Heavy Total for the Year

Nelson June 27 -Shipments

the mines and receipts	at sm	elters of
the districts of Souther	m Bri	isn Co-
lumbia for the past w to date were as follows		
Boundary-	Week	Year.
t+rangv	22 011	522,823
Mother Lode	8,342	34,230
Oro Denoro	2,070	12,476
Oro Denoro		522
Total	32,483	\$570,051
Centre Star	3,404	83,654
Le Roi	1,300	38,440
Le Roi Two	677	14,454
Mayflower	15	15
Other mines		537
		031
Total	5,396	137,200
East of Columbia Rive	er—	
St. Eugene	167	9,775
wnitewater, milled	280	7,140
Poorman, milled	250	5,600
Queen, milled	185	4,615
North Star	140	1,394
Whitewater	24	469
Richmond	24	885
Rambler-Cariboo	21	668
Kootenay Belle, milled	25	450
Ruth	65	395
Silver Oup	93	366
Silver King	30	155
Reco	20	142
Granite	6	106
Other mines		15,686

Total 1, Total shipments for the 1.330 47.713 date 754,964.

Smelter receipts—

Grand Forks 22,011 522,823

Greenwood 11,089 48,005

Trail 5,241 133,502

Northport (Le Roi) 1,450 41,358 41,358 5,730

Total 39,791 751,418 FROM BULLET WOUND New York Student's Death—Son of C. M. Roker, the Eminent Mining Engineer

ple. He was removed to the hospital, and dled there shortly afterward. An autopsy will be held tomorrow. Mr. Roker, Sr., is at present in Europe on a business trip. The elder Roker is a member of the Engineers' club of New York. He investigated the Colorado Coal and Iron company in the Denver & Rio Grande reorganization, and later was engaged by Cecil Rhodes to report on the metal resources of to the public interest and give due

INSURANCE QUESTION

New York State Case Involves Status of Liverpool and London and Globe Company

Albany, N. Y., June 26 .- Superintendent Otto Kelsey of the State In-surance company and Deputy Attor-ney General Willcamp gave a hearing today on the application of R. Grant Johnson, of Kingston, to revoke the license of the Liverpool and London and Globe insurance company and the incorporation authorizing it ncorporation authorizing it to business in this state.

business in this state.

The application is made on the legislative machine in their favor, the suffragettes have projected another novel demonstration next Tuesmoved from the state to the federal day with a view to exerting further courts a suit instituted by Johnson for pressure. While a deputation will courts a suit instituted by Johnson for a claim on a policy. Such proceeding, it is claimed, is a violation of Section 30 of the insurance law, which declares that foreign insurance companies which remove litigation from the state to the federal courts shall forfeit their authority to do business in this state. The law, it appear, pro-

vides for certain exemptions. For Johnson it was contended that as at the time of the admission of the insurance company, prior to 1860, it was known as the Liverpool and London Fire and Life Insurance company, subsequently in 1864 changing its mame to its present form, it was not entitled to the exemption given by the entitled to the exemption given by the statutes. The company's contention is that the mere changing of its name had not changed its legal status.

Briefs are to be filed within two Offered

INJURED BY EXPLOSION Four Men Likely to Die of Hurts Re-ceived Through Boiler Blowing Up—Scalded by Steam

The others, Maine Wilcox and Howard Benton, were scalded by steam and shocked. The injured men were taken to farm houses in the vicinity cause of the explosion is not known.

Ing in which they were taken revealed two cases containing rifles and revolvers, and also 1,000 rounds of ammunition. Letters and literature said to contain, more extensive coal measures than any equal area in the Crow's Nest country, which as a coal producing field is a prospective rival of Pennslyvania.

"We are going ahead with the construction of the road as rapidly as whom the Mexican government recently sought to extradite from the United States.

ORE PRODUCTION

The sections penetrated by the road are said to contain, more extensive fertility of the soil should be restored varieties. The was experimenting along this line, and with a combination of fertilization and spraying treatment, he was sure they would achieve success. He found the beetle so tenatically the completed and in operation this summer," said Mr. Corbin yearing and chemical fertility of the soil should be restored varieties. The was experimenting along strively. He was experimenting along this line, and with a combination of fertilization and spraying treatment, he was sure they would achieve success. He found the beetle so tenatically the completed and in operation this summer," said Mr. Corbin yearing and chemical fertilisers used extensively. He was experimenting along strively. He was experimenting along this line, and with a combination of fertilization and spraying treatment, he was sure they would achieve success. He found the beetle so tenatically the said to contain, more extensive fertility of the soil should be restored to the wiself with the comstruction of the road as rapidly as coal producing field is a prospective this line, and with a combination of fertilization and spraying treatment, he was sure they would achieve success. He found the beetle so tenatically the said to contrain, more extensive fertility of the soil should be restored to and chemical fertilisers used extensively. He was experimenting along the coal producing field is a prospective this line, and with a combination of fertilization and strively. He was exp and the grades are not heavy, considering the character of the country."

Fatal Train Wreck. Cleveland, Ohio, June 26 .- Traveling forty miles an hour, train number 19 on the Erie road struck a broken rail three miles west of Garrettsville, Ohio, at 7.48 o'clock tonight and left the rails at a point where there is embankment twenty-five feet high. One man was killed, Chas. E. Symonds,

REMARKABLE SWIM

Through Lower Niagara Rapids and Down to Dock at Lewiston

Powell made a desperate struggle to keep above the water. At one time he disappeared for sixty seconds. Passing the lower bridge, he was tossed about like a cork. Powell had something in reserve at the end of the perllous trip, and reached the dock at Lewiston without difficulty.

MAKE NO REDUCTION

METALLURGICAL TRUST

Douma Objects to Monopolistic Meth-ods, and Gets Reassurance From Premier Stolypin

New York, June 26.—Charles M. Roker, Jr., 21 years old, son of the mining engineer of that name, and an ex-student of Columbia university, died in the hospital last night from the effect of a bullet wound in the head. The wound was inflicted at the Roker home, on Riverside drive. The young man, his mother says, had told her he was going to clean his revolver. A moment afterward she heard a shot from his room. Rushing in she found him lying on the floor with blood pouring from a wound in the left temple. He was removed to the hospital, and died there shortly afterward. An autonsy will be held tomorrow. Mr.

and later was engaged by Cecil knodes he was assured would look carefully to report on the metal resources of to the public interest and give due Mashonaland, and also on the Kimberly and other South African diamond mines.

The statement presented by M. Guichkoff is signed by 110 deput. representing all political parties. declared that the proposed metallurg declared that the proposed metallurgi-cal trust is masquerading in the guise of an ordinary stock company and is seeking to evade the law with mon-opolistic ends. The government was asked to introduce in parliament as speedily as possible legislation provid-ing for a complete reform of the ex-isting corporation laws.

> Suffragettes to Demonstrate London, June 26.—Convinced, that neir recent tactics have failed to persuade Premier Asquith to accelerate the legislative machine in their favor

CHAMPION OF PESTS **VEXES HOP GROWERS**

Vancouver, June 27 .- Thomas Cuningham, provincial fruit inspector, has just returned from a trip to Agas-siz where he went to see what could be done to prevent the ravages of the flea beetle which has been playing havoc with the hop fields in that dis-Little Valley, N.Y., June 26.—The boiler of a steam viner operated by the Fuller Cannery company, of Cleveland, exploded today, probably fatally injuring four men and seriously injuring two others.

The fatally injured are: Glen Remington, of South Dayton, scalded; Wm. Van Slyke, leg broken, hip and spine injured, scalded; Charles Cotell, both slightest results. Canadian and American Settlers.

Saskatoon, Sask., June 26.—As a result of the visit of a large party of Americans to the Tramping Lake district, 30 sections of Canadian land have others.

England have been prescribing for its sudded that has yet made its appearance in British Columbia. Experts in England have been prescribing for its extermination and have sent our various insecticides without producing the silphest results. Canadian and American entomogilists have been no more successful. I have tried arsenical mixtures with no result.

The others, Maine Wilcox and the prevent the ravages of the fleabette which has been playing have custom for the district district district and a large party of Americans to the Tramping Lake district, 30 sections of Canadian land have passed into the hands of Americans. Members of the party are most enthusiastic over the country, and state that the present trip is only the beginning of a vast army of people who will journey to Western Canada to take up land in this district.

Navierticans to the Tramping Lake district, 30 sections of Canadian land have passed into the hands of Americans to the Tramping Lake district, 30 sections of Canadian land have passed into the hands of Americans to the Tramping Lake district, 30 sections of Canadian land have passed into the hands of Americans to the Tramping Lake district, 30 sections of Canadian land have passed into the hands of Americans to the Tramping Lake district, 30 sections of Canadian land have passed into the hands of Americans to the Tramping Lake district, 30 sections of Canadian land have passed into the hands of Americans to the Tramping Lake district, 30 section

slightest results. Canadian and American entomogilists have been no more successful. I have tried arsenical mixtures with no result. Whale oil soap has been tested with some slight effect, but unfortunately it has to be of such strength as to destroy the hop wine. At ordinary summer strength, it has no more effect than the Fraser river water.

Navigating Red River.

Emerson, Man., June 26.—The order are not yet at an end in Teheran, and while the city is more quiet today, further street encounters are expected before nightfall.

The Shah has appointed the Rustier water.

The Shah has appointed the Rustier water.

to the South
authorities to deal with. It is reported that the revolutionists were reported. The observation of a railroad to develop coal and the reported since the revolution of a railroad to develop coal to struct the revolution of a railroad to develop coal to struct the worst of the Spokane International and associates have been employing a month. The worst is season of not less than \$50,000. The received as the revolutionists are well armed cavalry. All telgraphic and telephone wires have been cut. The worst armed cavalry. All telgraphic and telephone wires have been cut. The worst in length, connecting with the Canadian Pacific at McGillivray, a station four mise east of Michel, and extendion against a friendly power on American soil. A search of the building in which they were taken revealed the work cases containing rifles and revolution against a friendly power on American soil. A search of the building in which they were taken revealed the work and the point of the soil and the proportion of a railroad to develop coal the whole where it has been used with effect. I hope it will arrive in time to demonstrate that we can control and exterminate this pest, a plague that has sociated and eloss to the hopgrowers himself the same of the back and aloss to the hopgrowers that the chancellory of partial the same of the connecting with the same of the parliament be again bombarded. Workscare has seized many Italians in the crows one of them. Henry Ariano, employed by Albert Hodina, had been more destructive than ever. In addition to the importance of 500 since the middle of this month.

The road, which will be completed within three months, will be 14 miles aloss to the hopgrowers that the chancellory of partial that we can control and extendition of the partial man and associates have

and took refuge in the soil.

The remedy I have found," said Mr.
Cunningham, "covers the vines and hop poles with a solution that is most repulsive, and I am very pleased to say I have not been able to discover any fileas where it has been used."

Here to determine the following in the control of the cont

Brakeman's Heroism Paris, Ills., June 26.—Mangled be-neath the wheels of the Knickerbocker special yesterday, Lawrence Friend, aged 23 years, a brakeman, gave his life in preventing the fast big four passenger train from crashing into a row of freight cars head-on, and the loss of scores of lives that might have followed the collision. Friend was working on a freight train which was blocking the main line when the passenger came along at forty miles an hour. The brakeman rushed to a switch and turned it in time to throw the passenger train on a side track, but was not lucky enough to avoid

being struck down and crushed by the Knickerbocker engine. Niagara Falls, N.Y., June 26.—With nothing to protect him but a cork life preserver, George Powell, a one-armed Buffalo man, this afternoon swam the Brooklyn mine at Phoenix and The Sunset. By the end Sunset. By the end Sunset of the Sunset Niagara Falls, N.Y., June 26.—With nothing to protect him but a cork life preserver, George Powell, a one-armed Buffalo man, this afternoon swam through the Devil's Hole rapids, and on to Lewiston. He covered the two on to Lewiston. He covered the two of the Brooklyn mine at Phoenix and one half miles in thirty-five min-dary Falls. Men were also put on at the Brooklyn mine at Phoenix and on the Lewiston. He covered the two of the week 30 men will be working tutes. This is a feat which has been performed only twice before.

Powell entered the water at the Flat Rock, just below the whirlpool Powell made a desperate struggle to keep above the water. At one time of the smelter several days' supply to keep above the water. At one time of the smelter several days' supply to week. In addition they have on hand at the smelter several days' supply to week. In addition they have on hand to week. In addition they have on hand at the smelter several days' supply to were put on lately at the Dominion to Lewiston. He copyer company's smelter at Boundary Falls. Men were also put on at the Brooklyn mine at Phoenix and the Brooklyn mine at Phoenix and the Brooklyn mine at Phoenix and the Houston the Brooklyn mine at Phoenix and the Sunset the Mother the Wother Commons today. It recites the statements made by Major Hodgins against the transcontinental commission and Lode mine of the B. C. Copper company's smelter at Boundary Falls. Men were also put on at the Brooklyn mine at Phoenix and the Houston of the Transcontinental reliway was presented to the with the construction of the Transcontinental relivance with the commission and the smelter for the men at the Sunset the mining is all from the glory hole and the smelter this with the construction of the Transcontinental relivance with the commission and the smelter for the men at Phoenix and the Mother for the week 30 men will be work in the form the source of the Nother for the state ments and also the statement that \$4,000,000 and also the statement that \$4,000,000 for of the

IN RATES ON GRAIN

Cannot Remedy New York's Grievance

ustify any freight reduction by

NEW YORK MAYORALTY Counsel for W. R. Hearst Wants Op-portunity to Prove That Ballot Boxes Were "Stuffed"

New York, June 25 .- With the prac-New York, June 25.—With the practical close of the recounting of the ballots in the last mayoralty election today came charges by Clarence J. Shearn, counsel for W. R. Hearst, that the ballot boxes had been stuffed. The returns from 46 qut of a total of 1948 ballot boxes remained to be reviewed when court adjourned today. As the recount stands. Hearst he model.

Montreal, June 26.—E. Alexander, for a long time chief clerk under Sir W. C. Van Horne, and later under Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, has been appointed assistant treasurer of the C. P. R. in succession to Mr. Suckling, appointed treasurer.

Died of His Injuries. Winnipeg June 26.—After suffering ntense pain from a breken arm and collarbone and severe internal injuries, John Pelssner died at the general hos-pital today. He was knocked down and run over by a heavily laden wagon

MR. CORBIN'S ROAD

Many Men Engaged in Building Track
From Point on C. P. R. Line
to the South

Spekage June 26—On the conSpekage June 26—On the con
Cause of the explosion is not known.

It has no more effect than the Fraser river water.

"I am thankful to report, however, that I have succeeded in discovering a remedy with which I can slay these from Point on C. P. R. Line
to the South

Spekage June 26—On the con
It has no more effect than the Fraser river water.

"I am thankful to report, however, that I have succeeded in discovering a remedy with which I can slay these that the Red river has been used to make the Red river has

Abattoir Burned. Philadelphia, June 25.—The large abattoir and an adjoining beef warehouse owned by D. B. Martin and Co. were destroyed by fire today. The loss is placed at \$150,000. The fire began in the cook house of the abattoir and is believed to have been caused by an explosion.

Real Estate Organization Winnipeg, June 25.—At a meeting of trouble with the spray was that as the Winnipeg Real Estate association here today, it was unanimously decided to form a western real estate association to the control of the control of

Montreal. June 26.-D. McNicoll

MAJORITY REPORT ON HODGINS CHARGES

Takes Line Foreshadowed at Inquiry—Minority Will Also Report

documents produced that in making an estimate of the cost of 250 miles in dis ulations a number of items, which in he aggregate amounted to about \$6, Trunk Line Representatives the estimated increase of \$4,000,000 in the cost of the work.

In conclusion the report says: committee therefore find that Major the end with a shout left for the victory. he charges as contained in the Victoria

The whole subject will likely be dethe session.

Criticized Arrest Toronto, June 26.—When the name of Vito Antonio Massio was called in the police court today, Crown Attorney Corley said the arrest of the man was

IN PERSIAN CITY

Looting and Disorder Continued Yesterday by Mobs in Teheran

PARLJAMENT BOMBARDED

European Colony Shocked at Atrocities Committed in

stant fear that their houses may be destroyed and pillaged at any moment.
London, June 26.—A special despatch
from Teheran to the Times says: "The reactionaries are masters of the situa tion here. Arrests and looting con-tinues, and a panic prevails. All the newspaper offices and the Anjuman's premises have been looted and closed The Shah's aunt and wife of Kahir de Dowleh, committed suicide on Wednes day when her home was destroyed Teheran, June 26—During an audience with a number of deputies and others yesterday the Shah promised pardon those who had been guilty of acts of aggression against him, even the members of the political clubs. He

charged those who had fired upon th vice-president and general manager of the C.P.R., sailed this afternoon from bility for the bloodshed. His Majesty Quebec on the Empress of Ireland for Liverpool. He intends visiting his old home in Scotland. He will return to Montreal on August 1, just before the big traffic rush of harvest time descends upon the company.

New Westminster, June 26—Thirty members of the Vancouver Chapter Royah Arch Masons, paid a fraternal visit to this city yesterday evening, returning home on a late car.

Too Little Space send an exhibit of lumber to the Calgary fair although they at first agreed to do so. The reason is because of the slimness of the space alotted, which is insufficient to permit of the display of the really fine exhibit which has been got together by W. Ar Anstie, the secretary. While at Calgary recently Mr. Anstie saw that the space allotted to Nelson was only 16x9 feet.

CONSERVATIVES WORK Members of Party in Royal City Hold Enthusiastic Meeting—Address By Candidate

New Westminster, June 27 .- Cunningham hall was the scene of an en-thusiastic meeting Thursday evening when the local Conservative Club was in session. In the opening speech Mr. Lee confined himself to the discussion of the objects for which the meetings were being held, the intention being to instruct the members and adherent f the party in the principles for which they were fighting, so that they might in their turn intelligently discuss the issues with others whom they might meet. He urged that the enthusiasm and the fire with which they had started the campaign be sustained to

New York, June 25.—Members of the Charges as contained in the Victoria Colonist both in a letter and in interview, but has specifically withdrawn the same and has unqualifiedly exontrained in the committees interested in the grain traffic from the lake ports, held a meeting in this city today, at which it was decided that there could be no reduction in the export rate on grain shippents who complained that there could be nor eduction in the export rate on grain shippents, who complained that all provided therefor by the shippers, who complained that all provided therefor by the shippers, who complained that in addition of rates which Montreal is receiving. The Trunk Line representatives rates which Montreal is receiving. The Trunk Line representatives rates which Montreal is receiving. The Trunk Line representatives rates which Montreal is receiving. The Trunk Line representatives rates which Montreal is receiving. The Trunk Line representatives rates which Montreal is receiving. The Trunk Line representatives rates which Montreal is receiving. The Trunk Line representatives rates which Montreal is receiving. The Trunk Line representatives rates which Montreal is receiving. The Trunk Line representatives rates which Montreal is receiving. The Trunk Line representatives reached the official conclusion that no change in the rates from Buffalo or Line representatives residue the representatives reached the official conclusion that no change in the rates from Buffalo or Line representatives residue the representative representatives represented in the representative representatives represented in the victoria representative same and has unqualifiedly exonertical transfer of the undertaken and representative representatives the committee, have decided On rising to speak, J. D. Taylor, the

be remitted to the committee for investigation. This report is not yet presented to parliament, but will likely be flost in Vencouver barbor. "When the British flost in Vencouver barbor." introduced when concurrence is moved in the majority findings. The whole subject will likely be de-lated in the house before the close of he session. regulation of immigration.

Mr. Taylor also reviewed the injus mar. Laylor also reviewed the injustice sustained by the province in the matter of terms and declared that if he was returned he would not accept them as "final and unalterable" set-

PALMETTO RUBBER PAINT

Veatherproof, stops leaks, fireproof, waterproof. For tin, shingle and paper roofing, iron fences, barns, outhouses,

It will make a roof, practically worthless, as good as new, at a small expense. For patching old roofs tack canvas over the holes and paint with palmetto rubber paint. It fills the seams and small holes, making them waterproof and preventing formation of rust and decay.

PALMETTO RUBBER PAINT is the best and cheapest for all kinds of wooden metal surfaces that are exposed to weather, heat or dampness.

Reduced Price 65c per Gallon

Ogilvie Hardware, Limited

Your Biscuits and Breakfast Stimulants

should be the best. If purchased here they will be. Every favorable claim made for these is substantiated by results; they are absolutely

Soda Biscuits received fresh from Popham's oven twice a week, 2-lb.

W. O. WALLACE, The Family Cash Grocery Cor. Yates and Douglas Sts. Phone 312

NOVA SCOTIA FRUIT CROP BADLY INJURED

Nelson, June 26.—The Mountain Lumberman's Association will not send an exhibit of lumber to the Calpet Of Blossoming Time pect of Blossoming Time to Failure

> promising, and the outlook for a great Connell, local representative the trees, so that the protection of the tender of Jarvis & Co. was accepted. poison was absent when the attack of the worms came. It is many years since Nova Scotia orchards were larly affected.

IMPROVED OUTLOOK

President of Toronto Branch of Manu facturers' Association Takes Hopeful View of Business

address to the Toronto branch of the Manufacturers' association, President Freyseng took a hopeful view of the future. He thought the industrial de-pression last fall was due to a com-

made on behalf of the Grand Trunk
Pacific which charges involve examples
of enormous over-payments of serious
moment to the Dominion. Some of
these charges, they declare, are more
serious than those of Hodgins and are,
moreover, continuous up to the time
of the order of reference to the committee. The minority, therefore, recommends that these matters should
be remitted to the committee for inves-F. A. Rolph, of the Rolph, Clark Co., was elected president.

VANCOUVER'S BONDS

Offer of Jarvis & Co., on Behalf English Principals, Accepted From Among Several Vancouver, June 27 .- At the meeting

when court adjourned today. As the recount stands, Hearst has made a net spin of \$63, leaving a plurality of 2971 legal and a disgrace to a British or prove that from 10 to 50 excess ballots and been deposited in many boxes late on the decition night. He asked the court to give him an opportunity to prove that from no give him an opportunity to prove that from no give him an opportunity to prove that from no give him an opportunity to prove that from no give him an opportunity to prove that from no give him and the many hoxes late of the murder and told the police that he thought he had killed another man at the same time. The police has the charge of ballot box stuffing was baseless. The hearing will be continued on Monday.

The provided in the tenders for the latest issue of civic bonds. Each tender had its individual conditions as to terms of payment, stampage, provisions through fire in a five story building. Lipton, Sask., June 25.—K. Ince, a bachelor farmer about 99 years of age.

Lipton, Sask., June 25.—K. Ince, a bachelor farmer about 99 years of age.

Clellan declared that the charge of ballot box stuffing was baseless. The ballot box stuffing was baseless. The hearing will be continued on Monday.

American officers.

pressed in dollars, was \$93.29. All the other tenders were expressed in pound terms, but the ratio of tender values remains unaffected by that act. They were: Canadian Bank of Commerce, £92 13s; Morton Bros., London, £91; Helliwell & Co., for the Dominion Securities Corporation, £92; Bank of British North America, £92 12s 3d. Robert Barker, for the Anglo-Canadian Finance company, offered half of one per cent higher than any other tenderer, but as this was an open tentenderer, but as this was an open ten-der, the other bankers present sug-gested that the method of undercut-Halifax, June 26.—The canker worm thas suddenly attacked the fruit region of Nova Scotia and caused immense accepted they would withdraw from the loss. Blossoming was exceedingly crop was very hopeful. This changed company, contended that his principals within a week, and today many orch-had not fully understood the city's adards are badly scorched and many vertisement, and that early in the year others are hard hit by this pest, though in lesser degree. In some cases the foliage in nearly all of the trees by accepting his tender the city would has been completely withered. The effect on the whole crop cannot be exactly predicted at this time, but losses ed that the tender, being open, was will be very heavy. The theory is that the June rains washed the spray off

HOTEL DESTROYED Minstrel Island Hotel at Knight's Inlet Owned by Armstrong & Con-lin, of Vancouver, is Burned

Vancouver, June 26.—The burning of the Minstrel Island hotel at Knight's inlet on Monday evening entailed a loss of \$10,000 to the owners, Armstrong & Conlin, of the Columbia avenue hotel, Vancouver, of which

amount about \$4000 is covered by in-

the night or there might have been regretable fatalities.

Mr. Clergue's Operations Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., June 26.— Prominent officials of the Lake Superior corporation say that as far as the vice has been received confirming the rumor affoat here to the effect that F. H. Clergue had secured control of the plant with English capital, backed by Andrew Carnegie.

Made

The steam terday mor way ports goodly comp 1027 barrels ment to G catches made quot whaler the Orion min these of whales. The whales up Included

manager of been inspe-Inlet. He Parker, a to report to provincial of the met turned from to appoint able station passengers Rev. Win Petersen, J R J. Flabu J. Hett, F. Sarup, W. H. Wayne,

while priv

London modifying Jewish Po

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Men Who on Koot Nelson.

Geo. Edwa Stipendiay Webster w perty of (nook on Jurelled shots cles of a thouse Hans the prisone ence was charge the and were fore Judge speedy tria the October After he held that t prisoners l It was jus a prospecto lake as int The judge

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Limited

Breakfast

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mily Cash Grocery

ollars, was \$93.29. All the lian Bank of Commerce, orton Bros., London, £91; Co., for the Dominion Co., for the Dominion orporation, £92; Bank of America, £92 12s 3d ker, for the Anglo-Can-ce company, offered half ent higher than any other as this was an open tenbankers present sug-Several intimated an open tender were to be uld withdra esentative of the ended that his principals inderstood the city's adand that early in the year ler had been placed with ials. He pointed out that his tender the city would a year, but the members ee could not be persuad tender, being open, was t was on motion of Alderhat, without dissent, the vis & Co. was accepted

L DESTROYED

nd Hotel at Knight's Inby Armstrong & Con-Vancouver, is Burned

June 26.—The burning of Island hotel at Knight's nday evening entailed a 100 to the owners, Armilin, of the Columbia av-Vancouver, of which \$4000 is covered by instated that he had restated that he had re-that the fire broke out just as the guests were d before the inch stream in the small tank at the e brought into play the as in flames.

ything to be saved be-rsonal effects and noth-done but to watch the the building destroyed ther structures close by th water.

vas the largest on what the Cassiar run and had e Cassiar did not call at but goes there on the ecided to build a big-house at once and make

injured and the owners hat it did not occur in there might have been

ergue's Operations

Marie, Mich., June 26.cials of the Lake Super-say that as far as the ent is concerned no adreceived confirming the here to the effect that had secured control of English capital, backed rnegie.

Chicago Fire.

le 25.—Five are known in more than a score of njured, several of them he result of an explosion n a five story building, ors of which were used house, at 17 Thuron ne ground floor. ny's employees escaped, had narrow escapes. arly all girls. The build-

10c. The latest Black Watch

The big

black plug chewing tobacco. TEES RETURNS

Brings News of Good Catches Made By Whalers-Many Passengers

(From Sunday's Daily) The steamer Tees reached port yes-terday morning from Cape Scott and way ports of the west coast with a goodly complement of passengers and 1027 barrels of whale oil, mostly from Kyuquot, in her cargo. The oil was landed at the outer wharf for shipsanded at the outer wharf for shipment to Glasgow by the steamer Peleus which sailed next week. News was brought by the Tees that the the steam whalers are having exceedingly good catches, their totals being already more than half of the total catches made last season. The Kyuquot whaler took nine last week while the Grion made a record, as reported in these columns, taking nineteen whales. The Orion has taken 125 whales up to date, while the St. Lawrence at Kyuquot has 119 to her credit

Included among the passengers of the Tees was Trewartha James, manager of the Tyee smelter who has been inspecting the mine at Sidney Inlet. He was accompanied by J. L. Parker, a mining expert and G. H. Cross, one of the owners of the property. Constable C. A. Cox came from Nockka where he has been making investigations engering the erty. Constable C. A. Cox came from Noctka where he has been making investigations concerning the tragic death of the Watters brothers to report to Supt. F. S. Hussey of the provincial police. F. Napier Denison of the meteorological department returned from a trip to west coast points to appoint weather observors at suitable stations. John Bentley returned from the mines in which he is interested in the San Juan valley. Other passengers were: Mr. Mellon, G. King, Rev. Wimbuly, Miss Cooper, Mrs. Petersen, J. Renaldi, J. Donohue, D. McLeva, Jno. Wallace, J. Toffee, C. Lewis, Wm. Moyle, Father Mawurs, R. S. Gallup, J. L. Leeson, C. B. Christiensen, C. B. Pierce, W. Parks, R. J., Flabury, W. C. Miles, F. Varney, J. Hett, F. McNotson, J. Hirsch, A. J. Sarup, W. Cooper, W. Jones, Ed. Hughes, A. Williams, J. Walsh, A. Fergeson, The Tees will sail again for the west coast on Wednesday night. The Tees will sail again west coast on Wednesday night

Misotla, Mont. June 25. James Hays was locked up in the county jall yesterday on a statement he made that while private in the British army he had murdered a corporal named Smith at St. Louis barracks near Quebec, about eight years ago. His mind is believed to be affected.

To Help the Jews London, June 26.—The Jewish Chronicle understands that during the recent meeting between King Edward and Emperor Nicholas at Reval, it was intimated that Premier Stolpin was

LOOK FOR EVIDENCE IN HAZELMERE CASE

Blaine Knife May Give

by the crown to work invalides on the part of the Agron. He was most to company to the crown to work invalides on the part of the command of the steam of the property of the command of the steam of the property of the command of the steam of the property of the command of the steam of the property of the command of the steam of the property of the command of the steam of the property of the command of the steam of the property of the command of the steam of the property of the command of the steam of the property of the command of the comma

SOLD IN TORONTO

Provinctal Officers Pay Visit to Taken by Aemilius Jarvis & Co. St. Ann's Academy Visited By of That City, at the Rate of 93.29

VANCOUVER'S BONDS

Vancouver, June 28.—James Jenkins, the mulatto under arrest for the nursh the mulatto under arrest for the nursh has sheen arraigned before Angalarians of the property of the

FINAL CEREMONIES OF JUBILEE CELEBRATION

Many Friends and Former

THEVES SENTENCE

Mer W. Harden and J. Lander and J. Lander

Anytime You Want Well-Cooked Cold Meats

You can get them here and they will be as well-cooked and as de-licious as anyone ever ate. Far ahead of home-cooking in the warm weather when this means standing for hours in a hot kitchen.

DELICATESSEN

PICKLES, in bulk, sweet and sour. ROAST BEEF, per lb......40c

To the ladies of Victoria:-

Our annual July Clearance Sale will

commence at 8.30 a.m. on Thursday,

July second, when every garment in our showrooms will be tremendously reduced in price. You can easily save

half your cost of dressing by purchasing

at our sale-in addition, you have the

satisfaction of knowing the goods are

this season's highest class and most ex-

clusive creations. For full particulars.

see Wednesday's Colonist. Yours faith-

ANGUS CAMPBELL & CO., Ltd.

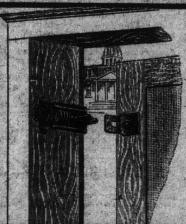
P.S .- Outfit the children and baby also.

1010 Gov't St., Victoria.

BOILED HAM, per lb......408 ROAST CHICKEN, per lb...500 JELLIED LAMBS' TONGUES, for POTATO SALAD, per lb. 25c.
POTATO SALAD, per lb. 26c.
PIGS FEET, each 5c.
DILL PICKLES, per doz. 30c.
OLIVES, in bulk, per doz. 30c.
SALADS of all kinds made to or-

DIXI H. ROSS & CO. Up-to-Date Grocers

Tel. 52, 1052, and 150



The "Bull Dog" Door Catch

It Reaches Out and Draws the Door Shut For Sale By

The Hickman Tye Hardware Co., Ltd. 544-546 Yates Street VICTORIA, B.C., P.O. Drawer 613

a Boarding and Day School for Girls. Highly qualified and trained staff of English mistresses. Building recently 25 energy from the property of West End. Play grounds and tennis court. For Prospectus apply to the Principal. MISS GORDON. (Late of Newnham College, Cambridge). BERKSHIRES FOR SALE — Choice spring litters, sired by Charmer's Premier, Grandview's Lord Premier and Baron Duke's Charm; pairs not akin. Shannon Bros., Cloverdale, B.C. gs, cooking, per lb.

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It is the enemy within the gates inst is the great menace to the state. Much has been add and it correct to the vellow Peril and all cereties of the vellow Peril and all cereties of the Yellow Peril and all cereties of current events appreciate its menality of the Yellow Peril and all cereties of the Yellow Peril and all cereties of current events appreciate its menality of the Yellow Peril and all cereties of the Yellow Peril and all cereties of the Yellow Peril and all cereties of the Yellow Peril and the Yellow Peril and the Yellow Peril and Yellow Peril All the other witnesses when the All the other witnesses, when the Judge asked Mr. Noble if he has a provided the peril and the Yellow Peril All the other witnesses, when the Judge asked Mr. Noble if he has a provided the Yellow Peril All Yellow Peril and Yellow Peril All Yellow Peri

AN EXTRAORDINARY DISCLOSURE

The Colomist.

The Scales Printing & Publishing the Colomist Printing to Colom

Nationalists on a basis which does not recognize that Canada is a part of the Empire and has certain imperial duties to discharge. It will be remembered that Mr. Bourassa was not in sympathy with the sending of troops to South Africa, and that he has always exhibited opposition to the development of the Imperial relation. The Conservative party will not make an alliance with men, who stand for a policy of Imperial distingeration. Mr. Bourassa may represent the opinions of a considerable number of the people of Quebec in the views of which he is the exponent, but he does not represent those of any considerable number of the English-speaking people of Canada. A Conservative victory, gained at the cost of loyalty to the best traditions of the Conservative party, would be bought too dear.

A WHITE PERIL.

This province is concerned, upon Mr. Templeman primarily, but as no objection appears to have been raised by The Coast Indian of today dresses in the propesal is a white man, works like a white man and to a certain extent eats like a white man, that is those of them who live near the cities. We think the time has come when these should have the bright of the British Columbia, light about by the refusal of the proposal is a white man, that is those of them who live near the cities. We think the time has come when these should have the bright of the British Columbia. Billing the proposal is a white man, that is those of them who live near the cities. We have always the time has come when these should have the same surroundings as white man and to a certain extent eats like a white man, that is those of them who live near the cities. We think the time has come when these should have the proposal is a white man, that is those of the man, that is those of them the proposal is a white man, that is those of the man the feat of the Proposal is a white man, that is those of the man the feat of the proposal is a white man, that is those of the man the feat of the proposal is a white man and to a certain extent eats like a w for them. All this could be done out of the proceeds of the sale of the remainder of the Reserve, and there would be enough money left to give a snug income to the older members of the tribe. We have a great deal of sympathy for the contention made on one occasion by a vigorous young Indian to the Colonist. He said: "We no longer live like savages; we work in town just like white men. Why should we be sent away to learn to live again like savages?" The Indian question is rapidly growing acute in some places, and it must be approached in a spirit which recognizes that the Indians of today are different from those for whom large areas were reserved.

The sale of Vancouver city bonds in Tronto at the very good figure of 93.29 is another indication of the improved position of the province in the eyes of the financial world. We believe the fact that British Columbia is now enjoying stable and progressive government is largely responsible for this eminently satisfactory condition of afairs.

As leader of an Opposition that is characterized by the Liberal press as "woefully weak," Mr. Borden seems to have developed an extraordinary factuation to accept many amendments

FOR A LARGER OUTLOOK.

The time has come in Canada when those who are in the position of leaders of public opinion should take a larger outlook than that which seems to engage their attention at present. We are not going to say anything about the responsibility for the fact that for a few years Canadian public life has been marked by a discussion to small matters, for to do so would be to divert attention from the main question. We do not say that these minor matters are not in themselves important. We only say that these are greater matters which seem by the common consent of our public men to have been ignored. The fine demands an exhibition of broad

statesmanship, and the men, who stand in the front rank of both political parties, may as well make up their minds that the country is getting in a humor to insist that a constructive policy shall be placed before it. If "the Twentieth Century is to be Canada's," it is time that some steps were being taken in that direction. We find the following in the New York Sun:

"That the 19th century belonged to the United States and that the 20th would be Canada's has been the jubilant: attitude of the Canadians for ten years or more. Now the grain carrying trade of New York is suffering from the competition of Montreal, with the result that the White Star line has withdrawn five of its freighters from the service at this port. line has withdrawn five of its freignters from the service at this port.
Other lines have taken similar action.
Two and one-half cents can be saved
on each bushel by shipping by way of
Montreal, and the grain trade will
follow the line of least resistance. It
remains to be seen what action can
be taken to bring this trade back to
the United States. The steamship
officials want reductions in railway
charges to overcome the present adcharges to overcome the present advantages of Montreal. This presupposes the willingness of the shipping men to do their share. Yet if the natural advantages are with the Canadian port the effort to compete with it by means of artificial stimulation is not likely to be successful in the long run. Has Canada's century

Is the Dominion government doing public man endeavored to arous public attention to the important work that may be done in this direc-tion? There was a time when men used to talk about such things on public platforms, but it seems to have gone by, and we fear that it is because the horrid taint of graft is permeat-ing public matters to such an extent that the rank and file of the public do not give those who are disposed to advocate great public enterprises credit for any sincerity or even for

ammon honesty. There are broad problems relating to the development of the West, which call for consideration, and how readily these can be solved is shown by the unanimity with which the proposal to build a railway to Hudson's Bay has been received. Mr. Borden took occasion in the House of Commons a few build a railway to Hudson's Bay has been received. Mr. Borden took occasion in the House of Commons a few days ago to assure the Premier that the whole House desired to see this undertaking carried through as promptly as possible. In fact we are all of one mind in regard to these great problems; what is needed is leadership. Unhappily there has grown up in all parts of Canada a spirit which does not make for the public welfare. It may be described as a sort of jealousy. If any one proposes anything in a large way, he is often regarded as an interloper, as a disturber of existing conditions, as one who is seeking to make a name for himself, as one likely to displace those who happen to enjoy public confidence for the time being. We think the newspapers are somewhat to blame for this, for they allow political and personal prejudices to influence unduly their treatment of large questions. This has been shown on several occasions in this province, where proposals for the general public advantage have been opposed because they seemed calculated to secure some prominence for others than those in power. We all nieed a broader outlook. We all nieed to learn that there are many things that must be done for Canada, if it is to make the look. We all need to learn that there are many things that must be done for Canada, if it is to make the Twentieth Century its own. There must be less discord and more of a "pulling together." A Canadian spirit must be promoted. The press must discuss great questions from a public point of view, and the too common practice of opposing proposals, because they are advanced by some on the opposite side of politics, must be abandoned. The policy now adopted by many papers is keeping the country back.

An order placed by the Canadian Pacific Railway for twenty new freight engines to be delivered by September 5th, is like a robin in spring. It is a harbinger of good times to come.

he Empire would he find warmer ad-

As leader of an Opposition that is characterized by the Liberal press as "woefully weak," Mr. Borden seems to have developed an extraordinary faculty of compelling the Ottawa administration to accept many amendments to important legislation. Sir Wilfrid Laurier apparently does not agree with many of his newspaper supporters in their estimate of Mr. Borden's capacity.

Trylt Next Wash Day

Laundry Bluing

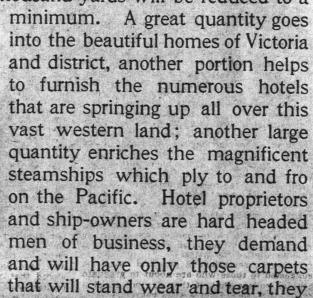
Cyrus H. Bowes, Chemist Government Street

44,000 YARDS Carpets

FORTY-FOUR THOUSAND YARDS of fine carpets, every inch carefully woven in the latest designs by the leading manufacturers. that is the stock now on view in our carpet department—seeing is believing, you can see it any moment you honour us with a call. If placed end-on they would reach from here to Port Angeles and part of the way

back; they would cover the centre of : twenty five miles of sidewalks. What is perhaps more astonishing still is the fact that we have as much more on order and long before the weft which

is now busily plying across the English looms reaches us, the present forty-four thousand yards will be reduced to a



know it is a fool's policy to buy a carpet which will need replacing in a few years time when they can buy from

Weiler Bros., the finest carpets in the world, that will last from twenty to fifty years. at very little more than they pay for the socalled cheap carpet. What is more, these men of business can-



not afford to have an ugly or out-of-date design, they must have the latest and most artistic, that is another reason why they come to us for their carpets.



Suppose you are recarpeting a room, for the sake of saving two dollars you buy one the so-called cheap sort, it will look shabby within twelve months, and at the end of five years it will be a worn-out rag, the whole of your first cost is gone, and you have to duplicate expense; that in. creases your cost of living. If you had come to us, we should have sold you a carpet that

would have lasted you anyway from twenty-five to fifty years, thereby reducing your cost of living. It does not matter what style of carpets you are in want of-Brussels, Wilton, Axminster, Axbury, Tapestry, Art Square, or Oriental-we can show you a wonderful assortment in each class. We are proud of our carpets because their lasting wear and beautiful designs bring us at least two customers for every carpet sold-people will talk, you know—they like it, and so do we.

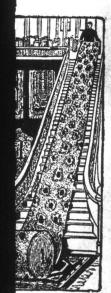
HOMES HOTELS CLUBS

FURNITURE AND OFFICE FITTINGS

MAKERS

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

That Are Bette:



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you are rega room, for of saving lars you buy e so-called ort, it will abby within months, and end of five will be a ut rag, the of your first one, and you duplicate ; that in. your cost of If you had to us, we have sold carpet that ars, thereby carpets you Art Square, class. We iful designs le will talk.

> MAKERS --OF--FURNITURE

AND OFFICE FITTINGS That Are Bette:

AN HOUR WITH THE EDITOR

THE MENTAL KINGDOM

In the course of the next week or two the schools will all close for the summer holidays and a number of boys and girls and young men and young women will lay aside their books, for their days of study in institutions for instruction will be ended. In the language of the day, they will have received their education. In point of fact they have only served an apprenticeship. They have been learning the use of the tools by which knowledge is acquired; they have been taught how to use the keys, which will unlock storehouses wherein is much that will prove a source of pleasure and profit. The observations which folare intended chiefly for those young people, who have no intention of entering a learned profession and hence as a rule will have no special incentive to continue a course of study. To such it may be said that no greater mistake can be made than to stop studying when you stop going to school or college. No matter in what industry a young person engages, or whether he or she engages in no industry at all, it is a mistake not to continue to study. We all have a mental kingdom to govern, and our lives are much nore influenced by what we do therein than by our accomplishments in material things, that is so far as happiness and contentment are concerned. And let it be added that study by no means interferes with success in business pursuits. A certain very successful ousiness man in eastern Canada had few opportunities for study when a boy, and fewer still in his early monhood, but when he became well enough off to buy books, he studied them. When at the height of his business success his greatest pleasure was to discuss the meaning of some passage in Shakespeare, and he could converse about any part of the world with a familiarity of detail which was simply amazing in one who had travelled little and all his life had worked hard either with his hands or his brain. He used to say that in the stores of information, which by using his odd moments he had acquired, he found his greatest enjoyment. This man was a power in the olitical as well as in the business world. Study does not interfere with business success.

But some may object that to a busy man or woman there is not much time for study, which is true enough. On the other hand not much time is required. Others say that when they are tired with work they find recreation in fiction. Now fiction is very good in its place, but as a real relaxation it is not to compared to judicious study. It is not suggested that any one should take up some ponderous volume and read it through. Few people have time for this. The study now being discussed is of another kind. Let the student take up some subject. It may be historical, or scientific, or philosophical or anything else, and investigate it, not attempting too much. It surprising how soon a new interest will be given to life, and after a time the student will be surprised at the immense reserve of knowledge and thought that will be accummulated, from which satisfaction and happiness can be derived. A short time daily or longer intervals will be found sufficient to store the mind with facts and ideas, that will prove of great value and will be found to be far more effectual a relief from the worry incidental to business or other affairs than any volume of fiction that was ever vritten. Study of this nature makes fiction all the more enjoyable, and nothing is so unstatisfying as a constant mental diet of the latter.

To give these observations a practical value, it ay be suggested to those who are about to graduate from school of college that, if ther are not so pro-vided already, they should get a good encyclopediaea, and read a little in it every day. Now encyclopediaeas are not by any means infallible, but they do very well for the beginning of private study by the people for whom this article is intended. Take up some subject, no matter what, and read what is said upon it. You will find that it will be necessary to refer in most cases to more than one article, and almost like an in-spiration you will see your field of inquiry open before you. Perhaps you may become so interested that you will buy books dealing specially with one subject, but as a rule it is not well to make up your, mind in advance what books you will buy, until you have tried the preliminary study of a subject through the instrumentality of an encyclopediaea. Possibly the instrumentality of an encyclopediaea. Possibly your tastes may lead you to confine your study to some particular line. The late Sir John Evans, who was in Victoria with the British Association, of which he was president, in 1897, was a successful business man, but he chose a line of study, namely antiquities, and not only made a name for himself and won a still but desired. title, but derived great happiness. This is one instance out of hundreds in which a special line of study has been carried on in connection with business; but most people will not be likely to specialize, and they would be unwise to attempt to do so unless they feel a strong taste in some particular direction. But under any circumstances all persons should study as long as they live. They should make the most of their mental kingdom, for it is the only one which they can truly call their own.

RELIGION AND SCIENCE

When Mr. Balfour told the Pan-Anglican Congress that the idea of a conflict between religion, and science was abhorrent to him, some of his hearers must have experienced a mild type of sensation, for it is an article in the faith of some clerics that there always was and always will be such a conflict. The tell those, who assert the contrary, that to do so is to unsettle people's minds, that nothing must be said that will weaken the hold of acclesiasticism upon the world, forgetting that all the while that process is going on with accelerated speed. It is a convenient thing to believe that science and religion are in an tagonism, for its saves a good deal of thinking, and enables some preachers to close all arguments by enables some preachers to close all arguments by saying: "Thus saith the church," and to insist upon blind belief in things which man's intelligence rejects, or about which it is naturally disposed to inquire. There have been conflicts between scientific error and religious truth, between religious error and scientific truth, between religious error and scientific error, between stubborn scientists and stubborn ecclesiastics; but between religious truth and scientific truth there never can be a conflict. True nce "thinks it perceives," to use Herbert Spencer's phrase, the nature of material phenomena; true religion spiritually discerns spiritual truths. All the conclaves, councils, diets, conferences, synods, congresses and assemblies of every kind of ecclesiastics could not alter the color of a pansy or change the twinkling of a star. Likewise all the colleges and universities, all the professors working in laboratories or spending deepless nights with telescopes, all the investigators hunting after the minutiae of life with microscopes, or trying to read on the rocks the history of uncounted ages, cannot change the Golden Rule. Neither can all the agnostics, atheists, infidels or sceptics, by whatsoever names they may call themselves, estab-lish that there is a conflict between the truths discovered in the two great domains of thought, matter and spirit. And when you come to think of it, you will see that this must be true, for all things that are, all truths that can be propounded are manifestations of the Deity "with whom there is no variableness neither shadow of turning." It is absolutely impossible that these manifestations can be anything else than in

perfect harmony with each other.

But the conflict between or because of errors not only exists, but it is mischievous in its effects. It does not stay investigation into material facts, but it does have a potent tendency to defeat the proper dissemination of religious truth. Much of the responsibility for this rests with religious teachers, who assume a right to instruct the world in science. It is also in a measure to instruct the world in science. It is also in a measure due to men of science, who are too much given to suggesting that their discoveries overturn religious.

men of the middle of the last century as to the hearmen of the middle of the last century as to the hearing of their discoveries upon religious thought was exceedingly premature and unscientific; on the other hand the efforts of scores of ministers of the Gospel to refute the ascertained facts of science because they do not square with their religious tenets is foolish and produces the very effects which they are intended to prevent. The average minister is the veriest tyro in the domain of science. When he attempts to lead his congregation in that domain, it is a case of the blind leading the blind. He usually escapes the ditch, but many of his hearers fall into it. capes the ditch, but many of his hearers fall into it What may happen by and bye, we cannot of course What may happen by and bye, we cannot of course foresee, but at present the domain of scientific investigation does not trench in the slightest degree upon that of religious truth. By and bye we may see that they are identical. It is an unfortunate fact that the Church, and by this no particular religious organization is meant, has become de-spiritualized. It lacks the element that made the Apostles a power in the world, that enabled the early Christians, struggling against odds of which we can form no adequate idea to win such a triumph for Christianity as no other religion ever won. We do not read that Peter or Paul disputed with the learned men of their time over scientific theories. They healed the sick; they ministered to those in affiletion; their light so shone before men, that all who came into contact with them knew that their spirits glowed with a fire that was purifying, and that they had become instinct with a power that was not of earthly origin. They had their troubles and difficulties over forms of belief and such immaterial things, but these did not interfere with the exercise of the influence which had its seat in their spiritual natures. This seems to be what true religion is, and science has no more to do with it than religion has to do with the precession of the equinoxes or the differential calculus.

MAKERS OF HISTORY

XII.

Caius Julius Caesar was born in the year 100 B.C. although some authorities have claimed that the proper date was two years earlier. He came of a wealthy and influential family. When seventeen years of age he married the daughter of Cinna, one of the most determined enemies of the Dictator Sulla, an act which so aroused the anger of the latter that it cost Caesar all his public offices, his rank, his property and almost his life. Two years later he fled from Rome to escape death. He served with he fled from Rome to escape death. He served with distinction in several parts of Asia, and on the death of Sulla, in 83 BC, returned to Rome. For the next twelve years he remained in that city, except for a short period when he was sent to Spain on official business, and devoted himself to the advancement of the cause of the democracy, which had fallen very low. His stay in the Best had been of great advantage to him. He had acquired a polish found only in those who had been in contact with Greek culture, and had developed craterical powers, which were second only to those of Cicero. His frank and open manner, his skill and fame as a successful commander, his youth and handsome personality combined to secure him a popularity such as had been enjoyed by few Romans. He united with Pompey and Crassus, the latter an exceedingly fich man, in a successful effort to repeal the constitutional decrees of Sulla, effort to repeal the constitutional decrees of Sulla, and thus limited the power of the Senate and restored that of the Tribunes of the People. He also reestablished popular control of the law courts. Weakened by these measures, the Senate found itself unable to resist its enemies abroad or turbulent spirits at home, and in correcuence invested forms. home, and in consequence invested Pompey with the extraordinary powers to which reference was made in the brief sketch of his carer. When Pompey left Rome to employ his great powers in subduing the enemies of the state, Caesar remained at home and inaugurated an era of splendid expenditure by erecting many remarkable buildings, entertaining the people with festivities of an extraordinary nature, and generalized to add the company of the erally in adding to his own popularity as well as to the comfort and prosperity of the people. He sup-perted the proposal to settle the poorer people of Rome upon the vacant lands of Campania, thereby anticipat ing by nineteen centuries some of our modern reformers, although this measure was rejected through the influence of Cicero, who thought the plan illdigested. In 63 B.C. he was elected Pontifex Maximus, and thus was placed at the head of the state religion. In the following year he was made Practor and in 63 B.C. he assumed his first important military command. He was then forty years of age. His military duties took him to Spain. By this campaign he managed to secure himself a considerable fortune, which was necessary to the carrying out of his ambitious plans, for on leaving civil life he was in a state of bankruptcy, from which only the liberality of Crassus relieved him. Returning from Spain, he formed that political alliance with Pompey and Crassus, which is known in history as the First Triumvirate, and was immediately elected consul. In this position he instituted many reforms, among In this position he instituted many reforms, among them the passage of an agrarian law similar in principle to that defeated by Cicero, but without its defects. He was not unmindful of the capitalist class, and passed several measures for their due protection. He reformed many abuses, and, in a word, he gave the people of Rome a sound, sane and progressive administration. At the end of his consulship he was given command of Northern Italy. This was in his forty-second year. During the next eight years he was constantly engaged in hostilities. He conhe was constantly engaged in hostilities. He con-quered all of what is now known as France, invaded England, drove the German tribes across the Rhine, and extended his conquests into what is now Belgium. Several rebellions threatened his conquests, but he suppressed them with marvelous vigor, and left all the region over which his armies had tun in a state of peace and content, except England, from which he was compelled to retire. It is not necessary to repeat the story of the events arising out of the rupture between him and Pompey, for these were sufficiently outlined in the last previous paper of this series. Suffice it to say that in the five years which intervened between his crossing of the Rubi-con and his death, he crushed all opposition and laid broad and deep the foundations of an imperial government. Of these five years he spent only fifteen months in Rome itself. His military operations took him to Greece, Asia, and Africa, and his record of success was almost unbroken. In Africa he met and was a victim to the charms of Cleopatra. In 46 B.C. he returned home, the acknowledged ruler of man world. Although he was compelled to absent himself for a time to suppress an insurrection in Spain, Caesar found time during the next two years to institute many reforms. He rebuilt Corinth and Carthage, he planned extensive public works for the reclamation of waste lands, he encouraged the afts, promoted agriculture and especially the estab lishment of farms of small acreage tilled by their owners; he increased the number of the senators and made them more representative, altered the calendar to a system which prevailed until the Sixteenth Century, and laid his plans for a complete codification of the laws. He never felt at ease in Rome, for he of the laws. He hever left at ease in home, for he knew that he was surrounded by enemies, bent upon his destruction, and having accomplished as much as he felt he was able in the way of placing the institutions of his country upon a firm and equitable basis, he was preparing for an expedition against the Parthians, a warlike tribe of Central

Asia, when he was assassinated.

While Caesar never wore a crown, he virtually occupied the relation of sovereign to the state. He was five times consul and four times dictator, and at the time of his death held the latter office by a life tenure. He was a tribune, had a supervision of the onceptions. The assumption of the great scientific morals of the people, was chief of the senate, his

portrait was placed on the coinage, and semi-divine honors were paid to him; but all these powers were personal to himself alone. He never claimed that he established a dynasty, and it seems highly improbable that he had any desire to do so. His remarkable position in the state seems to have been the natural consummation of a long series of events in the history of Rome, which had produced a condition of things rendering the absolute rule of a strong man inevitable. The people had lest the power to govern themselves, and Caesar was only one, but at the same time the greatest of several, who exercised the power for them. His assassination was scarcely worthy of the name of a political conspiracy. The popular view of the case is that which Shakespears gives us, and we are led to look upon Brutus at least as a man inspired by high motives, but a careful analysis of the facts hardly justifies such an

Personally Caesar was a man of great dignity, sweetness and nobility of character. He has been represented as having been grossly sensual, but it is more than probable that this was in great part a slander of his enemies. Reference has been made to his ability as an orator. His powers as a writer were even greater. Unfortunately, the only works of his that are extant are his Commentaries on his wars in Gaul, but these show a simplicity and literary finish which renders them unequalled in literature. He was married three times. He is described as tall in stature, of noble and kingly presence; his face was pale and thin, but animated by his piercing black eyes. He wore no beard. In early life he was rather delcate, but at the time of his death he was a splendid specimen of strong and rugged manhood. In whatever light we may choose to regard him, we find a man the equal of any that history tells of and greater than most. It has often been asserted that he was the greatest man the world ever produced. Certainly there is no other who exhibited such greatness in so many lines. Our admiration of his abilities as a soldier is equalled by ur wonder at his administrative powers. His personal gentleness commands our attention no more than does his conspicuous personal courage. His astuteness as a statesman is not more remarkable than his skill as an orator and auther. He was absolute master of a greater part of the world than any one else that has lived within historical times. He created Imperial Rome.

Love Stories of History

(N. de Bertrand Lugrin.)

DANTE GABRIEL ROSSETTI

When do I see thee most, beloved one?
When in the light the spirits of mine eyes
Before thy face, their altar, solemnize
The worship of that love through thee made known?
Or when in the dusk hours (we two alone)
Close-kissed and eloquent of still replies
Thy twilight hidden glimmering visage lies
And my soul only sees thy skul its own?

O love, my love, if I no more should see
Thyself nor on the earth the shadow of thee,
Nor image of thine eyes in any spring—
How then should sound upon life's darkening slope.
The ground-whirt of the perished leaves of Hope,
The wind of Death's imperishable wing?

When Rossetti wrote the above, perhaps he had a premonition that the happiness of his married life was too perfect to last. Of such pitiful briefness, ed me to ask him?" was his love-story that it left the painter-poet with his tenderest dreams all unfulfilled. The two short years seemed only to awaken the capacity to enjoy and appreciate the greatest gift of God; all the rest of his life was spent in the hopeless knowledge that, having had that brief foretaste, he should never drink of the cup of joy again. For Rossetti's love was the one love of his life. He could never be satisfied with less, "having loved God's best and purest." Like that other Dante, he gave to the woman he loved the credit of being the inspiration of all his poems, for though their wedded life lasted only two years, they had known one another from childhood; and, also like that other Dante, death having robbed him of his wife as it did the Florentine poet of Beatrice, he wove a halo of sanctity about his memory of her until to him she seemed more than human, ·almost divine.

Of his married life we know but little more than that it was full of "golden days, all sunshine from her presence." Happiness tells no tales. It is only the tragedies that make the romances of history, and because death came and put an end to their halcyon days, there is a pitiful story for the world to read.

When his lovely wife lay dead, he gathered all his manuscripts together, the poems and verses that he had loved to read to her, and that she had so loved to hear, and tying them up, he folded them in her hair, hair "all yellow like ripe corn." Then he closed the casket above the face he had so loved, and all the labor of years was buried in the grave with his wife. It was his monument to her memory, the sacrifice of the dearest thoughts of his heart.

For seven years Rossetti remained deaf to the entreaties of his friends, who begged him to recover the poems, and give them, as was his duty, to the world. In the end their importunities prevailed, and he consented to have the body of his wife exhumed. We are told that when the face of the dead was uncovered, it was seen to be quite unchanged and as beautiful as it had been in life. They took the longburied poems to Rossetti, who, in gloomy trepida-tion was waiting at the house of a friend. He was quite overcome at sight of them, and his grief was pitiful to see. The manuscripts had become in part obliterated, and it was some time before he could bring himself to the task of restoring and completing

Meantime in spite of Rossetti's efforts to the con-

trary, rumors regarding the romantic history of the poems had spread abroad, and the public was all uriosity awaiting their publication. They met with instant and remarkable success, and their sale was enormous. Rossetti was immediately ranked with the best of England's minor poets. But as is invariably the case with all great writers, he had some unfair critics, one in particular who made a slanderous attack upon him, under an anonymous name, in a leading review, accusing him of appealing in his poems only to main haser instincts, and designating his book as belonging to the "Fleshly School of Poetry." Had Rossetti been less morbidly sensitive, such glaringly unjust criticism would have had no effect upon him particularly as the writer later wrote another article practically withdrawing all that he had said. However, as the poet had considered his wife as the inspiration of his poems, he felt that the wretched calumny was not only an insult to his own efforts, but a profanation against the woman he loved. He never recovered from the effects of this adverse criticism. He expressed the opinion that it was a judgment upon him for ever recovering the manuscripts at all, and he brooded over what he considered to be his "profaning sin" in exhuming the body of his wife in order to give the poems to an un-appreciative world. Rossetti magnified the insignificant affair of the criticism out of all proportion to its importance. It had no influence whatever with a public that read and admired his poems for their intrinsic worth. Nevertheless from thence on Rosset-ti's whole character became changed. Even though

to intrude his own sorrow upon others. Now his geniality and ready sympathy gave place to a gloomy taciturnity and depression. He became afflicted with insomnia, and his eyesight began to fail, physical afflictions which naturally tended to increase his hopeless melancholy. He did very little more lit-erary work, though he labored diligently at his paint-ing as long as his health and sight lasted. He died on the 9th of April, 1882, at the age of fifty-four. Mr. Pater in his criticisms did not hesitate to compare Rossetti with the Florentine whose name

"Practically the Church of the Middle Age, by its aesthetic worship, its sacramentalism, its real faith in the resurrection of the flesh, had set itself against the Manichean opposition of spirit and matter, and its result in men's ways of taking life; and in this Dante is the central representative of the spirit. To him in the vehement and impassioned heat of his conception the material and the spiritual are fused and blent; if the spiritual attains the definite visibility of a crystal, what is material loses its earthiness and impurity. And here again by force of instinct, Rossetti is one with him. His chosen type of beauty is one

"Whose speech Truth knows not from her thought, Nor Love her body from her soul."

THE STORY TELLER

Gushing Young Lady (to famous actor)—Oh, Mr. Sinclair, I did so want to have a talk with you. I'm simply mad to go on the stage.

Sinclair—Yes; I should think you would be, my dear young lady!—Philadelphia Inquirer.

"Mamma, is that bay rum in the bottle on your "Mercy, no, dear!" she replied. "That is mucilage." "Oh!" said little Johnny, "perhaps that's why can't get my hat off."—The Methodist Recorder.

While a penurious grocer was telling his new boy how careful he must be a fly settled on a bag of sugar. The grocer caught it and threw it away. The boy then said: "If you want me to be careful, you are setting me a bad example." "Why?" asked the grocer. "Because," said the boy, "you have thrown that fly away without brushing the sugar off its feet."

A destitute author is said to have gone to Dumas pere and threatened to suffocate himself and his three children unless Dumas could let him have three hundred francs at once. Dumas searched his coffers thoroughly, but could find only two hundred francs. "But I must have three, or I and the little loves are lost." "Suppose you suffocate yourself and save the little loves," said Dumas.

A country parson was one day going his usual round of visiting, when he was stopped by one of his congregation, an old farm hand, who said, "An' hoo be yer darter this marning, yer reverend?" "My daughter!" exclaimed the parson, rather surprised, "oh, she is quite well, thank you." "What!" cried the rustic; "quite well! Why, I heard she had a cycle accident yesterday, an' busted her inner tubing!"

A man had just arrived at a Massachusetts summer resort. In the afternoon he was sitting on the veranda when a handsome young woman and her six-year-old son came out. The little fellow at once the friends with the latest arrival. "What is your had verinda when a handsome young wonain and her verinda when a handsome young wonain and her verindary of the made friends with the latest arrivate "What is your name?" he asked. Then, when this information had, been given, he added, "Are you married?" "I am net-married," responded the man, with a smile. At this the child paused a moment, and, turning to his mother said: "What else was it, mamma, you want-

Buffalo Bill, who says that with hard work a man Buffalo Bill, who says that with hard work a man should live to be a centenarian, talked, at a reunion of Kansas cavairymen, about straight shooting. "It is hard work to learn to be a good shot," he said. "We Americans are better shots than most," he continued. "A French prince visited me on my ranch once, and we went out after birds. I came back with a full bag, but when I asked the prince what he had killed, he said proudly; "Of ze bairds, none; zey are too difficile; but of ze vild cows and calves, I 'ave nine ovair ze 'ill."

The judge listened intently to the man's story. The man was the plaintiff, and had charged his wife with cruel and abusive treatment. He was a small man, and his wife—well, it was at least evident that the charge rested on a basis of possibility. After the plaintiff had finished his testimony the judge decided to ask a question. "Mr. Frouble," said he, "where did you meet your wife, who has treated you this way?" "Well, judge," returned the man, somewhat meekly, "you see it's this way. I never did meet her. She just kind of overtook me."

"I am fired of seeing that everlasting mackerel brought in for breakfast," grumbled a boarder, "and I intend to speak to the landlady about it." Some of his fellow-victims applauded, but mest of them doubted his courage. The matter was under discussion when the landlady appeared. "Miss Prunella," began the bold boarder, "I was about to say in regard to the mackerel that we desire a change." "It's good mackerel," responded the landlady grimly, "and there will be no change." "Then, for heaven's sake," resumed the bold boarder, "orden the girl to bring it in tail first for a while." tail first for a while."

They were walking under a very little umbrella, and she liked it well enough not to want a large spread of alpaca. He was modest and seemed to be nervous, and she finally remarked, very softly, and with a note of interrogation: "Charlie, I'll carry the umbrella, if you will let me?" "Oh, no! I can carry it." "Yes, Charlie; but, you see, your arm takes up so much room that one side of me is out in the wet." "I know, Fanny; but what will I do with my arm? Won't it be in the way all the same?" "I don't know, Charlie; Tom Clark always knows what to do with his arm when he is under an umbrella with Mary Martin."

"A corruptionist," said Senator Depew, "once entered a voter's pouse. In the voter's absence he pleaded to the man's wife. Finally, spying a wretched kitten on the floor, he said: "I'll give you \$25 for that animal, ma'am." She accepted these terms. The corruptionist, thrusting the kitten in his overcoat pocket, rose to go. At the door he said: "I'do hope you can persuade your husband to vote for me, ma'am." "I'll try to," said the woman, "though Jim's a hard one to move when his mind's made up; but anyhow, you've got a real cheap kitten there. Your opponent was in yesterday and gave me \$50 for its brother."

Mr. Bryan, speaking of his own political prospects, tells the following story: "There was once a cowboy whose bad habits prevented him from receiving an invitation to a ranch-house dance. The fact that he was not invited made him angry, and on the night of the dance he put in an appearance. He was politely asked to leave, and he did so. After getting his courage up he entered the house a second time, and again he was asked to leave. He demurred and he was led out. Half an hour later he made his third appearance as an uninvited guest and he was thrown out of the door and into the yard. After he gathered his scattered senses he mumbled to himself: "I know what's the matter with them in there. They don't want me."

"Ah, Mr. Depew, you're the very man I am looking for!" exultingly cried a feminine member of the Kankakee Tourist Association. "You must introduce me to the president."

"But I don't remember ever having met you, madam," protested the Senator, with hand uplifted in a deprecatory gesture.

"Don't remember me, Scnator Depew!" exclaimed the lady. "Why, I met you when you spoke at Amsterdam, New York."

"Ah!" mused Mr. Depew, "Amsterdam-m. Let me see, now. That was 46 years ago, Impossible; you were not born then."

And with a courtly bow, Chauncey disappeared behind one of his broadest smiles.

the loss of his wife had been a never-ending grief to him, he had always been a genial friend, unwilling A series of the series of the

WITH THE POETS

"Spare Me My Dreams." Relentless Time, that gives both harsh and kind,
Brave let me be
To take thy various gifts with equal mind,
And proud humility:
But, even by day, while the full sunlight streams,
Give me my dreams!

Whatever, Time, thou takest from my heart,
What from my life,
From what dear thing thou yet may'st make me part,
Plunge not too deep the knife;
As dies the day, and the long twilight gleams, Spare me my dreams!

-Richard Watson Gilder, from "The Fire Divine,"

Satan, Prince of Darkness I sinned, but gloriously. I bore the fall From Heaven's high places as becomes a king. I did not shriek before the utmost sting of torture or of banishment. The pall of Dis, I cried, should be the hall Where sad proud men of men should meet and sing The woes of that defeat ambitions bring Hurled from the last vain fight against the wall.

I thought I had been punished. To forego All lovely sights, the whisper of fresh rain, To brood forever endlessly on pain, Yet still a Prince, an, God, I dreamed—and then I learned my Fate, this wandering to and fro In Devil's work among the sons of men. -Helen Hay Whitney, from "Gypsy Verses," Duffield

Nirvana?

Nirvana? When my soul is free? And cries, "I am, and still shall be When unconceived eternity Brings forth her myriad progeny Of cycling aeons, numberless. And when the star-sown wilderness Of space is void, and the abyes Of widening Never, too, is past, This Seff, inviolate, shall last." Nirvana? When the mind doth hold Nirvana? When the mind doth hold Supremest progress to unfold Its individuality—
Its highest hope identity?
Nirvana? When material Skies And earth, each, individualize?
When veriest atoms can resist—The magic of the alchemist?
Nor weight of worlds, nor utmost might Of man can force them to unite.
When seeding plants infinitize?
And e'en the dust doth crystalize in sphered beauty which outvies
The stars that differ each from each?
And why is matter but to teach And why is matter but to teach Laws of the Immaterial— To glimpse the realm ethereal?

Lannie Haynes Martin in June Overland Monthly, The Trout Brook

The airs that blew from the brink of day Were fresh and wet with the breath of May. I heard the babble of brown brooks falling And golden-wings in the woodside calling.

Big drops hung from the sparkling eaves; And through the screen of the thin young leaves A glint of ripples, a whirl of foam, Lured and beckoned me out from home.

My feet grew eager, my eyes grew wide, And I was off by the brown brook's side. Down in the swamp-bottom, cool and dim. I cut me an alder sapting slim.

With nimble fingers I tied my line, Clear as a sunbeam, strong and fine. My fly was a tiny glittering thing, With tinsel body and partridge wing.

With noiseless steps I threaded the wood, Glad of the sun-pierced solitude. Chattered the kingfisher, fierce and shy, As like a shadow I drifted by.

Lurked in their watery lairs the trout, But, silver and scarlet, I lured them out. Wary were they, but warier still My cunning wrist and my cast of skill.

I whipped the red pools under the beeches; I whipped the yellow and dancing reaches, The purple eddy, smooth like oil, And the tail of the rapid yielded spoil.

So all day long, till the day was done, I followed the stream, I followed the sun. Then homeward over the ridge I went, The wandering heart of me well content. Each in His Own Tonque

"A fire-mist and a planet,
A crystal and a cell,
A jelly-fish and a saurian,
And caves where the cavemen dwell;
Then a sense of law and beauty,
And a face turned from the clod—
Some call it Evolution,
And others call it God.

"A haze on the far horizon,
The infinite, tender sky,
The ripe, rich tint of the cornfields,
And the wild geese sailing high—
And all over upland and lowland
The charm of the goldenrod—
Some of us call it Autumn,
And others call it God.

"Like tides on a crescent sea beach,
When the moon is new and thin,
Into our hearts high yearnings
Come welling and surging in—
Come from the mystic ocean,
Whose rim no foot has trod—
Some of us call it Longing,
And others call it God.

"A picket frozen on duty—
A mother starved for her brood—
Socrates drinking the hemlock,
And Jesus on the rood;
And millions who, humble and nameless,
The straight, hard pathway trod—
Some call it Consecration,
And others call it God."

Odors of musk or of rose,
Whiffs from a ghostly cigar,
Hints from the East, that one's nose
Might find in a Japanese jar;
Scents from a-near and a-far,
Whose spell my heart gladdens or grieves,
When I open my books, there they are!
Aromas that lurk in the leaves,

The past's glooming alleys disclose,
Through gates that these elves leave a-jar,
The ghosts of old joys and old wees,
Still alive, it may be, in some star
Away past the dim Milky Bar;
Yet still my eyes fill, my heart heaves,
When ye summon them back from a-far,
Aromas that lurk in the leaves.

And these fairles can color plain prose With roseate hues on a par
With the magical glamour that glows
In the poet's fantastic bazar;
Quaint elves of my own fireside Lar,
What webs your strange influence weaves
Round these books that ye oft make or mar,
Aromas that lurk in the leaves.

But now, as my ballad must close, (For rhymes fail and rhythm deceives) Lull me into a luxurious doze, Aromas that lurk in the leaves. -Edith Summers in New York Times Review.

HENRY YOUNG & CO'S

Great Annual Midsummer Sale

Commences Next Thursday, July 2nd

Don't miss this spirited July Sale. It will represent the very acme of low-pricing. You will find the most astonishing, tangible economies, the most ridiculously small figures ever named in Victoria on High-Grade, perfect and most desirable

Dress Fabrics, White Goods, House and Table Linen, Lingerie, Millinery, Corsets, Underwear, Hosiery, Gloves, Neckwear, Ribbons, Sunshades, Etc.

The most alluring collection, the grandest dollar-saving opportunities ever offered the buying public. Marvellously deep cuts in every line. Everything offered at our counters will be sold at wholesale cost and less than wholesale cost.

It Will Pay Islanders to Come Miles to Secure These Midsummer Money-Saving Bargains

See Tuesday's "Colonist" and "Times" for items and Prices.

Look for Specials Every Day in Windows

Henry Young & Co.

Government Street, Victoria, B.C.

Watch Our Ad. Every

SOUTH SAANICH MAY INGREASE TAX RATE

Needs of Municipality Can Only a suggest

Be Met By Higher

Tax

(From Sundays Daily)

That there will be an increase in the unarrelated that the council or Pointer declared that the council or Pointer declared that the council or as an increase in the unarrelated that the council or Pointer declared that the C

made that a plank in their platforms, and had virtually promised the electors to adopt that principal. This statement was vigorously denied by Councillors Nicholson and Scott, though Reeve Quick admitted that he the proper time to adopt it. Council-lor Nicholson declared that the principle "cut no ice in the elections," and he stremuously opposed any such idea, likewise objecting to any further increase in the tax rate as it would be most unfair to raise both the assessment and the rate in the same year, and while the other councillors pointed out that a five-mill rate would leave

Councillor Dunn, too, was opposed to any innovation in the method of taxation. He was willing to admit that theoretically Councillor Pointer's suggestion might be all right, but practi-cally it was not possible. The council needed the money, and improvements as well as land would have to be taxed.

Clerk's salary, 12 months, \$1,155;
road superintendent salary, 12 months,
\$1,160; constable salary, 12 months,
\$780; school estimate, \$12,700; less
government grant, \$7,410; printing and
advertising, \$430; office expenses and
supplies, \$600; police \$150; interest
loan bylaw, \$195; donations, sundry
relief, \$50; sanitary, \$200; elections,
\$800; legal expense, \$250; councillors
indemnity, \$700; audit, \$25; incidentals, \$100.

als, \$100. Road Estimates The estimates for road repair and work, a part of which has already been done, were gone over at length and passed upon as follows:

Richmond road, \$500. Cedar Hill crossroad, \$100. Blenkinsop road, \$100. Bay road, \$50. Reynold street, \$200. Spent during 1908, \$952. Total, \$1902.

Ward Two Gorge road, \$100. Harriet road, \$100. Harriet road, \$100.

Boleskin road, \$50.

Cloverdale small roads, \$300.

Tolmie avenue, \$50.

Cook street, \$100.

Cloverdale avenue, \$300.

Ward Three Tyndall avenue, new road, \$300, Tyndall avenue, old road, \$150. ordon Head road.....\$

Age Limit for Tax

The council decided that it will not take advantage of the legislative authority to impose a road tax upon all males between the age of 18 and 60. Formerly the limit was from 21 to 50 years, but at the last session this was extended to render those of 18 years of age and up to 60 liable to the tax. A bylaw was introduced last evening to amend the existing bylaw to take advantage of this power granted by the legislature, but it was decided that while the limit will be extended to 60 years those under 21 years will be exempt, Councillor Dunn declaring that to tax those who by reason of the fact that they are under 21 years of age cannot yote, would strike at the British constitution, which does not permit of taxation without representation.

J. C. Newbury wrote complaining of

Road Superintendent Pim reported that owing to a bad hill it would be unwise to locate the Butlers Cross where some of the neighboring owners want it but rather it should be in another locality at a cost of about \$250. The matter was laid over until next meeting. To make a portion of the road from Mr. Harvey's place to the West Saanich road through the Indian reserve will cost \$100 and to clear the fifty acres necessary for the road would cost another \$100. This work will be considered later.

MODERN DWELLINGS ARE IN GOOD DEMAND

Builders State That Season

Some of the city's leading builders, besides the dwellings which they are erecting for owners, are also actively engaged on dwellings which they are building for speculation and they state that the demand for these is exceptionally good and the buildings meet with ready sale. The greater number of those building at present are Victoria people who believe in owing their own homes but inquiry from outside points, while comparatively quiet, indicates that many in less favored portions of the west are desirous of locating in Victoria.

R. Hetherington, the well known local builder, stated yesterday that there continues to be a good demand for dwellings. He has at present contracts for ten new residences besides which the council for the present year. When the studen and the matter will be laid over the subject of the rate was discussed to some extent no definite action was taken and the matter will be laid over the present year. The court of revision of the assessment roll met last Thursday morning, when but six complaints were received and dealt with with the result that some small reductions were made, but the amount of the assessment was but the amount of the assessment was but the amount of the assessment was seen totals \$4.46,210, or which last sotile \$4.46,210, or which lands total \$3.365,860 and improvements of large than the present of the angle that the present of the present

Summer Suits just call and see No finer Clothing could there be Allen & Co. sell the best By honest merit lead the rest

SPECIAL—HOLIDAY SUITS \$12.00 \$20.00 \$30.00

ALLEN & CO.

FIT-REFORM WARDROBE

1201 Government St.

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got in touch with a ninent local members of fraternity who are sup-tith all the information idea is for the English hish the funds to send ish the funds to send mada and for the local ok after their

ne 26.-When hurrying ill of molten iron yes-ask, employed by the Pask, employed by the co., fell. The iron ran nd and into it went atstretched arms. His plarly the right, we also to the bone, also

ALGERINE SAW ACTIVE SERVICE

Tuesday, June 30, 1908

Warship Which Reached Esquimalt Yesterday Bombarded Taku Ports

quimalt Yesterday Bornbarded Taku Ports

WAS OFFERED FOR SALE

Was offered for Sale

Admiralty Failed to Find Buyer
and Commissions Vessel

for North Pacific

(From Friday's Daily)

H. M. S. Algerine, Capt. Edwards, reached Egquimalt yesterday morning strong by the proposition of the seamen sald "today was yesterday and yesterday was "today" by the men forward gave a concert in the consultence of the seamen sald "today was yesterday was "today" by the men forward gave a concert in the consultence of the seamen sald "today was yesterday and yesterday was "today" by the men forward gave a concert in the consultence of the seamen sald "today was yesterday and yesterday was "today" by the men forward gave a concert in the consultence of the seamen sald "today was yesterday was "today" by the men forward gave a concert in the consultence of the seamen sald "today was yesterday was "today" by the men forward gave a concert in the consultence of the seamen sald "today was yesterday was "today" by the men forward gave a concert in the consultence of the seamen sald "today was yesterday was "today" by the men forward gave a concert in the consultence of the seamen sald "today was yesterday was "today" by the west was on the China seamen sald "today was yesterday to the sea

however, considered only as the day's POLICE BAFFLED BY work of a river patrol vessel. The Officers.

The Officers.

The Algerine is 1,050 tons displacement, 1,100 horse power, and has a complement of of 105 men. Her officers are Captain E. H. Edwards, formerly a lieutenant of H. M. S. Illustrious, whose wife preceded him to this station and took up her residence at Esquimalt; Lieut Sams, Lieut. Bald, Lieut. Glen, Surgeon Dr. Hewitt, Assistant paymaster Brown, chief artificer, Engineer Nichols; and Gunner Capell. She steams about about 13½ knots an hour, and uses her sail as

THE WATTERS MYSTERY

Are Hoping That Third Search Will Bring Out Further Facts

Brockville, Ont., June 26.—Mrs.
Peter Brady is dead near Bedford Mills,
Leeds county, at the age of 104 years.
She was possibly the oldest woman in
Ontario, and retained her mental faculties to the last.

ARCHIVIST MEETS

STATE AUTHO

Bad for DeBeers Co. Berlin, June 26.—A dispatch received here from Windhoek, Demaraland, in German Southwest Africa, says that a diamond field, the extent of which is nearly ten square miles, has been discovered at Luderitz Bay.

R. I. BRIER SIRBS
MPRITARY VICTORY
DUBLER PRINCIPLE
SIRBS SIRBS
MPRITARY VICTORY
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STATE AUTHORITIES

Matters of Mutual Historical Interest Discussed-Suggestions Offered

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Pierson, Man., June 26.—Thomas Bright, a bachelor farmer, who has lived here for twenty-five years, was found drowned in a pond near his home last night.

Winnipeg, June 26.—Miss Beatrice
Pearl Gold, of Victoria, was wedded at
the home of her uncle, B. Goodrun, on
Durham, Ont., by Rev. Mr. Shaw, of
the First Baptist church. The couple
will reside here.

From Foreigners

Fort William, Ont., June 26.—William McRae, who was working on the Grand Trunk Pacific bridge at West. Forts William, fell off the bridge this morning and was drowned. He was unmarried.

TO BE AIDED

From Foreigners

Telegram Outlining Changes From R. G. McPherson, M. P.

(From Saturday's Daily)

The enforcement of the coasting laws to begin on August I will make a considerable difference to the business done by United States steamers at British Columbia ports. For instance after the end of next month the U.S. bottoms will no longer be permitted to carry freight from Victoria for Kootenay points, a business which has been handled by the steamers flying the United States flag for many years. Steamers registered in ers flying the United States flag for many years. Steamers registered in the United States plying north will not be permitted to carry freight from Seattle that originates in Canada for Prince Rupert or other northern British Columbia or Yukon points, the shippers being obliged to route their freight by Canadian steamships. Steamers of the Pacific Coast and Alaska Steamship company have enjoyed business for Telegraph Creek via Wrangel and hereafter the consignee at Telegraph Creek or other northern British Columbia point must get his freight from any British Colget his freight from any British Col-umbia port by way of a Canadian

Six Coast on a Cow

Port Jarvis, N. J.-Three couples while coasting down the long hill, struck Farmer Caldwalder's cow. Sled and all slid down a quarter of a mile on the cow's back, the steel runners Dental Act Makes Difficulties British Columbia Destined to C. P. R. Will Commence Work of the sled having caught on the cow's horns. At the bottom of the hill, the young people were hurled many feet and the cow so badly injured that she

had to be shot.

Mr. C. J. Placey, a prominent farmer of Wolverton, Que., was afflicted with serious kidney trouble. For years he suffered tortures with pain in his back. Doctors said he had incurable kidney disease. "I was discouraged," writes Mr. Placey, "when I was advised to try "Fruit-a-tives." I used altogether fifteen boxes and am now well—all sighs of kidney trouble having left me."

"Fruit-a-tives" are fruit juices and tonics in tablet form—and never fail try "Fruit-a-tives." I used altogether fifteen boxes and am now well—all sighs of kidney trouble having left me."

"Fruit-a-tives" are fruit juices and tonics in tablet form—and never fail to cure all Kidney, Liver, Stomach, Skin and Bowel Troubles. 50c a box—6 for \$2.50. At all dealers.

apparently through an oversight in drafting some of the provisions are retroactive in their effect.

The trouble arises over the educational qualification demanded of those who present themselves for registration. Applicants coming from Ameritan Applic

Block, Calgary.

An accepted cheque on a chartered hank, payable to the order of the City Treasurer, for five per cent of the amount of tender must accompany each, which will be forfeited if the tenderer which will be forfeited if the tenderer falls to execute the contract, and will be returned to the unsuccessful bidders when the contract is signed.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accented.

rily accepted.

J. G. WATSON,

Chairman Waterworks Committee,

Calgary, Alberta, Canada.

ine Sprott-Shaw BUSINESS VANVOUVER, B. C.

336 HASTINGS ST. W. Offers a Choice of 2 to 4 Positions To every graduate. Students always in

Great Demand. Commercia, Pitman, and Gregg Short-hand, Telegraphy, Typewriting (on the six standard makes of machines), and languages, taught by competent special-

H. J. SPROTT, B.A., Principal, H. A. SCRIVEN, B.A., Vice-Preside L. M. ROBERTS, Gregg Shorthand, H. G. SKINNER, Pitman Shorthand.

NOTICE

RAYMOND & SONS 613 PANDORA STREET

Polished Oak Mantels

GRATES

English Enamel and American Onyx Tiles. Full line of all fireplace goods. Lime, Portland Cement, Plaster of Paris, Building and Fire Brick, Fire Clay, etc., always on hand.



B. C. SADDLERY CO., 566 YATES STREET EVERY BIT

of leather going into our harness is the best that money can buy. Every bit of work is the best that the highest skill can do. Any kind of harness you buy of us you can rely on for quality and you'll always find the price the lowest possible for the quality. Trunks and Valises always on hand.

Here's Your Chance

Talking Machine Cheap

Ten Slightly used Talkers at Bargain Prices. From \$9.00

Fletcher Bros.

1231 Government Street.

TAKE NOTICE that 30 days after date I intend to apply to F. S. Hussey for a renewal of license for the Dease Lake Hotel, Dease Lake. G. S. ARNETT.

Victoria, May 29th, 1908.

BUDDING DENTISTS IN UNFORESEEN TROUBLE

for B. C. Boys Graduating in America

CITY OF CALGAEY, ALBERTA.

Calgary Gravity Water Supply.

June 10th, 1908.
Sealed Tenders addressed to J. G. Watson, Chairman of Waterworks Committee, will be received by registered post only, at the office of J. T. Child. Chief Engineer, up to noon on Friday, the 3rd day of July next, endorsed "Tender for Construction of Continuous Wooden Stave Pipe," for the supply and construction of same: either in bulk for the structure complete, including, 1, Excavating, backfilling; 2, hauling; 3, lumber for staves; 4, steel rods, saddles and tongues; 5, valves, etc., or each item separately.

Plans, specifications, forms of tender and full particulars may be obtained at the Chief Engineer's Office, Cameron Block, Calgary.

An accepted cheque on a chartered

ready articled to local practicing dentists, from this proviso. In their case, the fact of their being articled will be taken instead of the educational qualification, while those whose parents sent them away to a dental college at very considerable expense have what they consider an unfair burden placed upon them.

Among the seven referred to are two

be taken instead of the educational particled will be taken instead of the educational rents sent hem away to a denial cole lege at very considerable expense have what they consider an unfair burden placed upon them.

Among the seven referred to are two Victoria boys, R. C. Richards and Ralph Hamford. The former left high school at the end of his second year and spent seven months in the office of a prominent Victoria dentist. He then went to the Philadelphia Dental college, an institution of the highest repute, from which he graduated the other day with the highest honors, being third in a class of eighty with a percentage of 933-10 per cent. Mr. Bamford has also graduated from an eastern American dental college and is on his way home.

When these young men were sent to college, the regulations merely demanded that on their return they should prove their diploma, pay the necessary fees and pass the examination, when they would be entitled to practice. Now, however, they find that an additional educational qualification which was not required when they started their studies, when it could easily have been obtained, and which is not demanded of their contemporaries who stayed at home and articled themselves to local practicionars, as called for, and the lack of this seriously hampers their prospects. The Dental act imposes heavy been alties on any unregistered dentist who attempts to practice either alone or as a salaried assistant to another examination until November.

In the meantime application has been made to the Dental college to put those British Columbia students, who have gone east to college to put those British Columbia students, who have gone east to college to put those British Columbia students, who have gone east to college to put those British Columbia students, who have gone east to college to put those British Columbia students who have gone east to college to put those British Columbia students who have gone east to college to put those British Columbia students who have gone east to college

amination until November.

In the meantime application has been made to the Dental college to put those British Columbia students, who have gone east to college on the same plane with those who stayed at home, and to issue temporary permits to permit of such graduates practicing their profession until the time for the examination comes round. For they are ies round. For they are all perfectly willing to submit to any examination on professional subjects.

The dental college holds a meeting in Vancouver on Saturday when the matter will be considered.

PENITENTIARY GROUNDS

Enlargement By Purchase of Two Residential Properties by the Dominion Government

New Westminster, June 25 .- The two residential properties in Sapperton known as the J. O. Coulthard and the known as the J. O. Coulthard and the O'Reilly properties have been acquired by the Dominion government and will be added to the British Columbia penitentiary holdings. The addition of these grounds will give the pentitentiary authorities a clear sweep right down to Columbia street from the end of the asylum property to Cumberland street. Warden J. C. Brown said that no plans had yet been made for extending the wall to take in the newly acquired pieces, but he was of the opinion that early steps would be taken opinion that early steps would be taken to clear away the piece of wooded land included in the O'Reilly estate, which flanks the penitentiary grounds on the southeast side, and which has, because of the density, always aforded a pos-sible avenue of escape for convicts. It was the intention of the government to utilize the Coulthard house for some

time as a residence for the deputy The Coulthard property was sold some time ago to Mrs. W. Norman Bole and the government acquired the property from Mrs. Bole for the sum of \$8,000. The price paid for the O'eilly property was \$6,500.

PRINCE RUPERT WORK

Gap in Grand Trunk Pacific Wharf in Now Filled In-Hotel Brought Near to Completion

Prince Rupert, June 25.-The big gap in the centre of the G. T. P. wharf

tension to the rear of the Prince Ru-pert Inn, which will be used as a kit-chen and storeroom. The heating plant has been installed and the buildpert Inn, which will be used as a kitchen and storeroom. The heating plant has been installed and the building is now ready for furnishing. The ground around the hotel has been graded and will be sodded or sown with grass seed. The Japanese here-tofore engaged on this work have been dispensed with, and a gang of white men employed to complete the improvements, which add considerably to the appearance of the place. An eight-foot sidewalk is now being built in front of the hotel and will connect with the planked roadway on Centre street,

TIMBER FOR WORLD FROM LOCAL-FORESTS

Control All Principal Lumber Markets

"Although the fact does not seem to be generally realized it is the truth, nevertheless, that in the United States no less than 400 board feet per head are used per annum." Mr. Hopper claimed that, not only was this the

in extent, stand such a continued and enormous depredation as is promised?"

In reference to the possibilities of British Columbia Mr. Hopper thought that there could be no question that its natural resources ultimately would make it one of the principal commer-cial centres. The recent rush for western Canadian timber from all parts of the United States was but a prelude to what would take place in

Mr. Hopper and party are registered at the Empress hotel. DAMAGE THREATENED

BY GREAT BUSH FIRE Elk Lumber Company's Mill and Other Fernie Property in Danger

Fernie, June 25.-A great bush fire s raging on the west side of the town. and considerable damage has already been done. The saw mill of the Elk Lumber Company is in danger. Four streams of water are now being played on the company's mill. Several houses cannot escape the blaze. The fire brigade is putting up a fight, and scores of people are out on roofs keeping off the sparks. ing off the sparks.

MORE SUB-CONTRACTS

everal Railway Builders Take Work on Grand Trunk Pacific Near Prince Rupert

Prince Rupert, June 25.-Three nore sub-contracts have been let by J. B. L. McDonald, superintendent of construction for Foley, Welch & Stew-art, and several other contractors who have looked the ground over will no doubt be allotted work shortly.

John Albi of Spokane has taken four miles, 27 to 31 located just east of Aberdeen; Antonio Filigno of Spo kane has mile 38, and D. A. Rankin of Spokane took two miles at Hole-in-the-Wall, about fifty miles east of gap in the centre of the G. T. P. wharf which has remained open so long owing to the shortage of long piles to fill it with, has been closed and the wharf now has a frontage of over 1400 feet at which steamships can tie up. A large supply of piles is now on hand, and it is expected the extension of the wharf eastward will likely be commenced at once.

The G. T. P. has completed an extension to the rear of the Prince Rupert and where the work filligno have done considerable rall-way construction work for P. Welch & Co., of Spokane, an associated connection of Foley, Welch & Stewart, for the past ten years and are expert rallway builders. They also built part of the Phoenix branch of the C.P.R.

Good progress is being made by the contractors on the clearing of the

season is over.

JENKINS ARRAIGNED FOOT BRIDGE AND PATH AT COWIGHAN

at Popular Trout Fishing Resort Immediately

The conversion of Cowichan river into a fishing resort even more ideal than at present by the throwing of a footbridge over the stream at Sahtlam, and the cutting of a trall along the north bank will be undertaken by the C. P. R. at an early date. It is arserted that the reason nothing has been done in this direction heretofore is because the time of the local officials has been occupied with other matters of so pressing importance that the plans outlined had to be left in abeyance. Yesterday one of those who will be

identified with the work referred to explained that the structure, that would be erected for the convenience of those sportsmen who wished to reach the riverside opposite that on which Duncans is located, would be description of Davis in the police rean ordinary suspension bridge. "It an ordinary suspension bridge. "It will not be of an elaborate character," he said. "In fact it is intended that it shall be simplicity itself. All that is necessary is that two ordinary cables be swung from one side to the other, ordinary planking laid and the usual guards put in position." This, it was stated, would furnish a splendid suspension bridge, absolutely safe and admirably adapted to the purpose it would be designed to serve.

As for the footpath, it was proposed to employ a gang of men to cut the

to employ a gang of men to cut the timber along the bank from Sahtlam to the head of the stream. It would from Mrs. Jos. Reichenbach, who comnot take long to do what was required.

Local sportsmen are looking forward to the improvements referred to because they are confident that no serious attempt will be made to prevent them fishing on the river and they agree that what is proposed will render less inconvenient the obtaining of sport in that locality. 'Heretofore great difficulty has been experienced by disciples of Isaak Walton in reaching the far side of the river. With a bridge and a footpath all will be able to aproach some of the finest of the stream's pools, which are situated along the north bank. Also they may, if they are sufficiently enterprising, follow the river to the headwaters without trouble. At all events the majority of sportsmen are evincing much interest in the movements of the C. P. R. at Cowichan. As a whole, they are of the opinion that the carried to be closed to describe the min in After appearing in the police court at 9,30 o'clock and receiving a warning from the magistrate, Davis left the city.

Mrs. Reichenbach has stated she remembered the man very distinctly. He had called at her house early on Friday membered the man very distinctly. He had called at her house early on Friday morning, the 5th inst., and asked for some food, while she was getting it for him he wanted to go into the house, but she ordered him back. After getting the food he stayed around in front of the house and occasionally made "faces" at the little girls who watched him from the window. He also tried to sell to Mrs. Reichenbach as cried to se R. at Cowichan. As a whole, they are R. at Cowichan. As a whole, they are of the opinion that the company is justified in the policy that has been announced in most points, although, naturally, they do not believe that it will be possible to prevent the general public continuing to participate and derive their customary pleasure out of the sport to be obtained at that resort.

Kenora, Ont., June 25.-W. C. Cadawaller, a young man, 19 years of age, was instantly killed at Barclay station last night. He jumped from a work train, striking his head on an oil barel, and was thrown under the wheels

Of what value is your opinion of teas if you have not inied "Salada"?

NINETEEN WHALES

Record Catch is Made By the Orion-First Shipment of Refined Oil is Made

Nineteen humpback whales, each one valued approximately at a thousand dollars, was the record catch a made by the steamer Orion, which is engaged at the Sechart depot of the Pacific whaling company on the west coast of Vancouver island last week. Not since the industry was established on this coast has any steam whaler made an equal catch. According to telegraphic advices from the west coast the Orion, taking advantage of the continued fine weather, bids fair to make a catch equally as good this week. On Monday four whales were taken and on Tuesday, when the last reports were received, two whales were towed to the station in Barkley sound.

The whaling company shipped from here a few days ago by way of the C. P. R. the first shipment of refined oil made to Glasgow from this coast. A refining plant and blanching apparatus has been placed in service in at Kuuquot, and the oil recently manufactured there from the whale blubber in the Justice Victoria in the last consignment from the station were water-white.

In order to better conduct its business the sulting the provision of the clause prohibiting the sale of liquor, he would consider the omission of the clause prohibiting the sale of liquor, he would be willing to increase the sum mentioned by \$500.

This question created considerable discussion. Finally it was agreed that the proviso referred to would be excepted. Accordingly Secretary Smart was given instructions to have the contract signed immediately.

It was reported that the new buildings under construction at the grounds were going forward rapidly and were likely, from indications, to prove all, in the way of accommodation and artistic beauty, that had been anticipated. There was no doubt that they would be completed in plenty of time to permit the prevail of the discussion of matters of minor importance the meeting adverse in the little view of the contract of the discussion of matters of minor importance the meeting adverse in the little view of the contract of the discussion of matters and the contrac

the station were water-white.

In order to better conduct its business in the United Kingdom, the whalling ing company is proposing to send a special agent to represent it in Glas

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ON MURDER CHARGE

Hazelmere Suspect Brought Up in Court at New Westminster

New Westminster, June 25.—James Jenkins, accused of the murder of Mrs. Morrison, was arraigned before Ma-gistrate Pettendrigh here today and remanded for eight days. It has been learned that he was in the New West-minster police court on June 5 on a

charge of vagrancy.

A half-breed negro, giving the name of Jim Davis, who was arrested by the city police on June 5 for vagrance and given one hour to get out of town is the same man whom the provincia police brought from Bellingham on Tuesday and have charged with the murder of Mrs. Morrison. The name he gave to the Washington state au-thorities when arrested was that of James Jenkins.

and there was no doubt that it, as well as the bridge, would be completed long before the fall.

Local sportsmen are looking forward

Local sportsmen are looking forward

NO LIQUOR WILL BE **SOLD AT EXHIBITION**

Association Executive Inserted Clause of Contract Relative to Ground Privileges

In graceful recognition of the demands of local temperance organizations the executive of the Brifish Columbia Agricultural association, at a meeting held yesterday afternoon, decided that the clause prohibiting the sale of liquor on the exhibition grounds during the progress of the show should stand. This was agreed on after a lengthy discussion which arose through the submittal of an offer for various privileges at the disposal of the board in connection with the fall fair. There were present His worship Mayor Hall, Alderman Henderson, T. W. Paterson and Dr. Tolmie.

After the transaction of routine busi-In graceful recognition of the de After the transaction of routine business J. E. Smart, the secretary, announced that an offer had been received from W. R. Jackson of \$2,000

BILL TO REGULATE PATENT MEDICINES

Special Committee of House Hears Requests From the Trade

Ottawa, June 25 .- A special committee of the house of commons sat this afternoon to consider the provisions of the bill respecting proprietary and patent medicines. Delegations of drug-gists and owners of patent medicines were present in large numbers. H. H. Dewart on behalf of the manufacturers, wanted the word "patent" taken out of the bill. He said that the words "patent medicines" rather implied that they were nostrums, whereas, on the contrary, many of these proprietary medicines were first class articles.

Dr. Sproule and Mr. Bergeron thought these medicines should be designed as the public knew them and the word 'patent" therefore remains.

In course of the discussion it was agreed that the Canadian representa-tives of the foreign manufacturers should be required to register with the

department.

Clause ten was made stronger, as a result of which no certificate can be printed upon a package of patent medicine recommending either its urpose or efficacy.

An important point discussed had

VICTORIA'S QUALITY STORE

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GROCERIES

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

COPAS & YOUNG

VICTORIA, B. C.

NORTHERN INTERIOR OF B.C. Miners and prospectors going into Telkua, Omenica or Ingineca 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 outfitt ing for above points.

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

The best preparation known for scouring, cleaning and brightening

Bath Tubs, Sinks

Tin, copper, brass, iron, zinc, glass, marble, porcelain, wood and all kitchen utensils.

To introduce this valuable cleaner we will sell for this week only 35c cans for 20¢; or two cans for the price of one, 35¢

B. C. Hardware Co., Ltd.

P. O. Box 683

A NEW ATLAS FOR CANADIANS

The Colonist Gazetteer

Atlas of the World

New colored maps, based upon the latest official surveys, with a descriptive gazetteer of provinces, states, countries and physical features of the globe. This work is attractively gotten up.

Price \$1.50 Per Copy

ADDRESS: CIRCULATION DEPT., THE COLONIST VICTORIA, B.C.

on all supplies in stock when the A suggestion that the registration fee should be \$5, instead of \$1 was not

FOR TERCENTENARY ice-President Fairbanks' Party—The British Fleet Timed to Arrive on July 16

Quebec, June 25 .- Official informaecial commit-mons sat this he provisions oprietary and tions of drug-tions of drug-tions of drug-tions of drug-tions of drug-tions of drug-tion was received here today from Washington to the effect that the upon the occasion of his approaching representative visit to the Quebec terrepresentative visit to the Quebec tercentenary on board the New Hampshire, will be accompanied by Mrs. Fairbanks, and possibly by his daughter, Mrs. John W. Timmer, also by a naval aide-de-camp, Rear Admiral William S. Cowles, the latter's wife being a sister of President Roosevelt, and by a military A. D. C., Major T. Bentley Mott.

The British Atlantic fleet, consisting of six ships, is to sail from Berehaven on the 6th of July, arriving at Quebec on the 16th of July.

The national battlefields commission meets here tomorrow morning, and will probably sit two days.

OUT OF VENEZUELA Party From U. S. Legation at Caracas to Be Quarantined By Dutch Authorities at Curacao

purpose or efficacy.

An important point discussed had reference to stocks on hand in Canada at the time the act comes into force. In order to protect the trade, whether wholesale or retail, from prosecution for apparent violation of the act, it was decided the department will issue a certificate stamp to be placed

Willemstad, June 25.—The city physician has given orders that five passengers on board the U. S. gunboat Marietta be placed in quarantine. The correspondent of the Associated Press went on board and received the following communication from the two members of the American legation, Mr. Sieeper and Lieut. Ruggles:

B.C. Well Drilling Co.

Correspondence Solicited for Water Well Drilling.

Finest equipment on the Island. Water wells sunk from 30 to 200 feet on short notice. Contracts for rock formations especially invited. Address: Box 533, Victoria, B.C.

"We left Caracas simply because we we left caracas simply because we got orders from Washington to leave Venezuela. Our personal relations with the Venezuelan government and officials were in all respects pleasant. The Marietta and the personnel of the legation are awaiting instructions from Washington."

Washington."

John Brewer, the American consular agent, is in charge of the American legation at Caracas. The Marietta will probably proceed to the quarantine station at Curacao and land Lieut. Ruggles and his wife and maid.

Washington, June 25.—The American government is not looking for any further trouble in Venezuela, and the recall of Jacob Sleeper, charge d'affaires, and Lieut. Ruggles of the legation at Caracas, ends the diplomatic incident, except so far as President Castro may decide to add to the complications by some official act.

Sawmill Burned. Bluevale, Ont., June 25.—Duff and Stewarts sawmill here was destroyed by fire today, with a loss of \$5,000. It is not likely to be rebuilt, as the timber here is exhausted.

Louisiana Stays "Wet."

Baton Rouge, La., June 25.—By a wote of 20 to 14 the senate today defeated the state referendum prohibi-tion bill. This will probably end the fight for prohibition in Louisiana at this session. A similar measure was recently defeated in the House.

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COLONIST

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June 25.—The American
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vmill Burned. ont., June 25.—Duff and mill here was destroyed with a loss of \$5,000. It

ana Stays "Wet." La., June 25.—By 14 the senate today deew Philosophy

HERE is a strange phenomenon at the present moment, which even the wayfaring man (if he reads a little) must be struck with-or be curious about. A philosophical theory is out in the world making converts-and enemies! It is like 'evolution' thirty years ago-and the controversy waxes hot. One church paper speaks of the pragmatist microbe.' Still another calls the

tempt of the spirit of license to get himself a respectable foothold." Pragmatic Gunpowder

pragmatist's view 'subversive of morality.' A

theosophical organ thinks it a 'delicate at-

"Others more sympathetic, or at least sus-ceptible, declare that the fight over Darwinsm will be, compared to the one now on, as a kindergarten game to college football; or, warying the metaphor, that while the old battles of theology and philosophy have been fought with sword and spear, the pragmatic method will be like gunpowder. A philoso-pher by profession calls Professor James an anarchist in things speculative. In Italy Pragmatism forms clubs and founds a journal. The movement has got so far as to have a schism! The founder, Mr. Charles S. Pierce, gives his own ideas a new name, "Pragmaticism," since his child is getting away from him.

"What is it all about?" asks Mr. W. M. Salter in the Atlantic Monthly. "One or two lines of approach may be suggested. It is well known that scientific men sometimes regard their theories as working hypotheses rather than as absolute truth. The atomic theory, the idea of an elastic ether, even the nebular hypothesis and Darwinism itself, are instances. A professor of chemistry, it has been said, would not ask his students if the atomic theory were true any more than he would ask if it were blue-an exaggeration, no doubt, but indicative of a tendency. Theories are taken chiefly as more or less convenient instruments. They summarize the facts we know, putting them into

handy, portable shape (like short-hand for

words), and they lead us on to new facts.

Utilitarian Metaphysics "Scientific men without illusions do not so much believe them or disbelieve them as use them—it might perhaps be said that they feel themselves beyond truth and talsehood in the old fashioned sense, as Nietzsche felt himself beyond good and evil; utility, con-venience, practical help in the work of further discovery—this is what they care for. Anything that works, that helps, they hold to, until they find something that works better, helps more. What they hold to they may call true, for this from old usage is an honorific term-but they mean true to them; and what is true today may not be true tomorrow. Now, Pragmatism might be called an extension of this attitude and spirit into the realm of philosophy generally. It is sometimes dubbed "utilitarian metaphysics."

"Another method of approach may be helpful. When we call an action right, the old-time notion is that it corresponds with some abstract, ideal standard. But there are those today (in reality there have always been such) who say that we can judge of actions only by their consequences. Some in the end have good results, others bad ones. This then, it is urged, is the real basis for moral preferences-for the distinctions between right and wrong. Mr. Bernard Shaw neatly expresses the idea when he says, "Conduct must justify itself by its effect upon happiness, and not by its conformity to any rule or ideal." Accordingly he perpetuates the paradox, "The Golden Rule is that there are no golden rules." Pragmatism might also be described as an extension of an attitude, a spirit like this. Professor James says that the true is the expedient in the way of our behaving.

"In fact, Pragmatism involves a radical shifting of our point of view as we consider the world. The ordinary idea is that there are a lot of facts, truths, or laws, independent of man, which man has simply to discover and copy in his mind-or, in the moral realm, a lot of ideals or commandments, which he has simply to discover and obey. The pragmatist view starts with man himself, his wants and needs, his efforts to meet these, the ideas and problems that arise in the struggle, his greater or less success in dealing with the problems; the pragmatist world is the human world, its truths all truths of experience, its laws regularities of experience—truths and laws, too, liable to become incomplete and be super-

Three Points

"I may say at the outset that I regard Pragmatism as a half-truth-or, to be a little nicer, a three-quarters truth; all the same, let us for the moment try to thoroughly enter in-

"As expounded by Professor James, it covers three points: First, what in general we mean by a theory, conception, or idea; second, what we mean by the truth of an idea; third,

what the real nature of the world about us is. "The weakness of Pragmatism I have in mind is this. The doctrine is construed by Professor James as a help to religion-religion in the popular theistic sense; but as a help in a peculiar manner. James has as little consideration as Kant had for the ordinary arguments for a personal God. He can see little objective basis for the idea. The actual world is "tangled, muddy, painful, and per-plexed." He even suggests that if the world vere to end now, it might make no special difference whether we regarded God or re- better man, fulfilling his mission, reaping his

garded blind matter and force as causing it. The great secular process of it, evolution and dissolution, he speaks of as "vast driftings" of "cosmic weather."

No Lifting by Bootstraps

"In other words, rays of a Divine meaning and a Divine glory in it he can scarcely make out. And yet he writes in the interests of religion and holds to the idea of a personal God. How? By a leap. He has no basis, or shows none; but he leaps all the same. It is an act of faith. But what has this to do, you ask, with Pragmatism? Why—so seems the train of thought—Pragmatism allows us to hold any theory or view which works, and this view does work; it comforts us, helps and sustains us in the battle of life. To me it is weak—deplorably weak. I hold that one of the needs of the time is some kind of constructive thinking that shall enable us to see and feel the Divine in the world once more. that shall again put us in the attitude of worship and again lift us and make us strong in a strength not our own. But there is no such constructive thinking that I can discover in James's book—otherwise so notable. He says little more than, "Believe; it is good for you to believe, profitable to believe." But I do not see how anyone who has learned modern scientific habits of thought can believe in such a fashion. Give us some basis, some show of reason for believing, we ask. One cannot lift himself by his bootstraps."— Public Opinion.

MR. WELLS AND THE DAYS TO COME

Mr. H. G. Wells, in his interesting story now appearing in the Pall Mall magazine, gives glimpses of the days to come and the world to be. Here is some of his philosophy: He is speaking of the British Empire, which he says was "far more pacific than the other more spirited and aggressive Powers." It had given these Subject Races cigarettes, boots, bowler hats, cricket, race meetings, cheap revolvers, petroleum, the factory system of industry, halfpenny newspapers in both English and the vernacular, inexpensive university degrees, motor bicycles and electric trams; it had produced a considerable literature expressing contempt for the Subject Races, and rendered it freely accessible to, them, and it had been content to believe that it nothing would result from these stimulants because somebody once wrote the immemorial East'; and also, in the inspired words of Kipling:

"East is east and west is west,

And never the twain shall meet. Waking Peoples

"Instead of which, Egypt, India, and the subject countries generally had produced new generations in a state of passionate indignation and the utmost energy, activity and modernity. The governing class in Great Britain was slowly adapting itself to a new conception of the Subject Races as waking peoples, and finding its efforts to keep the mpire together under these strains and changing ideas greatly impeded by the en-tirely sporting spirit with which Bert Small-ways at home (by the million) cast his vote, and by the tendency of his more highly col-

ored equivalents to be disrespectful to iras-cible officials. They would quote Burns at them and Mill. Even more pacific than the British Empire were France and its allies, the Latin Powers, heavily armed states indeed, but reluctant warriors, and in many ways socially and politically leading western civilization. Russia was a pacific Power perforce, divided within itself, torn between revolutionaries and reactionaries who were equally incapable of social reconstruction, and so sinking towards a tragic disorder of chronic political vendetta. Wedged in among these portentous larger bulks, swayed and threatened by them, the smaller states of the world maintained a precarious independence, each keeping itself armed as dangerously as its utmost ability could contrive!

'So it came about that in every country great and growing body of energetic and inventive men was busied, either for offensive or defensive ends, in elaborating the apparatus of war, until the accumulating tensions should reach the breaking point. Each Power sought to keep its preparations secret, to hold new weapons in reserve, to anticipate and learn the preparations of its rivals. The feeling of danger from fresh discoveries affected the patriotic imagination of every people in world. Now it was rumored the British had an overwhelming gun, now the French an invincible rifle, now the Japanese a new explosive, now the Americans a submarine, that would drive every ironclad from the seas, Each time there would be a war panic.

A Paradox "The strength and heart of the nations was given to the thought of war, and yet the mass of their citizens was a teeming democracy as heedless of and unfitted for fighting, mentally, morally, physically, as, any population has ever been—or, one ventures to add, could be. That was the paradox of the time. It was a period altogether unique in the world's history. The apparatus of warfare, the art and method of fighting, changed absolutely every dozen years in a stupendous progress towards. perfection, and people grew less and less warike, and there was no war.

"And then at last it came. It came as a surprise to all the world because its real causes were hidden."—Public Opinion.

LOVE AND MOONLIGHT ABOARD SHIP

But by no means least amusing are the sweet young things who, under the spell of the sea, have found their affinities. It makes the old young, and the young very, very oldthe sea—and, unless one is girl-proof, love proof or married, there is no telling what may happen between port and port. There was once a Benedict who was wont to fervently exclaim; "Oh, there's no place like homesafe to say that he didn't fall in love with her on the billowy ocean, where only affinities meet. Why, the very letters, "H.A.P.A.G.," which appear on the house flags and menu cards of the Hamburg American line, have, been interpreted to mean, "Here Are Pretty American Girls.". And any American girl willtell you that the man who can't be induced to propose, when the moon is shining o'er the silvery sea, is too much of a stick to be worth bothering about. If you don't believe me, ask any good-looking girl who has crossed, and then ask any man.—From "The Log of an Ocean Traveler," by Aubrey Lanston, in The Bohemian magazine for July.

A Sufficient Reason Brooke-Gunson always calls a spade

Lynn—That's because he lacks synonyms.

—From The Bohemian Magazine for July.

Life of the Future

Benjamin Kidd, a gradual and general movement of the social mind towards a more organic conception of society. The Herbert Spencer lecture, which Mr. Kidd delivered in the Sheldonian theatre, Oxford, gave the famous thinker an opportunity of discussing this new and broader view of

"Nothing can be more significant," said Mr. Kidd, "than the effect which the more organic conception of society may be seen to be producing on the doctrine of evolution itself in its applications to social theories. What we see is that in society the meaning of evolution can centre only in a secondary sense in the struggle for existence between individuals. The struggle in the primitive stage is for the present life. But as integration continues, the difference between the primitive and the more. evolved consists largely in the power of subordinating the impulses of the present to the more organic needs in which the welfare of the future is included. The history of the world is not simply a history of the struggle for life. It is to an ever-increasing degree a history of the struggle for the life of the future.

The Quality That Will Prevail "Beneath all the extreme views of the time in many countries there is a fact which must always be kept in mind. There is one condition alone upon which any institutions can ultimately prevail. They will have to win out in the stern stress of the world solely in respect of one quality—their efficiency. We are living, it must be remembered, in the days of organization. The nations who understand the meaning of what Spencer called the long sequences in the social process have the power of producing results never before possible. In the rivalry of nations and peoples it is often as in the rivalry between individual forms of life. When a new environment arises, natural selection often finds the most suitable basis for adaptation in forms which were peculiar to earlier types. It is often overlooked, for instance, in the case of the great success of modern Germany, how much she owes to the fact that, in the current age of organization and long sequences, the institutions of an earlier order of society, largely directed through the state, have survived more completely than in England, where our long era of successful individualism has weakened the ideas on which they rested. Her state rail-ways, for instance, primarily intended for military organization, have lent themselves with extraordinary success to the requirements of modern industry. And so in a hundred other instances in that country.

The Emergence of an Eastern People

"The case of Japan is a still more striking example. A generation or two ago the peculiar methods of work in that country were g survival from an early age of social institutions. Gangs of Japanese navvies, for instance, in working used their picks in unison and struck their blows to the sound of some rhythmic measure. But, when in the present age, organization in its deeper sense has become a ruling principle of the world; when we see western arts, armaments, science and industry adopted by the Japanese people, and the results directed through the nation as a whole with similar organic unison of purpose to

are witnessing, thinks Mr. thought-out ends in which there is a clear conception of the subordination of the present to the future, we have the surprising spectacle of an eastern people in a decade or two emerging from the condition of mediaeval Europe and almost suddenly taking its place among the nations as one of the first Powers of the world. The present age, it has been said, is often spoken of as the age of the Americanization of the world—a phrase which implies the importance of a particular phase of our own development.

The Germanization of the World

"There is, however, a deep and true sense in which the next age will probably be also the age of the Germanization of the world. For it is those lessons of which the first stages have been displayed in the history of modern Prussia which are likely to be worked out in their fuller applications by successful states in the future.

"It is in this connection that the larger meaning of our own history, including the meaning of our individualism, in the past, will probably be visible. On the one hand it seems clear that we are moving towards organization in its larger applications, and are, therefore, reaching the time when the meaning of the interests of society in long sequences will be consistently applied to conception as of national policy abroad and of social policy at home as they have never been applied before. But, on the other hand, there is a lesson upon which our history has placed an emphasis no less arresting. We recognize instinctively that no institution can be trusted to develop full meaning and to maintain its efficiency except in one condition—the condition of con-tinuous stress represented by the permanent competitive opposition of another institution in which is embodied a counter-principle.

The Battle Between Two Opposing Principles

This is the solution which, under the institution of party government, we have found for the problem of political democracy. It seems to me likely that it is this principle of efficiency which has enabled us thus to solve the transition of the modern world to political democracy that we are about to carry into the next and geater era of transition in which our problems will be economic rather than political. On the one side we see now a conviction strongly intrenched in all the institutions of our time of the superiority of private enterprise under voluntary co-operation as applied to all the affairs of the world. On the other side we see large level. other side we see largely held an opposing conviction that the necessity is developing for greatly extended corporate on the part of the State, and that the corporate consciousness, acting through the State, can alone carry through those long sequences of the publi weal in which the present must be subordin

ate to the future.
"We have here," says Mr. Kidd, "two counter-principles which the impetus of the meaning of our history will, it seems to me, drive us to embody in two normally antagonized policies in the future. Probably in no other way can each policy be trusted to develop its full meaning and its full efficiency."

It is a strange fact, and one that does small. credit to modernity, that as the world has pregressed in every other department of life the one dominating factor of the globe, money, has deteriorated in design, in beauty of idea and in cleverness of execution. Our American coins for more than a century have been a series of metal nightmares. Our earliest money pieces—the New England shilling, the Pine Tree pence of 1652, the coins sent over for use in the American Colonies by George the Third and the several dollar, half dollar and penny pieces bearing and penny pieces bearing and penny pieces bearing portraits of Washington—are all of better design than anything now in circulation in this country. Crudely minted, as these first coins were they at least have simplicity, an understanding of the limi-tations of metal stamping and a good balance of inscriptions with the pictorial effect. Take any of the pieces now in circulation in these United States—anything from the copper one-cent piece with its aenemic Indian head to the silver half-dollar with its pseudo-Greek profile and its frightened eagle rising from a garland of garlic, and you have a set of coins compared with which the mintage of England, France, Austria, Italy, Germany, Spain and every other continental country are as the sculptures of the Parthenon beside the snow-

man of your small boy in the backyard.

We are a commercial people, proud of our supremacy in trade, industry and invention, and yet we are content to handle, day in and day out, a circulating medium which is less attractive than wampum and not as beautiful as some buttons. It would seem that we as a nation of money-worshippers should employ the highest skill and the keenest brains obtainable when it came to a question of molding the form before which we bow down. The trouble has been all along that the designing of our coins has been left in the hands of the mechanics of the mint; men well-meaning an practical enough in the mere manufacture money, but men without a scintilla of taste of training in art. When new coins were needed these men have given the American eagle a different twist of the neck, added a wing-feather or two, hidden its poor distorted anat-omy with a shield or have turned to the other side of the medal and portrayed Liberty in a fool's cap and have branded her with a strong Hebraic cast of countenance.—From "The Coin of the Realm," by Perriton Maxwell, in The Bohemian magazine for July.

Father Bernard Vaughan on Marriage

street on "Marriage" yesterday morning, says the Belfast Whig in a recent issue. There was a densely-crowded church. The text chosen was "Therefore shall a man leave his father and mother and cleave to his wife, and they shall be one." After dismissing various interpretations of man's mission on this planet, the preacher said that for one "so noble in reason, so infinite in faculty, in apprehension, so like a god" as man was there was on this planet one mission only, and it was to realize himself, to work out the beast and the savage, and to educate himself so as to deserve the name of a Christian man, being pure, chivalrous, brave, and good, for it was still true to proclaim with the poet "'tis only noble to be good." For the generality of mankind there was no surer or safer means to this end than Christian marriage. There was no more subtle master under heaven, so they were assured, than was the maiden passion for a maid, not merely to keep down the base in man, but to teach high thoughts and all that made a man. The lover could write, "I am becoming engaged to a girl"; he could also con-I am learning self-reverence and selfcontrol." Feeling madly in love was no test of the reality of it; it savored of passion, and there was no traitor so cruel and so cunning as passion. Action springing from feeling and instinct might be excusable in woman, but man should stand in the rear of feeling, waiting upon reason. When a young man said he was in ecstasies he was not far from hysterics. In either case he showed symptoms of the fever of passion under which, not being normal, he was not in a state of mind to become engaged. Let the Christian man remember that he was to marry in order to realize himself, to become a

ATHER BERNARD VAUGHAN began his course of sermons at Farm ing-room girl severely alone, and take for his helpmeet the maiden in whom there was not a little to reverence and venerate, for to her his heart's pure love would continue to grow even when his passion, like a dying fire, would cease to blaze. Love was a sun-fire; lust a lurid flame. Continuing, Father Vaughan asked, Was it not true that man and wife were in nothing alike; that it was the mission to each to complete the other and to be completed by the other so that the happiness and perfection of both depended on each asking and receiving from the other, as has well been said, what the other alone could give. Wedded life ought to have its beginnings, like great rivers that emptied themselves into the ocean. Their source was in the mountains of God, and while they gave they gathered strength, fertilizing as onward they flowed all the land about. So should married life be, with its tender beginnings, in pure unworldly love and with its final destiny after faithful fertility in the ocean of God's eternity. Marriage on earth should yield promise of paradise. Like two mountain streams that met and lived on in unity and perpetuity, so man and wife were indissolubly one, each minis-tering to each, each serving the other, each merging life into that of the other, each losing self to find it, better uttered in unity and perpetuity of wedded love. Thus wedded life pecame in a very true sense a love life, expressed in terms of mutual service, for who so loved the most had most, not to get, but to give. Without arguing as to the superiority of either sex, he would say that man was mind, and the wife heart, and so he ruled by reason, she by love. Hence man was easier to understand than woman. Not many days ago a lady had said to him, "Men are like regular verbs. I know them at once in all their moods and tenses." "It may be so," said

I, "but women are like your French irregular verbs-unless a man study their every mood and tense he will misconstrue and so misunderstand them to his own discomfiture." The first business of bridegroom and bride was to try and understand each other, allowing for the essential differences springing from sex, from temperament, from education, and from family tradition. To the husband he would say, "Whatever else you may attempt to check in her do not try to stop the flowing tide of her talk. For God's sake, let her talk on while you say your prayers, possessing your soul in peace. Praise her much, blame her a little only, and never before others. Tire not in giving her tokens of your love. Most women have a passion for jewelry and finery, while they thirst for sympathy as the bloom of summer for the rain storm." To the wife he would say, "Even when you are without company be neat and smart. Never keep your husband waiting nor offer him lame excuses, and do not contradict his statements. Let your home be in order, and keep a good table studying to gratify in all things the whims and fancies of your lord. On no account nag or scold or cry, for those practices tend to irritate a man, killing love." To both husband and wife Father Vaughan insisted especially that they should strive to make their home worth taking a pride in, as a sanctuary of prayer and of love, where each had grown in character and in chivalrous conduct, and in courtliness and considerate kindness to all who felt the sunhine of their presence. Above all things, said the preacher, keep from the threshold of your home that monster called jealousy. Mutual trust must be your study, for trust is love in repose. Remember ever that when bride and bridegroom go forth from God's altar they go forth pledged to be indissolubly one, indefectibly true, and indestructibly good till death do them part.

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Lord Rosebery's Appeal to Scotsmen

ORD ROSEBERY was, some few days ago, installed the nineteenth Chancellor of Glasgow University. The installation ceremony had been eagerly anticipated by all sections of the University, and the stately Bute Hall enclosed an audience thoroughly representative of the civic and learned heads of the Scotch commercial capital. The new Chancel-lor's entrance was greeted with a great outburst of cheering and the singing by the students of "We have had no beer today." Lord Rosebery when he reached the rostrum smiled pleasingly, and then the refrain, "For he's a jolly good fellow" was lustily taken up.

Principal Macalister then announced that the General Council had unanimously elected the Earl of Rosebery Chancellor of the University, and that day they welcomed his Lordship as the head of their ancient seat of learning in succession to Lord Kelvin, the greatest genius of his time. They all agreed there was only one Lord Rosebery-(cheers)-and they were all convinced the eloquent voice that was lifted up on behalf of the Auld Brig o' Ayr would not be lacking in force and influence when it was raised to plead the wants of their alma mater. (Cheers.)

Lord Rosebery in his oration took for his theme "May the University of Glasgow Produce not only Scholars, but Men." It was not often, he said, that a former Lord Rector was returned as Chancellor. It was a source of pride that after the experience of Rector they should desire to obtain his permanent services as Chancellor. What the duties of a Chancellor were intended to be it was not easy to say, for they varied at each university, but he would endeavor to discharge them, aided, he hoped, by their kindness and judged by their

partiality. But in occupying that chair he felt that neither kindness nor partiality could aid him in one respect. He might fill the office: he could not fill the place of his great predecessor, Lord Kelvin. Lord Rosebery held that the university was one of the most lasting forms of social organizations. There was some subtle secret that kept universities alive and made them indifferent to fortune and to time. In the Scotland of four and a half centuries ago there would almost appear to have been no room for any school except a school of arms. (Laughter.) History told them that when the foundations of Glasgow University were laid Scotsmen were living like wildcats who were preying on each other, not as criminals, but as gentry engaged in a natural pursuit as legitimate as hunting or fishing. (Laughter.) Bothwell, for instance, the most unscrupulous daredevil of them all-(laughter and cries of "Oh") . was addicted to mathematics-(laughter)and his Lordship had seen an abstruse mathematical book which undoubtedly belonged to him. After that there was hope for every mathematical student. (Laughter.) The university, urged his Lordship, should give to the State picked men and picked women, to that he subordinated research and even learning. At present there were 2,500 students in Glasgow University. The university was sending forth these students with the stamp of Glasgow on them. What was that stamp to be? Oxford and Cambridge had long given a distinctive character to her men-Oxford for the traditional and reverential, and Cambridge for inquiry and testing. Why should not Glasgow do the same? And if Glasgow was to stamp her men, what should that stamp be? He knew what he should like it to be. Though in former days in Scotland the suggestion he was about to make would be considered super-

fluous, it would not be out of place that day. Then in Scotland, more than now, the terrible hand-to-hand struggle between learning on the one side and poverty and privation on the other had turned out indomitable Scotsmen, who had suffered so much and done so much. They had all known many such instances, but they had had such a good instance recently brought to their notice that he might as well refer to it. The Chancellor then went on to quote from Dr. Robertson Nicoll's account of his father's privations during his student days, about 1830, when he attended Aberdeen University. It was men like him and Carlyle, whom they also remembered in that connection, who had gone through so much that they had nothing more to fear, and who were ready for whatever life had to offer men, whom they might describe as the Tenth Legion of Scottish learning and character. What, asked his Lordship, had enabled them to face so much. It was the Scottish characteristic of self-reliance. That was the stamp he would fain have the University of Glasgow affix to her teaching. Everything was being done, his lordship said, to swamp self-reliance and make it seem ridicuious. Individual opinion counted for little or nothing in the political field. It seemed as if politics were made for men, not men for politics. By right politics should embody certain principles and certain truths, and not be a mere set of shibboleths of a set of political contractors. He should like to see them train men who would be free to act and think for themselves, men who would not give way to the current cant of the day. He would have self-reliance as the assay mark of Glasgow university. The State invited them every day to lean upon it. Every day, continued Lord Rosebery, the area for initiative was being narrowed, every day the standing ground for

self-reliance was being undermined; every day the public, with the best intentions no doubt, infringed on the individual. The nation was being taken into custody by the state. (Hear, hear.) Perhaps this current could not be stemmed, and agitation and protest might be alike unavailing. The world rolled on. But, speaking as Scotchman to Scotchmen, he pleaded for our historical character, for the maintenance of the national qualities which had meant so much to Scotland in the past. He should like at least to think that in one powerful city youth was being reared to know that most of what a man had to do in this world he must do for himself, and for success and wellbeing he should rely on himself. (Cheers.) He should like to think that they were there being taught that empire rested on the character of the nation that aspired to it, and that the British Empire, greater than the Roman Empire, required at least Roman character to maintain it; and if the burden of empire, a glorious if weighty burden, was to be worthily sustained it must be by husbanding our resources and equipping our people both in character and in attainments for their task. (Cheers.) It was self-reliance that built the empire. (Loud cheers.)

After the installation ceremony, Lord Rosebery was entertained to luncheon, and, proposing the health of the three graduates, the Earl of Elgin, Duke of Argyil, and Lord Newlands, Lord Roseberry said he did not think that any Chancellor was ever so lucky. in the honorary degrees he had had to bestow that day. All the three were Etonians. He knew that Eton was greatly improved. He was a fellow and member of the governing body of Eton, and he was conscious in some degree that the improvement was progressive, and might ultimately reach the governing

body itself. (Laughter.) The Duke of Argyll and himself were two old Etonian friends Lord Rosebery remembered that the two of them paddled together on two planks in the floods on the paddock behind the house, a feat which he did not understand to this day, and which he had been thinking over that morning as a blow at the very principle of naval architecture. Since that time the Duke had risen in the eyes and heart. They could not deny to the Duke of Argyll, though in the west they might have been somewhat distrustful and apprehensive of his ancestors in the past-(Laughter)-that he pursued an upright and high-minded public career, devoting himself apart from politics to the highest and best service of his fellow-men. (Cheers.) Then great offices in the state. Whatever posts Lord Elgin had filled-and they had been of the highest-he had adorned them, and the Glasgow University had done wisely and act-ed judiciously in admitting Lord Elgin to their honorary degree that day. (Cheers.) As to Lord Newlands, wise munificent generosity and other public qualities recommended him to them for the great distinction. (Cheers.) Were it not for Lord Newlands, he (Lord Rosebery) should not have been there that day. Lord Newland's name and his had been mentioned to the University as suitable for the post. It was not until he heard from Lord Newlands himself that nothing would induce him to stand at that election that Lord Rosebery wrote placing himself at the disposal of the Glasgow University. (Cheers.) They could therefore imagine the satisfaction with which he placed the bonnet on Lord Newland's head that day. (Cheers.)

A garden party followed the luncheon. Lord Rosebery mingled with the guests, and witnessed a pastoral play by the students.

Cuban Tobacco Vega

ROM the days when cigars were the luxury of the rich, Cuba has been noted for the quality of its tobacco and for the quantity of leaf and finished cigars which she exports. The extent to which the prosperity of the island is dependent on the tobacco industry may be gauged from the following statistics: Two hundred and fifty million cigars, eleven million boxes of cigarettes, and thirty million pounds weight of tobacco are annually exported from Havana. The trade supports directly more than a quarter of a million persons, excluding proprietors of farms, retailers, agents and travelers. In this city of Havana alone (says the "Pall Mail Gazette") there are more than a hundred cigar factories, about fifty cigarette factories, and nearly one hundred and fifty leaf merchants and brokers. In the island there are over a thousand farms for the cultivation of "Nicotiana Tabacun."

Just as the east of Cuba is devoted sugar, so the west, the provinces of Pinar del Rio and Havana, are devoted to tobacco. The choicest leaf comes from the region of Vuelto Abajo, which has always been famous amongst connoisseurs of the weed. The farms are called "vegas" and the cultivators "vegueros." Some of the vegas are of great size, that of the Cabanas leaf covering more than 2,000 acres. The majority are named after Biblical characters, and this throws an interesting light on the extreme piety of the Spaniards who colonized the island. Repeated over and over again are found the titles Santa Maria, Santo Josepho, the Nazarene, Jesus, etc.

In many parts of Pinar del Rio if the travelel ascends one of the hills he will see from the top as far as the eye can reach fields of tobacco. Some of these are covered with great areas of cheese cloth to protect the plants from the extremes of heat and damp.

In tiny palm leaf shacks are found the "vegueros." As nearly all the work of vegas must be done in the early morning before the sun becomes too strong, the visitor is generally sure of finding the peasants in their huts. The furniture within is of the poorest quality and scantiest description—chairs and tables of rural construction, with hammocks for beds. The "behios," for so they call these habitations, often contain only one room, which is kitchen, bedroom and parlor combined. A hole in the roof affords escape for the smoke, if the cooking is done in

On every vega is a portion of land especially prepared and reserved for the raising of seedlings. Formerly this stretch of land underwent a peculiar preparation, which is still followed in some parts of the island, When clearing the ground, the trees were burnt down, and allowed to rot where they fell. This, it was believed, made a good manure for the young plants. When this process was in hand the country side for miles around was hid in clouds of thickest smoke, and it looked as if some mighty conflagration was destroying it. The smaller branches and leaves were gathered by the peasants and burnt in trenches. This was known as "stok-

ing" season. Into the seil thus prepared the seed is placed, and within a very little time it was growing most flourishingly. If the seeds are sown in September, the young plants, "postures," are ready for transplantation in December, when they are about eight centimetres

high, and are showing some half-dozen leaves. A bed of seeds half a metre square will produce about 15,000 posturas, and this proportion is fully necessary owing to the loss incur. Lin transplanting them.

I the early morning in December the moving is done, before the sun is high, any whilst the dew, still on the plants, supports them until they take hold of the new soil. In their new beds they are set half a ward asset.

their new beds they are set half a yard apart, and if not under cheese cloth they are pro-tected with broad banana leaves. This because there is a belief amongst the peasants that for three days they sleep. If the weather is cyclonic the transplantation is postponed for

When about ten or a dozen leaves have grown, and the buds have arrived, the plants are budded and deflowered, to give them greater strength. By this time they have grown to sixty or seventy centimetres. From the time of bloom to maturity is a little over a month. In January and February is the harvest, and tradition has it that the leaves should only be picked on the wane of the moon. Like all other farm operations, it is early morning work. Otherwise the tobacco will surely lose its aroma and flavor.

The exact period of maturity varies, and depends to some extent on the market for which the leaf is intended. The color, the woodiness, the fibre, and the life of the plant all must be considered. For the German market the leaves are stripped off when they are barely half-yellow, because in that condition they are supposed to contain less nicotine.

There are three methods of harvesting employed. The first is to strip only the ripe leaves from the plants; the second is to cut the entire plant with a machete; and the third is to cut off opposite pairs of leaves. Only the first and last, however, are now employed in Cuba. The leaves are picked with the thumb and first finger, picking downward from the top of the plant. The leaf is then laid over the left arm, stem inwards, until they can be put over a frame to dry. A good hand can pick from 200 to 300 plants an hour without overexertion, each plant producing on an average a dozen leaves. No tobacco is cut after the middle of April, because the quality is poor, and, owing to the rain, watery.

After being picked, the leaves are conveyed to the drying sheds, where they are hung on 'cujes," or thin wands, to dry. These sheds are built of wooden palisades, with removable palm leaf sides, to give a greater amount of air when the weather is fine.

The next process is the grading of the leaf, which is divided into three classes of quality, damped, and cut. The leaves are then arranged on tables in handfuls-manojos-and a heavy weight is put on them, and again they are left to dry. It is during this last drying that the tobacco takes its final color, aroma and flavor, Care is taken that it does not become overheated, which would at once spoil The careful manager is constantly seen visiting the sheds, plunging his hand into the piles of leaf to see that it does not over-sweat, When this process is finished, after many days, the manojos are gathered for packing in "tercios," Each of these bales contains 60 to 80 handfuls, weighs 100 lbs., and is valued at

£30 to £40. Ever since the leaf has been in the sheds, and especially during the final heating, merchants have been coming from all over the island, and indeed the world, to examine and

buy their stocks. To them the tercios are sent, either by schooner to Havana or by rail, if far in the interior. Then the proprietor gathers up his bills and cash, and leaves the vega in silence till September comes, and he returns for seeding the next crop.

DR. JOHN KELMAN, PREACHER

Mr. Hector Macpherson writes a very appreciative article on one/of the leading men in Edinburgh, in the June Young Man.
"Br. John Kelman, whose father was a highly-honored minister in the United Free Church, was been at a Church—was born at Leith in 1864," he says. After finishing his University curriculum he went to Australia in seatch of health. He spent some three years in the bush, engaged for the most part in tutoring. He took a session in Australia, afterwards completing his course in New College, Edinburgh. For eighteen months he acted as assistant to the Rev.—now Professor.—George Smith in Aberdeen, where he labored for five and a half years. He afterwards became colleague to Dr. Balfour, of the New North Church, Edinburgh, where he remained for ten years. Last year he was called to the United Free Church of St. George's in Edinburgh as colleague to Dr. Whyte, where he now labors with great acceptance.

"As a preacher, Dr. Kelman at once arrests attention. His tall figure, his ascetic features, his natural dignity, his intensity of manner, combined with his attractiveness and impressiveness of delivery, all go to make him a pulpit power of the first order. One can notice at a glance that Dr. Kelman is a thorough student. Through his sermons there is discernible the literary artist. There is no turgid rhetoric, no pulpit devices. Dr. Kelman's mind is too finely cultured to indulge in the one, and too transparently sincere to be guilty of the other. The manner is strictly subordinated to the matter, so that while the ear is gratified with felicitous phrases, the conscience

stirred by spiritual and ethical fervor. "Dr. Kelman's mind is essentially modern. Unlike Dr. Whyte, he is deep in literature rather than in theology. Both preachers are intensely spiritually-minded, but while the one lays the main stress upon the divine side of religion, the other emphasises the human side; while the one gives warmin and color to the dogmatic structure of the Puritan fathers, the other seeks to find the ratural basis of the religious emotions in human experience as revealed in the great masters of literature. Or, o put it another way, while Dr. Whyte, in the spirit of the old evangelicalism, lays stress upon self-depreciation, Dr. Kelman emphasises what he calls the infinite worth and preciousness of the soul."

"In an age of weak beliefs and feeble striving, Dr. Kelman's message has undoubted value. He seems to be a deep student of Emerson and Carlyle, and has been able to include in his conception of Christianity the Emersonian note of self-reliance, and the Carlylian note of the heroic. Dogma sits lightly upon him; he is a believer in action rooted in high ideals. We miss in Dr. Welman's preaching the mystic, the contemplative, the meditative elements which were forced upon the old evangelicals by their vivid perceptions of sin and depravity which played such an important part in the old dogmatic preaching.

"What is the secret of Dr. Kelman's marvelous influence over young men? I surmise that Dr. Kelman has suffered much from the unsettling tendencies of the age, that in solitude he has wrestled with the Everlasting No, and that having, through much mental tribulation reached the Everlasting Yea, he is in a position to point to youth the way to spiritual freedom,"—Public Opinion.

The Kaiser's Character

HE man of fifty uniforms, "the youth of a thousand accomplishments," who is equally at home in writing a sermon or discharging a letter or a telegram with Olympian suddenness and destructiveness, is discovered to possess a characteristic which outweighs every other element of his "infinite variety." He is a romantic dreamer, says a wrifer in the Ham-burger Nachrichten. Like Hamlet, he considers the present world "out of joint the only remedy he finds is by plunging into the past and ordaining medieval masquerades for his own refreshment. These remarks are made apropos of the recent restoration of the ruined castle of Hohkonigsburg and the setented feature of William II's mind will not escape the notice of his future biographer. If we are seriously to believe the words of this observer, the Kaiser's yearning for the days that are no more is pronounced and significant, and has a deep-seated origin. Thus we read:

"The Kaiser's passion for rebuilding old fortresses and castles is a symptom from which we may measure the wildness of his fancy and the temper of his mind. Here we may repeat the well-known axiom that an inclination to dwell upon the civilization of the past and in a certain sense to saturate the mind with its associations argues the failure of the present and its opportunities to supply the satisfaction that is longed for. People seek the ideal when the actual proves disappointing, and too often miss the advantages of the latter in their eager pursuit of the former. This certainly appears to be the case with William II. We are forced to the conclusion that the course which things have taken in the German Empire since he succeeded to the throne has not come up to his expectations, that in some sense he has become disillusioned and discontented with the present condition of his country. This leads him to turn his face toward the past and seek satisfaction in times and circumstances which are more satisfying to his idiosyncrasy than living realities."

The writer goes into particulars on this oint. The German Empire may be much less important than it used to be; much less powerful than the Emperor hoped to see it in his own time. This, however, is no justification of despair or dejection, and there should be some one who could tell the Kaiser so. To quote further this old Bismarckian organ:

"Long have vanished the days when it was said: "The very earth could not revolve without the permission of the German Kaiser." The German Empire, in spite of its great military strength, and its distinction as an intellectual and commercial factor, no longer has the place mong the Powers which once belonged to it. It is scarcely possible to look into an independent German newspaper without coming upon an article in which the decline of national prospects is dwelt upon. . . This seems the meaning of what our Ruler said at Carlsruhe: 'We must strain every energy to obtain that respect in the councils of the nations which beongs to us.' These words seem to imply that we do not at present enjoy such respect, and the Kaiser must feel the condition of things all the more acutely in that it is no longer possible to disguise it from other nations. The monarch, indeed, must often experience a keen pang of regret to think how bitterly he

has been punished for deserting the path marked out by Bismarckian policies."

But if the Kaiser tries to forget the present amid the splendors of revived medieval pageantry, the writer tells his readers:

"It appears to be the duty not only of the monarch's responsible advisers, but of every loyal citizen and true friend of the Empire. with due respect and modesty, to aim at putting an end to the romantic craze for the revival of medievalism which is by no means calculated to restore to us the respect which our nation once enjoyed, and which can never be recovered save by our modern efforts and our own energy."—Translation made for The Literary Digest.

SUGGESTIONS FOR BETTER COINS

Perhaps the making of a great coin is like the writing of a great poem, or the formulation of a great law-it must have its birth in some large national event, some fiercely heroic deed, or some keenly felt national desire. In Roman days events like the conquering of Egypt and the taking of Gaul were commemorated by the minting of a new coin whereon the story was briefly told. The whole history of the English people is narrated in the coinage of Great Britain from Edward the Confessor to Edward the Sportsman. Why, therefore, should not the American nation take unto itself the wholesome, if ingenuous, system of writing contemporaneous history in symbols of silver, copper and gold. Our coinage to date has been sporadic, unsatisfying and footless in an artistic and legendary sense. With the exception of the few early coins bearing a likeness of Washington we have no national mintage immortalizing the features or perpetuating the rule of our presidents. Our postage stamps and paper currency constitute a great art gallery of every name and countenance familiar to United States history, while our coins have borne naught but foreignlooking maidens and ill-proportioned birds. Paper money and postage stamps are, by their very nature, ephemeral, but metal coins are enduring. In all seriousness the plea for a new coin-

age, preferably in the standard metal and of a low denomination, is here made, a coinage which shall give us with accuracy and art the profiles of our great and glorious dead-Jef-ferson, Jackson, Lincoln, Grant, Garfield. Perhaps American precedent and practice in such undertakings might be waived for once and the first of the new coins stamped with a likeness of Theodore Roosevelt. There might be partisan objection to this, however, although the fact is patent that he always will remain one of the presidents of the United States, and as such must be recorded in history. The coins of every country boasting its own currency have upon them the counterfeit presentments of their chief figures, and surely the world's foremost nation in commerce and the art of making money, should, before a much longer lapse of time, have some token of its place and power in the field of civiliza-tion more individual, more concrete, more inherently and intrinsically national than a series of uncomfortable lady "Liberties, backed up by a miscellany of shooting stars or an aviary of eagles whose talons are eternally enmeshed in useless darts and nondescript herbage.—From "The Coin of the Realm," by Perriton Maxwell, in The Bohemian magazine for July.



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BETTER COINS

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IE SIMPLE LIF





PROTECTING THE STRAWBERRIES

tected my berries in what seems to be to be an

easier manner, and that is by having cat scare-

crows in the field. I take long, worn-out black

stockings, cut off the feet, stitch the cut end

across, pinch up and sew the corners so as to

make ears, and sew on pearl buttons for eyes.

Stuff them with straw, hay or excelsior, and

tie a black cord tightly in place to make the

neck. Drive a suitable stick into the ground

and set the scarecrow upon it. A number of

these will effectually guard the berries from

For several years I have satisfactorily pro-

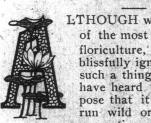
THE HOME GARDEN GARDEN CALENDAR FOR IUNE

Plant:—Many hardy border plants if weather suitable. Foliage Plants grown in pots, Bedding Plants. And especially—Galilardias, Pyrethrums (cut back for late flowering), Delphiniums (cut back for late flowering), Cannas, Christmas Roses, Primroses, Polyanthuses, Bulbs, Spiraeas, etc., that have flowered, Geraniums, Heliotropes, Brussels Sprouts, Cauliflower, Broccoli,

Broccoli.

Sow:—Any required for succession, Auricula, Early Carrot, Broccoli, Mustard and Cress, Endive, Lettuce, Cos and Cabbage, Onions, Radisai, Spinach, Coleworts, Turnip, Melon on hotbed, Quick Growing Peas, Dwarf Beans, Hardy Annuals for Autumn, Primula, Shirley Poppy, Cineraria, Hardy Perennials, Calceolaria, Hardy Biennials, Columbines, Coreopsis, a little Celery, Pansy if not sown, Polyanthus, Cucumber, Wallflower, Parsley, Calceolaria, if not sown, Primula if not sown, Winter Stocks. not sown, Winter Stocks.

THE GENTLE ART OF WILD GARDENING



LTHOUGH wild gardening is one of the most delightful forms of floriculture, most people are blissfully ignorant that there is such a thing, while the few who have heard of it generally suppose that it is letting a garden run wild or, simply cultivating our native wild flowers. Yet Mr.

William Robinson, the distinguished English horticulturist who invented the idea and the name in 1881, expressly declares in his de-lightful book, "The Wild Garden," that this new kind of garden is primarily for the hardy plants of other countries. While it is proper to confine one's garden to native plants, the spirit of the wild garden is essentially cosmo-politan. The fundamental idea of wild gardening is the arrangement in a nature-like manner of hardy flowers that require practically no care after planting. Moreover, the unit of planting is not one individual (as it may be in the hardy border), but a self-supporting colony-few kinds and good big generous masses that catch the spirit of Nature at her best. How different this is from the absurd notion that wild gardening is the indiscriminate sow-ing of cheap seeds! Wild gardening stands for simplicity, strength, naturalness, permanence, economy. In the three respects last named it represents the other extreme from formal gardening. Its nearest relative is the hardy border, from which it is distinguished by even greater ease of cultivation and by a larger scale of operations. A little border of wild flowers is a good thing, but it is only a border. Wild gardening is an art, and though it is the one nearest to nature, it requires as much refinement of taste as formal gardening -the art that links gardening with architec-

The main reason why the wild garden was created is that there are thousands of beautiful plants that are perfectly hardy and easy to grow, but for some reason or other are undesirable for the garden proper or for any place where plants are on dress parade. They may grow too exuberantly, like asters and goldenrods, to the detriment of choicer things; their flowers may be too small except in great masses, or their season of bloom not long enough for conspicuous positions; their foliage may be bad-smelling, sticky, or prickly; the lower leaves may fall off, or the whole plant become yellow and unsightly after flowering, because they are incidental to strong and interesting plant personalities that are a refreshing change from the garden favorites.

But it must not be supposed that the wild garden is merely a plea for "weak brothers." The most popular flower for wild gardens the world over is the poet's narcissus, a plant that does not fail at any point when measured by the hard-and-fast standards of the garden. There are millions of them in the English meadows. Some enthusiasts have been known to plant narcissi bulbs by the thousands. The thing is perfectly practical. It is not a rich man's fad. (The bulbs cost about five dollars a thousand and should be planted in September. Once planted in a proper place they require no further care.) Every home orchard can have its rich, long grass full of precious little flowers. Every poor old woodlot that has been despoiled by fire and cattle until there is nothing left beneath the trees but grass-and poor grass at that-may have its native shrubbery and wild flowers restored to it, together with many of the choicest wild flowers of other countries. And above all, we can fill every permanent meadow with "daffodils that come before the swallow dares." The country gentleman who owns a ten-acre meadow, with a little brook running through it, has an unrivalled green canvas upon which to paint one strong, simple picture of surpassing floral beauty. The time required is six months. The cost may be twenty-five

Thomas McAdam, writing in the June number of the Garden Magazine, says that everyone naturally has at the start two wrong ideas about wild flowers and wild gardening The first is that wild gardening is merely cultivating the plants and flowers that grow wild in our own country whereas it is also, and chiefly, a plan for growing the plants of other countries that are not suitable for garden cultivation in such a way that they will look like natives of our own country. For example, the favorite plant for wild gardening in this country is the poet's narcissus, a native of the

Mediterranean region. The second notion is that the only way to get wild flowers for one's home grounds is to dig them from the woods, whereas every kind of wild flower you ever heard of or will ever care to grow is cultivated by nurserymen. In

plants to you cheaper than you can collect which could be supplemented by adding primthem. In all cases they can supply you with precious kinds that have been exterminated in large variety of flowering bulbs, which can be your locality or never grew there. But the added to the list and obtained locally. important thing is that these men propagate the plants-they do not rob nature or the public, and, therefore, they furnish us a chance to test our sincerity. For if we really love nature and respect the public's rights we will never pick wild flowers and will dig wild plants only to save them from immediate destruction, as for instance when woods are being cut down by real estate dealers or others. Half a dozen postals will bring you catalogues offering an aggregate of 1,500 species of native perennials, shrubs, and trees. It is so hard to bring home the fact that the necessity of taking plants from the wild never exists, that I must resort to some picturesque form of expression. I, therefore, challenge anyone to name more than six kinds of wild flowers that are worth growing and are capable of cultivation which cannot be bought from some nurseryman or seedsman. If you have a piece of woods of your own, there is nothing more delightful than to fill it with large colonies of wild flowers, because the flowers of the woods. as a class, are more refined than those of the fields, while those of the roadside are coarse anywhere if you go for a basketful at a time, occupied by peas.

roses, cowslips, daisies, poppies, as well as a

CELERY CULTURE

Celery loves light, rich soil, and the flavor of the plant is much finer from that kind of land than when it is raised on a heavy clay, bog or peat soil. But it also demands plenty of water. Therefore a thorough preparation of the ground in dealing with the crop is more than usually profitable.

I reiterate, celery loves a very rich, light soil, well drained; and it craves plenty of water, often. Dig your trench, or bed, deep, put in some well-rotted manure, or, if you can possibly get hold of it, some hen droppings, and if the soot from the chimneys has not gone on the rose bed, add that too. A little bone-meal and wood-ashes will not do any harm, for celery is not subject to indigestion from overfeeding.

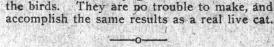
Celery is an important crop for the home

garden, as it occupies ground upon which some earlier crop has already matured. It can follow peas or spinach, for instance. It likes nitrogen in abundance and so does particularly and weedy in comparison. You will never get well as a second crop on the ground previously

sure that the leaves are well up, slide the boards in edgewise, raising the leaves as you make it perpendicular.

If you wish to use drain tile, set the plants a little further apart, according to the diameter of the tile used, five inches, inside measurement, being quite large enough. In order to place a tile over a plant, it is necessary to tie the leaves loosely together, with raffia, soft twine, or, better still, with a strip of soft paper twisted, for it will fall to pieces when damp, and the plant will again be free. Tile and boards are best for early celery, and they are ooth extremely useful for keeping the plant clean, while the tile has the further advantage of keeping it cool. Banking is better for late celery, as it can withstand frost better when protected by earth, and the covering is more natural.

Beds four feet wide, and as long as you choose, may be made, and the celery plants set into them ten inches apart, with boards placed perpendicularly along the edges, to hold the plants in an upright position. I should not care for this method, since it would render weeding very difficult, though it would save land space. This celery would either have to be dug up and blanched by storing, or protected by earth or hay where it stood. I really think, for the amateur gardener, single rows are the best.



PROPAGATING HARDY GARDEN

ROSES

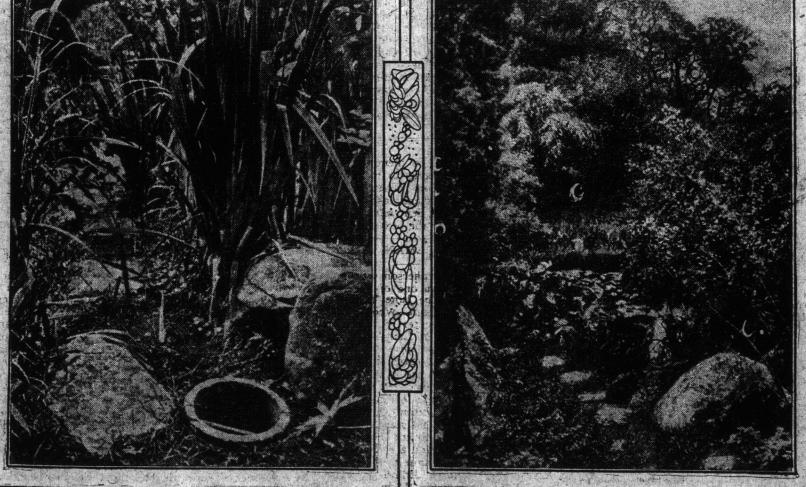
The easiest and most satisfactory method of ncreasing one's stock of garden roses, I have ound, is by layering. The special advantages of this method for the amateur are that no greenhouse and no cold-frame are necessary, and indeed no special care of any kind is re-

I have propagated roses in this manner with excellent results for several years, getting stockier, thriftier, and better flowering plants the first year than the two-year-old plants bought at the same time.

Early in June I bend down to the ground the branch to be rooted and with a hammer and forked stake, placed about six inches from the root, drive the branch one and a half to two inches beneath the surface of the soil. This crushes and bruises the branch at the point where it is pegged down, and the bruising seems to accelerate rooting. A hoeful of earth is thrown over the lowest part of the branch and trodden down firmly, completing

The following spring, when the buds begin to swell, the stalk is cut off at the ground level between the parent plant and the stake and the new plant is lifted up and reset whereever wanted. With rare exceptions, these have a good bunch of roots at the point where staked down and bloom profusely the first

The varieties of roses with which I have experimented are the common General Jacqueminot, La France, Paul Neyron, Francoi Levet, Anna De Diesbach, and a very old yellow garden rose whose name I do not know. Results were satisfactory with the exception of Paul Neyron, which did not strike roots.—Exchange.



AN INGENIOUS WAY & HIDING THE WATER SUPPLY

A SECLUDED WATER-GARDEN

because it isn't human nature to resist bringing home a few of everything. The object of wild gardening is to get great glorious masses, to establish self-supporting colonies, dense in the centre and scattering at the edges, so that the species will seem to spread by seed in the direction of the prevailing wind. You can leave the trees just as they are, but the way to intensify the wildness of a piece of woods is to plant hepaticas and trilliums by the thousand, for the former are the earliest and the latter the largest flowers of spring in the woods. Look to the big things first, for variety will take care of itself.

The great charm of wild gardening in the woods is that you can paint pictures on a greater scale and with materials quite unknown to gardens, for a garden is typically a sunny place and the choicest flowers of the woods demand shade as well as coolness and never-failing moisture. One gentleman planted several thousand lady slippers scattered along a trail which follows a stony hillside brook through the woods and there is not the slightest thing to show that they were planted. It is vandalism to move orchids into a sunny garden, but in the woods they are thoroughly at home, and in this case they will be protected long after the summer boarders have found the locality and taken every lady's slipper from the neighboring woods.

The most charming and distinctive effects in wild gardening will generally be produced by using in great quantity a dozen or fewer species that are most abundant in the neighborhood, rather than an endless variety of rare

plants from all parts of the country. If, however, you have no woods and no room for anything more than a border of wild flowers, let me make this suggestion. Try to make a beautiful picture, not a mere collection of varieties. Plant not less than a dozen clumps of a kind. Otherwise you will not get the effect of colonies. The loveliest flowers will look homesick if planted singly and the appearance of the whole will be merely botani--not artistic, nor true to the spirit of na-

Any person who desires to establish a wild garden in or near Victoria should have no difficulty, providing they have the land and time at their disposal, as there is such an abundance of ferns, flowers and shrubs to be some cases these men can actually deliver found in the woods and fields near the city,

Have you decided which way to grow celery? If so, let us set out the plants. The bed or row is made, raked fine, and the garden line run. Now make holes with the dibble, or, if your plants are too large, with a trowel, very six inches. Take up the plantlets carefully, having run a knife between them to separate the roots, and place them in a basket, box or pan, a few at a time. Set them one by one into the holes, firm the earth well round them, and at once protect each with a mulch. Proceed in this way to the end of the row. The mulch may be straw, leaves, hay, or cuttings from the grass—anything to conserve the moisture in the soil while the young plants get started. Water well after the mulch is on, and you ought to have celery fine enough to take a prize anywhere.

There are two diseases of celery, rust and blight. The former is shown by yellowish spots on the leaves, the latter first by watery spots, then by black dots. Good seed and healthy plants will probably escape both, but if forced to enter into combat with them use Bordeaux mixture.

There are several ways to blanch celery, so as to get the fine white stalks for table. One way is to make long rows, setting the plants six inches or a foot apart, and as they grow drawing the earth up around them to form a bank on either side. One great precaution to be taken in doing this is to be very, very careful not to get any dirt at all into the heart of the plant. Careful "handling," as it is called, is of vital importance. Gather the leaves up tightly in one hand, holding the outer ones well around the heart of the young leaves in the centre, and draw the earth well up to the plant, firming it well. It is wise to have two people at this work, as it is difficult for one to manage alone. You can make double rows in this same way, setting the plants cris-cross, six inches apart, just as rails are laid for an oldfashioned Virginia fence.

The plants may be set in single rows with enough earth drawn around them to hold them upright, and, when they are nearly grown, a board may be placed on either side, as close to the stems as possible, and almost to the top of the leaves. A strip or clamp is placed across the boards to keep them in position. A twelve-inch board would be wide enough, and the length in proportion to the length of the row to be blanched. To make

Blanching is done in three weeks if the plants are growing vigorously as in September; later as the winter gets colder it will take fully four weeks.

Keep some celery in the garden until after Christmas. If you are too busy to make a pit and the celery is already banked, throw some hay over the top of the bank, a little more when colder weather comes, and, finally, earth over that. If you can dig the roots and make a pit, it will be much easier to get at when you want it. Dig a small trench about one foot deep, line the sides with hay (salt hay preferably), place the celery in the trench, roots down, and close together, seeing that the hay surrounds the plants entirely, and then bank up the earth, so as to make a miniature mound. Work from north to south, so that you can enter this aboriginal dwelling from the southern end. If frost gets through the earth, it can't get through the hay. Thus the celery is safe and happy.

CUCUMBERS

To grow cucumbers to perfection plenty of heat, light and moisture are required. They will thrive in any good soil not too heavy or sandy. Seed may be sown as soon as the danger of frost is past. Six or eight seeds should be planted in each hill, the hills being about six feet apart each way.

In the early spring seed may be sown in hills which are protected by glass-covered frames. When the plants have grown to about four inches in height, and there seems to be little danger of them being injured by insects or other causes, they should be thinned out to about three plants in a hill.

Frequent cultivation is needed until the vines begin to run freely. As cucumbers are subject to several diseases the old vines should be destroyed or cleared away in the autumn and the crop should not be planted two years in succession on the same land. The worst feature of cucumber culture is the insect pests, but these may be controlled by dusting with dry insecticides or even with bone dust.

Cucumbers for pickling should be gathered when quite small. They may be successfully preserved in brine, from which they are taken as needed, soaked in fresh water and placed in vinegar. There are many varieties, each good

THE MOON DAISY

(Pyrethrum Uliginosum.)

The Moon Daisy is a great favorite-tall, leafy and crowned with white flowers in the late year, flowers of a soft white, which seem to gain in beauty on moonlit evenings, much the same as the White-stemmed Bramble does in winter. No plant is more easily grown, if some care is taken, than the Moon Daisy; its growth is remarkably vigorous, and it increases rapidly, replanting of the strong tufts being needful, in our experience, once in every three or four years. One thing it does appreciate, and that is a moist soil. We planted a lot of it a few years ago, in a damp ditch, and there sprang up a little forest of stems and in autumn an abundance of flowers, which bent prettily in the wind. It is very pleasant to see the wavy flower-burdened stems on a sunny September day, when the Asters or Michaelmas Daisies are making blue clouds everywhere. The Moon Daisy may be planted whenever the weather is favorable, but only in well dug and manured soil, and watered freely during the summer if prolonged dryness is experienced. On a dry, hungry border the stems do not rise more than 18 inches. Its true beauty is only revealed when we see it as represented.—Ex.

WATER LILIES IN A TUB

Every one recognizes the charm of a pool of water in which there are a few gold fish. Add to this pool a few hyacinths for a border and a plant or two of parrot's feather and a transformation of increased delight will be

Such a garden may be made from half a barrel or a tub or, better, three or four of them placed together and sunk into the earth. The space between the tubs may be used for a rockery and the edges may be hidden with moss. The little umbrella plant, the calamus, many of the wild-growing sedges and the wild arrowhead are all useful to hide the artificial shape of the tub ponds.

The tubs should be half filled with rotted vegetable material from bogs or ponds, or with good loam mixed with one-third well rofted manure. Place several inches of sand on top of this and fill the tub with water. There are both hardy and tender nymphaeas. The former are especially desirable for tub growing for they bloom freely in shallow basins. There are day blooming and night blooming lilies. One lily plant to each tub is sufficient in addition to the border plants. The water hyacinths float on the surface of the water without root hold and a mass of them with their beautiful light blue flowers sometimes rivals orchids in rich markings and delicacy of color. The roots of tender nymphaeas must be stored in a cellar or greenhouse at a temperature of not less than 60 degrees and the hardy roots should be well covered with straw, if left in the tubs during the winter.

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lew Patents Act

such annals of official obstruction as the story of the movement which led to the passing of the new Patents Act. Mr. Levinstein, of Manchester, whose own part in that movement was probably second to none, has shown in his account to the Liverpool chamber of commerce, a charitable leniency towards those whose stupidity so long delayed the realization of that reform, but the facts of the matter ought, for several reasons, to be reviewed from a more critical standpoint. It may be said at once that Mr. Lloyd-George has well deserved all the popularity he has gained from the passage of this measure, though not because he is more deserving of credit than the pioneers who perceived the opportunity and long and strenuously insisted on the need of reform; it is the extraordinary independence which he showed when the matter was brought under his consideration that deserves recognition. Many authorities were against him in the course he took, but he had the courage to duestion the decision of his predecessors, and he has now the pleasure of seeing their opposition fully condemned by the success of

HE archives of the Board of Trade.

we imagine, could not reveal many

As far back as 1881, Mr. Levinstein called attention to the great injury inflicted upon British trade by foreign inventions patented in this country which were worked exclusively abroad, and in 1883 an act was passed, when Mr. Chamberlain was at the Board of Trade, with the intention of providing an adequate safeguard of British interests; but it was framed in such ambiguous language that it was found to be practically useless for the end it was devised to serve. Mr. Levinstein and others again took up the cause, and in 1897 Mr. Ritchie, then president of the Board of Trade, was pressed to consider the matter, but even at that date he did not consider that the Act of 1883 had failed, and refused to take any action in the matter. The Manchester Chamber of Commerce then began its active support of the movement, of which it has been the foremost champion ever since, and Mr. Ritchie was appealed to again, with some success. To satisfy him of the uselessness of section 22 of the 1883 Act, by which it had been sought to ensure the working of patents in the United Kingdom, Mr. Levinstein's firm arranged for a test case, by lodging a petition with the Board of Trade for the grant of a certain licence. The hearing of this petition took the form of a trial in the law court; it extended over II days, and although the compulsory licence was finally granted, the utter uselessness of the section for all practical purposes was abundantly proved. The total expenditure of the parties concerned amounted to about \$20,-000, the expenditure of the Board of Trade being probably not less than \$3,500. As the result of these proceedings Mr. Ritchie was induced to appoint a departmental committee to enquire inter alia "Whether any, and if so, what, amendments are necessary in the provisions of section 22 of the Patents Act of 1883." That committee, however, was chiefly composed of officials, lawyers, and a patent agent, while manufacturers and inventors were conspicuously absent, a deficiency which the Manchester chamber's appeals could not induce Mr. Ritchie to make good. The economic side of the question was deliberately ignored by this committee, who met the suggestion that some plan for the defeasance of a patent in the event of its not being worked in this country would be preferable to the compulsory granting of licences by the curt remark in their report that "We are not able to accede to this suggestion," and Mr. Levinstein has shown that the committee really misunderstood the object for which the enquiry was sought. To a witness by whom reference was made to the desirability of having as many manufacturers as possible worked in this country, the master of the rolls, a member of the mmittee, replied, "That it is not very material to our present enquiry." Not satisfied with this departmental committee's report, the chambers of commerce and other bodies approached Mr. Gerald Balfour, but again to no purpose, for his bill of 1902, as far as compulsory working was concerned, was quite value-less. The associated chambers, however, did not lose heart, and in 1906 they passed a resolution which was submitted to Mr. Lloyd-George, and is now embodied in the Patents Act of 1907. It is the provision based on this resolution that has already resulted in the establishment of many foreign manufacturers in this country for the purpose of working their patents, and it is an act by which the chambers of commerce have greatly redeemed their vanishing reputation for efficient public ser-

Since the passing of the act, Mr. Lloyd-George has raised high expectations of it by his own enthusiastic way of estimating its probable results. The number of British patents owned by foreigners and not worked in this country was generally understood to be very large, but Mr. Levinstein has given in his address to the Liverpool Chamber of Com-merce a more definite basis for such conjectures, which he states as follows.

"Section 27 is retrospective in its applica-tion. It includes all patents which were taken out from 1894 to 1904. Putting aside the years 1894 and 1895, as patents taken out in these two years will shortly lapse, there are still remaining the patents granted between 1896 and 1904. The average number of patents granted annually to residents outside the United Kingdom is about 8,000, which would

give a total for these eight years (1896-1904) of 64,000. Allowing that, say 75 per cent. o these have lapsed, or are not worked, their still remain about 16,000 patents to 'be dealt with. If half of these are already worked in this country, which is a liberal allowance, there are finally left about 8,000 patents to which section 27 applies. I know these figures are rather speculative, and that speculations are somewhat risky, but still they show at least that a very large number of foreign patents, granted in England, must at once come within the province of the new act."

In addition to the foreign concerns, which we have reported to be efecting works in England, viz., two by German syndicates engaged in the chemical industry, and the American Shoe Co., of Boston, and the firm making the Gillette razors, Mr. Levinstein learns that a large foreign electrical engineering company proposes to erect works on the Thames, and a number of other foreign manufacturers are negotiating for the acquisition of suitable sites. Before long Mr. Levinstein expects we shall also see the artificial silk industry fully developed in this country. This is a very profitable business, one German concern paying last year 40 per cent, in dividends. There are, however, large number of industries which come within the act, among which Mr. Levinstein names the motor industry, electrical engineering, labor saving appliances and machinery, chemicals, etc., all largely depending on patented inventions which will have to be worked in this country.-From Commercial Intelligence, London, England.

THOSE FELLOWS IN MARS

Popular speculations as to the nature of e supposed inhabitants of Mars, which crop whenever Martian discoveries are announced from Flagstaff Observatory and elsewhere, may here be alluded to in passing, writes Louis Robinson in the Nineteenth Century. Whatever the presumed Martians may be like, it would certainly be impossible for us, if we met one of them, to recognize him a man and a brother. Beings who can per-

form gigantic labors, such as the digging of "canals" compared with which the Mississippi is a mere gutter, with not more than oneeighth of our atmosphere to breathe mean-while, must have a chest development which would distort them out of all semblance to hu-manity; while the fow force of gravity in Mars would enable people of average weight to get about on legs not much stouter than those of acollie dog. According to some careful observers, such as Professor Campbell of the Lick Observatory, it is even an open question whether Mars has any more atmosphere than the moon. More than this, certain leading physicists, quoted by Mr. Alfred Russell Wallace, have declared that no oxygen, hydrogen or water could exist on so small a world without being dissipated into space and sucked up by ourselves and the sun. Hence it has been suggested that the "polar snow caps" of Mars may consist of solid carbonic acid gas. From this point of view our Martian neighbors must subsist upon an atmospheric regimen of carbonic acid instead of upon one of air, and hence would be more likely to resemble trees in their physical constitution than the higher animals. Such a notion opens up an inviting field for imaginative writers, who wish to rival Mr. H. G. Wells. Here below we irrigate and cultivate passive and helpless vegetables. There, perhaps, an alert and enterprising vegetable population is watering and fertilizing the soil on its own initiative and for its own private ends:

A SOLDIER ONE YEAR OLD

The Prince of Asturias, the heir to the Spanish throne, is just one year old. A thanksgiving service was held at the Palace in Madrid, and was attended by the King and Queen of Spain, the Spanish Royal Family, and many dignitaries and high personages. When the procession was formed in the galleries of the Royal apartments to proceed to the chapel the King and all the members of the Royal Family were agreeably surprised to see that the Queen, who intentionally took the last place, bore in her arms a charming little infanry soldier attired in recruit's uniform. It was the Prince of Asturias, whom by a delicate attention, which extremely delighted everybody, especially the King, his mother had dressed in the uniform of Infantry Regiment No. 1, known as the King's Regiment. After the service, and in the presence of the King and Queen and all the Royal Family, the Prince of Asturias was enrolled by the Minister of War and the colonel of the King's Regiment as an

ENNY post between the United States and the United Kingdom will be an established fact on and after October 1 next, Mr. Henniker Heaton's and other postal reformers' efforts being at last crowned with success, says Lloyds' Weekly.

The reduction in the postal rate from 21/2d. to 1d. will entail a loss of £130,000 to the British exchequer, but it is confidently expected that this will be partly recouped by the enornous growth in postal business that will be brought about.

The official announcement was made in the House of Commons on Wednesday by Mr. Sydney Buxton, the Postmaster-General, as tollows, in reply to a question by Sir William

"The question of Anglo-American penny oostage has been under the consideration of the Postmaster-General of the United States and myself, I have now received a telegram from Mr. Meyer stating that he is prepared to accept the proposal I made to him for the establishment of a penny postage between the two countries.

'Certain arrangements have to be made before the change comes into force; but on and after October I next the rate of letter postage to the United States will be the same as that to the Colonies—a penny per ounce throughout the scale, instead of twopence halfpenny, as at present.

"This reduction in the postal rates between the United Kingdom and the United States, y greatly increasing the freedom of personal and commercial intercourse, will not only fur-ther the many interests the two nations have in common, but will also strengthen the mutual good feeling which happily exists between

The announcement was received with cheers from all sides.

Mr. Buxton's master stroke is an important step towards the universal penny post desired by Mr. Heaton, M.P., who has repeatedly pointed out that, while Britain sends abroad annually only 2,500,000 lbs. of letters at 21/2d. for the half-ounce, no less than 20,000,000 lbs.

of circulars and bookpackets were sent to the same countries at one halfpenny for 2 ozs.

At present a letter is sent to Canada by way of New York, but going to one of our Colonies, only costs 1d. If it were addressed to New York, however, it would cost 21/2d. This anomaly will be swept away in October.

Discussing the scheme in a Parliamentary aper issued on Wednesday, the Postmastereneral said that ten years ago the estimated number of letters sent from this country to the United States was eleven millions. Last year it reached twenty millions, an increase in the ten years from 1897 to 1907 of 82 per cent. Similar increases are also shown in the numbers of letters received from the United States addressed to this country.

Throughout the period covered by these statistics the postage has been at the uniform postal union rate of 21/2d. per half-ounce, but since October I last the scale of weight was increased from the half-ounce to the ounce. and the scale of postage, after the first ounce was reduced to 11/2d. per ounce.

On the basis of the numbers of letters despatched to the United States in 1907, it is estimated that the loss to the British Exchequer upon the adoption of penny postage will amount to about £130,000 a year, but as there will be small margin under present conditions between the receipts and expenditure, it is hoped that part of this loss of £130,000 may be recouped by the exceptional growth of correspondence which may be expected to follow the adoption of the penny postage to the United States.

The news was enthusiastically received in Washington on Wednesday. Mr. Meyer, the Postmaster-General, in making the announcement, stated that the reduction was restricted to postal rates between Great Britain and the United States, who had entered into a special union on this subject. The privilege would not for the present be extended to other countries in the Postal Union.

Mr. Meyer said that the United States postal officials had long wanted to bring the penny post about, but various regulations hin-dered and many details had to be arranged.

CHANGES OF LEVEL ON THE EARTH'S SURFACE.

We are familiar with the idea of great up-heavals in past geologic ages, and we know that sudden alterations of viewel accompany earthquakes and volcanic eruptions, but it is hard to realize that the earth's crust is still adjusting itself and that it is slowly rising and falling all over the globe. Recent measurements show this very clearly, and it is expected that systematic observations of changes of level will now be made regularly in all civilized countries every twenty-five or thirty years. Says a writer in "Cosmos,"-Paris

"The International Geological Congress Vienna in 1903 requested the International Association of Academies to decide that precise measurements of level should be taken in various countries. Repeated at long intervals, these should reveal the movements of the earth's surface that may still be taking place. The director-general of leveling, in France, Charles Lallemand, has been entrust-

ed with the publication of a preliminary report on the question. He shows, in the first place, that these movements are undeniable; besides apparent motions due to systematic errors in observation; measurements of high recision made in Switzerland, Germany, and apan have shown that the surface has changed in elevation by amounts varying from 1 to 90 centimeters (½ inch to 3 feet).

"We know, on the other hand, that the sea-

level is not absolutely fixed. At Brest the average level of the Atlantic fell, between 1851 and 1871, at the rate of 2 millimeters (1-12 inch) a year; after 1871 the level ceased to fall, and then rose at the same rate. The movement would seem to be an undulatory one of very long period in the mass of the ocean. These geodesic observations are quite in accord with the geological observations of numerous authors and particularly with those of L. Caveux.

"The interest of such investigations is un deniable, but because of the complexity and slight amount of earth-movements, there is a great risk that the measurements will be influenced by systematic errors. It seems difficult, save in special cases, to observe with certainty changes of less than 7 centimeters (3 inches). It will be necessary for each country to repeat two or three times a century its measurement of levels along certain properly chosen lines of its fundamental system."—
Translation made for The Literary Digest.

Lord Grenfell, who is now on the retired list, and has been made a Field-Marshal by the King, is chiefly remembered for the good work he did when organizing the Egyptian Army, of which he was Sirdar for some years, his successor being Lord Kitchener. When the South African war broke out it was a matter of considerable surprise to many good judges that Lord Grenfell was not sent to the

As to this, remarks London P. T. O., it is said that one day a short time ago a soldier who held a very important position at the War Office during the early stages of the South African war, was asked why Grenfell was not summoned from Malta and given a command. "My dear chap," was the reply, "the truth of the matter is that he was clean forgotten or he would have been one of the first to be sent out."

What Firepoof Construction Means

HE word "fireproofing" as generally used is a missiomer, as few building materials will withstand the action of intense heat for any considerable length of time. There is a popular but erroneous impression that several of the materials used in modern building construction are fireproof. Among them are steel, iron, concrete and the clay products. Not all of these materials will resist fire unless used understandingly. Even such a fire is often the case in smelting furnaces, kilns, etc., etc. There is no structural material used today that is strictly fireproof is the conclusion reached by E. W. Lazell, a prominent chemist, in an article in the fireproofing number of Cement Age, New York.

The best we can do is to secure what is in the highest degree fire-resisting. This distinction is more important than may appear at first thought, for it means that to achieve the highest economy we must provide for a minimum expense in the matter of repairs as well as structural security from the fire-resisting standpoint. For example, steel, marble and granite are non-combustible in the ordinary ense, but a building composed of these materials exclusively would fare sadly in case of fire. It would soon be beyond repair if not a total loss. On the other hand, if the steel frame of such a building were protected by

good fire-resisting materials, the steel would be preserved and the loss on the building by fire greatly reduced. This suggests at once and collapsed. So-called fire proof covering the value of slow heat penetration as well as heat resistance.

The fire-resisting material used should be such that it will not expose the steel by unequal contraction and expansion. Often considerable damage is done to the fire-resisting material by drenching it with cold water while it is hot. Thus the ability of the material to rial as fire brick is destroyed, as withstand the action of water when hot without breaking away from the steel is important.

A fire-resisting material should possess the following properties: It should be capable of resisting the action of fire in a high degree. It should possess a low thermal conductivity. It should be able when hot to withstand the action of water without breaking, or disintegrating. It should represent economy in con-struction. Its utility should include adaptability to the structural part of the building as well as the fireproofing. It should be a material whose surface could be easily and cheaply restored after a fire. Its expansion should be such that it will not leave the iron members of the frame exposed. In looking over the list of the so-called fireproofing materials it would seem that concrete most nearly meets the above requirements.

fire. Columns of iron and steel have buckled and collapsed. So-called fireproof coverings, excellent material in themselves judged from non-combustible standpoint have expanded. broken and fallen away, exposing the metal framework to the destructive influence of fire.

Where these things occur the restorations of the building is expensive and practically necessitates a new structure.

Concrete is an excellent fire-resisting material in itself, and if properly proportioned and placed will not leave the steel exposed. Furthermore, it is economically and easily ap-

Upon the application of water when the material is hot, some surface disintegration takes place, but owing to its low thermal conductivity this disintegration applies only to the surface. The surface can also be restored at a comparatively small cost. Therefore everything considered, concrete would seem to be one of the most practical, economical and indestructible fireproofing materials. Its use, however, should be supplemented with fire-resisting doors, window openings, wired glass and such materials as will tend to confine a fire to the room in which it may start, ove requirements.

Or to save the building from outside fires. AlThere have been countless instances where so all stairways and elevator wells, etc., should walls of brick and stone, set as so many units be enclosed with fire-resisting materials.

The Queen and a Consumptive Patient

The Queen, accompanied by Princess Victoria, on Tuesday afternoon paid a visit to St. Luke's House, 14 Pembridge square, Bayswater, and spent half an hour with the patients. Her Majesty was attended by the Hon. Charlotte Knollys and the Hon. Sidney Greville, says the London Times of recent

The visit was an absolute surprise to all the officials of the institution, of which Her Majesty is the patroness, and also to the poor girl for whose benefit Her Majesty specially made the call. Some days ago Marcha Massey, one of the patients in the house, which is the reception of cases of mortal illness in their latest phases, surreptitiously wrote a letter to the Queen saying how much she would like to see her before Her Majesty took a long trip abroad. The poor girl, in respectful terms and simple phraseology, explained in the letter that she had been unable to see the Queen whenever she was driving through London or visiting the district of the house owing to her illness. Her only satisfaction was what the nurses told her and what she was able to glean from the newspapers. Would Her Majesty gratify her dying desire by coming to see her before going abroad, because she was afraid she would not be living when Her Majesty re-

Touched by the sincerity of the letter, Her Majesty decided to visit the writer. She reached the house at 4.45, driving from Bucking-

ham palace in her white motor-car. Arriving at the principal entrance, the Queen inquired, "Is Miss Massey in?" The door was opened by a servant girl who instantly recognized the Queen and for a moment stood astounded. The girl replied to the question in the affirmative, and then invited the Queen into the matron's (Miss B. Brooke-Alder's) room. Her Majesty, who was carrying a bouquet of orchids, lilies-of-the-valley, carnations, and as-paragus fern, explained the object of her visit to Miss Brooke-Alder, and was at once con-ducted to the ward in which Martha Massey was lying. Surprise and joy combined for the moment overcame the patient, but the kindly words of sympathy from Her Majesty soon dispelled her nervousness. Her Majesty thanked the girl for her letter, and expressed the pleasure it afforded her to respond to the invitation. Miss Massey could not find words to express adequately her heartfelt thanks to the Queen, but the tears in her eyes indicated the fulness of her heart. Her Majesty handed the bouquet to Miss Massey, and told her that it was specially for her and that the flowers were cut from the Palace gardens. The Queen their passed on to other patients and distributed some lovely roses among them. To each patient Her Majesty spoke words of sympathy and encouragement. Before leaving, the Queen passed through two wards, all the beds in which were occupied.

the hall, Her Majesty heard some one coughing. "Who is that coughing?" asked the Queen of the matron. Being informed that it was Miss Massey, Her Majesty ordered her cough loverest in the majesty ordered her cough lozenges in the motor-car to be brought her. Upon receiving them the Queen immediately retraced her steps to the bedside of the poor girl and placed one of the lozenges in her mouth, and in the kindliest tone instructed the girl to allow the lozenge to be absorbed in her mouth. Her Majesty then handed a number of the lozenges to the matron, requesting her to give them to the girl, when she was taken with severe fits of coughing. The Queen charmingly smiled upon the helpless patient, and again shook hands with her, and then left

The girl whom the Queen thus honored has had a life of trouble and sorrow. Born in ndon of parents in poor circumstances, she was called upon at the age of 11 to nurse her mother, a victim of consumption, and to look after younger children of the family. Her fa-ther, after the mother's death, led a somewhat irregular life, and Martha, when only 14, had to go to work in a factory, earning a few shillings per week. The girl was always frail, and undoubtedly took consumption when nursing her mother. Finally, her father was stricken d encouragement. Before leaving, the meen passed through two wards, all the beds which were occupied.

When bidding farewell to the matron in time ago Martha herself was stricken with consumption, and Martha secured his admission to the same institution where she is now lying. There her parent died, and some time ago Martha herself was admitted.

London.

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ON THE EARTH'S

the idea of great upages, and we know of devels accompany ic eruptions, but it is earth's crust is still it is slowly rising and Recent measurelearly, and it is exservations of changes de regularly in all twenty-five or thirty

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Edgar Allan Poe and the Hall of Fame

RANCIS MADISON LARNED writes as follows in an article supplied the Bowles syndicate:

Americans who deplore the fact that the memory of Poe has not been duly honored in a conventional way may extract a grain or two of comfort from the thought a grain or two of comfort from the thought that it was not until last summer that the first memorial to Dickens was erected in London. Despite the great love of Englishmen, and especially of Londoners, for Dickens, it was nearly forty years after his death—he died, it will be remembered, in 1870—before a memorial of any kind was erected to his memory in the British capital. This memorial is a simple portrait bust, with a bronze tablet, and was placed upon the site of Furnival's inn, Holborn. It was at Furnival's inn that Dickens wrote "Pickwick," and it was there, in a little room on the third floor, that he awoke one morning, in 1836, to find himself famous.

Poe's fallure of election to the Hall of Fame is an-

Poe's failure of election to the Hall of Fame is an-Poe's failure of election to the Hall of Fame is another very real grievance to many of his countrymen, but a parallel, in a way, to this situation, too, may be found oversea. Last November the authorities of the British museum undertook to select nineteen names as the greatest and most representative in English literature to be painted on nineteen panels in the reading room of the British museum. It was no easy task, but the names finally settled upon by the trustees of the museum were: Chaucer, Caxton, Tyndale, Snenser. Shakseneare, Bacon. Milton, Locke, Addison. Spenser, Shakespeare, Bacon, Milton, Locke, Addison, Swift, Pope, Gibbon, Wordsworth, Scott, Byron, Car-lyle, Macaulay, Tennyson and Browning.

This selection, of course, by no means met with universal commendation. On the contrary, loud cries of complaint and inquiry were heard from all over the country as soon as it was announced. Where was Dickens? Where was Thackeray? Where was Robert Burns? Where were Dryden, Johnson and Burke—and, to continue: Where were Fielding. Shelley, Blake, Richardson, Butler and Ruskin? And where, asked George Bernard Shaw, in a stern and wrathful tone, was Bunyan?

Thus we see that other national households besides our own have trouble in arranging their literary treasures to suit all the members of the family.

World Busy With Poe's Name But although Poe sleeps beneath a very humble stone and although he has not yet been summoned to enter the Hall of Fame, the world is busy with his name—and that is something in these swiftly-moving, fast-forgetting days. And what better fame is there, after all, than to be increasingly remembered by one's countrymen? It is, indeed, doubtful if any American not in public life has served as a subject for more written discussion than has Poe. The Poe legend grows stronger year by year, and when his centenary arrives next year stranger things have happened than that the widespread interest in the man should crystallize into an imperious demand for his complete rehabilitation as a national genius and a torch-bearer. The year just passed was especially noteworthy by reason of the many contributions to the magazine, periodical and newspaper press on the subject of Poperiodical special properiodical special pressure that the present t reason of the many contributions to the magazine, periodical and newspaper press on the subject of Poe and his work, his life and character, his place and claim to formal national recognition. A casual glance at the more important of these articles will be interesting as showing just where, in the Englishment of the control of the control of time, and how his genius is estimated by latter-day standards.

No one, perhaps, could speak with more authority on the subject of Poe than the late Mr. Edmund Clarence Stedman, himself a poet, the writer of a delightful life of Poe, and one of the hundred electors to the Hall of Fame. In a recent number of the North American Review Mr. Stemman contributed an article on "Poe. Cooper and the Hall of Fame," in which he said, noting the fact that only thirty votes were cast for Fenimere Cooper at the Hall of Fame election:

Edmund Clarence Stedman on Poe "If the vote for Cooper gave cause for wonder what of the insufficient tally score for Poe, whose manes probably will never cease to be vexed by a witling class of followers, but concerning whose place in imaginative literature the world at large has not the slightest doubt? As a writer he was among the first to recognize the powers of Hawthorne; both were idealists, and if one produced no sustained romances like 'The Scarlet Letter,' the other gave voice to no lyric melodies such as 'Israfel' and 'The Haunt-

ed Palace.' These artistic, beauty-haunted compeers were twin orbs in their nineteenth century constellations. And, as for the matter of renown—of a place in the Hall of Fame—what is fame? On your conscience, fellow judges, whether you are realists or dreamers, jurists, scholars or divines, pay some slight regard to that voice of a 'sort of contemporaneous posterity,' note that there is scarcely an enlightened tongue into which Poe's lyrics and tales have not been rendered—that he is read and held as a distinctive genius, in France, Spain, Germany, Italy, Russia, Scandinavia—that the spell of art is felt wherever our own English speech goes with the flags of its two great overlands. Fame! Is there one of us still unconscious of Poe's fame?

"'Not hear? When noise was everywhere!
It tolled
Increasing like a bell.'

"Those who have given their votes for Franklin and Hamilton surely have not demurred on ethical grounds to one against whom no charge of immortality can lie, seeing that his life, like his handiwork, was chaste as moonlight. That he was poor and head-strong is true; and that he was the congenital victim of an abnormal craving for stimulants, now accounted a disease, is true; but what of all this beside the gift that made its shining way against such odds—beside one's gratitude for his crystallization of our inchoate taste and for the recognition which his poetry and romance did so much to gain for the literary product of his native land."

These are words for which the partisans of Poe very sincerely thanked Mr. Stedman—and those electors who still look on Poe with a doubtful, distrustful eye must admit their force and their truth. What, indeed, is fame if Edgar Allan Poe has not achieved it? No one, as we have said, is better qualified, perhaps, to speak for Poe than Mr. Stedman, and that is his very just and eloquent summing up of the case. But how does Poe stand away from home sixty years after his death? Are his life and works still subjects of interest in foreign lands? Let these questions be answered by two distinguished European writers—one from the continent and one from England.

Maarten Maarten's Tribute to Poe.

Maarten Maarten's Tribute to Poe. When Maarten Martens visited New York City to attend the peace conference one of the first things he touched on in an interview on literary matters was the subject of Poe. He said:

"Can you tell me where Poe is buried? I scarcely expected the answer I have been inquiring for ever since I landed. He is buried somewhere, isn't he? and he is your greatest writer, isn't he? The greatest interest attaches, if one might judge from the controversy which rages to this day, to the cause and manner of his death, but apparently no one knows or cares where his body lies or can direct the foreign pilgrim whither to repair to render his meed of reverence.

"For Europe, while it is not unconscious of the merits of many of your authors, is quite agreed, as it has been from the first, in recognizing the overshadowing genius of Edgar Allan Poe. It is a human has been from the first, in recognizing the overshadowing genius of Edgar Allan Poe. It is a human falling that we must always be weighing and measuring men and things which are really altogether incommensurate, and passing our judgment as to whom or what is 'greatest.' There are many forms of literature and many visages of literary genius. Why, then, do we feel that Poe is your greatest? I suppose that we recognize in him a universal appeal, a particular power of original creation, an individuality of imagination, a vigor and grace of expression—in short, a combination of the qualities essential in literature of whatever form such as rarely emerges from among the mass of men and makes its possessor as an indisputable genius.

"Longfellow is highly estimated abroad, too. I wonder if you appreciate the degree to which he is known and loved in England, for instance, Longfellow is, you say, the singer of songs of a young nation. Singularly enough, this song quite entranced and still holds the love of a very old nation—of her great middle class at least, and of the simple-hearted among all her classes. There is a lilt to his verse that endears it to the childish ear and that makes it easy of remembrance. And the content of it is surely worthy of remembrance. You do wrong to underestimate your Longfellow—he was a great writer.

"Still, it shows the sharpening of the critical faculty among you that Poe is being placed by an increasing number of his countrymen in his true position at the head of American literature. You tell me

this is due to the fact that the New England school this is due to the fact that the New England school no longer dominates American literature, creative or critical, and I fancy this may be an accurate account of the matter. Leisurely, respectable gentlemen like Longfellow, Bryant, Lowell and Holmes, growing into comfortable old age, preserving the conservative traditions of Boston, could have little understanding, for the nervous spirit, the adventurous imagination, the eager seeking for a medium of expression that possessed Poe and drove him into his grave at so early an age."

an age."
Mr. Stedman's judgment is thus confirmed—indeed, more than confirmed, it is strongly emphasized by Mr. Maartens, who places Poe at the head of American men of letters. Let us now listen to a voice from England—that of Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, who said of Poe in a recent article in an English

who said of Poe in a recent article in an English magazine:

Conan Doyle's Estimate of Poe

'I have said that I look upon Poe as the world's supreme short story writer. His nearest rival, I should say, was Maupassant. The great Norman never rose to the extreme force and originality of the American, but he had a natural power, an inborn instinct towards the right way of making his effects, which mark him as a great master. He produced stories because it was in him to do so as naturally and as perfectly as an apple tree produces apples. What a fine, sensitive, artistic touch it is? How easily and delicately the points are made!

"When Maupassant chose he could run Poe close in that domain of the strange and weird which the American had made so entirely his own. Have you read Maupassant's story of 'La Horla?' That is as good a piece of diablerie as you could wish for. And yet, who can doubt that the austere and dreadful American is far the greater and the more original mind of the two?"

Judging from these tributes, Poe's name and fame

mind of the two?"

Judging from these tributes, Poe's name and fame are very much alive both on the continent and in England. But let us return to our own country for further evidence of his increasing popularity and of the appreciation and esteem in which his work is held

Poe was proud of being a Virginian. In 1841 he wrote to a friend in Baltimore: "I am a Virginian—at least I call myself one, for I have resided all my life, until within the last few years, at Richmond." Virginia Proud of Poe

Charles Frederic Stanbury, in an article on Poe's life in Tidewater Virginia, says:

"Virginia is, likewise, proud of Poe. His memory has been vindicated by the fine old university where he was a student, and the would-be assassins of his character have been silenced forever. There were all too many of these vultures, the chief of whom was the unspeakable Griswold, the ghoulish slanderer, destined, like the temple burner of ancient Ephesus, to live forever in lasting infamy, his dishonored name dragging after that of the brilliant genius, to emulate the work of whom is the despair of great minds and the confusion of little ones.

"The exquisite bronze bust of Poe which adorns."

"The exquisite bronze bust of Poe, which adorns the University of Virginia, was modeled by the famous sculptor, George Julian Zolnay. It is probably the most sympathetic and beautiful portrait of the poet extant. It was brought into existence through the efforts of Prof. Charles W. Keit, of the University of Virginia. Many lives of Poe have been written, and few can remember the names of the writers; Poe's name was not thought worthy to grace the alleged Hall of Fame, while nobody can remember whose names were thought to be thus worthy. Many a hardened toper on reading the many pharisaical bio-Hall of Fame, while nobody can remember whose names were thought to be thus worthy. Many a hardened toper on reading the many pharisaical biographies of Poe, is highly shocked at the stories of his occasional intemperance on which those writers love to dwell. Griswold started it, and the rest of the sorry pack followed in full cry. An excerpt from an essay of Augustine Birrell, author of 'Obiter Dicta,' and secretary for Ireland in the English cabinet, on Charles Lamb might well apply to Poe. With fine scorn this writer says: Lamb was rich in all that makes life valuable or memory sweet, but he used to get drunk. This explains all. Be untruthful, unfaithful, unkind; darken the lives of all who live under your shadow, rob yourself of joy, take peace from age, live unsought for, die unmourned—and, remaining sober, you will escape the curse of men's pity and be spoken of as a worthy person. But if ever amidst what Burns calls "social noise" you so far forgot yourself as to get drunk, think not to plead a spotless life spent with those for whom you have labored and slaved, talk not of love of friends or of help given to the needy, least of all make reference to a noble self-sacrifice, passing the love of women, for all will

avail you nothing. You get drunk, and the heartless and the selfish, and the lewd crave the privilege of pitying you and receiving your name with an odious smile. It is really too bad." Poe as a "Tone-Painter"

Another writer, Mr. Charles L. Moore, invites attention to Poe's merits as a "tone-painter," in an article in the Dial. Most epics and great works of fiction, he thinks, have no trace of tone—the region of tone being the drama, the lyric and the prose story. Hamlet begins with a tone picture, the scene on the platform at Elsinore, hardly equalled in Shakespeare. Continuing Mr. Moore says:

"With, of course, other immense inferiorities, Poe

"With, of course, other immense inferiorities, Poe cannot come into comparison with Shakespeare in variety of tone. Shakespeare's different pieces are keyed to all the notes of color, from ebon black to the purest gold of sunlight. Poe keeps in the main in the dark side of the spectrum. But within his range there are great differences in shade and always absolute certainty of effect. Consider the varieties of tone in the grave, somber colors of "The Fall of the House of Usher," the restless brilliancy of "The Masque of the Red Death, and the sober, ordered daylight of Landor's Cottage," or the range between the intangible shadows of 'Uslume, the rich gloom of the Raven, and the faceted sparkle of 'The Haunted Palace.' As the modern world of letters has mainly gone to Keats to learn style—the perfection of word phrasing—so it has gone to Poe to learn tone, the truths of keeping an atmosphere in composition.

"Poe did not set himself to write copy-book max-"Poe did not set himself to write copy-book maxims of morallty, but the total effect of his work is that of loftiness and nobility. His men are brave and his women pure. He is the least vulgar of mortals. Perhaps, if books have any effect at all, his tend to

Standards, evidently, have changed since Emerson referred to Poe as "that jingle man." Alluding to this disparaging comment Dr. H. G. Wells, the English novelist and writer on sociology, said at a dinner in Boston: "I think hardly of your New England writers for their contempt of Poe. I shall never be able to forget that Emerson called him that jingle man." Today a thousand read Poe where one reads Emerson, and not to know Poe's work is rather a disparae."

disgrace."

Mr. Moore not only calls Poe "the least vulgar of mortals," a unique and incomparable tribute, but he finds that Poe's ideals are so hopelessly high as to be actually impracticable for living men and women; and he does not hesitate to speak of Poe's gift as a "tone painter" in the same breath with the mighty Shakespeare. Shakespeare.

In an article on "Poe and His Love Affairs," Miss

"He fought grayely against cruel

Myrtle Reed says: "He fought gravely against cruel odds; he faced the storm and thunder and scarcely knew the sun."

Pos's Love of Home and Family Rupert Taylor, LL. B., in a recently printed "Study of Edgar Allan Poe," has this to say of Poe's private

"Poe took pleasure in the softer influences of home life, although there is little or no reflection of it in his writings. He dearly loved his wife and her mother, of whom he speaks in an excellent sonnet addressed to her after the death of his wife, as 'more than mother.' In the 'Black Cat' he gives evidence of a fondness for domestic pets. His cottage at Fordham was beautified by vines and flowering plants, and he kept in cages several singing birds and tropical birds of plumage. He was as all who knew anything about the matter attested on every occasion a devoted and model husbands. But there was a difference between his private life and his public life. In private life he was kind, gentle and thoughtful of the comfort of others; in public life he was proud, haughty, reserved and self-contained."

People in general are so accustomed to regard Poe as a poet and short story writer that they fail to realize that he was also a profound speculative thinker. In an article entitled "Poe as an Evolutionist" in the Popular Science Monthly, Mr. Frederick Drew Bond points out that in estimating his character too little attention is bestowed on this phase of his work. He finds that Poe entertained in its broad outlines that idea of the charges and development of the world. idea of the changes and development of the world which goes, nowadays, by the name of the theory of evolution. On February 3, 1848, Poe delivered, as a lecture at the Society library of New York, an abstract of his speculations on the material and spiritual universe—its essence, origin, creation, present

condition and destiny. Shortly afterward this was published by Putnam under the title "Eureka" After quoting the paragraphs from "Eureka" in which Poe sums up his theory of cosmic development. Mr. Bond

"The statement of Poe that 'heterogeneousness, brought about directly through condensation, is proportional with it forever,' appears to contain the germ f Herbert Spencer's developed formula: 'Evolution is change from an indefinite, incoherent homogeneity to a definite, coherent heterogeneity through continuous differentiations and integrations.' Noteworthy, also, is Pee's statement of the correlation between mental development and physical organization."

After a thorough investigation and consideration of Pee's theory Mr. Bond concludes that: Poe's Prevision of Evolution

"In its important features, 'Eureka' is a prevision of the modern doctrine of evolution. In the state-ments that the universe is in a perpetual flux, that it is now evolving and will in the future dissolve, that it has developed from a condition of homogeneity, and that our own system sprang from a nebula. Poe is in accord with the Spencerian philosophy and very pro-bably with the actual facts; while in the assertions bably with the actual facts; while in the assertions that the earth has, during successive geological ages, produced a higher and higher organic life characterized by an ascending development of mind, hand in hand with an increasing complexity of the physical organization, he is stating what are now known to be simple scientific facts. Erroneous, of course, the details of his conceptions very frequently are; but this is common to him with the pioneers of every great idea. Only in the course of time does the germ of truth attain its full growth and reveal its true character. To criticise 'Eureka' from a contemporary acter. To criticise 'Eureka' from a contemporary standpoint would be as beside the mark as to treat the 'Naturphilosophie' of Schelling or of Hegel in the same way. It was a remark of John P. Kennedy, Poe's old friend, that the latter 'wrote like an old Greek philosopher' and any one who reads the frag-ments of the Greek thinkers before Aristotle can eas-ily verify for himself the truth and aptness of the statement. The merits of Poe, in common, more or

statement. The merits of Poe, in common, more or less, with the other pre-Spencerian evolutionists, lie in how far and how truly his genius enabled him to divine the mode of development of the universe.

"It is improbable that 'Eureka' had any influence in preparing the way for the reception of evolutionary ideas, a little later; at the most such influence must have been of the slightest, for though his work was early translated into foreign languages, the fall-ure to find fitting recognition of its true character, and the general obscurity in which it has lain, seems to preclude such a likelihood. Its interest lies in the light it throws on its author and in the honorable place it assigns him in that long line of thinkers from Thales to Darwin."

Poe's Status After Sixty Years

Poe's Status After Sixty Years

The status, then, of Edgar Allan Poe, sixty years after his death, is as follows:

Mr. Edmund Clarence Stedman finds that Poe "is read and held as a distinctive genius in France, Spain, Germany, Italy, Russia, Scandinavia—that the spell of his art is felt wherever our own English speech goes with the flags of its two great overlands."

Mr. Maarten Maartens declares that Poe is "at the head of American literature," and "that Europe is quite agreed, as it has been from the first, in recognizing the overshadowing genius of Edgar Allan Poe."

Sir Arthur Conan Doyle looks upon Poe "as the world's supreme short story writer," whose "nearest rival was Maupassant."

Mr. Augustine Birrell says that "not to know Poe's work is rather a disgrace."

Charles Frederic Stansbury pronounces Poe "a brilliant genius, to emulate the work of whom is the despair of great minds and the confusion of little ones."

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Mr. Charles L. Moore tells us that "Poe was the least vulgar of mortals," and that "the total effect of his work is that of loftiness and nebility."

Miss Myrtle Reed says that Poe "fought bravely against cruel odds."

Mr. Rupert Taylor finds that Poe was "on every occasion a devoted and model husband."

Mr. Frederick Drew Bond points out that Poe "had a prevision of the doctrine of evolution," and that "he is entitled to an honorable place in that long line of thinkers from Thales to Darwin."

This, then, is the testimony, on direct examination, of the year 1907-8 in the case of Edgar Allan Poe versus those electors to the hall of fame who have, so far, withheld from him their votes.

Gentlemen, "the defense rests."

Work for Ontario Children the secretary of the local society, or direct to Mr. Kelso, Parliament Buildings, who will be glad to assist in improving the conditions and surroundings of child life in our province in every possible way.



HE effect of kindly treatment among the children of unfortunate parentage and those cast upon the mercies of a cold world, are presented for public perusal in the fifteenth annual report of Mr. J. J. Kelso, superintendent of the Department for Neglected and Dependent Children of Ontario. He says in part:

"Through an active educational propa-

for Neglected and Dependent Children of Ontario. He says in part:

"Through an active educational propagands, public interest has been created and many friends secured for the children in all parts of the country. Personal, service is the only thing that counts in this world, and when the neglected, friendless child can be brought into friendly relationship with a good man or woman who wants to do a kind act, the mission of this branch of public service has been achieved. It is our great pride that instead of taking neglected or dependent children out of the community and segregating them in public institutions, we have been able to enlist the practical sympathy of hundreds of good people with the result that we have today over five thousand of these boys and girls growing up in family homes without expense to the country, and several thousand others have each year been helped and befriended in their own homes and, their commitment to institutions or societies avoided. To those who have so cheerfully and self-sacrificingly aided the children, a great debt of gratitude is due, but probably their greatest and surest reward will come from the consciousness of duty well performed, and the happiness reflected from the smilling face of a little child.

"While the work of preventing cruelty to and neglect of children has been assiduously performed, more attention is being paid than ever before to the improvement of social conditions, so that the home life of the poor may be rendered comfortable and cheerful.

"As rapidly as possible, organizations for the im-

cheerful.

"As rapidly as possible, organizations for the improvement and protection of childlife are being established in the various cities and counties in the province. In 1906 there were 59 societies, while during 1907 the number advanced to 67. The interest and enthusiasm of the various officers, and the loyal cooperation of hundreds of the directors and members have made an onerous and exacting position most pleasant and inspiring.

"The Children's Aid societies are advised to make a study of truancy, playgrounds, probation, housing

"The Children's Aid societies are advised to make a study of truancy, playgrounds, probation, housing conditions, street life of children, attendance of young children at theatres, and other problems closely affecting the child life of the community.

"A strong feature in the work is the supervision of children in their foster homes. This is accomplished through the agency of a visitor, who calls once or twice a year to examine their conditions, surroundings, etc., in which the adopted child is growing up; also to inquire into the school and religious privileges afforded by the family. With regard to this, Mr. Kelso speaks as follows:

"The mere fact that nearly three hundred children were changed during the year out of a family of five

were changed during the year out of a family of five thousand indicates that we do not hesitate to receive thousand indicates that we do not hesitate to receive back a child or insist upon a change whenever the conditions are not satisfactory. In order to facilitate the work of personally visiting each foster-home, lists of the children have been given to several of our special agents and their assistance in visiting and reporting upon the progress of the children has been much appreciated. Altogether there are some ten or twelve persons who assist in the supervision of this large family of children."

One of the greatest world movements of the present One of the greatest world movements of the present day is the establishment of the Children's Courts,

so that children who in thoughtless ignorance or folly have committed a breach in the criminal law, may be saved from the stigma of conviction and association with hardened offenders. Twenty-one years ago the writer as police court reporter for a leading journal, saw the great need for more humane methods of dealing with youthful delinquents, and since then has never ceased to advocate the complete separation of youths from the ordinary police court procedure. Now the Children's Court idea is being accepted in every part of the world, and the attention directed to the causes of delinquency ought to result in a steady diminution of crime. Great Britain is now considering a children's charter.

Referring to the other important points connected

Referring to the other important points connected with conditions, environment and progress of children, such as the value of playgrounds, education, children's courts, probation officer, industrial school, etc., the report states: The subject of playgrounds is meeting with increasing favor among all classes in Ontario. It is being recognized that if we are to avoid the mistakes made by older civilizations we will secure ample playground accommodation before the value of the land has become prohibitive. One thing is certain, land will never be cheaper, and can be bought today for a fraction of the figure it will bring twenty-five years hence. It is important that these playgrounds should be large, as that they should be numerous in the congested districts and properly equipped.

It must be manifest to all who work among children that many of the lads arrested for petty delinquencies would be benefited if they had a friend of experience and wisdom who could give them advice and warning when they were tempted to fall back into their former bad habits.

These probation officers, as they would be called, most of them volunteers serving without remuneration, would give advice and assistance and all the time act as a friend.

The probation officer would have an official standing, and there would be the feeling always understood, but never obtruded, that in the event of the boy not doing well, he could be taken in charge and placed in the industrial school, or apprenticed

and placed in the industrial school, or apprenticed out in some way.

This is an essential part of child protection, for a boy or girl growing up without education has but a poor chance of becoming a good citizen. Many of the municipalities of the province have never appointed a truant officer, while in others the duties are performed in a careless, perfunctory manner. In his annual report to the York county council last fall the school inspector for the south district reported that in his inspectorate alone there were 2,670 children who never darkened a school door, and that of the 8,440 children on the rolls, the average attendance was 53 out of a hundred. He advocated a country truancy officer who would devote all his time to the work. The superintendent of education, when spoken to, admitted that the truancy law was poorly enforced and that more attention should be given to this subject. The conditions that are said to prevail in York country will be found in all parts of the province, and improvement can only be brought about through the cooperation of all our benevolent societies, school teachers, trustees and public officials. Wherever there is a family of children growing up without education efforts should not cease until they are found daily in the class room.

Correspondence about children might be made to out in some way.

the class room.

Correspondence about children might be made to

ROYAL OBSERVATORY, GREENWICH

The annual visitation of the Royal Observatory took place on Wednesday afternoon.

The Astronomer Royal presented a report, which deals with the work of the Observatory during the past year. The eighth satellite of Jupiter is a new discovery, made at the Observatory by Mr. Melotte; examining a photograph of the sixth and seventh satellites, taken at the end of February, he found an unknown moving body on the plate; looking back, he detected it on eight other plates taken during the preceding month. Since then exposures have been made on every fine night when the moon was absent, but it has only been possible to photograph the object on four more nights, the last being on April 24. In addition, it has been observed by Dr. Wolf at Heldelberg, and at the Lick Observatory. It appears to be a very distant satellite, at a distance of some 16 million miles from Jupiter, and with an orbit inclined some 30 degrees to his. Its period of revolution would thus be two years, its distance from the planet being 2½ times that of the fifth, satellite, which is the nearest to Jupiter, so that the range of distances in the Jovian family is much greater than in the sun's family of planets. A further point of Interest in the new satellite is that it appears to revolve round Jupiter in a retrograde direction, in opposition to all the other members of the family. In this point it resembles Phoebe, the outermost member of Saturn's family; Professor Pickering suggests that the primitive rotation of the planet was retrograde, and that it was subsequently reversed by the action of solar tides; these distant satellites are supposed to have been born before the reversal, so that they are a relic of the primitive order. The new satellite is of the 16th magnitude, implying a real diameter of about 35 miles. Even as seen from the surface of Jupiter it would only be of the eighth magnitude, and so would be utterly invisible to the naked eye. The annual visitation of the Royal Observatory

Comets

Daniel's comet was a very conspicuous object in the morning sky last August, probably brighter than any seen in these latitudes since 1882, and the photographs taken of it show a great amount of interesting detail. The tail was fan-shaped, and composed of a number of nearly straight jets diverging from the nucleus, this type has been exhibited by many recent comets; according to Professor Bredichin's theory the different jets have different specific gravifies, and so are expelled from the nucleus with different velocities. Several plates were exposed last winter in the search for Halley's comet, but without success. It is rather unfortunate that the region of search was in the Milky Way, between Gemini and Monoceroa, and consequently the background is extremely richly strewn with faint stars, which makes the task of picking up an exceedingly faint object like the comet much more difficult. Next autumn the search will be resumed, with more prospect of success, as the cemet will then be only slightly outside the orbit of Jupiter, and many comets have been followed to a greater distance than that. A large amount of computational work on this comet has been carried out by Messrs, Cowell and Crommelin; it consists of two parts—(1) to ascertain as accurately as possible the aircumstances of the next return; (2) to carry back the perturbations as far as possible in order to test the accuracy of Dr. Hind's identifications in a paper he presented to the Royal Astronomical Society some 50 years ago. They find that the probable date of the next return is 1910, April 8, which is six weeks earlier than that given by de Pontecoulant.

The Royal Edward Dock



RD KNOLLYS has written to the Lord Mayor of Bristol stating that the visit of the King and Queen to Bristol for the pur-

Mayor of Bristol stating that the visit of the King and Queen to Bristol for the purpose of opening the Royal Edward dock has been fixed for Thursday, July 9. The opening of this, the fourth and the largest but one of the Bristol Corporation docks, marks the most considerable stage in the revival of the old western port which set in 30 years ago, says a London exchange. The story of its modern revival is the story of its docks, the latest of which the King is about to declare open. Formerly vessels came up the tidal river and unloaded on its banks where they could. At the beginning of the 19th century the course of the river was diverted, and the old waterway through the city was turned to account as a floating harbor or dock. This was done by private enterprise, but the promoters were not equal to the demand which it made upon their patience, and in the middle of the century they were glad to hand over the city dock to the corporation. Since then the dock has been considerably enlarged, and warehouses and deepwater wharves have been added, the corporation having at one time and another expended upon these improvements about a million sterling. Hardly had the Bristol council brought its dock within reach of financial success when it was threatened with complete ruin by the construction of two rival docks much nearer the Bristol Channel—namely, at Portishead and Avonmouth. In 1838 Bristol, through lack of timely enterprise, had lost its chance of securing the Atlantic passenger traffic for itself. Fortunately, it did not fall a second time at this later crisis in its career. Two or three years after the Channel docks had been opened, the corporation wisely took them over; and for a quarter of a century all three docks have been managed by the corporation as one undertaking. In the meantime the registered toninage of vessels entering the port has nearly doubled. Last year it was 2,185,122, more than half of which was foreign. The value of its export trade has more than doubled, and sheep) show very large increase

Having expended two and a half million sterling on the three docks which it had taken over from upon the three docks which it had taken over from private companies at one time and snother, and having seen the trade of Bristol prosper by leaps and bounds, the corporation in 1801 boldly resolved to build a dock which should take the largest vessels affoat. The Prince of Wales began the excavation of the Royal Edward dock on March 5, 1902, and the work is now completed. Like the Portishead and Avonmeuth docks, it is nearer the Channel than the old city dock; but it is only inferior in area to the city dock. Itself. The following table shows the relative positions in respect of size of the four docks:

Acres, Length of quay yds, 4,898
1, 1, 19 1,600
1, 12 948
1, 1, 30 1,677 Dock,

This new deck, which commands the enthusiastic admiration of every one who has seen it, has involved an expenditure of another two and a half million pounds. When the corporation timidly undertook to carry on the first deck, just 60 years age, there was a good deal of doubt as to the wisdom of

investing so much as £425,000 of public money in a commercial enterprise. Today the capital sunk in the docks amounts to £5,421,000, and there is not a whisper of criticism. The Royal Edward dock is capable of berthing the Mauretania, and that vessel could go as easily into the new Bristol dock as to the Liverpool landing stage itself; for the dock entrance leads directly from the Bristol Channel, and there is no tedious river passage. Two entrance piers, which stretch out into the Channel, are 900 feet and 1,200 feet long respectively, and a lighthouse is erected upon each. Passengers and luggage will be landed at these piers, and provision has been made for bringing the London trains alongside the steamers. The entrance lock is 875 feet long and 100 feet wide; and on its outer sill it has a depth varying from 36 feet to 46 feet at neap and spring tides respectively. Beyond the lock, the dock basin is 1,000 feet wide from east to west, and is 1,130 feet long from north to south. At its southeastern corner there is an arm connecting it with the older Avonmouth dock, which will be found of great convenience when either dock is overcrowded. The graving dock has been built in a parallel position with the entrance lock. It is 850 feet long, divided into two lengths, the one of 550 feet and the other of 300 feet. It is 126 feet wide at the top and 100 feet wide at the bottom. The depth on the sill at normal water is 32 feet.

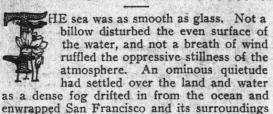
on the sill at normal water is \$2 feet.

About ten miles of railway have been laid upon the wharves, making it possible to run goods directly upon the main line systems of the Great Western and Midland companies. By recent improvements the Great Western has contrived to reduce the railway distance between Avonmouth and London by 14 miles, and it is claimed that the journey can now be done in two hours. Three transit sheds have been built at the new dock, two of them 500 feet long. They are built in two storeys, and of ferro-concrete, and are provided with a dozen or more electric cranss, which will lift from one and a half tons to three tons apiece. There is a granary with a capacity of 56,000 quarters supplied with conveyor balts in connection with the wharf. Before being deposited in the elevator for storage on the top floor the grain will be automatically weighed. The existing equipment of the older Avonmouth dock will be available for the traffic of the Royal Edward dock whenever it may be required. That dock has 50 acres of shed accommodation, cold stores, a floating pontoon dock, and hydraulic cranes, and a granary fitted with electric elevators.

A prominent citizen of Washington was traveling over a lize of railway which he was unfamiliar. At a certain point the road passes a fertilizer factory, the oder from which is offensive. It is particularly disagreeable to a lady who is compelled to make the journey daily. As a protection from the elimentous atmosphere she is accustomed to carry a bottle of lavender salts. As the train approached the factory she produced the vial as usual, unstepped it and applied it to her nestrils. Presently the odors from the factory began to permeate the car. The Washinston man endured it as long as he felt that he could. At last he rose to his feet, and approaching the lady, said in his most polite manner; "Madam, may I request you to replace the stopper in that bottle?"

Teacher—Johnny, what is a hypocrite?
Johnny—A how wet comes to school with a smile
his face.—St. Louis Christian Advocate.

Fair laughs the morn, and soft the zephyr blows,
While proudly riding o'er the azure realm
In gallant trim the gilded vessel goes,
Youth on the prow, Pleasure at the helm:
Regardless of the sweeping whirlwind's sway,
That hush'd in grim repose, expects his ev'ning prey.



in a mantle of darkness. The scenes on the wharves of the soon-to-be great city of the Golden West, as men and horses felt their way through the fog, were of a weird and often grotesque character. Husbands separated from wives, parents from children, and lovers from their sweethearts, all groping their way or calling to each other in the dim and uncertain light which, as the fog lifted and fell, hid or disclosed familiar faces and objects on that memorable day, the 14th of April, 1866.

Two steamships were to put to sea that night, and the wharves at which they lay taking in freight and embarking passengers were scenes of confusion and bustle. The largest of these vessels was a Pacific Mail boat, bound for Panama with a full complement of passengers, much freight and two millions in gold. After many delays and some minor accidents the mail boat swung from her moorings, and with much tooting of whistles and ringing of bells, to guard against collision, passed slowly out of the harbor and into the great sea that lay beyond. The other and small steamer was the Labouchere, named for a then director in the Hudson's Bay company...

The Labouchere was a paddle-wheel steamer of about 700 tons. She was a beautiful craft, and the marine engines which drove her took the first prize at the London Exposition of 1851. She was quite fast for a steamer in those days, making some 12 miles an hour, which was deemed marvelous at that time, when the regular boats that plied between San Francisco and Victoria were often from four to six days in making the run.

The Labouchere had been employed for a few years collecting the company's furs at the depots on the Northwest coast and bringing them to Victoria for shipment to London. She had performed excellent service and had made much money for her owners. On one occasion the captain permitted too many savages of the Kitimaat tribe to come aboard at once, and they took possession of the ship and looted much of the cargo. They were induced to relinquish control by strategy, and ever afterwards only two natives were allowed aboard at once. The steamer had been commanded at times by Capt. Dodd, Captain Swanson, Capt. McNeil, and Capt. Lewis. Old Billy Mitchell had taken his "trick at the wheel" on one voyage; but when the vessel was awarded the contract for carrying the mails between Victoria and San Francisco she was placed in the hands of Capt. Monat, an experienced naviga-tor of gentlemanly bearing—just the man to command a passenger steamer, as was remarked when his appointment was announced. Under the terms of the contract the Labouchere was required to have accommodations for 50 cabin and an indefinite number of

anxious to parronize the trim and comparatively speedy British boat. Her hold was stuffed full of freight and her passenger accommodation was exhausted when the time came for casting off the lines. The fittings, being costly and beautiful, were generally admired. An additional deck had been built and a section of commodious staterooms provided. These rooms were handsomely furnished, a bridal chamber not having been omitted. This last, which had been secured early, was the object towards which interested glances were directed and various speculations were indulged in as to the names of the happy couple. Those who were early on the dock saw two huge trunks, bearing the initials "L. M.," placed in the chamber. They had been brought down early in the day by a teamster who, although questioned, could give no account of the parties who had engaged him. A few minutes before seven o'clock, the last

steerage passengers. Everyone who was in

the least interested in British Columbia was

whistle of the Labouchere was sounded and the gangplank was about to be hauled in, when out of the thick fog there loomed up a carriage and pair. The horses were driven cautiously along the dock until the steamer was reached, when the driver dismounted and, opening the door, directed his fares to the place where they could safely get on board. The fares were a gentleman and lady. Both were closely enveloped in wraps, but their faces were plainly seen. They were young, and the lady was very pretty. Some little time was occupied in placing the pair with their handbaggage and wraps on board, but at last they were safely embarked, a parting "toot" was given, and the gallant ship swung from the dock and threaded her way cautiously

toward the ocean. As the vessel proceeded the fog grew denser. It was impossible to discern an object a few feet away, and the whistle never ceased to warn approaching vessels of the presence of the Labouchere. On two or three occasions there were narrow shaves and the steamer was frequently stopped to avoid a collision. No rift was observable in the fog, and at nine

was only known by the soundings that she was outside the harbor, and, as was believed, standing well out to sea. Breakers could be heard, but they sounded afar off on the starboard side, and no fear of striking a rock was felt. The sea was rolling shoreward in long, lazy billows as if Mother Ocean was looking for a place where she might lie down and rest awhile from her labors. The captain and all the officers remained on deck, anxiously scanning the fog for an opening through which they might gain a knowledge of their

About nine o'clock, while the occupant of one of the staterooms was preparing for rest, he was surprised to see enter the room a person whom he recognized as the bridegroom. The intruder doffed his coat and vest and was about to take off his boots when his roommate, who had been imbibing rather freely,

"I guess you've made a mistake, Mister." "A mistake," echoed the other, "what do vou mean?" "Ain't you the man that hired the bridal

chamber The man nodded and continued to undress.

"Then this ain't your room." "Oh, yes, it is-it's all right."

"No, it ain't. It's all wrong. What's the matter? Have you quarreled with your young woman already?" "She's all right," said the other testily, as he lay down. "Don't bother about a matter

that doesn't concern you." "Oh, but it does concern me-it concerns every man and woman on this ship. We are all interested in the pretty bride and I have a

right to ask why you have deserted her?" The man in the berth gave a grunt of disapproval, which seemed to excite the other"s

"See here, stranger," he said, "this is the blimedest honeymoon I ever heard of. Don't you know that the ship's in great danger and you've left that poor girl all alone in her room when she wants you to put your arms about her and comfort and protect her? It's downright mean-it's contemptible, I say. When me and my wife were first married we-"

The story of the man's wedding experience was lost to the world, for the bridegroom sent forth a great snore, and the other, muttering an oath, fell asleep himself.

One passenger remained on deck. He was tall, and young and fair. He leaned on the rail of the steamer and gazed pensively over the side. At times he sighed heavily. An Ulster overcoat was buttoned closely about him and the collar was turned up, partly concealing his features. He was evidently in great trouble and had no apparent desire for

Presently a strange thing happened. The door of the bridal chamber was cautiously opened a little way. Then a head appeared in the opening and was followed by a slim, girlish figure, fully dressed. The figure walked slowly and silently through the gloom toward the passenger, who, unaware of the presence, continued to sigh and gaze pensively into the fog that obscured the water.

"Will you-can you tell me where we are, sir? I'm dreadfully nervous. Besides," she added, with a sudden burst of earnestness, "I want to go home to my mother."

The young man averted his face and replied in a deep voice, "I have not the slightest idea where we

are, and I want to go home, too!" "Oh!" said the girl, with clasped hands, "I was never at sea before in all my life. Do you think the captain would stop the ship and put us off? Oh! ask him, please do! I'll be so much obliged. Tell him we're both home-

sick and want to see our mothers."
"No," replied the man, "I am sure he would not stop, certainly not under present circumstances, when he hasn't the remotest idea of where we are or where the land is."

The girl began to cry softly. "Oh," she said, amid her tears, "if my mother were only here! I've been a wicked, disobedient girl." "Where's your husband?" asked the passenger, "He should be here to console you in this hour of peril. I'll call him"—and he made a movement to walk toward the bridal cham-

"Please, please don't—he's not in there, and he's not—not my husband, either. Oh! sir, have pity on me and stop the ship, or I'll jump overboard!"

Are you not married?" asked the voice out of the gloom. "No, no! I've been foolish, and I ran away from home, but I'm not married and I don't

intend to be-not to him, at any rate. The passenger turned quickly and peered into the girl's face. Then he almost shouted, "Laura-Miss Morris, what does all this,

"It means, Mr. Wentworth," replied the girl between her sobs, "it means that I am a very silly girl., I have been foolish, but I am not bad, as I fear you think me."

"No, Laura," returned the man, "I cannot imagine that you would do anything wrong. But the situation compromises you fearfully and needs to be explained."

The girl was silent for a few moments and then replied in a low voice. "I did it all for love of you!" and she burst into a flood of hysterical tears.

"Of me?" "Yes, of you! When we last parted we parted in anger. As the days went by I wanted to see you, oh, so much! It seemed as if I would die if I did not see you soon! Then I heard that you had accepted a situation at Vancouver Island and would sail in the Labouchere today. I was almost crazy, Well, all the time Mr. Griffiths kept urging me to have him, and at last. I told him I would marry him if he secured separate rooms on

the Labouchere and ran off with me, and that we could be married at Victoria. I wanted to be near you, and I never intended to marry Mr. Griffiths. I locked myself in that room and Mr. Griffiths has a berth elsewhere. When all was still except the whistles I stole out. hoping to find you, and the very first man I met turned out to be you! I knew you all the time, and you didn't know me, did you, Mr. Wentworth!"

"Not at first, but when you began to speak, recognized you at once. Now, like a good girl, let me take you back to your room."

The girl made a movement as if to allow herself to be led back, and then she suddenly threw herself into the young man's outstretched arms. He clasped the slight form closely to his bosom and rained kiss after kiss upon her hair, her brow, her cheeks and her red, pouting lips. Between the kisses he called her his precious darling, his own Laura, his queen. He declared that he had a glimpse of heaven with the angels flying about, and he thanked God that he had been reconciled to the only woman on earth he loved.

The girl slowly disengaged herself from her lover's embrace, and, smoothing her tousled hair, said:

"Now that you have forgiven me, may I call your Charlie once more? And won't you, dear, ask the captain to stop the ship? Tell him I have decided not to go to Victoria and that I want to go ashore. You'll come too, won't you, Charlie?

"The captain would never stop the ship for that purpose. We'll have to go on to the

end of our voyage.' "Mercy," she wailed, "what will people at . home say, if I do not come back from Victoria

a married woman?". "Laura," said Charlie, solemnly, "if you on't have Mr. Griffiths will you have me? If you say yes I'll marry you at Victoria. I have a letter to Dean Cridge, of the Episcopal

Church there, who is an old friend of my father. What do you say—yes or no?" Just as the girl's lips were forming to give an answer, there came a great crash, and the man and woman were hurled from their feet and fell in heap upon the deck.

"Heavens!" cried the girl, as they with difficulty scrambled to their feet, "what does this mean?

"It means," said Wentworth, with an at-tempt at irony, "that the vessel has been stopped, and that you will go home tomorrow if we get ashore alive."

All was darkness and confusion on board when the ship struck. There were loud cries for life preservers and "help." Half-clad men and women, rudely awakened from their slumbers, raced up and down the decks. The calm demeanor of Capt. Mowat, his mates, and such passengers as had not lost their heads. had the effect of tranquilizing the excited mass. The steamer had struck on a reef off

Point Reyes, 23 miles north of San Francisco, and about 10 miles from land. The engines were reversed, and the vessel floated off.

The pumps showed that she was making very little water, and the captain decided to stand off and on until daylight, when it was hoped that the vessel might return to San Francisco under her own steam. When day. light came the fog had disappeared, but all hope of saving the ship was dashed by the discovery of another leak through which the water came in faster than the pumps could handle it. The steamer gradually began to sink and the boats were ordered out. The captain directed that the women and children should be saved first, but a number of men made a dash for a boat and seized it, leaving the women and children to perish.

-Among these cowards was Mr. Griffiths. the prospective bridegroom. During the excitement incident to the striking of the ship he had shown abject fear. He approached Miss Morris several times, but he was in such a state of nervousness that he could scarcely articulate, and she at last bade him begone. All this time he was unaware of the presence on board of Wentworth, who prudently kept out of sight.

As the boat pushed off it was seen that there was ample room in her for several more passengers.

Griffiths called to Miss Morris, begging her to jump overboard and he would pick her up. You'll be drowned if you stay," he shouted

"I'd rather be drowned than go with you,"

Captain Mowat called to the men to return, and upon their refusing fired a shot from a revolver at them. His example was followed by a passenger, but the shots did not take effect, and the boat was rowed rapidly toward the land

When the last available boat left the ship there were still twenty-four passengers on board. Miss Morris had been prevailed upon to enter a boat with other ladies, and had been rowed ashore. Wentworth was among those who remained on board. The steamer was slowly sinking beneath their feet when a fishing boat came alongside and took them all off. Capt. Mowat was the last man to leave his vessel. He had to be forced to enter the fishing boat by the passengers, who declared that he was determined to perish with his ship they would perish with him. There were many instances of heroism on this occasion, several of the ladies by their coolness and bravery putting to shame some specimens of the sterner sex.

As the fishing boat was leaving the wreck it was perceived that she was overloaded. Capt. Mowat proposed to return on board and take his chance of being saved by another boat, but a colored man named Wilcox, a passenger, leaped into the water and declaring that he could swim, said he would hold on to the boat's and so get ashore. They had gone but a few rods when the brave fellow released his hold upon the boat and saying, "Go ahead, captain, I'll be there as soon as you are," sank slowly beneath the surface. The water was very cold and clear, and he was watched for some moments going slowly to his doom, his hands outstretched above his head, but making no motion or effort. He was not seen again. Wilcox and another colored man were the only persons who were lost by the sinking of the Labouchere, but the mails, the passengers' luggage, including Laura Morris' two big trunks, and the cargo went down with the ship, which foundered soon after the last boat left her side.

When Wentworth reached the shore he found his precious girl, to whom he had been so strangely reunited, awaiting him. Griffiths was there, too, but having been rebuffed by the girl and cuffed by the indignant passengers whom he had deserted, made no demonstration when Wentworth and Miss Morris met and embraced.

The path up the side of the bluff which stands prominently above Point Reyes was long and arduous. Most of the women and children had to be assisted up the side; but Miss Morris, who was something of an athlete, and Mr. Wentworth, who was strong and nimble, ascended together and experienced little difficulty. On the bluff there was a farmhouse where the hungry passengers were regaled with eggs and other farm produce. Their demands nearly caused a famine. A dispatch was sent to San Francisco and relief boats were dispatched to the scene of the wreck. Many of the people went overland to San Francisco from San Rafael, a small country town. Wentworth and Miss Morris took that route. Before leaving the girl sent this dispatch to her mother:

The dispatch conveyed the first intimation to the distracted mother of the whereabouts of her daughter. She had been missed, and it was given out that she had eloped with Griffiths, but the direction they had taken had not been learned when the dispatch that announced her home-coming was received.

In less than twenty-four hours after the cirl had left her home she was restored to her nother's arms, and on the following day Mr. Wentworth got his answer. It was "Yes"; but they were married at San Francisco, and not at Victoria.

President Fallieres in London

who has recently been visiting King Edward, John W. Raphael in the London Express says:
I have traveled many hundred

miles in his company, and I have been close to him on many occasions, official and unofficial. But I have only once seen him really interested. It was at the colonial exhibition at Marseilles, where, tucked away in a corner, were some agricultural exhibits.

M. Fallieres ceased to be the first bourgeois of France at once. He forgot that he was president of the third republic, that he was in full evening dress and surrounded by official personages in the same absurd costume at two o'clock on a hot afternoon; he forgot that he was wearing a couple of yards of broad red ribbon across his shirt front, and became "M. Armand" of Le Loupillon—the farmer.

He munched corn, he punched a fat cow in the ribs, he tickled a pig behind the ear, he pushed his top-hat to the back of his head, thrust his two hands deep into his trouser pockets, then suddenly remembered himself, and, with a sonorous southern expletive, put his hat straight again and marched off with the official troop in hot pursuit.

Good At Speaking

The official Fallieres, the president of the third republic, the man in the unvarying evening dress, is something of an automaton. He is expressionless, and rather heavy, and has a way of listening to official speeches that makes one sure that he does not hear a word of them. But like all Southerners, he wakes up when he speaks, and he speaks well.

It was his talent for oratory which gave him his first step on the political ladder 28 years ago. Clement Armand Fallieres was born 67 years ago at Mezin, and as soon as he was old enough to be called a man, began to make speeches. He has never stopped doing so. Soon after he was 21 he became a lawyer in the little town of Nerac, near the place where he was born, and at the age of 35 (in 1876, that is) he

was elected to the chamber of deputies. His irrepressible habit served him well in the chamber, and as he not only spoke often but spoke well, four years after his election he beo'clock none could tell where the ship was. It came under secretary of state for home affairs.

ONCERNING President Fallieres, In 1882 he became minister of the interior. In 1883 he was for a few months prime minister. In M. Jules Ferry's cabinet he was minister of public instruction, then took the home office again for two years, then became minister of justice, and after another year as minister of public instruction was minister of justice again for two years under M. de Freycinet.

President of the Senate

In 1890 he became a senator, and in 1899. when M. Loubet became president of the republic, M. Fallieres became president of the senate in his place. This put some stoppage to his speech-making, but not for very long. For the same year he presided over the supreme court which tried Paul Deroplede and others for high freason, and a French judge is looked to for at least as many speeches as the lawyers.

With his election as president of the republic the constant speech-making began again. It is so strong a characteristic of President Fallieres that he has made a habit of it; or else it is sostrong a habit that it has become a characteristic of the man-I am not psychologist enough to know which. He speaks with a strong Southern roll, and with a quaint formality, which, if the language in which he speaks were not French, would make him pass for an American. He has a knack of giving to the many platitudes which official speech-making demands a curiously sincere ring of conviction.

I have heard him make four or five speeches in one day to different people and in different places. He began his first speech in evening dress at about seven in the morning. His fifth and last was one made at a banquet in the evening. In every speech he had to speak of Republican unity, of Republican indivisibility, of Republican equality, and the word Republican had to come into every sentence or the speech would not count.

Ringing the Changes

He did this, and he did it admirably. I have every reason to believe that President Fallieres' Republican feelings are staunch, but everybody would have forgiven him if they had weakened in expression at the third or fourth speech. They did not. They rolled out in his rich Meridional French with a conviction that carried conviction to every local mayor and every rustic of-

ficial who heard them. He hammered all the flowing periods with a pumphandle or sawing motion of the hand which did not hold his hat, and directly he had finished with the word France or republic (this he always does on a provincial tour), he wiped his head and face, and was quite ready to begin again.

I fully expect—all we who know President Fallieres expect—to find that he will be immensely popular in London. His popularity will be a different one to the popularity won by M. Loubet. His was the popularity of the man in power with kindliness and suave simplicity in his smile. President Fallieres never smiles on official occasions. A smile is a rarity with him altogether.

When he is at home at Le Loupillon, when he can get into the old clothes and the wooden sabots he loves, then "M. Armand," as the people of Nerac and Mezin call him, may be heard and seen to laugh. But in the dress-clothes of office there is something about him better almost than a smile. There is an expression of solid and stolid reliability and strength.

Londoners are quick to get the right impression, and I feel pretty certain that the visit of President Fallieres will leave behind it a feeling of more confidence in France and the French people, greater even than that which exists at present, and President Fallieres will inspire it.

I remember some years ago crossing the Channel with a Parisian friend who had never been in England before. The railway guard of our train at Dover made an impression on him. There is a man," he said, "who gives one confidence in all the English nation. One sees that he must have a wife and family, that he has money in the bank, and that he eats a hearty breakfast every morning. What a splendid bourgeois!"

And President Fallieres is bourgeois solidity, bourgeois reliability and bourgeois strength incarnate.

"Since you got married you are late every

morning," complained his employer.
"Well," explained the breathless clerk, "I have to button up the ashes and shake down a shirtwaist and carry out the furnace every morning."-Kansas City Journal.

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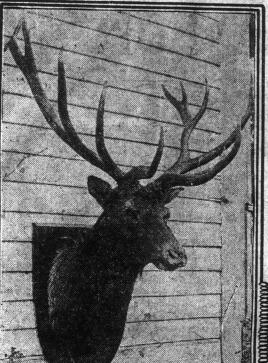
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HEAD OF ELK & SEE 80 CHOT IN ALBEIGNI DISTRICT

NCE come to Alberni and you will always want to return to it. So have always said the old-time residents of this attractive district, and so echo invariably those who have visited and settled there in later years. And, if this be true of the ordinary man,

even more so should it hold, good with the sportsman who once has experienced the wealth and variety of sport which he finds here ready to his hand. Even in these more modern days there is a romance about Alberni which seems peculiar to the place and inseparable from it, and the recent development of the policy of our great railroad in starting an extension of its Island line to tap the great natural resources of the district has been responsible for more than one romantic little tale in real life. For many years a contented little settlement of farmers with a few hardy prospectors among them, who had the courage to face hard times and hope for better, have lived a life of simplicity, clearing a little land and living on it, staking a few mineral claims haps in not a few cases to a time never too tain stages of the tide. far distant in their confident imaginations when they would be able to make the raise necessary for a trip home to the old country for another look at the old folks—a simple, kindly little community, cheerful, self-confident, mutually helpful and hospitable to a degree to the stranger sojourning awhile within their gates.

ideally pastoral and peaceful, not taking life too seriously, enjoying the good things that Nature has sent them, and not paying too much attention to the hardships inseparable from the life of pioneer farmers in a country that it takes hard work to conquer; working a little, hunting a little, hopeful always of the prosperous times that were bound to come to such a naturally beautiful spot so situated, and enjoying the social amusements which, though not so pretentious perhaps as those of a large city, were entered into with a zest and natural thoroughness lacking in places where life savors more of artificiality.

Then came the news that the railroad was coming into Alberni, a place where there are living boys and girls of quite ripe age who had never even seen a railway train, and at once. romance began to evolve her tales in real life. Men who were familiar with rifle and trap, and knew the woods like a book through their occupation of hunting and prospecting, can now be met touring the roads in the latest styles of automobile, clad in fashionable attire, and with the diamond of opulence on their fingers, having turned their knowledge of the woods to account by staking the wonderfully fine timber and selling it to the capitalists who were only too eager to buy.

Others again have realized their dream of years and left to spend their declining days in the country of their birth. They may stay, but it is doubtful; some of them will be sure to return. There is a charm about the valley that will be ever calling.

Alberni is a lovely spot, attractive to all who have any appreciation at all for the grandeur and beauties of Nature, but more especially so to the lover of outdoor sport, for here, more than almost any other place on this Island can he find variety of sport, or innocence of the wiles of angling man. abundance of opportunity to enjoy his favorite branch of it, whatever it may be.

The geographical situation of Alberni is ing at the head of an arm of the sea that almost cuts the Island in two, it affords the opportunity for the enjoyment of a great variety of sport by land and sea, lake and river, mountain and valley, the bag embracing elk, bear, deer, panther, wolf, grouse three sorts, in-cluding ptarmigan in the high hills, pheasants, snipe, geese, and ducks of a multitude of varieties, while the trout of the rivers and lakes are unsurpassed anywhere for size and numbers, and it is one of the few places where it is ossible to catch with rod and line by trolling in the salt water adjacent to the townsite the

mighty tyee salmon, the largest variety that

RICHARD L. POCOCK

berni waters and have the trout they catch served for their evening meal in a first-class (To be continued next week, when full particulars will be given of the various waters to be fished at Alberni and details concerning accessibility, size of fish, best time of year, etc., in the different lakes and streams.)

IN LOCAL WATERS

Several anglers have proved the truth of the remarks in our article of a week or two ago concerning sea-trout taking the fly in salt water and not merely after they have run up the rivers, by making good catches in likely spots in the vicinity.

At least two excellent baskets were made lately on the Gorge with fly, two fish of over three pounds weight each being included



AUGHT BEFORE PREAKFAST AT ALBERNI

runs up the British Columbia rivers. For this alone it is worth a visit from any enthusiastic angler, if for nothing else, as, unlike the better known, because better advertised, fishing grounds at Campbell river the fishing is carand making shift to do the necessary rassessm ried on in quiet water untroubled by heavy ment work to hold them, looking forward per- tide rips which prevent fishing except at cer-

In the wide valley the pheasants, introduced some years ago, are rapidly increasing in numbers, while no difficulty will be experienced in finding some resident who will be only too glad to guide you to the best grounds for grouse and deer and bear, while if you are willing to go a little further afield there should be no difficulty in procuring a head of the For years "the valley" has slumbered on Vancouver Island elk or wapiti, bands or which roam the Island though the ranges of the Mainland coast. Black bear are numerous and can be shot either in the spring when they come out of their dens in the Beaufort range and their hides are at their best, or in the fall, when they come down to the creeks to feed their full on the salmon crowding up every creek that empties into the Alberni canal, as the narrow arm of the sea is called that runs many miles from the ocean to the settlement. Deer, of course, are legion here as elsewhere on the coast, while, should the sportsman contemplate a trip down the canal in winter time, he would do well to take with him a few traps, and he may be rewarded with a skin or two of mink or marten or otter to add to his trophies and delight his lady

The flats at the head of the canal have afforded the writer many an enjoyable day's shooting of mallard and widgeon and teal, while it was here that he achieved his heart's desire in the way of wild-fowl shooting by bringing to bag his first big Canadian goose. Some of the varieties of ducks are fishy and unfit for the table, but here is one of the best places not too remote from the beaten track for shooting the sorts of ducks that are never fishy-teal and widgeon and pintail. Mallards come in winter in big numbers, but the mallard is apt to be a bad offender in this respect when the salmon are dying and rotting in the sloughs and creeks.

For the wild-fowler, a trip down the canal. opping at the different river mouths will afford exceptionally good sport, and he should have no difficulty in making a heavy bag flight-shooting near his camps, while the angler in due season can cast his line on many waters where the trout as yet are in their first

The sportsman who pays a visit to Alberm need have no fear that he will have to rough it overmuch; though as yet it is a small place, such as to give it a great advantage over other, he will find up-to-date accommodation in resorts on the Island for the sportsman; be- either the old or new town, and the hunting grounds are right there at the doors almost. The roads in the valley are good, while 'the main road from Nanaimo is one of the best in the country and runs through some magnificent forest scenery and timber that is a fair sample of the pick of the Island. The drive from Nanaimo has been described by several writers who have exhausted all the superlatives. At present by the overland route Alberni is within a day by train and motor-car from Victoria, by sea about a day also; when the rails are laid sportsmen from Vancouver

ing trout with bait in colored water as a violin solo is to a gramaphone concert.

> Shawnigan Lake gave one angler a good basket of seventeen good-sized fish one day last week, and doubtless others that we did not hear of were equally successful.

In fishing trout streams directly communicating with the sea occasional blanks must be expected, as the fish are migratory. Experienced sea-trout anglers understand this. does not follow because you have one blank day that the river is no good; try again and you may strike a fresh run; if you do not have will not be the fault of the river.

Just about this time brother angler in the Old Country is enjoying the May-fly season, that short period in each year when every fisherman that possibly can puts business cares aside and hies him to his favorite riverside, confident that if there is only a normal hatch of this insect beloved of fishermen he will enjoy the best of sport as long as the hatch lasts. Great Britain is the country of educated trout, where the angler of the "chuck and chance it" school has but a poor chance of carrying home a weighty creel; but at the time that this insect comes to live his all too short alloted span in a dangerous world, the fish seem so greedly for the succulent morsels that all caution is forgotten, and the monster that no bait of any kind would stir before hurls himself in undignified haste at the tempting tid-bit that none of his tribe are able to resist.

The May-fly season supplies pleasures to the Old Country angler which he can obtain in their fulness at no other time. Nature is at her best in her mantle of green and gold, and if the fish will not rise when this fly is on the water, it is because there are no fish to rise.

How about the bass in Langford Lake? Reports come in from time to time of anglers visiting this lake and making good catches of this fish. We were under the impression that we had been asked not to disturb them for a few years yet, to give them a chance to multiply. If this is so, it would be well for all to know it, as some anglers seem to think that they are at liberty to take them, while others are under the impression that they are not.

boot. I have seen lumbermen's calks used with great success, and indeed they are as serviceable as nails if properly put in. The angler should wade the stream clad in his rough woollen clothes, as frequently he will have a mile or two of water to cover, and to walk the banks in rubber wading trousers is not to be considered.—Forest and Stream.

A Gentle Hint

As an example of "a gentle hint," the following story, told by Senator Fulton at his annual Oregon salmon dinner in Washington, can hardly be surpassed:

"In Astoria," he said, "there used to be an your hands full then and your basket also it old fisherman who brought me the first of every month a splendid salmon from his master. I always gave the messenger a tip.

'But one morning I was busy, and when the old man brought the fish I thanked him hurriedly, and forgetting his tip bent over my desk again. He hesitated a moment, then cleared his throat, and said:

'Senator, would ye be so kind as to put it in writin' that ye didn't give me no tip this time, or my wife'll think I've went and spent it on rum."-The Fishing Gazette.

Candlefish

The candlefish is about the size of a smelt and so fat that when dried and lighted it throws off a blaze of sufficient power to be used for illuminating purposes. Before the advent of the white man and his candles these fish were

used by the Alaskan natives for that purpose. The Indians claim that candlefish possess valuable medicinal qualities, and candlefi oil is used by them as a universal cure for consumption. Hundreds of pounds of these fish are buried and left in the ground until they begin to decompose, then they are uncovered and dumped into a wooden receptacle, a hollowed-out log or more often a dugout canoe that has passed its usefulness as a craft. Water is then added and the putrid mass is brought to a boiling point and kept simmering by plung-ing into it boulders that have been heated. The oil is thus gradually tried out, and after it has gathered on the surface, thick and clear, it is drawn off and placed in large wooden receptacles. A consumptive patient is so liberally dosed with this oil that it is doubtful if he could absorb any more were he submerged in it. He drinks it by the pint and is bathed in it several times a day. To meet one of these dirty, sickly, greasy Indians is one of the most repulsive sights imaginable. Nevertheless persons in a position to know, say that after several weeks of this treatment a native who once seemed to he in the last stages of the disease becomes asrobust and looks as healthy as a perfectly strong man.-Forest and Stream.

Fish Invisible In Sleep

"That file fish is asleep," said the attendant.
"How do you know?" the visitor to the aquarium asked. "But I can't see him, by the

'That's how I know. He, like many other fish, changes color on going off. Awake he is mottled with brown and dark olive green, a handsome, sombrely splendid object. Asleep he is a pallid grey, with darker wings and tail, a ghost of a file fish, practically invisible.



PTARMIGAN ON MOUNTAIN SIDE NEAR ALBERNI

in one catch. The man who catches the tide right there catches fish also.

The Cowichan is still rather high for the best trout fishing, but the angler who takes sufficient trouble and does not mind deep wading with an occasional detour through the bush can pick out some good fish here and there. Two sportsmen who came down the river a day or two ago made good baskets on

Bicycling along the road to Sahtlam, many broods of healthy young pheasants were seen and some grouse also. This promises to be a banner year for pheasants, and quail are reported as numerous everywhere.

The early bird catches the worm! Good for the early bird. But what price the early trout when the poor worm has a pot-hunter's hook buried in it?

Worming in colored water and worming in a shallow stream clear as glass are very different. Any one can eatch trout with a worm in water that is discolored, but it requires a good deal more skill than the majority of bait fishermen possess to successfully fish for trout with worm under the latter conditions.

Some twenty years or so of fishing whenever the chance presented itself has induced the belief that a trout will take a nice, bright, well-scoured worm whenever it can be brought to its notice without the fisherman bringing himself also to the fish's notice at the same time. Thus it comes about that we are told that the trout are turning their attention from he worm when the rivers are clearing and the worm fishermen are not sufficiently skillful to put their bait before the fish without first calling attention to their own presence. As the water clears, it naturally becomes more suitable for surface feeding, and, as a corollary, or Victoria will be able to breakfast in their fly-fishing. Catching trout in crystal-clear homes and enjoy the evening rise in the Al- water with a fly, or anything else, is to catch-



EPPPOACHING ALBERNI BY WATER Will some one who knows the facts about these. fish confer a favor by enlightening our ignorance on the subject?

When fishing from a boat do not leave your rod in the stern with the flies on the water when you go to attend to the anchor in the bows. This is the time that the biggest fish always choose to bite. We know this from bitter experience, having lost the whole outfit once in this way when fishing in a swift current, and have just heard of a similar misfortune falling to the lot of a brother angler in a near-by water.

FISH CUTLETS

Clothing For Anglers

As far as wearing apparel goes every angler knows that woollen underwear and clothes are the proper garments for fishing in every place and in all waters. The foot gear is most important. A pair of heavy and strong feather boots, perforated along the soles so as to allow free ingress and egress for the water, are the best, and it is unnecessary to add that the soles must have a number of soft hob nails, which should be securely clamped in the inside of the

"Many of the weaker fish, especially in the tropics, have this ability to change from a bright to a pale, vague hue when they sleep. Thus they sleep safely. Otherwise their slumbers would end between a bigger fish's jaws.

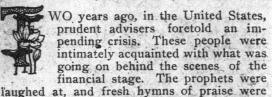
"A wonderful natural dispensation, isn't it? Suppose you were a criminal, being pursued hotly, and whenever you grew tired you could throw yourself under a tree and doze off, conscious that in your sleep no one could see you!" Philadelphia Bulletin.

Cows Milked By Fish

And now comes a Rowlesburg (Va.) farmer with a fish story that promises to give him a prominent place in the presidential group of

For a week, he says, his cows had returned from the pasture "dry." He suspected a neighbor of milking them, and hid himself behind some bushes on the bank of the river. About 30 o'clock, when the sun was hottest, the cows wandered into the stream to drink, standing with their udders touching the water. The farmer says he was astounded to discover that large fish were hanging to the udders of almost every cow, and when he drove the animals out they had been milked dry .- The Fishing Gazette.

THE CRISIS IN THE UNITED STATES



sung in honor of the much-vaunted prosperity. A year later a "quiet panic", occurred on the New York Stock Exchange. The public did not see much of it, but the financial magnates of various degree got uneasy.

Shortly afterwards came the Morse-Thomas-Heinze scandal, which brought down several banks. Honest citizens loudly cursed the dishonest bosses of the trusts and big corporations. But people were still proud of the unexampled prosperity.

The violent speeches of President Roosevelt, which he occasionally made against the trusts, railway kings, and other demigods of our nation, were received with applause. "The President is all right," the citizens said; but as they wanted their full share of the blessings of prosperity they confided the dollars they had saved to the trust companies, which promised the highest interest. They speculated to their hearts' content, and wondered at the talk about tightness of money.

Then came the third week in October last, and misfortune came with it. It brought bankruptcy to the Knickerbocker Trust: other financial institutions followed suit, and a panic ensued, which startled the easy-going credulous public like a flash of lightning. The trouble had come so unexpectedly that people saw the collapse of their glorious prosperity with terror and stupefaction. Many industrial enterprises were ruined or stopped work, and thousands of workmen were discharged.

When the first alarm had subsided, the question was asked, what was the cause of the collapse. Even now opinions are divided. Roosevelt's enemies assert that the financial panic was due to his attacks on "concentrated wealth." But in any case, said they, the President had shattered confidence in our wise and honest "captains of industry." But the only people who believe in these worthies are they who accept fairly tales as gospel truth.

But, after all, no very great harm was meant by Roosevelt's speeches. At heart he, too, is only a politician, an American politician. In that capacity he must talk very violently. The principal thing is that his actions are not opposed to the interests of the financial magnates of the Republican Party to which he belongs. In reality his actions are the opposite of his speeches.

There is no doubt of it: the prosperity was destroyed neither by Roosevelt nor by overproduction, which has also been blamed for it. The tightness of money and the consequent limitations of credit were chiefly to blame. A universal mania for speculation and the criminal manipulations of financial geniuses had only accelerated the crisis.

A delightful optimism, however, is making its reappearance, at least among those who are able to back up their hopes of an early return of prosperity with money. Their joy is unfortunately premature.

When the financial panic came, an appeal was confidently made to Europe. The Old World came to the rescue with ready money. But money was very scarce there, too. Their own trade and the Russo-Japanese war had swallowed up many millions. Therefore the thirty-two million dollars which had been lent to the United States in the previous year had to be withdrawn in the beginning of January,

That had proved at the time very disastrous to Uncle Sam. The "quiet panic" was the proof of it. When, therefore, last autumn, after the collapse, he wanted to get money again, attempts were made to sicken him of his longing for loans by a high rate of interest. However, that did not intimidate him. So in November and December, gold to the value of a hundred million dollars was imported, to the great discomfort of Berlin, Paris and London.

But since discount rates have been falling for some time in the money markets of the world that is regarded as a sign that the money crisis is approaching its end. A number of our optimistic financiers have now without more ado declared it to be already terminated. The ultra-hopeful even believe that there will be a glut of money presently. Then the economic crisis or depression, as most financial papers modestly say, must come to an end, and prosperity-will flourish once more.

It certainly sounds very nice. But while the new prosperity is being hoped for, the economic crisis is assuming ever-increasing dimensions. Even if credit should improve within a short time, it is inconceivable that industrial activity will be resumed this year to anything approaching its former extent. For political reasons alone it is impossible.

The Presidential election will be held this autumn and the result is doubtful. A Democratic victory would involve a reform in tariff, coinage and banking, which would be of farreaching importance to our economic existence. Manufacturers and financiers are very circumspect in their operations in the year of a Presidential election. The effects of this reserve, however, in the present time of crisis will be doubly felt.

Setting even that aside, the condition of the chief industries of the country is at present so bad that a speedy recovery is impossible. The tension of credit can only be relaxed by degrees. In the steel, iron, copper and textile industries hundreds of thousands of workmen have lost their employment. In many factories the working time has been considerably shortened, and in numerous branches of trade the workmen have had to submit to reduced wages.

The condition of the goods traffic on our railroads presents an instructive picture of the extent of the crisis. Our railroads have large claims on the money markets of the world. It is therefore natural that our railroad securities should long have had an influence over the European markets, an influence which was able even to be Acreased in the last few years, because many capitalists in the Old World believe that the securities of American railroads are absolutely safe. But that is a mischievous superstition which may turn out very costly. Most of the large railroad companies of the United States are speculative undertakings which expect greater profits from dealing in shares than from working receipts.

At the beginning of February there were in our country 320,000 unemployed goods-trucks, 14 per cent of the total number. This is practically equal to the number of trucks which the railroads had constructed during the last two years at a cost of 320 million dollars. Add to this the 8,000 locomotives for which there. is at present no occupation, and we get the 440 million dollars' worth of idle rolling stock, earning not a penny of interest.

The railroad companies are now bent on economising, and so they try in some measure to make up for diminished incomes by wholesale dismissal of employes. Any one not absolutely wanted has to go.

How ill-founded are the optimistic hopes of a speedy improvement is further proved by the latest bankruptcy statistics. In January last thirty-nine banks in the United States had

to suspend payment, with liabilities amounting to 61,566,435 dollars. In the corresponding month of 1907 only three banks failed with liabilities amounting to 118,000 dollars.

In January of the present year 1949 commercial bankruptcies, with liabilities reaching 27,099,514 dollars, were gazetted. The number of failures in January, 1907, was nearly 600 fewer than in this year.

It is not surprising that the army of unemployed is increasing more and more, and that the complaint of bad times is universal.

Fortunately for the United States some hundreds of thousands of workmen have said farewell, and have returned to their native homes. Immigration has fallen off, so that the new comers at least cannot contribute greatly to the aggravation of the crisis.

In most of the cities, but particularly in New York, Chicago, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, and St. Louis, great distress prevails. Private charity cannot any longer cope with the demands. Little and in some cases nothing at all is done by the city authorities and State legislatures to alleviate the distress. The conditions in the Metropolis are significant. The number of unemployed in New York is estimated at 200,000. About 30,000 of these are homeless. The only city refuge has 350 beds. Whoever turns up there more than three times is arrested for vagrancy, and sentenced by the judge to several months' imprisonment in the penitentiary. Such was the state of affairs till recently. But as at present many poor people prefer the House of Correction to homelessness and starvation, the prison is constantly full. Consequently only such of the homeless are consigned to it as have the honor to be citizens of the United States.

The lodging-houses and the shelter-places at the disposal of the charitable societies are also inadequate to accommodate the homeless. The city authorities so far have practically not troubled about them, just as they consider it no disgrace that the metropolis of America has no larger refuge, to say nothing of warm shelter-halls.

In the Legislature of New York State a resolution was handed in some little while ago demanding 1,500,000 dollars for the unemployed of the metropolis. The money was to be used for employment in the parks and the construction of a roadway. For the moment no one yet knows whether or when the resolution will be adopted as law. Nor can any one tell how much of the money will disappear in the pockets of the politicians. Previous experiences are not encouraging.

The conditions in the other cities resemble those in New York. But the workmen themselves, particularly the organized workmen, are chiefly to blame. In the economic sphere they can conduct vigorous campaigns. If it is a question of fighting for higher wages, reduced working-hours or recognition of the Union, they usually display marvellous endurance. But at election time the great mass of these people are induced to vote for the candidates of the capitalistic parties. They elect their enemies and are surprised, afterwards, i their successes in the economic sphere are curtailed or directly destroyed by legislation. The bulk of the working class, however, are so unintelligent that they do not detect the selfcontradiction in their mode of action. still allow themselves to be hoodwinked by the sympathetic speeches of the demagogues.

In the trade unions, which are centralised in the American Federation of Labor, there are unfortunately many corrupt politicians. These men of honor are opposed to a Labor Party, exclusively based on class. Their personal interests make it necessary that the workmen, who allow themselves to be led by these gentry, should find the true representatives of the people in the candidates of the capitalistic parties.

country of the most unblushing capitalism has

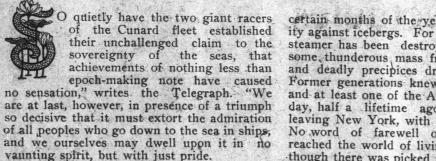
This class of politicians especially resists the intrusion of Socialism into the trade unions. The Socialist Party therefore in the

not so far become a power which has to be

If, however, the working class do not elect their own representatives to the legislative bodies they cannot expect to get the smallest possible help in times of stress. The majority of our members of Assemblies, Senators and Congress-men are corporation-attorneys or other such gentlemen whose exertions are made only in the interests of capitalism. As long as they have sole power, they will intro-duce no legislation for the protection of labor nor any other social reforms of real value. The United States not only have the most miserable banking-system in the world, as Carnegie said, but also the most defective social legislation of all civilized countries of the present

But, as said before, the workmen are to blame, for they have the votes. Otto Salland, in International Review.

Swiftest Passage on Record



"Yesterday, May 22, the Lusitania reached New York in the small hours of the morning, having broken all the steaming records ever made upon the Atlantic. The great vessel had dashed across to the opposite continent like an express train of the ocean. She made the swiftest passage yet accomplished over what is known as the long course, arriving at Sandy Hook in the wonderful time of four days and something over twenty hours. This means that an average speed of nearly twenty-five knots was maintained throughout the voyage, surpassing the highest figure that had ever before been touched by four-tenths of a

"But when a feat of this kind is registered, there are always one or two intermediate records connected with the finest run for a day, and the fastest rate for an hour. In one period of twenty-four hours during the journey which ended so happily yesterday, the Lusitania made the magnificent total of six hundred and thirty-two knots. The mind can scarcely realize what its own pictures. mean when we think of this immense, yet graceful structure sweeping through the Atlantic surges at the pace of a torpedo boat destroyer. It is as though the ostrich were winged like the hawk.

"We should have, indeed, to seek more daring and vivid similes to express the marvelous combination of size and speed created in the present case by the technical genius shown at the beginning of the twentieth century to be still potent and unexhausted in the race. It need hardly be said that upon this voyage the Lusitania has excelled herself. In March last she scored what was up to that time the greatest success of its sort when she steamed six hundred and twentyseven knots in one day, and the nearest performance to this has been credited to the sister ship. The Mauretania's best run within twenty-four hours had come within three knots of the total distance covered by her elder sister. Nor is there any reason to think that either ship even yet has given the whole of her measure, or has yet done the utmost of which

her engines may be capable. The record voyage of the Lusitania was taken, as we have said, over the long, or more southerly course. This route is followed in

O quietly have the two giant racers certain months of the year for greater secur-of the Cunard fleet established ity against icebergs. For many years no great their unchallenged claim to the steamer has been destroyed by the fall of spectral and deadly precipices drifting in mid-ocean. Former generations knew a grimmer hazard, and at least one of the Atlantic liners of her day, half a lifetime ago, disappeared after leaving New York, with every soul on board. No word of farewell or explanation ever reached the world of living men and women, though there was picked up upon the coast of Cornwall a plank, inscribed 'We are sinking'-a forlorn memorial, echoing a cry of despair, yet dumb as to causes and effects. There is little doubt, however, that the unhappy vessel was overwhelmed in the night by the fall of a mountain of ice, and was borne down forever through the depths of a winter sea. There is nothing more remarkable in modern ocean travel than the greater safety obtained with increased speed.

"In one department of modern technique at least England has reasserted her unquestioned supremacy. We have recovered our prestige in that business of marine architecture which is still, as Ruskin said many years ago, the most beautiful and greatest work of craftmanship to which man can set his hand, We have shown that our methods are in many ways still worth studying, and that the spirit and intellect of the race have still to be counted with as factors in the future of the world. Whatever may be said to explain or amplify, this at least is the fact, that we hold the Blue Ribbon of the ocean once more, and that it has been won back over and overagain during the last six or seven months. The contest lies between two British liners, both of them the champions of their country, and neither of them with a rival upon the

"Germany has done so much in so many fields of modern enterprise that she may be well content to resign the primacy of speed held for a time by the Hamburg and the Bre-

men ships. "The first great development of continental competition was in the coarser textiles, but, above all, in the metal trades. For years, however, after the new challenge had made itself felt with some severity of pressure, the possibility of effective rivalry in the carrying trades was still regarded as an idle and absurd dream, The awakening came little more than a dozen years ago. We awoke one morning-if we may parody Byron's words in this connection to find another country famous. A German steamer had broken all records in ocean speed, and had won the Blue Ribbon of the Atlantic, Then we acted as foolishly as we often do at the beginning of any great struggle in war or peace. First we doubted the fact. Then we disparaged it. We said at first that there must

be some mistake, and that another country could not really have managed to beat all British ships in ocean speed.

"The success of the Kaiser's subjects was, as a matter of fact, to a very large extent a result of the completeness and efficiency of the whole state organization in Germany. It is impossible for private and haphazard to prevail in modern days against the scientific systems of competitive nations working under strong national leadership. This is, above all, the lesson taught by the construction and the is compelled to assume the role of defendant conquering progress of the giant Cunarders. We have always had the best shipbuilding firms in the world, capable of responding to any practical demand that owners can make upon them. In Mr. Charles Parsons we had another of the long line of English inventors whose efforts have revolutionized the whole transport efficiency of the world. At first blush the idea of building vessels like the Lusitania and Mauretania seemed as daring as George Stephenson's original dream of a steam-engine;

"Finally, we had what he had previously lacked. We had statesmanship capable of backing with the whole weight of its power the business ability of the nation. This is the first instance of that combination of state support with private enterprise and individual genius which will achieve many things in the future worthy of comparison with the victory of the Lusitania, in that more than Olympic contest for the prize of speed whose arena is the broad ocean itself."

THE UBIQUITOUS IRISHMAN

It is proverbial that Irishmen are to be found everywhere, yet one may be pardoned a start of surprise to hear of an Irishman occupying one of the most influential, difficult, and dangerous positions in the Republic of Ecuador-that of being "watch-dog" to its President. Admiral Power, who is a native of County Waterford, in addition to being in command of the miniature Ecuadorian fleet also holds a commission in the army. After the attempted revolution in the midsummer of last year it was Admiral Power who was selected to inspect the disturbed areas. Meeting this Irishman for the first time (writes London P. T. O.'s Ecuadorian correspondent), one is impressed by his kind brown eyes, his quiet, determined manner, and his rich Southern brogue, which has survived twenty-nine years of exile, During the recent rising, a few members of the Opposition accused him of ill-treating the prisoners, "Wisha!" replied Power, "The poor creatures! Sure I'd sooner hurt my own child," The Admiral's post, as may be imagined, is not a bed of roses. He has driven through Quito, accompanying President Alfaro, in an open carriage, and unattended, the day after the suppression of a revolution, when every verandah might have sheltered an assassin,

Peers in Courts of Europe

any dealings, directly or indirectly, with King Edward's nobility, occasionally gets into trouble, and in lawsuits instituted against it. Some years ago Lord Fermoy's brother and heir, the Hon. ames Burke Roche, obtained a verdict against Burke's Peerage for having declared his mar-riage to the daughter of old Frank Worke of New York, as having been sundered by di-

It is perfectly true that there had been a divorce, obtained by Mrs. Burke Roche from the courts of Delaware. But inasmuch as it was not recognized by English law, and that the decree was illegal in the eyes of the English authorities, the London tribunals decided that Burke's Peerage had been wrong in describing "Jelly" Burke Roche as a divorced man and gave judgment against the publishers of this standard work.

Since then Burke's Peerage makes no mention of his having been divorced, and although Frank Worke's daughter has since then married a member of the Hebrew race, hailing from Hungary, and formerly a riding-master in New York, against whom she has now instituted proceedings for divorce, she still continues to figure in Burke's Peerage, and in other works of reference of the same authoritative character, as well as in Who's Who, etc., as the full-fledged wife of the Hon. James

Burke Roche. Of course this experience caused the publishers of Burke's and of other standard 'Peerages" to exercise more care than ever. But in spite of this Burke's has just been called upon once more to go to the expense of defending a suit for libel, brought against it by Mrs. Montague Williams C. Perceval, whose husband is a member of the family of which the Earl of Egmont is the chief, and in the line of succession to the various peerages, honors and estates of the head of the house. It seems that Montague Perceval, who is a hysician, and a grandson of that Spencer Perceval who, while Prime Minister, was assassinated by John Bellingham in the lobby of the House of Commons in 1812, was married for the first time to Elizabeth Middleton, who died in 1877. He then married, in 1879, a widow of the name of Mrs. Kendrick, daughter of Bond Coxe, a member of the English bar, and proceeded to Australia, where Dr. Perceval engaged in the practice of his pro-

The marriage was an unhappy one in every respect. The couple separated, but were not divorced, and Mrs. Perceval complains that she has repeatedly been obliged to sue her husband for the alimony due under the deed

URKE'S PEERAGE, that Vade of separation. In 1903 Dr. Perceval, without Mecum of the British aristocracy, having taken the trouble to secure the dissoluas well as of all those who have tion of his second marriage, took to himself a third wife, in the person of Charlotte, daughter of the late Rev. John Aubrey Carr, rector of the parish of Shipton Cliffe, in Gloucester-

> The publishers of Burke's Peerage were notified by Dr. Perceval of his third marriage, and placed it on record in their issues of 1905, 1906 and 1907, without taking the precaution to ascertain whether the second marriage of the doctor had been sundered either by death or by divorce. Mrs. Perceval No. 2 thereupon brought suit against Burkes' Peerage on the plea that the publication of the doctor's third marriage in a standard work of such authority as Burke's peerage implied that his second marriage was of no account, and that her right to the name of Mrs. Montague Perceval, and to the eventuality of becoming one day a peeress of the realm as Countess of Egmont, was defective.

The courts have now decided against Mrs. Perceval, on the ground that no defamatory. word had been used by Burke's Peerage, and that, therefore, no action for libel could lie. It was intimated that if Burke's had asserted that the plaintiff's marriage had been sundered by divorce, in the absence of any decree to that effect, valid in the eyes of English law, the statement would have been regarded as libelous, just as in the instance of the Hon. James Burke Roche and his American wife,-Marquise de Fontenoy.

Harper's Weekly points out that Mr. Asquith, Great Britain's new Premier, and Governor Hughes, Governor of New York and presidential possibility, have a great many points in common. Mr. Asquith has never been a popular man, and no one can call Governr Hughes an idol of the people. The Premier was a very earnest and able student at Oxford, and the same is true of Governor Hughes at Brown, Mr. Asquith was a fellow of his college, and Mr. Hughes was for some time in his earlier life a teacher at Cornell. Both are lawyers, and both came into prominence after somewhat similar fashion. The Governor first became widely known by means of examinations during the Armstrong insurance investigations, and Mr. Asquith came into prominence when in association with Sir Charles Russell, he conducted the cross-ex-amination of John Macdonald, manager of The Times, at the time of the Parnell Commission. So ably was this cross-examination conducted that it attracted wide attention and won for Mr. Asquith the title of Q. C. As Gladstone's Home Secretary thereafter, his career somewhat resembled that of Mr. Hughes as Gover-

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this swift discernible tated by t Chamberlai energy int scheme of the struggl plication, of industry and not tar tive Party protective which don the jast tw in check Lord Salish in a coloni lavish exp ernment in .tion can av growth of trial admin services. compelled public reve ernment ha the develop in the shap to meet the ment, the the Conser tering upo vative Char enough to opened up not, even veloped avowedly classes. In of Conserv sion of pu taxation in tection. garded as fences of encroachm tic and co our pushir exposed to their home rivals, thu prices for The hi shows the most in th Everywhe

opportunity tectionism among our The poscious pur particular was from t pediency a feeble inst perial fede imperial p subordinat ciple of Pr coloniai se the colonia ism has alv internation read the in Conference the four colonies cl of substar

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veloped further a finance consciously and avowedly directed against the propertied

classes. Indirect taxation is the natural finance

of Conservatism. Now the required expan-

sion of public income by means of indirect taxation implies, or at any rate involves, pro-

tection. Thus a protective tariff must be regarded as one of the natural and normal de-

fences of the propertied classes against the

encroachments of what they consider socialis-tic and confiscatory finance. Co-operating with this stream of tendency is the desire of

our pushing industrialists, especially in trades

exposed to keen foreign competition, to secure

their home market by handicapping foreign rivals, thus maintaining high and profitable

prices for their goods.

The history of tariffs in other countries

shows the textile and metal industries as fore-

most in the conscious pressure of this policy.

Everywhere they have lain in wait for their

political opportunity. That has usually ar-

ance has created an embarassment of public

finance, for it is noteworthy that alike in

France, Germany, and America, modern high

protective tariffs have been a legacy of war.

Even in Canada the triumph of Macdonald's

national policy was a fruit of the animosity

between Canada and her great republican

neighbor, directly attributable to the civil war.

So here the heavy taxation imposed by the

expenditure of the South African war, and the

large new outlays upon permanent costs of

armaments to which it gave rise, furnished the

opportunity for the gathering forces of pro-

tectionism inside the Conservative Party and

lain fused these forces and gave them con-

scious purpose and definite aim. His own

particular contribution was not important, and

was from the standpoint of direct political ex-

pediency a tactical mistake, for protection is a

feeble instrument to secure any sort of im-

perial federation. It is a national and not an

imperial policy, as is proved by the complete

subordination of the much-applauded prin-

ciple of Preference to the dominant motive of

colonial self-sufficiency disclosed by each of

the colonial tariffs. The enthusiasm of Jingo-

ism has always proved a poor cement for solid

international agreement, and no one can have

read the interesting report of the last Colonial

Conference, without recognizing that each of

the four groups of British self-governing

colonies claims to regulate its future on a basis

of substantially complete national indepen-

dence and perfect equality with the mother

country in all material essentials of her policy.

sort of sentimental backing both in our

Colonies and the British Isles, none of the

imperial factors is prepared for any serious

business sacrifice, in order to promote the

commercial imperialism which Mr. Chamber-

lain desiderated. As soon as Mr. Chamberlain

probed public opinion he discovered the grav-

ity of his mistake in supposing for one moment

that Englishmen would submit to any tax up-

on their food for the benefit of their colonial

fellow subjects: At the same time he discover-

ed an unexpected fund of powerful animosity.

against foreigners, partly resentment against

their pro-Boer criticism, partly exaggerated

fears of their commercial encroachments upon

our markets. Retaliation against the foreigner

thus furnished a far better leverage for the

otective movement than imperial preference,

d gave a powerful impetus to the economic

octrine that the foreigner who makes us pay

hould himself be made to pay. To the or-linary man, untrained in economic thinking,

this was a convincing policy of retributive

Though, therefore, Preference has some

The powerful personality of Mr. Chamber-

among our manufacturers.

ner critical d

of the politicians. Preot encouraging. e other cities resemble But the workmen themorganized workmen, n the economic sphere ous campaigns. If it is for higher wages, reor recognition of the play marvellous endurtime the great mass of ed to vote for the can tic parties. They elect urprised, afterwards, if onomic sphere are curyed by legislation. The ss, however, are so unlo not detect the selfode of action. They be hoodwinked by the the demagogues.

which are centralised ration of Labor, there y corrupt politicians. e opposed to a Labor on class. Their pernecessary that the emselves to be led by nd the true representathe candidates of the

cians especially resists alism into the trade Party therefore in the blushing capitalism has ower which has to be

king class do not elect es to the legislative ect to get the smallest stress. The majority semblies, Senators and poration-attorneys or whose exertions are ests of capitalism. As power, they will introthe protection of labor orms of real value. The have the most miserhe world, as Carnegie defective social legislauntries of the present

the workmen are to

Europe

Dr. Perceval, without to secure the dissoluage, took to himself a Aubrey Carr, rector of Cliffe, in Gloucester-

Burke's Peerage were

l of his third marriage, d in their issues of ithout taking the preether the second marbeen sundered either Mrs. Perceval No. 2 against Burkes' Peerthe publication of the a standard work of 's peerage implied that

as of no account, and ame of Mrs. Montague entuality of becoming e realm as Countess of

decided against Mrs. that no defamatory Burke's Peerage, and on for libel could lie. Burke's had asserted age had been sundered ence of any decree to eyes of English law, ave been regarded as instance of the Hon. I his American wife,-

ints out that Mr. As-, ew Premier, and Govor of New York and have a great many r. Asquith has never no one can call Govhe people. The Premnd able student at Oxie of Governor Hughes was a fellow of his was for some time in at Cornell. Both are into prominence after ion. The Governor own by means of ex-Armstrong insurance Asquith came into ssociation with Sir nducted the cross-exonald, manager of The e Parnell Commission. xamination conducted ttention and won for Q. C. As Gladstone's ter, his career some-Mr. Hughes as Gover-

COMING OF PROTECTION IN ENGLAND

HE Conservative Party with its offi-Thus under the shelter of these war-bred cial leaders is now definitely and sentiments the business interests, which cravformally committed to a protective ed protection for the plunder which it promtariff as the first item in its practical ised, secured their control of the Conservative Party. They first made certain of the rank policy. Ten years ago no politician who had ventured to predict such an and file, capturing the constituencies together with the local and central machinery of the event would have been taken seriously. And yet the main forces which have contributed to party. Their main difficulty was with leaders, this swift and dramatic change were clearly for most of their men of intellectual substance discernible. Their action was merely precipihad been trained in the fiscal orthodoxy of free trade finance, which they were unwilling tated by the Boer War, that is all. If Mr. to abandon for this new and hazardous cam-Chamberlain had never carried his ambitious paign. With these forces and these defects energy into the Colonial Office, planning a they entered the fight, and two years ago enscheme of imperial federation which carried countered a conspicuous defeat. The time was not yet ripe. Feeble, untrained leaders, the struggle in South Africa as its chief implication, the drive of two persistent currents of industry and finance would none the less, short-sighted and erroneous tactics, and a and not tardily, have compelled the Conservaperiod of preternaturally prosperous foreign tive Party in Great Britain to declare for a trade contributed to their rout. But during protective tariff. The imperialist sentiment, the administration of the present Government the protectionists have steadily improved their which dominated the party counsels during position. The excessive confidence which such the last two decades, though temporarily held a signal victory imparted to free traders in-duced apathy. The commercial tide has turnin check during the personal ascendency of Lord Salisbury, was forced to find expression in a colonial and foreign policy involving ed against the Government; a period of growlavish expenditure on armaments. No Goving depression has set in. The culpable negligence of maintaining high sugar duties, toernment in England or in any progressive nagether with an unfortunate conjunction of cirtion can avoid large and practically automatic cumstances raising the price of bread and coal growth of its expenditure on education, indushas been of material assistance. All these trial administration and other necessary social things affecting in various degrees the fickle services. Every Government is therefore compelled to seek constant accessions to the mind of the electorate have sapped the popupublic revenue. Now, while a Liberal Govlarity of the Government, and have sown a discontent which is being carefully educated towards protectionism by the assiduous labors of our fiscal reformers. Never before has so ernment has tended more and more to look to the development of direct taxation, particularly in the shape of income tax and death duties, elaborate and expensive an organization of to meet the growing financial needs of government, the circumstances and the interests of public opinion been attempted. Most of the powerful newspapers are open preachers of protection. Missionaries are abroad in every the Conservative Party precluded it from entering upon a taxation policy so unpopular with the possessing classes. Though Conservative Chancellors of the Exchequer were glad town and village of southern England, and though the manufacturing north is not yet captured, even there the confidence of the free enough to avail themselves of the new sources opened up by Liberal predecessors, they could trade policy has been visibly weakened. not, even had they desired to do so, have de-

With the exception of the banking and shipping interests, and such manufactures as building and cotton, which live largely by foreign trade and foreign markets, the manufacturers, the commercial, and probably the majority of the professional classes, may already be claimed as protectionist in interest or at least in sympathy. How far the working classes have been lured from their free trade attitude of two years ago there is not yet sufficient evidence to test. But the zeal and ingenuity, not to say unscrupulousness, with which protectionist writers and speakers are fastening on the dire fact of unemployment in our centres of industry are certain to produce

great results unless the tide of industry should take another favorable turn, or some serious and popular attempt to remedy the grievance of unemployment should be set on foot without delay. Meanwhile the energy of fiscal enthusiasts and the futility of opposition to the tide of party destiny have broken the opposition of most of the recalcitrant leaders within the Unionist Party. Deserted by their leader, harried in the constituencies and weakened in influence by the death of such powerful men as the Duke of Devonshire and Lord Goschen, they have with few exceptions abandoned the struggle and bowed themselves in the house of Rimmon.

This virtual transformation of the Unionist into a Protectionist Party has not been accomplished without qualifications and concessions which may or must impair the efficiency of the policy when it is required to pass from the specious generalities of platform speeches into the formal accuracy of a definite legislative proposal. We may even detect three diverse streams of tendency kept with difficulty within this common channel. First come the distinctively Conservative Protectionism of the agricultural and manufacturing interests that want a tariff to improve their rents and profits, and to shift the burden of taxation on to other shoulders, but who otherwise desire to keep down public expenditure and to avoid above all things experiments which savor of Socialism. This is the "Old Guard" of protectionism, of which Mr. Chaplin and the late Sir Howard Vincent may be considered representatives. But the main portion of the fighting line today is composed of another order of men who combine an active advocacy of popular social reform with their protectionism. This conduct is animated in the case of some younger and keener minds by a genuine conviction that a protective tariff is only one essential in a broader and more complex policy of building up an efficient modern State, with a full public control of industry, designed to develop the full natural and human resources of the country, to direct them into permanent and useful channels of employment, and in various ways to regularise the production and distribution of wealth. Many who are temperamentally opposed to the deliberate development of what is in effect a Socialistic State are nevertheless alive to the immediate tactical advantages of a Neo-Protectionism which shall recommend a tariff to the work ng ciasses as the only or the quickest instrument of furnishing old-age pensions, unemployed relief, small holdings and other working-class advantages out of public money.

The able organ of this forward social policy Russia, but against neither of these powers promising protagonist is Lord Milner, who is warming up the old enthusiasm of his Toynbee days for this new tactical emergency, which may furnish him a fresh career.

From both these species of open and avowprotectionists we must distinguish Mr. Balfour and others of his sort. Mr. Balfour has never formally espoused protection, or admitted as any part of the motives for his fiscal proposals the desire to assist home producers even in their own markets against the ordinary competition of foreigners. But he has ommitted himself quite definitely to the adoption of import duties for four separate purposes, each of which implies or involves protection. He favors a tariff which will enable us to negotiate with foreigners, and, if necessary, to retaliate against their discrimination. He will meet Colonial Preference by placing import duties upon foreign food. Dumping he will encounter by stringent duties for exclusion, and he will safeguard British industries from other forms of unfair competition. Last and most urgent in his mind is the insistence that a small general tariff is justifiable as a means of "broadening the basis of taxation," and so meeting the requirements of revenue without recourse to a high income tax or other confiscatory modes of taxation. Each of these steps is protectionist because in no case is it proposed to balance the new import duty by a corresponding excise; but in order to conceal or mitigate the protectionism, Mr. Balfour and his friends propose a set of taxes that they will neither raise prices nor act as demoralising doles to British trades.

The weakness of this mixed protection is easily exposed. A wide-spread imposition of low duties is at once the most difficult of all tariffs and the least productive of revenue. Such a tariff, if confined to fully or even to mainly manufactured goods, could not furnish more than a few millions to our national exchequer—a sum obviously inadequate to meet the normal increase of expenditure, still more to provide the public doles demanded for the social policy which will make the working classes rally round the tariff.

Still more futile is the supposition that any one of the objects of Mr. Balfour's tariff can be accomplished without the taxation of raw. materials, unless an utterly false and arbitrary definition is assigned to that term. Two of the countries whose tariffs are most likely to call for the exercise of negotiation or retaliation on our part, are the United States and

in the press is the Morning Post, and its most could we bring pressure to bear without taxing some important material of British manufactures. Similarly with colonial preference; the least investigation of the character of imports which come into this country from the several colonies attest the accuracy of Mr. Asquith's contention at the Colonial Conference, "that you cannot possibly give a preference, which shall be anything like an even-handed preference as between the various colonies of the Empire, unless you include in it raw materials as well as food." As for the anti-dumping policy, we could not deprive ourselves of the right to exclude steel bars or rails or other important materials which it is claimed furnish the chief materials of dumping on the part of American trusts and German cartels.

In addition to all these subsidiary difficulties, there is the utter impossibility of distinguishing raw materials from foods on the one hand and manufactures on the other. Are wheat, timber and leather, to quote three leading cases, to be regarded as raw materials or not? No answer can be given to this question, which must raise inevitable conflicts between the British trades into which these goods enter as materials and other British trades engaged either in producing them or other commodities that compete with them.

While the trivial nature of Mr. Balfour's proposals do not secure them against such criticism, neither does it recommend them as satisfactory to the full-blooded protectionist, who wants a tariff for the revival of British upon so low a basis as to enable him to argue markets for the national manufactures. To such men the prominence assigned to the imperial aspect of the tariff is an amiable error, knowing as they do that the substantial value of the electoral appeal will be to the hopes of plunder for those manufacturers whose organized influence can be made most effective in the actual construction of a so-called scientific tariff, and for a specious solution of the problem of the unemployed as a bait to the work-

> Such are the essentials of the present situation. If the opposing forces of free trade and protection continue to move in the force and the direction in which they are moving now, without the intrusion of some new unforeseen determinant, a victory at the polls at the next election will almost certainly return to power Conservative Party committed, not merely formally but by conviction, to the formation of a protective tariff, as their first step in prac-

Many free traders are disposed to view this probability with only moderate alarm, for they believe it is still possible for the Liberal Government to recover the waning confidence of the people by a drastic policy of legislative and administrative reform. But this possibility is merely formal, and does not take accurate account of the mixed compos Governmental forces. The rally of the Whig and Imperialistic sections, brought about two years ago in defence of free trade, is itself the chief disabling cause of any policy sufficiently advanced and vigorous to satisfy the demands

for a truly constructive Liberalism. The party, if not the Government, has indeed formally committed itself to a radical attack upon the privileges and power of the landed aristocracy. There is a wide-spread and eager desire for bold measures of legislation and taxation, which shall secure the best use of agricultural land and shall obtain for civic purposes a substantial share of the socially created values of town lands. Among distinctively working-class questions, the provision of an adequate and universal old age pension, a thorough grappling with the problem of the unemployed, and a large humane provision for the deserving poor, stand in the forefront of their programme. Some of these measures involve a large increase of public expenditure, all of them courageous legislation. The former is precluded by the timid temper of a large Whig minority of supporters of the Government, unduly represented in the Cabinet, the latter by the shirked issue of the House of Lords, who still retain a legicidal power, which they will not shrink from using to prevent the Government from recovering its lost popularity by effective legislation.

If this diagnosis of the situation be correct, nothing but a large and most unlikely revival of industrial prosperity is able to prevent the "debacle" of British free trade at the next General Election.

Serious as would be the effect of a revival of Protection upon the national industries and politics, still more dangerous would be its reactions upon our international position.

The foreign merchants, manufacturers and farmers who are injured by the loss of our market, or by the necessity of submitting their goods to custom duties which place them at a disadvantage, will feel a sense of injury, and will arouse in their nation a feeling of resentment against Great Britain, which will be none the less dangerous because it is unreasonable and unjust. Every diminution of amicable and profitable traffic with Germany, the United States, and other industrial countries, will serve only to embitter the struggle for neutral markets: it will be easier for some slight international difference to ripen into a quarrel and for a quarrel to lead to an outbreak of hostilities, when the sense of injury is rankling in many a foreign manufacturer and merchant who has lost his profitable trade with Great Britain or one of her colonies, and when a war is no longer opposed by strongly organized commercial and financial interests in the respective countries.—J. A. Hobson, in International Review.

Churchill Through American Spectacles

how Winston Churchill is regarded in. the United States. Henry G. Purvis has just written an article for American publications under the title, "A Half-American Member of the British Cab-The article follows:

From an American viewpoint the most interesting feature of the recent reconstruction of British cabinet was the new premier's choice of Winston Churchill as president of the board of trade. That gives the fortunate young man a seat in the cabinet at the comparatively youthful age of 34, a distinction which is as rare as it is gratifying.

For Winston Churchill is the son of an American woman whose brilliant and entirely satisfactory career has made for her a warm place in the hearts of Englishmen without in any way detracting from the esteem felt for her in her own country. As Jennie Jerome, daughter of the well known and genial Leonard Jerome of New York, she was a general favorite, and when she became the wife of Lord Randolph Churchill, third son of the Duke of Marlborough, who even at that early age gave promise of an unusual career, it was the opinion of all those who knew her that the young nobleman was getting a great bargain. Her good looks, abundant wit and unvarying good nature made an impression on the English social world that has never grown indistinct. As Mrs. Cornwallis West, she is still a mother of whom even so promising a statesman as Winston Churchill well may be

That is one reason why Americans are interested in Winston Churchill and pleased to hear that he is doing so well. Another is because the young man is always inclined to pride himself on his good American blood and to ascribe his success in life to the fact of his half-American parentage. He does not hesitate to assert at all times and in all places that he owes everything to his clever and still very handsome mother, and that she has saved him from many of the mistakes which have been

made by other Spencer Churchills. Although the president of the board of trade is not as lofty a personage as the first lord of the admiralty, for instance, he is actually an individual of much importance. It is a position which corresponds to that of the secretaryship of commerce and labor in this country, and he who holds it is capable of exerting a wide influence. For this reason it has always been regarded as a stepping stone to something higher. oseph Chamberlain went from it to the post of secretary of state for the colonies, and Mr. Churchill's predecessor, David Lloyd George, has become chancellor of the exchequer. So there is no reason why Mr. Churchill should not

lying to his ambitious mother, perhaps to the dignity of prime minister.

In the meantime, Mr. Churchill will find plenty to do. The board of trade of the British cabinet is a working institution, and the man at the head of it has abundant opportunity to ex-



hibit executive ability, if it is at his command. It is far more comprehensive in its activity than American department of commerce and labor. All sorts of duties and powers have been added to it from time to time until it has become an institution of great importance. For instance, it has the control and supervision of all rail-

Mr. Churchill will have control of the fisheries, a mighty responsibility in Great Britain. He must also set in motion all of the machinery connected with bankruptcy and must keep a watchful eye on the doings of corporations and business concerns of every description. At the head of the department of labor he will have an opportunity to show his ability by reconciling the serious differences between capital and labor, which are especially prevalent

Lord Randolph Churchill, brilliant political leader that he was, made no secret of the fact that his career was hampered by his lack of education. He was resolved that his elder son step from it to something that will be even more should not be handicapped in a similar manner, go far."—Henry G. Purvis.

age. At that famous school he soon established a reputation for cleverness, but failed to become popular either with his teachers or his fellows. Even at that early age he had developed a habit of accepting nothing without discussion, and as a result he was in constant trouble with the authorities of the school. After he left Harrow the youngster was put

and the boy was sent to Harrow at an early

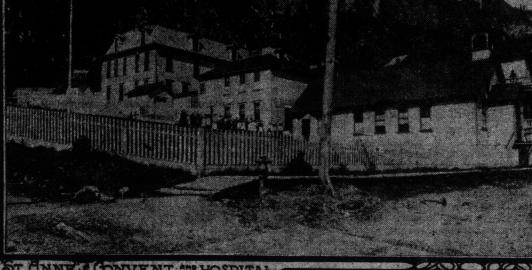
into the hands of a famous coach, one Capt, James, who prepared him for the army. Then he went through Sandhurst, the English military academy, and eventually became a subaltern in the Fourth Hussars. In this regiment his tendency to express his opinion unasked did not meet the approval of his superior officers, and he was not a favorite at mess. His manner was pronounced to be markedly American, and when this criticism came to his ears he took pains that the impression should be even more distinct.

As a subaltern Churchill was a worker and was also frankly outspoken in his opinion of those who were shirks. That did not contribute to his popularity, and no one at quarters was especially sorry when he obtained leave to go to Cuba. He reached the West Indies just at the breaking out of the Spanish-American war and at once proceeded to the front in search of adventures. Knight errant that he was, he embraced the first opportunity that presented itself to go into action. It was on the Spanish side, but he did not hesitate to turn a lance against the countrymen of his mother. That was the great mistake of his life, and he is not ashamed to confess it. He conducted himself so gallantly that he was awarded the first-class medal of the Spanish Order of Military Merit. It is safe to say that he never wears this decoration in the presence of his mother.

One of his friends has drawn the following pen picture of Churchill as he is today:

"Of medium height, looking rather slimmer than he is, for he is compactly built. The red hair of his boyhood has lost some of its fire and seems now rather a reddish brown than red. The eyes of light blue are large of pupil, having in them something of the free quality of the eyes of a bird. The mouth is an orator's mouthclear cut, expressionable and not small. The forehead is both broad and high, with a fairly deep vertical line above the nose; the chin, strong and well formed. His hands are somewhat remarkable, a sort of index to his life as well as to his general character. They are distinctly strong hands, broad in the palm, with that breadth which palmists take as showing honesty; fingers both long and fairly thick, but tapering; the thumb slightly bent backward at the top joint. The man with such a hand should

UT MARYS HOSPITAL (FIRST, IN YUKON)



at Juneau ... First in Alaska

OWARDS the end of August, 1856, the Mother General of the Sisters of St. Ann, at St. Jacques de l'Achigan, a pros-perous village of pious people, forty-five miles from Montreal, P. Q., communicated to her re-ligieuse a letter which opened broad channels for their zealous

souls, and played a great part in the destinies of the young community. This announcement was a request from Bishop Modeste Demers for Sisters to work among the Indians and half-breeds, in his dio cese of Vancouver Island, British Columbia.

In those days, few people, indeed, could have located this island on the map; and even at a much later period, in the seventies, the announcement would be made from some Eastern pulpit: "These priests and sisters are going to Vancouver, B. C., which is far beyond the "Rockies." For the masses, distance beyond the Rockies was inconceivable.

beyond the Rockies was inconceivable.

This appeal was, therefore, a momentous one. The Congregation counted eight years only of existence, and, like all foundations which play a fruitful part in the Church, it bore the seal of poverty and simplicity. The consideration, however, which had weight with these fervent religieuse was that of instructing children, without regard to caste, clime, or remuneration. Consequently, all the good works and prayers of the community were offered, that the administrative body might be guided by the Holy Spirit in the matter of a reply. Unanimous as the Sisters were from the beginning, to accept the field, and, vieing as they did with one another for the privilege of being chosen for the life-long exile, they knew, too, that to be a missionary was to embrace a life of heroic privation and hard labor. The decision was of paramount importance, and had to be made with due deliberation. The result of the consultation was a favorable one for Victoria; the Sisters were

liberation. The result of the consultation was a favorable one for Victoria; the Sisters were to accede to the request of Bishop Demers.

Soon there sped to the Bishop of Vancouver Island, then visiting in Canada, a favorable response of acceptance from Mother Mary of the Purification, endorsed by the whole

Community.

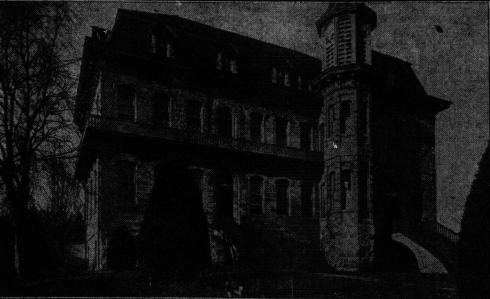
The administration having accepted the arduous task of founding a school in the distant West, now proceeded to appoint sisters for this new line of work. Time has proved how wise was the choice, for the foundresses have shown themselves equal to every ordeal that confronted them.

From the time of the appointment of the Missioners, all was in a state of activity, provision being made for the needs of the voyage. Good will and Sisterly assistance were the greater part of the Community's capital in those initiatory years, for the Mother House was too poor to do much in the way of persistent and

was too poor to do much in the way of pecuniary aid.

On Thursday, April 8, 1858, the missioners took their last look at St. Jacques, the home of their religious family, and set out for Montreal. At this city, final preparations for the voyage were made. On the 14th of April the Sisters took the train for New York. The voyage from New York to Aspinwall occupied fourteen days. On May I they crossed the





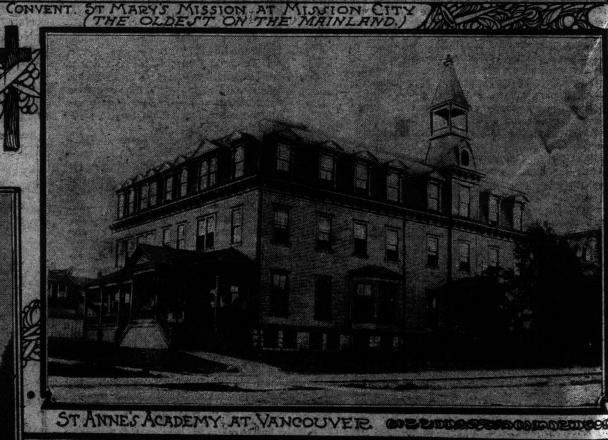
OT SINNE'S CONVENT.

Isthmus of Panama on the new railway; this railway was scarcely finished, for the ties were not fastened nor filled in. The crossing occupied an hour and a half.

One thousand seven hundred passengers, entirely men, with an immense amount of bag-

gage, and many cattle, were here waiting to board the John Ellis steamship, then bound for San Francisco. These men had joined the mad rush to the recently discovered gold fields

It was no easy matter to force one's way through the excited crowd to the steamer; afthrough the excited crowd to the steamer; after waiting two hours in vain for his chance, the Bishop, who was the head of the party, fearing the Sisters might catch yellow fever, if exposed longer to the pestilential atmosphere, hired mulattoes to conduct the party to the anchored steamer three miles off. They bargained to do so for eight dollars. As there was no landing place, the mulattoes waded knee-deep to the boats, carrying their passen-



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yet far aw few attracthe topog quartz or garb, star turers, it honey—th Who v

a two mo take myst Such nam They erend Fat Michaud priesthood Mary of th Lumina, 1 sistant, M

gers on their shoulders. The Bishop was carried over first, then the priests and brothers. the Sisters looking on w they, too, must be borne those mulattoes. Nothing had daunted them so far, but to be hoisted on those naked shoulders, to grasp those mulatto necks, and to be grasped by those brawny arms, ah, this was The annals relate that the Sisters submitted, but their experience was not without incident. Sister M. Angele, being very stout, the porter demanded a double fee, much to the amusement of her companions. Sister M. Conception, with the independence of a true Celt. tried to weigh little upon the arms of her porter, and was nearly upset in the water. The first week in May, the John Ellis sight-

ed the coast of California, much to the joy of all on board. On May 14, they entered the Golden Gate, and beheld the far-famed city of San Francisco. The hospitable daughters of St. Vincent de Paul welcomed our travel-worn Sisters with great affection. Very soon the announcement was made that the regular steamer for Victoria had left that morning, and would not return before a month.

The five hundred miners who arrived on the John Ellis would brook no delay, they begged Bishop Demers to join a delegation to represent their needs to the Navigation Company.

Their request was granted, and May 24th saw our party on board a new vessel, and bound for Vancouver Island, via Portland,

On arriving in Portland, the Sisters were greeted with acclamations of joy, the good people of the little town gathered at the wharf, and a delegation entered the saloon and asked the Sisters to accept a tempting proposition, viz., to leave two of their band to open a school in Portland; good Bishop Blanchet was very emphatic in expressing his need of Sisters, so much so, indeed, that Bishop Demers was much concerned, for the former had attractive inducements to offer, many Catholic families, resources to support a school, and a fair future in promise. To follow their original plan meant the embracing of severe hardships, but the Sisters attest that the thought of changing never entered their minds, much less penetrated to their hearts. They had been told by Bishop Demers, that, like himself, Providence was to be their treasury, poor food their sus-tenance, and teaching Indians, half-breeds, and the few white settlers in Victoria their hard occupation, yet they never wavered. Mr. Mc-Comick, the well-known Catholic editor, whose name is identified with the best work done in the pioneer days of Portland, called upon the Sisters, and even brought his wife to assist him in persuading the Sisters to share their number, and to accept Portland. When, after repeated refusals, the people resigned them-selves to their unsuccessful attempt to induce the Sisters to disembark, Bishop Demers appeared upon the scene, and with unconcealed happiness, congratulated his little band for their staunch loyalty to him. This little experience seemed to enhance his esteem of the Sisterhood a thousandford.

It was on June 5, 1858, at 3 p.m., that the Sisters of St. Ann first set foot on the soil of ictoria, and walked through the bush to the Bishop's residence. The Bishop was over-joyed to be home again. As the faint sound of a church bell was heard, he turned to the party, asking pleasantly, "Do you hear my

It was not in this obscure way Bishop Demers had been received in Europe. There, his noble bearing, shining talents, and great virtue had opened the doors of the nobility, yea, of royalty itself. Count de Chambord, rightful heir to the throne of France, held him in the highest regard and invited him frequently to his board. There is in the diocese a portable aitar, a gift to Bishop Demers, from the exiled

When these two noble friends were together, it was puzzling for a stranger to distinguish the missioner of the North American Indians from the regal descendant of the Bourbons; the Bishop of Canadian birth was so distinguished in appearance that when he visited colleges, seminaries, and European Court circles he was taken for a nobleman. This fact we have personally from Bishop Seghers, his successor, who, when a student, had first seen and heard him in the American College of

Bishop Demers combined the qualities that make a man illustrious in any sphere-manly. beauty, culture, episcopal dignity; aptitude for any work, from the intricacies of a watch to the mechanism of a pipe organ, there were no mysteries for his deft fingers; to the highest refinement, he united the modest bearing of a person of deep piety and long practised recol-

Victoria was smiling her maiden beauty to the skies that June morning, fifty years ago, when the "Sea-bird" entered Juan de Fuca, and revealed this "Eden of the Pacific" to the passengers who crowded the steamer's deck.

To the many among these in quest of the yet far away Cariboo gold, the place presented few attractions; they cared little for a country the topography of which offered no signs of quartz or placer. To the party in religious garb, standing somewhat aloof of the adventurers, it was, however, the land of milk and honey—the Land of Promise—Victoria.

Who were the members of this party, come two months' journey over land and sea to take mystic possession of this fair region? Such names deserve to be chronicled.

They were: Bishop Modeste Demers, Reverend Fathers Rondeault and Vary; Brothers Michaud and Thibodeau, candidates for the priesthood; four Sisters of St. Ann: Sisters Mary of the Sacred Heart, Mary Angele, Mary Lumina, Mary Conception, with their lay asistant, Miss Mary Mainville.

Animated with one and the same sentiment, n the land was sighted, every heart bowed blation to God, and good-will to mankind, while all on board waved greetings to the ople of Vancouver Island.

Loyal, as it was earnest, has been the surrender of these messengers of peace, to this portion of their inheritance; ten years—twenty—see them exercise their noblest efforts in promoting its glory; thirty years—Death has thinned the ranks; fifty years—and two

By a pardonable digression we have left our main subject, but we gladly resume it again, and re-live that fair June day.

The sturdy Seabird has entered port, and the work of disembarkment has begun. From 9 a.m. until 3.00 p.m. passengers, freight, and baggage are lowered into the boats and rowed to the shore.

The Bishop and nuns had given the right of way to the excited crowd, and were the last to leave the steamer; apparently courtesy held them in the background; there are but few secrets which are inviolate, and this one, like so many others, eked out. It is on record that the fatherly Bishop said, "Be in no haste to disembark before dinner, because I do not know if there will be anything for us to eat at my house.

Little did he know that a good-hearted lady, Mrs. Helmcken, wife of Dr. J. S. Helmcken, had provided a generous haunch of venison for his table that day; the beginning of a chain of benefactions which extends unbroken from that first meal of the Sisters of St. Ann in Victoria to the brotherly services they are receiving at the present time from Dr. J. Helmcken, e worthy son of such a mother.

After the Sisters' first meal in the colony, the Bishop and the priests led the four Sisters and Miss Mary Mainville, a lady companion and teacher, through the bush, across what is now South Park street, to a log cabin 20 by 18 feet on the west side of Humboldt street. At the door, the Bishop stepped courteous-

aside, and addressing himself to the Superor, Sister Mary of the Sacred Heart, said, 'This is your possession, Sister, enter." large stone did duty as a step; it was awkwardhigh, so one of the priests stood on the door-sill to help the Sisters up. Here the clergy, with good wishes, left them. The Sisters set to work with a will. Their first hour of work in British Columbia had begun.

While the Sisters are busy taking aprons from the trunks to put up as curtains, and preparing for the night, we may inspect their house and learn its history. The windows were broken, the door was without a lock, there was no stove, a small fire-place served the place of a heating stove, as well as a cook stove. The Bishop had bought the Convent for a hundred dollars, prior to leaving for Eastcrn Canada and Europe, he had left directions to have it made as comfortable as circumstances permitted in those days, for its future. knew not what to do to satisfy the men. On occupation by the Sisters, but his directions, from force of circumstances, had not been

From among the baggage bought in San Francisco, the priests brought over the mattresses, and made themselves as helpful as could be to the Sisters; indeed, all along, these priests who had known the first Sisters, did all in their power to assist them; like the Bishop, they considered that the best was poor for the Sisters.

Two days were taken to put their small abode in order. Mrs. McDonald, one of the three white women then living in Victoria, brought the Sisters a pail of water, a tea-cup, and some kindlings; three years later, the kindly service met with the reward coveted by the donor, that of being attended by the Sisters in her last moments, and of being laid out by

The first Sunday in this Promised Land was spent in true Catholic fashion. The Canadians turned out in full force-thirty strong at High Mass, the Bishop who, to his many accomplishments, added those of singer and musician, presided at the little organ. Brother Thibodeau blended his trained voice with the rich tones of Messieurs Leclerc, Gendreau and other Canadians. Our pioneer Sisters assure us that the service was very impressive. The Indian women and the majority of the assistants escorted the Sisters to the convent, and the catechetical instructions began that very day.

On the 28th of July, 1870. Right Reverend Modeste Demers, the first Bishop of British Columbia, passed from the sorrows and labor of this life to the joys of heaven. Ceaseless toil and exposure, during the pioneer epoch of the diocese, had undermined his constitution. Paralysis had overtaken him in his declining years, and, though ably supported by his coadjutor, trifles now preyed upon his mind, once so courageous and lofty, and, while ready at his Master's beck, to live and labor, no one could blame him that he welcomed death. The Indian Missions he had established were in a flourishing condition, the Orphanage, and the Convent schools, all monuments of his indefatigable zeal, were centers in which God's glory was daily increased. The glories of the golden days of these foundations were, however, shrouded in that hour, that a soul so noble might escape a thought of self-congratulation, though surely it would well have been a pardonable pride, were such a retrospect inalged in, for one brief moment. The evidence of a purifying desolation of soul, even to the last, is evinced by the following words, uttered two hours before his edifying death. Engaged to the last in ejaculatory prayers and familiar addresses to his Divine Maker, he was heard to say: "Ah, how empty are my hands; God, how little I have done as a Bishop, and now I can do no more. I have done nothing good; but one thing, I brought the good Sisters here." When, some days after the funeral, the tenure of his will was made public, it developed that not the least important of the things stated therein was a clearly defined statement concerning the erection of a more suitable and commodious Convent. The school

then in existence having been erected by him on View street, in 1860. In this last will and testament, there was made an appeal to his flock to assist in every material way to further the realization of his ideal; and, to his administrator and confreres he left not only this written request, but the example of his lifelong protection of the Sisterhood. Aware of one of that zealous band are left to recognize. the scant resources at hand, he spoke prophetiin the city of 1908, the Hudson Bay fort of a cally, indeed. His implicit trust in God and our Blessed Lady had stimulated him to undertake the establishing of the school in the crucial period of '58-60, and we may well say the present Academy was an enterprise started upon faith in the power of prayer, and hope in the future of Victoria.

Bishop Demers always looked upon the Sisters as his proteges and willing auxiliaries. In all his difficulties, he appealed to them for whatever aid they could give, and their assistance was ever a most ready one. A project



dear to his heart was the erection of a new church in 1859. Brother Michaud, who later became the architect of the beautiful Cathedral in Montreal, drew the plans for his Lord-ship's miniature cathedral. The work ad-vanced peacefully and rapidly until there was a dearth of ready cash. The revenues of the diocese were very scant, and assistance from the Society for the Propagation of Faith was often delayed. The tradesmen demanded their wages weekly, and the embarrassed Bishop asking the Sisters to pray that pecuniary aid might soon arrive, the Bishop was told that the little revenue received for instruction from the few pupils then in the school was at his disposal. His appreciation of this act of generosity, at a time when the Sisters were too poor to afford meat more than once a week, was sufficient reward for those who found pleasure in helping a kind father and devoted

Never was the saying "Cast your bread , upon the waters, and it will come back to you," more truly verified than in the history of that little church. In 1888, the Administrator of the diocese decided to donate this same Church to the Sisters, who were then adding the eastern wing to the present Academy. When,

A VISION REALIZED

Stern duty blew his trumpet from the West, And four brave nuns responded to its sound. They, left their home and all they loved the Their way to trackless wildernesses found.

From foaming breakers to a desolate shore.
With dauntless courage, faith, and hope,
they gazed,
And each of them the smile of Heaven wore.
As murmured low each heart, "Thy name
be praised!"

Then one cried out with a prophetic soul:
"The curtain of Futurity is rent!

A view of our life-work comes to consule,
Behold it now as in a vision sent: A double row of poplars, lithe and tall, And lawn and shrub, and gardens with their

fruit,
Stretch from the gate unto the convent wall,
And there, green hedges smilling skies salute.

Before its portals sits an Angel fair,
Who holds a waxen tablet closely lined,
That tells of tribulations and of care—
Thus Jesus to His Heart our own may bind. While on the other hand, old Father Time Lifts back the mystic veil of fifty years, He tells of rocky ways that we must climb, Up, up, through cloud and shadow, mists and tears."

But with her task each one is satisfied, For Calvary's road by each one must be trod; Their wills in Carist's own school were cruci-They pray: "For these thy little ones, O

K. P. LYTER, Class '09.

May 2, 1889, with great delicacy, Father Jonckeau handed a deed in full to the Superior with great delicacy, Father as a birthday present, the pioneer Sisters then, for the first time, revealed their trilling aid in the erection of the Church, and took the gift as the greatest interest that could ever be received for pecuniary assistance rendered a friend and protector in an hour of trial.

THE FIRST CONVENT AND ITS FOUNDRESSES

Sister Mary of the Sacred Heart, one of the first band of Sisters who came to Victoria, held the office of Superioress of the humble log cabin convent, the initial institution, which is still to be seen on South Park street.

She was born at Vaudreuil, P.O., June 12th,
1830. Her parents, descendants of the early

French settlers, were highly respectable, virtuous and opulent.

At the age of twenty-one, Miss Valois, for such was her name in the world, overcame all family attachments, and attractive induce- ingenious in inventing various ways of givments, to carry out her cherished wish to embrace a life of missionary work. From the first days of her Novitiate, her generosity in the service of God and her neighbor was un-

Among the many bits of wisdom and piety inscribed in a diary faithfully kept by this saintly religieuse, is found the sentence which is the key-note of a character great in the acquisition of that most precious of virtues-

"My God, grant me the grace ever to choose the worst part for my own share,"

was the resolution taken by this fervent religieuse early in her career of self-sacrifice. So well was this motto carried out that her colaborers testify to its perfect fulfillment. When, in 1858, Sister Mary was named as a hissionary for British Columbia, she joyfully accepted the sacrifice, her nomination as Superior being the only drawback to her complete happiness. In her humility she was not aware of the sterling qualities of character which induced her Superiors to place upon her young shoulders the grave responsibilities of founding a Convent in this western pro-

Within a week after her arrival, she opened a school for white children, and soon after, another for Indian children. Both schools prospered very well.

In 1859, this brave pioneer was succeeded by Sister Mary Providence as Superior. After a few years' rest from responsibilities, Sister Mary of the Sacred Heart was named Superioress of St. Ann's Orphanage at Quami-chan. This devoted foundress spared herself neither fatigue nor privation to give the Indian girls who were the first placed in her care, all the love for our holy religion that their hearts were capable of possessing. After six years' devotedness in a sphere most dear to her heart, frail health necessitated her resigning her post. In each instance, Sister Mary yielded her place to another just when the days of consolation dawned-after the triais of foundation work were over.

Like another John the Baptist, she felt it hers to decrease, and, that another might increase, she gave her advice, prayers, and devoted labor to make the work a success.

Called to labor in St. Joseph's Hospital, she gave every moment of her time to her office. and the poor patients and those most afflicted were ever the object of her tender compassion. The infirm old men, of whom she had charge, were in her eyes like so many ailing children. To relieve their sufferings was her constant endeavor, and she found genuine pleasure in replenishing the meagre wardrobes of her charges, by repairing for them such old clothes as charitably disposed friends sent her proteges. Year after year, this humble, reticent religieuse toiled for the good of humanity, daily edifying her companions by her piety and spirit of penance, until time's hand showed heavily in her bent form and slow step, and she had to surrender her charge. Only once during her long term of labor did she consent to take a well-earned holiday.

In 1894, Sister Mary was invited by her disposed angler, was never made known. oress to visit the scenes of her youth after thirty-six years' absence.

After enjoying the time spent in sweet intercourse with the companions of her novitiate days, as well as the joyous family reunions of her numerous relatives, Sister Mary earnestly solicited the privilege of returning to her field of labor, happy in the thought of laboring yet longer in a sphere so exacting and tonsome.

On the 12th day of November, 1906, this self-sacrificing soul passed from the sorrows and labors of earth to her eternal home. Physical suffering afforded long weeks of keen suf-fering, al lof which she bore most resignedly. Surrounded by her Sisters, who loved her and who appreciated her consummate virtue and heroic sacrifices in pioneer days, Sister Mary's life ebbed peacefully away.

SISTER MARY ANGELE

Requiescat in pace.

Sister Mary Angele, or "Sister Angele" as she was called, was the idol of old and young, rich and poor. Her ever cheerful disposition and unfailing kindness to the pupils of St. Ann's Academy, where she spent many years, are often recalled by former pupils.

Many a refractory minim of those days recails with delight the providential passing of dear "Aunt Angele," as the children called her; the throes of a merited punishment were forgotten, tears were quickly dispelled, when Aunt Angele's hand went into her pocket, for the consolatory tit-bit, an orange, an apple or a piece of candy effected instant happiness. Sister's pockets were veritable magic caves, so readily was the exhaustless supply yielded up, when a heart needed to be reached through that unfailing avenue in the young, the appe-

Her special delight, however, was to work among the orphans and the Indian children. She never wearied in her efforts to make all-around happy, and she is endeared by many ties to those children among whom she filled the hallowed place of their own mothers. They loved her whilst on earth and long will they cherish her memory.

Her admirable qualities of mind and heart fitted her to occupy the highest place in the councils of the order, but her humility was such that she ever sought the most menial

During the early days of organization, she filled the honored office of Superior General. However, no sooner was she relieved of this onerous charge than she offered herself for the missions of the far West.

Unable to speak English, she had to make

herself useful in other employments than that of teaching

For the post of housekeeper she was admirably suited, and her largeheartedness was ing pleasure.

Her picnics were famous, so much enjoyment did these events bring about for the school-children. Not that these holidays were a success because of the sumptuous menu she provided; on the contrary, the matter of a bill of fare was often the weakest point; it was her good cheer and warm sympathy that made the outings so pleasant for ail.

The annals of the convent state that the first "conge" of this kind took place on July 26, 1858, a day known in the Sisterhood as St. Ann's Day. The "picnic" consisted of a to the beach and a luncheon there; the latter consisted of a few dozen store cookies contributed by good old Bishop Demers, and some home-made candy, which was made at a camp-fire, kindled at the place of rendezvous. The originality of the day's programme, the privilege of rambling unrestrainedly and in the company of the Sisters, and enjoying an outdoor repast, was voted a "fine picnic" in those

Edifying incidents of this dear Sister's abiding trust in Providence are legion; not a few, however, are of touching interest. The good people of the Hudson Bay fort were accustomed to receive their money from the home country at stated intervals; with the Sisters, as with citizens, there was often a lack of cash. Thus it happened that the resources of our good Sister Angele were once so exhausted that there was not even bread in the larder. Grieved to the heart's core to see her young teachers laboring in the schoolroom with no more than a slice of bread and a glass of water for breakfast, and for dinner, a glassful of water only, which the survivors assure us, was taken with good cheer, the good guardian of the household resolved to ask for "our daily bread" in true earnest. During the afternoon Sister Angele busied herself to an unusual extent that she might lessen her anxiety; meanwhile she prayed earnestly to God that aid might come speedily. Before supper time she saw the baker approach, his arms full of tempting bread.

Responding to his knock, Sister Angele hastened to inform him that she did not order any bread supply; the driver's reply was in-deed unexpected: "This bread is a present, a lady customer told me to deliver it in her name, to the Sisters." Needless to say, the recipient of the gift did not fail to recognize the answer to her prayer.

In later years the ease with which food could be procured did not alter the occasions this ardent soul found for asking God to supply her wants. One week, she needed some fish for Friday, and no vendor appeared. Before the day dawned, Sister Angele's petition was wafted above and her confidence in an answer not concealed from her companions. Her childlike faith was rewarded; opening the kitchen door early next morning, she found a fish of prodigious size, suspended from the door frame, and labeiled: "For the Sisters"; the name of the giver, doubtless some kindly

To seek a service at her hands was to do her a real favor, and she was never happier than when serving the poor. A poor fisherman presented himself at the door to solicit trade; instantly, Sister's sympathetic eye noticed his sore hand, and on her charitably offering to bandage the same, she was horrified to find the wound in a state of mortification. Very tenderly she cleansed the painful spot, and after dressing the hand, exacted a promise that the old fisherman should return daily for a like treatment. Long years afterwards, this grateful old patient returned to pay his respects to his kind benefactress.

On May 25th, 1898, this venerable religieuse died at St. Ann's Orphanage, forty miles from Victoria, after forty years of labor in the Master's Vineyard in the Province of B. C. During all these years she had shed everywhere the light and joy of her beautiful character on all who came within her influence. Hers must needs have been a rich reward, indeed, when the white-robed messengers of the eternal court conducted her into the presence of her King and Spouse.

A CHRONOLOGICAL RECORD

A chronological record of the building efforts of the Sisters of St. Ann's in British Columbia is as follows:

St. Ann's Convent, Nanaimo.......1877 St. Ann's Convent, Kamloops.......1880 St. Ann's Convent, Juneau, Alaska.....1886 Sister Mary Providence, the first superior, established an orphanage in Victoria before

she undertook any other work, although there was at that time an excellent opportunity of founding a convent in New Westminster, then the capital of the province. The need was so insistent that although the nuns did not belong to a teaching order, they gave the orphanage the preference of all other work. They have had their reward, for the girls cared for have become good and useful members of the community. Most of them are now mothers of families, and have proved the wisdom of their benefactor.

The work of industrial education was carried on among Indian children by the sisters in Mission, B. C., twenty years before they received the government grant. They were assisted by the Oblate Fathers and by generous residents in the vicinity of the school

MANY NEW LINES OF GOODS JUST IN TIME FOR THE HOLIDAY

We mention a few lines of New Goods that have just arrived. The fact that some of these goods are delayed shipments makes the prices much more attractive than usual, and as some are lines that would be useful for holiday wear this should be good news to many.

Nothing Would be Nicer Than One of These Tailored Linen Suits for the Approaching Holiday

Women's Tailored Linen Suits

This lot of Suits is a very special value at this price. They are of the strictly tailored style of garment, having all the style and finish that a cloth costume possesses. A description of one style follows:

WOMEN'S MERRY WIDOW LINEN COSTUMES -Coat hip length, semi-fitting back, loose front, with outside pockets, roll collar and cuffs. Collar, cuffs and pockets piped with blue. Skirt circular cut or pleated, finished with bias fold. Colors white,

These Suits are extremely natty and stylish in aplines and are very attractive indeed. They are shown in different shades. We give a detailed description of one handsome suit in the new tan shade.

WOMEN'S LINEN COSTUMES, in the new tan shades. Coat 27 inches long, semi-fitting back, double breasted, with large pearl buttons, outside pockets. Skirt circular cut, with 3 bias fold. Skirt circular cut, with 3 bias fold. \$13.75

Women's Tailored Linen Suits Women's Tailored Linen Suits

These Suits run a little more on the dressy ideas pearance. They are also made on the strictly tailored than the preceding styles, and are also shown in a wider range of shades and colorings. Many of the models have the butterfly sleeve effects now so popular. A description of one style:

Women's Tailored Linen Suits

One of the most dressy lines that we have to show. These garments have all the style and finish that it is possible to get in the best cloth suits, with, of course, the advantage of being light in weight, and perfect washing. One of the best styles is:

WOMEN'S WHITE LINEN COSTUMES, with the Prince Chap coat, double-breasted, with pearl button trimmings. Skirt full, circular cut, finished with bias fold 4-inch deep and three stitched shape. Price....

Men's Straw Hats

You are not properly in style unless you have a Straw Hat, neither are you comfortable. for the amount of money that a straw hat costs, which s not very much, you get ore return in absolute comort than from any investment that you can make, at least in headgear. Our assortment is still quite complete, as we have a large range for you to select from. If you want one for the holiday we have them day we have them starting in price at... 50c

Outing Goods

Outing Goods for the holiday, remember that in these lines our Men's Furnishing is at its best. If you want Outing Shirts, Sweaters, Outing Neckear or anything of that sort, will find our assortment is and you get the benefit this store stands.

About the New Tea Room

more popular all the time. It is so nicely situated, the surroundings are so cosy and home-like that it gives one an extra appetite. Then the cooking is genuine home cooking and we serve only the best procurable.

Big Assortment of New Silk and Net Waists Just Opened

Women's Fancy Net Blouses Prices: \$7.50, \$8.50, \$8.75, \$10.75

Fashion's decree on the waist question is that net and lace waists are to be the favorites. There is no question whatever about the popularity of waists of this kind. They are handsome, they are dressy, and they can be had in all qualities and prices. The materials used in making this class of waist are peculiarly adapted for bringing out all the dressy qualities so much appreciated in a fine waist. We give descriptions of a few styles:



WOMEN'S CREAM NET WAIST. with Japanese silk lining, made of fine tucked net with lace and insertion, high collar and French sleeves, a very handsome model. Price \$7.50

POINT D'ESPRIT WAIST, a beautiful model, with applique ornaments forming yoke, very lacy French sleeves, lined with silk price, \$3.50

ECRU NET WAIST, very pretty merry widow front, long French sleeve, tucked cuff. Price .. \$8.75 FINE WHITE FISH NET WAIST, silk lined, front and back trimmed

and elbow sleeves. Price .. \$10.75 A fine assortment of New Styles in JAPANESE SILK WAISTS, in white. Prices ranging from \$15.00 to \$5.00

Women's Tailored Silk Waists Prices: \$5.00, \$5.75, \$6.50 and \$8.00

We have received in the last few days a splendid lot of these most popular and useful Waists. Probably no waist made carries the same amount of tasteful dressiness that the tailored garment does. Dressy enough to wear on any occasion, at the same time plain enough to please the most ardent lover of plain garments. We give descriptions of some of the styles:

BLACK SILK WAIST, with four rows of wide tucks on front, upper part trimmed with two rows of black silk buttons, tucked back, long sleeves with tucked collar to match. Price \$5.00

BLACK SILK WAIST, entire front made of fine pin tucks to form yoke, three rows of narrow tucks down back, threequarter sleeve finished with fancy tucked cuff. Price \$5.75

NAVY BLUE SILK WAIST, seven rows of wide tucks down the front, Japanese sleeve, threequarter under sleeve finished with fancy tucked cuff, also tucked back, high French collar. Price \$6.50

NAVY BLUE SILK WAIST, wide box pleat down front edged on both sides with fine pleating, very pretty elbow sleeves, Price \$8.00 Also many other handsome styles.

Lingerie Dresses Just in good season. We have a small but beautifully as-sorted lot of rich and hand-

some designs in Embroidered Lingerie Dresses. The dresses have both the blouses and skirts richly and taste-fully embroidered and daintily trimmed with fine laces and insertions. These are quite the handsomest dresses of this kind that we have shown this season, and are worthy of an inspection by anybody they would interest. They are priced \$17.50 at \$20.00 and...

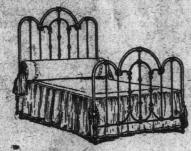
Embroidered

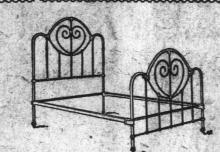
New Veilings

days, when the large hats are so hard to keep in their proper place. Double width veiling, wide enough to cover the largest Merry Widow, has just been opened. The colors shown are brown, navy and black.

Newest Thing for Blouses

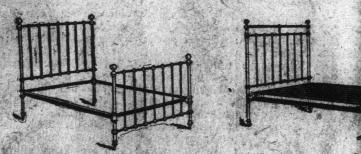
This is known as Filet Net, and is the very newest material for making the up-to-date Net Blouses. We have just received some direct from New York. where it is all the rage. It is to be found at our Veiling De-





Handsome Designs in Brass

le contend, and will prove to all who will visit our Fur ment and see for themselves—that we have the finest line of Brass Beds, both for assortment and quality, west of Toronto. Beds made in Canada, in a splendid assortment of designs ranging from the severely plain to the rich and handsome fancy patterns, all of which are beautiful, some unique. But it is in the English models that we claim particular excellence. Our assortment of these lines we claim is second to none in Canada. Some of the handsomest models that it would be possible to find are on exhibition in our showrooms. All are the best quality and non-tarnishing. To show you these lines would at the same time be a pleasure and a privilege.



EASHIONABLY SHAPES YOUR FIGURE YAL WORCESTER

CORSET POSTOUT WOMEN

Three Things That a Stout Wo man Must Have in a Core It will decrease the figure sym

It must create as correct a figure for stout women as any corset for the women of average size; It must support and brace th rm comfortably, standing

Such a corset is the **ADJUSTO**

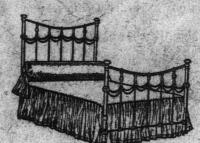
hard wearing test;

the one fashionably out, servicecomfortable, figure decreascorset for stout women,

MEDIUM FIGURE, STYLE 610 COUTILLE, 620 BATISTE TALL FIGURE, STYLE 614 COUTILES

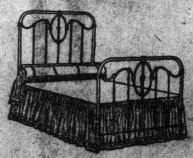
MADE BY ROYAL WORCESTER CORSET CO. PORCESTER NEW YORK CHICAGO SAN FRANCISCO





Enameled and Brass Trimmed Beds

The bed that today holds first place in the popular mind is the enameled bed. No bed is so sanitary, none so easy to clean and keep clean; few are as sightly, none as serviceable. These reasons, strengthened by the fact that these beds are most moderate in price, make them ideal beds to most people. Our assortment is without doubt the best we have ever shown. We have beds from the plain, modest kind, without any extra work or trimmings, to the handsome brass trimmed styles, rich beautiful patterns nice enough for the best bedroom in any home. We solicit an inspection, and feel safe in saying that you will agree with us when we say our line is a most complete and extensive one.





Be Fitted by an Expert

Corset Fittings by an expert corset specialist will be diven all through the week. This will be the last

AVID SPENCER, LT

Be Fitted by an Expert