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# His Majesty, the King, Passes to His Reward

Edward, the Peacemaker, Succumbs to Pneumonia Following Bronchitis, After Illness of but Ten Days-Empire Mourns the Loss of Its Sovereign-His Late Majesty's Illustrious Career

LONDON, May 7.-King Edward VII., who recently returned to England from a vacation a few days ago in the best of health, died at 11:45 o'clock last night, in the presence of his family, after an illness of less than a week, which was serious for hardly more than three days.

The Prince of Wales succeeded to the crown immediately, according to the laws of the kingdom, without official ceremony. His first official act was to despatch to the Lord Mayor the announcement of his father's death, in pursuance of custom. His telegram read:

"I am deeply grieved to inform you that my beloved father, the King, passed away peacefully at The physicians soon afterwards issued their official bulletin, which was as follows:

"May 6th, 11:50 p. m.—His Majesty the King breathed his last at 11:45 tonight in the presence of Her Majesty Queen Alexandra, the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Princess Royal, the Duchess of Fife, Princess Victoria, and Princess Louise, the Duchess of Argyle.

"(Signed) LAKIN, REID, POWELL, DAWSON."

No hope had been held out through-out the day for the recovery of his Majesty, whose death, it is believed, was due to pneumonia, following bron-chitis contracted shortly after his re-turn from Biarritz. Only a day or two ago the King was conducting the business of the state and giving audi-ences, but on Wednesday he was com-pelled to submit to the orders of his physicians. Since then until today his

His Majesty's Illness Serious
Since Wednesday

cipal functions of ex-President Rooseveit's tour. The 'official receptions,
with the court in mourning, and the
sembassy entertainments, will be cancelled, and the present action of the
freedom of the city and the luncheon
at the Guildhall will probably be
out the day for the recovery of his

Pneumonia following bronchitis is

ils passing.
When Dr. St. Clair Thompson, the hroat specialist, was called this morning, it was expected that an operation would be necessary, but after a consultation, it was decided that the lungs ere the seat of the most serious mytoms. Experts were held i sadiness to administer an anaestheticut there was fear that the weaknes the king's heart might result in tal issue, and an operation was ide as a last resort. body lies in the king's chambe

aside as a last resort.

The body lies in the king's chamber in the northwest wing of Buckingham Palace, which is brilliantly lighted, while the rest of the great gloomy building, with the exception of Lord Knollys' office, is entirely darkened. It was nearly half an hour after the king breathed his last when Lord Knollys walked into the office and said to the waiting reporters: "Gentlemen, His Majesty is dead." The people outside the palace only learned the news when bearers appeared with papers. In the meantime, the Prince and Princes of Wales had taken leave of the other members of the royal family at the main entrance, soon after midnight. They drove direct to Marlborough House. Princess Victoria, who is her mother's constant companion, remained with the queen. The others of the family followed the Prince and Princess of Wales.

The New King

The New King

A summons to the Privy Councillors as been issued by Sir Almirac Fitzyy, clerk of the council; convening to council in the throne room of St. 
mes Palace at two o'clock this aft-Ine council in the throne room of St. James Palace at two o'clock this afternoon, when the councillors will with one voice and the consent of tongue and heart publish and proclaim that "the high and mighty Prince George is now, by the death of our late sovereign of happy memory, become our only lawful and rightful liege lord, George V., by the Grace of God, King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, and Emperor of India, to whom we do acknowledge all faith and constancy, with all hearty and humble affection beseeching God, by whom Kings and Queens reign, to bless the royal Prince George V. and give him many happy and long years to reign over us. The king, after this proclamation, will address the council and promise to reign as constitutional sovereign. At the end of the meeting, King George will issue his first proclamation, requiring all officials to proceed with their duties. Formerly all

The King's death, occurring at midnight, when the newspapers were going to press, precluded anything heyond the bare announcement. All the morning papers appear with heavy mourning borders and full blographies of the dead sovereign. They published editorials deploring the nation's loss, while many columns of despatches

as was given Edward VII throughout his life"

The Standard says: "The first of Englishmen has passed away, the monarch whose name is written among the nighest in the role of England's long tine of sovereigns, as a patriot, statesman and governor, well fitted by the vigor of his intellect and the engaging charm of his temperament to be the actual, as well as the ceremonial chief of the Empire he ruled with such memorable success."

The thoughts of England turn largely towards the new king, what policies he is likely to follow, what are the prospects of a successful reign. George V

offices, including the councillors, were vacated on the death of the sovereign. The seating herself mainly in home affairs, the King's influence throughout his work of the seating herself mainly in home affairs, alies and the pathering of London has all elegiance. A proclamation has allefeather of the seating herself mainly in home affairs, alies and the pathering of the seating herself mainly in home affairs, alies and the seating herself mainly in home affairs, alies and the seating herself mainly in home affairs, alies and the seating herself mainly in home affairs, alies and the seating herself mainly in home affairs, alies and the seating herself mainly in home affairs, and he is not considered that the great close to bring the Empire into the surveyed herself the survey

President Taft's Message

WASHINGTON, May 6.—President Taft, upon learning of the death of King Edward, wrote the following message of condolence to Queen Alexandra, which was cabled to Buckingham Palace tonight:

"Upon the sad occasion of the death of King Edward, I offer to your Majesty, and to your son, his illustrious successor, the most profound sympathy of the people and the government of the United States, whose hearts go out to their British kinsmen on this, their national bereavement. To this add the expression to your Majesty and to the new King of my personal sympathy, and of my appreciation of those high qualities which made the late King so potent an influence towards peace and justice between the nations."

The President also sent his military side to the British Embassy to exactly the sent of the



His Late Majesty Edward VII., King of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions Beyond the Seas 



official events must be abandoned. The Prince and Princess of Wales were to go to South Africa with the squadron, and the Prince was to open the first parliament of the new confederation, but his succession to the throne will now prevent this.

The death of his majesty will also mean the abandonment of the prin-

Political Affairs

Public opinion will doubtless demand that the Liberals' programme for reforming the House of Lords, with a possible appeal to the Crown to make the most important decision a sover-eign has been called upon to make in many years, shall be laid aside for a long time. They would be opposed to thrusting upon King Edward's successor at the very beginning of his reign a question so vital to the future of the Empire. Throughout King Edward's eign, tariff reform versus free trade, which was inaugurated by the famous Chamberlain speech in May, 1903, has been continually under discussion. The close of 1902 saw the end of Lord Salisbury's administration, and the accession of Mr. Balfour to the Premiership

On his accession to the throne, before the Privy Council, the King announced his intention "to walk in his mother's footsteps," but while Queen Victoria

as born June 3rd, 1865. On

was born June 3rd, 1865. On a 1893, he was married to Princes toria Mary Augusta Louisa Olga ine Claudine Agnes, daughter of H. Princess Mary of Cambridg H. R. H., the Duke of Teck. He jesty was born in 1867 and, as Pr of Wales, was Lady Grand Pre of the League of Mercy; held thers of Victoria and Albert and Crown of India and the degree of Doc. Wales.

Doc, Wales.
His Majesty entered the roya

in 1877, became a midshipma 1880, lieutenant in 1885, naval A. to the Queen, 1887, command 1891, captain in 1893, rear admi 1900, vice admiral 1903, general is army. 1902, Lord Warden of the

army, 1992, Lord 1993, general army, 1992, Lord Warden of the que Ports, 1995, Bencher of Linn, 1892; Treasurer, 1994; President of the League of a trustee of the British Museum;

hief Royal Marines; col. Royal \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

HIS LATE MAJE

The present sovereign, Kir

iljers, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, Camer Highlanders, King's Royal Rifle Cor Ist Skinner's Horse, Loyal Suff Hussars, I. Y., 3rd Middlesex Art, V and Isle of Wight Volunteers; Mas of the Trinity House; a member of t

Royal Commission on Food Supply

Their Majesties have six childrefour boys—the eldest, the Duke Cornwall, who will now become Prince

of Wales, being H. R. H. Prince E ward Albert Christian George Andre Patrick David, born June 23, 1894, T other children of the royal family a H. R. H. Prince Albert Frederi

Arthur George, born December I 1895; H. R. H. Prince Henry Willia Frederick Albert, born March 31, 190 H. R. H. Prince George Edward Alexander Edward ander Edmund, born December 2 1902; H. R. H. Prince John Charl

War-Time, 1903.

OTTAWA. May 6—"His Majesty passed away tonight at 11.45 o'clock.—(Signed) Prewe, Colonial Office."
In the foregoing despatch, received tonight, Canadians were officially notified of the death of the King. No official reply was sent tonight, but His Excellency was kept busy arranging a number of despatches and other business incidental to the death of the sovereign. No official statement will be issued at Government House as to mourning until tomorow.

A cabinet meeting of sad significance A cabinet meeting of sad significance will be held tomorrow morning at 11 clock. In this gathering of advisers of the crown is exemplified the axiom hat the king never dies, for the first formal act of the ministers will be to ake the oath of allegience to the new nonarch, his majesty George V. The bath will first be taken by his excellency the governor general, next by Sir Wilfrid Laurier and then in order of seniority by the other members of the cabinet.

Following this the ministers will address themselves to the solemnities connected with the official proclamation of the King's death. This will be con of the king's death. This will be promulgated in an extra issue of the Canada Gazette, which will also contain the first proclamation of His Majesty King George V., enjoining all officers of Canada who hold commissions from the late sovereign "to continue in the due exercise of their respective duties, functions and professions," and that such proclamation shall suffice and that the incumbents shall as soon thereafter as possible take

HIS MALESTY THE KING

PASSES TO HIS REWAD

(Continued row Page Cont.)

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lowing year the King and Queen accompanied by the Princess Victoria visited Chatsworth, the Derbyshire seat of the Duke of Devonshire.

In February the health of the Princess Victoria gave cause for considerable anxiety. An operation for appendicitis was completely successful, and the royal patient rapidly became convalescent. Early in March the prospective visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales to India was announced and the same month the Queen paid a visit to Portugal. In April of that year the King made a Mediterranean tour, in the course of which he visited Algiers and Corsica.

Tributes in Paris

Tributes in Paris On his homeward way he once more On his homeward way he once more visited Paris, city which held a high place in his regard. While there he was the object of extraordinary enthusiasm, the populace acclaiming him in whole-hearted fashion wherever he went. His visit following closely on the German Emperor's speech at Tangier (March 31) challenging that portion of the Anglolenging that portion of the Angio-French agreement dealing with Morocco was generally regarded as having an international significance. The visit of the British fleet to Brest and the return visits visit of the British fleet to Brest and the return visit of the French fleet to Portsmouth in July and August, 1905, were marked by numerous fetes and much cordiality. The King participated in the proceedings at Portsmouth, the success of which served to emphasize the Anglo-French entente cordiale, largely due to his personal efforts.

Entertains Sovereigns.

He leaves behind him an example which any ruler might copy with high profit to the destinies of his country. The central figure of a system of social and political order he has set an example of personal service for his country and for the world, of keeping faith with nations and of promoting a neighborly feeling of peaceful fellowship outside the Empire, as well as within. Throughout the domain of British jurisdiction he has increased the dignity and prestige of the crown. He has demonstrated that the destinies of nations can now, as well as in the past, be swayed by a single will. And he has shown that through his silent activities the progress of civilization has been expedited. He had opportunities for supremely useful work, and he used them in the wisest possible fashion. possible fashion.

From the human standpoint the From the human standpoint the King was excellently trained for his great work. He was a pastmaster in the practical business of reigning. His apprenticeship was served in touching the world on every side. And so he became intensely human. He was a master workman in a progressive world. His activity even extended to marriage belis for as well as the Peacemaker, he was the Matchmaker of Europe.

# THE CAREE OF THE LATE MING. THE CAREE OF THE

Francis, born July 12, 1905, and H. I H. Princess Victoria Alexandra Alic Mary, born April 25, 1897. Popular With All was during their majesties' of the British empire in 1991 that the became acquainted not only wit thousands of their loyal subjects, bu with the length and breadth of their dominions. Their lovable personalities rade them popular everywhere, an from one end of the empire to the other today the nation's grief will be moderated by the knowledge that the late king has left his people a ruler in whom they have faith and confidence whom they lave faith and confidence whom they love, and in whom the believe. Her majesty's winsome face her gracious manner, her quick smil and her splendid womanhood won the hearts of all the people, and it will be with warm hearts that the British peo-ple will bow before another Queer bearing the beloved name of Victoria Canada, of all the dominions beyond Canada, of all the dominions beyond the seas, is honored in having entertained the new king so soon before his accession. As the central figure at the splendid pageant at Quebec in July, 1908, his majesty won the admiration not only of his loyal Canadians, but of the representatives and citizens of a score more countries as well. The people of Quebec and those others who helped line the great ramparts will never forget the scene presented on that bright afternoon of July, when the then new and famous cruiser battleship, H.M.S. Indomitable, steamed into the harbor below the Citadel, with the Royal Standard fluttering over her. Then there was the dramatic scene as his majesty landed and set foot once more on Canadian soil, while the great guns on the ramparts cracked their salute and a hundred massed bands played "God Save the King."

played "God Save the King." Those who saw his majesty on that occasion recal lthat he was a fine figure in his uniform, but that he appeared to be nervous under the strain of waiting for the impressive ceremony begin.

It was in welcoming his majesty at that time that Sir Wilfrid Laurier re-fered to the late king in words which expressed the sentiments of the Cana-dian people towards him. Sir Wilfrid said in part: "We rejoice to welcom your Royal Highness, the representative of our beloved sovereign, whose never-failing interest in all that pertains to the welfare of this country has no small share in stimulating those feelings of devoted attachment towards. wards His Majesty's person and gov-ernment, which animates His Majesty's subjects from one end of the Dominion to the other."

Visit to Victoria Victoria saw the present king in October, 1901, when, as Duke of Cornwall and York, accompanied by the Duchess, he visited this city on his

Children's and

Infants' Apparel

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eror of India,



iljers, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, Cameron Highlanders, King's Royal Rifle Corps, 1st. Skinner's Horse, Loyal Suffold Hussars, I. Y.. 3rd Middlesex Art, Vol. and Isle of Wight Volunteers; Master of the Trinity House; a member of the Royal Commission on Food Supply in War-Time, 1903.

Their Majesties have six children, four boys—the eldest, the Duke of Cornwall, who will now become Prince of Wales, being H. R. H. Prince Edward Albert Christian George Andrew Patrick David, born June 23, 1894, The other children of the royal family are H. R. H. Prince Albert Frederick Arthur George, born December 14, 1895; H. R. H. Prince Henry William Frederick Albert, born March 31, 1900; H. R. H. Prince George Edward Alexander Edmund, born December 20, 1902; H. R. H. Prince John Charles Francis, born July 12, 1905, and H. R. H. Princes Victoria Alexandra Alice Mary, born April 25, 1897.

Popular With All

It was during their majesties' tour of the British empire in 1901 that they became acquainted not only with

Francis, born July 12, 1905, and H. R.
H. Princess Victoria Alexandra

Ary, born April 25, 1837.

Popular With All

R was during their majestles' tour of the British empire in 1901 that they became acquainted not' only with became acquainted not' only with the loughth for a subject, but with the moderated by the knowledge that the late king has left his people a rule in whom they have faith and confidence, believe. Her majestly subject to the late king has left his people and it will be with warm hearts that the British people he will be with warm hearts that the British people he will be with warm hearts that the British people he will be with warm hearts that the British people he will be with warm hearts that the British people he will be with warm hearts that the British people he will be with warm hearts that the British people will be will be with warm hearts that the British people will be will be with warm hearts and the splendid women to be people of a British following has a second to be never a subject of the late will be with warm hearts that the British people will be will

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THE News of the demise of His Majesty at date in the correct to the late king in words, him. Sir will represent the services would attend to the late king in words, him. Sir will represent the services would attend to the welfage of the late king in words and the property of the late king in words and the property of the late king in words and the property of the late king in words and the property of the late king in words and the property of the late king in words and the property of the late king in words and the property of the late king in words and the property of the late king in the words and the property of the late king in the words and the property of the late king in the words and the property of the late king in the word of the country has and no many and the property of the late king in the words and the property of the late king in the words and the property of the late king in the words and the property of the late king in the words and the property of the late king in the words and the property of the late king in the words and the property of the late king in the words and the property of the late king in the words and the property of the late king in the words and the property of the late king in the words and the property of the words and the property of the late king in the words and the property of the property of the words and the property o

# The College of Dress Education



HIS LATE MAJESTY, KING EDWARD From a portrait made of him during his tour of Canada at the age of nineteen.

Dainty Waists NOW that the "Separate Waist and Skirt" fashion is again strongly in vogue, and in order to get a comprehensive idea of the numerous new styles in both Lingerie and Tailored Blouses, it is necessary to visit "Campbell's." We are fully prepared to meet every and any demand.

OUR MUSLIN WAISTS at \$1.00, \$1.25 and \$1.50

Marvellous Array of

are surprising; as are also our Tailored Waists at the same figure. Just drop in today and see them.

# \$1.00--Gloves -- \$1.00

Dent's Gloves, 2-dome, in tans only. "Campbell's" week-end price \$1.00

Real Nappa Kid Gloves, 2-dome, heavy arrow point, "Campbell's" week-end price, per pair ..... \$1.00

# Parasols

Mercerized Sateen Parasols, fancy stripes and floral designs. "Campbell's" week-end special price ..... \$1.25 Parasols, in silk and silk finish, in navy, brown, pongee, black, white and light-colors. "Campbell's" week-end special price .... \$1.75



#### Don't Argue With Your Better Half

If there is anything the matter with the plumbing in the bathroom, kitchen or water-closet. Get the plumber and get him quick. Our phone is 1854. Shop opposite the Skating Rink.

# Hayward & Dods

Sanitary Plumbers TAKE NOTICE

That I, W. M. Harlow, by occupation, Camp Superintendent, of Victoria, British Columbia.

Camp Superintendent, of Victoria, British Columbia.

After thirty days (30) intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works of Victoria, British Columbia, for permission to purchase the following described lands:

Commencing at a post planted at the S. E. corner of lot 8, Renfrew District, thence north 60 chains to N. E. corner of lot 8, thence south 11 chains, east 40 chains, thence south 11 chains to N. E. corner of lot 92, thence west 80 chains to N. W. corner of lot 92, thence north 11 chains to south boundary lot 8, thence east 20 chains to place of commencement.

The above described land containing 208 acres, more or less.

W. M. HARLOW.

Dated March 7th, 1910.

STUMP PULLER. STUMP PULLER.—MADE IN FOUR SIZes. Onr smallest machine will pull
246 tons pressure with one horse. For sale
or hive, also contracts taken for clearing
For particulars and terms apply J. Ducrest,
466 Burnside road, Victoris, Phone L1781. FOR SALE-CEDAR POSTS, DELIV.

Tinsmiths Strike HAMILTON, Ont., May 6—The tinsmiths of this city walked out this morning after being refused an increase in wages of five cents per hour. They have been receiving 30 cents, and want 35. One hundred smiths and 100 helpers are affected.

## The Finest Goods on the Market

The Family Cash Grocery

Cor. Yates and Douglas Sts., Phone 312



FUNNIER THAN HARRY LAUDER

This great English comedian will just tickle you. to death. Come in and ask us to give you some of his best ones. "Sea, Sea, Sea!" "My Latch Key."

"There's Another Fellow Locks Like Me." "In the Twi-Twi-Twi-Twilight."

# Fletcher Bros.

Talking Machine

Headquarters 1231 Government Street

# Lots o' Building Going on!

HOSE Kinkless Hose Cotton Hose Rubber Hose

GARDEN TOOLS

Hickman-Tve Hardware Co., Ltd. Phone 59 544-546 Yates St.

Yes, prosperity is strongly in evidence now. "Victoria the Beautiful" is enjoying her deserts.

Have you noticed what really fine buildings are going up? And do you know that the majority of the material used by contractors and the pretty mantels in many of our houses. are purchased from

# Raymond & Son

613 Pandora Street Res. 376 Phone 272

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news columns, the Government has put a reserve upon a large area of vacant Crown Lands. There will be among themselves. although the Colonist has never look- Col. Prior's letter in regard to the If, on the other hand, he held off beed upon the free sale of public land introduction of catfish into Cowichan as altogether objectionable. A country Lake calls for attention. The man the scrimmage, he would do well to try will not develop of itself, and it is necessary to a certain extent to into a trout lake is deserving of exestay there. The Canadian on land or pursue a policy that will interest men of means in seeing that vacant areas pass into the hands of actual areas pass into the hands of actual shoops around in the bottom of justification afterwards, is not of the settlers. We suppose the most constreams and lakes and eats the roe kind we grow. spicuous illustration of the advan- of other fishes. A fellow whose ideas tage of interesting men of capital in of sport rise no higher than to sit on There has not in a long time bee a colonization policy is that afforded a log and try to catch catfish is to by the Canadian Pacific irrigation project. Wonderful results are being achieved east of Calgary, that would seeks to pervert a fine wholesome cal, although from the news have never been attempted except by lake to his base purposes. a powerful corporation like the Canadian Pacific with plenty of money at its disposal and a direct interest in the success of the project. The unfit for work as any Englishman usually accompanies business prosvarious land companies that have been doing business in the Prairie an advertisement in a Canadian paper region may have made money for closing with the words "No Englishtheir shareholders, but as a general thing they have done well by the country. We are seeing on Vancouver Island what a powerful company the views of any person except the can do in the way of encouraging the settlement of land that otherwise would remain unoccupied for a long time. While it may be quite true that, in this Province and elsewhere, the tenure of large blocks of land by private owners has often retarded The Kaiser is out against excessive settlement, the evil is not an unmixed beer-drinking, and he says the peogreater menace to the public welfare fitness for the battles of life. Now, in the acquisition of small areas by if it is true, as some insist, that the dous assumption of interest in it. The individuals, who hold them for a rise British are falling behind the Ger- Albanians are doing their best to give in value, than in the purchase of mans, things must be in a pretty bad us something to talk about, and larger areas by persons, the amount of whose investment makes it necessary for them to take steps to realize view of the British people, and he Unless the Comet comes to the res-

permit the acquisition of land by between them and the Kaiser, but out private owners, who do not intend to in this part of the world we have not settle upon it themselves, to proceed observed any special tendency on the to such an extent as to be a detriment to the country by locking up to lag behind in any sort of competi- so that they can get the paper more valuable areas from persons who tion. would immediately use and improve them. There was a danger that people of means would watch the Government surveys and take advantage of them to secure land before actual settlers could get a chance, and this we think would be highly objectionable. The Government having spent and planned to spend very large sums of money in surveys, it was not desirable to allow speculators to step in and take advantage of the work to the exclusion of the general public. The new reservations will prevent this, and at the same time they will not place any obstacle in the way of the proper development of the country.

#### AN EXAMPLE.

A man came to Victoria not very long ago looking for employment. He was an Englishman, educated, and seemingly accustomed to good surroundings: He was married, His means were very limited. He sought the mayor for work, and was told far from Jerusalem; the second is not that there was no opening just then, far from Victoria. The River Jordan that there was no opening just then, but that in the course of two weeks he could get a chance on a street gang. This gave him a guarantee that he would not be in dire straits, and he went on looking for work in his own line with renewed courage.

The course of a day or two he was the course of a day or two he was the course does not stop here.

The resemblance does not stop here.

The resemblance does not stop here.

Run Dewn by Train

MOOSE JAW, Sask, May 5 — A shocking accident occurred early this morning on the tracks opposite the depot, in which James Eaddy, car cleaner, lost his life. An engine and two baggage cars passed over the victim's body, severing both legs.

most stress is that this man was ment, although he had been brough up to a class of work that did not call for manual labor. He preferred independence with soiled hands and muddy clothes to dependence with polished boots and a carefully brushed suit. He is a man who will get He may never be a great cess in a business way, for all ersons, no matter what their good qualities may be, cannot be that; but he will certain to be a self-reliant, self-supporting citizen, whose presence in the country is for its benefit. The lesson of the story of those who are out of employment is that they ought to take the work that offers. In the case of this man the knowledge that he had a certainty earning a living wage at mar labor strengthened him in his resolve to secure the sort of work for which he had been trained. And there is another lesson. This man did not

The London Globe says it has met are the same throughout Canada. Canadians in England who were as This seems to be a condition that

To us there seems to be a ple of Germany are falling behind in says they are not deteriorating. As cue, it looks like a dull spring in the At the same time it is possible to for the Germans, that's a question news world.

had been three instances in which and paper? We are doing nothing on presents had been given to Canadian this side of the line to prevent them statesmen public men. We were not from getting all the pulp and paper quite right as we learn from the Belleville Intelligencer, Sir Mackenzie Bowell's paper, which says: "Sir that, in any negotiations that may be wilfrid Laurier was presented with a residence by his friends, and Lord Canadian government not to give any Strathcona presented him with a tour- assent to a request to permit the exing car. Senator Ross is reported to portation of pulp wood. As we have have received a purse of \$30,000 from said on a former occasion, the pro-Ontario Liberals. Presentations were vinces have the regulation of this matmade in the old days to Sir John A. ter, and we think that an exceedingly Macdonald and Sir Hector Langevin. Hively protest would go up from Bri-It is understood that the Premier, in tish Columbia against an agreement accepting his house, insisted on pro- whereby our timber resources would tecting his personal independence by be exported in an unmanufactured

River Jordan, and in this Land of papermakers. They regard those in-Promise, which we call Vancouver dustries as worth protecting. So do work in his particular line, but was Island, there is also a River Jordan, we regard such industries as worth not successful. He then applied to The first named River Jordan is not offered employment, but it necessit- Engineers and workmen are engaged ated leaving Victoria, and he had in harnessing the old-world Jordan to

point of view British Columbia is pretty quiet. Everywhere things perity. There is an old saying that "happy is a country whose annals are not glorious," and although it was not intended to imply that when a people were happy they were not making much news, it is true in that sense. Everyone is busy, and that news. But this dulness is also true of the Mother Country. It is a sort of routine period, and newspaper writers are making up in speculations for the lack of interesting facts. The United States papers are magnifying trifles so as to make them seem like news; the editorial writers are rethreshing old straw with a tremen-

United States newspaper publishers cheaply. As they cannot get the pulp wood, why do they not urge for the We said the other, day that there next best thing, namely Canadian pulp placing a mortgage upon it which provided a method of liquidating the remedy for their complaint in their own hands. They see fit to keep on a In the Promised Land there is a high tariff to protect their pulp and protecting in this country, and that is why we do not permit the export of pulp wood.

sted leaving Victoria, and he had hoped to remain here; nevertheless, he accepted the place, saying that he was ready to go wherever he was wanted, but would in the meantime keep on the lookout for something for which he knew he was fitted... In the course of a day or two he telephoned a person whom he had interested in his welfare to say that he had secured satisfactory work and to express his appreciation of the small efforts that had been made on his behalf.

We tell this story because of the valuable lesson it contains, and the point upon which we wish to lay most stress is that this man was Kate Bender Reported Dead.



# **BEAUTIFUL HAIR**

It gives a good personal ap-pearance in both business and social life, so that it should be considered just as much as good clothes

CAMPHOR-BORAX

ses and stimulates the scalp and promotes great growth of hair as few preparations can. Use it once a week and you'll be delighted with the fine reresults. 5c per package, or 6 for 25c.

CYRUS H. BOWES, CHEMIST

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# Managards

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# Don't Miss These New Rugs

## The Latest Craze—A Typical Summer Floor Covering

The very latest craze in floor covering-especially floor coverings for the Summer season-is the "Ragstyle" Rug. If you want to see this popular rug, glance at one of our Government Street windows and see a sample line, and then come inside and see these at closer range.

The styles are striking and different, and are "likeable" too. These are typical Summer floor coverings. Woven like the old rag carpets of years ago-and you know how they stood the "wear and tear." These are excellent wearers, and being made of bright, new, clean materials, they are decidedly attractive

Made especially for bedrooms and for Summer homes. Come in and see them

#### PRISCILLA RUGS

These are made of the unbleached muslin, dyed in fast colors-washable. These rugs are woven "hit and miss". for fireside use.

Excellent for bedrooms.	
Size 30 x 30 in	.\$2.75
Size 4 x 7 ft	.\$6.00
Size 8 x 10 ft	
Size 9 x 12 ft	<b>\$22.</b> 50
	解系统 医二氏

#### FIRESIDE RUGS

The fireside rug is one of the latest styles, in the Old Colonial "hit or miss" effects. A dozen or more colors effects on white and green warps. Excellent

<b>产的企业</b>	[설명화][전: 14. 17. 12] 전 화를 하다는 것이다. [전: 12. 14. 15. 16. 16. 16. 16. 16. 16. 16. 16. 16. 16
	Size 30 x 60 in
	Size 4 x 7 ft \$4.50
	Size 8 x 10 ft
F	Size 9 x 12 ft

COLUMNAL PUSIER RUGS
One of the most attractive styles,
Poster effect.
Size 3 x 6 ft
Size 6 x 9 ft
Size 9 x 12 ft
MARTHA WASHINGTON RUGS Ideal for bedroom use.
Size 27 x 54 in
Size 3 x 6 ft

# Japan and China Mattings for Summer

We Show an Excellent Range with Prices Starting at 25c

Japan and China Mattings are much favored by many as a Summer floor covering. To those partial to this style of floor covering we commend this stock of mattings. A splendid choice of patterns and colorings is offered. These mattings are priced at easy prices. Try some matting this year—the cost will be little. It's bright, clean and cool-looking. Come in and let us show you our stock. Priced from, per yard, 25¢.

See the Window Display of 1910 Go-Carts and Baby Carriage Styles.

#### **Wedding Gifts** Offered at This Store

Where will you find a store better fitted to supply the ideal wedding gift? The bride appreciates a useful present something that will adorn her new home, something that she can use in her household. And where is there a Western store so well qualified to supply such articles?

Here are five floors filled with just such items-hundreds of them ready for you. Matters not what your preference may be, you'll not find a better place in this town in which to satisfy your whims.

Sterling silver, 1847 Rogers Bros.' Silverware, hand-painted China, Art Potters, Cut Glass, Linen, Rugs, Furniture, etc. These are a few of the lines offered by this store. And we shall be delighted to have you come in and inspect these.

We are sole agents for that famous "Libbey" Cut Glass. Makes ideal wedding gifts.



#### The 'Newly-Weds' **Should Know This Store**

All "newly-weds" should KNOW this store. The only way to know it is to be a frequent visitor—come often and learn the many advantages of trading here.

We are experts in home furnishing and particularly well equipped to out-fit the homes of newly-weds. The benefit of exceptionally large and complete stocks is not the only advantage of dealing here. The experience we have gained in many years of this work is at your service.

When you commence to plan a new home, come in and let us assist you in its furnishings. Any help we can give you in this way is yours-freely, no matter whether or not you spend a cent here.

We have helped hundreds and we believe we can assist you. Anyway come in and see what we offer here. Try us and you'll find it pays to deal "Where the most furniture is shown and sold."

Careful

Attention

Given to

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Orders

## McCRAY Refrigerators

are in use in all the Pure Food Laboratories of the U.S. Dept. of Agriculture.

This fact is of interest to thoughtful people who are considering the purchase of a refrig-

The officials who determined the choice after close study of all makes, decided on the McCray on account of the exclusive sanitary features of the McCray System.

Come in and let us show you.

#### The Window Shows Some Styles

In one of our Broughton St. windows you'll see some of these wonderful McCray Refrigerators. and you'll also see some samples from our stock of other lines, for besides the McCray, we handle the very best lines of moderate priced refrigerators on the mar-

It's false economy and dangerous, too, to purchase a cheap, unknown refrigerator. We have carefully investigated the merits of many different makes, and for years we have found nothing to equal the lines we offer. Come in and see these at close range and learn more about them.

#### Priced From \$12

These are shown on the fourth floor, and while you are there ask to see the camp furniture. The season is almost here, and you'll probably be requiring some. There's no better time to choose than right now.

#### **Unusually Nice** New Bedroom Furniture

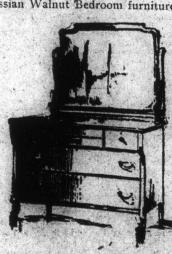
Unusually nice bedroom furniture has been arriving this week, and there are some creations now on show that are certainly worthy of a special visit from you.

Come up to our third floor and let us show you some rich pieces in dull finished mahogany—one of the most popular styles of the present day. We have dressers, chiffonieres and dressing tables in this wood and this finish. and a piece or two would be a decided acquisition to your bedroom. We shall be pleased to show you

these and other new arrivals any time you care to visit us. Today would be an excellent time to come in These pieces are on display on the

third floor.

When in don't fail to see the Circassian Walnut Bedroom furniture.



#### A Special Display Of Iron and Brass Beds

special display of Iron and Brass Beds awaits you on the fourth floor. Conveniently arranged for your quick and easy inspection. It'll take but a moment of your time to inspect one of the finest collections of beds ever displayed in the Province.

Dozens of styles are offered in the Iron Bed stock—all smart designs from the best bed makers. They are finished in a superior manner with best quality enamel. Built to look right, now, and to stay that way.

The brass beds are beauties. Splendid examples of the products of the best bed designers in the country. We stock a great range in the brass bed line, and if you are looking for something exceptionally nice for your bedroom, we advise that you see this display.

Iron Beds, priced from ...... \$4.00 Brass Beds, priced from ..... \$30.00

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# ENGLISH SOVEREI

During the Hundred Years

Wars of the Roses so many me baronage were killed in battle or treason, and by reason of esch feitures the Crown became posses ous estates. These were in som to persons, who in one way or gained the favor of the reigning s in others were purchased by chants. Among the latter was Boleyn, who seems to have been wealth was counted in those day probably had an income of two sand pounds, the purchasing powas about equal to that of \$100,0 In the time of Henry VIII. the of the family was Thomas, who vice had been made a knight. and a daughter. Sir Thomas was on some mission, and took his d him, whence she returned in her s and at once was a conspicuous royal court, being appointed a m to Queen Catherine. Her vivacit tracted the attention of the King. grown tired of Catherine. He did marry her in the first place, the t been brought about for political re der to bind the royal houses of I Spain closely together. She was older than he, and severe and excl manner. Doubt had been raised at the wedding as to its validity, already been wife of Henry's older the death of her children by Henry think that the curse of Heaven wa marriage with him. He had gro and despondent, devoting much of the study of theology. When Ma was at the height of his influence. published a book defending the Se ments, which so gratified the Po was given the title "Defender of which all succeeding English kings until this day. When the merry Boleyn appeared on the scene, inc religion combined to convince Her continue to live with Catherine wa sin, but the latter was not sufficient the former so far as Anne was cond he proposed that they should effect lar union. But he had to reckon wit ful combination. Her father was w ambitious; her brother was popula bitious, and she herself was fascir ambitious. She does not appear to beautiful. She was small, had a pr hair, possessed a quick wit, was merr within limits. The more she re King's advances the more determine came to possess her. In the end he first through the means of a private and after he had divorced Catherine, acknowledgment, followed by a sple onation. Anne's married life was s quite four years, when she was exe treason, her treason consisting of u ness to her marriage vows. There much debate as to her guilt, but as demnation was at the hands of seven over whom her uncle presided, there co be any doubt on the subject. While s admitted her offence, she sought to e consequence of her conviction by alleg having been affianced to the Duke thumberland, she never was Henry wife; but the plea was set aside. Ji her death she sent this message to "From a simple gentlewoman you ma first marchioness and then a queen;

The relationship between Henry a would have been nothing more than dent relieved from vulgarity only by the inence of one of the actors in it, if it given rise to important changes in the tion of England. When Henry f proached the Pope and asked for a divor Catherine, Clement, who then sat in St. chair, told him to place his case bet courts of England and abide by their d but Henry, for reasons that have nev disclosed, insisted upon having a papal We have seen that Wolsey's halfpresentation and management of the ca him his position. He had been very d of promoting the divorce until he learn Henry proposed to make Anne his wife land was growing very restive under control in ecclesiastical matters, and was passed by Parliament declaring t Pope had no longer any authority, civi ligious, in England, and the King was authority to bring the Act into force own pleasure. Henry's object in securi legislation was to enable him to force the of the Pope. The Lutheran moveme spread rapidly on the Continent, and seemed to be danger that Rome would l adherence of all the leading nations Spain. Clement was in a position of gre barrassment. He had to choose between fending the Emperor Charles and Henry. He adopted a middle course ar a legate to England to take cognizar divorce proceedings. When the proce were about to be ended, the legate pos his decision, and the further consider the case was removed to Rome. On the ing day Henry declared the Act of Parli above mentioned in force, and thus ende ever the authority of the Pope in English The people sided with the King. They readily with those who told them that unseemly for their sovereign to go to as a suitor, and when Thomas Cromwe clared that when Henry went to Italy, it be at the head of an invincible army, the

t you can do no more on earth. about to make me a saint in heaven."

one daughter, whom we all know a

Elizabeth.

ractive

RUGS

# STORES ON MINESTER

ENGLISH SOVEREIGNS

During the Hundred Years War and the Wars of the Roses so many members of the baronage were killed in battle or beheaded for treason, and by reason of escheats and forfeitures the Crown became possessed of numerous estates. These were in some cases given to persons, who in one way or another had gained the favor of the reigning sovereign, and in others were purchased by wealthy merchants. Among the latter was one named Boleyn, who seems to have been wealthy, as wealth was counted in those days, that is, he probably had an income of two or three thousand pounds, the purchasing power of which was about equal to that of \$100,000 nowadays. In the time of Henry VIII. the representative of the family was Thomas, who for some service had been made a knight. He had a son and a daughter. Sir Thomas was sent to Paris on some mission, and took his daughter with him, whence she returned in her sixteenth year and at once was a conspicuous figure at the royal court, being appointed a maid of honor to Queen Catherine. Her vivacity at once attracted the attention of the King. Henry had grown tired of Catherine. He did not wish to marry her in the first place, the union having been brought about for political reasons in or-der to bind the royal houses of England and Spain closely together. She was a good deal older than he, and severe and exclusive in her manner. Doubt had been raised at the time of the wedding as to its validity, as she had already been wife of Henry's older brother, and the death of her children by Henry led him to think that the curse of Heaven was upon the marriage with him. He had grown gloomy and despondent, devoting much of his time to the study of theology. When Martin Luther was at the height of his influence, Henry had published a book defending the Seven Sacraments, which so gratified the Pope that he was given the title "Defender of the Faith," which all succeeding English kings have born until this day. When the merry little Anne Boleyn appeared on the scene, inclination and religion combined to convince Henry that to continue to live with Catherine was a mortal sin, but the latter was not sufficient to restrain the former so far as Anne was concerned, and he proposed that they should effect an irregular union. But he had to reckon with a powerful combination. Her father was wealthy and ambitious; her brother was popular and ambitious, and she herself was fascinating and ambitious. She does not appear to have been beautiful. She was small, had a profusion of hair, possessed a quick wit, was merry and free within limits. The more she refused the King's advances the more determined he became to possess her. In the end he succeeded, first through the means of a private marriage, and after he had divorced Catherine, by public acknowledgment, followed by a splendid cor-onation. Anne's married life was short, not quite four years, when she was executed for treason, her treason consisting of unfaithfulness to her marriage vows. There has been much debate as to her guilt, but as her condemnation was at the hands of seventy peers, over whom her uncle presided, there can hardly be any doubt on the subject. While she never admitted her offence, she sought to evade the consequence of her conviction by alleging that, having been affianced to the Duke of Northumberland, she never was Henry's lawful wife; but the plea was set aside. Just before her death she sent this message to Henry: From a simple gentlewoman you made me a and then a queen; and now that you can do no more on earth, you are about to make me a saint in heaven." She left one daughter, whom we all know as Queen

The relationship between Henry and Anne would have been nothing more than an inci-dent relieved from vulgarity only by the prom-inence of one of the actors in it, if it had not given rise to important changes in the condition of England. When Henry first approached the Pope and asked for a divorce from Catherine, Clement, who then sat in St. Peter's chair, told him to place his case before the courts of England and abide by their decision; but Henry, for reasons that have never been disclosed, insisted upon having a papal decree. We have seen that Wolsey's half-hearted presentation and management of the case cost him his position. He had been very desirous of promoting the divorce until he learned that Henry proposed to make Anne his wife. England was growing very restive under papal control in ecclesiastical matters, and a law was passed by Parliament declaring that the Pope had no longer any authority, civil or religious, in England, and the King was given authority to bring the Act into force at his own pleasure. Henry's object in securing this legislation was to enable him to force the hand of the Pope. The Lutheran movement had spread rapidly on the Continent, and there seemed to be danger that Rome would lose the adherence of all the leading nations except Spain. Clement was in a position of great embarrassment. He had to choose between of-fending the Emperor Charles and King Henry. He adopted a middle course and sent a legate to England to take cognizance of divorce proceedings. When the proceedings were about to be ended, the legate postponed his decision, and the further consideration of the case was removed to Rome. On the following day Henry declared the Act of Parliament above mentioned in force, and thus ended forever the authority of the Pope in English lands. The people sided with the King. They agreed readily with those who told them that it was unseemly for their sovereign to go to Rome as a suitor, and when Thomas Cromwell declared that when Henry went to Italy, it would be at the head of an invincible army, the whole

nation applauded. In due course Henry did what the Pope suggested in the first place, and declared his marriage with Catherine void. Of course he did not do this as an act of royal precourse he did not do this as an act of royal prerogative. He called to his aid Cranmer, Archabishop of Canterbury, who pronounced the
necessary judgment declaring the marriage
with Catherine invalid, when it was found that
the relations between Henry and Anne could
be no longer concealed, and Henry was determined to legitimize the fruit of their union. Thus we see that the desires of an amorous king and the cleverness of a brilliant girl made England a Protestant land.

It would be a mistake to suppose that the Protestantism of Henry was what we understand by the term. He was opposed to freedom of religious thought, and when Tyndall began to make a translation of the Bible into English, he was driven from the kingdom. When his translation was sent over from Germany, Wolsey with the full concurrence of the King ordered all available copies to be collected and burned. A stringent law was passed forbidding all innovations in the creed or practices of the Church, and the doctrines of Roman Catholicism were retained in their entirety, except only that which vested the Pope with au-

thority superior to the sovereign. We have now reached the beginning of a new era in the history of England. The old order of things had passed away. We have seen that for many reigns the great prelates were the king's ministers; that the archbishops were statesmen rather than ecclesiastics; that the Church was one of the Estates of the Realm. Hereafter things were different. Wolsey was the last of the ecclesiastical ministers, and when he was dismissed, the people of England realized that the kingly office was supreme in the land. He was succeeded after a short interval by Sir Thomas More, the first layman to occupy the place next to the king. To More succeeded Thomas Cromwall, a man of remarkable powers, who was inspired with the belief in the absolute power of princes, which he had acquired from a study of the writing of Machaevelli. As the years passed the King became more and more powerful, and Parliament more and more subservient. Only the semblance of the old-time freedom of the British people remained, so far as the making of the laws was concerned. Fortunately the courts preserved their integrity. In the next article the general condition of England at this time will be considered. The present one may be closed with a brief reference of the remainder of Henry's career. The day after the execution of Anna he married lane Saymour who cution of Anne, he married Jane Seymour, who died a year later in giving birth to a son, afterwards Edward VI. He then married Anne of Cleves, whom he divorced in a short time. His next matrimonial venture was with Catherine Howard, who was executed two years later for the same offence that cost Anne her head. His sixth and last wife was Catherine Parr, widow of Lord Latimer, a lady of many good qualities, who survived him. Henry died 1547, when he was in his fifty-sixth year. He reigned 38 years. In addition to what has been above referred to his reign was noted for the perfecting of the union between England and Wales and the establishment of Ireland as a kingdom, Henry having received from the Irish Parliament the grant of the title of King of Ireland. He was thus the first sovereign to be King of England and Ireland and Defender of the Faith. He retained the formal title of King of France, as did his successors for some time afterwards. There was as yet no Kingdom of Great Britain, Scotland as yet an independent sovereignty.

#### AN ERA OF CHANGE

This article will be somewhat of a digression from the general course of the short represents the consummation of human endeavor. Not that we suppose we have reached the limit of progress, but we like to think we have gone a little farther forward than any persons, who have preceded us. Perhaps we have, in some ways, but then also perhaps we have not. Certainly if we have done so in achievements, we have not in fancy; if the greatest philosopher of his time was not deceived we have not done so in fact. Roger Bacon was born in Somersetshire in1214. He was undoubtedly the greatest scholar and philosopher of the Middle Ages. Whether or not he had access to sources of information not now available we do not know; but if he had not, he certainly possessed a grasp of the potentialities of human invention quite equal to anything that the Twentieth Century has produced. He found his contemporaries firm believers in magic and he sought to disabuse their minds of this superstition by telling them some of the things that can be accomplished by human skill, for he said: "It may be seen that magic power is inferior to these works, and worthless." His own language may be quoted, for it is so quaint and so explicit that to change it in the slightest would be to weaken it. First he says: "Instruments of navigation can be made without men as rowers, so that the largest ships, river and ocean, may be borne on with the guidance of one man, with greater speed than if full of men." Was this simply a deduction from

times." Thus we see that the mediaeval philosophers either had heard of or anticipated by nearly seven centuries the automobile. He artificially constructed may beat the air in the manner of a bird flying." We are speculating nowadays as to means for overcoming the force of gravitation, but Bacon thought this quite within the range of possibility, for he says: "Also an instrument small in size for the elevation and depression of weights almost infinitely, that which nothing more useful may chance." We talk about the Fourth Dimension, and the latest writer has explained it to mean that if we understood it we could instantly remove ourselves from any place wherein we might be, and Bacon speaks of "an instrument three fingers high and the same breadth and a less volume, by which a man can snatch himself and his friends from all danger of prison, both to ascend and de-He tells us that "instruments can also be made for walking in the sea and rivers down to the bottom without bodily peril,' and here he claims to be on historical ground, for he adds, "For Alexander the Great used these things that he might view the secrets of the ocean, according to what Ethicus, the astronomer, relates." To all this he adds: "These things were done in ancient times, and are done in our own, as is certain, unless it may be the instrument of flying, which I have not seen, nor do I know any man who has seen; but I know that the wise man who planned this device completed it. And such things can be made almost infinitely, as bridges across rivers without pillars or any other support, and machines and unheard-of devices." We are told that the telescopes was invented in the Seventeenth Century, but five hundred years before that time Bacon wrote: "For glasses can be so constructed that things placed far off may appear very near, and vice versa; so that from an incredible distance we may read the minutest letters and number things, however little, and make the stars appear where we will. For thus it is belived that Julius Caesar, on the shore of the sea in Gaul, discovered through huge glasses the disposition and site of the castles and towns of Britain," After setting out these and similar wonderful matters, Bacon explains why the people do not know of them. le quotes Aristotle, who says he "would be the breaker of the heavens' seal if he communicated the secrets of nature and art," and Gellius, who excused himself for not teaching his pupils what he knew to be true by saying "It is foolish to offer lettuces to an ass that is satisfied with thistles." He also says that Aristotle showed to Alexander the Great the "greatest secret of secrets" and "the diviness power that enabled him to conceal the mystery." He then goes on to speak of the Philosopher's stone, and what he had in mind seems to have been something towards which we are groping in our experiments with radium and other mysterious substances.

These extracts from the writings of the first of the English philosophers may be of at least passing interest to those who are speculating, as most of us are, upon the possibilities of human invention, and they may perhaps put a reef in our self-conceit with which we assure ourselves that we are wiser than any generation that preceded us. The truth is that we have measured the achievements of antiquity by the accomplishments of a time when learning had been obscured under a cloud of superstition and inventive series of which it forms a part, but it may not genius had been checked by the savagery of be the less interesting on that account. We war. We have very inadequate conceptions all like to think that we live in an age which of what ancient civilization really was. We only know that a virile race swept it out of existence, except for some fragmentary achievements assignable to the Dark Ages. When we endeavor to penetrate the veil that shows that period in the history of mankind, we get glimpses of things that suggest almost infinite possibilities. We live in an era of change, but when we think of what we are accomplishing in connection with what seems to have been accomplished long ago, we feel like saying with the Hindu philosopher that all knowledge is only a recollection of what has been, and that our progress is towards the beginning.

#### THE TROUBADORS

A very remarkable phase of progress from the semi-savagery of the Dark Ages to the refinement of the Renaissance was that represented by the Troubadors. These singers must not be confused with the Bards. The latter were the historians of their day. Their origin is lost in the mists of antiquity. They were pe culiar to the Celtic race. In battle they excited and encouraged the warriors with fierce songs, which they sang to musical instruments, probably resembling the bagpipes. Picture in your mind a mass of half-naked fighting men charging upon the Roman hosts and at their head some even fiercer singer, now piping wildly some weird strain, now chanting the story of some weird strain, now chanting the story of some by gone hero, now exhorting his followers to protect their wives and children from a rapacious foe, in times of peace it was he who went from half to hall and sang of the brave deeds of those who fell in the fight. These of men." Was this simply a deduction from reason alone, or had the learned Friar some knowledge that such a thing had been accomplished? The latter explanation is suggested by the following: "Also carriages can be so made that without an animal they may be moved with inconceivable speed; as we may assume the scythed chariots to have been with which battles were fought in ancient some by-gone hero, now exhorting his followers to protect their wives and children from a fapacious foe, in times of peace it was he who went from half to hall and sang of the brave deeds of those who fell in the fight. These hards were the product of a rugged time. They made suo pretence of refinement. Their theme was war, bloodshed and death; or perhaps they told of the days that were even then old, when

men who were more than half gods played with the elements as they willed, and to whom the storm and the ocean acted as servants. The Troubadors were the product of a later time. Their cult began about the Tenth Century and continued for about two hundred years, its culmination being in the latter part of the Eleventh Century and the beginning of the Twelfth. The Troubador was not the poet of war, but of love. He did not sing of the brave deeds of heroes, but of the charms of fair women. The triumphs that were his inspiration were the real or imaginary conquests of gallant men and fair women. As a rule they did not inculcate a very high order of morality, although there were conspicuous exceptions; but it is to be remembered that the morals of those days were not just the same as those upon which we in the Twentieth Century profess ourselves and insist that others, at least, shall practice. The cult of the Troubadors was the immediate precursor of that of Chivalry, as Chivalry preceded the Renaissance and the Renaissance

preceded Modern Civilization. The Troubadors were not the same as the Wandering Minstrels. The latter were travelling performers, the predecessors of the strollplayers and the ancestors of the theatrical profession. They sang, danced, performed feats of sleight-of-hand, and in various ways amused both gentle and simple. The Troubadors were as a rule people of high social standing. Kings did not disdain the practice of the gentle art, as witness our own Richard Coeur de Leon, who prided himself no less upon his skill in versifying and song than upon his martial achievements. The story of how he made known his presence when in prison by singing one of his favorite lays is familiar to all. Nor was the male sex along given to it, although as a rule ladies only practiced it in secret and showed their appreciation of it chiefly by their patronage. Many of the most famous women the time encouraged the Gia Saber, or Gay cience, as it was called. Among these was Eleanor, wife of Henry II., by whom it was introduced into England and made extremely fashionable. Among the great Troubadors was William IX., Count of Poictiers and Aquitaine, some of whose songs have been preserved to this day. Unfortunately in many instances they are of too coarse a fibre for modern use, but in others they are full of beauty. Not in-frequently the Troubadors were of humble origin and gained favor of princes by their talent, whereby they were elevated to a rank equalled only by the nobility. Such an one was Bernard of Ventadour, whose admiration for the wife of the first prince he served became so strong that he had to take refuge at another court. By the way, it is worth mentioning that rarely were maidens the subjects of the lays of the Troubadors, married women always always being the objects of the poets' admiration. A famous Troubador was Jaufre Rudel, Prince of Blaya, who journeyed far to see the object of his passion, only to die in her arms as she greeted him. William of Gabestaing was another whose end was tragic. He paid his devo-tions to the wife of Raymond of Roussillion. The latter caused him to be slain, and had his heart cooked and served at the lady's dinner. When she had eaten, he told her. Horrified, she sprang from the table, and leaping through an open window, was dashed to death on the stones below. Columns could be filled with stories of the Troubadors, some of them tragic,

many of them gay, but the aforegoing will have to suffice. The language of the Troubadors was alame. It was a form of Latin, known as the Lengua Romana at first and afterwards as Provencal. Its home was in Provence, whence its spread to Limousine, Auvergne and adjoining countships, becoming the general language of the people. It travelled further afield and became known at all the courts of Europe. Raimon Vidal, one of the greatest of the Troubadors, claimed that it was the only true language of poetry. It was written in rhyme, this form having been adopted from the Arabian invaders of Spain, who were of all people the most fluent rhymsters. It thus was the basis of almost all modern poetry, for the poems of classic Greece and Rome depended wholly upon accent and made no pretence at rhyme. It is not possible to translate the songs of the Troubadors so as to be certain that the exact meaning of the words has always been caught, for the Provencal language has been in disuse for centuries; yet fair reproductions of some of them have been made. The following is one of the stanzas of a poem composed by the Countess of Die, one of the famous singers of the Twelfth Century:

I sing of one I would not sing,

Such anguish from my love hath sprung; I love him more than earthly thing; But beauty, wit or pleading, wrung From my heart's depth, can again for me No gratitude or courtesy.

Bernard de Ventadour, to whom reference has been above made, thus sang when he left the court where his first love:

I know not when we meet again, For grief hath rent my heart in twain; For thee the royal court I fled, But guard me from the ills I dread. And quick I'll joint the bright array Of courteous knights and ladies gay.

"On your trip abroad, did you see any won-derful old ruins?" he asked: "Yes," she re-plied archly, "and guess what?" "Well?" One of them wanted to marry me."

"Out of a job, eh!" "Yes," replied the unemployed one. "The boss where I was said has been published within the last few months.

he was losin' money on the things I was make Miss Corelli is forty-six, and it is probably "Is that so? What was you makin'?"

A Century of Fiction

#### (N. de Bertrand Lugran) MARIE CORELLI

Whatever varying opinions we may hold regarding the works of this prolific writer, all critics must agree as to her great conscientiousness and ability. She is unquestionably and deservedly one of the most widely read of modern novelists, and her works have done something more than win a cheap notoriety for their author. They have created an indellible impression upon the mind of the reading public for good, for she exalts what is best in human nature, and does not, as so many of our novelists do, disguise evil, under which heading we may place flippancy, morbid cynicism and hysteria, in a cloak of apparent morality to insinuate a bad impression whether the writer intends it to do so or not. Another reason for placing Marie Corelli in the front rank of Twentieth Century novelists, is that she has never fallen short of the high standard she set herself in her first notable production, "The Romance of Two Worlds." Each succeeding book has shown the writer's intellectual advancement. While her style is not ponderous, there is always a certain amount of unshakable dignity about it, and a depth of eloquence that has its birth in the author's own courage of her convictions. Her themes are usually lofty ones, and perhaps for this reason we do not miss the necessary "saving sense of humor" which Marie Corelli does not display to any marked extent whether she posses it or

It is only during the last few years that we have had anything more than a fleeting glimpse of this author's personality. One of the reasons, it is said, that she was treated so unkindly at first by the majority of critics was because she would not sue for favor, denied herself to interviewers, refused to give any information regarding her life, and held herself so loftily aloof as to convince journalistic members that she felt herself infinitely superior to the rest of humankind. Happily this opinion has been reversed, and we have learned a little something in regard to the character of this really lovable, hard-working, painstaking and noble-minded woman.

It can be quite readily understood why a large number of people decry some of her books on the ground of their so-called attacks upon the Church of Rome and the Church of England. But, looking beneath the surface, we perceive that her condemnation is in no sense of the word a sweeping one. Some of the most beautiful characters that she has created are churchmen. Indeed, there is hardy one of her books that does not hold up for our admiration men of whom she has made more or less heroes, and who follow religious callings. Miss Corelli has never hesitated to attack hypocrisy wherever she found it, and she has no patience with charming effects that cover an unlovely interior, dogma that stands for narrow-mindedness and bigotry, or a parade of dignity as a cloak to sin. There is nothut her views of life, and she aims always to be a tolerant, fair-minded judge, whether or not we all agree as to her capability of judgment.

Miss Corelli is very charming in her own home, her manner is cordial and sympathetic, and she dispenses hospitality with a lavish hand. Her love for children is well known, she has befriended many homeless and suffering ones, and is interested in various works of charity. Recently she has taken her place on the public platform as a speaker on various topics of the day, and she contributes an interesting paper now and then on current events to leading publications. Needless to say, whatever she writes is always in great demand by publishers and public.

The meagre facts which we can glean in regard to her early life are sufficient, nevertheless, to enable us to judge that her childhood and young girlhood must have been romantic. Though most people believe her to be an Englishwoman born and bred, she was, in fact, born in Italy. While she was a baby the poet Charles Mackay adopted her and took her home to England. Profoundly impressed by her intellectual ability as she began to develop, her foster father gave her the advantage of the best of educations. She started writing at an early age, and when she felt that she had a career before her she determined to literally "make a name for herself," and adopted the pseudonym of Marie Corelli as her legal name.

Her books are many and varied. In one or two of them we find a slightly pessimistic vein, which hamily does not predominate in the most of them. "The Vendetta," for instance, is a gruesome tale, and "Wormwood" is little better; but there is a long list of stories which concern themselves almost entirely with pleasing themes, so we can afford to overlook the ex-

In the order of their productions her books are as follows: The Romance of Two Worlds, Thelma, Ardath, Wormwood, Soul of Lillith, The Vendetta, Barabbas, The Silence of the Mahrajah, Sorrows of Satan, Cameos, The Mighty Atom, The Murder of Delicia, Jane, The Master Christian, Boy, Temporal Power, God's Good Man, and In Holy Orders, which Miss Corelli is forty-six, and it is probably not too much to say that she has her best work

# MANSLAUGHTER

Conclusion Reached in Lof-

VANCOUVER, May 5.—After being out ten minutes, the jury at 6:30 tonight returned a verdict of manslaughter in the case against Charles Edward Lefstedt,

performed the post-mortem examination, said there were seven fractures to the skull. It was for the jury to decide, said the court, whether those seven fractures could be caused by a fall from a verandah six feet high. Prisoner's two children, aged 9 and 7, gave evidence that they saw their father shove their mother off the verandah, one adding that the father then threw her from place to place. The children then ran to a neighbor's. Lofstedt is a Swede, aged 33, who removed to Prince Rupert from Calgary a year ago. It was contended for him that he could not speak English well enough to be understood. On the witness stand he was given an interpreter. Frequently he did not wait for the interpreter, but spoke in English.

A. D. Taylor, K. C., appeared for the court appointed E. A. Lucas to act for him.

NEW BOATS FOR

# Canadian Craft Nearing Completion, and Will be Launched on May 14—Americans Also Preparing

MONTREAL, May 5.—The boat which is being made in the Royal St. Lawrence Yacht Club yards to attempt to regain the Seawanhaka Cup is nearing completion, and will be launched about May 14. Although no definite information has been given out concerning the boat, certain yachtsmen are feeling optimistic of Canada's representative in the forthcoming race.

MANCHESTER, Mass., May 5.—The boat which the Manchester Yacht Club is building to defend the Seawanhaka Corinthian Cup against the Canadian challenger, is rapidly nearing completion at a local yard, and it is expected that she will be launched about the last of May.

that she will be launched about the last of May.

Although the Montreal yachtsmen will send two boats to local waters to try out their respective merits, there will be no trial boat against which the defender can show her speed. She will be sailed as much as possible during June and July, as the first race will be held on July 25th.

#### NANAIMO MINER KILLED

LONDON, May 5—Underwriting is in progress in connection with the Dunsmuir collieries issue of £2,200,-000 5 per cent. bonds at 95.

London Times' View LONDON, May 5—The Times says that Preshent Taft probably sees in the movement towards reciprocity with Canada a golden opportunity for reconstructing the Republican fiscal programme and re-establishing his party's prestige in the west.

Arrivals from East

WINNIPEG, May 5.—Over three thousand people arrived from the east sover the Canadian Pacific Railway today, there being no less than eight passenger trains due during the day. The majority of the newcomers are immigrants, although two special trains were homeseekers from the east. All three of the regular trains are in two sections, while the Imperial Limited goes in three sections.

Wants Imperial Reciprocity Wants Imperial Reciprocity

LONDON, May 5—Praising Sir Wilfrid Laurier for his declaration concerning the Governor-Generalship, the Times says: "Nevertheless the Empire's constitutional framework can mean nothing to the absorbed and swiftly multiplying western provinces unless its merits are made clear in their shruggle to calarge their resources and develop their land. Therefore Imperial reciprocity is Imperial consolidation's root."

board of examiners is in accordance with an act which was passed at the last session of the legislature incorporating the architects of Manitoba. The act in no way interferes with a man drawing his own plans for a building, but hereafter no one can practise the profession without passing the examinations by the board.

Conclusion Reached in Lof-stedt's Case at Vancouver Assizes—Stories of Tragedy Are at Variance

Vancouver, May 5—After being

Russia and Japan
ST. PETERSBURG, May 5.—It was officially announced today that there had been no negotiations as yet between Russia and Japan, looking to a convention affecting the far east. The relations between the two governments, however, are now so friendly that the desirability of reaching a definite understanding upon far eastern questions is apparent, and exchanges along that line are regarded here as quite possible at an early date.

Pishing Tug Seized.

# SEAWANHAKA CUP ALL EYES ARE ON

Prospective Western Settlement Limited Only by Land Areas Available—Movement of Homeseekers "Rush"

That the inquiries for land in this pro ince have assumed very large propor-ions, and that he believes the trend of

grazing.

'The sales of land in the irrigation block to date have been about thirteen hundred thousand acres, and the demand for land this year is very marked, the sales in the irrigation department at Calgary running about one million dollars a month.

Grand Trunk Earnings MONTREAL, May 5—Grand Trunk earnings for the period ending April 30 increased \$148,028 over the same

week last year

Morman III. Wins HARPENDEN, Eng., May 5.—The high first plate of 100 sovereigns for three-year-olds and upwards, distance one mile and a quarter, was run here today and won by August Belmont's Norman III.

Hon, E. G. Prior Writes Telling of Proposal to Plant Objectionable Fish in Cowichan

VANCOUVER, May 5.—After being out ten minutes, the jury at 6:30 tonight returned a verdict of manslaughter in the case against Charles Edward Lefstedt, charged with the murder of his wife at Prince Rupert on March 22.—Mr. Justice Murphy, in a fair and impartial charge reviewed the evidence, telling the jury that it was open to them to bring in a verdict of manslaughter if they believed certain portions of it.

Lofstedd's statements to others were that his wife was guilty of adultery, and had said she was going away with emother man. Four witnesses testified that they heard him admit striking his wife Lofstedt giving this as his reason.

On the witness stand Lofstedt, how-ever, said his wife fell off the verandah and received her injuries, and that he ran for help. He was calm all the time. But this help, court and crown pointed out, he did not get. Here his mind was a blank giving no explanation.

Dr. McNeill, of Prince Rupert, who performed the post-mortem examination, said there were seven fractures to the skull. It was for the jury to decide, said the court, whether those seven fractures to the skull. It was for the jury to decide, said the court, whether those seven fractures to the skull. It was for the jury to decide, said the court, whether those seven fractures to the skull. It was for the jury to decide, said the court, whether those seven fractures to the skull. It was for the jury to decide, said the court, whether those seven fractures to the skull. It was for the jury to decide, said the court, whether those seven fractures to the skull. It was for the jury to decide, said the court, whether those seven fractures to the skull. It was for the jury to decide, said the court, whether those seven fractures to the skull. It was for the jury to decide, said the court, whether those seven fractures to the skull. It was for the jury to decide, said the court, whether those seven fractures to the skull. It was for the jury to decide, said the court, whether those seven fractures to the skull intended to the The mere mention of catfish, in

Shawnigan and Cowichan Lakes in regard to the catfish now in the former lake. I was told by some men living at Shawnigan that two men went some little time ago to see Mr. Julius Barran and offered him \$5 to net them some catfish in order that they might put them into Cowichan Lake. Whether there is any truth in this or whether the fish were delivered I do not know, but I think some enquiry should be made by the proper authorities, and, if possible, ascertain who the men were. As you say, Shawnigan Lake has been completely ruined, from a fisherman's point of view, by the miscreants who introduced the catfish, and every effort should be made to see that the magnificent lake and beautiful river of Cowichan are not destroyed in the same manner.

#### TROUT FRY FOR MAINLAND WATERS

VANCOUVER, May 5.—The British Columbia Fish and Game Preservation Association which has been organized only recently met last night and passed a resolution directing that information be sought from the Dominion fisheries inspector as to the rights the Indians possess in regard to netting and seining for fish.

The decision was also made that the necessary steps should be taken to supply frout fry to local waters.

A committee was appointed to make arrangements for holding a smoking concert shortly.

The next general meeting of the association will be held on May 17. vance have assumed very large proportions, and that he believes the trend of settlement here will be limited only by the area of land available, was the statement to the Colonist last evening of Mr. J. S. Dennis, assistant to the second vice-president of the C. P. R. and land commissioner for British Columbia. Mr. Dennis, who is in charge of the immense irrigation undertakings of the C. P. R. in Alberta, is in Victoria on one of his periodic visits to interview the government departments on routine business.

Speaking of conditions in the province, Mr. Dennis said there would be a marked movement of people in search of homes in British Columbia this year. "In fact," he added, the volume of inquiry has become unusually large, and it is now apparent that the amount of settlement will be limited only by the amount of land available.

"Recognizing the necessity for providing land for this immense rush of settlers, the company has begun an active campaign of land clearing along the company has begun an active campaign of land clearing along the colon land the area of land and commissioner for British Columbia. Mr. Culmbia Fish and Game Pres Association which has been on only recently met last night and commissioner for British Columbia. Mr. The decision was also matter the encessary steps should be supply frout fry to local was appoint the necessary steps should be supply frout fry to local was appoint the necessary steps should be supply frout fry to local was appoint the necessary steps should be supply frout fry to local was appoint the necessary steps should be supply frout fry to local was appoint the necessary steps should be supply frout fry to local was a

Proves Fatal to James Docherty.

NANAIMO, May 5—A fatal accident occurred in No. 1 mine today whereby a man named James Docherty was killed. He was caught by a big slab of rock, which according to one of the men who helped to rescue him, measured ten feet long by three feet thick. It took three-quarters of an hour to extricate Docherty from under the rock, and when found he was terribly injured. The weight of the rock had caught him at the middle of the body, and as a result his back was broken and the pelvic bones were crushed. He was still living when extricated, but expired before the rescue party reached the shaft. Decased is survived by a wife and one brother.

Australians for Bisley

MELBOURNE, May 5—The Australian sliely team salled for England yesterday.

Colliery Company Bond Issue

LONDON, May 5—Underwriting is in progress in connection with the Dunsmuir collieries issue of £2,200.

Doc 5 per cent, bonds at 95.

movement of people in search of homes in this year. In fact, he added the volume of inquiry has been minuted in this year. In fact, he added the volume of inquiry has been usually large and it is now apparent that the amount of settlem will be limited only by the amount of land available. "Recognizing the necessity for provide the shery of the provided respectively in the large numbers of people desirous, of comparing the necessity for provide the shery of the provided respectively. Which available in the intention of the order to dispose the existing of mixed available. NANAIMO, B.C., May 5—Articles NaNAIMO, B.C., May 5—Articles was provided and the provided this work from year to year to provide the same provided this work from year to year to provide this work from year to year to provide the provided this work from year t

KANSAS CITY, May 5—The soap and glycerine plant of the Hoit Bros. Mfg. Co., was destroyed tonight by fire. The loss is \$1,500,000. The insurance is about \$700,000.

month.

"The movement of homeseekers to Western Canada this year is approaching somewhat the proportions of a stampede, and without doubt two hundred thousand immigrants will come in this year, one hundred and fifty thousand of this number being from the United States."

RICHMOND, Va., May 5.—The most drastic and important action taken by the American Pharmaceutical association since that body convenience whose placed itself on record as advocating the abolition of alcohol as a commodity of sale in all American commodity of sale in all American drug stores, and earnestly urged the elimination of all traffic in what it terms "habit forming drugs," as harmful to public morals and detrimental to the best interest. nental to the best interests of American people.

Question of Reciprocity. MONTREAL, May 5.—The council of the board of trade at its meeting yes terday discussed the question of reciprocity with the United States, I and a quarter, was run here today and won by August Belmont's Norman III is reported that the United States. It is remotive that the sentiment of the Empire's constitutional framework can mean nothing to the absorbed and swiftly multiplying western provinces unless its merits are made clear in their shruggle to ealarge their resources and develop their land. Therefore Imperial reciprocity is Imperial consolidation's root."

Examination of Architects

WINNIPEG, May 5—An order-incouncil passed this morning appointed the board of examiners for architects for Maniltoba. They are William Frix Dollar worth \$4,000\$, distance 10 furlongs, was won by Mr. Vanderbilt's add when it would have been a good thing for the 'country, the authorities at Washington would have none of it. Canada had been left to work out her own salvation, and he was 10 furlongs.

Brydone-Jack, who will represent the university. The appointment of the limited in the Prix de Marnies of \$1,000\$, the distance of which was 10 furlongs.

# Extraordinary Hat and Suit Event at Young's TODAY

We have placed a number of this season's Suits in our show window. Each represents the very latest and most exclusive fashion in correctly tailored ladies' attire



The Purchaser of Any of These Suits or a Suit of Similar Price in the Showrooms May Have Her Choice of Any Hat in the Window Without Additional Cost.



The Hats, like the Suits, are this season's models, authoritative and correct in every

We think this is a very generous offer, but kindly bear in mind that it holds good today-Saturday-only.

Better Come in Today, This Is a Sale Worthwhile

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# Spring Styles in TO Stylish Suits Still Coming

Of course we have not shown all the Fit-Reform styles in Spring Suits.

FIT- 3

REFORM

And of course, they have not stopped coming. Every few days we add something new-something unique and exclusive-something that is distinctively and delightfully original.

Keep in touch with the season's choicest novelties.

Make it a point to drop in at the Wardrobe every few days and ask to see the latest creations in Fit-Reform Suits.

You are welcome always-and our time is yours.

# ALLEN & CO. 1201 GOVERNMENT STREET, VICTORIA

# ROSS' SPECIALS FOR TODAY

"NAVY" BRAND PUMPKIN, 3 tins......25c FRESH ISLAND EGGS, per dozen.....30c NEW BRAZIL NUTS, per lb. ......20c PURE GOLD JELLY POWDERS, 3 for......20c

Fine Fancy Fruits, Strawberries, Pineapples, Bananas, Blood Oranges, Navel Oranges, Florida and California Grape Fruit, Black and White Cherries: Everything required for your Sunday Dessert at lowest market prices.

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FRESH INDEPENDENT CREAMERY BUT-FRESH CALIFORNIA CREAMERY BUTTER— AUSTRALIAN CHICKEN-Very nice, large ANTI-COMBINE JELLY POWDER—4 packets MALTA VITA—Per packet ......10¢ PURE WEST INDIAN LIME JUICE-quart NEW POTATOES, CAULIFLOWER, CABBAGE, CUCUMBERS, LETTUCE, PINEAPPLE, STRAWBERRIES, etc

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Corner Fort and Broad Sts. Phones 94 and 95 Quick Delivery

Our Hobby Again

Proud of our fine. All-Wool English Shawl Rugs; a large consignment just arrived. The appearance of your turnout would appeal to the close observer if it was equipped with one of these, or one of Chase's Genuine Mohair Rugs. Call or write for prices.



# OFFICIAL GAZETTE

Formal Announcement of the Death of His Late Majesty, King Edward Received from!

#### MEMORIAL SERVICES ON DAY OF OBSEQUIES

Governor-General Asked to Transmit Expressions of Condolence to King George Upon His Bereavement

Official news of the demise of His Majesty the late King Edward was conveyed to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor yesterday in the following telegram: ing telegram:

"I am commanded to inform you that His Excellency the Governor-General has received with deep distress the sad intelligence that His Majesty, King Edward the Seventh passed away at 11.45 yesterday evening, May 6th.

CHARLES MURPHY, Secretary of State.' The following telegram was despatched in reply: "His Excellency

THOMAS W. PATERSON, Lieutenant-Governor. Upon the receipt of the official no-tice a special gazette containing the announcement of His Majesty's death was published.

was published.

Special gazettes will later be issued containing the series of state despatches as to the obsequies, instructions as to the prescribed period of mourning, etc. No official functions will be held for the next sixty days. With the news of the death of His Majesty, King Edward many gatherings of various descriptions were at once cancelled. While nothing definite has as yet been decided it is unlikely. has as yet been decided it is unlikely that the Victoria Day celebration will be held on May 24th, it being post-poned until after the period of mourning.

#### STRANGE MURDER

Young Bombay Widow Found Stran-gled in Her Bedroom-Robbers Are Suspected.

CALCUTTA, May 7.— A mysterious murder is reported from Bombay, the victim being Bai Jamnabai, widow of the late Mr. Damoderdas Lakhmidas Khimji. The deceased lady was only about nineteen years old. Five years ago she lost her husband, who was a prominent member of the Bombay derdas' estate, it was arranged that as a result of certain High Court pro-ceedings with regard to Mr. Damo-derdas' estate, it was arranger that she should have a certain monthly al lowance for her maintenance and a bungalow at Dongerseyroad, Malabar-hill, for her residence. She lived there in great seclusion, and at the time of her death she had no personal serv lived at the premises being her coach-

Shortly after noon on the day of the murder, the coachman went to give corn to the horse in his charge as us-ual, and not noticing his mistress on the ground floor of the bungalow, went upstairs and called out to her. Failing to receive an answer he went into her room, where he saw her lying on a couch, with her feet on the ground and her head hanging over the back. He immediately ran to te office of Messrs. Captain and Vidya, her solicitors, and informed them. On the arrival of the police authorities they found that the victim's feet had been tied up with a red saree, and round her neck there was a long piece of cloth, with which she had been approach the strength of the same and the same and the same are the same and the same are the same parently strangled to death. On her parently strangled to death. On her right wrist there was a torn piece of silk cloth, tied round it. It is surmis-ed that both her hands must have been tied with it, but being a strongly built woman she must have torn it off during her struggle with her assailants. On the floor near her feet was as book and broken pieces of a lamp showing that at the time of the atmospherical structure of the struc tack she was reading near the lamp. The cupboards in the room had been ransacked. It seems that the deceased lady had no ornaments with her in the bungalow.

G.T.P. Terminals.

VANCOUVER May 7.—It is reported here that the Grand Trunk Pacific has purchased block No. 266 in North Vancouver for terminal purposes. The land lies east of the Capilano river in a long and There are about 30 Oacres in the

German Love of Titles.

BERLIN, May 7.— Excepting their passion for Dreadnoughts, modern Germans have no predilection more a reg passion for Dreadnoughts, modern work dermans have no predilection more strongly developed than their insatiphenomenon in this line is the proposal that male patients in the Berlin municipal hospitals shall hereafter be addressed with the prefix "Herr" hand addressed with the prefix "Herr" It (Mr.) Attending physicians and the nurses are no longer to address their male charges by their surnames or merely as "patients," but are to go through the form of saying "Mr. Patient", in all cases. The mornal translation of the number of the num ient" in all cases. The momentous question of making the new title com-pulsory is down as a special order of business at an early meeting of the Town Council.

LONDON, May 7.—The Dunsmuir Collieries issue of £2,200,000 bonds reserved is advertised today.

Formal Announcement of the Death of His Late Majesty, King Edward Received from Congress Pays Respects.

Ottawa

Congress Pays Respects.

Washington, May 7.—When the House adjourned today it was as a mark of respect to the memory of the tate King Edward. The following resolution was introduced by Representative Foster of Vermont, chairman of the General Asked to Transmit Expressions of Condolence to King George Upon His Bereavement

Official news of the demise of His Majesty the late King Edward was conveyed to His Honor the Lieutenant Covernor yesterday in the following telegram:

"I am commanded to inform you that His Excellency the Governor yesterday in the following telegram:

"I am commanded to inform you that His Excellency the Governor yesterday in the following telegram:

"I am commanded to inform you that His Excellency the Governor yesterday in the Governor yesterday in the Governor yesterday in the Governor you that His Excellency the Governor you had the memory of King as a mark of respect to the memory of King Edward in the House of Representative Foster of Vermont, chairman of Respects.

Congress Pays Respects.

WASHINGTON, May 7.—When the House as a mark of respect to the memory of King Edward in the House of Representative Foster of Vermont, chairman of Respects.

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FOR THE FORTH THE FORTH THE HOUSE of Respects.

FOR THE House of Representative Transparts committee: "Resolved that the President States of Representative Transparts committee: "Resolved the His Majesty King Edward VII, and sympathises with his people in the loss of a wise and upprince the Governor year and upprince of Representative Foster of Representative Foster of Representative Foster of Representative of Representative of Representative of Representative of Representative of Representative

# Marathon Derby. TORONTO, May 7.—In the twenty mile Marathon Derby, the order at the finish was Ljunstrom first; Joansen, second; Woods, third; Meadows, fourth Red Hawke, firth. Time

FOR THE FUNERAL

Ceremony of Proclaiming King
George V. at St. James Palace
The ceremony just one hour. The marked lack of display in the conduct of the new monarch was striking. A single carriage, occupied by the sovereign and attended by two royal equerries, was driven to and from St. James Palace. There was no military escort, and the only decoration which the monarch wore was the Order of the Garter. In fact, the Lord Mayor and the city aldermen furnished the most spectacular element of the ceremony.

From Capital to Furthest Confines Deep Sorrow Is Shown Over the Passing of Edward VII — London Is Hushed

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Regarded With Respect and

FOUNDAMENTS IN THE PRINCE OF T

Seventh will never cease to be remembered with 'affection and gratitude while our country endures. Let it be our vow today that though the King is dead we shall maintain the greatness of his throne intact and undiminished by the supreme effort of ours." No Primrose Path for Duke.

No Primrose Path for Duke.

PARIS, May 5.—The Duke of Vizen, better known as Prince Miguel of Braganza, is finding that although he has married a rich American wife, the latter's relations are not going to albute to Character of King Edward the Seventh—Every Inch a King and a Gentleman wife, the contract and although, in the interests of the young wife, they are willing to pay the creditors half their claims, they declare they will not go beyond that offer. Evidently the manner in which Count Boni De Castellane dissipated the dollars of his wife has taught the American parents to be cautious when their children contract alliances with foreign nobilities.

For Ready Made Farms Affection in Foreign Lands CALGARY, May 7.—The second contingent for the ready made farms has arrived from Great Brit-

# DEAD IN RUINS

Earthquake Destroys City of Cartago, in Costa Rica, Takes Large Toll of Human Lives-Buildings Down

SHOCKS CONTINUE AND PANIC REIGNS

Suffering and Destitution Fol-

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Pays Y BUT-JTTER-...\$1.00 ls, 4 tins .....25¢ .....25¢ ice, large ....25¢

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# CHANGE OF POLICY AFFECTING LANDS

Provincial Government Takes Action to Prevent Public

Mark from the new service where the label time designed by the control of the con

AFFECTING LANDS

Reserve No. 2—All similar lands in Cariboo district and Range 3. Coast district, embraced in the drainage area of the Nazco river, with the Euchiniko river, to its headwaters.

Reserve No. 3—All similar lands in Cariboo district within the following described boundaries: Commencing at the southwest corner of lot 774, thence in a northwesterly direction parallel to the Salmon river and distant six miles from the north bank thereof to its headwaters, thence easterly to the southwaters, thence easterly to the southwaters corner of the Peace river reserve along the southern boundary of the Peace river reserve to the southeast corner of said reserve, thence southerly to the westerly limit of the reserve along the south fork of the Fraser river established by Gazette notice published August 29, 1907, thence three miles south to the Fraser river to the point of commencement.

Reserve No. 4—All similar lands on the cariboo district and Range 3. Coast district, embraced in the drainage area of the Range 3. Coast district, embraced in the drainage area of the Range 3. Coast district and Range 3. Coast district within the following described by Gazette notice and Range 3. Coast district and Range 3. Coast dis

# Little Journeys In Entomology

The Tent Caterpillar and Ellopia Somnaria

Proposed Fabra Services of the services of the

Smith and Donaldson. The trail was found in bad order, due to recent bad call loss of \$1 000 was occasioned.

Cranbrook has formed a civilian rifle Forest fires are numerous and threat-ening serious losses in the Slocan. Cranbrook's new 24-hour plant is now in operation.

The residence of D. L. Parker, Phoenix was gutted by fire on Tuesda

Merritt has decided to instal a \$15,000

One agent has sold 3,120 acres of C. P. L. land near Penticton during the past

A good hotel is to be built at Cop-per City, on the Skeena.

# MEETS DEATH IN FAIRBANKS DISTRICT

E. Kaye of Victoria, Second Son of William Kaye Perishes in Mining Disaster in the North

J. E. Kaye, of Victoria, second son of William Kaye of the Gorge, who for long has been a prominent mem-ber of Columbia lodge of Oddfellows, of this city, lost his life in a mining or this city, lost his life in a mining accident, and a second man, Gus Anderson, was injured as a result of the blowing out of an old drift in Fairbanks district. Alaska, recently. The funeral was carried out by the Oddfellows at Fairbanks, instructions being sent by Columbia lodge in Victoria. The Oddfellows attended in a body.

toria. The Oddfellows attended in a body.

The dead man lost his life in an underground explosion on Dome-Creek, and his body was found some days later in a standing position at the bottom of the shaft, 150 feet of water was pumped from the shaft and several feet of mud removed in the face of constantly incoming water before the body could be recovered.

Mr. Kaye was the son of Mr. and Mrs. William Kaye, of Victoria, and besides his parents, leaves three sisters and two brothers to mourn his loss. He was born in England, but came to Canada at an early age and had been brought up in Victoria, B. C. At the time of his death he was but twenty-five years of age. out twenty-five years of age.

Considerable development is reported from the iron mine at Campbell lake, a shipment or extra high grade ore having been made last week.

J. Smolleck, a Slaw, has been fined \$50 at Pernie for lighting a bush fire without first securing the essential permit.

North Vancouver's district council is engaged in locating the sites of the steel bridges which as lites of the steel of the

WELLINGTON, May 6.—Sir Joseph announces tha WELLINGTON, May 6.—Sir Joseph Ward, the premier, announces that the government has decided to adopt Lord Kitchener's scheme of defence and will introduce legislation to increase the age of compulsory training to 25 years and the peace establishment to twenty thousand trained men and thirty-eight thousand trained men and thirty-eight thousand cadets and ten thousand recruits. The annual cost of internal defence will be four hundred thousand pounds, but the country can well afford it, the premier said.

Bank Clearings NEW YORK, May 7.—Bradstreet's weekly bank clearings:
Montreal—\$40,618,000, inc. 12 per Winnipeg-\$18,006,000, inc. 1.2 per Ottawa, \$4,242,000 inc. 15.5 per thodist conference, being the central cent.

Calgary—\$2,765,000, inc. 82.2 per E. M. Bryant, the colored C. P. R. cent. Victoria—\$1,557,000. inc. 37.5 per cent. Edmonton—\$1,381,000, inc. 45.2 per ent. Toronto—\$32,936,000, inc. 9.8 per cent. Vancouver—\$9,428,000, inc. 90.8 per

# THE PRINCIPLES OF PLAN

ING

Hybridization involves a know parts of the flower and of their pa tions. It is based on the fact of of plants. When ripe pollen from of a flower belonging to one varie is placed on the mature stigmas belonging to another variety, the into the ovary, where they enter and come into contact with the male germ cell then passes out of fuses with the nucleus of the eg process is known as fertilization cell by the male germ cell. The fe cell soon divides into many cells an embryo. The plant that develo embryo is a hybrid, and the proce tion is called hybridization.

The principles of hybridization were unknown before the eighteen The development of our knowledge ization is largely due to Kolreur Knight (18—) and Darwin. Late were contributed by Gaertner, Nat Vilmorin, Mendel and others. To owe the phrase: "Nature abhors self-fertilization," which does not the case of many vigorous plants tobacco, wheat and barley. Dr. Darwin's phrase should probably to read: "Nature resists any sud in long established conditions."

It is well known that many special adaptations in their flower self-fertilization is prevented; that colored flowers are usually cross-f insects; that the more inconspicu are cross-pollinated by wind, etc.,  $\epsilon$  proved by numerous experiments the ducts of crosses were usually mo than the parents of the hybrid. been observed that "in general the botanical relations of two plants, easily they will cross. Crosses be eties are generally very easy to n between Linnaen species have bee quite a number of instances, while tween genera and families are ra over, it has been observed that hyb from parents not closely related more likely to be sterile than are parents nearly related.

While a host of facts regarding ization had been accumulated, no ge ciple had been established until M lished a report in 1865. The experi-bodied in the report were made bet and 1865, and were published in actions of an obscure society in B tria. This publication lay unnot

If one turns to the works on pl ing published before 1900 he will re vague at that time were our notice laws regarding hybrids. No perso to be able to predict with any degratainty the result of crossing varieties. In fact, contradictory results are ofted by different plant breeders. "The wonderful enough, but they showed of falling into orderly arrangement."

results were formulated in two laws I. The Law of Dominance, whi expressed thus: "If two contrasting which have previously bred true ar one only, the dominant character,

the hybrid." (East); and 2. The Law of Inheritance, w be stated as follows: "In succeeding ations, self-fertilized plants grown fr of the cross reproduce both characte proportion of three of the dominar ter to one of the recessive character. more, the recessive character contin to breed true, while those plants be dominant character are one-third pur ants, which ever after breed true to inant character, and two- thirds hyb inants which contain the recessive in a hidden condition." (East).

Mendel's experiments in cross were made with the common garde which are capable of self-fertilizati which have numerous varietal form guished by the color and shape of the color of the flowers, the color of the length of the stems, and the arra of the flowers on the stem. He determ heredity first of all, of each set of ch i. e., yellow and green seeds, round a nlar seeds, smooth and wrinkled se so forth. He found, for example when yellow and green seeded variet crossed he obtained only yellow-see brids. (Generation F. 1) the yellow dominant to the green which is reces

(b) When, however, the hybrid were self-fertilized, the seeds obtaine second generation (F 2) were comboth yellow and green forms,-in the tion of three yellow to one green.

(c) When the plants arising fro seeds of the second generation were tilized, only plants with green (F were obtained.

(d) When the yellows of the second eration were self-fertilized, some gave plants with yellow seeds only, while gave rise to plants with yellow and seeds in the proportion of three to on the second generation (F2).

In like manner Mendel crossed pe possessing one of a set of characters tained similar results. He found "rous dominant over wrinkled, colored see over white seed coats, tallness over 1114

t his life in an ion on Dome-was found some ding position at haft, 150 feet of from the shaft mud removed in incoming water is be recovered.

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6.—Sir Joseph

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# RURAL SUBURBAN~ THE PRINCIPLES OF PLANT BREEDness," etc. The similarity of the results led "Mendel to the conception of pairs of unitwe all know what a bay horse is, but why a horse is bay we take on trust. Once upon a

Hybridization involves a knowledge of the parts of the flower and of their particular functions. It is based on the fact of the sexuality of plants. When ripe pollen from the stamens f a flower belonging to one variety of species is placed on the mature stigmas of a flower belonging to another variety, the pollen grains send down slender tubes through the styles into the ovary, where they enter the ovules and come into contact with the egg-cells. A male germ cell then passes out of the tube and fuses with the nucleus of the egg-cell. This process is known as fertilization of the eggcell by the male germ cell. The fertilized eggcell soon divides into many cells and becomes an embryo. The plant that develops from this embryo is a hybrid, and the process of formation is called hybridization.

The principles of hybridization of plants were unknown before the eighteenth century. The development of our knowledge of hybridization is largely due to Kolreuter (1760), Knight (18-) and Darwin. Later additions were contributed by Gaertner, Naudin, Focke, Vilmorin, Mendel and others. To Darwin we owe the phrase: "Nature abhors perpetual self-fertilization," which does not hold true in the case of many vigorous plants such as tobacco, wheat and barley. Dr. East says Darwin's phrase should probably be changed to read: "Nature resists any sudden change in long established conditions."

pecial adaptations in their flowers, whereby self-fertilization is prevented; that the highly colored flowers are usually cross-fertilized by proportions that actually occurred, a result insects; that the more inconspicuous flowers are cross-pollinated by wind, etc., etc. Darwin proved by numerous experiments that the products of crosses were usually more vigorous than the parents of the hybrid. It has also been observed that "in general the closer the botanical relations of two plants, the more easily they will cross. Crosses between varieties are generally very easy to make; those between Linnaen species have been made in quite a number of instances, while crosses between genera and families are rare." Moreover, it has been observed that hybrids arising from parents not closely related are much more likely to be sterile than are those from parents nearly related.

While a host of facts regarding hybridization had been accumulated, no general principle had been established until Mendel pubished a report in 1865. The experiments embodied in the report were made between 1855 and 1865, and were published in the transactions of an obscure society in Brunn, Austria. This publication lay unnoticed until

If one turns to the works on plant breeding published before 1900 he will realize how vague at that time were our notions of the laws regarding hybrids. No person seemed to be able to predict with any degree of certainty the result of crossing varieties of plants. In fact, contradictory results are often reported by different plant breeders. "The facts were wonderful enough, but they showed no signs of falling into orderly arrangement." Mendel's the immediate descendants of such freaks.

1. The Law of Dominance, which may be expressed thus: "If two contrasting characters which have previously bred true are crossed, one only, the dominant character, appears in 1." (East): and

2. The Law of Inheritance, which may be stated as follows: "In succeeding generations, self-fertilized plants grown from seeds of the cross reproduce both characters in the proportion of three of the dominant character to one of the recessive character. Furthermore, the recessive character continues ever to breed true, while those plants bearing the dominant character are one-third pure dominants, which ever after breed true to the dominant character, and two- thirds hybrid dominants which contain the recessive character in a hidden condition." (East).

Mendel's experiments in cross-breeding were made with the common garden peas, which are capable of self-fertilization, and which have numerous varietal forms, distinguished by the color and shape of the seed, the color of the flowers, the color of the pods, the length of the stems, and the arrangement of the flowers on the stem. He determined the heredity first of all, of each set of characters; i. e., yellow and green seeds, round and angunlar seeds, smooth and wrinkled seeds, and so forth. He found, for example (a) that when yellow and green seeded varieties were crossed he obtained only yellow-seeded hybrids. (Generation F. 1) the yellow being dominant to the green which is recessive.

(b) When, however, the hybrid plants were self-fertilized, the seeds obtained in this second generation (F 2) were composed of both yellow and green forms,-in the proportion of three yellow to one green.

(c) When the plants arising from green seeds of the second generation were self-fertilized, only plants with green (F3) seeds were obtained.

(d) When the yellows of the second generation were self-fertilized, some gave rise to plants with yellow seeds only, while others gave rise to plants with yellow and green seeds in the proportion of three to one as in the second generation (F2).

In like manner Mendel crossed peas, each possessing one of a set of characters and obtained similar results. He found "round seeds" consent. Lexicographers of undying fame in dominant over wrinkled, colored seed coats every clime and nation give but halting defini-

characters of which either can be carried to any gamete, or sex cell, to the exclusion of the other." De Vries adopts this idea of an organism being composed of a bundle of unitcharacters in his theory of mutations, and considers a mutation to differ from the parent plant in the addition of a unit-character, not previously possessed by the parent. Such is the idea of a discontinuous variation.

Mendel carried on experiments where peas possessing two or more pairs of contrasting characters were crossed, and found that the separate pairs were transmitted entirely independently of one another. 'When, for example, a tall yellow-seeded pea was crossed with a dwarf green-seeded one, the F1 plants all exhibited the dominant character of each pair, and were tall yellows. In the next generation appear, as usual, talls and dwarfs in the ratio of 3. 1, and also yellows and greens in the same ratio. If we suppose that there are 16 plants, it is clear that 12 of these will be tall, and that the other 4 will be dwarf. Now, of every 4 talls, 3 will be yellows and the other green. Out of our 12 talls, therefore, 9 will be yellows and 3 will be green. Similarly, of the 4 dwarfs, 3 will be yellow and one will be green. Consequently, the F2 generation arising from the cross will consist of 9 yellow talls, 3 green talls, 3 yellow dwarfs, and one dwarf green. In other words, thre will be for every 16 plants a class of each showing the dominant character of one pair It is well known that many plants have and the recessive of the other; and one plant with both recessive characters. Mendel established by experiments that these were the which has been amply confirmed since his time for other plants as for animals. And the principle may be extended indefinitely for any number of pairs of characters." (Punnett).

—Prof. Wm. Lochhead, Macdonald College, in the Canadian Horticulturist.

#### COLOR OF THE HORSE - WHENCE CAME IT?

By J. H. S. Johnstone in Canadian Farm If you should chance to ask a friend if he ever saw a white horse he would surely reply that he had, and the chances are that he would be wrong—quite wrong. Why? Because a white horse is a white horse and most horses which people think are white are not white at all. They are merely grey horses, which with advancing age, have grown lighter and lighter in color until they seem to be white. Nevertheless they were not born white, never were white and never will be white. I have known red roan horses turn whiter-if the term is admissable-than any grey one I have ever seen, but, even they were not white, though the reason why they should be more nearly white than those originally grey is not hard to give.

Now, did you ever see a horse that was born white? In an experience which covers the best part of four decades I have had personal knowledge of two in widely separated portions of North America. Five others I have seen which I know must have been born white. Horses that are really white are Albinos and come into this vale of tears as pure sports of nature or as

#### The Pre-historic Horse

Perhaps to the horseman the subject of equine coloration may not be of much practical interest in dollars and cents, but as a field for academic speculation and research it is fertile in the extreme. In the rocks we can trace the evolution of the horse from his original ancestor (Phenacodus primaevus, ancestor of all ungulate animals, to the Pliocene form in which he had assumed a horse-like appearance, if not size. His earliest history is as plain as if written, up to that time, but of course his color must remain a mystery. Fossils tell nothing about the liveries worn by animals of an age prior to the advent of man on this round

For many years a great gulf remained fixed between the pre-historic and historic horse, but the Russian explorer, Prjevalski, solved the mystery. In the Altai Mountains in Mongolia he discerned what is considered to be the original type of horse-a mere pony in size, but a true horse in specific characteristics. Prjevalski's horse has been captured, reared in captivity and thoroughly studied. He breeds true to color, and that color is a light dun or clay bank. Therefore it is accepted as true that dun -a yellowish sort of color-was the hue of the original equine coat, and it is a very persistent color to this day, so much so that in range bands "yallers" are very unwelcome indeed. A "yaller" sire will make a "yaller" band in a iparatively short time, and "yaller" is not a popular color nowadays.

Starting with this yellowish or dun color as the foundation, we are confronted with the curious fact that the Tarpans, which before Prjevalski's discovery were believed to be the earliest equine type available, were mouse-colored. This race is now probably extinct-Western Asia was its habitat—but a very curious fact is that the only specimen of the Tarpan ever captured, so far as I can find out, was mouse-colored with one bay foreleg. This may or may not throw light on the following contentions, but there is surely some unknowable connection between the dun and the mouse-color.

The Bay Horse

Bay is the general name bestowed on the equine color in which the foxy red predominates. No good reason has ever been advanced why this color should have been called bay. When you come to think of it, the term has no real derivative significance, save by common over white seed coats, tallness over dwarf- tions and derivations of the word. However,

time a man undertook to prove that the word bay referred originally to the location of the region in which the color was evolved-somewhere around a bay-but the gentleman was unknowing of the antiquity of the historic horse and its original montaine habitat.

Be the derivation of the term bay whatever it may, delvers in the dusty lore of the past are agreed that toward that hue—foxy red—was the first variation in equine coloration. A red horse is more attractive to the eye than a dun one. Reading your Darwin you learn how variations in color are perpetuated—they attract the female and so survive. Foxy red (bays), then, was the first improvement on the dun, later the golden chestnut, or golden sorrel as it is commonly but erroneously termed. But still we have no greys and no blacks. These came as sports-accidental exponents of Albinism and Melanism. Whether the dark chestnuts and browns came as the result of the coupling of the black with other colors, or the black came as a sport from these darker hues, need not bother us. After the white and the black came on the earth, whether after the domination of the horse by man or before it, the equine race could run the full gamut of color-tones. As bearing somewhat on this situation the fact remains to this day that white and black horses are the hardest to breed true to color.

#### The White Horse

So now we return to our white horse. Really white horses-Albinos-are foaled white, with pink pigmentless skins. Grey horses are foaled black. Black horses are foaled a rusty brown. Dun horses are foaled dun. Red roans, bays, browns and chestnuts are foaled much the same color-more or less of a rusty red. A foal will begin to shed around the eyes the coat that was born on him. There you can first discover his true color. The domesticated horse is such a composite that exceptions to all rules are frequent, but the facts as detailed hold good in the main. All of which gives us quite a clear insight into the evolution of color in the equine subject. The grey was a later color than the black, the black later than the red, the white a freak, the dun original, the other common colors nearly contemporaneous with each other.

If a grey horse is foaled black and later turns what is called white, it is perfectly plain that he is not a white horse, because if he is foaled black he has a black skin, and black his skin remains to his dying day. On the con-trary, if he is foaled white he has a skin which s devoid of pigment and the hair must be white. Then we have a really white or Albino horse. Parallels drawn in any sort of a dis-sertation anent ther horse are usually easily shattered, but this one is ventured. Incidentally, the horse is the meanest thing on earth in this regard, as he is the noblest, if the least intelligent, in many others. Paying particular attention to this matter of coloration, I have noted men with hair on their heads "as white as the driven snow," yet with a hirsuit adornment of the bands as black as the ace of spades. Which proves that the whiteness of the poll is an accident, a result, an effect of post-natal environment. So with the everyday white horse of the streets.

So far I have taken no account of piebalds and skewbalds, or of the white markings common to most horses, more especially to the Clydesdale, Shire, Hackney, Thoroughbred and other well known breeds, nor do I propose to here. I invite no controversy, but if we take Captain Hayes' word for it we can account for the parti-colors easily enough. He says that the Batak ponies in Sumatra were originally a mouse-colored breed. An Albino stallion, however, was foaled within the domain of a certain native potentate, which was commandeered as a sort of royal prerogative, as it were. This white pony was used in the 'royal" stud, with the result, the fashion beng set, that the Batak ponies are now a piebald race. Piebald means black and white; skewbald some other color, such as bay or chestnut, and white. If, as Dr. Andrew Wilon was wont to drill into us at the Edinburgh University in the days of long ago, "the present is the key to the past;" we know how the parti-colors originated. And yet there are other theories and opinions. Perhaps the true gospel of the evolution of the coloration of the horse has not yet been preached. As I began with a question, yet me finish with another-just to keep interested people interested Did anyone ever see a grey horse which had not, at the least, either a sire or a dam of

#### DISEASES OF THE HORSE'S FOOT-QUARTER CRACK

Quarter cracks—or sand cracks as they are sometimes called-are cracks in the wall of the hoof beginning at the top of the hoof between the hair and the horn and extending downwards to the shoe. They usually occur on the inside quarter of the front feet. They almost always produce more or less lameness Every time the foot is placed on the ground and the weight of animal thrown in it the crack will spread to a certain extent and produce soreness of the part. Occasionally a red colored fluid will be seen issuing from the

This condition may occur in an instant by the horse treading on a stone or other hard substance but ordinarly it comes on gradually because of some interference with the healthy growth of the horn, which becomes first dry and brittle and then the crack gradually appears. It is more likely to occur in weak feet. and in fact a quarter crack is usually considered a sure sign of a weak foot, although the best of feet are liable to suffer from it if exposed to injuries suficient to cause the trouble.

Treatment

again. The only treatment is to start a healthy growth of horn from the top, in which case the crack will gradually grow downwards until the new and healthy growth will have reached the shoe and the crack of course disappear. In order to do this the top part of the crack next the hair is either cut out or seared with a hot iron so as to obliterate the crack at the top and start a healthy growth of horn. All dirt should be carefully removed from the crack and the foot put in a poultice of some kind every night to soften the parts and remove any inflammation that may be present.

Care must also be taken in applying the shoe. There should be no weight allowed to rest on the shoe on the quarter in which the crack is seated. The whole quarter should be rasped a little shorter than the rest of the foot, so that when the foot is on the ground and the weight of the animal thrown on it, there will be bearing on the diseased quarter. A bar shoe is very useful in order to place a share of the weight on the frog , which in the natural unshod foot is required to bear its share of the pressure.—Dr. H. G. Reed in Farm and Dairy.

#### PACKING EGGS FOR HATCHING

It is a well known fact that eggs for hatching sent by post or rail frequently give poor results. The fault lies sometimes with the eggs. but still more frequently with the system of packing adopted. The aim should be to avoid not only broken shells but also to prevent injury to the delicate membrane enclosing the yolk, as an egg may be completely spoiled for hatching without a trace of fracture appearing on the shell. This can be prevented by using a package of moderate size and weight.

Of the many patent egg boxes some of the best are too expensive, others are too small, and a still greater number too fragile." The popular cardboard boxes are objectionable. They undoubtedly save labor in packing, and are light in weight, but their initial cost, the number of breakages that occur whenever they are used, and the fact that so few people return them, make these boxes an expensive item for the small poultry keeper.

After trial of many different kinds of package, nothing has been found to compare with a plain wooden box 11 x 7½ x 3¼ inches (outside measurements) made of the very lightest boards. Divisions of wood or cardboard are not necessary; they add to the cost without increasing the efficiency. Boxes should he bought from the manufacturers in pieces; that is, the wood, should be cut to the exact size ready for nailing together, the nails being supplied with the wood. The advantage of buying in this way is that the cost of carriage is less, and the pieces can be packed in a sack, and are, therefore, far less liable to damage in transit than the made-up boxes

To pack a dozen eggs a layer of hay is placed at the bottom of the box. Each egg first wrapped in a piece of newspaper and then in a strip of soft hay, after which it is placed on end in the box. A box of the dimensions given holds twelve eggs in four rows of three eggs each. It is most important that the eggs should stand on end, and that they should be so tightly packed that they cannot move when the box is roughly handled or shaken. The proper amount of hay to use is easily determined with a little practice. The should be tied on, never nailed, and no label is necessary, as the address can be written with indelible pencil on the white wood. The danger of having valuable high-priced eggs broken or interfered with when sent in a box that is tied only, and not nailed, can be overcome by screwing down the lid:

Every vendor of eggs for hatching should be provided with a stamp and a bottle of endorsing ink to stamp every egg sold. By this means, any attempt to substitute inferior eggs on the journey or to claim falsely for the replacing of infertile eggs can be detected.

In order to get best results, all eggs for hatching that have been sent a journey should be unpacked and allowed to rest on their sides for twenty hours before they are placed under

#### A POULTRY-GARDEN COMBINATION

Along the line of the articles in Country Life on the truth about the poultry business, I would like to suggest that the poultryman who would raise poultry only, without a garden or selling eggs for hatching, would lack so much in business acumen that he would not succeed in anything under heaven.

One of the most valuable assets of the hen yard is the fertilizer produced; no one who throws this away can hope to succeed. This are laid. guano is worth \$3 per barrel. What business could afford to throw away such a by-product?

A combination of small fruits or truck and poultry is ideal, and the only way one can make the fullest use of the products of the en-

To utilize the manure it is only necessary to have a few barrels-whiskey barrels are best-and bore about two hundred small holes around the sides in rows. Then fill this with soil and the guano, and in each of the holes place a strawberry plant. As you fill up the barrel gradually to the top place a small hollow tile vertically in the barrel so that the top of the tile comes just to the top of the barrel; then water through the tile every other day, filling the tile with water. In this way two hundred plants can be raised on space that would take care of but five plants.

Another way is to use tomatoes instead of strawberries. Fewer holes would be necessary A quarter crack will never grow together and it would be further necessary to prune the vines quite closely as they grow. The guano should also be used in botbeds in early spring. In fact, it should go very far toward supplying the fowls with food.

The yards soon become foul from droppings. The ordinary poultry keeper grows despondent at the losses through disease from this filth. The proper way should be to make a frame about six inches or more high and cover with wire netting. Under this frame cover the ground completely with wheat or oats and then cover with a thin layer of soil. Water this daily and a very thick sod will spring up and the wheat or oats will grow up through the wire to feed the chickens. They will eat it as fast as it grows high enough to reach, but will not scratch the roots up.

When the soil is thus purified place the frame elsewhere in the yard and repeat the operation till the whole yard is purified, and then keep on doing the same thing over again. Thus the great value of the guano is made an asset, while the ordinary poultryman makes it a source of contagion. This little plan will furnish green food perpetually.

The selling of eggs for sitting should be counted in as part of a utility plant; it would be madness for any poultryman to do otherwise than breed from pure-bred fowls. There is a demand for eggs from such stock which will advertise itself, and no breeder would be wise to breed from mongrels when there is a demand for eggs at from fifty cents up to \$30 per sitting for eggs from pure-bred stock.

Poultry raising goes naturally with small and large fruits. Each needs the other, and fancy breeding is also a part, for no one would buy eggs of the very finest mongrels at anything more than say five cents per dozen above market price.-Milton W. Brown.

#### THE ARMY HORSE PROBLEM

A conference of representatives of the various agricultural societies and the chief associations connected with horses has been discussing, in London, the question of the supply of horses for war purposes. There has been a considerable decline in horse breeding in the last 30 years, especially in the lighter breeds, and at recent years the rapid introduction of motor cabs in London and other cities has lessened the demand for horses to an alarming extent. The London Omnibus Company is disposing of its horses at the rate of as many as 150 a day, and motor omniubses replace the older horse-drawn vehicle. The South African war took 400,000 horses, and in case of emergency the government would need from 300,000 to 500,000 horses within 12 or 18 months.

The conference recommended a much more iberal appropriation for the encouragement of horse breeding than the present grant of £5,-000. France spends £300,000, Germany and Austria £200,000 each for this purpose and the suggestion was made that the United Kingdom could well afford £500,000 a year for such a laudable cause. Another proposal was that 50,000 brood mares throughout the country should be "ear-marked for military purposes and that such a subsidy should be paid to the owners as would prevent such brood mares being exported.

Whatever course the government adopts must be done quickly as the remount problem is a serious one. Ever since the South African war there have been many weedy looking horses in even crack cavalry regime

#### THE DANGEROUS FLY

In an evening address at the recent annual meeting of the Ontario Entomological Society, Dr. Hewitt, the new Dominion Entomologist, entertained and instructed a very large audience by an account of the common house fly. He said that these insects were among the most dangerous of all, chiefly through the part they played in spreading disease. Numerous cases of typhoid were caused by them, and the death of thousands of infants was shown to have been brought about by their agency. The main way in which the flies carry disease is by first frequenting excrement from sick patients, or filth laden with disease germs, or sores on animals of any kind, and thus getting thousands or even millions of the germs on their legs, tongue and body. Then, alighting on the food and drink, they contaminate it with these germs, and thus introduce them into the human system. All mothers and housekeepers should see that food, and especially milk for infants, is kept where flies cannot get access to it. Moreover, no filth of any kind, but especially horse-manure, should be left exposed, because it is in these that the flies lay their eggs and breed. A single fly may lay about 1,000 eggs, and these may all turn into full-grown flies in about ten days after they

The other day a teacher in a school showed a little girl a picture of a fan, and asked her what it was. The little girl didn't appear to know. "What does you mother do to keep cool in hot weather?" asked the teacher. "Drinks beer!" was the prompt reply.

"For goodness sake!" exclaimed mamma, returning from a shopping trip, "what's the matter with little Tommy?" "'Tis a bad boomp he got, ma'am. Ye know ye told me I was to let him play on the pianny, and whin he was slidin' on the top of it he slid too far, ma'am.'

Dugald—"Yon was not a verra neighbor-like thing to be doin', Angus, when you was tellin' the whole toon that I was drunk aal the week that we was in Glasgae." Angus-"I never said no sich word oot o' my lips, Dugald Mackay. Aal I said was that you was perfect sober on the Sawbath Day!"

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We Are Headquarters for Purple Decorations

# DAVID SPENCER, LIMITED.

We Are Headquarters for Purple Decorations

# Monday, You Can Make a Great Saving of From \$19.25 to \$24.25

# A Special Purchase of Ladies' Costumes, Reg. \$35 to \$40, Go on Sale at \$15.75

These are, without doubt, the finest aggregation of costumes ever placed on sale at such temptingly low prices. Our buyer, who is now in the East, happened to visit a manufacturer who wanted to unload the whole of his stock in quick time. This enabled him to purchase the entire lot at a figure far below that usually paid for such well-made suits. His instructions to us are to dispose of them at a price that will be sure to make a quick clearance, inasmuch that the sum of \$15.75 was placed upon them, although the usual selling price would be from \$35.00 to \$40.00. The tailoring of these is exceptionally good—in fact, it could not be excelled. The materials consist of panamas, french cords, diagonal serges, shadow checks, etc. The coats are 32 and 35 inches long, single-breasted, with shawl collars, semi-fitting backs seams are double-turned and stitched with silk, collars and cuffs are inlaid with silk, beautifully lined. Skirts are in the new tunic and pleated effect, in all the season's most wanton shades. These, as we have noted before, would sell \$15.75 at \$35.00 to \$40.00, your choice, Monday—see Government Street windows

# tonnes. Reg. 25c and 35c, Monday, 15c

Springtime is here, and with it comes renovating time. Maybe you need some covering, drapery, or curtain material. Then what is better than a nice piece of Cretonne. Monday we are placing on sale a specially large assortment. This is in a number of very pretty and attractive designs, which usu-

See Government Street Windows

## 9 x 10 ft. 6 in. Brussels Squares, Reg. \$18.50,

Monday, \$11.90

What is better on the floor than a good Brussels Square? We presume it cannot be beat. Yet Monday we are placing a number of these popular wares on sale at a very special price. The size is 9 x 10 ft. 6 in., in a number of attractive designs and colorings. The usually sell for \$18.50. To 

See Broad Street Windows

# Golden Oak Rockers, Regular Price \$2.50. Monday, \$1.90

\$1.90 is a very small price indeed for such good, well-made and comfortable Rockers. Yet Monday you may have your choice of these, either in Golden Oak or Mahogany finish. They have embossed cobbler leather seats, embossed back, are well made and finished. Regular \$2.50. Monday..\$1.90

## Ladies' Belts, Values to 50c, Monday Morning, Each, 5c

To make this department a most busy one, we have decided to clear out a line of Fancy Tinsel and Soiled Wash Belts. These run in value as high as 50c. but to be sure and clear them out Monday morning, we have marked them

# Black Dress Goods at Extra Special Prices on Monday

Black Lustre. Per yard......25¢ Lustre. Per yard, 50c, 40c .... 35¢ Panamas. Per yard, 75c, 65c, 50: and ......40¢ Serges. Per yard, 75c, 65c.... 50¢ Black Venetian and Broadcloth, 

Black Fancy Silk Stripe Resilda Black Voiles, \$1.00, 75c ..... 65¢ Black Nun's Veiling, 65c, 5oc . . 40¢ Black Grenadine, \$1.50, \$1.25, \$1.00 New Fancy Resilda, silk and wool 

## An Important Purchase of English Underwear for Men

This is one of the many important purchases which our buyer has made during his European tour, and which we have just opened up. It consists of three lines of the very finest underwear at the price than can be found in the city. One line at \$1.25 per garment is made of all-wool, in shades of green, blue, and grey, light weight, short sleeves and fully reinforced. The other two lines, one at \$1.50 and \$2.50 per garment, are exceptional value, made of the finest English wool, in both medium and heavy weight, spliced knees and elbows, in a number of very pretty shades. Better come in today and see them for yourself. See Broad St. Windows.

## Get Your Drapery Needs from These Cre- THERE WILL BE A TREMENDOUS SELLING OF CHARM-ING NEW WAISTS HERE, MONDAY



Hundreds of Dainty New Muslin and Mull Blouses Go on Sale at Prices Just About Half of Their **Usual Worth** 

Usual \$1.00 Values for 50c

Usual \$1.75 Values for \$1.00

Usual \$2.00 Values for \$1.25

Usual \$3.00 Values for \$2.00

This will be the greatest Blouse event of the season, as it embraces not only hundreds of charming new blouses, but the values are exceptional indeed. These are made possible by the efforts of our buyers, who keep a keen eye on all the different markets, and when anything of unusual value pops up, are always ready to take advantage of it, and in this instance they were more than fortunate. These we are passing on to our patrons, giving them the advantage of this "close" buying. While we are only giving four descriptions, don't think for a moment that these are the only kind, these were picked up at random. All the season's very latest styles. SEE GOVERNMENT STREET WINDOWS

At 50c - Ladies Fine Lawn. Front is very prettily embroidered in figured effects. Collar has one row of very pretty lace, and is lace trimmed. Sleeves have fine tucks. This waist

At \$1.00-Beautiful Muslin Waist, in very dainty style. Front is handsomely embroidered in a number of various style, in eyelet and floral effects. Collar is edged with lace, also the sleeves. This is a would ordinarily sell at regular \$1.75 value. \$1.00. Monday....\$1.00

At \$1.25-Ladies' At \$2.00—At this price Waists, made of very fine mull. Front has 4inch tucks either side. Beautifully embroidered sleeves are tucked. and have small panel of lace, also edged with lace. Collar is made with very narrow tucks and edged with lace. Usual selling price is \$2.00. Monday \$1.25

a beautiful collection of Organdy Waists are being offered. The usual price would be \$3.00 to \$3.50. The styles are indeed handsome. Fronts made with narrow tucks and very wide panels of beautiful embroidery. They are exceptional value Monday .. \$2.00

## Glassware at Extra Special Prices, Monday Morning

Regular size. Special Monday, per doz...60¢ Glass Berry Dishes, 4 in. size. Special Monday, 

# Values from the Dress Goods

#### Section

We have just opened another shipment of new Dress Goods.

Bedford Cord Effects, beautiful, soft fabric, in the most up-to-date colorings. Makes up a swell 

New Crepon Cloth, crepe effect, in all the new-

New Resilda Suiting, silk and wool mixture, makes up good street dresses, in the shades grey, biscuit, wisteria, electric, Copenhagen, navy, rose, tan, myrtle, cream and black. 

Our Showing of Navy Blue Serges is immense. We were never better prepared. We guarantee our noted blue serge, fast colors, will not spot nor cockle. Per yard, \$1.50 to ....50¢

Our Showing of Cream Serges and Cream Dress for present wear is right up-to-date in all the 

Don't forget to visit our FIFTY CENT Dress Goods Counter. It will pay you to visit-New Bargains increasing daily.

Glass Water Jugs, tankard shape. Special Mon-Window Screens. Size 18 in., high extension, 33

Window Screens. Size 18 in., high extension, 40 Window Screens. Size 14 in., high extension 

# Silk Department Values

New Shepherd Check Washing Silks, \$1.25 exclusive dress patterns. No two alike. \$3.50 not cut, in brown, rose, navy, reseda, myrtle, garnet, mauve, wisteria, taupe, cream, white line Silk. No better silk for lining. Every

color you may think of in stock ........50¢ The Noted Skinner Satin for coat lining. particular satin has a great reputation for durability. We have same in stock in two widths, 26 in. and 36 in. Prices, per yard, \$2.00. \$1.50 Colors, Black, Grey, Myrtle, Tan, Navy, Pale Blue, Cream and White.

#### Pongee Silk

We are offering very special prices. See our immense stock. Prices, per yard, \$1.75 to..35¢

# Sale of Couch Covers, Monday Morning

#### Reg. \$3.50 and \$4.50 for \$2.00 and \$3.00

Monday we are placing on special sale for the morning only, a special assortment of fine Couch Covers. There are only a few, so you had better be down early and take advantage of

10 only, in greens and blue, green, brown and red borderings, large stripe and conventional designs. These are usual \$3.50 and \$4.50 values. Monday, \$3.00 and ......\$2.00

## Shoe Special for Monday Morning

Children's Oxfords and Strap Slippers, in tan, red or black kid and patent leather. All with fine turned soles. Clean, fresh stock. Sizes 3 to 101/2. Monday morning's price .......75¢

## "Trefousse" French Kid Gloves

#### Every Lady Who Knows Buys "Trefousse" We Carry a Full Line. We Quote a Few:

Trefousse Special "Dorothy" Glace Kid Gloves, two patent dome fasteners, perfect fitting. Colors are white, mode, beaver, greys, primrose, wisteria, seaweed green, reseda, new drab, slate, sage blue, ox-blood, wine, peacock, brown, navy blue, myrtle and black. Pair ..... \$1.50

Trefousse Special "Shellbourne" Glace Kid Gloves, extra quality. Just a little heavier than the "Dorothy," and finished with pique sewn seam, all the new colors. Pair . \$1.75

Trefousse Special "Delorme" Suede Gloves, with two clasps. Colors are white, beaver, mode, tan, slate and black. Pair ......\$1.50