VOL L. NO. 165,

CITY OUTGROWS

Nelson Obliged to Double Ca-

pacity of Plant at Bon-

nington

DEVELOPMENTS IN MINES

Output of the Mineral Region

Shows Large Total for the

ast Week

uality, pret-

Regular

.....50¢

The Semi-Weekly Colonist,

VICTORIA, B. C., TUESDAY, JULY 21, 1908

Hamilton, Ont., July 18.—Mrs. William Ross, whose home is near Ancaster, was struck and instantly killed by a freight car on the Brantford and Hamilton Electric religious values.

Toronto, July 18.—The resignation of the Rev. D. C. Hossack from the pastorate of the Deer Park Presbyterian church, has been accepted. Dr. Hossack contested North Toronto in the last provincial elections and was defeated. Arrangement With the Company Was a Bad One for the Country

Toronto, July 18.—Seven persons escaped from Toronto jail this morning. They belonged to a group of fourteen who were being kept in the jail corridor either waiting sentence or trial. They had to make a drop to the ground of about 15 feet, and to do this they had made a rope of a towel and some bed clothes.

SMALL ASSETS TO SHOW

Co. were presented to parliament last night.

The majority report declares that night.

The majority report declares that the company fully compiled with the terms of its agreement of 1903, when the government decided to guarantee the bonds of the company. The report concludes that when the Bank of Montreal paid the sum of \$3.073.223. and a by-law will be aubmitted nex month. The plant's capacity will be doubled by this time next year.

After years of littingstion, the Last Chance mine, near Sandon, one of the Siocan's principal silver ehippers, will be again operated.

W. H. Stimson, ot Los Angeles, Bigger of Siocan's principal silver ehippers, will be again operated.

IN SIGHT OF MANY by Siocan's principal silver ehippers, will be again operated.

IN SIGHT OF MANY by Siocan's principal silver ehippers, will be again operated.

IN SIGHT OF MANY by Siocan's principal silver ehippers, will be again operated.

IN SIGHT OF MANY by Siocan's principal silver entry the property of the property, and will unwater by that means the levels to the depth of 30 feet. This will mean the employment of operations.

Chicago, July 18.—One contestant means the levels to the depth of 30 feet. This will mean the employment of the property, and will unwater by that means the levels to the depth of 30 feet. This will mean the employment of the property, and will unwater by that means the levels to the depth of 30 feet. This will mean the employment of the property of the government of the sevening was drowned and half a dozen others that the sevening was drowned and half a dozen others were selected with cramps and resonance of which were never thirdled. The water proved far too cold for the new Illian own in the Stock of the sevening R. W. Hainston, who has practiced with cramps and dresult of spiral too cold for the majority report of the adoption of the majority report and some land approaches.

When the sevening was the depth of 30 feet. This will mean the employment of the sevening was drowned and half a dozen others of the sevening was drowned and half a dozen others of the sevening to the feet of the sevening was drowned and half a dozen others of the sevening was drowned and half a dozen others of the sevening was drowned and half a dozen others of the sevening was drowned and half a dozen oth

Hamilton Electric railway last night. Rev. D. C. Hossack.

Escaped From Toronto Jail

President Fallieres' Journey.

President Fallieres' Journey.

Paris, July 18.—President Fallieres, accompanied by Foreign Minister Pichon, left here this morning for Dunkirk on his way to pay official visits in Denmark, Sweden, Russia and Germany. Premier Clemenceau, the members of Nelson, on the Kootenay river, of 1,500 horse power, supplying the city with light and power for tramway and industries, will be finally taken over on Tuesday next. The needs of the city are growing so fast that a second unit has become necessary, and a by-law will be submitted next month. The plant's capacity will be France's policy of conciliation and

second unit has become necessary, and a by-law will be submitted next month. The plant's capacity will be peace.

complete arrangements for his own funeral and writing a polite note of apology to the coroner for the trouble he was about to cause him, Joseph O. Michaelowsky went into a clump of bushes in Central Park today and blew out his brains. He told the coroner in his note that he was unable longer to endure the suffering which had accompanied long and painful illness. Investigation disclosed that Michaelowsky, who had visited an undertaker yesterday, made careful arrangements for his fulneral. He selected a casket, had a flower urn set aside, specified the number of carriages he desired to have at the funeral and directed that his body be cremated. Then upon a slip of paper containing the estimate of cost made by the undertaker, Michaelowsky wrote his name and requested that the undertaker present the paper to Mrs. Michaelowsky after his death. The widow approved the contract today, and the arrangements will be carried out to the letter.

Married Sixty-three Years.

Vancouver, July 18.—To have lived to celebrate their diamond wedding is a happy event that comes to but few married couples. But in far away Halifax Mr. and Mrs. Robert Brandful er have exceeded this by three years, having just celebrated the sixty-third anniversary of their marriage. They have three daughters residing in Brittish Columbia, one of whom, Mrs. Thomas Kirkpatrick, of 2184 Dundas Street, received word on Saturday of the celebration of the happy event, with the additional good news that the celebration of the happy event that a saide, specified the number of carriages he desired to have at the funeral and directed that his body be cremated. Then upon a slip of paper containing the estimate of cost made by the undertaker present the paper to Mrs. Brander in her 86th year, and Mrs. Brander in her 86th year. They were married in 1845. There are few, if any, parallels for such remarkable vitality in the whole Dominion.

Drowned in Shuswap Lake

Drowned in Shuswap Lake

Salmon Arm, July 18.—A young man named R. W. Hilborn was drowned in the lake wh

Mrs. Michaelowsky after his death. The widow approved the contract today, and the arrangements will be carried out to the letter.

Okanagan's Fruit Prospects.

Vancouver, July 18.—L. W. Shatford, M.P.P. for the Similkameen, is down from the upper country and will visit Victoria. Mr. Shatford reports that the small fruits in the Okanagan valley this season yielded the biggest crop ever recorded, and that there is every likelihood that the production of peaches and apples will also prove phenomenal. He states that growers who shipped to the

Carried out to the letter.

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Farmer Killed by Horae's Kick Chatham, Ont., July 17.—John Mekinnon, a farmer, is dead from injuries received in the face by a kick from a horse.

Lake while bathing at the wharf. The delegate state which satisfaction afford who was vitnessed by seving at the wharf. The drowning was witnessed by seving and who were in swimming at the wharf. The drowning was witnessed by seving value who were in swimming at the wharf. The drowning was witnessed by seving value who were in swimming at the same time, but they were all young lads who were in swimming at the wharf. The drowning was witnessed by seving value who were in swimming at the same time, but they were all young lads who were in swimming at the wind was witnessed by seving young lads who were in swimming at the wind was the same time, but they were all young at the same time, but they were for whom had gone to the depot to witness the arrival of the evening trains. Hilborn was 26 years of ago, and other fruits which are shipped to the provinces across the mountains, but Mission has already become famous for the reabounce of the surface of the satisfaction and came from Rimley, Alta., where his parents reside, to Salmon Arm in November last year.

Lake Workers' Officers.

Erie, Pa., July 18.—The delegates at the Glenbrook creamery is of such a superior quality as to take second place among the 26 different creamerie

Struck by Lightning.

Columbus, O., July 18.—Mrs. C. F.
Cugle, aged 35. and Earl Vigor, aged
19. were killed by a stroke of lightning late last night, while in camp
along Big Walnut creek, seven miles
south of Columbus. Jno. Cugle, aged
4, only child of the dead woman, sustained severe injuries from the lightning, but will recover.

York Loan Dividend.

Toronto, July 18.—A staff is busily engaged at the National Trust Company office on a mass of clerical work necessary before the rights of the various York County Loan claims can be ascertained. It is likely to be a year before the first dividend will be declared, and it will take four years to dispose of all the real estate.

Gets Order for Lumber.

Nanalmo, July 15.—The Red Fir Lumber company's mill, which has been idle for some weeks, resumed work yesterday and hopes to be running from now on. The firm have secured a big contract from the E. & N. railway for supplying the lumber for the work they now have in hand. The first order is for a million and half of lumber.

Ottawa, July 17.—The reports of the special committee appointed to interest of the first order is for a million and half of lumber.

Shermove. SIX LIVES ARE SACRIFICED

Gets Order for Lumber.

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Shermove. Ind., July 15.—The SACRIFICED

Run Over By Fast Express Train on Pennsylvania Railroad

By Fast Express Train on Pennsylvania Railroad

N. railway for supplying the lumber of the first order is for a million and half of lumber.

Warsaw, Ind., July 18.—Charles Sherman King of Fort Wayne, his wife and two daughters; Carl Timmins, the chauffeur, and Miss Fayma Bradshaw were killed this afternoon when the automobile in which they were riding was struck by a train on the Pennsylvania railroad, west of Columbia City. The party were in Mr. King's automobile, and were going from Fort

mobile, and were going from Fort Wayne to Lake Wawasee.

The accident happened one-half mile west of Columbia City. The auto was stopped at a crossing by a freight train, and drove on the tracks behind the caboose, the driver failing to see the eastbound Manhattan Limited pasters of train which was presented. enger train, which was passing at

the machine was wrecked. The six bodies were scattered along the track for 100 feet, and all were badly mangled. The skulls were fractured, arms and legs were broken, chests, crushed and the clothing was stripped from the dead. The locomotive of the passenger train was derailed, but was rehauled on the tracks without the aid of the wreck train. the wreck train.

The daughters of Mr. King were Catherine, aged 16, and Josephine, aged 18. Miss Bradshaw was 16 years old and was the daughter of Robert Bradshaw, general agent of a range company at Fort Wayne.

Tabriz—Rachin Khan is Missing

Tabriz—Rachin Khan is Missing

Tabriz—Nut Y1—The revolutionists have routed Rachin Khan who was in command of the troops by the Shah's orders, and the meaning of the fown by the Shah's orders of the Fat that they are play-life on the Fat that they are play-life on

Winchester, Va., July 18.—John B. Chapman, a wealthy resident of this city, 88 years old, and an ex-confederate, was murdered last night at Slanes-ville. The motive is believed to be robbery.

Sydney, N.S.W., July 18.—Alfred Deakin, the Prime Minister, in commenting on Australian sentiment toward the American fleet as expressed in some quarters, said: "Our looking for support to the United States instead of to the Empire is to silly for words."

Death of Nanaimo Lady. Nanaimo, July 18.—The death occurred at Kamloops today of Miss Barbara Dobeson, daughter of Thos. Dobeson, of Dobeson's foundry, in this city. The deceased had been ill but a few weeks. She was one of the most popular young ladies of the city, prominent socially and a general favorite with all who knew her. The body will be brought to this city for body will be brought to this city for burial.

Young Girl Drowned. Ottawa, July 18.—A sad drowning occurred at Kirk's Ferry. Grace Holland, fourteen years of age, was in bathing with another companion. Dorothy Anderson, when she got beyond her depth. The two were alone, and before the screams of the other girl attracted attention, Grace Holland had gone down. She was a blease of Market gone down. She was a niece of Mrs. Anderson, of Ottawa, and was there on a visit from Toronto, where her parents reside. She is their only child.

Distressing Tragedies Reported From Buffalo and Norfolk

R is erecting a pole line to electric by the property, and will universe by that the property and will make the property and will make the employment of the property and the pr

FINE TRACECALLY

SOMAN PASHA RALLED

Wenter of the past of the pas

FIFTIETH YEAR

Mr. Foster's Arraignment of the Government's Wild Financing

RECKLESS EXTRAVAGANCE

Agriculture Committee's Report on Grain-Growing in Far North

Ottawa, July 18.—At last evening's session of the House the bill granting certain aid to the Canadian Northern railway was passed.
Mr. Foster moved his resolution concerning the financial position of the government. It said that the govern-

ment has increased the expenditure of the country from \$8,15 per head in 1896 to \$18 in 1908, an increase of 185 per cent. It had also incurred cash obligations totalling \$259,000,000. Mr. Foster's amendment concluded: obligations totalling \$259,000,000. Mr. Foster's amendment concluded:

"That these huge expenditures have in numberless instances been characterized by utter lack of discrimination, absence of proper inquiry and investigation, disregard of a public as compared with private interests, want of common business prudence in oversight, costly pandering to partizans, lack of conscience in purchasing from the patronage list and the aggrandizement of the middleman, through all of which millions have been annually wasted; that in the opinion of this House the mad and reckless financial course of the government is seriously

YOUNG TURKEY **ELEMENT ACTIVE**

Agitation for Macedonia Autonomy Appears to Be Widespread

FEARS OF GENERAL REVOLT

Mutinous Officers Seeking Aid From the Greeks and Bulgarians

Constantinople, July 17. — The "Young Turkey" propaganda in the Turkish army, in favor of autonomy for Macedonia, appears today to be more widespread than heretofore, has been edulited and proper force discrete.

party are most enthusiastic over the glowing crop prospects, and estimate the yield of wheat at 120,000,000 fo 130,000,000 bushels. Harvesting will begin in some localities by the 1st of August, and will be general by he 1sth. Twenty-five thousand farm hands will be required from the east to garner the crop, six thousand more than any previous year. At all points where stops were made only one sentiment was expressed by business men and farmers, one of unbounded confidence in the outlook. Business is reviving in all branches, and this im-

Native Sens of Royal City.

New Yearthinster, July 16.—The new poet, New Mercathinster, July 18.—A few dat the previous meeting. He was a did to from the Mercathin of Poets No. 2. Vancouver: W. H. Walsh, S. Oppenheimer, W. J. Jeffree and W. F. Edmonds. Among those who have Joined the society since its inauguration are: J. P. Hampton Bole, J. P. Ham

RECORD SHOULD BE ADDRESS OF THE BOTTS FLETS

THE BOTTS FLETS

Scheme Under Contemplation

Meets before the month of the contemplation o

SAD "HANDS UP"

Provided Curbor" proposated in the Provide of Construction of the Cons

The Ogilvie

LIMITED

Hardware



Government Street Opposite Spencer's

Drink Only Good Coffee and Tea

For health's sake these should be the purest. They will be if you come here for these:

Jewel Tea is Pure Tea

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

THE LOCAL MARKETS

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

Trunks and Valises always on hand.

B. C. SADDLERY CO., 566 YATES STREET

VANCOUVER, B.C. A Boarding and Day School for Girls.

Highly qualified and trained staff of English mistresses. Building recently enlarged. Situation in highest and most healthy part of West End. Play-grounds and tennis court. For Prospectus apply to the Principal. MISS GORDON. (Late of Newnham College, Cambridge).

The Sprott-Shaw University VANVOUVER, B. C.

Offers a Choice of 2 to 4 Positions To every graduate. Students always in Great Demand. Great Demand.

Commercia, Pitman, and Gregg Shorthand, Telegraphy, Typewriting (on the six standard makes of machines), and languages, taught by competent specialists.

...10 to 15 H. J. SPROTT, B.A., Principal.
25 H. A. SCRIVEN, B.A., Vice-President
50 L. M. ROBERTS, Gregg Shorthand.
50 H. G. SKINNER, Pitman Shorthand. BERKSHIRES FOR SALE — Choice spring litters, sired by Charmer's Premier, Grandview's Lord Premier and Baron Duke's Charm, pairs not akin. Shannon Bros., Cloverdale, B.C.

STUMP PULLING OUTFIT FOR SALE or for hire. Contracts taken. J. Du-crest, 466 Burnside Road SITUATION WANTED on farm by married man as ordinary farm hand or able to manage a farm; any local-it. Box 843, Colonist. j19

CALEDONIAN GA A HUGE

Splendid Program ed at Annual F St. Andrew's

their annual revels history of the local St. ciety, which has ever a held Saturday at Oak B the annual athletic ga auspices of the societ ideal weather, an exce turn-out of spectators, each of the long list of ntmost enthusiasm on hirteen hundred Scots in attendance all con this year's event with the history of Victoria. unceasingly for several all arrangements for the they succeeded even fondest dreams was in ngthy one, in fact lought that there wou culty in bringing off thought that there wou healty in bringing off but the judges and charge wasted ho time was pulled off withou hitch. The crowded a treated to a list of spewhich it is doubtful equalled here before the parter of the conducted. never better conducted giving the spectators of their money.

All Enjoy The Needless to say the as delighted and his so contagious that the r net boast of the Land their home, or the hom fathers, waxed just as djust as thoroughly enj programme. From 2 o' ternoon when the first e tested, until nearly 7 o' crowds dispersed, there see dull moment. In modern circus, there sometimes more, event sometimes more, events ed at the same time, I grounds of the Oak I was ample room to events at one time with the pleasure of On one or two occasic fasm of the crowd bettroublesome and it registroublesome and it registroublesome P. J. Ridde able president of the society, wore a large he received the complements of the success of the he history of the Soc Visitors from On every hand were ipes and the da

which evoked the grete the dancing events the went to little Grace Ro ty lassie of some ten decisive wins in the and the Sword Dance heroine of the hour. half a dozen other of the unanimous decision the unanimous decision by the spirit and aban she danced the famous efforts were repeatedly the Highland Fling sh apponent in Gilbert Westminster, a youngs ceived the ecomiums of Lassie Gains

In the Sword Dance decided hit and wouched the crossed sw ce in this dance, ed praise was given other children who cor capturing the prize in events, the young girl first prize for the best Highland dress, Miss ond prize.

In the bagpipes coopen, and the third: the society only. Pip McIvor, acclaimed as on the coast, took firs event, though he was such pipers of repute and J. Paul, of Vancou and J. Paul, of Vancouring second prize in of strathspeys and re McDonald, of the local curing a like honor i tion for members only

petitive march event, the local band, secure Entertainment for Enthusiastic Irishr ven an opportunity the excellence of their the Irish jig, an everent, being participa McKay, J. O. Henders ver, and A. Matthews, minster, to the pipe riggs and Paul. All were costumed in Donnybrook Fair apprime-honored shillelah the dance in proper stwent to W. McKay a ors were taken by J. A saflor's hornpipe wa cuted by the same with the same results. A saflor's hornpipe was cuted by the same with the same results. The same was the same with the same results. The same results are same with the same results. The same was the same with the same results. thenderson and A per Beggs accompa-rst captured the pri-amed. At the conc ancing Miss Maggle hampion dancer, gav Chan-trews, and wa

Lengthy List The sport events we tested. In the open of the best sporting tale entered. Two of the race and the old me dropped from the cal entries being received.

CALEDONIAN GAMES

CALEDONIAN GAMES

A HUGE SUCCESS

Schoold Programme Prescribed of the control of

be if you

.....15¢

nd \$1.25

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Grocery

Phone 312

avs on hand

YATES STREET

the Principal.

Shaw

sity

horthand. Shorthand. LE — Choice y Charmer's Lord Premier

T FOR SALE

the spectators of the various sporting to decide which should stress the final Scottinh dance which frought out the seathing and the happines contests with the seathing propriet. It was to little Grace Robertson, a preity lagsic of some tan ammers whose when the connect with half a dogan other children who contest with half a dogan other children who was the hard to the Halphand from the word band the Sword Dance made her the half a dogan other children who was the Halphand from the word with which and danced the famous dánces and her dance the famous dánces and her dance the famous dánces and her dance the Halphand from the word was the Halphand from the word was the Halphand from the word word was the Halphand from the word was the Halphand from the word was the Halphand from the word was the half the Halphand from the word was the famous dances and her dance the famous dánces and her dance the famous dánces and her dance who was the Halphand from the Halphand from the word was the half the Halphand from the word bance she is made a decided hit and white she twick the children who contested. Besides capturing the prize in the two above for the contest of the proformation brought for the best dressed girl in the other children who contested. Besides capturing the prize in the two above for the contest was the word was breaking up every move farst prize for the best dressed girl in the other children who contested. Besides and the word was the word was breaking up every move farst prize for the best dressed girl in the other children who contested. Besides and the word was th

A sailor's hornpipe was also well executed by the same three gentlemen with the same results. Another dance number, which met with hearty appreciation, was the Reel of Tulloch, danced by A. Matthew, W. McKay, J. Q. Henderson and A. Adams, with Piper Beggs accompanying. The two first captured the prizes in the order named. At the conclusion of the dancing Miss Maggie Hill, the local champion dancer, gave an exhibition, Chan-trews, and was enthusiastically applauded for her graceful movements.

Lengthy List of Sports..

The sport events were all well contested. In the open events several of the best sporting talent of the city entered. Two of the events, the boot race and the old men's race, were dropped from the card, owing to no intries being received, and for a time it looked as if the married woman's race would also have to be dropped, but Mrs. Cavin and Mrs. Duncan

South American Earthquake.

Tacna, Chili, July 17.—A terrific earthquake occurred yesterday in the provinces of Tacna and Areca, Chili, the southern part of Peru, and Bolivia. There was considerable destruction of property, but no loss of life is reported. The cable between Larita and Lima has been broken and the telegraph line to Bolivia damaged.

Tegucigalpa, Honduras, July 17.— Yesterday the Honduras insurgents captured the town of Pervenis, on the north coast, and today they attacked Celba, another Atlantic port sixty miles to the westward of Teujilo. As Celba they were repulsed. They also have been beaten in the south and are riceing back to Salvador.

It is assured that there will be a large attendance at the meeting called for next Tuesday evening at which the question will be debated. And it is reported that, should there be objection to the suggestion outlined, the advisability of taking steps towards the construction of new quarters by the club on its own responsibility will come up for serious discussion.

The consensus of opinion appears to be that the time has arrived for the J. B. A. A. to provide its members with more up-to-date facilities for the enjoyment of both summer and winter recreation. Some are inclined to criticise on the ground that those in charge, heretofore, have devoted too much time and attention to rowing and not enough to other varieties of sport. The latter claim that by providing a new and more commodious building, it would be possible to materially augment the membership and to go in for more than is at present attempted in the way of athletics.

The prospect of a fine club, situated on this side of the harbor and affording means for the enjoyment of winter pastime as well as those peculiar to the warm weather has enthused all identified with the organization. They evince a willingness to unite, everyone putting their shoulder to the wheel in the effort to carry the project through to a successful issue. From indications it is not improbable that either the imperial Trust company's proposal will be accepted or some other scheme, having the same end in view, devised and supported by the J. B. A. A. shareholders and the active members. standard or service of the service o

Everything Ready-to-Wear for Ladies and Children



The Home of the Dress Beautiful and Exclusive

ON SATURDAY, July 25th, our great Whitewear Sale commences; between now and then there are five days to clear out the final bargains from our Summer Sale, that is why you can dress at under cost price by shopping at Campbell's

.15

Seasonable Shirt Waist Suits at

HALF PRICE

Sale Prices Range from \$7.50 down to \$1.75

All \$2 to \$2.25

\$1.25

Huge Bargains Colored Cotton Skirts

BLOUSE BARGAINS

All \$2.25 to \$3.75 now

\$1.75

All \$3.75 to \$5 \$2.50

All \$5 to \$7.50 \$3.75

45 Children's Dresses at Half Price. For children from 4 to 16. Sale prices range from \$1 to \$2.50

SLASHING SUNSHADES

22 \$1.75 to \$2.50

12 \$2.75 to \$3.50

25 \$3.75 to \$9.00

\$2.50

Ladies Angus Campbell & Co. Gov't

B. C. ENGINEERS IN ANNUAL CONVENTION

Opening Session Yesterday-Local Members Enter-

· taining Visitors The grand lodge of British Columbia Stationary Engineers is holding its

annual convention in Victoria, the first session having been held at the

In some cases they are starting now to cut and certainly will have the work well under way by the end of the month. Lethbridge itself is in great shape. A fine new public school, a courthouse, and a Presbyter-

the month. Lethbridge itself is in great shape. A fine new public school, a courthouse, and a Presbyterion church are now in course of construction. A new hotel is being erected and an opera house of brick and stone is projected. The construction of the new bridge, which is to cost two million dollars and adjacent rail-way work is pouring a good deal of money into the place.

"To the north of the Belly river, towards the Bow, every quarter section has been taken up or purchased and a large preportion of the entire country is unider outlivation. There is no doubt but that no district in the wheat country can make a better showing than that of which Lethbridge, Magrath and Sardton are the centres. As a matter of fact, Magrath te claims the palm, with an average cropy yield of 45 bushes to the acre.

"The irrigation scheme is being extended and a large new tract is being brought in the radius of the plans. This year there was no great need of irrigation, but where the scheme has been judiciously handled the crops have been considerably increased.

"Several good coal properties are being opened. The Diamond company from Lethbridge, is about ready for business. A modern plant is being installed, tipples are ready and a village has already sprung up. Shipping, will be commence when the C. P. R. bridge is finished when the cupy of the commence will be one thousand tons. Across the river is the Royal College is finished when the cupy of the commence when the cupy on which much work has been done. This concern ness contracts with Spokane people to dispose of its oak Bay council Trying to Entropy to Vehicles

WILL BE TESTED

Oak Bay Council Trying to Entropy to Vehicles

Wall Bay Council Trying to Entropy to Vehicles

Wall Bay Council Trying to Entropy to Vehicles

A group of automobile on saly in to Vehicles

Wall Bay Council Trying to Entropy to Vehicles

A group of automobile owners will a to Vehicles

Wall Bay Council Trying to Entropy to Vehicles

A group of automobile on saly in to Vehicles

(From Saturday's Dally

WILL BE TESTER

the issue.

The automobile people, on the other hand, are just as determined. They are strongly of the opinion that the Oak Bay council are acting outside their jurisdiction and in their own words they don't intend to allow themselves to be imposed on. Ever since the provisions of the bylaw were made public there has been marked indignation among those affected. As a result they decided that they would stand shoulder to shoulder in resisting the measure, even if it came to court. This is the stage that it has now reached and should both sides maintain the stand that they have so vigorously announced it is likely that the case will be founght to a finish.

MR. GOMPERS DENIES

The Colonist.

The Colonist.

The Self-Weekly Victoria No.

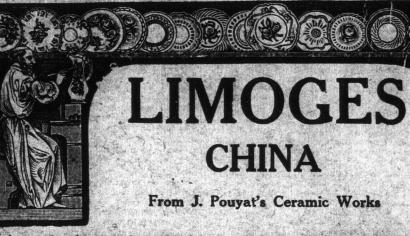
The Self-Weekly Victo

nearly a century had excited the in-terest of the sovereigns of France, of some of the best of her nobility and of many self-sacrificing missionaries of the Roman Catholic Church.

of reckless administration. It is usu-terest of the sovereigns of France, of some of the best of her nobility and assertions of that kind. But Mr. Fielding's statement that the railway would only cost the country \$13,000,000,

Returning to Promote the activation was also become the control of Control State 1. The programme of the control of Control State 1. The programme of the control of Control State 1. The programme of the control of Control State 1. The programme of the control of Control State 1. The programme of the control of Control State 1. The programme of the control of Control State 1. The programme of the control of Control State 1. The programme of the control of Control State 1. The programme of the control of Control State 1. The programme of the control of Control State 1. The programme of the control of Control State 1. The programme of the control of Control State 1. The programme of the control of Control State 1. The programme of the control of Control State 1. The control of Control State 1. The c

the country are entered into. All that Mr. Borden and the Contive party are asking.



Limoges is celebrated for its art porcelain works. The most celebrated art porcelain works in Limoges are the potteries of J. POUYAT, simply because this world-renowned firm have never deviated from producing only the best, with the result that today every piece of existing Pouyat pottery is worth considerably more than the original cost, and will undoubtedly continue to increase in value. We have secured a splendid shipment of this exquisite ware, and cordially invite every expert and lover of the beautiful in art to call in and enjoy the pleasure of inspecting these matchless creations. There are plates. cups and saucers, almond dishes, honey jars, teapot cream and sugar sets, celery trays etc. The prevailing styles of decoration are exquisite floral patterns harmoniously blended with delicate gold tracery, drawn as only a French Artist can draw. Those who wish to add a few of these masterpieces to their collections or table equipment will find the prices are extremely moderate, viz: ranging from \$7.50 down to \$2.00

Quaint Dutch China

WE HAVE also unpacked and shall display on Monday a very fine assortment of Art China from one of the most noted Dutch potteries. In addition to being quaint the shapes are extremely artistic; the body color is a creamy white, relieved with small Dutch decorations. We can show you Tea Cups and Saucers, Teapots, Covered Hot Water Jugs, Butter Dishes,

In Addition

We should like

The Royal Bayreuth Pottery

which has just arrived. This handsomely hand-painted China is in the shape of V a s e s, Plates, Cream, Sugar and Teapots. have also received a consignment of STEIN Mustard Pots which are so universally popular all over the

world.



There awaits you:-

Bavarian Art Pottery

exquisitely modeled, depicting beautiful women. Also a new shipment of

Bohemian Glass

radiating a wealth of magnificent colors, at prices ranging from \$5 down

China Cabinets

ALL the above are displayed for your delectation in our Art China department, first floor. On our third floor you will find an excellent assortment of well built China Cabinets, which are so necessary to those who are fortunate in possessing good china. They protect the china and are a very handsome addition to the room furnishing. We can show you all the really good shapes in Early English, Mission and Golden Oak finishes, either

Plate Rails

PLATE RAILS enter into most schemes in modern home furnishing. They are a decided improvement on the old style. We keep Plate Rails in stock all ready-to-use, in

Just a Line

TO THE BUSINESS MAN, if you will excuse us mentioning business on Sunday, but you have time to read our publicity on that day, hence we draw your attention to the fact that we have a magnificent assortment of office furniture ready for you and we want you to see it because it is the very latest and the prices are so low that you will be tempted to increase your office convenience by installing

HOTELS CLUBS



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

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A few days ago, in of The Colonist, there Emanuel Moveme this new cult was obt a very interesting dev ice. The word Emar is very appropriate, m the Omnipotent ated in Boston, Mas with Faith Cure, as p followers. The found mitting the efficacy "Doubtless God gencies, but so also gencies." Therefore octrine do not denv th r the other discoveri simply as the means manity can be allevi nnection with what be called faith.

The basal claim has a dual existend Conscious Self and St wili on a little conside by these definitions of our being that th generally speaking, i f our existence. 'Th self. We all know th a collection of flesh, l mething in addition fears, and the like. passions. These thi conscious Self to whi may not be a very other: Assert vourse that can be "asserte "Dombey and Son" bey refused "to make wery lack of this asse thing of its effect in ment seeks to utilize innate in us all, but to our appetites, our real selves. It disca ment of its purpose tion that all things ca good. It opens an which there seems to suggestions, we hard called teachings, are suffering, both menta act upon them, and w only a recognition of taught, a meaning w ways. It is little e Christianity divested titled "Religion ar They may not accept its perusal cannot i certainly open a very The authors are Samuel McComb, M.A. he publishers are M

THISTLES

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In the spring Lightly turns It would have been jus would not have been

For between matrimo tics tell us, there is should be so, we may influence leads a you a girl to marry him it is dear, is, as Lor "one of those things but it is a fact, just man! when you feel y to be yours, rememb it, the market quotat you, perhaps not to the but to a sufficient ex ber of proposals in a what statistics tell us cannot lie," although liars can figure. Th pursued further. But to do with bumble-b Wheat is a crop, whi many parts of the we ommodity, the fertili ploughing in clover, clover has a big, deer flowers which need th insect life in order th other one of those str sects need the honey flowers need to have depths in order that their species can be insect which can pe clover is the bumble can do it in a small chief and, in most pa by which this highly on. Now clover do and after it has gone the bumble-bee has would have a poor of were not for the this the chances are that year the clover woul lowing year the farm to clover to be plou and the wornout field the wheat crop woul

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AN HOUR WITH THE EDITOR

THE EMANUEL MOVEMENT

A few days ago, in the Note and Comment column of The Colonist, there was a paragraph referring to the Emanuel Movement, in which it was stated that this new cult was obtaining a wide acceptance. It is a very interesting development of thought and practice. The word Emanuel, which means God with us, is very appropriate, for the underlying principle of the movement is that mankind may derive assistance from the Omnipotent Source of all power. It originated in Boston, Massachusetts, but it is attracting adherents in other places. It must not be confounded with Faith Cure, as preached by Mrs. Eddy and her followers. The founders of the movement, while admitting the efficacy of faith, claim that it is not a substitute for human action. As one of them has said, "Doubtless God can work without human agencies, but so also can He work through human gencies." Therefore the professors of the Emanuel doctrine do not deny the efficacy of medicines, surgery or the other discoveries of science; but regard these simply as the means whereby the sufferings of hunanity can be alleviated, especially if employed in onnection with what, for want of a better term, may The basal claim of the Emanuelists is that man

has a dual existence. They adopt the definitions conscious Self and Sub-conscious Self. Most people on a little consideration understand what is meant these definitions. The Conscious Self is that aspect our being that thinks, hopes, fears, wishes and, enerally speaking, is the active, visible expression of our existence. The Sub-conscious Self is our real self. We all know that we are something more than a collection of flesh, bones, nerves, arteries, and so on, something in addition to our feelings, our desires, our fears, and the like. We speak of our hands and our passions. These things are not us; we are the Subconscious Self to which these things appertain. This may not be a very scientific definition, but it may serve to convey the idea. How often we say to another: Assert yourself! It is the Sub-conscious Self that can be "asserted." Every one who has read "Dombey and Son" remembers that poor Mrs. Dombey refused "to make an effort," and so died. All of us can recall instances where we have failed for the very lack of this assertiveness. All of us know some thing of its effect in sickness. The Emanuel movement seeks to utilize this little-used power that is innate in us all, but is kept too often in subjection to our appetites, our physical frailties and other mental and material influences. It claims to appeal to our real selves. It discards nothing in the accomplishment of its purposes, but proceeds on the assumption that all things can be made to work together for good. It opens an exceedingly interesting field of inquiry, and proposes an explanation of things for which there seems to be no other explanation. If its suggestions, we hardly think that they yet can be called teachings, are right, they will remove much suffering, both mental and physical, from those who act upon them, and will free them from many temptations. It does not claim to be a new religion, but only a recognition of the true meaning of what Jesus taught, a meaning which is not new, for it has been accepted in a perfunctory way by the Church always. It is little else than applied Christianity, a Christianity divested of the intricacles of doctrine and freed from the bondage of ecclesiasticism. Those who tare to pursue its investigation will find a book entitled "Religion and Medicine" very interesting. They may not accept everything the book says, but its perusal cannot fail to be instructive, and it will certainly open a very interesting avenue of thought. The authors are Elwood Worcester, D.D., Ph.D., Samuel McComb, M.A., D.D., and Isador Coriat, M.D.
The publishers are Moffat, Yard & Co., New York.

THISTLES AND MATRIMONY

How doth the buzzing bumble bee Alight upon a thistie,
And from the honey in its depths
Proceed to wet his whistle!

This is probably not poetry, not even near-poetry: but it is the mention of an interesting and far-reaching fact. A writer, who is considered a real poet.

In the spring a young man's fancy Lightly turns to thoughts of love

It would have been just as true, although, perhaps, it would not have been poetry, if the poet had said:

> With cheap bread young men's fancy Lightly turns, etc.

For between matrimony and cheap breadstuffs, statistics tell us, there is a close connection. Why this should be so, we may inquire in vain. What subtle influence leads a youth to be more inclined to ask a girl to marry him when bread is cheap than when it is dear, is, as Lord Dundreary would have said, one of those things that no fellah can find out": but it is a fact, just the same. Therefore, O, young man! when you feel your heart yearning to ask Her to be yours, remember that, without your knowing it, the market quotations for wheat are influencing you, perhaps not to the same extent as Her beauty but to a sufficient extent to affect the average number of proposals in a twelvemonth. At least, this is what statistics tell us; and we all know that "figures cannot lie," although it is likewise true that some llars can figure. This line of thought need not be pursued further. But you may ask what all this has to do with bumble-bees and thistles. Let us see, Wheat is a crop which exhausts the land, and in many parts of the world, in a sufficient number of places to make their product affect the price of that commodity, the fertility of wheat fields is restored by ploughing in clover, that is red clover. Now red clover has a big, deep flower, and it is one of those flowers which need the intervention of the agency of insect life in order that it may fructify. This is another one of those strange things about nature. In sects need the honey of flowers in order to live, and flowers need to have insects buzzing in their sweet depths in order that they may produce seed whereby their species can be perpetuated. Almost the only insect which can perform this office for the red clover is the bumble-bee. There may be others that can do it in a small way, but the bumble-bee is the chief and, in most parts of the world, the only agency by which this highly important work can be carrie on. Now clover does not bloom all the year round. and after it has gone to seed, that is, after our friend the bumble-bee has done his duty, the busy fellow would have a poor chance of making a living, if it were not for the thistles. So if there were no thistles, the chances are that bumble-bees would die, and next year the clover would not yield its seed, and the following year the farmers could not sow their fields to clover to be ploughed in during the late summer the wheat crop would grow shorter and shorter, and the annual number of marriages would fall away especially in the more humble ranks of society. from which all grades draw their strength and

The above must not be taken too seriously, although what has been stated is true enough. The facts are interesting because they show how very closely related to each other things, apparently absolutely disconnected, really are. Possibly the inquiry could be pushed a great deal further, and we intensely black, and fringed with very heavy lashes.

might see that in hundreds of ways Nature's intricate machinery is geared up in surprising fashion. The thistle and bumble-bee and love's young dream would not appear at first blush to have the remotest association, but we see that they have. And just before we drop the subject, let us consider another phase of it. Mention has been made of the subtle effect of cheap bread upon the number of marriages. Such unconscious and uncontrollable effects are innumerable. We came across an interesting illustration of this a day or two ago, in the course of a little desultory reading. As every one knows, a trout which frequents dark, shady pools is dark in color, while one that lives in bright, running water is light in color. Put the pool trout in the running stream and he will grow lighter. Place the stream trout in the pool and he will grow darker. Now there are in certain caves blind fishes, and these have been placed in running water, to see what would be the effect upon their color, and no change occurred. Hence it is inferred that a trout un sciously assimilates himself to his surroundings so far as color is concerned. We all know that game birds do the same thing. Wherefore the inference seems to be that some influence operating through the eye causes a change of color in fish and bird. And this is quite as wonderful as the suggested connection between thistles and matrimony.

MAKERS OF HISTORY

XV. We have followed the records of the Old World from the earliest dawn of history until the time when the Roman Empire entered upon a process of disruption, and we have seen how great soldiers have engraved their names imperishably upon the memory mankind. Among the Makers of History, whose careers have been briefly sketched in this series of articles, only one, Abraham, owed his eminence to other qualities than those which make for military success. He may have been, as some of the legends say, a great general, but it is not as such that his name has come down to us. Every one, who is familiar at all with the history of this great man knows the Story of Ishma-el, one of the most pathetic of all tales. How great an element of truth there may be in the popular idea that this son of Abraham was the ancestor of the race, which afterwards dominated Arabia, is something which cannot be determined, but it is interesting to know that the subject of the present article, whose share in molding the destinies mankind during more than twelve centuries greater than that of any other individual, claimed to be able to establish his direct descent from the bondwoman, whom Sarah's jealousy drove into the wilderness with her infant son.

The early history of Arabia is shrouded in obscurity. Arabian records are by no means lacking in quantity nor in wealth of detail, but the accounts contained in them are hardly reconcilable with what is known from other sources. In the article on Abraham, reference was made to a tradition that he came from Southern Arabia, where a powerful kingdom existed from very ancient times. The Yemenite kings, who were overthrown by the Abyssinians in 529, claimed to represent a dynasty that had existed for twenty-five centuries, and there are etymological reasons for supposing that they came originally from Africa, invading Arabia nearly four thousand years ago and overthrowing the more ancient monarchy that had been in control of the country, and of which some fragmentary records have recently been discovered. The Yemenite kings claim to have been, at different times during the continuance of their dynasty, exceedingly powerful. It is alleged in their records that one of them extended his sway all over Central Asia, conquering even China. Of another it is asserted that he subdued all Northern Africa. We are, however, without anything in confirmation of these extraordinary claims, and they do not appear to harmonize with the known facts of history. Nevertheless, there is a histus in the records of Egypt, Persia and the other nations in the world, during which many remarkable things may have taken place. This period has already been rehave taken place. This period has already been referred to as corresponding in some respects to the Dark Ages in European history. The Abyssinian control of Arabia did not last very long, and was replaced by Persian domination, and this again gave place to what has been called the Saracenic period. This was in A.D. 634. The founder of the Saracenic power, better known as Islam, was that remarkable man, Mohammed, which means "The Praised." He was born in A.D. 670, at Mecca; he died in A.D. 632. In the first three years of his mission he made forty converts. Within the next century Islam had extended its sway from the borders of China to the shores of the Atlantic Ocean. It is impossible in the space available in a single article to give even a brief outline of the progress of this remarkable organization, and as a general idea of it is necessary to the proper understanding of modern history, the treatment of it will be extended over two or more papers.

Christianity penetrated Arabia during the early centuries of our Era, its influence being felt all over the peninsula and across the Red Sea into Abyssinia. Judaism also became widespread, many colonies of Jews having taken refuge in Arabia after the destruction of Jerusalem by the Romans. Many reformers arose, who sought to win the people away from their ancient paganism and to restore the worship of "the God of Abraham." There began a period of religious unrest, and the popular mind was prepared for a new departure, when Mohammed in his fortieth year an nounced that he had received a call from God to preach the true religion. His teaching was at first very simple, for he contented himself with exhorting his friends to abandon their ancient superstition and to believe in a just and merciful God, who eternal, invisible, almighty and omnipresent. He advised prayer, fasting and almsgiving. He was regarded as a well-meaning, but half-witted, enthusis His uncle openly called him a fool, and his adoptive father declined to take him seriously. His wife, Kadidja, however, stood by him, and by her encour agement prevented his mission from being abandoned. For twelve years his success was very slight, but he was fortunate in converting some residents of the town of Yathrib, who had come on a pilgrimage to Mecca, and when he found that he had beco oxious to the people of his native city, he fled to Yathrib, which afterwards became known as Medina, or the City of the Prophet. This was in A.D. 622, and the incident is known as the Hegira, from which Mohammedan chronology dates. This was the turning point in his career. In Medina he was recognized as a lawgiver, and he obtained the chieftainship of two powerful tribes. One of his first decrees sanctioned the waging of war for the propagation of the faith of Islam, and having been vic torious in a battle with the Meccans, although his troops were greatly outnumbered, adventurers from to overcome all who opposed him. Shortly before his death he lead 40,000 men on a pligrimage to Mecca, and was recognized as the greatest power in the peninsula. His death caused intense excitement, and dissensions at once arose among his followers that

Personally, Mohammed is described as of middle height, lean, broad-shouldered, with a well-set head covered with curly hair. His eyes were large and

He wore a long, black beard. In character he was amiable, gentle and very quick to forgive an injury; on the other hand, he frequently exhibited cunning, deness and cowardice, and was at all times much addicted to sensuality. He was superstitious, be-lieving in omens and charms and in the existence of genil. He was unquestionably sincere. What foundation there may have been to the accounts which he gave of his wonderful visions, must remain a mystery. Such as he was, his influence upon the human race has scarcely been equalled by any man before or since his day.

Social and Moral Reformers

(N. de Bertrand Lugrin.)

JOHN RUSKIN

The history of the St. George's Society is a menument to Mr. Ruskin's patience and pertinacity. It was formed with the most laudable of objects, and yet from the very first seemed doomed to fail. Anyone who would agree to conform to the rules and to give a tithe of their incomes might became a membe of the society, the funds of which were to be used in obtaining land, upon which were to be place tenants, who were to work the soil for all the good there was in it. The tenants were to build their own houses, and from the crops produced on the farms were to derive their livelihood, paying a small proportion into the guild fund. Later on, as the scheme grew more ambitious, it was decided to form artizar classes, as smiths, carpenters, etc., so that the society might be self-supporting. The children were all to be educated according to Ruskinian rules, and the people encouraged by every means to make their nomes beautiful and their surroundings inspiring Mr. Ruskin was the first contributor to the fund He donated ten thousand pounds from his private fortune, and for many long months waited in vain for a "generous public" to assist him. At length, after nearly a year had elapsed, a stranger sent him the sum of thirty pounds, and in four years the list of subscriptions, exclusive of his own, amounted to only four hundred pounds. Some friends and sympathizers contributed land, but though Mr. Ruskin worked with all his mental, moral and physical strength for the furtherance of his scheme, the guild only found itself, after several years, saddled with few plots of land and the resignations of most of the 'communists," who had not the requisite knowledge,

ambition or capacity to work the land properly by their own labor. Mr. Hobson in his biography of Ruskin calls his St. George's scheme quite impracticable, and probably in those days it was, and that even yet the time is not ripe for the perfection of any such ideal state of society. The greatest changes in Nature take place slowly and almost imperceptibly, and so it is with the deepest and wisest schemes for the amelioration of social conditions. But all good work bears good results, though we who have striven may not live to results, though we who have striven may not live to see them. "Against the rightlest rock, the smallest wave may gain admission in a thousand years," and it may take generations to bring the results about Conscientious thought and labor are never without their reward. What we may term failure is only the postponement of a glorious fruition. This is the consolation of those who labor for the betterment of their fellowmen. "No good deed, however small, is lost." These words embody one of the eternal truths of God. So it has been with Ruskin; while his in the direction of political economy did not begin to receive due recognition while he lived, and comparatively few people believed in him sufficiently to follow his example, today his "Fors Clavigera" and his other books along the same lines are becoming more and more widely read. Just before his death, when he had almost given his St. George's Society up in despair, he quoted with Plato, "In Heaven there is laid up a pattern of such a city; and he who desires may behold it, and beholding it govern himbe such an one, is of no importance to him, for he will act according to the laws of that city and no But today, both in England and America model villages have been formed along the lines he laid down for the St. George's Guild; schools have ing to Ruskinian rules, while one of the most beautiful of his many memorials is the Ruskin museum which he founded at Walkley, near Sheffield, though since then the cottage he secured was found inade-quate for the ever-increasing store, and another and more commodious building was bought, and a permanent museum founded. Here may be found the richest and most perfect treasures of art, paintings, engravings and sculptures, rare editions of old MSS, and many works relating to the fine arts. There is a room devoted to stones and other specimens of natural history, one to minerals, another to literature; and about the museum, engraved or painted upon the walls, are familiar quotations from the works of the

great founder, making the visitor feel the association of his immediate personal influence, But not least among the many noble results of Mr. Ruskin's teaching are the revival of the ancient handicrafts. As an illustration may be given his experiment in the Isle of Man. Here the be old-time industry of spinning and weaving of cloth, an industry that had once been the Manxman's pride and boast, had quite fallen into decay. Mr. Ruskin, with the assistance of a few friends, built a water and were paid in yarn or in fihished cloth, as in the old days. A new market for the goods was soon warranted neither to shrink nor to change color, and to last forever," was appreciated by those who hought. The industry increased and is still growing, and the Manx spinners have won back their old and enviable reputation. Other manufacturers have adopted Mr. Ruskin's teaching in this respect, producing not only worthy goods, but carrying out his ideas in the running of their business, making possible direct participation in ownership of capital by the workers in the

All over England and in some parts of America classes have been organized, for the most part by the efforts of voluntary, unpaid teachers, to further Ruskin's scheme for the promotion of the old and be industries, and in every case a ready market is found for the productions, for example, the handwoven cloth of South Wales, and the beautiful Rus kin pottery, upon which are engaged only skilled artists and designers. Other handicrafts, as book binding, leather work, basket-making and embr are becoming more and more popular as people realize the honest beauty and durability of such work. A few of the Ruskin classes are associated with the South Kensington Art Schools; others with the County Councils, but most are independent, and their rapid growth may be realized from the statement that though in 1884 there were only 40 classes at work, in a few years time the number had grown to 500, until at present, so popular have the classes become, it would be impossible to estimate their number. Whether or not the fact has any significance in relation to Mr. Ruskin's teaching, it might be said in

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passing, that while twenty or thirty years ago, and since then almost to the present time, machine-made and machine-stitched household linen and clothing were used almost exclusively, within the last few years women are going back to the older customs of their grandmothers, filling their cedar presses with "hand-woven, sun-bleached and dew-bleached linen." upon which every stitch that is sewn is made by hand, put in under the careful direction of the eye that has always before it "the beautiful result of the whole," and not some miserable little part, as have the factory girls at their machines, who see only the fraction that they are engaged upon, and know nothing and care less about the perfection of the finished article. Nothing so degrades the humanity of a worker as the confining of him to the fraction of a task. Such a performance calls for no skill, no interest, no individuality; it serves only to impart a purely mechanical accuracy. "It is a sad account of a man to give of himself," wrote Ruskin, "that he has spent his life in opening a valve, and never made anything but the eighteenth part of a pin."

It will be seen from the foregoing that the force of Mr. Ruskin's teaching lies in his "Gospel of Work," to "do good work, whether we live or die," "to do as much as we can heartly and happily do each day in a well-determined direction, with a view to far-off results and proper enjoyment of one's work." Therefore, if Mr. Ruskin's views are correct, political economists must agree on the false economy of cheap labor. That old fallacy has been exploded, the fallacy affirming that by paying the lowest market wages we secure the greatest average of work from the employee, and therefore the fullest benefit to the community, and through the community to the employer himself. With beautiful logic, Mr. Ruskin has replied to this argument: "This reasoning would be true if the servant were an engine, of which the mopower were steam, magnetism, gravitation, or any other agent of calculable force. But he being, on the contrary, an engine whose motive power is a Soul, the force of this very peculiar agent, as an unknown quantity, enters into all the political economist's equations without his knowledge, and falsifies every one of their results. The largest quantity of work will not be done by this curious engine for pay or under pressure. It will be done only when the motive force, that is to say, the will or spirit of the creature, is brought up to its greatest strength by its own proper fuel, namely, the affections."

Mr. Hobson, in his biography of Mr. Ruskin, sums up the aim of the reformer in the following words: "To clarify the vision, to elevate the aim, to numanize and so to dignify the ends of conduct, are the persistent endeavors of John Ruskin's teaching. His hope and his appeal as a reformer of society is to those misdirected or ill-directed forces of character which have made us so successful as individuals and as nations in the grosser forms of activity, and which, well-economized for nobler purposes, might secure for us a 'greatness' measurable neither in miles of territory, millions of population, nor in volume of merce, but in 'the multiplication of human life at its highest standard."

THE STORY TELLER

The Indignant One—"The Idea of 'im a-telling me 'ow children ought to be fed! Why, I've buried ten o' my own!"—The Tatler.

A story is being told on James Low, clerk of the Randolph Hotel. The other morning at two o'clock he was disturbed from a pleasant little doze by the telephone bell. He replied and found it was the night clerk of the Quinte Hotel, Belleville, who was calling. "Is that you, Jim?" the Belleville clerk queried. "Yes, sir," was Mr. Low's reply. "What do you want bothering me at this hour for?"

"Well," said the Quinte clerk, "would you oblige us by stopping snoring. We can hear it all the way up here and our guests are complaining."

The Randolph Hotel man then made the wires spit blue.—Kingston Whig.

"We get some sad cases," said the attendant at the lunatic asylum to the visitor, and opened the door to the first cell.

Inside was a man sitting on a stool and gazing va-

inside was a man sitting on a stool and gazing va-cantly at the wall.

"Sad story," said the attendant; "he was in love with a girl, but she married another man, and he lost his reason in grief."

They stole out softly, closing the door behind them, and proceeded to the next inmate. This cell was thickly padded, and the man within was stark, staring d.
"Who is this?" inquired the visitor.
"This," repeated the attendant, "this is the other n."—Tit-Bits.

No Need To Ask

Vice-President Fairbanks, at his recent annuel re-ception in Washington, said of a certain deplorable condition:

condition:

"We don't need new laws to correct this condition.

We simply need the old laws' proper enforcement.

"The old laws have been construed too mildly. It is like the state of things in the Benedictine monks' new convent in Tarragone.

"An Indianapolis friend of mine, wintering in Spain, lunched at the monastery of the Benedictines. After lunch he took out his digar case.

"I don't suppose you object to smoking here?" he said to the white-clad monk attendant.

"Yes, sir, we do,' the monk answered. "There is a law against smoking in the refectory.'

"Then where,' said my friend, 'do all the cigar and cigarette stubs come from that I see about me?"

"From gentlemen who didn't ask about the law.' the monk replied, mildly."—News Book.

Several Canadians were recently discussing the famous Venezuela message sent during the late Mr. Cleveland's second administration and its reception in Canada.

Cleveland's second administration and its reception in Canada.

"Til never forget," said a Toronto man, "when the excitement was at its height, the concert I attended in Massey Music Hall. It was given by Sousa's Band and the programme included a fantasia on American airs, meaning, of course, The Star-Spangled Banner and Yankee Doodle. Mr. Suckling, who was then manager of Massey Hall, was sufficiently in touch with the Toronto public to realise that such airs would not be at the most soothing melodies on earth at that particular season. So, without notification to the audience, the number was changed to a British fantasia and before three bars of Rule Britannia had been played, that wise young guy of a manager had a big Union Jack fluttering down from somewhere near the roof. Well, I've seen a few crowds go crazy, but anything like the spasm which set those four thousand respectable citizens yelling, waving hats and handkerchiefs and giving cheers that were all tigers. I don't expect to see again—uniess Emperor Bill sends another cleveland sees fit to give an extra twirl to the Monroe Doctrine. We have our small, family scraps but when the German Empire and the United States seize the same moment to be nasty to the British Isles, we're likely to remember where our fathers came from. It was a great ten minutes," continued the Toronto citizen, "for we had been given a chance to pay our respects to several countries at once. The next day I was talking to one of the chief men in the band who said with a puzzled air:

"Talways thought it took an earthquake or a-

I was talking to one of the chief men in the band who said with a puzzled air:

"I always thought it took an earthquake or a blizzard to get Canadians excited but I never saw such a lot of wild men in my life as last night's audience. It takes music to get you going."

"Not exactly,' said a Scottish-Canadian quietly, "It takes God Save the Queen following a telegram from the Kaiser to Kruger and a tail-twister from Washington."

WITH THE POETS

Oh, all my pleasant, peaceful joys Are now replaced by woes, I cannot love the daffodil Since I have smelled the rose."

Where once perfection I beheld, Alas, defects I mark; I cannot love the bobolink. Since I have heard the lark.

I was contented all the day, But now I ever pine; I cannot love the draught of milk Since I have tasted wine.

No more I'd hide in Arcady, I weary of the scene; I cannot love the shepherdess Since I have seen the quee

A Song of Earth A little sun, a little rain,
A soft wind blowing from the westAnd woods and fields are sweet again
And warmth within the mountain's

So simple in the earth we tread, So quick with love and life her frame, Ten thousand years have dawned and fied, And still her magic is the same,

A little love, a little trust, A soft impulse, a sudden dream— And life as dry as desert dust Is fresher than a mountain stream

So simple is the heart of man So ready for new hope and joy; en thousand years since it began-Have left it younger than a boy.

The Wind That Shakes the Barley There's music in my heart all day, I hear it late and early, It comes from fields so far away, The wind that shakes the barley.

Above the uplands drenched with dew The sky hangs soft and pearly, An emerald world is listening to The wind that shakes the barley.

Above the bluest mountain crest
The lark is singing rarely,
It rocks the singer into rest,
The wind that shakes the barley.

Oh, still through summers and through springs
It calls me late and early.
Come home, come home, come home, it sings,
The wind that shakes the barley.

-Katherine Tynan Hinkson.

Off to the Sea We're off to the sea, the rolling sea,
We're off to the briny deep;
We're off to the sea, so wild and free.
Where the waters laugh and leap.

Our shoes and stockings we'll lay aside
In the rippling blue to wade.
Over rocks we'll scramble and slip and slide,
And, armed with pail and spade,
We'll dig in the shining yellow sand
And wondrous castles build;
We'll find strange shells on the gleaming strand
With the waves' sweet music filled.

The little scurrying crabs we'll find
And pretty starfish, too,
And seaweed bright of many a kind,
Of many a dainty hue.
We'll watch great ships go saiking by,
And vessels moored at rest,
And fishing boats that rocking die

Upon the ocean's breast, We're off to the flowing tide,
We're off to a world of foam and spray
Where the snow-capped breakers ride,
—The Teachers' Times (English.)

Joel Chandler Harris (Died July 3rd, 1908) Not in the fearsome roar of deadly strife
Gun calling unto gun.
And flashing red against the snowy smoke
His living bays were won.
Not in the war of Trade, the fight for gold
Where weaklings sink and die
And conquerors march onward in disdain,
Nor heed the glazing eye.

Not thus he mounted to the hill of Fame
All glorious with light,
Not thus. His gentle soul was greater far,
He made the world more bright.
For, like the fairy Piper in the tale,
His music, sweet and mild,
Captured the glad allegiance full and free,
Of every little child.

He gathered boys and girls about his knee,
And told them tales so rare
Of all God's gladsome creatures of the field,
God's songsters of the air.
And thus, unpanoplied with sword or spear,
His heart stayed young and sweet,
And happy little children thronged to lay
Fresh laurels at his feet.

_J. E. M. in Toronto News.

Like figures in a dream they stand in dark, uneven ine.
With plumed and pointed spears that seem to guard
this world of mine.
And wondringly I watch them through the twilight's final gray.
Upon this slope a fading blur against the dying day. Among them in the autumn-dark I hear the winds complain, When soft upon the window comes the tap of silver

On whose gray wings a message is borne, that seem-Is like the slow responses of the Sabbath litany.

Toward the god of storms I watch them lift in dumb appeal
Their dusky arms as over earth the wintry shadows steal;
And wonder as I listen to the winds that come and go,
If they, in mute petiton, beg a covering of snew.

The mock-birds sing the world to sleep, close hidden in their breast;
Within their tent year after year, the robin builds her nest.
I hear them softly crooning to the nestlings hidden When the fragrant winds, wing-weary, whisper low their evening prayer.

Like figures in a dream they stand when day is nearly done,
And then in troops they seem to move toward the vanished sun;
I watch them from my window through the twilight's final gray, In blurred and broken ranks, outlined against the dy-

-Beth Slater Whitson, in The Bohemian.

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NNOUNCEMEN' IN B. C.

Local Capital Company for F

\pert-Appoir (From Saturday' ng the announ among the almonic current issue of the Brick company, which ated with a capital of is-largely a Victoria co Knox Courtney, the loc one of the incorporato spirits. The company some deposits of good the vicinity of Prince I pects to be in a positionick of all kinds beforever. ver. The Prince Rupert among the new capital is \$25,000 cles of incorporation rticles of incorporationat the men of Princ rtly to enjoy all

ed, with a capital of Alberni.
The North Vancouver pany, limited, has bee a capital of \$50,000.
The Rainbow Ranch, corporated to carry o business in Yale with The Review Publish imited, is given authon a publishing busin derstood that the comcured an interest in Wemagazine, which, however the Crown Lumber of is formed with a cat. is formed with a with authority to con-erate sawmille, planin-mills, flour mills and other conceivable kind. The Gold Lumber oc-capital of \$59,000, is

The Grand Forks I bery company, limited, hority to carry on a justification of a general bus. The Terminal Sterompany, limited, is in

Passengers Are C Shaking Up and Badly Bru

(From Saturday By the breaking of while the car was accident occurred just approaching Richmon first intimation the I that something was noise of the breaking reports, followed imms swaying of the car as and ploughed across There were fifteen pa car at the time and the rails and lurched thrown out of their states. car at the time and the rails and lurched thrown out of their mon, who is of advar apparently thrown aga the car, his head con with the edge of a was rendered unconso christ was thrown aga a seat and her back w quiries made at the hour last night elicite tien that while pretty in the case of Mr. It wanced age and the se received will confine for some time.

When the axie by buckled up and force doors in the floor, a bumped over the road difficulty that some of saved themselves from the trap door. Severa gers received bruises, markable that no one viured.

The car, which was and the can be not considered. Vancouver, was not the only damage be axle, which was brok

IROQUOIS CAME PLACE OF rom Seattle and the

ANNOUNCEMENTS IN B. C. GAZETTE

Local Capital Forms Brick Oak Bay Reeve Again Presses Medical Work Entails Heavy Wagner's Band Engaged—Ex- Alfred C. Garde Speaks of the Company for Prince Ru- Claims of Municipality on Expense—Funds Are Cursion From Bellingham Riches of Queen Charpert—Appointments

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URGES CITY TO ENTER GROWING NEEDS OF INTO AN AGREEMENT

Water Question

The San Francisco Examiner of the existing hospitals: are employed and the control of the contro

AMERICA DAY AT THE COAST MISSION FALL EXHIBITION

Promised.

VARIED RESOURCES OF THE NORTHERN LANDS

Riches of Queen Charlotte Islands .

(From Saturday's Daity)

Alfred C. Garde, one of the best known mining men in the province and formerly general manager of the famous Payne mine in the Slocan is one of those who have a firm belief in the future of the Queen Charlotte islands and northern British Columbia generally. Mr. Garde at present has his headquarters at Prince Rupert, and has recently made an examination of the budding mining camps of Moresby Island. He has taken some options on mining properties there on behalf of eastern capital which he represents, and expects ere long to take an active share in the development of the district.

Speaking of the islands at the Em-(From Saturday's Daily)

Speaking of the islands at the Empress yesterday, he said:

"The islands of the Queen Charlotte group have great and varied resources though at present these have not been developed to any extent. So far mining work is chiefly confined to Moresby island although Graham island has also great natural wealth of other kinds. On the latter, agriculture is sure to produce a great deal of wealth, for not only is the soil fertile and the climate equable (the rainfall, I should think, is about half what it is on the mainland) but its proximity to Prince Rupert, with the inexhaustible market which that city will offer when it begins to attain its growth, makes the island of great importance. Then Graham island has also great timber wealth. There is an immense quatity of as fine timber as can be found on the Pacific coast. Coal, too, is known to exist in large quantities and this is bound to mean much for the future of the islands, and there are also good oil indications. There are several companies now preparing to bore for coal, so it will not be long before we know something more definite about its coal measures. One thing is in favor of commercial deposits, and that is that the formation is cretaceous which is the right geological period for coal deposits according to experience gained elsewhere.

Mining on Moresby Speaking of the islands at the Em-press yesterday, he said:

| Mining on Moresby

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Mining on Moresby

"The mining on Moresby island is also looking well and Jedway is a promising camp, though I think that Gold harbor and Tasoo harbor will soon come into prominence. Various metals are found there, but it would seem most likely that the district will seem most likely that could be server please of property there in which I expect to interest some of my friends.

"The Queen Charlotte islands are accelent to interest some of my friends.

"The Queen Charlotte islands are accelent to interest some of my friends.

"The Queen Charlotte islands are accelent to interest some of my friends.

"The Queen Charlotte islands are accelent will be accessable by steamer from Prince Rupert on the 24th of May, which was just as enjoyable as any have attended, even if there were no bad heads and dark-town tastes in the morning. We had among other things, a concern by an Indian band. It was a stiffactor will be accessable by steamer from Prince Rupert in the circumstances the C.P.E. In additional the present favorable conditions the things a concern by an Indian band. The mains of that section of the country are a remarkable race in many ways, not the least of which its their remarkable race in many ways, not the least of which is

Here Is Your Chance



A Splendid Webster's Dictionery

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Patent Thumb Index

The Semi-Weekly Colonist

One Year for

This Dictionary contains 1,574 pages, 1,500 illustrations, and an appendix of 10,000 words, supplemented with New Dictionaries of Biography, Synonyms and Antonyms, Noms de Plume, Foreign Phrases, Abbreviations, etc., etc.

Black Watch

Chewing Tobacco

DRIARD HOTEL WILL HAVE TURKISH BATHS

TRUSTEES INSPECT

Covering Tolacco
The big black plug

TIGE LORNE EASILY BEATEN

New C. P. R. Tugbool Organization of the Committee of the Comm

mentions, manature, make only with the control of the first of the control of the

Took Party of Guests on Trip to Transformed and a Grill Cowiehan Bay Yesterday

Bar and Billiard Room Will Be System Installed in New Vic- Tells of His Pilgrimage to Internal West School Meets With Approval Aside

For the property and our faith or give beautiful to the property and our faith or give beautiful to a property of the position of the position

THE TRIUMPH OF "FRUIT-A-TIVES"

These Wonderful Fruit Juice Tablets Are Now Used and

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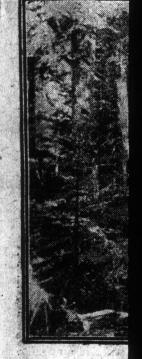
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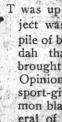
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Tuesday, July





III eral of bruin as a to hunt and so eas little sport to the h one of the party, v Vancouver Island

he delivered himsel as nearly as I can i This is a true s not want to believe where bears are co

on its game, uneas

for a' that. We were on an chum and myself h pass across a range was possible to take pass from Comox L Buttle's Lake, a pa white man had ev say never, "hardly sater, as I assure accurate in telling true in every partic little incident that I rived here first from

I had persuaded to climb a peak in took us three whol we saw no sign of a there before, we th have climbed the pe built a huge cairn, date in an empty ye tom; which done, had a smoke and smi al admiration.

Just as we turne and amazement we beer bottles, lying seeming to smile at we wended our way the wretched thing t no cairns and cut my But to return to our bear.

We were likely days examining this thought I would bo camp in case we sh but the only raise Webley army revo only that were in t having got damaged ammunition run sh

The first day or lowing the course was very bad and r a canyon, quite out tough enough for backs, but that is I done on the Island It's a hard way to to make a mule of l We had just got

a fire, when my ch him, but I think he dog) got very exci looked up, a large wards us, but he turned round, and began to run, the after him, yelping seemed a bit surpr alder, about ten i up it about twenty the dog, brandish he got up the alder, old bear was resting tree was swaying t

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ject was started by the sight of a eral of those present venturing to one of the party, who has hunted as much on

he delivered himself of the following narrative, as nearly as I can reproduce his words: This is a true story. Of course if you do not want to believe it, you do not have to, but truth is often stranger than fiction, especially where bears are concerned, and facts are facts for a' that. We were on an exploring survey, and my chum and myself had been sent to find out a

pass across a range of mountains, and see if it was possible to take horses across. This was a pass from Comox Lake on Vancouver Island to Buttle's Lake, a part of the Island where no white man had ever traveled. Well, I won't say never, "hardly ever" would perhaps be safer, as I assure you I wish to be absolutely accurate in telling this yarn, which is perfectly true in every particular, and I must tell you of a little incident that happened to me when I arrived here first from the old sod.

T was up at Cowichan, and the sub-

pile of bearskins on the hotel veran-

dah that some hunter had just

brought down from up the lake.

Opinions were varied as to the

sport-giving qualities of the com-mon black bear of the country, sev-

describe bruin as a very tame sort of quarry to hunt and so easily killed as to afford very

little sport to the hunter. This evidently made

Vancouver Island as to make him an authority

on its game, uneasy, and, after a short pause,

I had persuaded another man to go with me to climb a peak in the centre of the Island. It took us three whole days to reach it, and, as we saw no sign of anyone having ever been in there before, we thought we were the first to have climbed the peak. We went to work and built a huge cairn, putting our names and the date in an empty yeast powder can at the bottom; which done, we rested from our labors, had a smoke and smiled at one another in mutu-

Just as we turned to descend, to our disgust and amazement we spotted three empty Bass' beer bottles, lying snugly against a rock, and seeming to smile at us in mockery. Solemnly we wended our way back to our cairn and kicked the wretched thing to pieces. Since then I build no cairns and cut my initials on no trees. But to return to our "muttons," or rather

our bear. We were likely to be absent awo or three days examining this pass I told you of, so I thought I would borrow a rifle from the main camp in case we should run across any game, but the only faise I could make was a .45. Webley army revolver and the six cartridges only that were in the chambers, the camp rifle having got damaged, and the supply of revolver

ammunition run short. The first day out we had a tough dig following the course of a swift stream; the going was very bad and rough, in places nothing but a canyon; quite out of the question for horses, tough enough for men with packs on their backs, but that is how most of the packing is done on the Island, and hard work it is, too. It's a hard way to serve the Lord, for a man

to make a mule of himself-but about that bear. We had just got the tent up and had started a fire, when my chum's dog (spaniel, he called him, but I think he was mostly dog, just plain dog) got very excited all of a sudden. As we looked up, a large black bear was coming towards us, but he stopped when he saw us, turned round, and did a bolt. As soon as he began to run, the spaniel-dog, that is-was after him, yelping to beat the band. The bear seemed a bit surprised, and jumped for a small alder, about ten inches through, and climbed up it about twenty feet. I was running after the dog, brandishing the revolver, and, when he got up the alder, I got right under him. The old bear was resting his head on his paw and the

weight, so I suppose that is why, although thought I had a good bead on him when I fired, I only succeeded in shooting him through the paw, whereupon he descended hurriedly, in fact I may say fell. As he fell I jumped to one side and let him have another shot; but it seemed to have no effect as he went off gaily on three legs with the dog right on his heels. Being hard pressed by the dog, and having only three legs to make his exit on, he made for a great big fir tree, five feet through at the very least, and clambered up to the first limb about fifty feet from the ground, and awaited events. Having lots of time and thinking him my meat, I took things very leisurely and fixed up a good rest for the revolver on a small stump. Taking what I thought was a sure shot behind the beast's ear, I fired, with no apparent result except that the bear seemed to smile with derision. I blazed away until I had used up all the cartridges, and the beat still seemed pleased and amused at the proceedings, but, to my intense satisfaction, great drops of blood came dripping down the tree, and I felt sure it was only a matter of minutes when he would fall.

We waited until about ten o'clock at night, and, as he showed no sign of coming down, we put our great heads together and decided to try and smoke him out. But, in spite of a huge clined our invitation to descend, so we reluct- an even dozen deer." That evening they get some sleep. The next morning he was still. in the same place, but we could not budge him and there was work to be done, so we had perforce to leave him and proceed with our exploring; by dusk, however, of the same day we were back at the same spot and found that our old friend remained as a permanent feature of the landscape; yes, and was still there at daylight next morning, so that we naturally concluded that he must be very badly wounded, as by then he had been in the same place up the tree for two whole nights and a day.

The tree, as I have said was five feet through if it was an inch, and we had only a small two-pound surveyor's axe with us, but there was nothing for it, that bear had to come down, and if he would not come without the tree, the tree must come too. We tackled it like little men after a good breakfast, taking spells of half an hour each, until, after five nours' work, the old fir began to crack, and our friend the enemy roused himself as if he had begun to take some interest in the proceedings. As the tree was falling, he climbed up along the trunk, and, as it fell with a mighty crash into a beaver swamp, we felt sure at last our object was accomplished and the bear killed. But not a bit of it; the tree had fallen into about four feet of water and mud, and presently, out he comes, covered in mud and slush and looking a sorry object indeed, but by no means done for yet. He climbed up on to the tree trunk and proceeded deliberately to paw the mud out of his eyes. I grabbed the axe and ran along the tree, and, when I got close to him, made a mighty sweep at his head. The log was wet and slippery, and missing my footing, I succeeded merely in cutting off one of his ears, and fell in the mud one one side as he jumped in on the other.

I yelled to my friend, who had armed himself with a big club, to stop him, but he was otherwise engaged, being busy looking for a tree to climb himself, and that was the last I saw of the bear, who seized the opportunity to make his final exit covered in mud glory, leaving his assailants vanquished and discomfited on the field.

MOTOR-BOAT POACHING

Editor Colonist:-Allow me, through the medium of your paper, to draw the attention sportsmen and our provincial authorities to the drain upon our game reserves by Ameritree was swaying to and fro quite a bit with its gasoline launch through B. C. waters, by one trary.





BERR HUNTER'S CAMP. V. I.

HUNTERS ON

H. K. Todd. The party consisted of Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Giles and H. K. Todd and his spouse. These people o enly boast of the funting they enjoyed during the month of July, and even describe the killing of deer without apparent fear or remorse. That this sort of thing goes on to a considerable extent, residents of Nanaimo are well aware, as this is a favorite place for these tourists to obtain their supplies, and other fishermen and woodsmen besides myself constantly meet these unscrupulous destroyers of game, in the outlying districts, armed with gun or rifle in pursuit of feathered and other game. Cannot the Island sportsmen and game clubs bring pressure to bear upon the Government to equip and operate a fast boat from a central point, such as this, to run down a few of these marauders and bring them to account. With our rapidly increasing population it will be difficult enough to preserve our game without allowing such unwarrantable destruction.

H. McDONALD. Nanaimo, B. C., July 4, 1908.

A more shameless confession of the breach of the laws of hospitality, humanity and sport, not to mention the laws of the country of which they were the temporary guests during their poaching expedition, than that contained in the article referred to by our correspondent in the foregoing letter it has never been our lot to read.

Unfortunately we have not sufficient space in this page to reproduce the whole article, but, as the subject is one that is in our opinion sa most important one, we take the liberty of supplementing Mr. McDonald's most timely

criticism and suggestion." The story of the trip referred to in his letter is one of (to quote the article) "a six weeks' trip to the head of Vancouver Island and the British Columbia inlets, the trip being planned for months ahead." The party "left the dock on Sunday morning, July 8, 1906." On July 16 this party of "sports" "coasted along the and smoke him out. But, in spite of a nuge is land (Texada) for thirty miles, scaring up fire piled up with green boughs, Mr. Bruin de- island (Texada) for thirty miles, scaring up fire piled up with green boughs, Mr. Bruin de- island (Texada) for thirty miles, scaring up antly left him where he was and turned in to venison steak for dinner." Further on in the story they trolled for salmon, and mark the solicitude of the party lest they should kill "such fine fish unnecessarily!" They each of them caught just one. As there were only four in the party, and as they say that the largest fish must have weiged thirty pounds, it certainly looks as though the British air had given them good appetites. On July 18th "had the fun of getting some grouse." Shortly after this they met another party of poachers from Seattle on board the fifty-foot launch Totom, who gave them a quarter of venison and told them where to get a deer if they wanted more meat. Their next stop was at Nelson Island, where they recount the

bagging of yet another unseasonable deer. These few extracts from the party's own account of their trip speak for themselves, and comment may appear unnecessary; but for the benefit of any of their friends who may be ignorant or as careless as themselves of the laws of common decency we would like just to point out the entire absence of any excuse for the taking of game out of season that they were guirty of on this "Honeymoon Trip" in other people's, i.e., the Canadian nation's,

At the season when they took this trip, the deer are quite out of condition, the does have little fawns at their sides, the bucks are in the velvet, the grouse have broods of young ones too small as yet to take care of themselves, and the hide of the bears, the only sort of game they would be likely to come across that was not out of season, would be worthless. The party, which could afford to buy and equip an expensive motorboat, could well afford to take with them an ample supply of provisions, while by their own showing they could get all the legitimate sport that any real sportsman could desire by devoting their attention to the trout and salmon.

How long is this sort of thing to be allow-They dare not do it in their own country. They have to come to our country, where we trust more to a man's honor, and then they go home and brag about the shameless way that they have broken not only the laws of the country they have visited, but also all the canons of sport and fair-play to game. This is not an isolated instance, as others can testify as well as Mr. McDonald. How long are the authorities going to keep their eyes shut to this sort of thing is a question that more than one sportsman and lover of fair-play is asking. It is regrettable that the account of this 'marauders' expedition was not brought can tourists during the summer months. In to our notice sooner, but it is useless to argue an edition of the "Motor Boat," published in that the same sort of thing is not still going New York, I find a description of a trip in a on, as there is abundant evidence to the con-

THE RECOLLECTION OF SOME "FIRSTS."

Every sportsman has had his red-letter days, but as men's ideas of the real meaning of sport vary, so varies the full significance of the red ink used in marking their diaries.

To some gunners, perhaps (though with reluctance) we should write, most gunners, the red letter is used to mark merely the making of an extra large bag. Yet are there who deny the mere killing of game and catching of fish to make a man a sportsman. We are told that it is ridiculous to criticize as un-sportsmanlike, as some of us who love a long day's tramp with a favorite dog-friend are apt to do, the big battues where driven birds are slaughtered by the thousand. we are told that it is much more difficult to hit a driven bird than one flushed at easy range by dogs, and we do not dispute it. It is a different game from ours, that is all, and we are content; though possibly the skill required to bring our birds to bag is less than our friend behind his butt must needs possess the total up a score sufficiently enormous to save him from the displeasure of his host's gamekeeper, and ensure a repetition of his invitation another season. Yet, methinks, and he be a true sportsman, the immensity of the day's bag must often cause a revulsion of feeling and sicken him with the satiety of slaughter.

To such a one the causes for marking with a red letter some few days in our modest diary of sport might cause a smile of pity or contemptuous wonder, for the red is not by any means the sign of wholesale bloodshed. It marks some day notable for having in some way afforded us a special delight. At times maybe this may well have been caused by a smaller percentage of misses than our usual, but those days on which the red ink has been used with the most lavish hand were days on which we have scored a "first," or bagged some sort of game hitherto never a victim to our skill or patience. Perhaps this betrays more the instinct of the collector than the sportsman, but so it is. Chacun a son gout. For us, ever since the days of our first schoolboy's catapult, it has been our special interest to get the first of any new quarry, and the delight of subsequent bags of that same sort of quarry have never given us one tenth of the satisfaction we obtained from bringing down the first specimen.

The first poor little cheeping sparrow that feil a victim to a glass marble from that same catapult filled our youthful bosom with a wondrous pride; but to slay other little sparrows after that was but tame sport, and our attentions were at once turned to game more worthy of our tried and proven aim. When the last day of one summer's holidays was made the happiest of the lot by the successful slaying of a fine fat water rat with the same dread weapon that had been the undoing of the poor little new-fledged sparrow, our cup of happiness was full.

There were some firsts scored in the years immediately succeeding these early triumphs on which perhaps it were better not to dwell too long. Our first fine English pheasant (must we confess it?) fell ignominiously from its ili-chosen roosting perch in the dusk of evening to a pellet from an air-gun, and there were other tragedies over which it were better to keep the veil close drawn.

Shall we take the old diary and turn its pages awhile? Here is the day on which we shot our first bird on the wing-a sparrowhawk; there it is yonder in its giass case over that door.

A frosty day near Christmas in an Essex wood. Mumps had been through the school that Christmas term, but had waited till the holidays by unjust fate before developing on the keeper of the diary; the symptoms were beginning to show and make themselves felt, but the temptation of the gardener's old single-barrel muzzle loader with six-penny worth of powder and shot was too great to be resisted. That expedition on that frosty day cost us dear, but the red letter is there for all that, for the joy of success paid us for the subsequent pains and poultices.

Turning the pages a little further a very different scene is called to mind. Across an ocean and a continent. Two men are crouching behind a tree-stump by the side of a small patch of grassy land at the head of an arm of the Pacific, at their backs dense forest clothing the slopes of a mighty mountain; through the grass meanders a tiny rivulet. Patiently they wait the setting of the sun and silently submit to the voracious mosquito. The woods are growing silent save for the buzzing of a fly, or the scream of a grey kingfisher working for a late supper. Suddenly

and silently a brown form emerges from the forest fringe a cricket pitch or less from the as bush, a rifle cracks, and another first is scored, a pretty blacktail deer, the common deer of the British Columbia coast, truly a prize this to the man whose purse was never big enough in England to minister sufficientto his sportsman's craving for rod and gun.

Many a cousin of this first buck has since fallen a victim to the same rifle, but none yet caused the heart to thump or the blood to race as did this first success after a series of abortive attempts:

Turn over a few more pages and notice here and there the red letter days that are marked; any one of these will be a danger signal in the years to come, if you do not wish the old sportsman's mind to wander back along the sands of time and the greybeard's tongue to wag; for most of these are firsts which live always in his recollection, and the recounting of which recalls a keen

Here maybe is the record of some days which stand out prominent through the heavy bag obtained by a combination of good luck and unusual skill, but the thrill of satisfaction was spoilt before the day was out by the constant reminder of the bag's weight provided by the insistence of its shoulder strap, and the keenness of the day's enjoyment was ruined by the undue fatigue caused by the over-numerous bodies of the slain.

The rich man may prefer his sport with luxury, others to find his game for him; others to drive it over his gun; others to collect it when dead; and a motor car to carry it home! But it was never thus with us. enjoy our sport to the utmost we must woo Nature in her primitive moods. We like to make a good bag when we have worked for it, we love to see the working of a good dog and see his work and intelligence rewarded but the reddest of all our red letter days will ever be those on which we scored a "first."

GROVER CLEVELAND

A phase of Mr. Cleveland's life in respect to sport throws light on his whole character. The exacting cares and responsibilities of the office of President of the United States have broken down the health of more than one occupant of the White House. Precedent or etiquette or custom had set up certain unwritten and hampering standards for the guidance of presidents in their hours of rest. Mr. Cleveland was very fond of hunting small game and of fishing, and naturally when there was an opportunity for a day or two of rest his thoughts turned to the forests and the streams he loved so well, for he knew that there were to be found the rest and recreation he craved.

It required courage such as few men pos-sess to turn his back on public sentiment and to follow out his own inclinations. No doubt he knew that the public was awakening to the fact that its busy men work too hard and need vacations. No doubt he knew that he was right and acted up to his beliefs. So he went shooting and fishing, and kept his mind and his body in condition to cope successfully with the problems that made him famous.

His example is now commonly followed by a constantly increasing number of professional and business men, who acknowledge that they work too hard to retain healthy minds and bodies without some form of out-door relaxation and rest. These health restorers are found in the woods and by the waters, and no one need feel ashamed to say that he has searched for and found them in the nanner followed by Grover Cleveland.—From Forest and Stream.

GAME-HOGS IN GO-CARTS

I noticed the other day in an American paper a cut of an automobile loaded down with deer, at least two does among them unless the photo lied; it was reproduced to show how the automobile could be used on Vancouver Island to facilitate the bringing home of game by sportsmen (?) and the photo was said to have been taken in Victoria.

It did not seem to me that the users of the car that "goes by smell" had anything to be particularly proud of: it is well known to most of us that are familiar with the deer of the coast that they present no very great difficulty in the hunting, and that the majority are shot at well under the eighty yards range. On the first of last September I could have shot three with ease at almost point-blank range, but I must say that had I done so and been able to bring them all home I should have felt very much ashamed of myself. We must have butchers, but there is no need for them in the

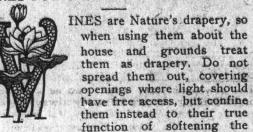


THE HOME GARDEN GARDEN CALENDAR FOR JULY

Plant: Many Hardy Border Plants if weather is suitable. And especially, Pyrethrums, Delphiniums (cut back for late flowering), Gaillardias, Narcissi, Iris Reticulata, Winter Greens.

Sow: Cabbage for Spring, Colewort, Peas, quick growing kinds, Carrot, Cauliflower, Mustard and Cress, Dwarf Beans, Lettuce, Cos and Cabbage, Onion, Turnip, Endive, Early Horn Carrot in shade, Radishes in shade, Parsley, Prickly Spinach, Black Spanish Radish, Calceolaria, if not sewn, Brompton Stock, Queen Stock, Antirrhinums, Cucumber.

VINES FOR ORNAMENTAL PURPOSES



lines of columns, balustrades and cornices, leaving open spaces where open spaces come, and framing the view of fawn or street or field, as you look from your porch or windows, in a succession of leafy borders.

There are a round dozen and a half of commonly used climbers which are shrubby, producing woody stems and simply shedding their leaves in the autumn; while there are almost as many more that die to the ground in the fall, having herbaceous or "juicy" stems. The former will give the best results for screen and shade purposes because the herbaceous kinds must start from the ground each year. There are, also, many annuals which die completely every year, though some, like the morning-glory, will self-sow and consequently reappear each spring, and are usually used for temporary effects.

For covering woodwork, such as the sides of houses and porches, I know of no better vine than the Virginia creeper (Ampelopsis quinquefolia). The informal habit of the creeper and its loose growth make it at home in less formal situations than would be suited for the Boston Ivy (Ampelopsis tricuspidata). It is ideal for covering fences, softening old tree trunks, and for arbors and porches, especially if massed with other flowering vines like the clematis. It is a rapid grower and, by means of suckers, will cling to anything it touches. There is one variety of this which has only tendrils and must be tied into place. It is undesirable on this account. In the fall the foliage turns to a rich scarlet.

The variety Engelmanni has smailer leaves, and in the fall they turn to a brilliant scarlet. The best deciduous vine for covering stone and brick walls or buildings is the so-called Boston ivy (Ampelopsis tricuspidata, known in the trade as A. Veitchii). The plants cling close to the wall, making a broad, smooth, dense sheet of green which assumes a crimson-scarlet color in the fall. It is a fast grower, making eight to ten feet of new growth in a season. Both of these varieties of ampelopsis have a bluish black fruit that is borne in

bunches, but they are not at all conspicuous. The best fail-flowering vine is the Japanese clematis (Clematis paniculata. It is a very desirable vine for covering porches and arbors if it has something to which its tendrils can cling. In the late summer-late August-it is covered with a mass of white flowers, which are followed, in the fall, by an equally heavy crop of seeds, each of which has long, hairlike growths, which give the plant a particu-

larly pleasing, fuzzy appearance. Almost as good as this, and blooming a little earlier in the season, is the virgin's bower (C. Virginiana). If these two varieties of clematis are planted together, they will furnish a wealth of flowers all through August.

Another clematis which I like very much, but which suffers from the cold of our northern winters, is C. montana; so I hardly care to recommend it, except to southern gardeners. Its blooming period is much earlier than C. paniculata, the waxy, pinkish white blossoms unfolding in May. The fragrance is delicate and delicious. It is a strong climber, easily reaching fifteen feet in a season.

C. montana, in combination with wistaria, as shown in the illustration, is charming; the graceful illae-blue pendants of the latter winging above the star-like clematis.

The wistaria is one of our most attractive vines, and it is the best summer-flowering vine we have. It seems to me that we have much to learn in the treatment of the wistaria from our friends in Japan, where the finest species, multijuga, is grown. There they train the vine about the caves of their low, one-story houses, and when it blooms, great panicles—sometimes three and four feet long—droop like filinge around the building. It is a vine that is especially suited for growing over windows or along caves, for its habit is to turn always away from its main trunk in a curious shelving sort of canopy fashion, and this prevents it from shutting out light and air. Indeed, it is so light and airy in leaf that its shade could not be very dense, anyway. Branches fifty to one hundred feet long are not uncommon on established plants. Its blossoms are practically odorless.

Akebia quinata is a clean and dainty Japanese vine, with foliage that does not give much shade, but is very attractive. It has small, interesting, chocolate-colored flowers. It is well suited to porches, because of its delicacy and its freedom from insects and disease., It is not sufficiently dense to be a good arbor vine, though it may be used in a combination, of

excellent for porch columns. They grow about fifteen feet in height. Hall's honeysuckle (Lonicera Japonica, var. Halleana) has white blossoms, turning yellowish with age, and holds its leaves until January and flowers from July until the hard frosts arrive. The woodbine of England (L. Periclymenum), with yellow-white flowers that are purplish outside, will grow in partial shade. Its variety, Belgica, is the Dutch, or monthly fragrant honeysuckle of old-fashioned gardens. It is a stronger-growing form, with vivid red flowers. It is always well to combine honeysuckle with a vine like ampelopsis or akebia, as it is not strong in foliage and is apt to get bare near the

There is a great deal of sentiment attached to the English ivy (Hedera Helix), and there have been a great many disappointments attending its culture. Here, in the vicinity of New York, it can be grown on the north side of buildings. In this climate the sun scorches it badly when grown on southern exposures. It is also one of the best plants to use as a ground cover. It will carpet the ground under trees where no grass will grow, and sometimes climbs up the trunks for several feet.

A vine which will give a similar effect to the English ivy, and that is perfectly hardy, is the Japanese spindle vine (Euonymus radicans). It is a very close-growing, creeping

Kudzu vine (Pueraria Thunbergiana) is the quickest-growing vine in cultivation in this part of the country, making sometimes fifty feet of growth in a single season. It is woody in the South, but north of Philadelphia it dies to the ground each year. This is not a disadvantage, however, on account of its rapid growth. Its leaves are large and its shade dense, thereby making it a desirable arbor

Hardy moonflower (Ipomoea pandurata) is another rapid-growing vine, which forms a thick and impenetrable screen with its large heart-shaped leaves. The flowers are large and white. It reaches a height of twelve feet, and you must guard against its spreading too rankly at the roots.

Hardy passion-flower (Passiflora incarnata), though of doubtful hardiness north of Baltimore, unless it is in a sheltered position. is, nevertheless, grown by many, and is attractive on arbors because it is strong and the large white flowers are showy among a mass of foliage. It is not difficult to raise from

An almost unknown vine is Polygonum Baldshuanicum, a kind of jointweed, which is almost as showy and in the same delicate way as Clematis paniculata. The blossoms cover the vine and are daintily tinged with pink,

the shade as in the sun, for it is a wild-wood native, you know.

The everlasting pea (Lathyrus latifolius) can be used in very wild places where a vine that will roam over everything is wanted. It is also good on a treliis, as it grows luxuriantly, The white-flowered form is showiest and most attractive.

Matrimony vine is suitable for a trellis or a bank. It has long, wand-like branches, that bear tiny purpiish flowers in summer and bright scarlet berries in autumn. For these especially it is well worth having.

The tender annual vines occupy the same relative place among vines that annuals do among the herbaceous perennials in the flowergarden—that is, they generally are used to fill in and increase the blooming period and they help out wonderfully when grown the first season, while one is waiting for the permanent things I have already described, to grow.

The morning-glory, in all its varieties, is probably the best annual vine for quick results that there is. And the blossoms; though not lasting, are so lovely that the early riser is surely rewarded by his view of them. The Imperial Japanese strain of morning-glories is probably the best to grow.

Nasturtiums will not form so thick a screen as the morning-glory, but there is nothing more satisfactory in the way of blossoms than

size of a goose quill, and making densely branched shrubs, as well as the immense giant cactus, which towers in the form of a branchless tree to a height of forty to sixty feet, with a massive trunk two feet in diameter. These are landmarks in Southern Arizona and Mexico, where they are not molested, being many tons in weight, and covered with very long, pearl-covered spines.

Still other forms are globular, with as great contrasts as in the tall growing sorts, The smallest is the dainty button cactus, from onehalf to an inch in diameter, covered with spines so fine and silky as to appear like lace spun by an industrious spider, while in the same category are found enormous globes three feet in diameter, and bearing stout spines, which are really the most attractive part of the plant; some, as on the fishhook cactus, having perfectly formed hooks, three to six inches long, and capable of lifting a great weight. Others wave and twist over the plant, and display brilliant colors of yellow, all shades of red, brown, purple, black and white, some plants having several colors intermixed in regular form, making the effect pleasing.

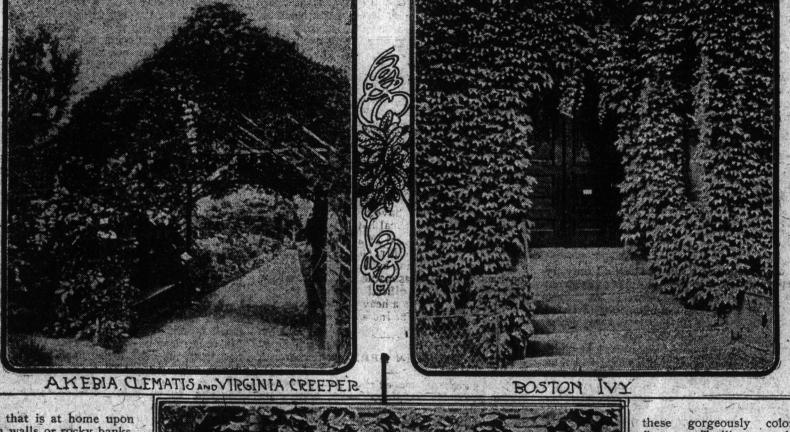
Enamored of the grotesque as nature has produced it in this family, the fancier has conceived the idea of still further adding to their odd features by grafting one upon the other, and in this way many highly valued additions to a collection are made. Their fleshy structure makes the cactus the best of subjects for experiment in this line, and the operation is very simple. Slender growers are cut to a wedge-shape, and inserted in the split top of the stock to be used, held in place by running a couple of spines through, and tied up firmly. In a few days a union is formed and growth starts at once, and is much more rapid than when the scion is grown on its own roots. Globular sorts are cut off square near the bottom, set on the top of a columnar stem of a cereus, and bound by a string tied over the top.

By these means, curious and handsome specimens are made; drooping sorts are set on tall stems, and present a graceful appearance, also blooming more freely, while the effect of a round, heavy spined Echinocactus, supported on one or more straight stems of stout cerei is very curious. It is to this process that the success attained in growing fine plants of the crab, or Christmas cactus, is due, the stock used being an exceedingly rapid grower, the Pereskia.

Hybridizing has also been practised to a large extent in some branches, particularly the Phyllocactus, many European fanciers possessing several hundred distinct varieties, all tracing back to the two or three original sorts found in their natural state. Their home is in the almost perpetual dampness of the Amazon valley, Brazil, where they grow on trunks and branches of trees, their roots clinging to the moss. Thus, this family of cacti live in entirely different conditions from others, and require somewhat different treatment.

While the fancier who makes a collection of cacti, tries to secure the oddest in form, regardless of bloom, yet this is a feature that will well repay the little care necessary to produce them. The most gorgeous day bloomers are the Epiphyllums or crab cactus, in many shades of crimson and red with white shadings; the Phyllocacti, which bear handsome flowers, from two to ten inches across, ranging in color from pure white, pink, violet, scarlet to purple, a truly grand showing in early spring; some of the cerei, such as the "Rattail," Rainbow," and others; and the Echinocerie, low growing clusters, which are relendent in spring with exceedingly beautiful flowers of very large size, bright pinks, yellows, reds, purples, and so forth, often six inches across.

But it is the night bloomers that give us the really notable flowers, not only of immense size, but magnificent in form and texture. The famous night-blooming cereus, itself a slender climber, less than an inch in diameter, first puts out its woolly buds, that gradually increase in size, until they reach out six or eight inches from the stem, the outer end the shape of closed bud, until at length the final day for the completion of its wonderful development arrives, when a magical change is seen-the bud grows and swells, so quickly, that it can almost be seen to expand, and in a few hours there is the promise of a mighty effort when darkness comes. Then is the time to watch the mammoth bud awaken to its short but gorgeous life. The tip bursts open, the outer sepals of yellow and brown slowly uncurl, disclosing to view an immense cup-shaped form of purest white petals, within which nestle the hundreds of down-tipped stamens, with the prominent pistil standing well out. As it grows later the finishing touches are put on by the great flower, petals are shaken looser, the sepals curl further back, and there before us is the triumph of the floral world-a night-blooming cereus in bloom, the flowers measuring twelve to fourteen inches across, and giving out a delicious fragrance that fills the conservatory or house. Is it to be wondered at, that when a cactus collector begins to discover the possibilities of his collection, he becomes an enthusiast on the subject, and by the unappreciative public is designated a "Cactus Crank?"—In Canadian Hor-



plant that is at home upon rough walls or rocky banks. Its leaves are thick and leathery and evergreen, and there is nothing better for permanent cover. It is slowgrowing, so be patient with It needs a brick or stone house for best effect, but I have seen it growing on trees and dead stumps.

A comparatively littleknown vine, which should be more generally planted, is the climbing hydrangea (Hydrangea petiolaris). It is hard to establish, according to some, but others have no difficulty with it. It wants rich, moist, but not heavy soil; it can stand partial shade, although it will not blossom so freely, if at all, and it will withstand dry weather much better than most of our vines and flowering plants. It grows from forty to eighty feet high, and has great panicles of white

All of the wild grapes are beautiful on arbors, pergolas, the trunks of old trees, or clambering over underbrush in wild gardens. Never put them on buildings, however, as they are woefully out of place in any but a semi-wild situation. They are rank growers, running fifty to one hundred feet if unchecked. Vitis vulpina, V. heterophylla and V. Labrusca are each very different, but each one is a good vine. They give excellent shade, and, for training over rustic-work, are particularly useful. Set these plants at every column or support; a good average distance for them is five feet apart. Put them closer, however, for immediate effect, but remove some of them

The familiar Dutchman's Pipe (Aristolochia sipho) with its enormous leaves, sturdy, strong and overlapping, is a fine vine for arbors. Its leaves cast a dense shade, but it has curious-shaped flowers which are interestingand attractive.

The Silver sweet vine (Actinidia) is not so well known as it ought to be. Its leaves are broad and give generous shade. The blossoms are white and fragrant, and, in Japan, its home, the fruit, is eaten. The species arguta has a curious fashion of turning silvery white the tips of its leaves when in bloom. This changes to a pinkish color and finally returns course, quite as well as any other.

The deliciously fragrant honeysuckles are grows about fifteen feet high. to the normal shade during the summer. It

THE STATE OF THE S forming a misty cloud." It grows about twenty feet high.

DUTCHMAN'S PIPE

The best red-flowered vine for general use is the trumpet-creeper (Bignonia radicans). It can be used almost anywhere if there is something to be covered. It is effective when planted among rocks, or for thin spots; in ing their shape, are rapid growers. A great deal of pleasure can be had from the annual brightening hedges. Trained with other vines, over arbors, it throws its scarlet blossoms in bold relief against the foliage when almost evening. They are white, three to four inches nothing else is in bloom. Do not use it on across, and in a new variety put on the market buildings, however, for it will get into the this season, the flowers are between six and joints and pry them apart.

A rank-growing vine that must be carefully kept within bounds by confining its roots within a tub, but that is still well worth growing for its bright double pink flowers, is the California rose (Convolvulus Japonicus). For covering stumps and walls and in half-wild laces it is excellent, but it will kill everything lse unless its roots are restricted as suggested. For slopes that are half rocky and that wash, it will serve to hold the earth as well as to ornament, belonging as it does to the common bind-weed family.

Bitter-sweet (Celastrus scandens) with its gorgeous orange berries we all know. Plant it along the top of a wall where it will droop over, or on a rocky slope, or use it for covering trees or on a trellis. It will grow as well in

flowers. Trailing over balustrades, falling from the top of a wali, or in any position where the vines may wander carelessly, there are few things the equal of nasturtiums. In these also it is well to get a fine strain of

seed.

For a variegated-leaved vine grow the variegated Japanese hop, because the leaves are very showy and insects do not bother it. It is dense and will cover an arbor while you are waiting for a perennial to become established A delicate, feathery vine

climbing fumitory. It does not give much shade, but is good for trellises or stumps of trees. Cups - and - saucers' (Coboea scandens) is a vine that will cling to rough sur-

that will self-sow is the

faces and so may be used almost anywhere. There are white and purple-flowered The hyacinth bean is excellent for arbors or trellises, as it grows thickly and rapidly. The wild cucumber vine is equally good and attractive in blossom, and the ornamental gourds, which are listed under names indicat-

seven inches across.—Grace, Tabor. CACTI FOR FLOWER LOVERS

moonflower, for its flowers open only in the

The general idea of a cactus goes no farther than the common prickly pear, the crab or Christmas cactus, the king cactus, or caseknife cactus, or possibly a night blooming cereus. There is no special beauty in the plant itself of any of those mentioned. If it were not for their fine blooming qualities they would not long be given a place in any conservatory or window garden. Flower growers. who have seen only such specimens, will be surprised to know that there are over 2,000 different varieties, more greatly varied in form

than any other class of plants in the world. The genus includes delicate-stemmed branching tree forms, with stems about the the insect resides.

RED SPIDER ON SWEET PEAS

ticulturist.

The yellow and dried-up appearance of the ines is due to the attacks of red spider. The easiest and best method of ridding the plants of the pest is to syringe with clear water applied with considerable force. Be sure to hit the under sides of the leaves, for this is where a paper of

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Strachey, editor of the Spectator, touched the fringe of a large subject, very long, says the London Standard. To many people the press discharges some of the funcwith as great tions of the pulpit, the lecture-room. the pubsorts. The lic meeting, the essay on morals; it is the "abs, from onestract and brief chronicle of the time;" it has vered with ong since superseded the theatre in that caear like lace pacity; it has practically destroyed the pamphvhile in the et; and its only serious literary rival, the nonous globes vel, is driven more and more to become, like aring stout attractive the contemporary drama, a mere vehicle of entertainment. In the newspaper every morning he fishhook the least adventurous of readers becomes a oks, three to spectator of the cosmic movement. He pays ting a great ver the plant, his copper coin for admission to the show, and swiftly the world-drama is unrolled before his yellow, all eyes. History is here in the making, the clash k and white of nations, the conflict of mighty forces, the intermixed rise and fall of dynasties, the struggles of parpleasing. ties, the ebb and flow of public opinion, the nature has phases of philosophy and religion, literature, cier has consport, dress, fashion, amusement, suffering, ling to their and crime. Nothing is too small to find a n the other. place in the record, nothing too grandiose and magnificent. Science and education have comed additions leshy strucbined to render it possible for the clerk, as he subjects for sits at his breakfast in a provincial town, the

N a paper on "The Ethics of Journal- teresting, the exciting, the attractive doings of ism," read on Saturday before the all humanity are no longer hidden, and no lon-Pan-Anglican Congress, Mr. St. Loe ger known only to those who have time and exceptional opportunity to examine them. There is no such leveller as the newspaper: for it has gone far to make the masses of common humanity partakers in the feasts, the pageants, the enjoyments of the wealthy and the high-placed. O, for an hour of crowded life! said the stay-at-home drudge in office and factory in the old days: to feel the thrill of a wild charge of horse, to hear the cheers and see the gleam of steel as the infantry close in for the last rush up a bullet-swept ridge, to share the passions of an historic moment in the senate, or only to be an actor in some splendid ceremonial pageant. In these times the quiet civilian, as he crunches his morning toast, may quiver with the long-drawn agony, the tense energy, the final triumph of that battle that took place yesterday—on the other side of the globe. The workgirl, over her tea, turns to the court ball or the gala performance, and presently knows more about those entertainments than some of the ladies and gentlemen who perspired through them. The dresses, the dances, the uniforms, the stars and medals on heroic breasts, the jewels that sparkled on lovely shoulders, the lights and the flowers, what the queen wore and how Tetrazzini sang-all this she may apprehend, The journalist is the true romancer, the prose poet, if he but knew it, of our toilsome age. On this aspect of the journalist's vocation Mexico, a cricket match in Australia, and a garden party at Windsor. The strange, the in-

phrase of Delane's "that the journalist's business is publicity." The primary function of the newspaper is to let the world know what the world is doing. This is not merely in order to satisfy an idle curosity. Mutual knowledge and understanding are essential to progress, political, social, or scientific. How helpless we should be if we could realize Mr. Strachey's suggestion and find ourselves for a few weeks in a newspaperless world. The desire for news, as he points out, may be instinctive; but it is an intinct which has been retained in the evolutionary progress, because it conduces to convenience and self-preservation. In those societies where newspapers are still undeveloped or non-existent it is regarded as a sacred duty of the ordinary citizen to pass on the news. One Beduin encountering another in the desert will always ask and impart information concerning the latest events of interest; and everybody knows how news travels with lightning rapidity through the bazaars of India. The journalist then has to regard himself mainly as a purveyor and distributor of news. His ethical problem occurs when he considers how much news he should give and of what kind. Obviously all that happens is. not suitable for publication; there are some things which must be considered tacenda, even under the most liberal construction of journalistic privilege. Mr. Strachey is content with the dictum of a great American journal: We print all the news that is fit to print." The canon, like all artistic and moral rules, is arbitrary. It is for the editor to form his own

ter. Here is the opportunity for the exercise assuredly not diminishing in importance. The of his discretion, his judgment, his knowledge of the public, and his good sense. He has to steer between the old-fashioned Scylla of British respectable dullness, which would publish nothing that the great majority of readers wanted to know, and the new Charybdis with its ugly shoals of trivality and sensationalism. On the whole, it may fairly be said that contemporary English journalism keeps a reasonable mean. We live; however, in an age of free speaking; and a comparison between contemporary fiction and contemporary journalism is not to the disadvantage of the latter, on the ethical side. There is a growing lubricity in the novels of which the newspapers show

As to the other side of journalistic ethics, that which concerns comment rather than news, Mr. Strachey did not say much, perhaps because he was conscious that the topic could hardly be treated adequately within the limits of his address. A newspaper has two different functions, not necessarily connected, though they are now indissolubly united. It is at once a pulpit and a broad sheet. The two things work together, though in their nature they are distinct; but the arrangement which causes the newspaper not merely to describe the doings of men but to criticize them, is not now likely to be altered. There are a few journals -like Mr. Strachey's own-which only criticize, and a few which merely report; the vast majority find scope for both the reporter and the commentator. As a critic, whether of poli-

tendency for a very considerable portion of the population to be guided in its opinions by the newspapers shows no sign of declining. It is merely a truism-and, like other truisms, exceedingly hard to translate into practice-to say that the main requisites for good journalistic comment are courage, competence, and honesty. The journalist must very frequently be an advocate, writing to support his own party or sect, but he may be-and we agree with Mr. Strachey in firmly believing that in this country he generally is-an honest advocate, convinced that the cause he upholds is in the main right. But we are also glad to note that Mr. Strachey regards the commercialism of journalism, about which a good deal of nonsense is often talked, as being the best guarantee for both integrity and capacity. The newspaper that is not run as a genuine profit-making concern is nearly always a danger, as we have seen in Continental countries. it cannot pay its way, it must be financed somebody; and whatever may be thought of the subsidized theatre, the subsidized newspaper is usually a nuisance. Those who find the money expect to set the tune, with more regard to their own interests and wishes than those of the public. The newspaper which has to obtain its revenues by satisfying and interesting a large miscellaneous clientele has the best chance, and the strongest incentive to exhibit honesty and ability. There is more op-portunity for both qualities in the service of that many-headed, but on the whole singlehearted, entity, the general public, than in tics, literature, art, or morals, the journalist is servitude to a clique or a group.

A Loyal Servant of India

life that reveal the man. They come too quick for reflection, and like the bursting of a shell overhead they are there before you know, but in a flash they show what stuff the man is made of, writes Henry W. Nevinson in the London Daily Chronicle. Day and night before the Indian National Congress at Surat last December, Mr. Gokhale had been toiling to arrange peace between the contending parties. He had taken no thought of food or sleep. Backwards and forwards he had gone from one party camp to another, always striving for some basis of agreement—something that would enable the congress to show a steady front against the powerful host of enemies who for twenty-two years had foretold its fall and met its efforts for Indian reform with con-

artisan, as he hurries to his work in the tram-

car, to be an eye-witness of a revolution in

Persia, a riot in India, a railway accident in

On the first day the congress broke up in disorder, but without violence. On the second day the moment came. Mr. Tilak, the clever and courageous leader of the "Extremists," was seen standing before the chair with folded arms, demanding to be heard and refusing to move unless by force. On both sides of him the younger Moderates who crowded the platform wildly gesticulated vengeance. In front the enormous audience raged like a white sea. Mr. Gokhale, leader of the "Moderates," stood beside his old Extremist friend and opponent with both arms stretched out to protect him. In another second a wave of men brandishing ong sticks rushed over the platform, table, chair, Moderates, and all. But I had time to recognize how that little action revealed the

A Devoted Life

"Sweet reasonableness," "sweetness and light"—these are exactly the qualities that Mr. Gokhale possesses, and with them he has courage, rather a rare combination. Other leaders of the Indian reform movement have greater rhetorical power, more popular ways, and perhaps wider influence with the common people; but I know none who gives such a sense of confidence, of clear and definite aims, and of a reasonable estimate as to what is possible and what is not. Born a Mahratta Brahman of the highest caste, but poor as most Brahmans are, he has thrown away the caste and kept the poverty. Since he was a student in Bombay, he has devoted himself entirely to the cause of his country, first in education (he taught for twenty years at the Ferguson College in Poona) and gradually more and more in the life of political and social reform. With this object a year or two ago he founded in Poona his Order of the "Servants of India," for the training of men who will, in the language of the rules, "devote their lives to the cause of the country in a religious spirit, and promote, by all constitutional means, the national interests of the Indian people." The training lasts five years, but two of those years must be spent in various parts of India, so as to learn the people's needs at first hand, and all members take vows to earn no money for themselves, to seek no personal advantage to engage in no personal quarrel, and to make no distinction of caste or creed.

Social reform is part of the society's aim, as of Mr. Gokhale's, and perhaps the chief part. They are moved for the working millions of India, harrassed by a bondage they lay on themselves, a minute ritual, immature marriage, and the exclusion from life's decencies of some fifty millions who are below any caste at all. But at the present moment the chief interest is necessarily in politics, and one must suppose that Mr. Gokhale's visit to England has a political object. For India now stands at

T was one of those sudden moments of a crisis of her destiny, and in that crisis we ourselves are involved. The Simla scheme of reforms is now being considered, and one's only hope is that it may emerge amended past recognition. Owing to our long refusal of reform, the hostility between the races is fast increasing, and the fear is that the recent outrages, such as always occur under repression, will provide the official excuse for more re-

Practicable Reforms

I do not speak for Mr. Gokhale. I only try to represent his proposals as I have gathered them from his public utterances and from many conversations I had with him in India. But anyone who studies India may know them, for he is a public man, and for some years past has sat on the Viceroy's Legislative Council as elected representative of the Bompay presidency. When the fatal error of the Partition of Bengal was first committed by Lord Curzon it was Mr. Gokhale also who was chosen president of the National congress (at Benares, December, 1905) as the man most likely to hold the parties together and to guide their counsels with most discretion in a dangerous time. One passage in his presidential address is worth reading now. Mr. Morley had just been appointed to the Indian office:-

"Large numbers of educated men in this country," said Mr. Gokhale, "feel towards Mr. Morley as towards a Master, and the heart hopes and yet trembles. He, the reverent student of Burke, the disciple of Mill, the friend and biographer of Gladstone-will he courageously apply their principles and his own to the government of this country, or will he, too, succumb to the influence of the India office, and thus cast a blight on hopes which his own writings have done so much to foster?"

Like all the other leading Indians I have met, Mr. Gokhale is convinced that the present unrest will never be calmed down unless some modification is made in that partition of Bengal by which, under the name of efficiency, Lord Curzon sought to express his pique and irritation against the Bengal people. One of two modifications might easily be carried out by a re-arrangement of the outlying districts of Behar, Chota Nagpur, Orissa, and Assam, all of which consist of different races. The only essential thing is that the whole of Bengal should be kept together, just as we keep to-gether the whole of Scotland. If this were one quickly, and if Bengal were placed under a governor, like the governors of Bombay and Madras, the outburst of satisfaction and renewed confidence with which it would be received would allay the present serious agitation and give further reforms a chance of remedial effect,

Plea for Concessions

Among such reforms, I think, Mr. Gokhale would place very high the appointment of an Indian on to the Executive councils, and an enlargement of the Viceroy's and other legislative councils, not, as is proposed, by the nomination of big landowners and other wealthy men, who would be bound to say ditto to any official proposal, but by elected members up to the number of half the council, thus leaving the officials with a steady but narrow majority, the right of veto remaining with the Viceroy, governor, or lieut.-governor. It might be then laid down that if a large proportion of the elected members-say, two-thirds-were opposed to a certain measure, it should be suspended for further consideration. Some simlar control ought to be granted over the expenditure of money, for at present the representative members have, no real voice in the spending of the immense sums that are scraped off their own people year by year.

These reforms, followed by a gradual extension of primary education (to which the government now gives only about £200,000, as against some £20,000,000 given to the Army) would, I believe, serve, in Mr. Gokhale's opinion, as an earnest of our country's goodwill and of the Liberal party's determination to introduce Liberal principles, into the government of India. Liberal and generous measures like these are required to cut the ground under the feet of those who are now roclaiming distrust in England's sense of justice and freedom, and have already established a small school of fanatical hatred against us. So far, by our refusal of all concession, we

conception of what is or is not printable mat-

have allowed men like Mr. Gokhale nothing to which they could point as the result of their constitutional and reasonable methods, and by the arrogance of our official opposition to reform we are laying up a heavy penalty, not only for ourselves, but for India as well.

THE INDIAN IN AFRICA AGAIN

It was generally hoped that the troubles of the Indians in the Transvaal were at an end. They voluntarily registered themselves on the distinct understanding, as Mr. H. L. Polak states in the Indian Review, that the Registration law would be repealed. "The whole sub-continent has been taught the futility of armed resistance. The principle has been laid down that no legislation should be passed affecting the welfare or interest of the unrepresented races without previous full and free consultation with them

The whole issue is set out in the Indian Review for April by Mr. Polak, who lives in South Africa, in the belief that faith would be kept with the Indians by the Transvaal government. In the course of the paper Mr. Polak ominously says: "The Transvaai Indians have been obsessed by a constant fear that whatever bad thing happened to them was merely the precursor of something considerably worse, and rarely was their dread unfounded." By the same post which brings this article from India comes Indian Opinion, published in Natal-that is Mr. Polak's own paper—dated May 30, which seems to show that that "constant fear" had some basis.

This paper contains an article headed 'Playing Foul-An Exhibition of Slimness-Transvaal Government and the Asiatic Act-Passive Resistance Once More," the upshot of which seems to be that the Transvaal government is not keeping faith with the Indians. Mr. Gandhi, who was one of the Indian leaders, writes a letter to the Colonial office, in which he says:

"I beg to apply formally for a return of my application for voluntary registration and all the papers given by me to you in connection with the matter, for the following

"I have just learnt that it is the definite intention of the government to legalize voluntary registration under the Asiatic act, making the act applicable to such Asiatics in every other respect. This I consider to be a distinct breach of the compact arrived at between the government and the Asiatic communities of the Transvaal.

"General Smuts told me at the interview at which you were present that, if the compact on the part of the Asiatic communities was carried out, he would repeal the act. This, as you are aware, was in answer to my letter of February I, last, asking for a definite assurance on the matter.

"I claim that the Asiatics have more than fulfilled their part of the contract. It was, therefore, the government's duty to declare their intention to repeal the act.

It will be interesting to see what reply the Colonial office makes.—Public Opinion.

President of Venezuela

RESIDENT CASTRO is a highly interesting personality. Nine years ago he was an obscure politician who sat in the Federal Senate of Venezuela for the remote Andine State of El Tachira. The Senator could not, or would not, pay his taxes, and his cattle were seized to make good his default, says the London Times. That was the real starting point of his career. He went into rebellion with a handful of followers marched against Caracas, seduced the 6,000 well-armed troops of President Andrade, who prudently put to sea in "the navy," and installed himself provisionally at the Yellow House. There he has since remained, rusing Venezuela with a hand of iron, trampling under foot the plainest obligations of international right, and treating with insolence the remonstrances of all powers who seek redress for the grievances of their subjects. He has recently expounded to a representative of the Matin his views on things in general in an article of which our Paris correspondent sent us the summary that appeared yesterday. They ment by those who care to understand the character of the civilization and of the politics of certain South American Republics. France is one of the many countries with which President Castro's Government have a difference. Two years and a half ago they took possession of the property of a French telegraph company, on the pretext that some of its agents had been hostile to the President's rule. When the French government remonstrated, M. Taigny, the charge d'affaires, received his passports, and the ports were closed to French shipping. President Castro looks upon the situation thus created with equanimity. He justly points out that, while France has a good deal of money sunk in Venezuela, Venezuela has not a penny invested in France. If M. Fallieres wishes to renew diplomatic relations, he must take the necessary steps. His brother President bears no malice, and will be ready to receive his advances with affability. He has indeed, a special predilection for France. Was not Napoleon her ruler, and does not President Castro, as a soldier, venerate the memory of that great man? Napoleon, it is true, lost the battle of Waterloo, and Castro gained the tremendous conflict of Vittoria against the rebel Mattos, from which he infers that, had he stood opposed to Wellington and Blucher, the history of mankind would have been different from what it has been. For Bolivar also he has the deepest admiration, but his innate sincerity compels him to admit that. Bolivar's achievements will be rated in history below his own. The "Liberator" drove out the Spaniards. The task of the "Restorer" is to expel the cosmopolitan capitalist. In Venezuela, Colombia, Bolivia, and Ecuador the economic life of the country is in the hands of strangers. The "Restorer" intends to make them loosen their grasp-and to keep their money. "Why he exclaimed to his French visitor, "should I conceal it? My dream is to regenerate the Republics of the north of South America by

He has confidence in his "star"-which, indeed, has been wonderfully constant and propitious hitherto. "I have no fear," he declared, "of Europe. All the Powers may form a coalition. So long as I live, Venezuela will be unconquerable." As for France, she has not dared to support either her Minister or her company. He has papers which explain her reserve, and she herself, he adds, expelled Monsignor Montagnini for causes far less grave than those which he had against M.

reuniting them in a common defence against

the invasion of the barbarians of Europe and

of the other America?"

bad terms with nearly all the Powers. "It is my work," he boasts, "and I am proud of it." The boast seems to be fully justified. With no country is she on worse terms than with "the other America." "The other America" has the same sort of grievances against the Government of Caracas as have other wealthy and civilized States. Her former protege is proving most ungrateful. Quite lately President Castro has refused point blank to submit his differences with the Government of Washington to arbitration. What is more disconcerting, he seems, according to our American correspondent, to have shown that, on some oints, he has something to say for himself. It appears to be admitted, for example, that one of the American companies, whose rights he has infringed, did in fact aid a rebellion against him, though it did so under compulsion, and he suggests, with a certain appearance of plausibility, that the past career of another complainant is not beyond suspicion. It may even be acknowledged in a general way that concessionnaires and exploiters of all lities often conduct their operations in half-civilized lands, such as Venezuela, without much respect for the interests, or even for the laws, of the countries in which they work. But when this admission has been made, the fact remains that on all available evidence the rule of Cipriano Castro has been, and is, a system of sheer brigandage. It is impossible not to admire his very real ability and courage, or not to laugh at his amazing arrogance. The messages in which he belauds himself and his sway, and assures the world, with all the extravagance of Spanish-American rhetoric, that he has made Venezuela great, glorious and free, are masterpieces of impudent mendacity. But the man is not only a ruthless and greedy tyrant at home. He has long been an international nuisance, and sooner or later, by one Power or by another, that nuisance will have to be abated.

STRUGGLE WITH A TIGER

Two brothers, Khuda Bakha and Shaikh Abdul Ghani of Moradabad, were despatched recently to Rampur on an errand, and while entering a grove at Khadpura a tiger sprang upon Khuda Bakha, who, being an athlete, warded off the blow aimed at him with his right hand and caught one of the paws with the other and maintained his hold, though the tiger was mauling the other hand.

Abdul Ghani now rushed up with a stout stick, which he forced down the tiger's throat, making it release his brother's hand, when Khuda Bakhs seized another paw with his wounded hand, forcing both the paws back. He wrestled with the tiger, keeping it down by sheer force, while Abdul Ghani belabored it with a lathi and killed it.

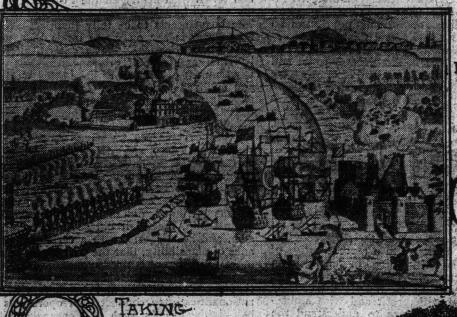
The tiger was carried by the brothers to his highness the Nawab of Rampur, "who kept the skin as a momento and sent Khuda Bakhs to the state dispensary for treatment."-Indian Telegraph.

What is probably one of the most exensive bits of preaching was delivered on Whitsunday at Elberfeld, a town in Rhenish Prussia. The preacher received for a sermon lasting about half an hour the sum of \$4,900. The origin of this custom dates back to the year 1690, when a wealthy French baron named Favart died and bequeathed to the Protestant Church in that town the legacy, on the condition that every year a clergyman selected from among those holding the poorest livings in the diocese should preach a short sermon. Taigny. Venezuela, he acknowledges, is on extolling the good deeds of the dead baron. THREE HUNDRED THE ANNIVER SARY OF the BIRTH of old QUEBEC



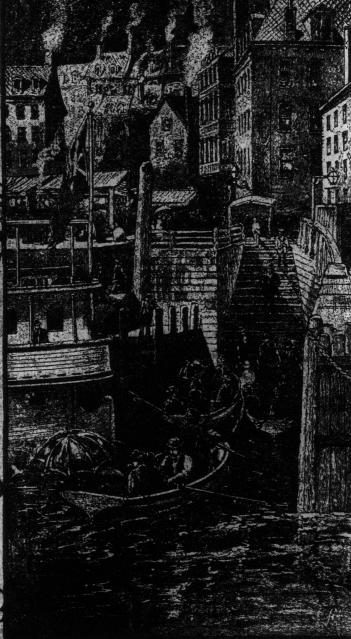


MAJOR GENERAL JAMES WOLFE

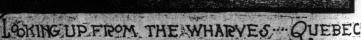


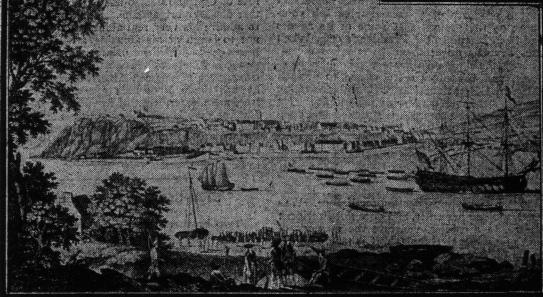


HEIGHTU & ABRAHAML









QUEBEC FROM POINT LEVIS. 1759

ada. The little village thus founded was for 150 years the capital of the French dominions beyond the sea, and there was waged the fight with France for North America. Three centuries have quickened the solitude with swarming life, covered the deep bosom of the river with steamer and gliding sail, and reared cities and villages on the site of forests; but nothing can destroy the surpassing grandeur

of the scene. Where Champlain and his illustrious successors waged the fierce war of the frontier with savage Iroquois and fashioned the first European settlement: the plains where Wolfe and Montcalm, chivalrous opponents, consecrated their warring destinies with their life blood; there today in unexampled panoply the scenes which marked its foundation are to be

HREE hundred years ago, upon the third day of July, 1608, Samuel de Champlain, an intrepid French trader, established the first settlement on that portion of North America which was to become the Dominion of Canada. The little village thus founded was for 150 years the capital of the French dominions beyond the sea, and there was waged the fight with France for North America. Three centuries have quickened the solitude with minuet danced before the monarch, followed

by the appearance of Champlain, who receives his commission from the King.

Back, by the swing of Time's pendulum, to the little French village, Stadacona, where Champlain lands, leading his young wife up the banks. Presto! The page turns once again and Quebec stands out.

An inspiring scene follows. French and English side by side form in parade, and a grand spectacular picture is presented. From the river the great battleships boom their cannonade. A tableau vivant follows, in which Jacques Cartier, Champlain, Mother Marie, Mons. de Laval, Frontenac, Dollard, group, and all the charm of sorcery seems to be wilder Historically speaking, the great scenes of and all the charm of sorcery seems to bewilder three hundred years ago will be reproduced the mind in this closing scene.





HOUSE & SURGEON ARMOUX IN WHICH MONTCALM DIED



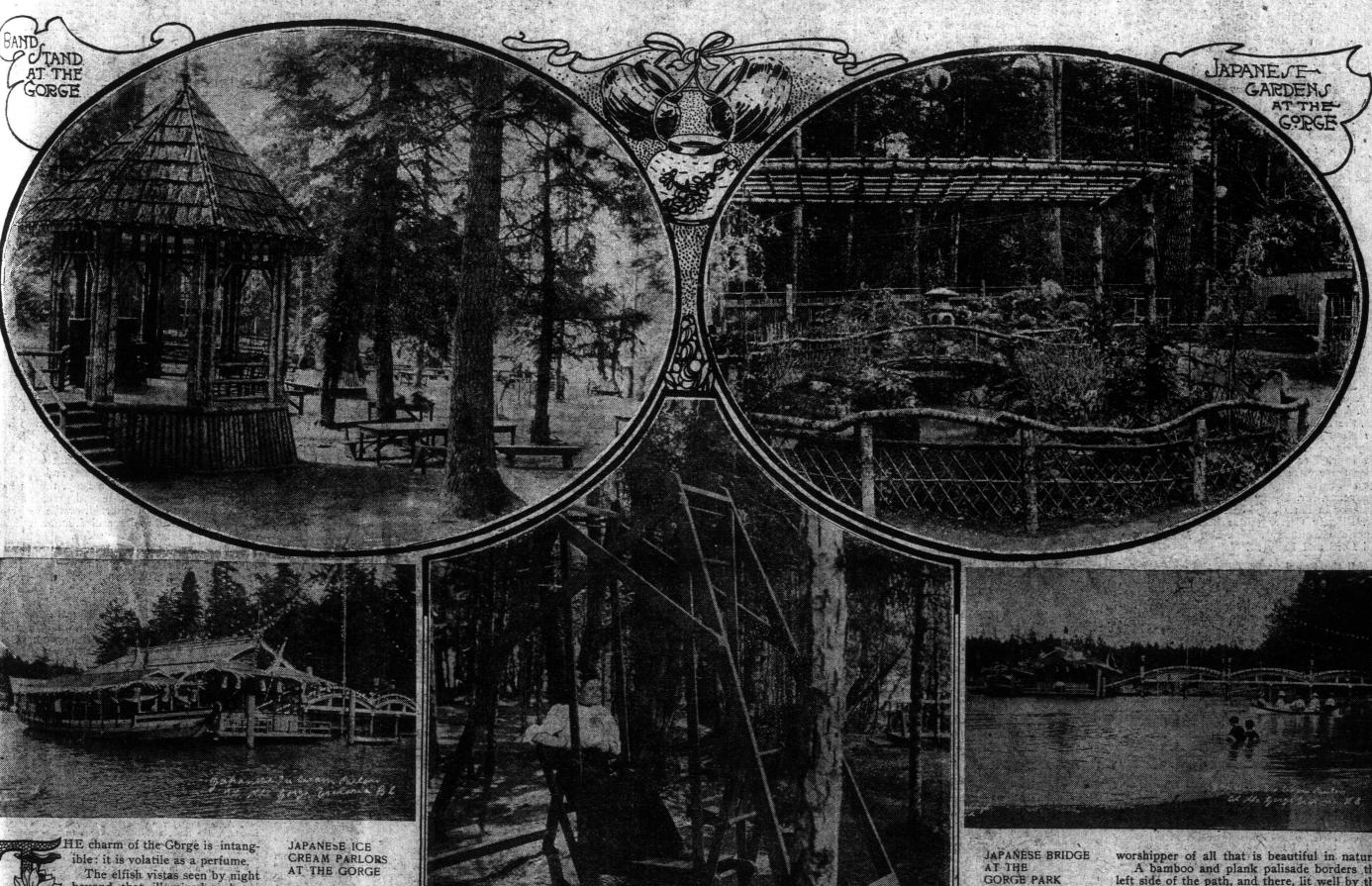


ible: The with

By day, the sunlit ridescent waters wh the incoming surge pleasure craft, espec of a summer afterno Japanese gardens w dampened squares a the bamboo trellisse little ponds and bene with toro standing n Kamiedo itself; the boats and arched humped with the h bridges of old Japan place; and this cha choruses of merrim shaded glades where glad laughter of chi verdured groves. hours of the afterno beauty; but it is at ummer night, that appeals most.

The pathway th ooks and overhan seats that jut over flickering lights lea cleam of soft-hued from the wooded nature-lover. At o the trees, flows the dered by the darke silhouetted against unflecked blue. A ights fringe the Go the little canyon wh the singing of the swish between the rises at low water as the rock. The reflection which the shade

OTHE ORIENT



QUEBEC

ible: it is volatile as a perfume. The elfish vistas seen by night beyond that illumined archway where the strings of incandescent lights flare the nearer firs with a light almost ghostly in contrast with the darkness beyond are fairy-like in their cloying beauty.

By day, the sunlit groves, the rippling irridescent waters where bathers merrily breast the incoming surge left in the wake of passing pleasure craft, especially when the warm color of a summer afternoon vests the tall firs; the Japanese gardens where iris blooms in the dampened squares and wistaria dangles from the bamboo trellisses and goldfish swim in little ponds and beneath tiny arched bridges with toro standing midst grottoes as 'twere the Kamiedo itself; the lantern decked pleasure boats and arched bridges balustraded and humped with the half-circles of the quaint bridges of old Japan, the Gorge is a charming place; and this charm is enhanced when the choruses of merriment are heard from the shaded glades where picnickers cluster and the glad laughter of children echoes back from the verdured groves. Day, especially the cooler hours of the afternoon, clothes the Gorge with beauty; but it is at night, the still, moonlit summer night, that the charm of the Gorge appeals most.

The pathway through the trees with its nooks and overhanging bowers, its rustic seats that jut over the bank, marked by faintflickering lights leading to where the mellow gleam of soft-hued paper lanterns show dimly from the wooded distance, is a walk for the nature-lover. At one side, part-screened by the trees, flows the Gorge, silvery blue, bor-dered by the darkened trees with their tops

CREAM PARLORS AT THE GORGE



worshipper of all that is beautiful in nature,

A bamboo and plank palisade borders the left side of the path, and there, lit well by the hundreds of paper lanterns strung among the tall firs, a Japanese garden invites attention. Beneath a picturesque gateway the visitor enters a path, like the walk of a tea-house that is world famous four thousand miles away, in a land of tea-houses and temples. Wistaria is being trained to dangle from the same bamboo frames, and grottoes stand on the hillside with the quaint toro, the stone lanhillside with the quaint toro, the stone lanterns such as grace the moss-grown court-yards of old temples, nestled among the flowers beyond a small pond with goldfish, its borders fletked with flowers, with tiny bridges, and all the usual features of a garden such as would grace Nikko itself. Beyond are tea houses, ball games, a maze, and there is a little plantation where new bamboo is shooting up in little lanes. It is a place of flowers; a place of quaint contrasts. flowers; a place of quaint contrasts.

From there the path quickly debouches into the park itself where there is so much for the eye. An orchestra is ensconsed in the prettiest of rustic bandstands at the fringe of the firs. The bathing house is dark; its company comes by day.

From the blue-black of the night, beyond the points where the trees jut at the furthest point of the little bay, beyond where the camp fires flicker in the darkness, a lantern lit boat nears the jetty where a temple-roofed building is both refreshment booth and landing stage. It is a boat which differs from those of the Occident; a yakata copied from the houseboats of far away Japan and from the houseboats of far away Japan, and from the fringe of its wattled roof rows of lanterns are hung. A piano's music is heard faint over

A Memorable International Marriage in London

HE London Times in its issue of Wednesday, June 24 had the Wednesday, June 24, had the fol-lowing respecting the marriage of Mr. John Ward and Miss Jean The Chapel Royal, St. James'

Palace, presented a brilliant scene yesterday afternoon when the King and Queen, Princess Victoria, the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Princess Royal and the Duke of Fife, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, Prince Arthur of Connaught, Princess Patricia of Teck, Prince Francis of Teck, and the Grand Duke Michael and Countess Torby were present at the wedding of the Hon. John Hubert Ward, M. V. O., Equerry to the King, and brother of the Earl of Dudley, and Miss Jean Reid, daughter of the American Ambassador and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid. Prince and Princess Christian and Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein were unavoidably prevented from being present.

Owing to the limited space in the Chapel only the relations and a few specially invited friends of both families, together with numerous members of the Dipiomatic body were present. The Russian, French, Spanish, Chinese, Japanese, German, Turkish and Italian Ambassadors, with the Danish, Belgian, and Portuguese ministers, and many foreign attaches were there; as also were the Duchess of Buccleuch, Consuelo Duchess of Manchester, the Duchess of Westminster, the Duchess of Portland, the Marquis and Marchioness of Lansdowne, the Marchioness of Londonderry, the Earl and Countess of Dudley, the Dow-ager Countess of Dudley, the Marquis of Anglesey, the Countess of Kilmorey and Lady Cynthia Needham, the Prime Minister and Mrs. Asquith, Mr. Balfour, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Harcourt, Mr. D. Ogden Milis, Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills, the Countess of Essex. Mrs. John Astor, Mrs. Walter Burns, Mr. and Mrs. William James, Lord and Lady Wolverton, the Hon. Gerald and Lady Evelyn Ward, the Hon. Cyril and Mrs. Ward, Lady Willoughby de Eresby and her sister Lady Alistair Innes Ker with Lord Alistair Innes Ker. Then there were Lord and Lady Desborough, Lord Fitzmaurice, Lord and Lady Hugh Grosvenor, Mr. Henry White (American Ambassador in Paris), and Mrs. and Miss White. Mr. Ridgely Carter (First Secretary of the American Embassy), Mrs. and Miss Carter, and Lord and Lady St. Oswald.

All the Royal party, with the exception of the Grand Duke Michael and Countess Torby, occupied the Royal pew. The bride was escorted by her father, who gave her away. Immediately behind her came her maid of honor, her cousin Miss Jennie Crocker, and six children, three little boys and three little girls, who walked two and two-namely, the Hon. Roderick Ward (son of the Earl and Countess of Dudley), the Hon. Marion Glyn, the Hon. Nigel Glyn (children of Lord and Lady

Wolverton), Miss Margaret Ward (daughter of the Hon. Cyril and Mrs. Ward), nephews and nieces of the bridegroom, the Hon. Reginald Winn (son of Lord and Lady St. Oswald) and Miss Audrey James (daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William James (cousins of the bridegroom).

Lieut.-Col. Holford acted as best man, and the ceremony was performed by the Sub-Dean of the Chapels Royal (Canon Edgar Sheppard, D.D.), assisted by the Rev. W. M. Grosvenor, D.D., of the Church of the Incarnation, New York, and the Rev. Piers Claughton, rector of Hutton, Brentwood, Essex. The service was fully choral, the gentlemen and children of the Chapel Royal choir being in attendance, while Dr. Alcock, the organist, presided at the organ. While the guests were assembling Dr. Alcock played the following voluntaries:—St. Anne Fugue (Bach), the Nuptial March (Alex Guilmart), Entracte and Bridal March from The Birds of Aristophanes (Sir C. H. H. Parry), Andantino (Guilmart), and Prelude to Act III. (Lohengrin). The choir and clergy met the bridal procession at the door, and preceded it up the aisle, singing the hymn "Lead us Heavenly Father, lead us." After the nuptial blessing Psalm lxvii. was sung, the "Deus Misereatur," and after the Benediction the full choir sang the hymn "O Perfect Love," while during the signing of the register an anthem from Mendelssohn's "Elijah" was rendered. The musical ceremony concluding by the playing on the organ of (1) the Benediction Nuptiale (Saint-Saens), and (2) Mendelssohn's Wedding

The register was conveyed to a room on the level of the Royal box, to which the bride and bridegroom proceeded directly the cere-mony was over. The King and Queen, the Prince and Princess of Wales, and the Duke and Duckess of Connaught signed the register in addition to the American Ambassador and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, the Earl and Countess of Dudley, the Dowager Countess of Dudley, Mr. O. Mills, and Mr. O. Mills Reid.

Without a flower to add to its decorations, the Chapel Royal is beautiful. It is small but exquisite. Yesterday it suggested fairyland. For background there were the panels of polished oak, carved with a rich cornice of flowers and leaves, the pews of the same severe beauty, the painted ceiling crossed and recrossed with fine old beams and its bosses carved and gilded, the rich tapestries here and there, the old paintings glowing like jewels, the crimson carpet, the altar rich with its gold dish and candles, and above, the dim glass of the eastern window mellowing the summer light so that a subtle atmosphere of mystery might add its beauty to the scene. Upon this exquisite background flowers were arranged with lovely effect.

Looking very charming and graceful, the bride walked slowly and with dignity, her beautiful dress of soft white satin and exquis-

ite old rose point falling in long and lovely ines. Then followed the group of attendants, all tiny, and most lovely. So young they were they did not in the least realize anything serious in the occasion; so inexperienced that it needed the persuasion of parents and friends before they would follow the bride to the altar, Having arrived they suggested a group of Gainsborough's children-each little girl in her white muslin frock, its short waist tied with blue ribbons, her curly hair devoid of covering save for a knot of blue ribbons, and the little dark-haired boys in blue coats and buff trousers. Behind them stood Miss Crocker, the maid of honor, completing the procession, in dainty white dress with ribbons and hat and bouquet of blue.

So the exquisite picture was complete. The tall candles were burning and shed a soft light on the shining draperies of the bride, on the scarlet and gold of the choristers, and were again reflected from the polished panels of the chancel. The small aisle and the Royal box were gay with the bright colors of the dresses of the guests. Her Majesty, always beautiful, was exquisitely dressed in white with gold embroideries, among which shone some very fine emeralds and diamonds; her toque was of gold lace trimmed with white feathers. Next her sat the Princess of Wales, also in white with leaf embroideries of pink. yellow, and blue silk, and a white toque. The Duchess of Connaught's grey dress gave a contrasting note of color, and so did the blue dress and large black hat with white feathers and aigrette worn by Princess Patricia.

Downstairs, again, there was color, rich and varied. There were many white muslin dresses daintily trimmed with lace, but they were usually worn with a quaint coat of silk or satin of some vivid hue. One was of old rose satin, worn by Miss Muriel Wilson with a large hat of the same color, again repeated n the ribbons on the bodice. Not far from her was another of blue made with picturesque pointed back; and a third was of pink satin equisitely embroidered. But many of the dresses themselves supplied their share of color without any aid from coat or wrap. Mrs. Harcourt's olive green being near another of pale blue supplied a charming contrast, and with the olive green dress she wore a vest of fine net and lace and a large grey hat and feathers to complete a charming costume. A black dress very richly embroidered with duil gold and reds and blues worn by Mrs. Cavendish-Bentinck made another foil to the lighter dresses around it; and it found its contrast in the same pew in a very smart dress of bright cinnamon and in the richly-worked dresses of Mrs. Ford and Mrs. Burns. Delicate creams and blues and pinks and greys were also to be noticed. Mrs. Whitelaw Reid wore mauve with rich embroideries and toque of the same color; a lovely orchid pink satin veiled with fine net and lace made Mrs. Waldorf Astor's lovely dress, and her hat was

covered with beautiful pink feathers. Silver grey was worn by Lady Lansdowne, and Lady Londonderry's crepe de Chine was also grey. Mauve over pink was worn by one guest, pale pink cloth by another, pale yellow over mauve by a third, and here and there one noticed a deeper tone of color in a Nattier blue, matched the hat which accompanied it.

Hats seemed to be larger than ever as one gazed round the chapel yesterday. Almost all were of straw or crinoline, and almost all had enormous brims. Beautiful feathers trimmed this one, enormous aigrettes that, and again wreaths of roses or of smaller flowers decorated a third. A few aimed at picturesque effect, and of these was the one worn by Miss Carter, who made a lovely picture in her white Rom-ney dress of soft white crepe de Chine, her lace hat crowned with a high ruche and pale

The bride and bridegroom then drove off to Dorchester house, followed immediately by Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, who was in turn followed by the King and Queen and the other members of the Royal family. Arriving at Dorchester house, Mrs. Reid welcomed Royal guests, and with the Ambassador and the bride and bridegroom conducted them to the State dining room, where a private inspection of the presents was made. Mrs. Whitelaw Beid had to leave the Royal party in a few minutes and welcome all her other guests, which she did at the head of the fine marble staircase. The Duchess of Sutherland was in an ivory white gown embroidered in gold; the Duchess of Westminster in pale blue and a large feathered hat; the Duchess of Portland in white veiled with pale blue, and a large feathered hat; the Dowager Countess of Dudley in a dress of the palest of pale French grey; the Duchess of Buckingham and Chandos in cream Ninon and a large flowered hat; the Countess of Kilmorey in hand-painted muslin and a blue tulle hat; and her daughter, Lady Cynthia Needham, in white. Lady Wolverton, in Wedgwood blue, the Countess of Kenmare in black, Mr. and Mrs. Asquith, the latter in a dress of maize colored Ninon over white silk and a black plumed hat; the Russian Ambassador escorted Comtesse Benckendorff in pale mauve, and Countess Natalie Benckendorff, all in pink, Lady Savile was in Nattier blue, Mrs. H. V. Higgins in blue, Lady Willoughby de Eresby and Lord and Lady Alistair Innes-Ker were also there

Masses of crimson ramblers, hydrangeas, and foliage plants decorated the fine half and beautiful marble staircase. As to the dresses, it was noticeable how much black was used as a foil on the white or delicately-colored dresses. One such was worn by Mrs. Carter, Embroidered with raised Irish crochet motifs on a rich lace ground, it had a high collar and long sleeves of tucked black net, which set off the fine diamonds she wore at her throat. Another white dress had put a line of black introduced into the rich silk embroideries. A pale blue painted chiffon was arranged with a

tiny Directoire bodice, outlined by a wide key pattern design, again, lovely jewels were worn, and a white hat with crown of blue feathers was tied on one side with a wide bow and long ends of blue ribbons.

The embroideries everyhere were wonderfully rich. One long and graceful coat was worked throughout with gold and silver pailettes; mother-of-pearl was responsible for a beautiful acanthus design on a dress of white: raised silk embroideries covered the grey coat which completed the dress worn by Mme. de Dominguez; gold embroideries of exquisite fineness adorned the duchess of Sutherland's beautiful dress of white lace and net, and the soft knotted sash of dull silver colored silk was a wonderfully clever idea for a contrast, Very dainty Persian embroideries were effectve on an uncommon dress of white striped messaline; a diamante trellis pattern on a Directoire bodice of cream Milanese lace won universal admiration, and another of equal beauty was sewn with fine pearls.

It was curious to notice that on all the dresses the collars were very high or there no collars at all. Miss Carter's pretty dress was an example of the latter. It was entirely open at the throat, but it was charmingly finshed with a twisted cord of seed pearls. Jewels, indeed, nearly always made up for the absence of a collar. A row of pearls or a necklace of diamonds was seen on many a white throat; in one instance a quaint chain of matrix turquoise took their place, while in another there was nothing but a very narrow band of black ribbon velvet.

Many of the jewels, indeed, were very beautiful. A wonderful pear-shaped emerald hanging from a platinum chain made a lovely touch of color on one creamy net dress; or a large opal set in diamonds looked beautiful among grey embroideries; a magnificent set of diamonds glistened on a rich dress worn by Mrs. Ronalds; a long chain of diamonds was the Duchess of Sutherland's beautiful ornament, and rubies were worn with a white dress, and there was a tiny touch of color in the white that that went with it. A quaint but very beautiful enamel pendant attracted one as it shone on a girl's dress, and at every movement the rich red of a ruby, the blue of a turquoise, the pink, blue and green of an opal, the green of an emerald, or the white of a diamond flashed and sparkled, and added its quota to the beauty of the scene.

All this one noticed while the bride was changing her bridal dress to one of soft green mousseline with a large hat and ruffle of palest cream color. Arrayed thus, she with her husband, took farewell of their Majesties, who then left the house. A few minutes later and the guests were streaming down the wide staircase to bid bride and bridegroom Godspeed, and amidst a shower of silver confetti they made their way to the motor waiting for them, and were quickly out of sight. The honeymoon is to be spent in Ireland.

Candidate William Taft

T is premature to say who is going to be the next President of the United States; the fight has yet to come; and a very big fight it will be. But Bill Taxt—to call him by the familiar name which his people give himcertainly has so many things in his favor that, if I were a betting man, I should be inclined to put my money upon him. In the first place, he has the enthusiastic endorsement of President Roosevelt, and Mr. Roosevelt is the most powerful figure that the United States has seen for many a day. Secondly, he has all the office holders of the existing administration—every one of whom will be giad to have the old policy and the old administration back again in power, as on that depends the bread and butter of most of them; and, finally, he has the prestige of belonging to the party which has been elected almost every time for forty years.

I have never seen Mr. Taft in the fiesh; but I know so many of his friends, and I have heard and read so much about him, that I almost feel as if he were a personal acquaintance. There is always a certain tendency to exaggeration in the language of Americans. You say in your reserved and frigid English fashion, that a place through which you are passing is a lovely bit of country; and the American—even though he be an Irishman about a year in the country—will reply: "Sir, it is God's own footstool;" thereat you feel thashed and crushed. And when election times come this spirit of exaggeration reaches a point of such almost hysteric feverishness, that you really don't know what to think or believe. But making all such deductions, I have no doubt that Mr. Taft is one of the very best types of Americans. He is physically a giant; a sober Falstaff, with all the great original's good humor, ready wit, human fellowship, but without his lewdness, his love of sack, and, above all, without his lewdness, his love of or has the physically a giant; a sober Falstaff, with all the serious things of life, instead of in roysterings in taproom or firtations in the parlors; with the most

conception I form of Mr. Tait from all I have read and heard of him.

His career is a remarkable manifestation of American political life. There are many things in that country so different from what we see and know that it is almost impossible to recognize a kinship or likenness between their institutions. For instance, nothing is so remarkable as the number of phases and epochs that sometimes are in the life of the same man. You have read of the American witness who confessed that before he was thirty he had been a blacksmith, a carpenter, a photographer, a commercial traveller, a horse doctor, a local preacher, a newspaper editor, and a few more things besides. There you have no such smooth and regular and almost hereditary adoption, and then pursuit, of the same occupation from father to son for generations; and from the beginning of an individual's life to the end. Once a doctor always a doctor; once a barrister always a barrister. of an individual's life to the end. Once a doctor always a doctor; once a barrister always a barrister; once a shopkeeper; once a valet always a shopkeeper; once a valet always a valet—such is our method. When some friend was discussing with President Cleveland, while he was at the White House, his chance of re-election, he said: "The thing above all others which struck me when I was delivering my inaugural address was that the man who did the same thing just four years ago had never even heard my name. This, sir, is a country of tremendous possibilities." And Cleveland's own history was a strong exemplification of this. He was for years nothing but a small provincial at-

torney—a somewhat roystering bachelor; fond of spending his leisure hours in the lager beer house in which the Germans continue in the United States their habits of the Fatherland; and equally respected as equal to any man in his power of putting away a decent amount of good liquor, as for his personal integrity and his tremendous powers of work—And simply because he won in a purity campaign and became a provincial mayor—that is to say, of Buffalohe was at once marked out by the watchful eyes of eighty millions of people as their destined ruler; and in three or four years afterwards he exchanged the mayorial chair of the provincial town for the seats of the mighty at Washington.

To a certain extent, but not to quite the same ex-

in three or four years afterwards he exchanged the mayorial chair of the provincial town for the seats of the mighty at Washington.

To a certain extent, but not to quite the same extent, this is also the histry of Mr. Taft. To a certain extent, this is also the histry of Mr. Taft. To a certain extent, only, for his father before him was in politics and was a Cabinet Minister; and therefore Taft belongs by heredity to one of the political and governing families of his country. But he also lifted up in a curious way from one position, and indeed almost from one grade to another. A hard University student, a laborious lawyer, a provincial by birth and by residence—the young Taft seemed to be a man who wanned professional eminence, and that alone; and who, in time, would probably by sheer force of learning and integrity reach the bench of the Supreme Court at Washington—a position which corresponds in its repute and power to a law lordship with us—the blue riband of the legal profession. He had got near enough to that position to be federal judge; that is to say, a judge appointed by the National Government at Washington, and not merely by his own State—a position, again, which corresponds to our puisne judge-ship. So far his career followed the traditional and normal lines among lawyers in most countries. But one fine day there came one of those rapid and extraordinary transformations of position and of career which are possible in America only. Taft received a telegram from President McKinley, summoning him to Washington. Probably what Taft expected was that the President was going to offer him that seat on the Supreme Court Bench which had been the object of his ambitions from youth upwards. Instead of which the President calmly asked him to give up his seat on the Bench of Ohio—to change the whole current of his career and take up a new profession and face a new future; in short, what McKinley wanted Taft to do was to become a diplomat—a governor or a ruler of a great Dependency; he wanted him to take the Phil

well as necessary severity, which mark out the real ruler of men, as this episode in the career of Taft as Governor of the Philippines. This twenty-stone weight giant actually learned the Spanish' quadrille, with the result that when the dance started he was able to join in, and to whirl around the room with the best of the Spanish boys and the prettiest of the Spanish girls. To know all that this meant in a colony that had just been Spanish, you must have been in countries where the Spanish radition remains. I was in such a country, when, a quarter of a century ago, I was on a lecture tour in Southern California, and of splendid land belonged to them, and the innumerable flocks and herds and the splendid horses which they alone could master and ride even down to the end of precipices along the steep sides of mountains. The old race had been dispossessed by that terrible, shrewd, pushful, energetic, merchess new face that had one to the sleepy lands of California, and brought with them the ideas of the active world from which they came; and in a few years' time, the old Spaniard was hanging about the house in which he had been born, and over the lands he had owned; peor, landless, flockless, with but one horse left out of the splendid stud that he had once owned. But his ideas had not gone with him. Plenty of the people me still spoke Spanish as well as Englishr But what impressed and surprised me more than anything else was the part the dance still played in the life of the country. I would rold a solemn meeting discussing the present wrongs and the future hopes of Ireland; and and when the meeting was over, suddenly the scene would change; and to my amusement, and to my surprise, the hall would be whirling around the room to the languorous music of a Spanish guitar. These recollections have remained with me—sweet, sad, wisiful—so that, even to his day, I never can hear a band play the well-known Spanish air "La Paloma," without feeling a tug of memory at my heart-strings, and the transition of spirit which ma ories and regrets.

transition of spirit which makes exaltation and memories and regrets.

It is, I assume, in the Pailippines as it is in California; that is to say, that the love of the race has left the dance as still one of the great things of life; and thus one can in fancy picture this splendid, geniel, smiling giant, at once so terrible and so sweet, throwing off the serious aspect of the ruler and the orator after the political meeting was over, and joining heartily with the Spaniards in that dance which is the culmination and the epilogue of even the most momentous concerns. There was one other episode connected with this epoch in Taft's career which has also immensely impressed me. He found, amid many other difficulties in the newly conquered isles, one that seemed more hopeless than any other. Ask any politician what it is to deal with a political question which has a religious or a semi-religious aspect, and he will shudder at the memory or the prospect. And in the Philippines there was such a difficulty and in a most aggravated form. The Church had consisted almost entirely of Spanish Friars. The land was wanted first, and secondly there was no body of Spanish oppression as the Friars. But the Church could not be despoiled under an orderly government, and the problem Taft had to resolve was to restore its possessions to the Church on the one hand and, on the other, to reconcile the Philippinos to some other representatives of the priesthood than the Friars. Taft took that thorny job in hand; went to Rome, saw Pope Leo—as great a diplomat as himself—and, in short, to the surprise of everyone, and especially of those who had tried in their day to settle a religious controversy, managed to get the problem placed on a basis satisfactory both to the Church and to the Philippinos got an entirely new race of priests, free from the traditions and the unpopularity of the old regime.

The Art of Strength

LL the world loves a strong man. The possessor of mighty muscles has been ever a popular favorite, from the days of Samson to Sandow. Sometimes, as in the case of Hercules, the people have made gods of the brawny heroes, writes Marvin Dana, in the New York Tribune.

One of the earliest strong men of whom we have exact historical knowledge, was Fermus a native of Saloniea, who flourished in the third century. His career was, however, unhappily cut short by the Emperor Aurelian, who ordered him to be beheaded, because he had espoused the cause of Zenobia. Vopicus declares that Fermus could support on his breast an anvil, while iron was forged thereon. In performing this feat; he made an arch of his body, supporting it only by his heels and shoulders.

In 1703, Joyce, an Englishman from Kent, displayed his ability to lift enormous weights, and successfully pitted his strength against that of a span of horses.

horses.

Still another exponent of the muscular was John Charles Van Eckeberg, of Harzgerode in Anhalt. He travelled through Europe giving exhibitions of his extraordinary power. These were the more remarkable, inasmuch as the man was not of more than ordinary size, and had no appearance of excessive strength.

able, inasmuch as the man was not of more than ordinary size, and had no appearance of excessive strength.

And just here we find the first positive evidence that being strong is much a matter of skill. In other words, there is an art of strength. The enduring of terrific blows from sledge hammers, the resisting of the combined pull of two strong horses, and many another seeming wonders may be more a triumph of manner and method than of muscle. Most of us learned in boyhood that each feat we understook required not alone strength, but also the knack of it. The principle involved is far reaching.

Dr. Desaguliers, amazed by the exploits of Van Eckeberg, observed the performances with closest scrutiny, and became convinced that they were to be explained in great measure by the fellow's skill. With the idea of testing this theory, he visited the exhibition, accompanied by the Marquis of Tullibardine and two physicians, Dr. Stewart and Dr. Pringle. These spectators studied the display to such good purpose that they themselves afterward duplicated some of the feats, Ultimately, Desaguliers repeated some of the most impressive performances in the presence of the Royal Society, and along with them gave explanation of how they were accomplished.

In the exhibition, the performer sat on an inclined board; so that his feet were somewhat elevated and rested against a heavy upright. He wore round his loins a heavy girdle of leather, having an iron ring, to which a rope was fastened by means of a hook. The rope passed between his legs, through a hole in the upright, and was then attached to the span of horses. The man laid hold on the rope with his hands, and pulled against it, while the horses were urged forward. The best efforts of the team were powerless to move him from his place.

In another exhibition the performer exerted his strength against the weight of a cannon. For this, he employed a platform erected on a frame of pyramidal sifape, where he took up his position standing, wearing the leather girdle as before. Th

former.

In a third feat the exhibitor lay stretched at length and permitted an anvil to be placed on his breast. Then this was hammered with mighty sledges or two smiths with their chisels cut in twain a heavy bar of

sustaining a great stone on the abdomen and permitting it to be broken by the blow of sledges.

ting it to be broken by the blow of sledges.

Now, as the clever physician proved by his experiments, these most striking features in the exhibition of strength were in reality dependent on the operator's knowledge and skill rather than on his possession of extraordinary muscles. In the pulling against the horses, and in supporting the weight of the cannon, the true secret of strength seemingly so surprising lay in the position taken by the performer. Either in sitting for the effort against the span, or in standing on the platform when holding up the cannon, the position was so carefully judged that the whole strain came on the leather beit about the loins. The use of the hands on the rope was for the purpose of deceiving the eye by an apparent exertion in that direction. The entire pull, however, was on the loins.

The bones of the pelvis form a natural arch, and

The entire pull, however, was on the loins.

The bones of the pelvis form a natural arch, and the explanation of these exhibitions is found in the fact that this arch possesses great strength. It would require a very powerful external pressure directed to the centre of this arch to break it. Thus the legs and thighs, when in a straight line with the pull opposed to them, are easily capable of sustaining four or five thousand pounds. The drag of the horses was directed against this natural arch by the cunning of the performer in choosing his position for the test, and the same was true in the case of the cannon's three thousand pounds. In either feat, the muscles were practically idle.

But a different principle is involved in the per-

But a different principle is involved in the performance with the anvil. Here the sole difficulty is the initial one of supporting the anvil's weight. The rest is simplicity itself. Given a man rugged enough not to be crushed by the iron's weight, and all is achieved. If only a thin piece of metal was used, a single blow from the sledge would probably kill the man. The great bulk of metal used is the cause of safety. The immunity from all effect is due to the fact that inertia increases with the increase of mass. The anvil, by reason of its size, transmits hardly a trace of the sledge's blow to the body of the man underneath. The vibrations from the blow are distributed, diffused, lessened, lost amid the atomic multitudes of the iron's bulk, and the performer can experience no inconvenience beyond the original one of upholding a considerable weight.

In the case of the large stone that is broken the

In the case of the large stone that is broken the one explanation applies. An examination applies.

An examination of the most advertised feats of more recent strong men shows that they too depend for their chief spectacular successes on the strength of their bones rather than of their muscles. Thus the man kneeling on all fours, who supports on his back a heavily loaded platform, depends for his triumph on the bones of arm and leg, which are placed vertically, and can in this position resist huge pressure. Here again the muscles play a part comparatively unimportant.

But let none who reads be too rash in experiments; for mistakes may prove dangerous. One who tried to imitate Van Eckeberg took his position without due care. The result was that the strain on the rope did not run in line with the axis of the arch of the pelvis. When the horses were started, he was instantly hurled against the heavy upright and made a cripple for life

"Now," said the warden to the forger, who had just arrived at the prison, "we'll set you to work. What can you do best?"

"Well, if you'll give me a week's practice on your signature 'I'll sign your official papers for you," said the prisoner.—Tit-Bits.

T was on plain lande voyage, in up the St. struck with of the poi called it, where th three-quarters of a Monts, not discour Fort Royal venture ing the exclusive p though only for a make another effor

in the new world, should be this time where the traffic w be carried on by wa where the "habitat place capable of be tively than in Acadi landing places. wisdom of this advi he fitted up two ve to trade with the s the first for Tadou lieutenant of De M supplies necessary tlement.

Arrived at Quel was to select a site fixed upon a spot fied by the corner Sous le Fort in Lo the men to work. sawing planks, o making ditches. the magazine, or s a large cellar. Th three wings of two with a gallery unde and the whole hab a ditch or moat fif deep. At several which cannon were

Not much is kn French passed the Quebec. The snow tion from January seven or twenty-ei more died of scury with the greatest the few remaining had again arrived provisions.

About the mid upon the scene tw of the Montagnai tribes, who were plain of the promi assist them in thei Champlain, consult clided that now v friendship of these sistance in the dis in their own and t alienate them, a co increase the difficu plorations, besides trade so necessary

With nine oth embarked with the they made their v which now bears the place now call had his first fight through the surpri by the white men were completely v

Early in Sep Champlain, leaving Dieppe in charge teen men, sailed f reported to De M events and discov the king Champl porcupine quills, a ship with which hi

The part that the beginning of apt to be overlook was, as already sa the post was estab and now, although a renewal of the r would not give up was he that it sho honor of his cou with some mercha continue the habit the exploration of that the profits of

the expense. Returning to C plain found the wi called-in good st another fight with elieu, in which he tipped with sharp himself in erectin tation, and puttin The newly-made sight, with vegeta rye, barley and had some rose tr

On this vovag fur trade was un ing got about in longer held a mor chants sent out result that they skins-the Indian vantage of the ke ed several times a for a pelt as they supply of beaver the demand, and As soon as h dent, in which his

Founding of Quebec of Great Historic Interest

a wide key jewels were vn of blue a wide bow

were woneful coat was silver pailnsible for a ess of white; the grey coat by Mme. de exquisite Sutherland's net, and the colored sille r a contrast. were effectwhite striped attern on a ese lace won er of equal on all the

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ped emerald ade a lovely dress; or a ed beautiful ificent set of ess worn by amonds was utiful ornath a white of color in A quaint nt attracted and at every the blue of rreen of an the white of nd added its

bride was of soft green ruffle of palshe with her ajesties, who tes later and n the wide room Godlver confetti waiting for sight. The

was varied by by his experi-the exhibition on the opera-on his posses-pulling against ht of the candy so surpris-former. Either n, or in standcannon, the whole strain s. The use of ose of deceiv-that direction.

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ger, who had for you," said

T was on July 3, 1608, that Champ-plain landed at Quebec. On his first Count de Soissons, a Bourbon prince, to whom voyage, in 1603, when he had sailed up the St. Lawrence, he had been struck with the strategic possibilities of the point, Kebec, as the Indians called it, where the great river narrowed to three-quarters of a mile. When the Sieur de Monts, not discouraged by the failure of the Port Royal venture, had succeeded in obtaining the exclusive privilege of the fur trade, though only for a year, and determined to make another effort to establish a settlement in the new world, Champlain advised that it should be this time on the St. Lawrence, where the traffic with the natives inland could he carried on by way of the great river, and where the "habitation" might be situated in a place capable of being defended more effectively than in Acadia, with its many ports and landing places. De Monts recognized the wisdom of this advice. In the spring of 1608 he fitted up two vessels. Pont Grave, deputed to trade with the savages for furs, set sail in the first for Tadousac, and Champlain, as the lieutenant of De Monts, in the second with the supplies necessary for the beginning of the set-

Arrived at Quebec, Champlain's first care was to select a site for the habitation. He fixed upon a spot near the river (now identified by the corner of Notre Dame street and Sous le Fort in Lower Town), and at once set the men to work, some cutting down trees and sawing planks, others digging a cellar and making ditches. The first building put up was the magazine, or storehouse, 18 x 36 feet, with a large cellar. The living quarters were in three wings of two stories, each 18 x 15 feet, with a gallery under the second story windows, and the whole habitation was surrounded by a ditch or moat fifteen feet wide and six feet deep. At several points were buttresses, on which cannon were mounted.

Not much is known of how the handful of French passed the time that first winter at Quebec. The snow lay deep about the habitation from January to April. Of the twentyseven or twenty-eight men in the place, fifteen more died of scurvy and dysentry. It was with the greatest relief that Champlain and the few remaining learned that Pont Grave had again arrived from France with men and

About the middle of June there appeared upon the scene two or three hundred warriors of the Montagnais, Huron and Algonquin tribes, who were not slow to remind Champlain of the promise made six years before to assist them in their wars against the Iroquois. Champlain, consulting with Pont Grave, concluded that now was the time to win the friendship of these allied tribes, and their assistance in the discoveries he wished to make in their own and the enemies' country, or to alienate them, a course which would greatly increase the difficulty of making further exlorations besides being a blow to the fur trade so necessary to defray expenses.

With nine other Frenchmen, Champlain embarked with the Indians. Up the Richelieu they made their way cautiously to the lake which now bears the explorer's name. Near the place now called Crown Point, Champlain had his first fight with the Iroquois. Largely through the surprise and the execution caused by the white men and their firearms, the allies were completely victorious.

Early in September, Pont Grave and Champlain, leaving Captain Pierre Chavin of Dieppe in charge of the habitation, with fifteen men, sailed for France, where they at once reported to De Monts and his majesty on the events and discoveries of the past year. To the king Champlain presented a ceinture of porcupine quills, a piece of Indian workmanship with which his majesty was much pleased.

The part that the Sieur de Monts took in the beginning of the Canadian enterprise is apt to be overlooked, or underestimated. It was, as already said, under his auspices that the post was established at Quebec in 1608. and now, although he was not able to procure a renewal of the monopoly of the fur trade, he would not give up the enterprise, so anxious was he that it should succees to the glory and honor of his country. Associating himself with some merchants of Rouen, he resolved to continue the habitation at Quebec and finish the exploration of the St. Lawrence, trusting that the profits of the fur trade would defray

the expense. Returning to Canada in April, 1610, Champlain found the winterers—as they came to be called-in good state at the habitation. After another fight with the Iroquois up the Richelieu, in which he had his ear cleft by an arrow tipped with sharp stone, Champlain occupied himself in erecting a palisade around the habitation, and putting things generally in order. The newly-made gardens were a pleasant sight, with vegetables, very fine Indian corn. rye, bailey and grapevines. Later Champlain had some rose trees set out.

On this voyage and the succeeding one the fur trade was unsatisfactory. The news having got about in France that De Monts no longer held a monopoly, several private merchants sent out vessels, with the immediate result that they put up the price of beaver skins-the Indians were not slow to take advantage of the keen competition, and demanded several times as many knives, hatchets, etc., for a pelt as they had got for it before. The supply of beaver skins was not at all equal to the demand, and the merchants lost heavily.

As soon as he had recovered from an acci-

Count de Soissons, a Bourbon prince, to whom he spoke with great earnestness of the importance of the enterprise, deploring the evils which lack of regulation had already wrought, and the total ruin that menaced it unless some one of influence took the settlement under his protection. De Soissons obtained from the king an appointment as viceroy of New France, and on his death shortly after this commission was remitted to the Prince de Conde, who named Champlain his lieutenant in Canada. An association of merchants was formed, who were to have a monopoly of the fur trade, in return for which they promised to maintain the habitation, to send out laborers and workmen and to pay the expenses of the Recollet missionaries in the country. As was a great outcry from other merchants, who denounced the monopoly as unfair, and petit:oned the council to have it broken. It was not until March, 1613, that terms were concluded, and Champlain, who was much grieved at his enforced absence from Quebec, again sailed, this time as Governor of New France.

For several years the settlement at Quebec made little progress. Champlain had not the most part in extending his explorations, in from the English commander, David Kirke,

stable built there, and sent the cattle down in charge of six men.

Twenty years after the landing at Quebec, Champlain's vision of a colony in New France was little more than a castle in the air. The population numbered no more than 105, of whom there were only six or seven settled families. (One settler, Abraham Martin, afterwards became a farmer, the owner of the land now named the Plains of Abraham.) The trading companies had made no effort to establish colonists in the country, and left the few people they did bring out without the means of cultivating and sowing the land. Not an arpent and a half had yet been cleared, and only one or two families were making a living for themselves. Not having any incentive to work, the would-be settlers in the place loungsoon as the commission was published there ed about, hunted and fished, and killed time in whatever ways offered themselves.

The summer of 1628 found the habitation quite out of provisions, except four or five puncheons of stale cakes, some peas and beans. Nothing had been heard of the ship expected from France. It was as if the place were abandoned. Suddenly came the news that six English ships had arrived at Tadousac. On the afternoon of July 10, 1628, a small vessel much time to devote personally to the affairs was sighted coming up the river. It proved to of the habitation. His summers were spent for be some Basque fishermen, bearing a letter

A boat under a flag of truce landed and an English gentleman courteously presented to Champlain a letter from the two Kirke brothers, Louis and Thomas, acting for Captain Kirke, who remained at Tadousac. They assured Champlain of courteous treatment for all at the habitation, and a fair and reasonable composition, the terms of which were to be agreed upon. Champlain was forced by circumstances to yield. The agreement signed, 150 armed men landed, and the English took possession of Quebec July 21, 1629.

Captain Kirke, having left the habitation and the fort well supplied, returned to England. The Frenchmen and priests were given passage home. At Plymouth Kirke learned to his vexation that peace had been made between England and France. The peace had been concluded on April 24, and Quebec was taken on July 20. Champlain was unwearied in urging upon ambassadors and councils that they should negotiate with Great Britain for the restoration of Canada.

The treaty of St. Germain-en-Laye was signed March 29, 1632. By it Quebec was restored to France. Cardinal Richelieu, who had constituted himself superintendent of navigation and commerce, formed a new company to establish a colony, and sent an expedition to retake possession.

Champlain, with renewed hope and cour-

Canada, he thought, would have 70,000,000 people in the lifetime of men now living. By dramatic stages the task of developing civil liberty for its two peoples had gone on and Dominion Day, July 1, 1867, would yet be recognized as one of the great turning points in the history of the Empire. Confederation there had been followed by another in Australia, and New Zealand and South Africa was feeling its

Dr. Parkin recalled the fact that seven years later, in 1874, he had first come to Oxford, a very crude youth.

The other day The University Magazine stated that the term Imperial Federation was first used in a Union debate in 1874, in which the Vice-Chancellor and he both took part. Whether this was true he knew not, but he knew that the idea had since grown from a small beginning into a mighty tree, and that great statesmen were willing to stake their whole career on its fulfilment. Only statesmanship which took an Imperial view could now win for a man a supreme career in the public life of this country. They must strive to keep Empire politics from being the football of party in this country. In asking them to join in this great commemoration of a country's birth and of its common heroes he felt he was asking them to help in maintaining and conserving the noblest ideals of the Empire. (Applause.)

The Right Hon. Winston Churchill, M.P., who met with a hearty reception, in seconding the resolution, said most of those present were young people, and he thought it was an exhilarating reflection that the tercentenary of Canada should recall to their mind that the venerable island which nourished them had already a daughter 300 years old. (Laughter and applause.)

Dr. Parkin, whose long and persevering labors in the cause of Imperial federation were well known to all of them, and he thought recognized gratefully wherever they were known, had referred to many of the stages in the history of Canada, many of the noble milestones in the majestic march of Imperial federation. (Applause.) The history of Canada was already a long one, but its future attracted them even more than its past. He agreed with what Dr. Parkin had said that there was perhaps no other region in the whole world, which had a greater potentiality of expansion, a greater future and a greater range of hope before it. (Applause.)

There they saw an active, thriving peaceable, free population in a vast land possessed of every form of natural wealth; they saw that these people were moving steadily on all the great high roads of social and political progress, and while they developed to the full their capacity for the onward and forward movement, they nevertheless preserved that dignity, that decorum, that sobriety of public and private life which as an element had yet to be shown of great and perhaps inestimable value to the whole continent of North America. (Applause.)

They had come there to consider the means by which the city and university should participate in the celebrations which were to take place in Canada in July to Wolfe and Montcalm, two soldiers who died on the same field of battle. He was struck by the reference of the Vice-Chancellor to the quotation which General Wolfe made from Gray's Elegy as he was moving up to the attack upon the heights of Abraham. The lines were well known, "The paths of glory lead but to the grave." They, all remembered the high compliment which the young soldier paid to the poet, "The paths of glory lead but to the grave." But it was not true. All paths of glory did not lead to the grave. They were almost the only paths that could over-leap the grave.

Let them consider for a moment what would have happened if the Brtish troops had stormed. the heights of Abraham after some shabby or great breach of the laws of honorable warfares or if the victory had been sullied by massacre, or the French had fled with cowardly precipitation, this very battle which today both races in Canada have joined together to celebrate, would have been a canker, a corrosive sore, and the ink with which it was recorded would have blurred page after page of history, and instead of being as it was today a memory, of union, of peace and of reconcilation, an inspiring and noble memory, it would have been a cause of shame and a curse poisoning the relations between the two peoples of that great land. No, the conflicts of base men, by barbarous methods for sordid and petty aims, might lead only to the grave, but the combats of heroes and in them the seeds of future unity and reconciliation. (Applause.)

He thought it might also be found true in the evolution of events that South Africa would be the scene of another similar unification. (Applause.) There they had had an equally fierce and furious encounter. There they had equally, valiant men doing their duty on either side. and there again the day would come-he did not know whether they would live to celebrate it, but there would undoubtedly be an occasion when there in Oxford another generation would assemble to celebrate the union in South Africa -of people who would look back to the events of recent history, not with the feeling of rivalry and of hatred, but with a common pride that the people of Canada today regarded the struggle of Wolfe and Montcalm. - (Applause.)



visits to the Algonquin and Huron countries, cementing the friendship of these tribes for the French and encouraging them to bring their pelleterie to the trading posts below the Sault Ste. Louis and at Three Rivers. Almost every winter found him in France, keeping the affairs of the country before those in authority, and endeavoring to stir up an interest in colonizing the place.

When Champlain arrived to take posses-

sion for the Duc de Montmorency, the new viceroy, in July, 1620, he brought with him his young wife, Helene Boulle, and he spent the next five years at Quebec. He was vexed to find the habitation in a very neglected condition. The rain beat in everywhere; the wind whistled through the cracks where the boards had shrunk apart; the storehouse was falling and the courtyard was littered with one of the lodgings that had already tumbled down. He set the workmen to restoring it, and also commenced the construction of a fort on the height commanding the river at its narrowest place. This spot was the sight of the Chateau St. Louis, the residence of the French governors. and over it at a later date floated the British flag when the British governors-general were in residence.

The winter of 1622 there were in the habitation fifty men, women and children. Pont Grave was so ill that he could not go out all winter. It was July before the vessels arrived from France next year with provisions.

In 1625 Champlain resolved to leave with his family for France, after they had "wintered five years in the country, with more hardship than was necessary, owing to the lack of care on the part of the Associates."

Returning to Quebec July 5, 1626, Champlain did not find the habitation as far advanced as had been promised, while the fort was just as it had been left. He saw that much time was lost in the long summer days by going from the habitation to the natural meadows at Capt Tourmente, below the Island

demanding the surrender of Quebec, on the ground that the king of Great Britain, being at war with France, had commissioned him take possession of Canada and Acadia. Captain Kirke added that he had seized the ship which was bringing provisions to Quebec, and had also taken or destroyed the cattle at Cape Tourmente. To this Champlain sent answer that they had still "Indian corn, peas, and beans, besides what the country and that to give up the fort and habitation "in the state we are now" would make them un-

worthy to appear before their king. Captain Kirke, believing the place to be better provisioned than he had supposed-in reality the inhabitants were reduced to seven ounces of peas per day-contented himself with taking as prizes any vessels he could find along the coast, and sailed for home.

The French supply ships having been intercepted, there was no hope of any succor for the "winterers" that year. "We ate our peas by count," writes Champlain. The fishing was some resource, but there were no nets or lines. The Indians, expert eel catchers, sold part of their catch at ten eels for a beaver skin. Powder was too scarce to be used in hunting, but

a little venison was procured from the savages. That terrible winter passed how slowly! As soon as navigation opened Champlain sent to Tadousac and to Gaspe men with letters asking succor from any vessels that might arrive owing allegiance to the French king, but they returned without having seen any ships. The people at Quebec were now reduced to subsisting on roots which they dug up in the

One day Champlain's servant, coming in with four small sacks of roots, reported that he had seen an English vessel a league from the habitation behind Point Levis. Champlain assembled all the responsible men to take counsel what should be done in this extremity. It was felt that without provisions or ammunident, in which his unlucky horse fell upon and of Orleans, to make hay, so he had a house and tion it would be useless to try to hold out.

age, returned to his post as governor. He never saw France again. In the autumn of 1635 he was stricken by paralysis, and died on Christmas Day. He was buried at Quebec .-Esther Botting in Toronto Globe.

WOLFE-MONTCALM LINKED AT OXFORD

One of the most notable of the gatherings in support of the Wolfe and Montcalm memorial in connection with the Quebec Tercentenary was that held in Oxford University. The Vice-Chancellor presided, and among the chief guests were the Duke of Marlborough, the Right Hon. Winston Churchill and Dr. G. R. Parkin, organizing representative of the Rhodes scholarship trust.

Dr. Parkin opened his address by moving the following resolution: "That this meeting expresses its hearty sympathy with the celebration in July of the tercentenary of Canada, and considers that the British people can most fittingly show their interest in the commemoration by the presentation of a memorial of Wolfe and

The period of 1759 was perhaps the most glorious in British history, said Dr. Parkin, what Wolfe was doing in Canada, Clive was doing in India-laying far and wide the foundations of our world-wide Empire. In India Duplaix, in Canada Montcalm, representing the French race, were both of them men of finely tempered steel, worthy of the great race from which they sprang and worthy of the great opponents against whom they were matched. These men, great in military skill and in governing powers as they were, had not behind them the firm support of a free people directed by a supreme patriotism as was the case in England. They failed, but failed nobly and gloriously, winning in failure the admiration of

Increasing Interest in Our July Sale

Is shown all the time. As the month progresses, the values are getting better all the time, this is caused by the odd lots that we have to offer. The tremendous amount of goods that we are disposing of this month, leaves us with numerous odd pieces, odd sizes and odd lines. Many of these are too small in quantity to advertise, but many people that visit The Big Store and watch carefully for items of this class that are not advertised can testify to the fact that some great bargains are picked up in this way. On Monday we start another week of this Great July Sale with splendid money-saving specials in the various sections. It will pay you to read carefully everything mentioned in our ad., as you are sure to find there things of interest that will save money for you.

Good Savings on Laces, Embroideries and **Novelties**

Many items here will be perhaps just what you want or have been wanting. At these reduced prices they should be doubly in-

50c LEATHER BELTS 25c.

50c WASH BELTS, 35c. FANCY WASH BELTS. Regular, 50c. Monday 35C

\$1.75 to \$3.50 BELTS FOR \$1.00 FANCY SILK AND LEATHER BELTS, all colors, some rare beauties. Regular, \$1.75 to \$1.00

THE NEWEST HAIR FIXINGS HAIRLIGHT POMPADOUR, ligh HAIRLIGHT CROWN, light, flexi-

HAIR PADS, 10 and 12 inch sixes, all colors, Monday.... 150 25c ORIENTAL LACE 10c

ORIENTAL LACE, different widths, and shades. Regular 25c. 10c Monday 35c ORIENTAL LACES 15c.

ORIENTAL LACE, wide widths, good designs. Regular 35c 15C 50c ORIENTAL LACES 25c

20c to 25c EMBROIDERIES, 10c.

30c to 50c EMBROIDERIES 15c

\$1.00 ALLOVÉR LACES 50c. LLOVER LACE, different shades price \$1.00. Monday 50c

20c to 35c TRIMMINGS 5c. short lengths only, Regular 20c to 35c. Monday 50

35c and 50c GUIPURE LACE, 25c GUIPURE LACE,, regular prices

75c and \$1.00 GUIPURE LACE, 50c GUIPURE LACES, good designs; regular 75c and \$1.00.

Monday Sale of Blouse Goods

35c Mercerized Basket Cloth for 15c.

Just the thing for Outing Blouses or White Waists for wearing later on. White Mercerized Basket Cloth, in fairly heavy weight, very soft and bright lustrous finish in narrow, medium and wide satin stripes. Also wide double stripes. One of the best snaps that this section has offered during the

Women's Hosiery at Great Savings on Monday

We are offering some Extra Special Values in our Hosiery Section for Monday. It will be noted that these reductions are very generous ones and on necessities like stockings they make it possible to make splendid savings on these lines.



WOMEN'S HOSE, good quality black cloth. Reg-ular price 40c. Monday 25¢ 50c Cashmere Hose 3 for \$1. WOMEN'S HOSE, fine quality black cashmere. Regular price 50c. Monday, 3 pairs for.....\$1.00

40c Cashmere Hose 25c. WOMEN'S CASHMERE HOSE, good quality black. Regular price 4oc. Mon-

75c Lisle Hose 5oc. WOMEN'S HOSE, very fine black lisle. Regular price 75c. Monday50¢ 40c White Hose for 25c.

WOMEN'S HOSE, fine quality white cotton. Regular price 40c. Monday 25¢ 75c White Lisle Hose 5oc. WOMEN'S HOSE, finest lisle thread. Regular price 75c. Monday50¢ 35c Brown Cotton Hose 25c.

WOMEN'S HOSE, fine brown cotton. Regular 35c. Monday 25¢ 75c Fancy Lisle Hose 5oc. WOMEN'S HOSE, fancy brown lisle thread, extra

Another Splendid Muslin

45c and 5oc Finest Muslins 15c.

As our finest and best Muslins get sold down to a few dress lengths or an odd pattern, we place them in this lot for clear-ance. You will find some of the most lovely muslins imaginable at this price, finest Voiles, Mulls, Organdies, Lawns, Silk Finished Muslins. Some of our very nicest and handsomest thin goods are included in this offering of 45c and

Monday Sale of \$1 and 75c Silks for 50c

This offering includes many different makes of Silks. Many of the lines are ones that have already been advertised at higher prices, but on account of the assortment of patterns or colorings being broken, we have made still further reduc-

75c Tamaline Silk 50c. FANCY STRIPED TAMA-LINE SILKS, in brown, old rose, bluet, sky, turquoise, pink, grey and black, with white stripes. Regular price 75c. Mon-

\$1.00 Tassau Silk 50c. FANCY TASSAU SILK, 27 inches wide, brown, old rose, mauve and reseda, with white stripes. Regular price \$1.00. Monday 50¢

75c Surah Silk 5oc. FANCY SURAH SILKS, navy and white spots, large and small sizes. Regular price 75c. Monday 50¢

75c Louisine Silks 50c. LOUISINE SILKS, in plain colors. Regular 75c. Mon-

\$1.00 Fancy Taffetas 50c. FANCY TAFFETA SILKS, handsome dark shadow effects, only a few dress lengths left. Regular \$1.00. Monday 50¢

75c Pongee Silks 50c. PONGEE SILKS, 27 inches wide, colors black, navy, pink and reseda. Regular 75c. Monday 50¢

50c

Bargains for the Men on Monday

These are a few items that will be shown on our Bargain Tables in the Men's Department on Monday. These are not items that we selected in an endeavor to impress you, but lines that were picked up at random, giving some idea of the extraordinary values that this great sale offers. In no department are the bargains greater or the goods more up-to-date and desirable than in the Men's Furnishing Section.

> 65c Soft Front Shirts 35c. MEN'S SHIRTS, in desirable colors, the stiff front kind. Regular 65c qualities. Monday35¢

\$1.00 Soft Front Shirts 50c. MEN'S SHIRTS, soft front styles, in good qualities and colorings. Regular price \$1.00. Monday 50¢

\$1.00 and \$1.25 Shirts for 75c. MEN'S SHIRTS, a big assortment of styles and colors, in percale and cambrics in colors, and soft finished white materials. Some of the shirts are stiff fronts, some soft, some pleated, some plain. The best lot of shirts for the price that we have ever offered. Regular \$1.00 and \$1.25. Mon-

\$2.00 French Underwear 75c.

FINE FRENCH UNDERWEAR, men's shirts and drawers. the very finest French makes, in pink and blue stripes. This is an exceptional bargain. Regular prices \$1.75 and

\$1.25 Summer Wool Underwear 75c.

MEN'S UNDERWEAR, in fine natural wool,

75c Balbriggan Underwear 50c. FINE BALBRIGGAN UNDERWEAR, silk finish, nice summer weight, Beautiful quality, colors pink, blue and natural. Regular price

75c Dimity Underwear 25c. FINE DIMITY UNDERWEAR, light summer weight, shirts sleeveless, drawers knee length. Regular value 75c. Monday 25¢

\$1.00 Men's Bathing Suits 75c. MEN'S BATHING SUITS, navy blue cotton. two-piece style. Regular price \$1.00. Mon-

50c Fancy Hose for 25c. MEN'S SOX, in fine lisle and maco cotton, in all colors, both plain and fancy, many with fancy embroidery, in different colors. Regular 50c. Monday.......25¢

BOYS' BATHING TRUNKS, in all prices, starting at 10¢

Savings on These Articles are Always Most Welcome

'Almost everybody likes to get a bargain on any article, but there is no doubt but what more people are pleased by being able to make savings on articles like these than on any others. The prices on the different lines in the Staple Section this month are very much below the regular.

\$1.75 HEMMED SHEETS, \$1.50 \$2.00 HEMMED SHEETS, \$1.75 HEMMED SHEETS, ready for use, regular price \$2.00. \$1.75

\$2.50 HEMSTITCHED SHEETS, \$2.25 \$3.00 HEMSTITCHED SHEETS,

\$3.00 PILLOW SLIPS, \$2.40 PILLOW SLIPS, hemstitched, regular price, per doz. \$3. \$2.40
\$4.20 PILLOW SLIPS, \$3.00

PILLOW SLIPS, hemstitched; regular, per dozen, \$4.20. \$3.00 \$4.50 TURKISH TOWELS, \$3.00

WHITE TULRKISH TOWELS, regular, per dozen, \$4.50. \$3.00 \$3.00 HUCKABACK TOWELS, \$2.40 HEMSTITCHED HUCKABACK TOWELS, regular, per dozen, \$3. Monday ... \$2.40 \$3 COTTON HUCK TOWELS, \$1.50 COTTON HUCKABACK TOWELS, regular, per dozen, \$3. \$1.50

400 UNBLEACHED TABLE LINEN, UNBLEACHED TABLE LINEN. 60 500 UNBLEACHED TABLE LINEN,

UNBLEACHED TABLE LINEN, 72 500 and 750 MUSLINS, 250 \$1.75 WHITE BEDSPREADS, \$1.20

\$1.25 BLEACHED NAPKINS, 900 \$1.75 BLEACHED NAPKINS, \$1.40

Monday Sale of Women's Muslin Dressing Jackets

20 Dressing Jackets, were 75c

4 Dressing Jackets,

16 Dressing Jackets, were \$1.25 10 Dressing Jackets, were \$1.50

Final Clearance of All Thin Dressing Jackets

Monday we will place on sale at the most sweeping reductions the balance of our stock of Women's Muslin Dressing Jackets. These jackets are made of fine white linen, and a rich assortment of designs in fancy muslin, principally in the blue and pink shades, daintily trimmed with lace and embroidery, three-quarter sleeves and deep collars. Some with loose back and others fitted at waist and finished with frill. We have arranged the lot in four different prices. That these are bargains will be apparent to anybody. 4 Dressing Jackets. were \$1.75

Stationery at Bargain Prices SOUVENIR TABLETS OF VICTORIA, with three differ-

ent views on each sheet of paper. Letter size, regular price

RELIANCE PARCHMENT PAPER, five quires in box. Re-LINEN PAPETRIES, containing 24 sheets of fine linen-finished paper and 24 envelopes. Regular prices 25c and 35c.

WEBSTER'S IMPERIAL DICTIONARY, the latest com-PENCIL BOXES, with key and picture on iid. Regular 5c.

Monday Sale of Fancy Waists Handsome Silk and Net Waists



Reduced This, our first offering of Fancy Waists during this sale, should be a popular one, as the values are indeed good. There are really three distinctly different styles in the assort-ment. One line is made up in soft, non-cutting silk, in shades of brown and navy, plain tailored styles, neatly finished with tucks. Also black taffeta silk waists, tailored styles,

and some beautiful net waists, very daintily trimmed and attractively finished. Regular \$6.00 to \$8.50 waists.

CORSETS AND TAPE GIRDLES, lines that sell regularly at \$1.00 to \$1.50. Monday 50¢ Cotton Wrappers at Great

CORSETS, lines that sell regularly at \$2.00 to \$3.00. Monday \$1.00

Corsets at Great Reductions

sizes in stock will be offered for sale on Monday at the follow-

A few lines of good quality Corsets that we have only a few

Savings

WOMEN'S COTTON WRAPPERS, in light and dark colors, braid trimmed, giving yoke effect, finished with deep flounce. Regular \$1.50. Monday90¢

Dainty Cold Lunches at Our New Tea Rooms

DAVID SPENCER, LTD.

Delicious Ice Cream at Our New Tea Rooms

CROWNING

VOL L. NO. 166.

Prince of Wales Welcomed V Ceremo

Distinguished Men Meet King's Son

OLD QUEBEC RE

Quebec, July 22.—A gorgeous state ceremo of Wales arrived at Q noon, and at last the reached its zenith, the

ada.

There were represent nations, and in full serals, admirals, dukes the most distinguished ada and the United S of Great Britain an eclat to the scene. geous in its splend among the groups w Laurier and his cabin their Windsor uniform councillors, while the linsignia as a Knight and St. George.

Immediately to the retrument party were retrument. ernment party were r the Ontario governm Premier Whitney, w panied by R. L. Boro panied by R. L. Bord of the government se sentatives from variou number of officers of armies, all resplender uniforms and cocked were the troops of the of which regiment the ary colonel, who had guard of honor to the quadrangle thus creat dais, under a canopy, mal functions took pl

A few minutes late cannonade from the hi that the Prince had levery warship boomir while the Union Jack the masts of all ves. The formal greeting the water edge, and sion moved back, the "God Save the King," ing punctured with of the cannon from above.

In the cannon from bove.

Immediately the News over, Sir Wilfred eemed to be in his is plumed hat in tho three cheers for the three given with a will the Prince then plais and took up a if the raised seat Royal Highness was ellent health, but it is seemed to be raised.