

IN T

sequently we heavy, and wide bargains active prices.

- ### ry Values
- VICTORIA LINEN 25c
 - endless linen paper pound packages in grey.
 - EN CAMBRIC 25c
 - match, 75 in a box.
 - EN PAPER, 20c
 - match, 20c
 - PAPER, in blue, 20c
 - Per, 20c
 - match, 20c
 - Chilton size, blue, 25c
 - Mr. 25c
 - match, 25c
 - EN, in blue, white, 50c or per
 - match, 10c
 - EN BOND, in grey 20c
 - EN BOND, blue 15c
 - match, 15c

Fiction

- iction, which we re-
- A OF SUNNY-FARM, by Wig- \$1.25
 - Butler.....\$1.00
 - A RUNNER, by A. M. William- \$1.25
 - ILERS, by Rex \$1.00
 - TR FINGERS, by Hite.....\$1.25
 - TROPOLIS, by \$1.25
 - DAVENENT'S, by Powell \$1.25
 - O THE OR- of Castle.....\$1.25
 - Y OF CLEVE, ey.....\$1.25
 - E, by Brebner \$1.25
 - INGERED GEN- \$1.25
 - TLE, by Marsh. \$1.25
 - EL, by Jack Lon- \$1.25
 - FF OF A MAN, \$1.25
 - OKEN ROAD, by \$1.25
 - many others.

Paper

- BUILDERS, by
- ION GROUND, by
- RS I HAVE MET, ton
- BAD BOY, D. by Peck
- L UNTO ME A, by Dawson
- IZED TRAIL, by
- G OF DIAMONDS, ry many others.
- ch Try Our ooms

BANDITS RAIDING MEXICAN TOWNS

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 uprising in the northern part of this republic have now become the subject of international correspondence. Communications from the Minister of Foreign Affairs Martorel 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 Corral said tonight: "This whole trouble has been caused by three agitators who are at present residing in the United States. These men, Enrique Flores Magón, of Los Angeles, Thomas Sarabia, of San Antonio, and Antonio P. Arriola, of Austin, Texas, recently appealed to certain of the criminal and ignorant element of the border states of Mexico, inciting them to be admitted to the United States, and claiming that the banks and government offices under the plan that funds could be thus raised for the cause of an alleged revolution.

It was planned to make a concerted attack on Ciudad Juarez Diaz, opposite Eagle Pass, Texas, on Las Vacas, across the Rio Grande from the Rio and on-Verde 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 Victoria, British Columbia, the plans miscarried. In the attack on the latter place, fifteen men were killed, but no money was taken. The raiders were pursued by the Mexican troops when pursued. The Mexican troops are now pursuing the Verdes bands into the wilds of Durango. The Las Vacas affair unfortunately presents not so simple a solution, as the raiders are now in the United States, and claim protection on the ground that their offense was of a political nature and partly matters of state. Some of the participants claim to be citizens of the United States. According to a representative of the Verdes today, the governments will take up the entire matter. Everything is quiet, and the government is waiting for the shadow of a chance for further trouble exists.

The government places absolutely no political significance in the events in these recent happenings, for the reason that not one of the participants is a representative of the Verdes.

Other Towns Attacked

San Antonio, Tex., June 27.—Sheriff Robinson, of Val Verde county, Texas, just across the border from Las Vacas, Mexico, said tonight over the long distance telephone that in these recent happenings, the raiders had been killed and wounded at Las Vacas. He said: "We believe here that from forty to fifty people were killed and wounded at Las Vacas. The raiders are believed to be attacking forces and the troops. There is no doubt that the troops were surprised by the raiders. It is believed that the work is that of bandits. This has been reported since the revolution began.

Quiet reigned in Las Vacas during part of the night, and no open fight has taken place. The raiders are believed to have been asked for, and it is 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 Cutting, the American steamer seized by the Kestrel on the ground that she was within the three-mile limit fishing north of Vancouver island.

FIFTEEN KILLED

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

Bombay, June 27.—Fifteen persons were killed and 27 injured in a collision between an express and a freight train on the Bombay and Baroda railway today near Baroda. The passenger coaches of the express train and four cars of the freight train were burned.

Dispute Over Pre-emption

Vancouver, June 27.—Owing to trouble over surveying a pre-emption in the Pemberton Meadows district, Provincial Constable Smith will take a journey in that direction. The trouble appears to have originated in the death of B. Milton, who was frozen body was found in his shack on his pre-emption last year. This season John Elliott and his children have possession of the place as an abandoned pre-emption, but Albert Hilton, the brother of the deceased, alleged that he had a prior claim having sent in his letter of application before they did. He was directed to survey and stake out the land, and with Mr. Burnett, a surveyor, proceeded to do so. Elliott and Hutchinson, however, refused to allow them to proceed with their work and knocked down the surveying instruments. Constable Smith goes north with Mr. Milton to compel the squatters to allow the completion of the survey. The question of ownership may then be fought out in the courts.

Mr. Astor's Gift

London, June 27.—Wm. Waldorf Astor has given \$5,000 to assist the British school at Athens in carrying on the excavation in Laconia, Greece.

Avoided Prosecution

Moosjauw, Sask., June 27.—Azel Stillman, a Swede, was found hanging dead in a cell in the police court this morning. He was brought in from Mortlach today to answer a charge of altering a check.

Victims of Explosion

Cottage, N.Y., June 27.—Wm. Van Slyke and Glen Remington, who were injured in yesterday's boiler explosion, died today. 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. Two other men rounding up cattle here also struck but not seriously hurt.

Dreyfus Assault

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 Parkhotel. In order to prove that the revolver was capable of killing, shots were fired by the weapon into a clothed corpse at the morgue.

Trade Marks in Japan

Tokyo, June 27.—The trade mark and copyright treaty between the United States government and Japan has been recently admitted to the emperor without delay, and afterwards to the privy council. It is confidently 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 Schuykill River Gives Passengers Bad Scare

Philadelphia, June 27.—Two women and three men who ascended in a balloon over this city late today had a narrow escape from death when the envelope containing the gas, spilt, causing the balloon to rapidly descend to earth and land on the muddy banks of the Schuykill river. The passengers were not hurt, but were covered with mud and water.

Got Two Thousand Votes

Fort Arthur, Ont., June 27.—Ed. Carlson, a lineman in the employ of the city of Toronto, was elected today with two thousand votes over his opponent.

Rev. Dr. Shearer in Hospital

Toronto, June 27.—Rev. Dr. Shearer, secretary of the social and moral department of the Episcopal 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, was plunged over a sixty foot embankment yesterday, taking Thomas Small, the chauffeur with it. He, however, escaped injury.

Sovereign Bank

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

Vancouver Burglars

Vancouver, June 27.—Burglars operated on the safe of W. J. Blackhall, grocer, Mount Pleasant, last night, but got nothing at cash had been banked in the afternoon.

REACH COMPROMISE ON ELECTION BILL

Expectation That Long Struggle at Ottawa Will End Tomorrow

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

Mr. Sifton's Adventure

Ottawa, June 27.—Chief Sifton, while riding on his horse on 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 few bruises.

Bills in the Senate

Ottawa, June 27.—The senate last night considered the Manitoba grain bill in committee and progress reported thereon. The Yukon bill, to create an elective council, was reported and stands for third reading. The bill to amend the bank act by allowing banks to issue an increase in note circulation for four months in the year, was also considered. The senate also reported the bill to increase government aid to drydocks.

Ship Laborer Drowned

Quebec, June 26.—Joseph Montminy, ship laborer, was drowned to-day in the icy water from the Allan liner Corsican, on which he was working.

HEAVY STORMS SWEEP PRAIRIE

Wind in Several Districts Does Damage to Crops and Buildings

FALL OF RAIN AND HAIL

Precipitation Heavy in Parts of Saskatchewan and Alberta

Winnipeg, June 27.—Heavy thunderstorms, accompanied by drenching rains and some hail, visited most of the prairie states last night. In Saskatchewan and Alberta, the rain was particularly heavy, and in some places hail fell. The damage to crops and buildings was considerable. In some places, the hail was so large that it caused considerable damage to the crops. The rain was particularly heavy in the north, where it caused considerable damage to the crops. The rain was particularly heavy in the north, where it caused considerable damage to the crops.

Francis Joseph in Good Health

Another False Report of Emperor's Death is Given Circulation

IS AT SUMMER RESIDENCE

People 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 Ischl, in Upper Austria, last evening in good health. He expects to spend the summer there.

ARREST OF EDITOR CAUSES SENSATION

Robert Sevier Accused of Attempting to Blackmail Mr. Joel

London, June 27.—A great sensation has been caused throughout England by the arrest today of Robert Sevier, editor of the *Winnipeg Post*, in this country, on the charge of attempting to blackmail Jack Joel, a high official of the London and North Western railway. Sevier was arrested at the Sandown Hotel 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 the names of the directors of the London and North Western railway unless the latter paid him \$5,000.

THEATRICAL SCENERY FREED FROM DUTIES

Concession Obtained From Dominion Government By President Small

Toronto, June 26.—After July 1 theatrical scenery coming into Canada will be free of duty. The concession from the collector of customs at the port of entry, and on certificates from customs officers at the port of debarkation, such duties will be refunded. This practically admits theatrical scenery free of duty. The concession from the Dominion government was obtained by A. J. Small, president of the Canadian Theatre Managers' association, after an investigation extending over a period of three years.

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Vancouver, June 27.—Ed. J. Young, and Fred Norton, Wisconsin timbermen, have bought limits close to Vancouver and will erect a mill.

MEMBERS WORK TO END SESSION

Long Day Spent on Minister Oliver's Bill Concerning Public Lands

ELECTION BILL ON MONDAY

Break in Cornwall Canal Will Block Traffic for Some Time

Engineer Killed

Hazelton, Pa., June 27.—A Pennsylvania train which left Pottsville at 5:30 was wrecked at Lofly, on the Mountain line here, at 8:30 today, and the engineer is reported to have been killed and several passengers injured. The train was carrying a wrecked engine. The accident occurred on the tracks of the Lehigh Valley railroad, which road is used for some distance between Delano and Hazelton.

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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 Willow Glen road, about eight miles north of this city tonight. He was driving along the road when he suddenly met a wagon. Mr. Nicholson turned the machine swiftly to one side in order to avoid a collision with the wagon, but the machine tipped over. Mr. Nicholson was pinned beneath the car and crushed to death. The injuries to the women were not serious.

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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 received here today. Mayor McClellan's plurality, with the recount practically completed, is 216.

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Halifax, N. S., June 27.—The wholehearted support of the Dominion government by Wm. Cummings & Sons, of Truro, has assigned. The liabilities are \$37,000 and assets about \$20,000. The creditors are in Montreal and Toronto.

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FRASER RIVER FALLING

Yale, B. C., June 27.—The Fraser river is down 8 to 12 inches during the last 12 hours.

PASSENGERS INJURED IN TRAIN COLLISION

One Car of Train on New York Elevated Hanging Over Track Edge

New York, June 27.—A score of passengers were injured, five of them possibly fatally, in a rear-end collision on the Third Avenue electric road this afternoon.

BAD DULUTH FIRE

Elevator, Dock and Railway Sheds at River's Point Destroyed—Loss, a Million

Duluth, Minn., June 26.—Fire today destroyed elevator "D" of the Consolidated Elevator company and No. 1 dock and sheds of the Northern Pacific Railroad company at River's Point, causing a loss of more than \$1,000,000.

BEY DROWNED

Minneapolis, Minn., June 27.—E. O. Sewell, a young lad, was drowned yesterday.

Tornado Kills Six People

Clinton, Miss., 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 men have been issued against John McKane, reputed multimillionaire and owner of the *Telegraph and Times*, at St. John, N. B., on a charge 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 in the House of Representatives, New York. He was appointed judge of the international tribunal of Egypt in 1898 and was re-appointed at the request of the Egyptian government in 1898.

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SIMPLE FUNERAL OF EX-PRESIDENT

Body of Grover Cleveland Laid at Rest With Little of Ceremonial

MANY NOTABLES PRESENT

Route of Procession Policed by New Jersey National Guardsmen

Princeton, N. J., June 26.—Grover Cleveland's body lies buried tonight in the Princeton cemetery. At six o'clock, as the sun was sinking in the west, a distinguished company silently watched while the body was lowered into the grave. Then the simple burial services of the Presbyterian church were read and before the last of the carriages in the cortege had driven up to the path leading to the burial place, the benediction had been pronounced and those who had gathered about the grave began to leave the cemetery. Many of the personal friends of the dead statesman lingered about the spot for a time, and each 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 house and at the cemetery, were of the simplest. Prayer and the reading of "William Wordsworth's poem 'Character of the Happy Warrior,'" concluded the services at the house. The reading of the burial service at the grave was brief and impressive.

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New York, June 2

TO ER T

waterproof. For es, barns, outhouses, ...

er Gallon Limited

Breakfast

be. Every favorable ... they are absolutely ...

Family Cash Grocery

dollars, was \$32.25. All the ...

To Help the Jews

London, June 29.—The Jewish ...

THIEVES SENTENCED

Nelson, June 26.—Frank Brown ...

EL DESTROYED

Hotel at Knight's Island ...

DROWNED IN ST. LAWRENCE

Waterbury, N. Y., June 26.—A ...

Merger's Operations

Marie, Mich., June 26.— ...

Chicago Fire

Chicago, June 26.—Five are ...

10c. The latest SUCCESS



TEES RETURNS FROM WEST COAST

Brings News of Good Catches Made By Whalers—Many Passengers

(From Sunday's Daily) The steamer Tees reached port ...

LOOK FOR EVIDENCE IN HAZELMERE CASE

Provincial Officers Pay Visit to Blaine—Knife May Give Clue

Vancouver, June 28.—James Jenkins ...

TOUCHED LIVE WIRE

Welland Man Living in Agony After Stepping on Wire Which Carried 12,000 Volts

Welland, Ont., June 26.—J. H. Valley ...

CORWIN WILL AD THE STEAMER OHIO

Wooden Vessel to Be Sent to Make Lane Through Ice for the Delayed Craft

Early this morning the hardy steamer ...

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VANCOUVER'S BONDS SOLD IN TORONTO

Taken by Aemilius Jarvis & Co. of That City, at the Rate of 93.29

PIONEER STEAMSHIP CAPTAIN PASSES AWAY

Capt. David Wallace, Formerly of the Cottage City, Goes to His Home Port

Capt. David Wallace, who was well known ...

PRISONERS ENJOYED SHORT-LIVED LIBERTY

Escaped From Ashcroft Jail, But Were Recaptured Near Spence's Bridge

After a week of liberty, F. A. Lindquist ...

CHURCH ANNIVERSARY

Congregation of Mount Pleasant Methodist Church Celebrates the Eighteenth Birthday

Vancouver, June 27.—The eighteenth ...

THE LOCAL MARKETS

Letting, two heads ...

FINAL CEREMONIES OF JUBILEE CELEBRATION

St. Ann's Academy Visited By Many Friends and Former Pupils

(From Sunday's Daily) The celebration of the golden jubilee ...

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Anytime You Want Well-Cooked Cold Meats DELICATESSEN

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

The "Bull Dog" Door Catch

CROFTON HOUSE VANCOUVER, B.C.

Table with market prices for various goods like Apples, Potatoes, etc.

The Colonist

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THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

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A QUEBEC MOVEMENT.

Just what is happening in Quebec may not be so clear to the general public as it ought to be. When the Messrs. Henri Bourassa and Armand Lavergne resigned their seats in the House of Commons at the recent election, it was evident that there was something more behind their action than simply the desire to enter a new field of activity.

The development of a national spirit in other words as Canada for the Canadians. Asselin scoffs at the idea that the national movement stands for the establishment of a separate nation, or for the formation of a Quebec republic. The future of Canada they will leave to the future. It may be closer union with England; it may be independence or it may be annexation. In the meantime though Canadians should stand first and always for Canada.

2. Provincial self-government. They are firm believers in the preservation of minority rights. The development of a national spirit in other words as Canada for the Canadians. Asselin scoffs at the idea that the national movement stands for the establishment of a separate nation, or for the formation of a Quebec republic.

3. Better social and economic laws. Also the formation of a policy to better preserve our national resources and domains for the public benefit and to put an end to the reign of land speculators and speculators. The development of a national spirit in other words as Canada for the Canadians. Asselin scoffs at the idea that the national movement stands for the establishment of a separate nation, or for the formation of a Quebec republic.

4. A white peril. It is the enemy within the gates that is the great menace to the state. It has been said and written of the Yellow Peril and all careful students of current events appreciate its magnitude, but the white race ought to be able to stand up against it successfully. If it would only be true to itself. It has been said, and we think very truly, that what we call modern civilization dates from Waterloo. No one alleges that the years previous to that epoch-making event have not had their influence in the formation of our social and industrial organization, but when we read of conditions that existed during and previous to the Napoleonic era, and contrast them with conditions as they exist today, there seems to be almost as great a difference as there is between Twentieth Century civilization and that of the time of Caesar Augustus. Our great-grandfathers belonged to another age, and though in years it is not distant, in a hundred ways it is almost as remote as the days of Cyrus the Great. Possibly there is some significance, a greater significance than some of us may imagine, in the fact that there is developing a racial conflict between the Occident and the Orient such as in past centuries changed the whole aspect of the political and social world. From earliest history there has been an antagonism between the two great branches of the human family, which are usually known as the Aryan and the Turanian. Speaking in a large way, and ignoring details, the history of mankind may be said to be a record of this conflict. The advance of Japan, the awakening of China, the unrest in India, the latter being confined chiefly to the Hindus of the Indian sub-continent, the effect of which will be world-wide. How are we preparing to meet it? These thoughts have been suggested by an article in a European paper discussing the new point of view from which the marriage tie is being regarded.

We make allowance for the desire for sensationalism which prompts writers for periodical literature to deal in exaggerations, nevertheless there is only too much reason to believe that the future of highly civilized white races is threatened by the weakening of the marriage tie and hence of the family relation, upon

which all that is best in our social fabric rests. We see this perilous thought reflected in some of the most popular fiction of the day, which is called the bourgeois ideal of morality. We are told serially that marriage is objectionable from the woman's point of view, because it restricts her freedom of action, because our whole system is wrong, because innocent and ignorant young girls marry, and then only discover what life means. Let girls have their fling, says one writer; they will make all the better wives for it. Let them see the world, and when they get ready to settle down they will know how to bring up families. The English notion, says another, is wrong, that of the French and Spanish is right, that marriage gives liberty. The first named writer tells us that there is a great unrest spreading among the women of Germany, who resent the idea of being under the thumb of their husbands. He draws a picture of life as he thinks it would be, if what he calls the new ideas prevail. They are not new ideas. They are as old as Sodom and Gomorrah. It is not necessary to read the story of Imperial Rome when it was being prepared for the crucible of fate for its destruction. If the self-styled emancipators of women along the lines mentioned were to know what their finished work will be like, they need not remain in ignorance.

This is the white peril—the danger of the family relation being undermined, and also the danger of society rotting at the top. If we are to meet the tremendous competition, industrial and otherwise, with which we are about to be confronted, we must be prepared; and laxity of morals, disregard of the obligations of motherhood, the destruction of home life, the discounting of the value of purity in woman, will prove destructive beyond all estimate. These things are the real enemies undermining our defences so that they will fall before the first rush of the foe. We fear the white peril more than the yellow one.

But some may ask: Are not these dangers too remote to be worthy of serious consideration? In reply we point to what has been said above as to the duration of the present social conditions. What has been brought about in a century may be destroyed in an equally short time. It is not necessary to say what the next fifty years will see, but it is not necessary to say what the next fifty years will see, but it is not necessary to say what the next fifty years will see.

Our information from Ottawa is that under the proposed amendment to the election law there will be no interference with the British Columbia Bill. When it is recalled that the original bill provided that special revising officers should be appointed on the eve of an election, who, while generally directed to follow the wishes of the province, were to be subject to such additional directions as the Dominion government might see fit to issue, and that these officers, being appointed on the advice of the sitting members, would almost certainly be partisans, and that at any rate a revision held under such circumstances would be of very doubtful value, it is not surprising that the bill has been so far from successful. As we have already pointed out, the responsibility of introducing such an extraordinary measure rests so far as this province is concerned, upon Mr. Templeman primarily, but as no objection appears to have been raised by any of the representatives of the province, they must all take their share of it. The defeat of the proposal is therefore a defeat of the members of the majority, and it is all the more significant because it has been brought about by the refusal of the Premier to stand by what they had planned. As soon as the original Bill reached Ottawa, a strong objection was made against it, and Mr. Borden began an active campaign to prevent its passage. His first answer to the question of the referendum was that it would have liked to have had the manipulating of the lists, will feel gratified that the Conservative leader stood so manfully by his guns and compelled such a complete surrender.

AN EXTRAORDINARY DISCLOSURE One of the witnesses examined by Judge Cassels in the course of his inquiry into the affairs of the Department of Marine and Fisheries was Mr. W. H. Noble, assistant commissioner of lights. Mr. Noble in the course of his official duties had to certify to certain accounts, but he had a frank and open conscience. Like the Scotsman he is, he wanted to know before he certified that things were correct. His first answer to the question of the referendum was that it would have liked to have had the manipulating of the lists, will feel gratified that the Conservative leader stood so manfully by his guns and compelled such a complete surrender.

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 of 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 there are greater matters which seem by the common consent of our public men to have been ignored. The time demands an exhibition of broad

General, and seems on the face of things to be in marked contrast to the attitude of his predecessor in regard to all matters of public expenditure. We speak with some reserve on this point, because we have not heard the Auditor-General's side of the case. The policy is that there is to be a process of fixing prices, which may or may not bear any relation to the value of the goods furnished. The absurdity of asking an official to certify that a price is just and fair, when he knows nothing about it, is obvious. The matter and when the amount has been already fixed requires no demonstration. However, bring out in plain English, and shows what wide door is open for fraud.

INDIAN RESERVES. We have a letter from a Timpsonian Indian, which we would publish if it were not that the writer does not make his meaning plain. He does, however, bring out in plain English, and shows what wide door is open for fraud. The matter and when the amount has been already fixed requires no demonstration. However, bring out in plain English, and shows what wide door is open for fraud.

Two observations occur to us in this connection. One is that the suggestion of the Auditor-General seems a very extraordinary one. He seems to have proposed a plan whereby an officer of the government could make his conscience which is certainly not what would have been expected from a person in the position of Auditor-

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 hurry, and in time that a constructive policy shall be placed before it. If the Twentieth Century is to be Canadian, it is time that some steps were being taken in that direction. We find the following in the New York Herald Tribune: "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. 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 the trade back to the United States. The steamship officials want reductions in railway charges to bring the trade back to the Canadian port. The effort to compete with the railway is a hopeless one. It is not likely to be successful in the long run. Has Canada's century begun? The Dominion government doing its duty in providing means whereby these advantages can be permanently secured, and the Dominion has endeavored to arouse public attention to the important question that may be done in this direction? There was a time when men used to talk about such things on public platforms, but it seems to have gone by. 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 common honesty.

There are broad problems relating to the development of the West, which are not being solved in any way. These can be solved is shown by the unanimity with which the proposal to build a railway to Hudson Bay has been received. Mr. Borden took occasion in the House of Commons a few days ago to refer to the fact that the whole House desired to see this undertaking carried through as promptly as possible. Who would have thought that in this country, which does not make for the public welfare. It may be described as a sort of jealousy. It is one proposed in a large way, he is often regarded as an interloper, as a disturber of existing conditions, and who is seeking to make a name for himself, as one likely to displace those who are now in power. 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, and it is a matter of regret that the general public advantage have been opposed because they seemed to favor the interests of some prominent individuals rather than those in power. We all need a broader outlook. We do not think any of us are doing much to make the public welfare. We do not think any of us are doing much to make the public welfare. We do not think any of us are doing much to make the public welfare.

Our information is that on the whole the number of Indians in British Columbia is increasing, although in some of the tribes, where the white man's habits of life have been adopted, the decrease is pronounced. We do not think any of us are doing much to make the public welfare. We do not think any of us are doing much to make the public welfare. We do not think any of us are doing much to make the public welfare.

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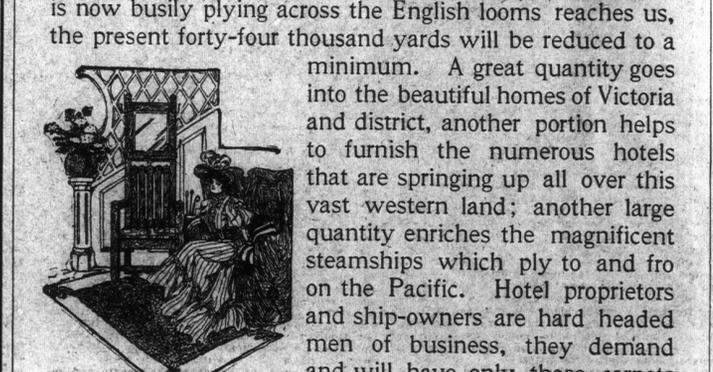
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Suppose you are re-carpeting a room, for the sake of saving two dollars you buy one the so-called cheap sort, it will look shabby within twelve months, and at the end of five years it will be a worn-out rag, the whole of your first cost is gone, and you have to duplicate expense; that increases 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, Aubrey, 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.



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SOUTH SAANICH MAY INCREASE TAX RATE

Needs of Municipality Can Only Be Met by Higher Tax

(From Sunday's Daily) That there will be an increase in the tax rate in the municipality of South Saanich as well as an increase in the assessment appears likely. The increase in the assessment is an accomplished fact, this year's figures having been enhanced about 10 per cent over those of last year. The rate increase has not yet been made, but from the comments of the councillors at last night's regular meeting it is evident that the majority are fully convinced that last year's rate of five mills will not give the required revenue. The revenue to be raised to meet current expenditures and the outlay on the roads is \$22,827. Even at six and a half mills the amount raised would, allowance being made for the one-sixth rebate for prompt payment, hardly be sufficient to meet the requirements of the council for the present year. With the subject of the rate was discussed to some extent no definite action was taken and the matter will be laid over until a subsequent meeting. The council 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 practically unchanged. This year's assessment totals \$4,416,210, of which lands total \$2,855,860 and improvements \$555,550. The total shows an increase over last year of about half a million dollars.

Startles Councillors. Councillor Pointer made a radical suggestion, when he advocated that the council should levy the tax on lands only, allowing improvements to be exempt. This is now being done in many parts of the world, and he claimed that the majority of the councillors, the reeve included, had made that a plank in their platform, and had virtually promised the electors to adopt that principle. This statement was vigorously denied by Councillors Nicholson and Scott, though Reeve Quick admitted that he was in favor of the principle, though it might be doubted if the present were the proper time to adopt it. Councillor Nicholson declared that the principle "cut no ice in the assessment," and he strenuously opposed any such idea, likewise objecting to any further increase in the tax rate as would leave 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 the council far in arrears, he still maintained his attitude against an increase.

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 practically it was not possible. The council needed the money, and improvements as well as land would have to be taxed. Pointer that only lands should be

taxed was lost, he being the only one to vote for it.

Held to Indemnity. In considering the estimates Councillor Pointer was again to the fore with the startling suggestion that the council's annual indemnity of \$100 each, or \$700 in all, should be dropped, a suggestion which brought forth from Councillor Dunn the remark that "the laborer is worthy of his hire." To Reeve Quick's statement that the indemnity is fixed by by-law, Councillor Pointer declared that the councillors did not need to take it if they did not wish to, but his suggestion, in the instance, was also voted down. Councillor Nicholson complained that Ward 2 was being given more money for road purposes than other wards, particularly Ward 1, though it was pointed out that the majority of the trunk roads from other portions of the municipality ran through Ward 2, and a considerable amount had to be spent upon them in that ward which was actually of more benefit to the residents in the other wards.

Reeve Quick explained that at a rate of six and a half mills the revenue would be \$24,727, but of that \$2,000 as the amount of delinquent taxes until next year there would be for use about \$22,727, just enough to cover the estimated expenditures. When it came to the consideration of the estimates Councillor Nicholson objected to the council needed all its funds. He was quite aware of the fact that some of the streets were deserving, such as that to the British Columbia Anti-Tuberculosis association, the C. Agriculture association, but the money could be better spent at home, which led Councillor Mannix to remark that "charity begins at home."

The question of a vote to the Saanich Agricultural association was argued at length, Reeve Quick and Councillor Dunn urging that the amount be passed as the annual fair was of much benefit to the farmers in the municipality, though it was pointed out that North Saanich, in which the annual fair is held, does not contribute a cent. The estimates as finally passed are as follows:

Clerk's salary, 12 months, \$1,155; road superintendent salary, 12 months, \$1,180; constable salary, 12 months, \$780; school estimate, \$12,700; less government grant, \$7,410; printing and advertising, \$480; office expenses and supplies, \$600; police, \$150; interest loan by-law, \$195; donations, sundry relief, \$50; sanitary, \$200; elections, \$300; legal expense, \$250; councillor's indemnity, \$700; audit, \$25; incidental, \$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:

Ward One. Richmond road, \$500. Cedar Hill crossroad, \$100. Blenkinsop road, \$100. Bay road, \$50. Reynolds street, \$200. Spent during 1908, \$952. Total, \$1,902. Ward Two. Gorge road, \$100. Harriet road, \$100. Boleskin road, \$50. Cloverdale small roads, \$300. Toimie avenue, \$50. Cook street, \$20. Cloverdale avenue, \$300.

Tillamook road, \$100. Spent during 1908, \$1,115. Total, \$2,415. Ward Three. Tyndall avenue, new road, \$300. Tyndall avenue, old road, \$150. Gordon Head road, \$200. Feltham road, \$100. Cadboro Bay road and side roads, \$250. Flinnery road, \$100. Cedar Hill road, \$100. Cedar Hill road, millers to Todd, \$200. Pollock road, \$50. Spent during 1908, \$2,325. Total, \$1,635. Ward Four. Carey road, \$500. Glenford avenue, \$100. Wilkerson cross road, \$100. Holland avenue, \$75. Gordon Head road, \$100. Prospect lake road, \$50. Burnside road, \$150. West cross road, \$100. Wellington road, \$50. Daniels road, \$25. George street, \$100. Ellick road (grading), \$150. Spent during 1908, \$682. Total, \$2,183. Ward Five. Blenkinsop road, \$750. Cordova road, \$100. Cedar Hill road, \$100. West cross road, \$100. Old Telegraph road, \$100. Durance road, \$75. Spent during 1908, \$1,625. Total, \$1,650. Ward Six. Old West Saanich road, \$100. Butler cross road, \$200. Stetley cross road, \$200. Mt. Newton cross road (Prairie hotel at Mt. Newton), \$500. Old Telegraph road, \$100. Central Saanich road, \$100. Martendale road, \$100. Small roads, \$100. Hovey road, \$100. Spent during 1908, \$1,700. Total, \$1,657.

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 50 liable to the tax. A by-law was introduced last evening to amend the existing by-law 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 vote, would strike at the British constitution, which does not permit of taxation without representation.

J. C. Newbury wrote complaining of the increase in the assessment of his property and asking that no increase be made. As the communication came in too late to be dealt with at the municipal court of revision the council can do nothing and Mr. Newbury will be so informed. Another complaint of too high assessment was that of Alan S. Dumbleton who objected to the assessment of district. Mr. Dumbleton stated the property cost but \$4000. Clerk Carleton explained that this year's assessment was but \$29 more than last year. As Mr. Dumbleton's complaint

was not sent in, in time the council can do nothing as the court of revision has already sat. Road Superintendent Pin reported that owing to a bad hill it would be unwise to locate the Bulders 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.

TOO MANY CASES. Lawyers at Vancouver Struggle to Get Precedence for Their Particular Suits in Court.

Vancouver, June 27.—There was further trouble over the congestion of legal business before Mr. Justice Morrison yesterday. It was when the case of "Wardsworth" vs. "Borocowitz" Steamship company had been finished, and the jury had awarded Mr. Wardsworth \$5,000 out of the \$15,000 he claimed for damages. The case was argued by Mr. S. S. Venture, counsel for the plaintiff, and Sir C. H. Tupper, K. C., rose and asked that a case of his, which had been peremptorily fixed last May, to be heard on this date, be gone on with. "But, Your Lordship is bound by the list before you, and our case is the first upon that," objected Attorney-General Bowser, who was counsel for the plaintiff in the case of Coulter vs. Thomas, which was the next to be called. "That list is a farce," said Sir Charles Tupper, "because it does not contain our case, which was peremptorily fixed for today, and that without my own consent, but upon motion from the other side." Elmer Jones, the counsel for the other side in the case mentioned by Sir Charles, said he had assumed that the cases would be heard in the order in which they appeared on the list, and who were therefore not there. A. M. Whitehead opposing counsel told the Attorney-General in the Court case, said they had been paying a special jury in that case since the 19th and that was something for the court to consider. Mr. Justice Morrison then decided that the court would take the cases in the order in which they appeared.

JAPANESE APPEAL ON LICENSE MATTER. Object to Provincial Regulation Excluding Them From Fisheries.

Vancouver, June 27.—Japanese residents have appealed to the Consul General of Japan at Ottawa against the provincial regulations prohibiting aliens from acting as boat pullers on the Fraser river during the fishing season. Nothing has yet been heard of any reply. It is also stated that many Japanese will endeavor to obtain naturalization papers at the next county court sitting in order to be eligible for licenses.

MODERN DWELLINGS ARE IN GOOD DEMAND. Builders State That Season Will Increase in Point of Activity.

The demand for dwellings in Victoria continues brisk and contractors state that while the past few months have seen many dwellings erected and many more planned, the season will show even better results before the summer ends. Next month, it is stated, will see a considerable number of modern, well built dwellings erected as the plans have already been drawn and the work of construction will be started at once.

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 great number of those building at present owing their own homes but inquiring 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 new residences besides which he intends to erect several for himself. He recently sold two new dwellings just completed on Hilda street, one to A. E. Greenwood, and one to J. C. Jessop. He will soon start work also on some residences in the Fairfield Estate, and some modern dwellings on Queen's Avenue.

REPAIRS TO GEORGIA WILL DELAY SAILING. Canadian-Mexican Liner Will Be Held Over for Necessary Work—Eir Coming for Coal.

The repairs necessary to the steamer Georgia are more extensive than was expected and it is unlikely that the steamer will sail for some time after her scheduled date. As little cargo is offered the sailing of the steamer will be postponed until such time as is necessary to make the repairs ordered. The protests against the management of the Canadian-Mexican Steamship company are meanwhile taking effect in a concrete way by the sending of a joint memorial to Ottawa protesting against the manner in which shippers have been dealt with and the business has been carried on generally. Statements have been made by many of those interested with reference to the memorial. The memorial is in the hands of the Victoria agent that he has decided to close this office. Meanwhile he is expecting Capt. L. C. Shill from England to take over work on his account in Victoria.

ALLEN & CO. FIT-REFORM CLOTHING. 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. - Victoria, B.C.

The Norwegian steamer Eir left Guaymas, Mexico, on Tuesday for this port and Lady Smith where she will load a cargo of coal for the Mexican port. Since the withdrawal of the colliers, the last being the Wanguard, the bulk of the coal shipped to Mexico has been sent in the Canadian-Mexican steamers. It is not known whether the bark Havila which passed up to Port Townsend yesterday has salt on board. She was reported to have 800 tons from Carmen Island. Arrangements have been made to have a Kosmos liner call for a shipment of this salt for British Columbia and Puget Sound consignees. The Canadian-Mexican line will after August 1 carry mails to and from Manzanillo and Acapulco. Masonic Immigrants. Vancouver, June 27.—A. J. Thompson of Liverpool, editor of the North-ern Freeman, and a well known English dramatic writer and critic, is among recent arrivals from the East, and is a guest at the Vancouver. He is here in connection with a scheme that is being worked out by the English Masonic grand lodge to assist deserving brethren who desire to emigrate to Canada. Bearing credentials from the colonial secretary, and with the backing of the English Masonic lodges, Mr. Thompson has been traveling across Canada, stopping at various places en route, with the object of ascertaining the most suitable places for the class of members of the order who wish to seek their fortunes in this country. Mr. Thompson will spend considerable time in British Columbia as there have been more enquiries about this province in the old country, lately than any other part of Canada. He has already got in touch with a number of prominent local members of the Masonic fraternity who are supplying him with all the information desired. The idea is for the English lodges to furnish the funds to send brethren to look after their settlement when they arrive here. Burned by Molten Iron. Brockville, June 28.—When hurrying with a load full of molten iron yesterday, John Paak, employed by the Smart Mfg. Co., fell. The iron ran over the ground and into his legs, with outstretched arms. His hands, particularly the right, were terribly burned to the bone, also a portion of his body.

ALGERIA. Warship quimalt bar. WAS OF Admiralty and Co for

(Pro H. M. S. reached Esig and moored from Yokohama called on by Kong. After sells offered. Fisher made the non-eff on the mark a purchaser sloop-of-war inent carryt guns of con with three 8 well as Ma was ordered commissione at Esquimal on Mar fitted at H naval stores closets, wh for two year the Algerin proceeding port a short warship pro by way of close to Our

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ALGERINE SAW ACTIVE SERVICE

Warship Which Reached Esquimalt Yesterday Bombarded Taku Ports

WAS OFFERED FOR SALE

Admiralty Failed to Find Buyer and Commissions Vessel for North Pacific

(From Friday's Daily)

H. M. S. Algerine, a British gunboat, reached Esquimalt yesterday morning and moored at the coal wharf, 26 days from Yokohama, at which port she called on her way here from Hongkong. After being on the list of vessels offered for sale when the British Admiralty decided to reduce the number of non-effective fighting ships and on the market for three years without a purchaser appearing, the Algerine, a sloop-of-war of 1050 tons displacement carrying four 4-inch quick firing guns of comparatively modern type, with three 8-inch quick-firing guns as well as maxims and torpedo tubes, was ordered by the admiralty to be commissioned at Hongkong for service at Esquimalt. She went into commission on March 15, at which time she was fitted at Hongkong and loaded with naval stores, including 32 tons of explosives, which the regular steamer for two years have refused to carry. The Algerine left Hongkong on May 2 proceeding to Yokohama, at which port a short stay was made and the warship proceeded across the Pacific by way of the northern route, going close to Ounalsaka, on May 20.

The Algerine is one of the few vessels which have been at Esquimalt of recent years, showing the marks of bombardment in active service. On June 17, 1901, H. M. S. Algerine was patrolling the mouth of the river when that swift muddy river from north China, which is the waterway to Tientsin and Peking at the time the Algerine was favouring the northern plains and the allied armies were gathering for the march to Peking, the Algerine was engaged in the bombardment of the beleaguered legation. She was one of a fleet of warships lying various flags, including the German gunboat, the Russian gunboat Gilyak, which some years later was destroyed during the war with Japan, and Japanese and French vessels.

The Taku forts, three works with high parapets mounting guns, were well served by Chinese artillerymen, guarded the mouth of the river, one on either side of the river mouth, the other a few miles up the river near Tongku. The Algerine was in the river, scarcely 200 yards from the forts, further up the Pehlo when the guns of the forts opened on her and the little Algerine took a heavy fire.

Carried the Scars

Included among the officers of H. M. S. Algerine at present is Lieut. Sams, the first lieutenant of the warship. He fought throughout the bombardment of the same vessel during the same time. He fought throughout the bombardment of the same vessel during the same time. He fought throughout the bombardment of the same vessel during the same time.

Engaged in River Work

Following her work in the bombardment of Taku ports the Algerine was engaged mostly in river work on the larger waterways of China until the admiral assigned a special flat-bottomed gunboat of the style of the Wagon, Sandpiper and others for the Algerine. When the present first job of the admiralty came into power and the parliamentarians showed how \$400,000 men were being maintained in the Chinese station at a cost of \$7,000,000 a year and other things, and these same thoughts of German naval expansion, and the concentration of the British navy was decided upon together with the decision to be laid aside as a non-effective vessel for which the admiralty would have liked to find a purchaser.

Before this time the Algerine and the Wagon, which was driven on the shore in the disastrous explosion of a steam boiler at the Chinese station, took part in considerable river work. The usual manner of the admiralty was to have a rival of an actual junk-owner of a steam launch who told how some junk was being used with a gun and with a shot fired at his feet and accompanied him to leave to which he would then return and take back the junk for the admiralty. The usual manner of the admiralty was to have a rival of an actual junk-owner of a steam launch who told how some junk was being used with a gun and with a shot fired at his feet and accompanied him to leave to which he would then return and take back the junk for the admiralty.

POLICE BAFFLED BY THE WATTERS MYSTERY

Are Hoping That Third Search Will Bring Out Further Facts

No word has as yet been received by the provincial police department from Provincial Constables Cox and McLeod who are now engaged in a further search after information which might lead to the solving of the mystery surrounding the death of Horace Waters whose body was found in the bush at Tsow-win, near Nootka, on May 17. The disappearance of the body of brother Harvey. After the inquest held on the body of Horace last week Constable McLeod has been there with Constable McLeod all this week. If the body is found, it would have ground it is expected that it will be found in this, the third search which has been made in the bush.

Inductive Reasoning

When the body was first found by Constable McLeod a photograph was taken of it before it was interred on the spot where it lay. A study of this photograph has been made by the police and it is believed that the body was lying on its back with the head turned to the left side, that portion of the skull crushed in being towards the front. The hands are lying naturally across the body, one beneath and the other above the right arm. The whole appearance of the body would indicate that it must have been placed in the position in which it was lying after death. Otherwise it is difficult to imagine how the body could have been blown of sufficient force to crush the skull and to be found in such a position that the head was facing naturally across the body. In fact the body, were it not for the plain photograph, would have been taken for that of a man asleep.

Fire at Port Arthur

Port Arthur, Ont., June 28.—Fire occurred this afternoon in the upper portion of the Government wharf, a local warehouse. The loss will not be heavy.

R. L. BORDEN SCORES IMPORTANT VICTORY

British Columbia Lists Not to Be Tampered With by Ottawa

News was received in Victoria yesterday from an authoritative quarter that the Liberal government has agreed not to include British Columbia in Mr. Aylesworth's bill which was originally drafted to change the Dominion voters lists in both Manitoba and British Columbia and Quebec. This bill has been the chief bone of contention during the recent session of the Dominion parliament, and it is considered that a great tribute to R. L. Borden that he has won the support of the Liberal majority in the house.

GAZETTE NOTICES

Weekly Budget of Appointments and Companies Incorporated

The following appointments appear in the Provincial Gazette:

William Calder Forester, of Ymir, to be a commissioner for taking affidavits in the supreme court for the purpose of being used in the provincial elections act in the Ymir electoral district, until December, 31st, 1908.

Charles William Smith, of Ila-House to be a mining recorder for the Queen's mining division, deputy assessor and collector of revenue for the Queen's Forks assessment district and provincial constable, from July 1st, 1908.

Alfred S. Head, of Phoenix, police magistrate to have jurisdiction under the Small Debts Act for the city of Phoenix and the district within a radius of ten miles therefrom, except territory embraced in the city of Greenwood.

ARCHIVIST MEETS STATE AUTHORITIES

Matters of Mutual Historical Interest Discussed—Suggestions Offered

R. E. Gosnell, of Victoria, B. C., brother of Dr. J. C. Gosnell of Seattle was here yesterday on official business and returned home this morning, says the Seattle Post-Intelligencer. Mr. Gosnell, formerly editor of the Victoria Colonist, and now provincial archivist, was here in connection with the work of his department, and during the day met and interviewed Prof. Meade, of the University of Washington, and C. B. Baskin, of the public works department, on matters of mutual historical interest.

Montreal Boys Drowned

Montreal, June 28.—Two youths, Albert Trudeau of 928 St. Catherine street and Paul Drole of 88 Letourneau street were drowned in 15 feet of water and twenty feet from shore this evening, opposite Matsonoune, near the foot of the bridge. The boys suddenly upset. Drole could not swim and Trudeau lost his life in trying to save him. They were 17 years old. A third youth reached shore in safety.

Russia Pleasing Japan

Mukden, June 28.—The Russo-Chinese bank, in spite of the protest of the legation at Peking, is to immediately withdraw its branches from that portion of Manchuria over which Japan exercises its influence. The bank has been since the death of M. Pokotiloff, former Russian minister to China, and is now under the management of a Japanese promoter, the Russo-Chinese bank, by further demarcating the spheres of influence of the two countries in Manchuria.

WILL INVESTIGATE BORDER FISHERIES

Rumor Has It That S. T. Baskin Will Represent the Dominion

From statements published in the San Francisco papers, the United States government will co-operate in the investigation of fisheries and regulations affecting the American-Canadian border. The investigation is being conducted by the United States government, and it is believed that the investigation will be conducted by the United States government, and it is believed that the investigation will be conducted by the United States government.

FROM HIS HOLINESS

Congratulatory Cable to the Sisters of St. Ann's—Many Messages

A cable had been received from Rome congratulating the Pope's special commission on the occasion of the jubilee of St. Ann's, and stating that these will be repeated by letter in order that they may be preserved in the archives of the apostolic see. A telegram had also been received from the Pope, congratulating the Sisters of St. Ann's, and stating that these will be repeated by letter in order that they may be preserved in the archives of the apostolic see.

CRIME IN CHICAGO

Mystery of Carole's Death in Basement of House Closed Up by a Bomb

Chicago, June 28.—The fact that a woman was committed ten days ago in the basement of the home of C. M. Carole, a Chicago street, near the intersection of Lake Shore drive, was established today when information was received from the police that the woman had been found dead in the basement of the house. The woman was found in the basement of the house, and it is believed that the woman was found in the basement of the house.

PREMIER MCBRIDE TO MAKE ANOTHER TOUR

He Intends to Visit Principal Places Along Main Line of the C. P. R.

Premier McBride intends shortly to leave Victoria on another tour of inspection, says the Victoria Colonist. The tour will be a tour of inspection, and it is believed that the tour will be a tour of inspection, and it is believed that the tour will be a tour of inspection.

USED AMBERGRIS TO GREASE MASTS

Sailors of Victoria Bark They Away with 20,000 Valuable Material

Greasing masts, sea boots and oilskins rather than making a profit, is the motto of the sailors of the Victoria bark They Away. The sailors of the Victoria bark They Away, are the sailors of the Victoria bark They Away, and it is believed that the sailors of the Victoria bark They Away, are the sailors of the Victoria bark They Away.

TWO YEARS FOR FRAUD

Ex-Convict Trades on Chief Langley's Name But is Caught

Frank Clayton, the individual arrested at Ladysmith on Monday on a charge of obtaining money under false pretences, was yesterday convicted and sentenced to two years in the penitentiary. Clayton claimed that he was doing detective duty on behalf of the Victoria police and to the manager of Simon Leiser's store stated that he was following a suspect and required some articles with which to disguise himself. He purchased \$11 worth of goods tendering an order for \$41 on Chief Langley, who would, he asserted, pay the amount. He received \$30 in change.

LOCAL VESSELS TO BE AIDED

Enforcement of Coasting Laws Will Take Local Business From Foreigners

The enforcement of the coasting laws to begin on August 1 will make a considerable difference to the business after the end of next month. The U.S. bottoms will be permitted to carry freight from Victoria to other ports, a business which has been handled by the steamers flying the United States flag for many years. Steamers registered in the United States flying north will not be permitted to carry freight in the United States bottoms.

REGULATIONS EXPLAINED

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

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MR. SHERMAN'S CONDITION

Cleveland, Ohio, June 28.—Vice-presidential candidate J. S. Sherman's condition was reported better today. Plans are now being perfected so that his homecoming reception can be held in Cleveland on the night of August 2. The national chairman will be held July 20, and will be held in Cleveland, Ohio, and will be held in Cleveland, Ohio.

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DROWNED IN A POND

Platon, Minn., June 28.—Thomas Bright, a bachelor farmer, who has lived here for twenty-five years, was found drowned in a pond near his home last night.

BRIDGE HAND DROWNED

Fort William, Ont., June 28.—William McNeil, who was working on the Grand Trunk Pacific bridge at Westport, Ont., by the name of Mr. Shaw, of the First Baptist church. The couple will reside here.

TELEGRAPH SUPERINTENDENTS

Montreal, June 28.—W. J. Campbell, electrical engineer for J. E. R. Campbell, was elected president of the association of telegraph superintendents of the United States and Canada. G. W. Dewey, of St. James, was elected vice-president. The superintendents next year will meet in Detroit, Mich.

CAPTAIN OF Schooner Killed

St. Jerome, N. B., June 28.—Capt. E. T. Whelpley, of the schooner Ruth Robinson, fell down the hatchway as the schooner was coming into port today and was killed. He was 37 years of age and leaves a wife and five children.

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New Philosophy



HERE is a strange phenomenon at the present moment, which even the wayfarer 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' as a 'microbe.' Still another calls the 'pragmatist' view 'subversive of morality.' A theologian or philosopher thinks it a 'delicate attempt of the spirit of license to get himself a respectable foothold.'

Pragmatic Gunpowder

"Others more sympathetic, or at least susceptible, declare that the fight over Darwinism will be, compared to the one now on, as a kindergarten game to college football; or, varying 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 philosopher 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. Peirce, gives his own ideas a new name, 'Pragmatism,' 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 falsehood in the utilitarian sense, as Nietzsche felt himself beyond good and evil; utility, convenience, 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, his greater 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 superseded.

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 into it.

"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 little consideration for Kant had for the ordinary arguments for a personal God. He can see little objective basis for the idea. The actual world is 'taugled, muddy, painful, and perplexed.' He even suggests that if the world were to end now, it might make no special difference whether we regarded God or re-

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 nothing would result from these stimulants because somebody once wrote 'the immortal 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 Empire together under these strains and changing ideas greatly impeded by the entirely sporting spirit with which Bert Smallways at home (by the million) cast his vote, and by the tendency of his more highly col-

Father Bernard Vaughan on Marriage

FATHER BERNARD VAUGHAN began his course of sermons at Farm 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 best 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 confess, 'I am learning self-reverence and self-control.' 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 better man, fulfilling his mission, reaping his

destiny. Let him leave the flighty, showy smoking-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; just 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 ministering 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. This wedded life became 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

Life of the Future



WE are witnessing, thinks Mr. 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 society.

"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. Private enterprise, 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 counted as no more than an interesting 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 western art, 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

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 its full meaning and to maintain its efficiency except in one condition—the condition of continuous stress represented by the permanent competitive opposition of another institution in which it 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 greater era of transition in which our problems will be economic rather than political. On the one side we see now a conviction strongly entrenched 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 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 public weal in which the present must be subordinate 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 progressed 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 1632, the coins sent over for use in the American Colonies, by George the Third, and the several dollar, half dollar 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 limitations of metal stamping and a good balance of inscriptions with the pictorial effect. Take any of the pieces now in circulation in the United States—anything from the copper one-cent piece with its anemic 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 snowman 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 and practical enough in the mere manufacture of money, but men without a scintilla of taste or 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 anatomy 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 Ferriss Maxwell, in The Bohemian magazine for July.

Lord Rosebery's Appeal to Scotsmen

LORD 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 Chancellor'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 pleasantly, 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 Big 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.) Both well, for instance, the most unscrupulous daveil 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 Fifth 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 ridiculous. 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 Argyll, and Lord Newlands, Lord Rosebery 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 acted 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

FROM 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 Mall 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 Tabacum."

Just as the east of Cuba is devoted to 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 traveler 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 the 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 the house.

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 "stoking" season.

Into the soil thus prepared the seed is placed, and within a very little time it is growing most flourishingly. If the seeds are sown in September, the young plants, "posturas," 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 less in-cure in transplanting them.

The early morning in December, the morning is done, before the sun is high, and 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 yard apart, and if not under cheese cloth they are protected with broad banana leaves. This is because there is a belief amongst the peasants that for three days they sleep. If the weather is cyclonic the transplantation is postponed for a month.

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 upwards, until they can be put over a frame to dry. A good hand can pick over 200 to 300 plants an hour without over-exertion, 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 it. 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. When 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 "Jenny Young Man."

Dr. John Kelman, whose father was a highly honored minister in the United Free Church—was born at Leith in 1864. After finishing his University curriculum he went to Australia in search 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 is 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 warmth and color to the dogmatic structure of the Puritan fathers, the other seeks to find the rational basis of the religious emotions in human experience as revealed in the great masters of literature. Or, to put it another way, while Dr. Whyte, in the spirit of the old evangelicalism, lays stress upon self-deprecation, 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 Carlylean note of the heroic. Dogma sits lightly upon him; he is a believer in action rooted in high ideals. We miss in Dr. Kelman'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 Yea, 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

THE 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 writer in the "Hamburger Nachrichten." Like Hamlet, he considers the present world "out of joint," and 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 setting up over the main portal of the Imperial coat of arms. This retrospective and disconnected 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 point. 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 among the Powers which once belonged to it. It is scarcely possible to look into an independent 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 belongs 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 paganism, 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 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 contemporary 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 foreign-looking 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 coinage, 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—Jefferson, 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 civilization 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 emmeshed 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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THE SIMPLE LIFE



THE HOME GARDEN

GARDEN CALENDAR FOR JUNE

Plant—Many hardy border plants fit weather suitable. Foliage Plants grown in pots, Bedding Plants. And especially—Galliardias, Pyrethrums (cut back for late flowering), Delphiniums (cut back for late flowering), Camas, Christmas Roses, Primroses, Polyanthus, Bulbs, Spiraea, etc., that have flowered, Geraniums, Heliotropes, Brussels Sprouts, Cauliflower, Broccoli.

Sow—Any required for succession, Aurocula, Early Carrot, Broccoli, Mustard and Cress, Endive, Lettuce, Cus-cumber, Onions, Radish, Spinach, Colewort, Turnip, Melon on hotbed, Quick Growing Peas, Dwarf Beans, Hardy Annuals for Autumn, Primula, Shirley Poppy, Cineraria, Hardy Perennials, Chionodoxa, Hardy Biennials, Columbines, Coreopsis, a Little Celery, Parsley if not sown, Polyanthus, Cucumber, Wall-flower, Parsley, Calceolaria, if not sown, Primula if not sown, Winter Stocks.

THE GENTLE ART OF WILD GARDENING

ALTHOUGH 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 delightful 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 cosmopolitan. 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 sowing 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 architecture.

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 golden-rods, 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 narcissus 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 dars." 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 dollars.

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 some cases these men can actually deliver

plants to you cheaper than you can collect them. In all cases they can supply you with precious kinds that have been exterminated in your locality or never grew there. But the 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 and weedy in comparison. You will never get anywhere if you go for a basketful at a time,

which could be supplemented by adding primroses, cowslips, daisies, poppies, as well as a large variety of flowering bulbs, which can be added to the list and obtained locally.

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 soil 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 over-fertilizing.

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 well as a second crop on the ground previously occupied by peas.

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 both 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.

PROTECTING THE STRAWBERRIES

For several years I have satisfactorily protected my berries in what seems to be to be an easier manner, and that is by having cat scarecrows 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 the birds. They are no trouble to make, and accomplish the same results as a real live cat.

PROPAGATING HARDY GARDEN ROSES

The easiest and most satisfactory method of increasing one's stock of garden roses, I have found, 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 required.

I have propagated roses in this manner with excellent results for several years, getting stockier, thrifter, 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 operation.

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 wherever wanted. With rare exceptions, these have a good bunch of roots at the point where staked down and bloom profusely the first season.

The varieties of roses with which I have experimented are the common General Jacqueminot, La France, Paul Neyron, Francois 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.

THE MOON DAISY

(Pyrethrum Uliginosum.)

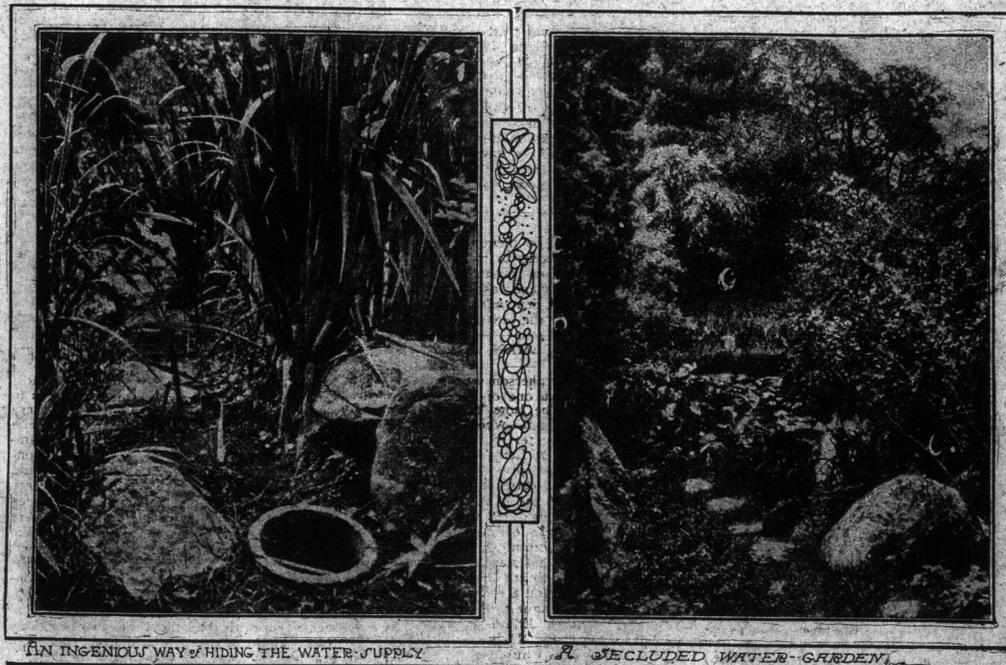
The Moon Daisy is a great favorite—tall, leafy and crowned with white flowers in the late year, flowers of a soft white, which seem to gain in beauty on moonlit evenings, much the same as the White-stemmed Bramble does in winter. No plant is more easily grown, if some care is taken, than the Moon Daisy; 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 wrought.

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 rocky 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 rotted 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 hyacinth 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.



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 botanical—not artistic, nor true to the spirit of nature.

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 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, every 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 "handing," as it is called, is of vital importance. Gather the leaves up tightly in one hand, holding the outer ones well around the heart or 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 cross-rows, six inches apart; just as rails are laid for an old-fashioned 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 for a purpose.

The Duke of Argyll old Etonian friends, dored that the two of on two planks in the behind the house, a feat stand to this day, and thinking over that at the very principle. Since that time the eyes and heart. They Duke of Argyll, though have been somewhat sive of his ancestors in that he pursued an up-ublic career, devoting ies to the highest and -men. (Cheers.) Then ate. Whatever posts and they had been of rned them, and the done wisely and acing Lord Elgin to their ay. (Cheers.) As to nificent generosity es recommended him distinction. (Cheers.) Newlands, he (Lord have been there that ame and his had been erty as suitable for until he heard from that nothing would that election that Lord himself at the disposal sity. (Cheers.) They the satisfaction with get on Lord Newland's

owed the luncheon, with the guests, and y by the students.

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BETTER COINS

of a great coin is like poem, or the formula- must have its birth in st, some fiercely heroic it national desire. In ce the conquering of Gaul were commemor- a new coin whereon d. The whole history narrated in the coin- om Edward the Con- Sportsman. Why, American nation take ne, if ingenious, sys- poraneous history, in and gold. Our coin- oradic, unsatisfying e and legendary sense, e few early coins ashington we have no rnalizing the features of our presidents. Our er currency constitute ry name and counten- States history, while aught but foreign- ll-proportioned birds. e stamps are by their but metal coins are

plea for a new coin- andard metal and of a ere made, a coinage accuracy and art the d glorious dead—Jef- n, Grant, Garfield, dent and practice ir et be waived for once coins stamped with a osevelt. There might o this, however, al- t that he always will dents of the United t be recorded in his- e country boasting its- them the counterfeit lief figures, and sara- tion in commerce poney, should, before me, have some token e field of civiliza- re concrete, more in- ally national than a e lady "Liberties," any of shooting stars hose talons are eter- ss darts and nonde- "The Coin of the axwell, in The Botie-

New Patents Act

THE archives of the Board of Trade, we imagine, could not reveal many 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 question the decision of his predecessors, and he has now the pleasure of seeing their opposition fully condemned by the success of this new act.

As far back as 1831, 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 1833 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 1837 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 1833 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 1833 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 11 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 into the matter, and if so what amendments are necessary in the provisions of section 22 of the Patents Act of 1833. 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 defence 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 committee, 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 valueless. 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 service.

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 Commerce a more definite basis for such conjectures, which he states as follows:

"Section 27 is retrospective in its application. 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. of 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 erecting 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, a 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 the supposed inhabitants of Mars, which crop up 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 as 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 one-eighth of our atmosphere to breathe meanwhile, must have a chest development which would distort them out of all semblance to humanity; while the low force of gravity in Mars would enable people of average weight to get about on legs not much stouter than those of a collie 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 infantry 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 ordinary private.

What Fireproof Construction Means

THE word "fireproofing" as generally used is a misnomer, 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 resisting material as fire brick is destroyed, as 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 sense, 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 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 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 construction. 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.

There have been countless instances where walls of brick and stone, set as so many units

Penny Postage

PENNY 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 2½d. 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 enormous 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 follows, in reply to a question by Sir William Yolland:

"The question of Anglo-American penny postage 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 1 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 half-penny, as at present.

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

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 2½d. 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 2½d. This anomaly will be swept away in October.

Discussing the scheme in a Parliamentary paper issued on Wednesday, the Postmaster-General 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 2½d. per half-ounce, but since October 1 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 1½d. 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 hindered and many details had to be arranged.

CHANGES OF LEVEL ON THE EARTH'S SURFACE

We are familiar with the idea of great upheavals in past geologic ages, and we know that sudden alterations of level 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, March 28:

"The International Geological Congress held at 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 entrusted 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 precision made in Switzerland, Germany, and Japan 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. Cayeux.

"The interest of such investigations is undeniable, 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 front.

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."

The Queen and a Consumptive Patient

The Queen, accompanied by Princess Victoria, on Tuesday afternoon paid a visit to St. Luke's House, 14 Pembroke 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 date.

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 Martha Massey, one of the patients in the house, which is for 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 returned?

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 asparagus fern, explained the object of her visit to Miss Brooke-Alder, and was at once conducted 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 then 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.

When bidding farewell to the matron in 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 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 kindest 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 house.

The girl whom the Queen thus honored has had a life of trouble and sorrow. Born in London 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 father, 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 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. D. especially of forty years membered, was erected memorial tablet, and inn, Holborn wrote "Pick on the third 1886, to find Poe's fall other very but a parallel found overa British mus as the great literature to reading room task, but the fees of the Spenser, Sh Swift, Pope, lyle, Macaul This sele universal ce of complain the country Dickens, Bert Burns Burke—and, B. Shelley, B. where, aske wrathful to Thus we sides our ary treasur

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The Girl Who Wanted To Go Ashore

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

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 evening prey.

THE sea was as smooth as glass. Not a billow disturbed the even surface of the water, and not a breath of wind ruffled the oppressive stillness of the atmosphere. An ominous quietude had settled over the land and water as a dense fog drifted in from the ocean and enwrapped San Francisco and its surroundings 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 smaller 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 1861. 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 Kikumai 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 once 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. Monet, an experienced navigator 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 steerage passengers. Everyone who was in the least interested in British Columbia was anxious to patronize 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 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 o'clock none could tell where the ship was. It

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 position.

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, said:

"I guess you've made a mistake, Mister. 'A mistake,' echoed the other, 'what do you 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 ire.

"See here, stranger," he said, "this is the blindest 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 sleep.

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 homesick 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 chamber.

"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 mean?"

"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 I 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 you 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 won'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 she with difficulty scrambled to their feet, "what does this mean?"

"It means," said Wentworth, with an attempt 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 daylight 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," she replied.

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 if 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 side 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:

"Mrs. Ida Morris,
246 _____ Street, San Francisco:
"Dear Mother—An coming home. The steamer stopped and put me off at Point Reyes."
"LAURA."

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 girl had left her home she was restored to her mother'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



CONCERNING President Fallieres, 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 23 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 Nerae, 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 became under secretary of state for home affairs.

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 Deroudele and others for high treason, 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 so strong a habit that it has become a characteristic of the man—I am not a 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.

Ringling 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 pumphantle 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 kindness 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 Nerae 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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HEAD OF ELK SHOT IN ALBERNI DISTRICT

Sport in Alberni

BY RICHARD L. POCOCK

berni waters and have the trout they catch served for their evening meal in a first-class Alberni hotel.

(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

ing-trout with bait in colored water as a violin solo is to a gramophone 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. It 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 your hands full then and your basket also it 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 river-side, 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" 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 allotted span in a dangerous world, the fish seem so greedily 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 fullness 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 woolen 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 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 candlefish 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 plunging 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 be in the last stages of the disease becomes as robust 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 way."

"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.



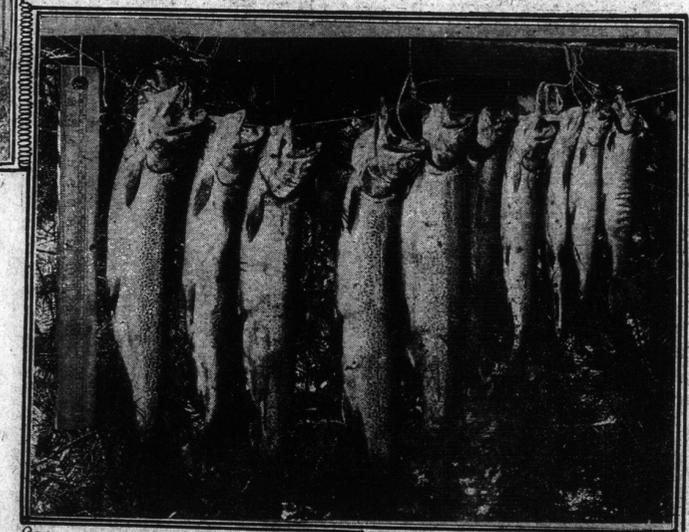
For years "the valley" has slumbered on ideally pastoral and peaceful, not taking life too seriously, enjoying the good things that Nature has sent them, and not paying too much attention to the hardships inseparable from the life of pioneer farmers in a country that it takes hard work to conquer; working 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 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 abundance of opportunity to enjoy his favorite branch of it, whatever it may be.

The geographical situation of Alberni is such as to give it a great advantage over other resorts on the Island for the sportsman; being 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, including 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 possible to catch with rod and line by trolling in the salt water adjacent to the townsite the mighty tye salmon, the largest variety that



CAUGHT BEFORE BREAKFAST 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 carried on in quiet water untroubled by heavy tide rips which prevent fishing except at certain stages of the tide.

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 Vancouver Island elk or wapiti, bands of which roam the Island, though unknown in 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 friends.

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, stopping 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 camp, while the angler in due season can cast his line on many waters where the trout as yet are in their first innocence of the wiles of angling man.

The sportsman who pays a visit to Alberni need have no fear that he will have to rough it overmuch; though as yet it is a small place, he will find up-to-date accommodation in 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 or Victoria will be able to breakfast in their homes and enjoy the evening rise in the Al-



PTARMIGAN ON MOUNTAIN SIDE NEAR ALBERNI

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

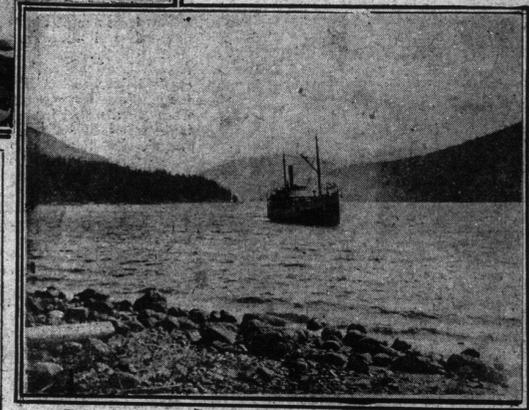
The Cowichan is still rather high for the best trout fishing, but the angler who takes sufficient trouble and does not mind deep wading with an occasional detour through the bush can pick out some good fish here and there. Two sportsmen who came down the river a day or two ago made good baskets on the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

Bicycling along the road to Sahtiam, 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 catch 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 the 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, fly-fishing. Catching trout in crystal-clear water with a fly, or anything else, is to catch-



APPROACHING 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 woolen 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 leather 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

orth of San Francisco, m land. The engines vessel floated off. that she was making the captain decided to daylight, when it was might return to San m steam. When day disappeared, but all p was dashed by the ak through which the an the pumps could gradually began to re ordered out. The e women and children out a number of men and seized it, leaving to perish.

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THE CRISIS IN THE UNITED STATES

Two years ago, in the United States, prudent advisers foretold an impending crisis. These people were intimately acquainted with what was going on behind the scenes of the financial stage. The prophets were laughed at, and fresh hymns of praise were 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 mag-

nates 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 over-production, 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, 1907.

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 far-reaching 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 increased 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 employees. Any one not absolutely wanted has to go.

How ill-founded are the optimistic hopes of a speedy improvement! It 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 1909 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 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 dis-

appear in the pockets of the politicians. Previous conditions 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, if 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 self-contradiction in their mode of action. They still allow themselves to be hoodwinked by the sympathetic speeches of the demagogues.

In the trade unions, which are centralized 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.

This class of politicians especially resists the intrusion of Socialism into the trade unions. The Socialist Party therefore in the country of the most unblushing capitalism has not so far become a power which has to be reckoned with.

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 introduce 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 day.

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

Swiftest Passage on Record

Quietly have the two giant racers of the Cunard fleet established their unchallenged claim to the sovereignty of the seas, that achievements of nothing less than epoch-making note have caused no sensation," writes the Telegraph. "We are at last, however, in presence of a triumph so decisive that it must extort the admiration of all peoples who go down to the sea in ships, and we ourselves may dwell upon it in no vaunting spirit, but with just pride.

"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 knot.

"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 far 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 twenty-seven 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

certain months of the year for greater security against icebergs. For many years no great steamer has been destroyed by the fall of some thunderous mass from these 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 craftsmanship 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 over again 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 seas.

"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 Bremen ships.

"The first great development of continental competition was in the coarser textiles, but, ever after, the new challenge had made itself 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 effort 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 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 of the 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

BURKE'S PEERAGE, that Vademecum of the British aristocracy, as well as of all those who have any dealings, directly or indirectly, with King Edward's nobility, occasionally gets into trouble, and is compelled to assume the role of defendant in lawsuits instituted against it. Some years ago Lord Fermoy's brother and heir, the Hon. James Burke Roche, obtained a verdict against Burke's Peerage for having declared his marriage to the daughter of old Frank Worke of New York, as having been sundered by divorce.

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 physician, 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 Cox, a member of the English bar, and proceeded to Australia, where Dr. Perceval engaged in the practice of his profession.

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

of separation. In 1903 Dr. Perceval, without having taken the trouble to secure the dissolution 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 Gloucestershire.

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 Burke's 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 Governor 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-examination 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 Governor.



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COMING OF PROTECTION IN ENGLAND

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Europe

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THE Conservative Party with its official leaders is now definitely and formally committed to a protective tariff as the first item in its practical policy. Ten years ago no politician who had ventured to predict such an event would have been taken seriously. And yet the main forces which have contributed to this swift and dramatic change were clearly discernible. Their action was merely precipitated by the Boer War, that is all. If Mr. Chamberlain had never carried his ambitious energy into the Colonial Office, planning a scheme of imperial federation which carried the struggle in South Africa as its chief implication, the drive of two persistent currents of industry and finance would none the less, and not tardily, have compelled the Conservative Party in Great Britain to declare for a protective tariff. The imperialist sentiment, which dominated the party councils during the last two decades, though temporarily held in check during the personal ascendancy of Lord Salisbury, was forced to find expression in a colonial and foreign policy involving lavish expenditure on armaments. No Government in England or in any progressive nation can avoid large and practically automatic growth of its expenditure on education, industrial administration and other necessary social services. Every Government is therefore compelled to seek constant accessions to the public revenue. Now, while a Liberal Government has tended more and more to look to the development of direct taxation, particularly in the shape of income tax and death duties, to meet the growing financial needs of government, the circumstances and the interests of 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 enough to avail themselves of the new sources opened up by Liberal predecessors, they could not, even had they desired to do so, have developed further a finance consciously and avowedly directed against the propertied classes. Indirect taxation is the natural finance of Conservatism. Now the required expansion of public income, by means of indirect taxation implies, or at any rate involves, protection. This a protective tariff must be regarded as one of the natural and normal defences of the propertied classes against the encroachments of what they consider socialistic 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 foremost in the conscious pressure of this policy. Everywhere they have lain in wait for their political opportunity. That has usually arrived when some war or other critical disturbance has created an embarrassment 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 protectionism inside the Conservative Party and among our manufacturers.

The powerful personality of Mr. Chamberlain fused these forces and gave them conscious purpose and definite aim. His own particular contribution was not important, and was from the standpoint of direct political expediency a tactical mistake, for protection is a national policy, as is proved by the complete subordination of the much-applauded principle of Preference to the dominant motive of colonial self-sufficiency disclosed by each of the colonial tariffs. The enthusiasm of Jingoism 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 independence and perfect equality with the mother country in all material essentials of her policy.

Though, therefore, Preference has some 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. Chamberlain desiderated. As soon as Mr. Chamberlain probed public opinion he discovered the gravity of his mistake in supposing for one moment that Englishmen would submit to any tax upon their food for the benefit of their colonial fellow subjects: At the same time he discovered 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 protective movement than imperial preference, and gave a powerful impetus to the economic doctrine that the foreigner who makes us pay should himself be made to pay. To the ordinary man, untrained in economic thinking, this was a convincing policy of retributive justice.

Thus under the shelter of these war-bred sentiments the business interests, which craved protection for the plunder which it promised, secured their control of the Conservative Party. They first made certain of the rank and file, capturing the constituencies together with the local and central machinery of the party. Their main difficulty was with leaders, for most of their men of intellectual substance had been trained in the fiscal orthodoxy of free trade finance, which they were unwilling to abandon for this new and hazardous campaign. With these forces and these defects they entered the fight, and two years ago encountered a conspicuous defeat. The time was not yet ripe. Feeble, untrained leaders, short-sighted and erroneous tactics, and a period of prematurely prosperous foreign trade contributed to their rout. But during the administration of the present Government the protectionists have steadily improved their position. The excessive confidence which such a signal victory imparted to free traders induced apathy. The commercial tide has turned against the Government; a period of growing depression has set in. The culpable negligence of maintaining high sugar duties, together with an unfortunate conjunction of circumstances raising the price of bread and coal has been of material assistance. All these things affecting in various degrees the fickle mind of the electorate have sapped the popularity 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 elaborate and expensive an organization of public opinion been attempted. Most of the powerful newspapers are open preachers of protection. Missionaries are abroad in every town and village of southern England, and though the manufacturing north is not yet captured, even there the confidence of the free trade policy has been visibly weakened.

With the exception of the banking and shipping interests, and such manufactures as ship 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 indiscipline, 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 fertility 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 working classes 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 in the press is the Morning Post, and its most 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 avowed protectionists 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 committed 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 upon so low a basis as to enable him to argue that they will neither raise prices nor act as demoralising duties to British traders.

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 duties 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

Russia, but against neither of these powers 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. Arc 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 agriculture and the complete security of home 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 working classes.

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 a Conservative Party committed, not merely formally but by conviction, to the formation of a protective tariff, as their first step in practical policy.

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 composition of the Governmental forces. The rally of the Whig and Imperialistic sections, brought about two years ago in defence of free 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 legal 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

IT is interesting to Canadians to know 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 Cabinet." The article follows:

From an American viewpoint the most interesting feature of the recent reconstruction of the 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 proud.

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. Joseph 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 step from it to something that will be even more

gratifying 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 railroads.

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 in Great Britain.

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 should not be handicapped in a similar manner,

and the boy was sent to Harrow at an early 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.

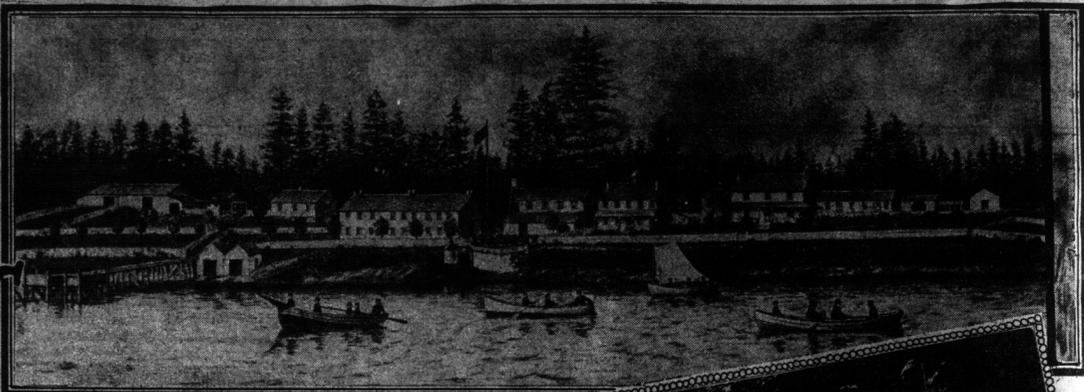
After he left Harrow the youngster was put into the hands of a famous coach, one Capt. James, who prepared him for the army. Then he went through Sandhurst, the English military academy, and eventually became a subaltern in the Fourth Hussars. In this regiment his tendency to express his opinion unasked 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.

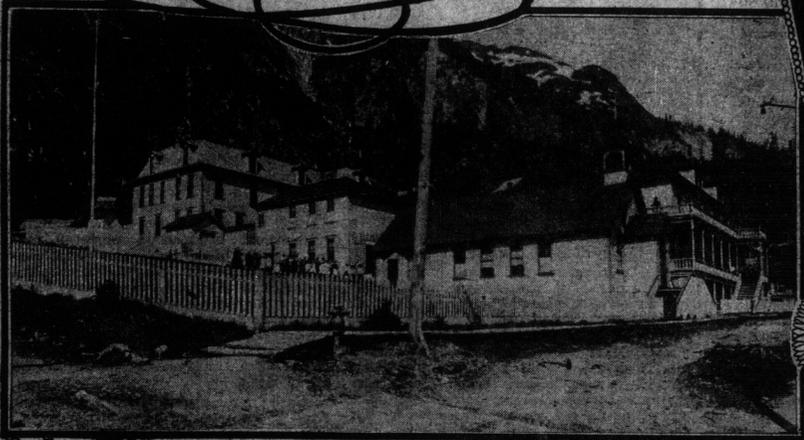
One of his friends has drawn the following pen picture of Churchill as he is today:

"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 mouth—clear cut, expressible 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 go far."—Henry G. Purvis.

Golden Jubilee St. Ann's Academy



KOPERI ISLAND, WHERE SISTERS
HAVE AN INDIAN INDUSTRIAL
SCHOOL. *** **



ST. ANNE'S CONVENT AND HOSPITAL
AT JUNEAU... FIRST IN ALASKA



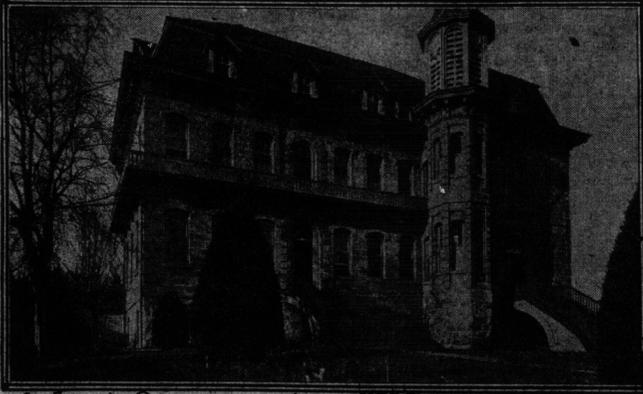
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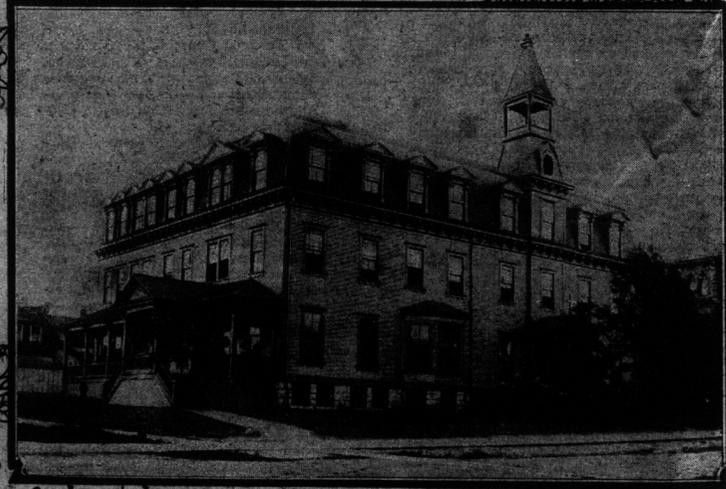
CONVENT, ST. MARY'S MISSION, AT MISSION CITY
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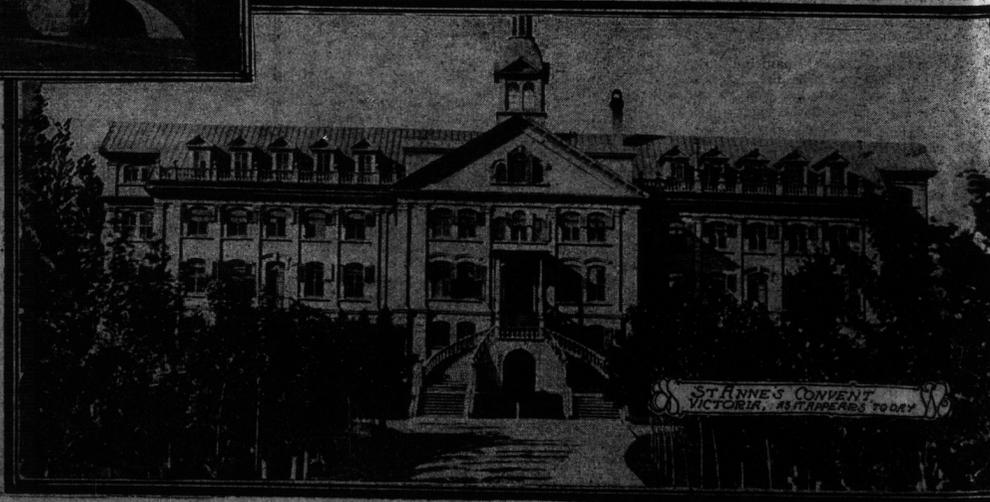
ST. ANNE'S CONVENT AT NANAIMO



ST. ANNE'S CONVENT,
NEW WESTMINSTER



ST. ANNE'S ACADEMY, AT VANCOUVER



ST. ANNE'S CONVENT,
VICTORIA, 45 YEARS TODAY

TOWARDS the end of August, 1856, the Mother General of the Sisters of St. Ann, at St. Jacques de l'Achigan, a prosperous village of pious people, forty-five miles from Montreal, P. Q., communicated to her religious 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 diocese 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.

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 religious 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, vying 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 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 it 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 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 1 they crossed the

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 baggage, 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 in Cariboo.

It was no easy matter to force one's way through 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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gers on their shoulders. The Bishop was carried over first, then the priests and brothers, the Sisters looking on with dismay, to think they, too, must be borne on the shoulders of 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 too much!

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 sighted 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, Oregon.

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 sustenance, and teaching Indians, half-breeds, and the few white settlers in Victoria their hard occupation, yet they never wavered. Mr. McCormick, 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 themselves 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 thousandfold.

It was on June 5, 1858, at 3 p.m., that the Sisters of St. Ann first set foot on the soil of Victoria, and walked through the bush to the Bishop's residence. The Bishop was overjoyed 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 chimés?"

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, and 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 altar, a gift to Bishop Demers, from the exiled prince.

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 Louvain.

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 recollection.

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 a 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 Rondault 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 assistant, Miss Mary Mainville.

Animated with one and the same sentiment, when the land was sighted, every heart bowed in oblation to God, and good-will to mankind,

while all on board waved greetings to the people 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 its ranks; fifty years—and two alone of that zealous band are left to recognize in the city of 1908, the Hudson Bay fort of 1858.

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 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 courteous, 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, the 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 courteously aside, and addressing himself to the Superior, Sister Mary of the Sacred Heart, said, "This is your possession, Sister, enter." A large stone did duty as a step; it was awkwardly high, 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 Eastern Canada and Europe, he had left directions to have it made as comfortable as circumstances permitted in those days, for its future occupation by the Sisters, but his directions, from force of circumstances, had not been followed.

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 them.

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 co-adjutor, 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 have been a pardonable pride, were such a retrospect indulged 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; my 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 conferees, he left not only the long protection of the Sisterhood. Aware of the scant resources at hand, he spoke prophetically, 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 Lordship's miniature cathedral. The work advanced 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 knew not what to do to satisfy the men. On 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 prelate.

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 this 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 best;
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 Fatality is rent!
A view of our life-work comes to console,
Behold it now, as in a vision sent."

A double row of poplars, limes and tall,
And lawn and shrub, and gardens with their fruit,
Stretch from the gate into the convent wall,
And there, green hedges smiling 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 Christ's own school were crucified,
They pray: "For these thy little ones, O
God!"

K. P. LYTHER, Class '08.

May 2, 1880, with great delicacy, Father Jonckeaue handed a deed in full to the Superior 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 Superior 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. Q., 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 inducements, 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 unsurpassed.

Among the many bits of wisdom and piety inscribed in a diary faithfully kept by this saintly religious, is found the sentence which is the key-note of a character great in the acquisition of that most precious of virtues—humility.

"My God, grant me the grace ever to choose the worst part for my own share."

was the resolution taken by this fervent religious early in her career of self-sacrifice. So well was this motto carried out that her co-laborers testify to its perfect fulfillment. When, in 1858, Sister Mary was named as a missionary 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 province.

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 Superior of St. Ann's Orphanage at Quamichan. 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 trials 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, retiring religious 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 1864, Sister Mary was invited by her Superiors 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 so noble.

On the 12th day of November, 1866, this self-sacrificing soul passed from the sorrows and labors of earth to her eternal home. Physical suffering afforded long weeks of keen suffering, all of 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. Requiesscat in pace.

SISTER MARY ANGELE

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 unflinching 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 recalls 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 unfailling avenue in the young, the appetite.

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 labor.

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 largeness of heart was ingenious in inventing various ways of giving 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 all.

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 trip 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 picn" in those days.

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 indeed 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 waited 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 labelled: "For the Sisters"; the name of the giver, doubtless some kindly disposed angler, was never made known.

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 religious 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.

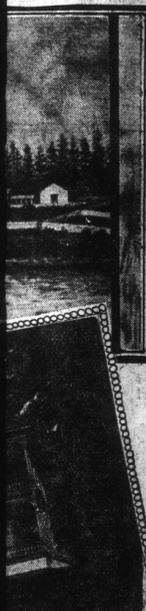
A CHRONOLOGICAL RECORD

A chronological record of the building efforts of the Sisters of St. Ann's in British Columbia is as follows:

St. Ann's Convent, Victoria.....	1858
St. Ann's Orphanage, Quamichan.....	1863
New Westminster Convent.....	1865
Mission City, B. C., Indian School.....	1868
St. Joseph's Hospital, Victoria.....	1875
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.



DAWSON YUKON TY. HOSPITAL (ON)



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

At \$10.75

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, blue and champagne. Price..... **\$10.75**

Women's Tailored Linen Suits

At \$13.75

These Suits are extremely natty and stylish in appearance. They are also made on the strictly tailored lines 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. Price..... **\$13.75**

Women's Tailored Linen Suits

At \$18.50

These Suits run a little more on the dressy ideas 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 LINEN COSTUME, in blue, green and tan shades. Coat hip length, fitted back, with new cut-away front, butterfly sleeve, finished at elbow with deep cuff. Skirt circular cut, with deep bias fold. Price..... **\$18.50**

Women's Tailored Linen Suits

At \$25.00

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..... **\$25.00**

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 is not very much, you get more return in absolute comfort 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 starting in price at... **50c**

Outing Goods

If you want anything in 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 Neck wear or anything of that sort, you will find our assortment is large and you get the benefit of the price moderation for which this store stands.

About the New Tea Room

Our New Tea Room is getting 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 tuck net with lace and insertion, high collar and French sleeves, a very handsome model. Price **\$7.50**

POINT D'ESPRIIT WAIST, a beautiful model, with applique ornaments forming yoke, very lacy French sleeves, lined with silk price, **\$8.50**

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 with bands of embroidery, high collar 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, three-quarter sleeve finished with fancy tucked cuff. Price **\$5.75**

NAVY BLUE SILK WAIST, seven rows of wide tucks down the front, Japanese sleeve, three-quarter 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.



Embroidered Lingerie Dresses

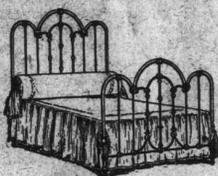
Just in good season. We have a small but beautifully assorted lot of rich and handsome designs in Embroidered Lingerie Dresses. The dresses have both the blouses and skirts richly and tastefully embroidered and daintily trimmed with fine laces and insertions. These are quite the handsomest dresses of this kind that we have shown this season, and are worthy of an inspection by anybody they would interest. They are priced at \$20.00 and... **\$17.50**

New Veilings

Just the thing for these windy 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.

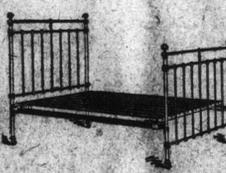
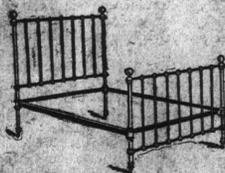
Newest Thing for Blouses

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 Department.



Handsome Designs in Brass Beds

We contend, and will prove to all who will visit our Furniture Department 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.



FASHIONABLY SHAPES YOUR FIGURE ROYAL WORCESTER ADJUSTO CORSET FOR STOUT WOMEN

Three Things That a Stout Woman Must Have in a Corset:

It will decrease the figure symmetrically—not improving one part at the expense of another.

It must create as correct a figure for stout women as any corset for the women of average size;

It must support and brace the form comfortably, standing a hard wearing test; Such a corset is the

ADJUSTO

the one fashionably cut, serviceable, comfortable, figure decreasing corset for stout women.

MEDIUM FIGURE, STYLE 610

COUTILLE, 620 BATISTE

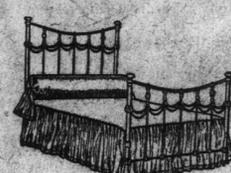
TALL FIGURE, STYLE 614 COUTILLE,

624 BATISTE

MADE BY

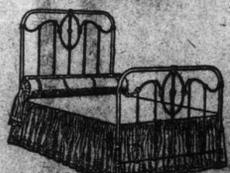
ROYAL WORCESTER CORSET CO.

WORCESTER 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 so 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 given all through the week. This will be the last week of the demonstration.

DAVID SPENCER, LTD.

Be Fitted by an Expert

Corset fittings by an expert corset specialist will be given all through the week. This will be the last week of the demonstration.