

Campbell

Replica of Gown Queen Mary Will Wear At the Coronation



A Replica of the gown QUEEN MARY will wear when she and KING GEORGE V. are crowned is to be shown in our centre window on Tuesday afternoon next.

THE gown proper is a princess robe of crimson velvet, close fitting, with high neck and a train of medium length. The entire front from neck to feet opens over the filmy front like a coat—the edges describing scallops finished by ermine. The sleeves are of three velvet puffs separated by narrow bands of ermine, and below the final band is a velvet point beneath which a frill of white lace falls over the arm and hand. Around the throat is a frill of plisse mousseline which stands out like a small edition of an Elizabethan ruff. Thus the gown is a simple, sans court train.

THE court train is fastened on at the shoulders under a deep cape of ermine which is edged with ermine and embroidered at intervals with royal crowns in gold to the full length of its fifteen feet. It falls in graceful folds widening as it lengthens. It is embroidered with ermine and lined with white satin. This robe is very costly and gives an excellent presentment of what the Queen's appearance will be at the coronation on June 22nd in Westminster Abbey.

1008 and 1010 Government Street

HOME RULE BILL FINANCE QUESTION

Leader Redmond Writes Letter Setting Forth Position of Nationalist Party in Regard to Committee

DUBLIN, June 17.—Mr. John Redmond, M.P., in a letter to the news-papers, defines the position of the Irish party on the question of the committee appointed by the cabinet to assist them in procuring information on the finances of the Home Rule bill. The letter is written in reply to correspondence which has appeared on the subject. Mr. Redmond says when the preparation of the Home Rule measure became a matter of urgency he was brought face to face with the

alternative courses which might be adopted in that vitally-important business. On the one hand, they might have demanded the appointment of a commission framed on the same principles as the Children's commission, which would have involved, as a matter of course, fair representation for Ireland on such a body, such as was given on the Children's commission. But it would also have involved two or three serious consequences. First of all, long delay would have been inevitable, because if a commission of that character was set up, charged with the duty of inquiring into the whole question of the financial relations between Great Britain and Ireland, it would have been impossible for either the Irish party or the government themselves to limit the period of their labors, and we know, says Mr. Redmond, that the Children's commission took over two years to complete their work. "Secondly," he goes on to say, "the appointment of such a commission would, in my judgment, have undoubtedly involved the abandonment by Ireland of the enormously strong position which we occupy on the report of the Children's commission."

"The other course was to leave the government, on their own responsibility, to seek for information in what ever way seemed best to them, as is the invariable custom of the cabinet when preparing every large measure, the Irish party accepting no responsibility whatever for the method adopted by the government. That is the course that has been taken, and we, therefore, now stand on the report of the Children's commission, and will be in no way bound or fettered by the proceedings of the committee appointed by the cabinet. The limited scope of the inquiry by this committee is not charged with the duty of re-opening or of reviewing in any way the decisions come to by the Children's commission, and, while we are not responsible for its personnel, I am satisfied that the members of it are entirely sympathetic to the just financial claims of Ireland."

"In some of the communications to which my attention has been drawn, a suggestion has been made that an advisory committee should be appointed in Ireland to deal with this question of the finances of the Home Rule bill. I do not desire to appear in any way to interfere with the utmost freedom of discussion on that all-important question, and the Irish party will, of course, gratefully receive and carefully

consider any information or advice from any quarter bearing upon it. "But I feel bound to state my own belief that the situation is one of extreme delicacy, and that it would not be wise for the party to make themselves responsible for or to advise the formation of any committee, or to take any other step which would in any degree interfere with or fetter their absolute liberty of action in the critical and trying times that are before us. "Finance is, undoubtedly, of vital importance; but it is inextricably bound up with questions of politics and tactics, and in my judgment, the Irish party would do wisely to maintain its absolute freedom and independence to act, from time to time, in this, as in all other matters, as they judge best for the interests of Ireland. "I feel certain that the country fully recognizes the extreme delicacy of the present situation, and the grave responsibility which rests upon those who have to represent her interests in discussion, whose mouths may naturally be closed upon many vital questions arising from time to time, and I cordially appeal to the people not to allow the hands of those upon whom this heavy responsibility is cast to be fettered either by inconsiderate enemies or by over-zealous friends."

MR. R. L. BORDEN LEAVES OTTAWA

First Meeting of Western Tour to be Held in Winnipeg on Monday Evening — Three Weeks of Campaign

OTTAWA, June 15.—R. L. Borden and his party left on a special car this morning at 10:30 attached to the C. P. R. western train. Accompanying the opposition leader were G. H. Perley, M. P., chief whip, and Andrew Breder, M. P., ex. speaker. Mr. Borden will open his three weeks' western campaign in Winnipeg on Monday night. The reports from the west show a great interest being manifested in the tour of the Conservative

leader, and the indications point to large audiences at all meetings. The programme for the tour is an extremely heavy one, and will tax the party's powers of endurance. Back Again to Prison—Having just completed a term of one year in the local provincial jail for a burglary committed on the mainland John Krause must now return to the Washington state penitentiary at Walla Walla because of his breach of the state parole regulations. He was serving an indeterminate sentence of from two to fourteen years for burglary and after spending twenty-six months at Walla Walla was paroled. For three months he complied with the regulations and then disappeared, coming to Canada. Yesterday he was released from jail here and Sheriff Joseph Graham, of the Walla Walla institution, was waiting for him. They left on the afternoon boat for the Washington goal. Appointed Commissioner—Mr. William Garnet Anderson, of the City of Vancouver, barrister-at-law, has been appointed a Commissioner for taking affidavits within the province of British Columbia.

OUR OFFICE

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15.—Chief of who has held past by virtue gned office to- charges against D. A. White, police commis- the department- tion had been

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In the employ as & Electric st political ap-

OFFICERS

Association Holds New West-

and Mr. J. H. d members of to the city last stminster, where ing the annual Pharmaceutical convened in the nesday. From own druggists province were he 21st annual tion, which has Mr. John Coch- s honored with esidency of the hn White, of d as vice-presi- Brown, of Van- the position of

te, M.P.P., was e to the Cana- eal and during e entire number y ladies, as his to Huntington, he B.C. Electric Westminster. In l banquet was wn, of this city, solo. Mr. Mc- acted as toast- successful meet- the association e on Wednesday

ITS WAY

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The church y obstacle in the e law which rty of the Con- devoted to the church had suc- a Congregation fifteen, twenty- mbers proceeded at the liquidator, less procedure, they were found e whole expense e hands of the r reckons that ons have been e be surplus of hich will be re- sion of pensions- aged and infirm- ed Congregation e on the hands of

at Berlin, Ont. e two cents per

The Colonist

The Colonist Printing & Publishing Company, Limited, 1211-1215 Broad Street, Victoria, B. C.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

One Year \$1.00 To the United States 2.00 Payable in advance. Sent postpaid to Canada and the United Kingdom.

THE NOVA SCOTIA ELECTIONS

The only persons who are surprised or disappointed at the result of the Nova Scotia elections are those who chose to imagine that certain things were going to happen that there was not the least reason to expect. There never was any cause to believe that the contest would turn upon reciprocity. Some over-zealous papers on both sides of politics chose to think it would, but it is pretty safe to say that it played no part whatever in the result. Our evening contemporary thinks the result in Halifax means Mr. Borden's defeat in the Dominion election if he again offers for that city. We do not think such a conclusion is at all warranted by the facts. Halifax went Liberal at the last provincial election and it did the same thing on Wednesday. In the election held June 8th, 1908, the lowest Liberal had 948 votes more than the highest Conservative; this year the difference is 705. If the change of the majority means anything at all, and we do not think that so small a change is material one way or the other as showing the drift of public opinion, it means that the Liberals are weaker in 1911 in Halifax than they were in 1908. The real truth of the case is that the people in Nova Scotia differentiate between provincial and federal politics. The election on Wednesday was run on local issues, chiefly upon the administration of Mr. Murray, and he has been sustained. Any one who sees anything more than that in the result is simply deceiving himself.

THE CHAIR-PIT PROCESS

The chair-pit process of land clearing is attracting great attention in the State of Washington, where conditions in regard to forest growth are identical with those existing in this province. Professor Sparks, of the State Agricultural College, is to give a number of demonstrations of the process at points on Puget Sound during July. For the information of persons in this province who may desire to be present at these demonstrations, we give the time and place of the demonstrations: Tenth and 11th, Port Townsend; 12th, Chilmacum; 13th, Port Townsend; 14th and 15th, Quilcene; 16th, Port Townsend; 17th and 18th, Sequim; 19th, Sieberis Creek; 20th, 21st and 22nd, Port Angeles; 23rd and 24th, Seattle; 25th, Bremerton; 26th, Charleston; 27th, Silverdale, and 27th, Poulsbo.

Mr. W. E. Scott, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, has been in communication with Professor Sparks on this subject, and is advised that that gentleman will be in Vancouver on June 22nd to attend the Lumbermen's conference, and he has said that if the opportunity offers, he will be glad to give a demonstration of the process. Mr. Scott has written to him to say that he would be very glad to make all the necessary arrangements, and if he is able to do so, notice will be given so that as many persons may attend as can conveniently do so.

In view of the great importance attaching to land clearing in this part of the province, we are glad that the Deputy Minister has seen his way clear to take this course. It would be a very excellent thing if there could be demonstrations both on the Island and the Mainland, but we realize that this must of necessity depend upon Professor Sparks' engagements.

THE QUEBEC BRIDGE

A great deal has been said about the tender of the British company for the construction of the Quebec Bridge, which although the lowest put in on the government plans, was not accepted, the contract being awarded to a Canadian company on an alternative plan submitted by themselves. We take the same position in this matter as we took in regard to the Victoria paving contract, namely that it cannot be successfully contended that tenders on alternative plans can be called competitive. The Chairman of the British company thus stated the case at a meeting of the shareholders of his company which is known as The Metropolitan Amalgamated Carriage and Wagon Company. There were four tenders put in by responsible firms, all, of course, to be of the same official design, and all carrying the same guarantee as to the efficiency of these tenders. That of the British Empire Bridge Company—a company they and their friends the Cleveland Company had registered in Canada for the purposes of the contract—was the lowest.

The Board of Engineers expressed themselves satisfied that the company was capable of carrying out the contract. Every requirement was met, and every guarantee demanded by the Government was furnished. They were jus-

ified in feeling somewhat more than disappointed to learn that, owing to an eleventh-hour discovery of a difference of opinion amongst the members of the board as to the efficiency of the board's own design, which, by the way, had cost the Canadian Government \$250,000 to produce, and which had been accepted and endorsed by all the four firms competing for the contract, there was a doubt as to whether the contract would be placed with the company in those circumstances.

The company at once took the trouble to get a further opinion from one of the most eminent English engineers, who confirmed the Government's own design, endorsed by the four competing companies, as being a suitable bridge. His opinion was conveyed to the Minister, apparently without effect. The board was still divided in opinion, until the tenders were in. Not the slightest intimation was received as to any shadow of a doubt existing in the minds of any of the engineers with regard to those plans.

The Government eventually decided to accept the tender of a Canadian competitor, who put in a tender for a rail-road bridge only a "type" for which no offers had been invited, and which moreover was not in conformity with the conditions of the contract, with the result that the Canadian Government placed this contract of \$3,850,000 without any actual competition whatever. This is a transaction that will call for a great deal of explanation before the public will be satisfied. Some stress is laid upon the fact that the complaining firm is British, but we do not take that into consideration at all, although it is not a very encouraging precedent to British firms that has been set. The principle involved would be just the same if the aggrieved parties had been Canadians. This is the principle as we understand it: The Government after great deliberation and large expense decided upon a bridge of a certain standard, and then, as if not confident in the advice of its own experts, asks contractors to suggest other plans and quote prices upon them. This is mistake No. 1, for it seems a piece of egregious folly to determine upon a bridge of a certain standard and then choose another. Mistake No. 2 consists in the fact that neither the bridge commissioners, nor the Government, nor any one else has the least idea whether or not the successful tenderers, who have been awarded the contract upon their own plan, are going to build it as cheaply as other firms would have been willing to do so, guaranteeing the same degree of stability. The case is one of a great public work being given out without competition, which is foreign to the principle under which the Government of the country ought to be carried on. All the explanations that have so far been given do not improve the case in the least, and we do not believe there are any possible explanations that can improve it.

IMPERIAL WARS

The Toronto Globe explains what it understands to be Sir Wilfrid Laurier's conception of the part which Canada ought to take in imperial wars. In conflicts precipitated for the defence of the Empire against aggression it thinks there can be no doubt as to what Canada ought to do and would do. Our contemporary says: "Sir Wilfrid Laurier has made that plain, over and over again. Consultation or no consultation, every man and every dollar that Canada could provide would be sent to the aid of the motherland were she hard pressed. Canada's expenditure on defence is not merely intended to protect her own soil, but to enable her to take her part in any defensive wars that the Empire may have to wage. And the knowledge that any foe of the Empire must face the armed forces of the overseas dominions as well as of the United Kingdom in such a war does much to deter and discourage the ambitious."

The Globe refuses to believe that we have any guarantee that the United Kingdom may not enter upon a war of aggression. It instances the Crimean War as one that was really aggressive and is now admitted to have been so, even so stalwart a Tory as Lord Salisbury having described it as a case in which "we put our money on the wrong horse." It also refers to the agitation carried on in England not long ago for a sharp and sudden attack upon Germany before that power became strong enough on sea to be formidable. In such a case as this, the Globe thinks the several dominions ought to be in a position to say whether or not they would lend their aid. It thinks that if there was to be a consultation between the Home government and the governments of the Dominions in such a case, and the Dominions or any one of them should decline to act with the Mother Country, the Empire would come to an end.

It is this that Sir Wilfrid Laurier meant it is a thousand pities that he did not say so. Such reports of his observations as were made public not only led the Colonist to speak as it did on Tuesday, but caused the Montreal Witness, a staunch support for the Liberal ministry to say:

Sir Wilfrid is reported to have said that such consultation would imply a duty on the part of such Dominions to aid in any wars that might ensue. This objection implies that it is not necessarily the duty of the Dominions to aid the Empire which protects them,

and of which they have hitherto been supposed to form a part. It looks very much like a declaration that it is not an integral part of the Empire but a dependency—and at that a dependency that assumes its independence.

This is an untenable position. The very declaration of it reveals its instability. We must either move toward the Empire or away from it. For Canada any weakening of the British tie means dependence in another direction. We cannot but gather from Sir Wilfrid's practical declaration of independence, taken with this larger vision that he would rather see his country develop into one of a group of allied nations than into a part of the British Empire, with the obligations that that relationship necessarily implies. Yet, even were that a desirable destiny, we cannot side with him in questioning Canada's liability to share in the imperial foreign policy. The liability would not be less but practically more were she a separate state power.

PRairie CROPS

The whole of British Columbia, and Victoria not less than any other part of it, is deeply interested in the crop prospects on the Prairies. Not only do we look for a constantly increasing influx of people and capital from the provinces between the Lakes and the Mountains, but a very large number of our people have large interests there. Therefore the following official statement from Mr. W. J. White, of the Immigration Department at Ottawa, will be welcome intelligence to every one:

An extensive trip, covering a large portion of country south of Regina, east and southwest of Saskatoon, along the Canadian Northern and Grand Trunk Pacific as far as Edmonton, shows a universal condition of excellent crops with prospects away ahead of a number of past years. It will be in different farming that will not show a yield of twenty to twenty-five bushels of wheat per acre if the present favorable conditions continue. Farmers are in the best of spirits, and have been able to increase last year's acreage by about fifteen per cent. The acreage of flax is much greater than last year in the Edmonton district; oats are a favorite crop, but followed closely by wheat, of which a considerable area is in full wheat. The condition of cattle is splendid, owing to the quality and quantity of the grass, which shows remarkable growth. I have seen spring wheat measuring twelve inches and fall wheat twenty-six inches in length. The towns and cities show the result of the great immigration of the spring, the quantity of newcomers being highly desirable. Many of these are purchasing land and eager to get it, although prices have increased generally from two to four dollars per acre. Homesteaders are going into the vacant areas north of the railway in large numbers, and report themselves as well satisfied with what is known as the park areas.

Reading some of the pre-election predictions in regard to Nova Scotia in the light of events, one is disposed to say in the words of Artemus Ward: "Never prophesy unless you know."

We were misinformed in stating that the launch Tuladi, which is now engaged on the Island route, was being run under similar conditions to the Ganges, which was destroyed by fire. The Tuladi carries two launch lifeboats and is in charge of Captain M. B. Wilson, who is an experienced navigator. Captain Wilson is considering the advisability of putting a larger vessel, equipped with passenger accommodation on the route. The vessel, it is stated, is being run irrespective of the mail contract which is still held by Captain Sears of the ill-fated Iroquois.

Senator Riley, who is at home enjoying the otium cum dignitate, which seems to agree with him so admirably, mentioned yesterday an excellent rule that is in force in the city of Buffalo, N. Y., in regard to motor traffic. When a motor on a street running north and south reaches the intersection of another street on which there is a motor approaching, the first motor is obliged to stop until the other passes. For example, applying this rule to Victoria: A motor is coming down Douglas and another is coming up Yates, and they are so near together that they are both likely to be at the intersection of the streets at the same time, the motor on Douglas would be obliged to come to a stop until the other had passed in front of it. This looks like an excellent arrangement, and it is simply a rule governing the right of way, which is very likely to prevent accidents.

Montreal Policeman in Trouble. MONTREAL, June 15.—Four local policemen have been summoned on the charge of accepting bribes to allow thieves to escape.

Sir Donald Mann's Father Dead. ACTON, Ont., June 15.—Hugh Mann, father of Sir Donald Mann, and of the tractor Alex. R. Mann, of Victoria, died today after three days' illness in his 94th year. Sir Donald Mann is in England.

On Portuguese Frontier. LISBON, June 15.—Owing to the persistent rumors of an invasion by monarchists from the Spanish provinces to the north of Portugal, the Portuguese minister of the Interior has made an inspection along the frontier, visiting Viana do Castelo, Valença do Minho and other towns for the purpose of studying the situation. Foreign Minister Machado today received dispatches saying that the plotters would not attempt to cross the border. The dispatches add that quiet reigned in the whole northern district. Military precautions, however, will be maintained.

SCREEN DOORS \$1.25

LADIES! USE OUR REST ROOM

Ladies will find our splendid Rest Room on the Second Floor a great convenience during the Summer shopping season. It's an ideal place to write, or read, or rest. Meet your friends here—make every use of it, for it has been built for your use and convenience. You don't have to be a customer of this store to use it. So come today. On our Second Floor.

WINDOW SCREENS 25¢

See The Smart Summer Chairs Now Shown In Our Broughton Street Windows Purchase Your Go-Cart Here

AND BE SURE OF THE VERY BEST

You are sure of the very best Go-Cart if you get yours here, because we sell the famous Whitney Go-Cart, and there is no Go-Cart made anywhere that can beat this wonderful Baby Carriage. It has been a leader for over fifty years, and the new styles this year are better than ever. Special patented features and superior materials distinguish the construction. These can be better explained in a demonstration of the cart on our showroom floor. We import these in carload lots and secure the very best prices. This is the reason why we quote such interesting prices—prices that are lower in many instances than are asked for the common brands. Come in and let us show you some stylish Whitney Carts.



COLLAPSIBLE GO-CART

Same as above, \$7.15 This is a splendid low-priced collapsible Go-cart, and a representative value. This cart folds or opens with one motion. It is complete with hood and upholstery of green leather cloth. Great value at \$7.50, which, with 5 per cent cash discount, makes the price \$7.15. Also in better grades, \$25.00, \$14.00, \$12.00, \$10.00.



COLLAPSIBLE CARRIAGE

Same as above, \$16.00 This is a new creation—a new departure in Collapsible Go-Carts. A large, roomy carriage, with upholstered sides and cushion. Collapsible handle and wheels. Hood and upholstery of brown leather cloth. Body and gear finely finished in brown. Priced at \$16.00.



FULLMAN SLEEPER

Same as above, \$16.50 The body of this cart is reed, finished in oak finish, upholstered in plain rep. The hood is of brown leather cloth, enameled joints. Gear is all steel, four 1 1/2 in. rubber tire wheels. Whitney anti-friction wheel fastener. Foot brake enameled to match body. Price \$16.50.



FOLDING GO-CART

Same as above, \$17.50 Body is wood finished in a pretty carmine. Upholstered in leather cloth, and has mattress cushion. Leather cloth hood. Gear is all steel, four 1 1/2 in. rubber tire wheels, patent wheel fastener, foot brake. Enameled to match body. Priced at \$17.50.



FULLMAN RUNABOUT

Same as above, \$19.00 Body of wood finished in maroon. Upholstered in leather cloth with gores. Hood of leather cloth and lined. Brass joints. Gear all steel tubing handles, four 1 1/2 in. rubber tire wheels, foot brake. Enamel finish. Enameled push bar. Price \$19.00.



FULLMAN SLEEPER

Same as above, \$20.00 Body of this one is reed, finished in oak finish. Upholstered in plain rep with mattress cushions. Hood of tan cloth. Gear all steel, 4 1/2 in. rubber tire wheels. Whitney patent wheel fastener, foot brake. Priced at \$20.00.



RECLINING GO-CART

Same as above, \$22.50 Body is wood, finished green and varnished. Upholstered in leather cloth with side curtains. Gear in English strap style. Four 1 1/2 in. rubber tire wheels. Whitney patent anti-friction wheel fasteners. Foot brake. Price \$22.50.



FULLMAN RUNABOUT

Same as above, \$25.00 Body is wood, finished in a pleasing blue. Upholstered in English leather cloth with gores. Hood of leather cloth lined. Brass joints. Gear all steel, tubing handles, automatic and collapsible. Four 1 1/2 in. rubber tire wheels. Foot brake. Price \$25.00.



ENGLISH CARRIAGE

Same as above, \$25.00 Body is wood, finished in either maroon or green and varnished. Upholstered in leather cloth. Hood of leather cloth lined, reversible and removable. Brass joints. Gear English, 14 x 20 1/2 in. rubber tire wheels. Whitney anti-friction wheel fasteners. Foot brake. Enamel finish. Price \$25.00.



ENGLISH CARRIAGE

Same as above, \$27.50 Body is wood, finished in either maroon or green and varnished. Upholstered in leather cloth. Hood of leather cloth lined, reversible and removable. Brass joints. Gear English strap, 16 x 22 in. cushion, rubber tire wheels. Anti-friction wheel fastener. Foot brake. Price \$27.50.



ENGLISH CARRIAGE

Same as above, \$42.50 Body is of wood, finished French grey and varnished. Upholstered in English leather cloth. Hood of leather cloth lined, reversible and removable. Brass joints. Gear English strap, 16 x 22 in. cushion, rubber tire wheels. Patent anti-friction wheel fasteners. Foot brake. Priced at \$42.50.



FULLMAN SLEEPER

Same as above, \$40.00 Body of wood, finished in dark blue and varnished. Has side lamps, upholstered in English leather cloth. Hood of leather cloth lined. Gear is English strap, four 1 1/2 in. artillery cushions, rubber tire wheels. Anti-friction wheel fasteners. Foot brake. Enamel finish. Brass joints. Price \$40.00.

Headquarters for Summer Furniture and Furnishings

WEILER BROS

Camp Furnishings and Everything for the Summer Cottage

PRIM

Men may be de if geologists are intervening ances the naturalists and the famous Neand would be something cestors were at f know them to hav earth. The result, ded as recently a supposed that men ago, bore a strong We have at hand a resent a man the found in France. with a monkey-like feet, short legs an portion to the bo graded-looking crea ments have been f ditions that seem least half a millio interred. Rude in found with the bo fact that mankind some advance in such as indicates th and heavy, but no structed to suit th hanging brow, a pr erate width and a s no means a bad pr much like it is in ears being almost the brow and the ba figure as reconstru portioned, differing age man of the Tw

Dr. Keith, who tion to the investig mankind found in Glacial Period on several hundred th with periods of a thinks that during a have been racial, s says there is no evid that there was any in man five hundred there is now. Mr. h also investigated man of the Glacial f five feet or perhaps height, but very pow conclusions are to the paid close attention lower jaw for the m he reached the con could not have spok that his articulation ours. There is noth it is well known th to articulate as in tribes do, that is in

Our preconceived shock when we find conclusion that hun years have elapsed cally at least quite a day, a little smaller and possibly more a men of this type t unfavorable conditi world's history, wh ter reigned, was no ment of the race. C naturally supposed otherwise, and that ac teristics have be far more likely to a higher type than t lower one. We see cal conclusion that a man existed on the a type higher than mains of the later a period. Geology se fore the Age of Ice on the earth for the types of animal life.

But the question lived in this period of advancement gre Stone Age, why is of it? This may be b ing, however, that w purely surmise base geological condition preceding the Ice from what they are great changes in the that period. These impossible to say w were habitable by m of frost. The ances mains are found in Europe, may have b of the world which, f are not now habitab the North, the grin through thousands o effaced all trace of lived elsewhere, the remains as they m nothing surprising i have been preserved thousands of years could carry lime or form impenetrable ca we think of one h three hundred year bodies of ice pressi and grinding benea powder, we will rea bers and civilization tained to before the surd to expect to dis

An Hour with the Editor

PRIMITIVE MAN

Men may be descended from monkeys, but if geologists are right, there is a long line of intervening ancestry. Not many years ago the naturalists undertook to reconstruct from the famous Neanderthal skull a figure that would be something like what our remote ancestors were at the earliest date when we know them to have been in existence on the earth. The result was not flattering, and indeed as recently as within two years it was supposed that men, as they lived 20,000 years ago, bore a strong resemblance to baboons. We have at hand a drawing supposed to represent a man the remains of whom were found in France. The picture is of a creature with a monkey-like face, long arms, long flat feet, short legs and a head too large in proportion to the body, altogether a very degraded-looking creature. Recently certain remains have been found in Jersey under conditions that seem to call for the lapse of at least half a million years since the bones were interred. Rude implements of flint were found with the bones, thus establishing the fact that mankind had at that period made some advance in civilization. The skull is such as indicates that the face was long, wide and heavy, but not flat. The profile reconstructed to suit the skull shows an overhanging brow, a prominent nose, lips of moderate width and a slightly retreating chin—by no means a bad profile. The brain is shaped much like it is in civilized man today, the ears being almost exactly midway between the brow and the back of the head. The whole figure as reconstructed is erect and well-proportioned, differing in no way from an average man of the Twentieth Century.

Dr. Keith, who has devoted much attention to the investigation of ancient remains of mankind found in Europe, says that the Glacial Period on that Continent lasted for several hundred thousand years, probably with periods of milder temperature. He thinks that during so long a time there must have been racial variations; nevertheless he says there is no evidence to support the claim that there was any more of the monkey type in man five hundred thousand years ago than there is now. Mr. Richard Swann Lull, who has also investigated the subject, thinks that man of the Glacial Period was not more than five feet or perhaps five feet three inches in height, but very powerfully built. Dr. Keith's conclusions are to the same effect. The latter paid close attention to the impressions on the lower jaw for the muscles used in speech, and he reached the conclusion that Glacial man could not have spoken as we do, that is to say that his articulation could not have been like ours. There is nothing surprising in this, for it is well known that Europeans are unable to articulate as some of the more savage tribes do, that is in all respects.

Our preconceived ideas get somewhat of a shock when we find ourselves forced to the conclusion that hundreds of thousands of years have elapsed since our race was physically at least quite equal to what we are today, a little smaller in stature, but stronger and possibly more active. The evidence shows men of this type to have lived during the Glacial Age, that is, they existed under most unfavorable conditions. A period in the world's history, when almost perpetual winter reigned, was not favorable to the improvement of the race. On the contrary, it may be naturally supposed that the effect would be otherwise, and that the people, whose characteristics have been above set forth, were far more likely to have degenerated from a higher type than to have advanced from a lower one. We seem to be driven to the logical conclusion that before the Glacial Period man existed on the earth and that he was of a type higher than he is shown by the remains of the later and far more unfavorable period. Geology seems to establish that before the Age of Ice conditions were favorable on the earth for the development of very high types of animal life, at least physically.

But the question may be asked: If man lived in this period and had attained a stage of advancement greater than that of the Stone Age, why is it that we find no proof of it? This may be briefly considered, premising, however, that what is now to be said is merely surmise based upon what is known of geological conditions. Climatic conditions preceding the Ice Age were very different from what they are now. There have been great changes in the surface of the earth since that period. These two facts make it quite impossible to say what parts of the world were habitable by man before the appearance of frost. The ancestors of the race, whose remains are found in caves in some parts of Europe, may have had their homes in parts of the world which, for one reason or another, are not now habitable. If they lived towards the North, the grinding action of glaciers through thousands of centuries would have effaced all trace of their existence. If they lived elsewhere, the sea may now cover such remains as they may have left. There is nothing surprising in the fact that remains have been preserved in caves for hundreds of thousands of years in places where water could carry lime or some other material to form impenetrable cases for them. But when we think of one hundred, two hundred or three hundred years of ice action, of vast bodies of ice pressing down upon the earth and grinding beneath them everything into powder, we will realize that whatever numbers and civilization mankind may have attained to before the Ice Age, it would be absurd to expect to discover even the faintest

trace of his bones or the smallest fragments of his handiwork.

It is clear from what has just been said that science is no nearer telling us what the type of primitive man was like than it was fifty years ago. Dr. Darwin suggested an easy solution. We were all monkeys to begin with, and although he could not find the missing link, he advanced the hypothesis that the modifications which differentiate the highest type of man from the lowest type of monkey could be accomplished, if sufficient time were allowed for them. But we now find that there has been no material physical change in man in what seems to have been a period of five thousand centuries, and it is difficult to suggest how it is possible, if no material change has taken place in that length of time, the necessary changes could ever have taken place at all. If, as at one time seemed probable, we had to be content with the explanation that, about twice as long ago as the time when the Egyptians made the pottery found in the lowest strata of Nile mud, men were little better than baboons, it was not difficult to suppose that in a slightly longer period our ancestors may have been low types of monkeys. But if half a million years have produced no material physical change, what reason is there for supposing that five hundred million years would have brought about the changes necessary to be supposed. We are and must continue to be in the dark concerning primitive man, but, as has been said above, there is logical ground for the theory that, whether it was his primitive state or not, man before the Glacial Period was, physically at least, of a high type, and that with the Ice there came a period of degradation due to circumstances unfavorable to the perpetuation of the highest types. What intellectual advancement the pre-Glacial ancestor of ours may have reached, must seemingly remain forever a mystery.

MINISTERS AND PEOPLE

It is not unnatural that a man who devotes himself to the work of a clergyman should not be expected the concern himself very much with things such as politics and business. Time and other influences have developed in the ministerial profession a sort of exclusiveness, and this has grown to such an extent that it has come to be regarded almost an essential feature of it. The laity expects the clergy to keep itself a little apart, and the result is that many persons, when they hear a minister of the Gospel speak about such matters as politics, or the requirements of commerce or the need of municipal improvements, are very likely to express the opinion that he had better mind his own business. And so it comes about that the aloofness, naturally arising out of a profession, which deals with things relating largely to a life to come, and the attitude of the laity just mentioned react upon each other with the result that a line of demarcation is drawn where none ought to exist, whereby the usefulness of the clergy is lessened and the laity receives the minimum of the advantage derivable from the presence in the community of a body of men, whose special duty it is to promote moral and spiritual welfare. Time was when the church was the dominant force in every community—we use the word church in its broadest sense and the word clergy as embracing all persons who make the ministry of the Gospel their life work, no matter by what name they may prefer to be called. Too frequently nowadays the co-operation of the church is invited in a perfunctory way and most frequently it is ignored in all political, commercial and other matters of the class known as temporal. In hours of crisis we turn to the church; we do so when we wish to add dignity to any public function, but we as a rule close the door against the clergyman when we deal with the affairs of everyday life.

Just here a word on a subject that is not thought of sufficiently. Did you ever stop to think that men and women may ignore the church year after year, but in some hour of deadly peril, in some moment when their souls are torn with anguish, they send a message to a clergyman asking his presence, it is always heeded. Sickness, sorrow, danger never deter the steps of a true minister of the Gospel, when he hears the cry of those who need him. Those of us who know the clergyman only in the pulpit hardly know him at all. We hear him preach and express our surprise that he cannot make his theme more interesting. We drop our contribution into the plate and feel that we have been paying in full for what we have received. How many of us ever think of what the clergyman does about which he never tells us. He gets up into his pulpit, and talks to us from a text to which we only pay half attention and very often in a manner that fails to arouse interest, and some of us are apt to think that it is this preaching and the conduct of certain services that make up his life and measure his usefulness. If some day he would tell us the things that he knows about some of us, of the sorrow and suffering he has witnessed and been able to alleviate, of the burden of others' grief that he has had to bear, and of his own anguish because he has not been able to lighten it; if he would take us with him in imagination to some of the scenes where his presence has brought a ray of comfort; if he would tell us of sickened souls to whom he was able to minister, of wavering courage that he was

able to strengthen, of footsteps faltering on the brink of temptation that he was able to sustain and lead into paths of safety—if he should do these things, we might see the pulpit as it were through a halo; we would at any rate realize that those whom as business men we ignore, as politicians we refuse to recognize, as men of the world we find unnecessary, are doing a great and noble work for no reward other than that which comes from a sense of duty performed. But they do not trumpet their deeds abroad; they lock the secrets of others in their own bosoms and though conscious of the greatness of the work they are doing make no murmur because it is not appreciated.

But this is a digression from the purpose of this article, which is to emphasize the fact there ought to be a closer bond between the clergy and the laity. Doubtless there are faults on both sides. Clergymen as a rule do not care to be obtrusive or to seem so, and the very proper desire to avoid being so regarded leads them to abstain from doing what they often would like to do. It is doubtless true that clergymen as a rule would like to be regarded by the laity as of themselves, free to mix with men of business and affairs, and to speak of their work freely as other men speak of theirs. If we should meet a physician and he should tell us what he was doing to stay the ravages of some epidemic in some part of the city, we would be interested and appreciative; we would be very likely to mention it to some one else and praise the physician for his usefulness in the community. Most of us would be just as appreciative if a clergyman should tell us what he is doing to bring rays of happiness or at least the cool breeze of comfort into hearts that are dark with sin or heated with passion; but to the clergyman his work seems too sacred to be talked about, and so he goes on his way "doing good by stealth and blushing to find it fame." We plead for closer contact between the clergy and the laity; for more constant co-operation; for a relaxation by both that the work of the former is not merely for results in another world, but for the betterment of the world; for a fuller and better understanding, so that each may be strengthened by the other; for the promotion of a sympathy with each other whereby the forces that make for righteousness and the general betterment of the community may be welded together in close alliance.

THE ROMAN EMPERORS

III.

When Caligula was assassinated, there was a movement in Rome to restore the republic. Many of the wiser of the people saw only catastrophe ahead for the nation, if the absolutism of that had marked the reigns of Tiberias and his successor was allowed to continue. But the Praetorian Guards were determined to continue the new order of things and they sought for some one, who might be assumed to possess some hereditary right to the highest offices. They found him in Tiberias Claudius, son of Drusus, who was step-son of Augustus. He was sickly and infirm and had been the subject of neglect; nevertheless being of a studious mind he had acquired much knowledge and even had written several books. Him the Guards proclaimed Emperor, and proceeding to the Senate compelled that body to recognize their choice. Thus the soldiery took charge of the succession and we find for the first time the title Emperor being conferred before the other chief offices of state were vested in the ruler. The end of the republic had now come, and Rome passed under a military despotism. Having no military qualities himself, Claudius knew of no better way to attach the soldiers to him than by paying them, and this he did with a lavish hand. During the first years of his reign he exhibited many good qualities of heart and mind, but in A. D. 42, having discovered a plot against his life, he became a victim to fear, and threw himself into the hands of his wife, Messalina, who was of all women of her time the most infamous. He went into retirement, although he interested himself in public works. He began the famous Apian Aqueduct, a work which employed 30,000 men for 11 years. Messalina was a merciless extortioner, and Rome groaned under her cruelties. She was executed for her crimes, and afterwards Claudius married Agrippina. Agrippina, who has the reputation of having been one of the worst women that ever lived, was daughter of Germanicus, of whose valor and virtue mention has already been made, and of Agrippina, who was a woman of exceptionally noble character. The younger Agrippina had lost two husbands when she persuaded Claudius, who was her nephew, to marry her. She also caused his daughter to break her marriage contract with a youth whom she favored, and to marry her son, Nero. Thereafter all her plans were devoted to securing the succession to Nero, which she accomplished by removing by murder or otherwise every one who stood in the way, including Claudius himself, whom she poisoned. This was in A. D. 54. During the reign of this emperor, Mauritania was added to the Empire and the conquest of Britain was begun. After his death the Senate declared Claudius to be a god. He was succeeded by Nero.

The Praetorian Guards were at first dis-

posed to secure the succession to Britannicus, son of Claudius, who had escaped the cruelty of Agrippina, but they allowed themselves to be persuaded to choose Nero, and their choice met with the prompt approval of the Senate. As was the case with several of the emperors who afterwards became infamous, Nero, whose tutor was the famous Seneca, began his reign with every promise of doing well; but unfortunately the common vice of the day, sensuality, proved too strong for his good intentions, and weakened by his voluptuous life he became an easy victim to his strong-minded mother. There was probably a taint of insanity in his blood. One of his first acts of infamy was to order the execution of Britannicus, a boy of 14, but feared by him as a rival. Shortly afterwards he caused the assassination of his mother, who doubtless richly deserved death, although Nero only ordered it to gratify the wish of one of his mistresses. At the instigation of this woman, whose name was Poppaea Sabina, he divorced his wife and afterward caused her to be murdered. He was now fully embarked upon his career of infamy. In July 64 the city of Rome was burned. It is usually supposed that he himself was responsible for the conflagration, and it was alleged that he caused the destruction because he wished to rebuild the city; but upon this point there is a great deal of doubt. He himself blamed the destruction upon the Christians, who were at this time quite numerous, and he ordered their rigorous persecution. It was during this dreadful time that St. Paul is supposed to have been slain.

The persecution of the Christians in ancient Rome is much misunderstood. They were not, as is often supposed, people who lived exemplary lives and were killed because they would not take part in the licentiousness of the day. Many of them were doubtless people distinguished for right living and there is no doubt that the teaching of their leaders was antagonistic to the vicious practices then so common. They were despised because they lived differently from their neighbors, but their religious faith was not regarded very seriously by those in authority. They were looked upon with suspicion because they were credited with disloyalty to Rome. They were regarded either as Jews or as persons who had come under Jewish influence, and to the Romans there were no people so obnoxious as the Jews, because the latter claimed to be a superior race, who were looking for a deliverer to set up a kingdom that would be universal. The Romans regarded Jesus, if they thought of him at all, as a person of no importance, but the fact that the Christians made no concealment that they expected him to return to earth and overthrow all existing dynasties was not calculated to make them many friends with those in authority. Moreover, they were accused of all manner of horrible rites and were generally considered as an exceedingly dangerous element in the community. Their persecution was hardly religious; it was partly political and partly simply an expression of the infinite cruelty of the time.

Nero rebuilt Rome, two-thirds of which had been destroyed, in magnificent fashion, and he emulated Augustus by the splendor of his public entertainments and his gifts of food. His cruelties were horrible. He caused Seneca to be slain because of his alleged participation in a conspiracy. He kicked his wife, Poppaea, to death. He asked Antonia, daughter of Claudius, to marry him, and when she refused he caused her to be slain. His desire then fixed itself upon a married woman named Statilia, and he killed her husband in order to marry her. He began a campaign against everything that was wise and virtuous in Rome, killing hundreds and banishing more; but in the year 68, after he had reigned 14 years and when he was only 31 years of age, the soldiers determined to drive him from power, and he was accordingly forced to abdicate. Shortly afterwards he ended his life by suicide.

Nero was a poet of no mean quality, a skillful painter, a good musician, a clever actor and an athlete. He was a man who in other times might have made a great record for good. He himself was in a sense a victim of the age in which he lived and of the habits of vice and licentiousness into which the rich classes of the Roman people had fallen. He inherited his villainess from his mother, who it is charitable to assume was insane. Nero was succeeded by Galba.

Stories of the Classics

(N. de Bertrand Lagim)

Before poetry was written, as we all know, it was sung by the bards and the minstrels, and the great epics had their birth in those romantic days when the minstrels went from castle to castle and hall to hall and enlivened the hours of the resting warriors by their tales of brave deeds and noble endeavor, of honor dearer than life, and of death's sweet reward for the valiant. In these modern days we can have little if any conception of the conditions which prevailed then, conditions which bred a vastly different race of men from the men

of the Twentieth Century. The endurance, for instance, of these old ancestors of ours was past belief, and matched only by their courage and their achievements. Mentally, in some respects, they were stronger than later peoples. For example, their memory was prodigiously strong. They were obliged to rely solely upon it for the retention of what they had learned. There is no doubt but that the habit we have nowadays of jotting everything down for reference, and depending upon our books to keep us from forgetting, has done a great deal towards destroying our power of remembering. Therefore, it was that the old-time bards could keep in their minds the lengthy poems, recounting their again and again to their never-weary listeners until the latter, too, had mastered the songs and repeated them to their children. So the stories were passed along until familiarity had made them doubly dear, and a few generations saw them part of the national life, the embodiment, in fact, of the nation's history.

The epic, therefore, is simply a story, a story which enforces no moral, but concerns itself with the struggles and the victories or defeats of heroes, mythical or legendary, subject-matter well calculated to inspire the hearts of those who heard them, for the epic belongs to the first vigorous manhood of a race, a manhood that still retained a large percentage of the credulity and impressionableness of childhood, with all of a childhood's love for and faith in high ideals.

Beowulf is the only complete Anglo-Saxon epic which we have preserved. It is based on the legends and myths current among the Teutonic tribes in the Fifth Century prior to the conquest of Britain. "The poem in its present shape," writes Gunmore, "was probably composed at one of the Northumbrian courts before the Eighth Century. . . . Probably many other Anglo-Saxon epics were lost in the wholesale and wanton destruction of MSS. when the monasteries were broken up under Henry VIII."

Beowulf

Hrothgar was a powerful king of the Danes, and fond of luxury, dancing and song; he built himself a huge banquet hall, and night after night gathered about him hundreds of his best-loved subjects, and together they feasted and played the hours away. Grendel, a hideous monster, who lived in the neighboring fen, was Hrothgar's bitter enemy, and, jealous of the King, and his nightly revels, came one night, when weary from an excess of merrymaking, Hrothgar and his vassals slept, and carried off the unconscious guests to be devoured in his home. In vain the enraged King demanded recompense, in vain he struggled against Grendel; nothing availed, until from over the sea came brave Beowulf in a boat manned by fourteen vassals, and after having feasted in the great banquet hall, he prepared to meet and conquer Grendel. The Danes and their King took no part in the great fight when at length the monster came and engaged Beowulf. But the latter was more than a match for the giant of the fen. He tore Grendel's arm from its socket "with shrill death-song," and the Danes were delivered from their enemy.

But one night during Beowulf's absence, the mother of Grendel, a more hideous and awful monster than her son, came to avenge his death, and killed one who was dearest to the heart of Hrothgar. When Beowulf heard of the crime, he at once set out to find the monster. He met her far underneath the cold water, and put her to death; and, after receiving rich gifts from Hrothgar, who was now released from all trouble, he returned home.

When Beowulf had ruled for fifty years, with "strong hand and gentle heart," over his people, a dragon came to waste and kill, and the old hero donned his armor for a last great struggle. Single-handed he fought against the fire and poison-belching foe, until he had slain him, but in so doing he received a mortal wound himself. So "exulting that he had fought the good fight of his life," he died, and was buried under a great mound by the sea, with "honors of flame and song."

This is the mythological conception of the epic. The coast of Europe in the northwest is exposed to terrible ocean storms. "Over the low lands, along the borders of the Cimbric peninsula, swept in fury the tempests of spring and fall. The sea broke its bounds and raged over the flat-country, sweeping away houses and men. Against these wild storms came the gentle spring-god the god of warmth and calm. This god men called Beow. The god conquers the monsters of the stormy sea, follows them even into their ocean home and puts them to death. Grendel and his mother may fairly be taken as types of these storms. In autumn they burst forth afresh. The waning power of summer closes with them in fiercest struggle. After long combat both the year and the storms sink into the frost-bound sleep of winter."

In the Sixth Century we find historical data which bears out the story of the old epic, for Beowulf was a real hero, worthily famed in story and song.

"Do you believe in long engagements?" he asked, after she had consented to be his.
"Yes, dearest," she replied. I have always thought it was such a mistake for two people to rush into matrimony before they learned to really know each other."
"Well, about how long would you wish the engagement to last?"
"Yet me see. Would you think it was too long if we didn't get married until a week from next Thursday?"

ROBBERS STOPPED REGISTERED MAIL

Southbound Shasta Limited Stopped and Mail Car Raided by Two Men at Southern Oregon Point

DRAIN, Ore., June 17.—The southbound Shasta Limited which left Portland at 8 p. m. Friday was held up and the mail car robbed by two highwaymen at 11:15 p. m. between Drain and Yoncalla. The robbers were both about 28 years old. They entered the mail car, held up the clerks, looted the car, stopped the train at Yoncalla and made their escape. Posses were searching for them west of Yoncalla this morning but up to a late hour they were still at large.

Although the two robbers brandished three revolvers, no shot was fired. The mail clerks found themselves helpless before the weapons of the highwaymen. One robber kept them covered while the other ripped open the mail sacks and rifled their contents. It is not known how much booty the desperadoes secured. As the train neared Yoncalla, one of the highwaymen pulled the emergency alarm and the train was stopped. The robbers leaped out of the mail car, ran west from the depot and disappeared down the village street. The conductor is certain that the robbers boarded the train here, but whether they crawled on the roof or swung on the platform he does not know. The first intimation the mail clerks had of the attack was when the door of their car swung suddenly open and they found themselves faced by the highwaymen. They were commanded to hold up their hands and none attempted resistance as the intruders proceeded to the looting of the sacks.

NOT ON CITY LAND

Residents of Spanish Must Display Loyalty on Coronation Day Without Corporation's Jurisdiction

If the residents of the municipality of Spanish desire to express their loyalty on the coronation of His Majesty's coronation by spending the sum of \$100 on a bonfire they may do so, but not on property belonging to the city. The secretary of the municipality, Mr. F. B. Caldwell, recently wrote Mayor Morley to the effect that the rural body contemplated showing its loyalty by the erection of a giant bonfire on Cedar Hill, and sought a permit for such. Mayor Morley, when the matter came before the city council last night, emphatically expressed his dissent to any such permission being given, declaring that to allow a large bonfire to be kindled during the present dry weather might start a forest conflagration of serious dimensions. The provincial government should think seriously before any such fires were permitted in dangerous sections.

Coronation festivities occupied a considerable part of the time of the council. Mrs. Margaret C. McClure, of the decoration committee, in a communication, urged that in view of the decorative scheme being undertaken the city should assist to some extent in a scheme whereby the present unsightly burned area could be improved, otherwise the balance of the decorative scheme would be sadly marred. As the committee's fund for decorations is limited, Mrs. McClure thought the city should contribute. She also asked permission for the committee to erect three stations in Belleville street and two arches on Government street, satisfactory arrangements having been arrived at with the fire chief. The city decided to give no further funds, but if the property owners adjoining the burned area desire to undertake decorations they can do so. Permission for the erection of the arches, etc., was granted.

Gunboat Delayed. SEATTLE, June 16.—A wireless message received at the Puget Sound navy yard tonight says that the gunboat Princeton, which was due here today from the south coast, where she has been doing patrol duty, has been delayed by a breakdown in the engine room. The message says that the Princeton dropped anchor in the lee of an island off Cape Mendocino, Cal. The Princeton is equipped with sails, and may make her way north under canvas.

Much Ice in Straits. QUEBEC, June 16.—The Thomson liner Devona, from Middlesborough, which arrived tonight, came by the straits of Belle Isle, which was full

HURRICANE AT TRIESTE

Deaths of Many Fishermen Lost and Heavy Damage Done to Shipping Steamships Break Loose

TRIESTE, June 16.—A great hurricane which swept over this section last night did great damage. The loss of life was many men. Some of the fishing boats, however, which were feared had foundered, have returned to port. Eight steamships of the Austrian Lloyd line broke from their moorings and were more or less seriously damaged. Several lightships were driven ashore. Quays, piers and embankments suffered severely.

TARIFF REFORM UP IN IRELAND

Progress of Movement Among Farmers Said to be Causing Anxiety to the Nationalist Party

DUBLIN, June 17.—The progress of the tariff reform movement among the Irish farmers is giving much anxiety to the Nationalist party. Many farmers have frankly told their representatives that if Home Rule means free trade and increased taxation they will prefer the union and a small tariff. So formidable has the discontent become that the party has found it necessary to put up Professor Kettle to ally, it is held, that Ireland would gain immensely by a scientific tariff, but that the Unionists have no intention of considering Irish interests in framing it. There is no doubt that considerable anxiety has been caused among Irish tariff reformers by what appeared to them a tendency to whittle away the original agricultural policy of tariff reform under the influence of Unionist free traders.

HEAR EVIDENCE IN ADMIRALTY CASE

Charges Against Officials of Victoria Machinery Depot Come up in Police Court—Case Proceeding

The Admiralty prosecutions against Messrs. C. J. V. Spratt and William Houston of the Victoria Machinery Depot charging that on April 21st they had in their possession, possession, small drums of paint, 300 pounds of rubber and forty pounds of candles, valued at \$1022 unlawfully knowing it had been obtained by theft, were begun in the police court before Police Magistrate Jay yesterday morning and a great array of counsel appeared. Hon. C. E. Pooley, K. C. and J. A. Alkman appeared for the prosecution, represented by Commander Vivian, H. M. S. Shearwater, H. C. Tor, Mr. Houston. When the witnesses were ordered to testify, Commander Vivian remained and Mr. Taylor asked that he be asked to testify as the case had practically been inspired by him and a man named Bullock. Commander Vivian was not anxious to retire and it was finally arranged that he remain, except when Bullock was giving evidence.

WILL ARREST ROYALISTS

LISBON, June 16.—An official note issued today says the Spanish government has promised to arrest Captain Concerre and Coutinho Chagas. El Mundo today publishes the statement that an important monarchist agency has been unearthed in Lisbon which was said to have \$40,000,000 to be used in an attempt to restore the monarchy in Portugal.

Best Sugar in Basins

ST. PETERSBURG, June 14.—The production of refined beet sugar in Russia is controlled by the Government, which also determines from time to time the home market price. Pursuant to a decision of the Council of Ministers, just announced, the amount of refined sugar to be placed on the home market next year is fixed at 1,314,000 tons, with a reserve stock of 144,000 tons. From September 1st, December 31st this year, the market price is fixed at \$2.02 per cwt. of 36 lbs., and from January 1st to December 31st, 1912, at \$2.16 per cwt. The normal annual total production of beet sugar is 1,610,000 tons. The retail price of the refined product is 15 kopecks (a fraction less than eight cents) per pound, and the Russian pound is 10 per cent. less than the English pound. If it were not for the protection accorded to the sugar trusts by the Government—presumably in the interest of the export trade—the people might be supplied with refined sugar at four cents per pound.

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NOTABLE PARADE ON CORONATION DAY

Order of Procession that will Mark Festival of 22nd Inst. in this City—Places Assigned

The parade, which will be the outstanding feature of the Victoria Coronation Carnival, was the chief subject discussed at a meeting of the committee in charge last evening. There were present: Chief Langley, in the chair; Mrs. Croft, Mrs. Hasel, Mrs. Hanington, Mrs. Herbert Kent, Mr. Winkie and Honorary Secretary Herbert Cuthbert. They arrived at a final decision as to the order of the procession, which is to be the most pretentious in the history of the city, and possibly of the Canadian West. The start is to be made at 2:30 p.m. on the afternoon of June 22nd. All those participating are expected to be ready to fall in at 2:15 o'clock, and are requested to assemble at 2 o'clock. The start will be from the corner of Fort and Douglas streets. The procession will proceed north along Douglas street, then down Johnson street to Government and south along Government past Parliament Square to Beacon Hill Park, via Superior street, reaching Hill Honor the Lieutenant-Governor's seven-point in Beacon Hill Park and then dispersing in the various directions which the committee's wish that, if there had been any omission in the parade as submitted, that the society or organization concerned immediately notify those responsible, who will see that the oversight is rectified.

GERMANY'S NAVY

Navy League's Demands For Increased Building Program Supported by Some Papers

BERLIN, June 15.—The discussion of the Navy League's demands for an increased naval shipbuilding programme continues. The Tagliche Rundschau warmly supports what it describes as the proposed six new large cruisers which are necessary to Germany's naval efficiency. Germany, it says, must disregard the effect this extension of her shipbuilding programme may exercise on British public opinion, and must go her own way ignoring the feelings of foreigners in the matter. The National Liberal Norddeutsche Zeitung supports the league's demands with equal enthusiasm, but the Conservative Deutsche Tageszeitung, which several days ago urged the government to fulfil the league's demands, has now modified its views, declaring that Admiral von Tirpitz, the secretary of the navy, considers that the acceleration is unnecessary. The Reichstag is not likely to assent to such an increase of expenditure unless the government's expert advisers pronounce it to be absolutely essential.

CHINESE BOY'S SUICIDE

TORONTO, June 15.—Suspicion that John Daitak, the 15-year-old Chinese boy, a son of a Vancouver tea merchant, who was found hanging in his uncle's laundry, had been murdered, were dispelled at the inquest today. The evidence showed that the boy was lonely for the rest of the family, all except the father being in China. The uncle had always treated him kindly.

LOYD'S BANK

MONTREAL, June 15.—In connection with the rumor that Lloyd's bank is preparing to extend its business to Great Britain's Overseas Dominions, Mr. J. W. Beaumont Pease, vice chairman of the bank is stopping in Montreal. The extension of the bank's form of gaining control of an existing bank, as the Dominion Bank Act would prevent the establishment of a branch of Lloyds in Canada.

WRECK OF BOAT

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HEAR EVIDENCE IN ADMIRALTY CASE

Charges Against Officials of Victoria Machinery Depot Come up in Police Court—Case Proceeding

The Admiralty prosecutions against Messrs. C. J. V. Spratt and William Houston of the Victoria Machinery Depot charging that on April 21st they had in their possession, possession, small drums of paint, 300 pounds of rubber and forty pounds of candles, valued at \$1022 unlawfully knowing it had been obtained by theft, were begun in the police court before Police Magistrate Jay yesterday morning and a great array of counsel appeared. Hon. C. E. Pooley, K. C. and J. A. Alkman appeared for the prosecution, represented by Commander Vivian, H. M. S. Shearwater, H. C. Tor, Mr. Houston. When the witnesses were ordered to testify, Commander Vivian remained and Mr. Taylor asked that he be asked to testify as the case had practically been inspired by him and a man named Bullock. Commander Vivian was not anxious to retire and it was finally arranged that he remain, except when Bullock was giving evidence.

NOTABLE PARADE ON CORONATION DAY

Order of Procession that will Mark Festival of 22nd Inst. in this City—Places Assigned

The parade, which will be the outstanding feature of the Victoria Coronation Carnival, was the chief subject discussed at a meeting of the committee in charge last evening. There were present: Chief Langley, in the chair; Mrs. Croft, Mrs. Hasel, Mrs. Hanington, Mrs. Herbert Kent, Mr. Winkie and Honorary Secretary Herbert Cuthbert. They arrived at a final decision as to the order of the procession, which is to be the most pretentious in the history of the city, and possibly of the Canadian West. The start is to be made at 2:30 p.m. on the afternoon of June 22nd. All those participating are expected to be ready to fall in at 2:15 o'clock, and are requested to assemble at 2 o'clock. The start will be from the corner of Fort and Douglas streets. The procession will proceed north along Douglas street, then down Johnson street to Government and south along Government past Parliament Square to Beacon Hill Park, via Superior street, reaching Hill Honor the Lieutenant-Governor's seven-point in Beacon Hill Park and then dispersing in the various directions which the committee's wish that, if there had been any omission in the parade as submitted, that the society or organization concerned immediately notify those responsible, who will see that the oversight is rectified.

GERMANY'S NAVY

Navy League's Demands For Increased Building Program Supported by Some Papers

BERLIN, June 15.—The discussion of the Navy League's demands for an increased naval shipbuilding programme continues. The Tagliche Rundschau warmly supports what it describes as the proposed six new large cruisers which are necessary to Germany's naval efficiency. Germany, it says, must disregard the effect this extension of her shipbuilding programme may exercise on British public opinion, and must go her own way ignoring the feelings of foreigners in the matter. The National Liberal Norddeutsche Zeitung supports the league's demands with equal enthusiasm, but the Conservative Deutsche Tageszeitung, which several days ago urged the government to fulfil the league's demands, has now modified its views, declaring that Admiral von Tirpitz, the secretary of the navy, considers that the acceleration is unnecessary. The Reichstag is not likely to assent to such an increase of expenditure unless the government's expert advisers pronounce it to be absolutely essential.

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Conditions... Visitor from Revolution on Probable

STATE-OWNED WIRELESS CHAIN

British Postmaster - General Announces to Imperial Conference that Government will Establish Stations

LONDON, June 16.—The imperial conference discussed the establishment of a chain of state-owned wireless telegraph stations throughout the empire.

WOUNDED BY GIRL

Deputy V. B. Marshall Felled in Stage-way Shot by 16-Year-Old Girl

SKAGWAY, Alaska, June 16.—Lena Bernhofer, 16 years old, shot and dangerously wounded United States Deputy Marshal Fred Ponsby when she attempted to serve a writ of possession on the girl's aunt, Miss Mary Bernhofer, proprietress of the New Home hotel.

SENTENCES IN ASSIZE COURT

Gunner Allen is Sent to Penitentiary for Life - Prince Rupert Rioters Get Varying Terms

YESTERDAY was "sentence day" in the court of assize before Mr. Justice Murphy, and the solemnity always attending a sitting where the liberty of men is being taken from them, was present in the room.

PASSENGER KILLED

International Limited on Grand Trunk Jumped Track While Running Fifty Miles an Hour

TORONTO, June 16.—The International Limited on the Grand Trunk railway jumped the track at Newcastle, Ont., this evening, one passenger being killed and half a dozen seriously injured.

SEES MAJORITY FOR AGREEMENT

Senator Penrose Predicts that Reciprocity Bill Will Secure Sixty Senate Votes for its Final Passage

WASHINGTON, June 16.—The determination of the senate finance committee to push through the Canadian reciprocity bill and the confidence of senate leaders of a clear majority in favor of the bill without amendments, were made plain today when Chairman Penrose of the committee forced the bill into its second reading and announced its probable early passage.

FRUIT LAND PRICES

Blocks Sold in Vicinity of Nelson Show Extraordinary Increase in Value

NELSON, B. C., June 16.—Remarkable increases in fruit land values in the Kootenay district shown by the sale of H. M. Foster's ranch on the Kootenay lake to W. G. Hunter of the great English shipbuilding firm of Swan, Hunter, Wiggin and Richardson of Newcastle-on-Tyne.

COLLEGIATE SCHOOLS FOR BOYS

The Laurels, Rockland ave., Victoria, B. C. Headmaster, E. B. Munster, B.S.M., assisted by J. L. Moffitt, Esq., B.A., Oxford, three and a half acres extensive recreation grounds, gymnasium, cadet corps. Xmas term commences September 12th. Apply Headmaster.

WATER NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that an application will be made under Part V of the "Water Act, 1908," to obtain a license in the Esquimalt Division, of the name of the lake, stream, or source (if assumed), the description (if not named), but runs through sections 8 and 9, Esquimalt District.

ANOTHER BLAZE IN ST. LOUIS

Lumber Plant Adjacent to the Scene of Thursday Night's Fire Damaged—Suspicious of Incendiarism

ST. LOUIS, June 16.—A spectacular fire which firemen were called to fight about 10 o'clock on Thursday night, burned fiercely for four hours, tonight, and damaged the mill, warehouse and lumber yards of the William G. Frye Manufacturing company, to the extent of \$300,000.

SEAMEN'S STRIKE

Not Expected to Become General—More Effective as Adverser than on Previous Day

LONDON, June 16.—The leaders of the strike of seamen profess to be greatly encouraged by reports they have received from various points where they have obeyed the call to go out and by the fact that a number of shipowners have conceded the strikers a ten shilling per month advance in wages.

CHURCH ROBBERS' CACHE IS FOUND

Chance Discovery on Mount Royal Points to Hiding Place of Many Articles Which Had Been Stolen

MONTREAL, June 16.—A chance discovery of a veritable treasure trove of gold and silver articles on Mount Royal, this morning, has pointed to the identity of the robbers responsible for many church burglaries which have occurred during the past few years, and which ceased suddenly only a short time ago.

WRECK OF ASIA

Third Officer Johnson Held Responsible by Investigating Board—Captain is Censured

SAN FRANCISCO, June 16.—Third Officer J. Johnson, of the Pacific Mail steamship Asia, which was wrecked on the coast on April 23, was held responsible for the accident, as the result of the investigation conducted in the office of the British consul today.

TO SMELT B. C. ORE

Sir Donald Mann Forms Company to Experiment with Dr. Island's Smelting Process

TORONTO, June 16.—A \$10,000,000 company was organized here today to smelt British Columbia ore.

AGAINST VACCINATION

Organization in Montreal to Make War on Bylaws Recently Passed by City Council

MONTREAL, June 16.—The Anti-Vaccination Society of Montreal has been awakened into activity by the recent vaccination legislation passed by the city council as the outcome of several cases against the musicians at amusement parks here, holding that sacred Sunday band concerts were within the law whether the musicians are Canadians, Americans or Italians, the only stipulation being that no "rag-time" be played.

DEPOSITS LOST

Unsuccessful Labor Candidates in Nova Scotia Elections—No Change in Results

HALIFAX, June 16.—John T. Joy, labor candidate in Halifax, today polled 2,272 votes in Wednesday's general election, will lose his deposit. He was more than 400 under the half of the lowest successful candidate.

WORKERS INTERFERED WITH

YANCOUVER, June 16.—The demand was made to the Vancouver Exhibition Civic Committee today that the gates of the grounds be kept closed while the men engaged in erecting the buildings are at work.

STUMP PULLING

THE DEAREST PATENT STUMP PULLER made in our state. Our machine will develop 250 tons pressure. For sale at \$1,000.00. This is the only machine that does not capsize. Our machine is B. C. industry made for B. C. stump and tree. Our pleasure is to show you it at work. We also manufacture all kinds of up-to-date tools for land clearing, logging, etc. Particulars and terms apply 40 Burrard Road, Victoria, B. C.

DR. GORDON C. HEWITT

Dominion Entomologist, says referring to the insidious death rate from intestinal diseases and diarrhoea spread by the house fly, he believes that the so-called harmless fly is yearly causing the death of thousands of infants, as well as spreading the germs of typhoid fever.

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STRANGE ASPECT OF METROPOLIS

Structures and Decorations in London Streets Transform Old Capital—Sightseers Crowd Thoroughfares

LONDON, June 15.—All London is now awaiting the gorgeous spectacle of the coronation. The present aspect of the town is rather topsy-turvy, but a day or two more of work on the decorations is expected to transform everything.

The enormous and growing crowds and the babel of foreign tongues give unmistakable evidence of the public interest in the event. Every day this week has seen crowds thronging the routes of the processions to view the decorations.

Visiting Americans are largely in evidence at some of the leading hotels. Londoners whose business constantly brings them in contact with the tourist classes, one and all, declare that there are not so many Americans in England now as at this time a year ago.

The statements regarding the absence of American visitors do not apply, however, to the Canadians. It does not take a very observant eye to detect the fact that visitors from Canada are more numerous in London today than ever before.

The police are taking the most elaborate precautions to prevent panics or other catastrophes on the days of the big parades. The possibility of fire in some of the stately grandstands along the route has been given the most consideration.

INSANITARY HOTELS

Vancouver License Commissioners Say Conditions in Some Hostleries There are Appalling

VANCOUVER, June 15.—Shocked by the insanitary conditions of a number of the downtown hotels, Mr. Findlay, chairman of the license commission, criticized the health committee and the medical health officer at this afternoon's meeting.

They are a menace to the health not only of the people living in the hotels, but to the whole community. The medical health officer has been negligent in his duty when these things are allowed to exist.

INCREASE OF WAGES

White Star and Canadian Pacific Lines Pay More to Seamen—Strike Likely to End Speedily

LONDON, June 15.—The important development in the general shipping strike today was the opposition of an advance of \$2.50 a month in wages to all employees involved by the White Star company and the Canadian Pacific railroad, an example which was followed later by the Holt and other lines in Liverpool.

The outlook is that the strike will come to a speedy end. At several of the large ports no inconvenience because of the strike has yet been caused, and nowhere has there been any real accession to the strike movement.

At several of the large ports no inconvenience because of the strike has yet been caused, and nowhere has there been any real accession to the strike movement. It is believed that the Cunard company will concede in advance the strike which is being made by the White Star and Canadian Pacific next week, and that in this course is likely to be generally followed by shipowners.

QUEENSTOWN, June 15.—The White Star Line steamer Olympia, which left Southampton on her return voyage yesterday, notwithstanding the efforts of strike leaders to delay her departure, continued on her voyage to New York today.

LANDSLIDE DUE TO EARTHQUAKE

Ground Riven Asunder in Australian District by Shocks—Commonwealth People Find Living Dearer

MELBOURNE, June 15.—A landslide, believed to have been due to the recent seismic disturbance, has taken place at Leonora, where the ground for an extent of fifteen acres has been riven asunder in all directions. In some places the fissures are eight feet across. In attempting to cross one of these chasms a mailman fell to the bottom. He was rescued with considerable difficulty.

Steamer Strikes Reef

A French Pacific mail steamer is reported to have struck a reef at Villa Leonora, where the ground for an extent of fifteen acres has been riven asunder in all directions. In some places the fissures are eight feet across. In attempting to cross one of these chasms a mailman fell to the bottom. He was rescued with considerable difficulty.

Deficit in Prospect

CRIME IN ITALY

National Congress Assembled in Sicily Seeks Methods of Eradicating Organized Criminal Societies

ROME, June 15.—How to extirpate the Camorra, the Mafia ("Black Hand") and brigandage forms of crime which are rampant in Southern Italy, is a problem which the National Congress, now assembled at Girgenti, Sicily, has for the first time set itself to treat. The congress has been inaugurated by the Italian minister of justice in the presence of nearly two thousand delegates, including the best-known jurists, criminologists and sociologists of contemporary Italy.

Signor Luzzatti, ex-premier of Italy, supported by 600 senators and deputies, said little practical improvement could be reasonably hoped for till the initial task of civilizing these semi-savage regions had been seriously grappled with by the introduction and extension of ways of communication, a good water supply, and the establishment of primary schools. Signor Luzzatti recommended the formation of special flying squadrons of Carabinieri to stamp out organized crime in Sicily and the cattle raiding that is still universal in Sardinia.

No Chinese Cruiser For Mexico

WASHINGTON, June 15.—The state department announced officially today that it has been assured that the Chinese government never contemplated the despatch of a warship to Mexico to assist in the collection of indemnity for the killing of several hundred Chinese by Mexican insurgents during the revolutionary period. It is stated that possibly a Chinese warship participating in the coronation celebration at London may pay a ceremonial visit to Mexico and America on the return voyage, but this would be entirely disconnected from the preference of any indemnity claims.

WANT REDUCTION IN CABLE RATES

Imperial Conference Adopts Resolution Proposed by Postmaster General—State Owned Lines as Alternative

LONDON, June 15.—Hon. Andrew Fisher, premier of Australia, advocated at the imperial conference today the nationalization of the Atlantic cable in order to cheapen and render more effective communication between Great Britain, Canada, Australia and New Zealand, and by thus acquiring the complete control of the telegraph and cable lines to secure an All-Red route.

Both resolutions were withdrawn later on in favor of one proposed by the postmaster general of Britain, to the effect that if the owners of the Atlantic cables could not see their way clear from time to time to reduce cable rates the various dominion governments would consider the practicability of laying state-owned Atlantic cables.

The Daily Mail says that the declaration of London will be rushed through parliament in the slack week following the coronation, unless Sir Edward Grey's present plans are upset. The imperial conference spent today discussing cable questions.

The Standard, discussing the all-Red cable project says: "We need an all-Red North Atlantic cable project, a land line through Canada, if possible as such a distance from the frontier that it could by no possibility get itself involved in American strategic telegraph or economic systems, for it must be remembered we need independent communication for other besides military reasons. As things stand there is danger that Canadian land lines may become mere subsidiaries to the enormously powerful and wealthy organizations of the United States."

The Times, commenting on Sir Wilfrid Laurier's attitude towards international difficulties, says: "The fact of Canada having liberty to choose her own course in peace and war does not alter the fact that her liberty in every other respect is guaranteed to her by the strength and security of the Empire as a whole, and whether or not she does her share in maintaining that security is a matter purely for her own choice."

ST. LOUIS FIRE COSTS MILLION

Several Large Manufacturing Plants are Wiped Out—Flames Rage Through Four Blocks Before Subdued

ST. LOUIS, June 15.—Losses conservatively estimated at more than \$1,000,000 were sustained in a fire which raged for four hours tonight in a manufacturing district bordering four blocks of the Terminal railroad yards in the southwestern part of the city.

The plants of the Huttig Sash & Door Company, Fathman & Miller Planing Mill Company, Missouri Sash Company, Koken Iron Works, a subsidiary of the American Bridge Company, and the Mount City Beer Company were practically wiped out.

What appears to be the most reliable information concerning the origin of the fire is that it started in the Huttig plant from a spark emitted by a switching locomotive.

Twenty-five engine companies and all available pipe lines of the city fire department were employed in battling with the flames, but there were no indications of a spectacular, exceeding 10,000, congregated in the railroad yards where switch engines were hurrying to and fro pulling rolling stock out of reach of the flames. The crush of spectators became so great that police reserves were dispatched to the scene to clear the tracks for fast mail trains, which were delayed an hour or two.

The tenants of more than fifty flats and dwellings left their domiciles, carrying all they could of their possessions. This exodus was found later to have been unnecessary, as veering winds carried the flames in another direction.

At 10:30 o'clock the fire was still burning, but the fire chief declared his men had the situation in hand, and that barring a strong wind, there would be no further spread of the flames.

Killed by Explosion

GOLDFIELD, Nev., June 15.—Joseph Burts, of Butte, Mont., killed and three men probably fatally injured were the result of an explosion in the Yellow Pine mine at Blair today. A fourth man was less seriously injured. A four-inch drill which the men were operating had failed to explode. Walter Ward, Robert Peterson and C. Jasparsovich were badly hurt and Nestor Koto less seriously injured.

Old Earthquake

OTTAWA, June 15.—An earthquake described as an "old disturbance" was recorded on the seismographs at the Georgetown university observatory today at the same time as at the observatory at Brooklyn College. Father Tonderet at Georgetown said the disturbance was not a severe one, and that it had not occurred in Mexico, where the most recent earthquake centered.

WIRELESS TO RESCUE

Passengers on Disabled Steamer, on Lake Erie Released from Stranded Position Through Message

CLEVELAND, June 15.—The wireless came to the rescue out in Lake Erie of the passenger steamer, Western States, late tonight after the vessel had become disabled through the blowing out of an engine cylinder. The steamer's wireless operator sent out a call for help which was responded to by the passenger steamer, City of Cleveland, which was 45 miles off the south-east shoals in Lake Erie, opposite Vermillion, Ohio, en route to Buffalo.

The accident occurred shortly after the Western States had left the mouth of the Detroit river, bound for Cleveland. The City of Cleveland caught the message for aid and hurried to the rescue.

The 200 passengers were transferred to the City of Cleveland without mishap and the steamer continued with them on to Buffalo.

The disabled steamer is lying at Amherstburg, where waiting for a tug to tow her to Cleveland.

News of the accident was received from Cleveland by wireless by the boats.

DISTURBANCES STILL CONTINUE

Four States in Mexico Report Disorders of Revolutionary Character—Have No Apparent Connection

MEXICO CITY, June 15.—From four widely separated points in the republic came news today of disturbances of a revolutionary character. This information has not yet been confirmed by the federal government.

At the National Palace the importance of the events was minimized, but there appeared to be no doubt that the disturbances reflect a spirit of unrest and the return of Madero will be welcomed. It is thought that he will be able to assist materially in pacifying the disaffected elements.

The disorders reported were in the states of Tabasco, Jalisco, Vera Cruz and Mexico. There appears to be no connection between them whatever. That in the state of Jalisco was due to dissatisfaction on the part of the Indians living near Lake Chapala. It is a minor anti-foreign movement directed against German and American farmers.

The Indians in 1910 threatened to expel the foreigners and resume control of the lands held by their forbears before being subdued by the Spaniards. Certain of the foreigners were notified yesterday by a body of fifty armed men that they would be given three days to vacate their property, and that if they remained at the end of that time, they would be driven out by force. Alarmed by this threat, a few of the farmers have sent their families to Ocotlan, where they will remain pending developments.

The disturbance in the state of Vera Cruz was occasioned by a small body of insurgents who declined to give up their arms and return to their homes. They are reported to have taken possession of Acayucan, a small village close to the southern border. No casualties are reported. The federal government has issued orders to the former rebel leader Tapia to proceed against them.

In the state of Tabasco no active disturbance was reported. There a plot was reported in the town of Comalco. Prisoners declared that they had been asked to join in a new movement against the government. The local authorities are in control of the situation.

Declaring that neither he nor his men were satisfied with the choice of governor in the state of Mexico, Vera Cruz, a rebel leader who is said to have in his command more than 1,000 men, has boasted that he will lead his force upon Toluca, the state capital, and reorganizing the state government to his own liking.

With a view to abolishing the system of peonage existing in the state of Yucatan, a committee of planters arrived here today to discuss conditions with officials of the interior department.

Americans Killed

WASHINGTON, June 15.—Two Americans, Dr. Foster and Patrick Glennon, have been killed in Alamo, Mexico, and Mr. Sawdatt, the American vice-consul at Ensenada, in reporting the fact to the state department, adds that there is dangerous turbulence at Ensenada.

The vice consul says the Mexicans causing the trouble were to a great extent recruited in the United States, some being reported to be naturalized American citizens.

The state department has reminded the Mexican government that some time ago it gave permission for Mexican troops to cross American territory with a view to the restoration of peace and order in Lower California and that it is now depending on Mexico to make these outrages impossible.

Ottawa Official Replies

OTTAWA, June 15.—E. H. Laschinger, assistant deputy postmaster-general, has tendered his resignation, to take effect at the end of the month. Mr. Laschinger, who is one of the most capable officers of the service, is going to Toronto to be business associate of Cawthra Malook.

SENATORS TALK IN OPPOSITION

Mr. Nelson of Minnesota Says Reciprocity with Canada is Wanted Chiefly by the "Big Interests"

WASHINGTON, June 15.—The second day of the debate on the Canadian reciprocity bill proved a field day for those opposed to the measure. Led by Senator Nelson in an exhaustive speech, a number of senators took part in a running debate that marked the closing of the address.

Senator Nelson was radically antagonistic to the measure. He occupied the floor most of the day, but explained that this was only the first of several installments of his views on this subject.

A spirited debate among Republican senators was precipitated over the effect of the Roor amendment dealing with paper and wood pulp. Senators Lodge, Clark of Wyoming and Smoot, all were on the floor talking simultaneously. They agreed that that provision only restored the terms of the treaty as submitted to congress.

"How then did that feature of the agreement disappear?" asked William Alden Smith of Michigan.

"Ask the whispering winds," responded Mr. Clark.

Apparently pleased with the poetic character of his response, the Wyoming senator first seemed disposed to leave it there, but later argued that the amendment was not only in harmony with the original compact between the two countries, but in consonance with the Canadian bill carrying the agreement into effect.

Mr. Penrose had adopted the policy of allowing the opponents of the measure to do the talking, and reluctantly he arose to reply.

"The change," he said, "occurred in the ways and means committee of the house, and the senator from Michigan knows as much about it as I do."

"The effect then, is to give the Canadians free trade in paper and pulp and to give to us," commented Mr. Smith, "and vice versa, the same."

Mr. Nelson declared that the Canadians are not only fooling us into putting their agricultural products in the free list, but they are actually fooling the president as to his treaty-making power. He was mischievous and as much as he could say point as he is to what is in the interest of the American farmer.

Secretary Wilson's Influence

President Taft today received a letter from Milton A. McRae, president of the Detroit board of commerce, thanking him for having sent Secretary of Agriculture Wilson on the board's reciprocity cruise through the Great Lakes.

"Secretly Wilson, acting as your personal representative, was one of the principal causes of our extraordinary warm reception. We preached the gospel of reciprocity everywhere, and Secretary Wilson was all over the world as the most scientific farmer in the world, made a wonderful impression on the people of Michigan."

Mr. Hays' Prediction

WINNIPEG, June 15.—Charles M. Hays returned today from the coast. He predicts a 2,000,000 bushel wheat crop, and says tenders for Grand Trunk Pacific hotels at Winnipeg and Edmonton will be called for at once.

Not Painter Lefebvre

PARIS, June 15.—A confusion of names resulted in the erroneous announcement last night that Jules Joseph Lefebvre, the noted painter, was dead. The man who died was Maurice Lefebvre, a sculptor and a son of the painter.

Dr. Owen's Discovery

LONDON, June 15.—Dr. Orville Owen, of Detroit, who has been searching the Shakespearian plays which he believes were hidden by Bacon, has made a new discovery in his explorations which he asserts fits in with his cipher. It is a triangular stone enclosure 15 feet high under Chesham castle. It was hidden under eight feet of clay, and at high tide covered by several feet of water. He said he believes this to be the long sought cache.

Had to Avoid States

WINNIPEG, June 15.—The Canadian troops from Fort Francis and Rainy river for the camp at Sewal, Man., were delayed in getting to their camp by the United States government regulations which prohibited the passing of an arm-tory of foreign nation through American territory. The commandant of the detachment had overlooked the order. The Canadian Northern railway over which the troops were to have travelled through the state of Minnesota. The troops took the steamer down the Lake of the Woods to Kenora and a C. P. R. train thence to their camp.

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RECEIVES ROSE A

As great-granddaughter Miss Martha M. Horn next month receive for in payment for rent of transmission of this property for land rent to the city.

In Washington street one-time mansions of old-fashioned house, tingling in one of the top over the shining water.

Baron Siegel was Germany, about 1733, 50 years came to America said to have been about the first two years man's residence in the traveling, and at the end in Philadelphia, an establishment which all. A fine house, servants and horses were master.

To the young baron born. By this time the to look about him, making money began, Baron Siegel became of this country, building.

The Baron made money at Mannheim, La. arrival from the city was for almost a feudal way from Philadelphia in a and sometimes eight hours outriders curbed or urged before the flying equipage.

Mannheim fired a cannon salutes that the iron citizens and a band of to the mansion. Into sweet, whips cracking, baying, and in the middle rolling coach with the smiling. He was welcomed and music. On leafurnace, twelve miles away. Near Elizabeth was a cannon was placed. A Baron's carriage a deaf forth. Instantly the dropped their tools and their master. From the drive to Schaffers town, a large tower on which tower was fifty feet square seventy-five feet high north of the furnace and the purpose of entertaining friends.

The Baron's extravagant purchases of land in 1733, came to him, he made a determined effort, he was imprisoned for debt. It was settling friends who could disgrace had they desired make an effort which Baron out of prison again. The Rev. the iron trade good for creditors again began to the help of friends, but every cent he owed, but moved with his family Brickerville. There he and gave music lessons. He was for a time clerk Reading. It was while white on a visit to Philadelphia was too poor even to buy back and she was buried never recovered. Desperate wealth gone, his health en man moved away to outskirts of Schaffers town a short time and passed of 1783.

The romantic history rose had its birth in one generosity. The old child been burned, and on De Siegel deeded a lot in favor of the Lutheran consideration of five shillings the annual payment in the month of June, demanded.

It was only twice personally, and was paid various descendants had. On June 5, 1892, the Baron, great-grandson 1893, 1894 and 1895 the Rebecca C. Boyer, a handsome woman, as the oldest living woman, has received the lation of her great-grand Every year in the towns of persons gather

The Wide World in a Page

RECEIVES ROSE AS CHURCH RENTAL

As great-granddaughter of Baron Stiegel, Miss Martha M. Horning, of Newport, will next month receive from the Lutheran church in the village of Mannheim, Pa., "one red rose" in payment for rent of the last year. In the transmission of this flower to her all obligations for land rent to which the church property is subject will have been discharged.

In Washington street, Newport, flanked by some time mansions of the seaport town, is an old-fashioned house, the home of Miss Horning. In one of the upper rooms, looking out over the shining water, sits day after day Miss Horning, helpless with paralysis and nearing the end of life. She is the one person in America who receives annually the poetic tribute of the red rose because she is the oldest living descendant of the princely German whose wealth, business genius and bravery make one of the interesting chapters of the beginnings of America.

Baron Stiegel was born near Mannheim, Germany, about 1733, and at the age of twenty years came to America, bringing a fortune said to have been about \$200,000.

The first two years of the young nobleman's residence in the colonies was spent in traveling, and at the end of that time he settled in Philadelphia. He married and set up an establishment which was the wonder of all. A fine house, servants by the dozen, carriages and horses were at the order of their master.

To the young baron a little daughter was born. By this time the German had had time to look about him, and the opportunities for making money began to make an impression. Baron Stiegel became the pioneer ironmaster of this country, building iron stoves.

The Baron made monthly visits to his furnace at Mannheim, Lancaster county, and his arrival from the city was always the occasion for almost a feudal welcome. He journeyed from Philadelphia in a coach drawn by four and sometimes eight horses. Postillions and outriders curbed or urged on the horses, and before the flying equipage hounds raced and layed. At the first sight of his approach the watchman in the cupola of his mansion at Mannheim fired a cannon, which told the inhabitants that the ironmaster was coming. The citizens and a band of music at once moved to the mansion. Into the town the Baron swept, whips cracking, horses leaping, dogs baying, and in the midst of the cavalcade the rolling coach with the Baron bowing and smiling. He was welcomed with cheers, cannon and music. On leaving Mannheim for the furnace, twelve miles away, a salute was fired. Near Elizabeth was a high hill on which a cannon was placed. At the first sight of the Baron's carriage a deafening detonation burst forth. Instantly the workmen at the furnace dropped their tools and prepared to receive their master. From the furnace he would drive to Schaffers town, where he had erected a large tower on which was a cannon. The tower was fifty feet square at the base, about seventy-five feet high and it was five miles north of the furnace and was constructed for the purpose of entertaining his intimate friends.

The Baron's extravagance and extensive purchases of land in 1772 resulted in his becoming financially embarrassed, and although he made a determined effort to reduce his obligations, he was imprisoned that year in Philadelphia for debt. It was the old story of debt-ridden friends who could have prevented his disaster had they desired. Some friends did make an effort which resulted in getting the Baron out of prison and he opened the furnaces again. The Revolutionary War made the iron trade good for a while, but in 1778 creditors again began to call for money. With the help of friends Stiegel finally paid off every cent he owed, but it left him penniless.

In 1770 the once proud Baron Stiegel moved with his family to the parsonage at Brackerville. There he taught school, preached and gave music lessons to make a living. He was for a time clerk in the iron works at Reading. It was while there that his wife died while on a visit to Philadelphia. The husband was too poor even to have her body brought back and she was buried in the city. Stiegel later recovered. Deserted by friends, his wealth gone, his hearth broken, the heart-broken man moved away to a small house on the outskirts of Schaffers town, taught school for a short time and passed away in the summer of 1783.

The romantic history of the payment of the rose had its birth in one of Stiegel's bursts of generosity. The old church at Mannheim had been burned, and on December 4, 1772, Baron Stiegel deeded a lot in the town to the trustees of the Lutheran congregation for the consideration of five shillings, and for ground rent the annual payment of "one red rose, in the month of June, forever, if lawfully demanded."

It was only twice demanded by the Baron personally, and was paid. From that time on various descendants have received the rose. On June 5, 1892, the rose was paid to J. C. Stiegel, great-grandson of the Baron. In 1893, 1894 and 1895 the rose was paid to Mrs. Rebecca C. Boyer, a half-sister of Miss Horning. Since the former's death the Newport woman, as the oldest living descendant of the Baron, has received the "red rose," the stipulation of her great-grandfather.

Every year in the town of Mannheim thousands of persons gather to see the payment of

the rose. The church edifice is in a way a memorial to the sentiment of its benefactor, for on the central window back of the pulpit is the representation of a rose in exquisite glass.

Up to two years ago Miss Horning received the "rent" from the Lutheran Society. Last year her health had so failed that she was unable to be present at the ceremony and the rose was sent her. This year the same practice will have to be resorted to, since she is too ill to move about, much less to make a long journey.

"I doubt if I shall ever see Mannheim again, or ever again see the rose fete there," says Miss Horning. "My health has failed so rapidly of late that I can no longer travel, and for the last two years I have not left Newport."

"I should like to see Mannheim once more in June. It is wonderful—roses everywhere, and at the fete particularly there are always thousands of flowers of every kind."

"The Feast of the Rose," however, will go on just the same. There will always be some one to take the places of dead descendants, and I hope the custom will not die out with them. It is too pretty a custom to lose."

"NOW THEN, SMITH."

Mr. James Thomson (who was secretary for Victoria at the Colonial and Indian exhibition of 1886) sends to Lloyd's News from cuttings concerning the sad end of Henry Smith, the gallant British sailor who did such heroic work during the terrible earthquake at Messina, and who became famous the world over as "Now Then, Smith."

Poor Smith was drowned one dark, stormy night at Bunbury, Western Australia, and was buried in a lonely, nameless grave, only the clergyman, undertaker, sexton and the driver of the hearse being present.

The matter came to the knowledge of Mr. Thomson, who succeeded in enlisting the sympathy of the mayor of Bunbury (Mr. C. Fraenkel) and of the Rev. J. Adams, Canon residentiary and rector of Bunbury Pro-Cathedral. As a result a movement has been started for a memorial which shall perpetuate the name not only of Smith, but of his comrade Read.

It is suggested that a monument might be placed over Smith's grave, that a cot in the Children's hospital might be endowed, and that a tablet bearing the names of Smith and Read might be placed in the institution as an incentive to children to emulate such heroic deeds. Mr. Fraenkel will be pleased to receive subscriptions.

Read was second mate, and Smith a seaman on the Cardiff steamer Atonwen, which was in Messina harbor at the time of the earthquake. These two, with a comrade and the captain of the vessel, went to see what help they could render. They discovered 12 people, 10 children, an old woman and a man on top of a building which threatened to fall at any moment. The little crowd could not descend because all the staircases had been demolished.

A ladder was reared against the balcony of the building. "Now then, Smith," said Read, and up the gallant sailor climbed. One of the children tied a thin string to a stone and lowered it. Smith attached a thin line to it, and that was hauled up. Then a thick rope was taken up in the same way, and hand over hand Smith ascended to the roof.

Read then ascended, and he and Smith lowered the 12 people one by one without accident, afterwards sliding down the rope themselves. Read afterwards saved a woman by sawing away a plank which held her a prisoner in a burning house.

TRAVEL IN INDIA

An Indian railway time table affords interesting study. It combines voluminous railway information with a considerable amount of matter particularly interesting to the tourist. Caste does not cause the railways so much trouble as might be imagined, judging by all one hears about it in England. Indeed, caste distinctions are found to resolve into two main principles. Only one concerns us here, the other—the prohibition of intermarriage—having reference to matters outside the radius of a railway official's activities.

A "caste" man must not partake of food cooked or even handled by one of inferior caste. Food is a wide term. A very orthodox person would include medicine compounded by an apothecary. One of more liberal views might receive, say, a plantain (banana) from the hands of an individual beneath him, for the "unclean" hands of the latter would have come in contact only with the skin and not with the part to be eaten.

The first and most obvious requirement of any long distance traveler in a hot climate is fluid refreshment. The filter and the glass commonly found in an English dining car would be of no use in India, inasmuch as the native would first of all want to know who put the water in the filter and then who last used the glass. If satisfactorily assured on the latter point he would, nevertheless, run no risk of contamination, but would pour the liquid down his throat while holding the glass a few inches above his mouth.

But the orthodox man, taking no risks at

all, carries with him a brass water pot attached to a belt, and even then adopts the further precaution above mentioned. At every station a native patrols the platform carrying a skin with a supply of water. Experience has taught the railway companies to be particular as to whom is intrusted with this duty. Continuing, the writer says:

"I once traveled with a Brahmin who, parched with thirst, eagerly called the water carrier at each successive station. But before replenishing his brass pot he cross-examined the man as to his antecedents, and, not being satisfied that he was of sufficient high caste, continued suffering agonies till a wire was sent on ahead, the result of which was that the holiest man of all the countryside was routed out and induced to do duty pro tem."

On another occasion, a celebrated fakir was proposing to travel. His form of self-mortification took the shape of some two hundred-weight of chain with which his body was girdled and with which he tried to enter the carriage assisted by his friends.

But the station master was there, and the result of a somewhat heated argument conducted in a language which for possibilities of vituperation has no equal in the world, was that the fakir and his chains were hauled off to the weighing machine and full passenger parcel rate was charged on the two hundred-weight of old iron on the reasonable ground that it could not be regarded as wearing apparel.

The Hindu likes to have all his savings in a portable form. They do not take the shape of scrip and title deeds, but bars, anklets and armlets of gold and rudely set jewelry, says the Railway Magazine. When he travels all this wealth is frequently intrusted to the keeping of a young daughter, whose little legs and arms are wound round with golden bars, while her nose and ears are heavily weighted with jewelry. I once saw on a station platform a little girl about six who was computed to be worth about £6,000 as she stood.

THE STATE BALL

The State ball which the King and Queen gave in honor of the German Emperor and Empress and Princess Victoria Louise of Prussia will be remembered because of its dignity and its splendour, and of the occasion on which it was held, among the historic entertainments at Buckingham Palace.

Much has been said of late in condemnation of the exterior of the Palace, but those of the guests last night who had not before been honored with the hospitality of their Majesties soon forgot all criticism of the outward form of the building in contemplation of the size and the magnificence of the State rooms within. But if the great proportions of the apartments, with their marble pillars and the old paintings on the walls, inspired a sense of majesty, they were not permitted to leave upon the guests the impression of merely ceremonial grandeur. The crimson hangings of the corridors and the lounges upholstered in a subdued red made an atmosphere of warmth and comfort that dispelled what might otherwise have been described as the coldness of a vast interior.

The ballroom had been so prepared that every inch of space, beyond what was needed for the Royal dais and an occasional resting place for the dancers, should be left for the free movement of the guests. On each side there was a narrow row of gilt chairs and lounges covered with rose du Barri brocade. In front of the dais at the head of the room the four armchairs provided for the King and Queen and the German Emperor and Empress stood out conspicuously against the decorations of white and gold. Behind these were the seats for the other members of the Royal party. On each side of the dais and at the back were banks of palms and variegated acer, red geraniums, arum lilies, and heather, and from the ceiling hung great candelabra of electric lights.

The corridor where the guests assembled presented, perhaps, one of the most memorable spectacles ever seen at the Palace. As the long succession of guests moved slowly towards the ballroom the varied gowns of the ladies and the sparkle of their jewels, the uniforms of naval and military officers, adorned with their different decorations, the Windsor uniform of the ministers of state, the dark Court dress and the medieval costume of the Yeomen of the Guard, who stood at each side—all went to make a scene of extraordinary brilliance and beauty.

The Entry of Their Majesties

But the splendour of this gathering was surpassed by that in the ballroom itself when the King and Queen, with the German Emperor and Empress and Princess Victoria Louise, and the other members of the Royal party, entered and took their places on the dais a few minutes before 11 o'clock. The King was wearing the uniform of a colonel-in-chief of the First Prussian Regiment of the Guard (Queen Victoria's of Great Britain and Ireland) and the German Emperor wore the uniform of the same rank in the 1st (Royal) Dragoons. The Queen's gown was of cream broche embroidered with pink and gold. On her head she wore a diamond crown and on her neck a diamond collar with the Koh-i-Noor and the lesser Stars of Africa. The

German Empress wore a gown of deep red and gold brocade with train four yards long, edged with a heavy border of gold and opened in front to display a petticoat of golden embroidery.

Princess Victoria Louise was dressed in a frock of pale pink chiffon painted with a design of flowers in which black played some part, the whole giving a soft effect of deep cloud color. The dress had a deep hem of black velvet, and was made without a train. Her ornaments were diamonds and pearls, and in her hair rested a small diadem of brilliants.

The Royal Quadrille

After the orchestra had played the National Anthem and their Majesties' guests had taken their seats on the dais, the King gave the command to form the Royal Quadrille. Amid so dense a throng obedience to the command occupied some little time, for, in addition to the members of the Royal Family, representatives of the Diplomatic Corps and the peerage had been invited to take a part. The King with the German Empress and the German Emperor with the Queen opened the Quadrille. With slow and stately measure the Royal dancers passed from the foot of the dais to the other end of the room, preceded by the Earl of Chesterfield, Earl Beauchamp, and other officers of the Court, wearing the uniforms of the household, and carrying their white wands of office. As the Royal party passed down the room between the brilliant rows of guests on each side the mingled dignity and gaiety of the scene, with its vast array of color and precious stones scintillating beneath the innumerable lights above, bore memorable testimony at once to the enthusiasm and the genuineness of the regal hospitality that King George had offered to his Royal guests.

At the close of the dance the King and Queen and the German Emperor and Empress returned to the dais and watched the progress of the entertainment which they had opened with such grace. At midnight their Majesties went to supper in the room set apart for them, which was decorated profusely with flowers from the gardens at Windsor Castle. The walls of the supper room were almost hidden by the display of the crown gold plate, and heavy bowls of gold filled with roses and carnations stood upon the tables. After supper the Royal party returned to the ball room, and, although it was 2 o'clock before they left, dancing was continued for some hours longer.

HOME MADE SNUFF REPLACES SMOKING

The German at home has never learned to chew tobacco, but he has to a certain degree, clung to the practice of snuff taking. It is in the mountain districts that snuff taking is general. It is in such districts that most of the forest areas of Germany are found, and in the forests, as a rule, smoking is forbidden. Besides being forbidden it is dangerous to farm and homestead and to harvested crops in barn and granary. These conditions may account for snuff taking superseding tobacco smoking.

There are several factories in Nuremberg that make a specialty of the so-called Brazilian roll tobacco, made ready to be ground up for snuff. In Landshut and Regensburg are a half dozen factories that have a very considerable output of an especially favored brand of snuff known as schmalzier, undoubtedly so named because the main ingredient after tobacco is grease (schmalz).

Landshut is the centre of the schmalzier snuff industry. It is still the custom, according to the Daily Consular and Trade Reports, for the old forest dwellers—that is, the Bavarian highlanders—to prepare their own snuff, which in the language of the people is known as schmei of schmai, and almost every old snuff taker has a special recipe of his own.

Tobacco usually forms not more than half the body of this snuff. The tobacco is the so-called Brazil rolls. These are formed of tobacco leaves, first soaked in syrup strongly impregnated with various spices and then twisted into hard rolls of about one and a half inches in thickness. These rolls can be bought from every village merchant. The old snuff taker adds to this tobacco, according to individual taste, beef tallow, a little lime, a small pinch of very finely pulverized glass and such flavoring matter as his experience has found most pleasing.

The ingredients are well mixed in a wooden bowl with a wooden pestle, the rubbing process being continued until the required degree of fineness is reached. Pine needles and other similar ingredients are often added as flavoring. The schmalzier thus finished is usually carried in pouches made from hog's bladder or in wooden boxes. When the old Bavarian mountaineers meet each other the first thing after they have said "Gruess Gott" (God greet thee) is the presentation of the snuffbox or pouch. A refusal is always regarded as an unfriendly act.

In the district about Landshut the habit of snuff taking is almost universal. The children learn it early, and the women not infrequently contract the habit. Foresters sent here from districts where the habit is not known are said to acquire it very quickly, and its use

and the strength of the habit have received official recognition in the instructions to wardens of prisons and similar institutions in South Bavaria that confirmed snuff takers must not be suddenly and entirely denied its indulgence. In the forest districts snuff taking is universal.

ROMANCES OF THE HEALING ART

Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, speaking to some London medical students, says the Lancet, told several stories illustrating what he called "the romance of medicine."

The fashion of wearing wigs, for instance, was due to a skin disease which produced bald patches on the august head of Francis I. of France. He got a wig and his courtiers followed suit, just as they all whispered when he had an attack of laryngitis.

"One can trace for many years," says the same authority, "certainly from 1802, the inception of that disease which killed Napoleon at St. Helena in 1821. In 1802 Bourrienne said: 'I have often seen him at Malmalson lean against the right arm of his chair and, unbuttoning his coat and waistcoat, exclaim, 'What pain I feel!'"

"That was perhaps the first allusion to his stomaclic and hepatic trouble, but from then onward it continually appeared, like Banquo at the banquet. He could scatter the hosts of Europe and alter its kingdoms, but he was powerless against the miteous cells of his own mucous membrane."

"Again and again he had attacks of lethargy, amounting almost to collapse, at moments when all his energy was most required. At the crisis of Waterloo he had such an attack and sat on his horse like a man dazed for hours of the action. Finally the six years at St. Helena furnish a clinical study of gastric disease which was all explained in the historical post-mortem examinations, which disclosed cancer covering the whole wall of the stomach and actually perforating it at the hepatic border."

"Napoleon's whole career was profoundly modified by his complaint. There have been many criticisms—not unnatural ones—of his petty, querulous and undignified attitude during his captivity; but if his critics knew what it was to digest their food with an organ which had hardly a square inch of healthy tissue upon it they would perhaps take a more generous view of the conduct of Napoleon. For my own part, I think that his fortitude was never more shown than during those years—the best proof of which was that his guardians had no notion how ill he was until within a few days of his actual death."

"History abounds with examples of what I have called the romance of medicine. Look at the men, for example, who were the prime movers in the French revolution. They were a diseased company—a pathological museum. Was Marat's view of life tainted by the loathsome skin disease for which he was taking hot baths when Charlotte Corday cut him off? Was the incorruptible but bilious Robespierre the victim of his own liver? Was Couthon's heart embittered by his disfigured limbs?"

"These are the problems where medicine infringes upon history, and these are the illustrations of the philosophy which is only open to the medical thinker. How many times do the most important historical developments appear to depend upon small physical causes? There is, for example, the case of the revocation of the edict of Nantes. By this measure the whole history of France has been profoundly modified, because by that action there were given forth the Huguenots."

"Now, how came Louis XIV., who had always held out upon this point, to give way at last to the pressure of Mme. de Maintenon and his clerical advisers? The answer lay in one of his molar teeth. It is historical that he had for some months had toothache, caries, abscess of the jaw, and finally a sinus which required operation, and it was at this time, when he was pathologically abnormal and irritable, that he took the step which has modified history. Great results may depend upon a king's jaw or a statesman's digestion."

A CAPABLE HORSEMAN

The King and Queen, nearly all the Royal family, and several gorgeously-uniformed Indian Princes were present at the Horse Guards' parade Saturday when the color of the Scots Guards were trooped in honor of the King's birthday and saluted by all the regiments taking part in the brilliant spectacle.

The Duke of Connaught's horse, startled by the booming of the cannon, dashed away, and it looked at first as if the Duke would be unable to control his charger. Displaying splendid horsemanship, however, he mastered the animal, and took his place beside the King, whose own mettlesome horse also was restless.

Queen Alexandra, who has gone to Sandringham, has King Manuel as her guest. Owing to reports of a Royalist rising in Portugal he will be guarded by detectives during his stay.

John Bull—I trust it was not simply my free trade principles that made you love me? Japan—Dearest, let us not pry too curiously into the sources of our sacred affection.—Punch.

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COLONIST

Three Days of Holiday Buying at Spencer's Before Coronation Day

On Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, We Will Display Holiday Wearing Apparel at Very Attractive Prices. See Window Displays of Waists, Dresses and Suits

Display of Dainty Waists for Coronation Week. Prices to Please Everyone

SPECIAL SHOWING OF VERY SUPERIOR WAISTS, IN MULLS, LAWNS, LINENS AND MARQUISSETTES, FROM \$3.50 TO \$4.50

There is a great number of very tasteful designs in this lot—too many to describe. Some are plain tailored, others are daintily trimmed with lace insertions, embroidery insertions, fine lace edgings, clusters of tucks and neat frills. All sizes and dainty styles. Low or high necks, long or short sleeves.

See Window Display
SPECIALS IN LINEN WAISTS AT \$1.50
Pure Linen Waists, with box pleats down centre, concealing fastening with cluster of eight fine tucks and four wide tucks on either side. Laundered collar, two clusters of four fine tucks down the back. All sizes. Monday, each **\$1.50**
FANCY LAWN WAISTS AT \$1.75—FINE LAWN WAISTS WITH FINE EYELETS

Embroidered front, box plait down centre, clusters of four tucks on either side, high neck trimmed with tucks and one row of lace embroidery, long sleeves, cuffs finished with 1 row of lace embroidery and tucks. Front and back closing, short and long sleeves. Special Monday **\$1.75**

Men's Furnishing Dept.—Seasonable

Underclothing for Men and Boys

Balbriggan Shirts and Drawers, in white, fine mesh. Shirts cut coat shape and short sleeves. Drawers knee length. Fine values at, per garment **50¢**

Balbriggan Shirts and Drawers, in colors white, natural, blue, grey, pink and helio, in fancy mesh and plain weaves. All sizes. Per garment **50¢**

Boys' Shirts and Drawers, in natural balbriggan, nice and cool for the hot weather. Size 22 to 28. Per garment, **25¢**

Boys' Shirts and Drawers, in natural Balbriggan. Sizes 30 and 32. Per garment **35¢**

Men's Tennis or Outing Shirts, with soft turndown reversible collars, in fancy open mesh, in white only. Also plain white and cream duck. Special value, each **\$1.00**

Men's Tennis or Outing Shirts, in fancy blue or pink striped duck, in all sizes. Special value, each **\$1.00**

Men's Outing Shirts, with soft turndown collars and soft cuffs. In colors white, cream, pongee and khaki. Also in grey and blue shades. Special value, each **75¢**

Men's Working Shirts, in dark and light striped material, also in black sateen. Very strongly made. In all sizes. Each **\$1.00**, 75¢ and 50¢

Negligee Shirts, with ordinary collar band, soft bosom, starched attached cuffs three inches deep. In good quality print. Colors black stripes on white, colored stripes on white, also plain white, with tucked or fancy mercerized fronts. All sizes. Coat shape. Special value, each **\$1.00**

Silks and Dress Goods in All the

Newest Designs and Colors at Unusually

Low Prices

50 Pieces Striped Marsaline, in navy, rose, mauve, pink, black, pale blue, reseda, brown, tan, grey, white, cream, champagne, king's blue and garnet. They are excellent wearing qualities and splendid value at, per yard **50¢**

25 Pieces Check Shot Silk, will make up handsome dresses that will give perfect satisfaction for wearing qualities. Per yard **50¢**

12 Pieces Double Width Foulard, in neat patterns. Colors tan, reseda, navy, black, mauve, cream and brown, with floral figured patterns. Per yard **\$1.75**

500 Yards Genuine Natural Tussore Silk, for coats, very rich in appearance, wearing qualities guaranteed. Monday, per yard **\$1.50**

25 Pieces Real Rajah Silk, splendid wearing material, in a great variety of popular colors. Special, per yard **\$1.25**

40in. Navy Blue Mohair, suitable for bathing suits. Per yard **50¢**

42in. Navy Blue Wool Serge, warranted fast color. Per yard, **50¢**

42in. All Wool Poplin. This cloth gives satisfaction. Colors brown, grey, navy, tan, myrtle, reseda, King's blue and black. Per yard **50¢**

44in. All Wool Henrietta. Nothing more serviceable for children's dresses. May be had in all shades. Per yard **50¢**

42in. Rajah Suiting. Has a silky appearance and good wearing quality. Colors rose, tan, reseda, navy, brown, king's blue, and black. Per yard **75¢**

Five Specials from the Carpet Department for Monday's Selling

Axminster Hearth Rugs, thick, heavy pile, closely woven, beautiful floral and conventional designs, in rich colors. Size 27 x 60in., with fringe on both ends. Special Monday **\$3.25**

Wilton Pile Squares. These come in a beautiful variety of designs and colors, closely woven, thick velvet pile. Almost endless wearing qualities and always retains its handsome appearance. Size 9 x 12. Special **\$34.50**

Window Shades, made of best quality opaque cloth, in colors cream and green and mounted on Hartshorn spring rollers, with brackets and pulleys complete. Size 37in. wide and 6ft. long. Each **40¢**

Table Covers, made of heavy wool serge, in solid colors of blue, green, gold and red, finished with a mohair knotted fringe. Size 2 x 2. Price, each **\$5.75**

The Wilton Pile Carpets are renowned for their excellent wearing qualities and their handsome appearance qualifies them for service in any home and any part of that home—drawing-room, dining-room, library, bedroom or hall. Price, per yard, 27in. wide, including making up and laying, \$2.75, \$2.30, \$2.00 and **\$1.75**

Brass Beds at \$39.75, Monday

We expect to have a very busy day in the Furniture department Monday, when fifty more Brass Beds go on sale. From the number of enquiries for the beds Friday and Saturday, we could have disposed of the lot before the day of sale. They include handsome designs, values up to \$95, some have continuous pillars and straight bar fillers, in bright or satin finish, others in handsome designs in square rails.

See Window Display.

A Splendid Showing of Women's Long Summer Coats in Linens, Hair Stripe and Pongee

AT \$22.50—These are full length, semi-fitting coats of good quality pongee. Sailor collars and turnback cuffs trimmed with tan pongee. Covered buttons, and patch pockets with flaps.

AT \$30.00—We are offering some neat, tailored long Box Coats, with military collars, patch pockets and trimmed with large covered buttons. You must see this lot to appreciate their value.

A Large Shipment of Fine Linens Imported Direct from Ireland

Barts Hospital Gingham, guaranteed fast dye, imported direct from the Thomas Guy's, London, England. Price, per yard, from 40c, 35c down to **25¢**

Plain Hemstitched Linen Tray Cloths, Pillow Shams, Squares and Runners. Prices ranging down from \$1.50 to **75¢**

Hemstitched Embroidered Centre Pieces, Squares and Runners. Prices ranging from \$4.50 down to, each **\$1.00**

Embroidered Drawnwork, consisting of Tablecloths, Squares, 5 o'clock Teacloths and Bureau Covers, at very special prices. Fifty dozen to choose from. Sizes and prices as follows:

Size 36 x 36, from \$1.50 each down to **75¢**

Size 45 x 45, from \$4.50 each down to **\$1.50**

Size 18 x 45, from \$1.50 each down to **75¢**

12 Dozen Pure Linen Doilies and Mats, trimmed with heavy Cluny lace. Sizes 6in. to 25in. Prices from \$2.00 down to, each **15¢**

10 Dozen Heavy Swiss Embroidered Pillow Shams and Bureau Covers. Each **75¢**

Fine Embroidered Guest Towels. Price, each, \$2.50 and **\$1.25**

SPECIAL PRICES IN DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS MONDAY

Size 2 x 2. Each **\$2.00**

Size 2 x 2½. Each **\$2.50**

Size 2 x 3. Each **\$3.00**

Size 3½ x 3½. Each **\$4.50**

25 Dozen Napkins. Price, per dozen **\$1.25**

25 Dozen Napkins, very fine quality linen. Per dozen **\$2.50**

500 Yards Bleached Damask Tabling. Per yard **50¢**

BARGAINS IN BLANKETS AND COMFORTERS

50 White Blankets, per pair **\$3.25**

100 Pair Fine White Twill Blankets, pink and blue borders. Size 64 x 82. Price, per pair **\$5.00**

150 Pair Superior Fine Wool Blankets, with pink and blue borders. Size 68 x 86. Per pair **\$6.50**

125 Pair White Saxony Blankets, extra fine quality, with pink and blue borders. Per pair **\$7.50**

50 Pair Extra Fine Llama Blankets, extra large size. Per pair **\$8.50**

12 Eiderdown Comforts, covered with rich brocaded satin. Special, each, **\$20.00**

10 Wool Filled Comforters, covered with floral mercerized sateen. Special, **\$3.75**

500 Pair Cotton Blankets, in white and grey, full double bed size. Special, per pair **\$1.50**

A Special Sale of Fancy Muslins, Monday

A special shipment of Fancy Muslins has just been unpacked and will go on Special Sale Monday. This consignment was bought by our representative in New York while on his way to Europe, and includes all that is new and dainty in muslins, purchased at a big saving, and will be sold Monday at prices that will mean a very speedy clearance.

See View Street Windows

Bordered Foulard, an endless variety. Per yard **15¢**

White Muslins, in floral designs and dots. Per yard **15¢**

Fancy Muslins, in dainty floral, sprays and dot designs. Per yard **15¢**

Bordered Foulard, in assorted designs, on navy or black grounds. Per yard. **25¢**

Border Muslin, 40in. wide, in assorted tasteful designs. Per yard **35¢**

Border Mercerized Foulard, 40in. wide, in light and dark grounds, in rich colorings. Per yard **50¢**

These Prices Are Very Low for these High-Grade Muslins. Every yard in the above list is worth from **15¢ to 25¢** more than the prices we have quoted.

Monday in the Crockery and Hardware Section

CROCKERY SPECIALS
Teapots—A big shipment of the best grades of Brown Teapots, English make, in five sizes. Prices, each, 35c, 25c, 20c, 15c and **12½¢**

Teapots, in the newest shapes and decorated in a variety of neat designs, in dainty colorings. Price, each, from \$1.00 down to **35¢**

Six-Piece Toilet Set, in good English semi-porcelain, in a variety of designs. Per set **\$1.90**

Ten-Piece Sets, in heavy white English porcelain, very neat shapes, printed floral designs—a very superior set at this price. Special Price **\$2.50**

GARDEN HOSE, SCREEN DOORS AND WATER COOLERS

Garden Hose, made by the Dunlop Rubber Co., in soft lengths, with couplings all complete. Special at \$5.75 and **\$4.75**

All kinds of Garden Tools, Lawn Mowers, etc., at lowest possible prices.

Window Screens, that will fit almost any window, at prices ranging from 40c down to **20¢**

Ice-Cream Freezers, 2-quart \$3.00, 3-quart size \$3.75, 4-quart size **\$4.50**

BARGAINS IN PLATES AND SAUCERS
100 Dozen China Plates and Fruit Saucers, in excellent quality Austrian china, in dainty blue shades and pretty floral decorations. Today, each **5¢**

7in. size, each **10¢**

BRUSHES FOR ALL PURPOSES
Plate Brushes, 50c and **25¢**

Kalsomine Brushes, 25c and **15¢**

Bannister Brushes, 75c, 50c and **35¢**

Nail Brushes, two for **5¢**

Sink Brushes, 10c and **5¢**

Clothes Brushes, 25c, 15c and **10¢**

Shoe Brushes, 50c, 45c, 35c, 25c and **15¢**

Stove Brushes, 50c, 35c, 25c and **20¢**

Scrubbing Brushes, 25c, 20c and **15¢**

Hair Brushes, \$1.75, \$1.50 and **\$1.25**

NOW IS THE TIME WHEN YOU REQUIRE A MEAT SAFE—TODAY

Today we are showing a specially good line of low-priced Safes that should prove to be of interest to those who require something in which meat can be protected from the flies, but cannot afford one of our Refrigerators.

Size No. 1. Price **\$2.50**

Size No. 2. Price **\$3.50**

Size No. 3. Price **\$6.75**

All fitted with shelves and well finished.

Some Very Useful Bargains in the

Whitewear Dept.

Nainsook Night Gowns, of very fine quality, well made, in a variety of very choice designs. Some have dainty printed yokes of all-over embroidery extending over shoulders, and finished with lace insertion threaded with ribbon. Has short sleeves finished with frill of dainty embroidery, and may be had in all sizes. Special value at **\$1.15**

A Special Line of Women's Drawers, made of good quality cambric, with a frill of tucked muslin and edged with Torchon lace. All sizes may be had at this unusually low price **35¢**

Women's Drawers, very superior in materials and finish. Made of high-grade cambric and finished with wide frill of tucked embroidery. Extra large sizes. Price, each **50¢**

Corset Covers, with deep yoke of lace, threaded with ribbon. Arms and neck finished with frill of fine lace. These are very dainty covers, and a special bargain at this price. Each, **45¢**

Pure Linen Aprons. These are suitable for almost every purpose, and there are few women who cannot make good use of them. They are in all sizes, including extra large sizes, with or without bibs, large pockets, some with pointed belt and deep frill around bottom, others have plain deep hems, pockets, and bib. Your choice at, each **35¢**

REGINA, Sask., June 26.—(Special to the Colonist.)

Mr. Borden Plainly His Views to Grain of Central Prairie—Meets Deputati

WILL NOT YIELD ON RE

Agrees With Agriculture Shows Important Chilled Meat Indu

Demonstration of Dalton's Lemonade

IN OUR PATENT MEDICINE DEPARTMENT

Starting on Monday morning we will demonstrate for one week this excellent concentrated lemonade. One bottle makes 12 glasses of a most refreshing hot weather beverage for the small sum of 15 cents. Call in and try a sample free.

Stower's Lime Juice Cordial, per quart bottle **30¢**

Welch's Grape Juice, quart 65c, pint **35¢**

Health Salts tin 15c, 2 tins **25¢**

Enos Fruit Salts, per bottle **75¢**

Abbeys Salt, large, per bottle **50¢**

Sparklet Syphons, B size, each **\$1.00**

Bulbs for Syphons, B size, box **50¢**

Special Showing of Wash Dresses for Small Children

Chambray Dresses, in pale blue, made with square neck and long sleeves, lined bands of blue and white material round the neck and down the left side of front. Cuffs, belt and hem of same material. Dress fastens at side with pearl buttons. Sizes 2 to 4 years. Price, each **\$1.00**

Good Washing Galatea Dresses, in navy and white stripe, round neck and fancy pointed yoke piped with plain blue. Front and back made with wide plaits, long sleeves with plain cuffs and belt at waist. Sizes 2 to 4 years. Each **\$1.00**

New and Copyright Fiction 15c Each, or Two for 25c

A Bid for Fortune, by Guy Boothby.

Bound to Win, by Hawley Smart.

Geoffrey Hamlyn, by Henry Kingsley.

Katerfelto, by G. J. Whyte-Melville.

Random Shots, by Max Adeler.

Mr. Witt's Widow, by Anthony Hope.

Pharos, the Egyptian, by Guy Boothby.

Saddle and Sabre, by Hawley Smart.

The Dorrington Deed Box, by Arthur Morrison.

Harborough, by G. J. Whyte-Melville.

A Monk of Cruta, by E. P. Oppenheim.

A Maker of Nations, by Guy Boothby.

A Daughter of the Marionis, by E. P. Oppenheim.

A Sensational Case, by Florence Warden.

Social Sinners, by Hawley Smart.

Chronicles of Martin Hewitt, by Arthur Morrison.

Black, but Comely, by G. J. Whyte-Melville.

Love Made Manifest, by Guy Boothby.

A False Start, by Hawley Smart.

Broken Bonds, by Hawley Smart.

Martin Hewitt, Investigator, by Arthur Morrison.

At Fault, by Hawley Smart.

The World's Great Snare, by E. P. Oppenheim.

To Leeward, by Marion Crawford.

The Right Sort, by Mrs. Kernahan.

Adventures of Martin Hewitt, by Arthur Morrison.

A Race for a Wife, by Hawley Smart.

Satanella, by G. J. Whyte-Melville.

The Temptress, by Wm. Le Queux.

Elbow Room, by Max Adeler.

A Millionaire of Yesterday, by E. P. Oppenheim.

The Red Rat's Daughter, by Guy Boothby.

For the Religion, by Hamilton Drummond.

Play or Pay, by Hawley Smart.

The Brookers of Bridlemere, by G. J. Whyte-Melville.

Cecile, by Hawley Smart.

Long Live the King! by Guy Boothby.

The Mystery of Mr. Bernard Brown, by E. P. Oppenheim.

Holmby House, by G. J. Whyte-Melville.

The Whirligig, by Mayne Lindsay.

Jan Oxber, by Orme Agnus.

Stolen Souls, by Wm. Le Queux.

Two Kisses, by Hawley Smart.

The Red Chancellor, by Sir W. Magnay.

Ravenshoe, by Henry Kingsley.

Sunshine and Snow, by Hawley Smart.

My Indian Queen, by Guy Boothby.

As a Man Lives, by E. P. Oppenheim.

Belles and Ringers, by Hawley Smart.

Sarchedon, by G. J. Whyte-Melville.

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