The Colonist.

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A. G. SARGISON, Managing Director.

THE DAILY COLONIST

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EMPIRE DAY.

Who can find a virtuous woman, for her price is above rubies? Give her of the fruit of her hands; and let her own works praise her in the gates.—Book of Proverbs.

By special wish of the King, all down through the ages, under the name of "Empire Day," is the 24th of May, the birthday of the Great and Good Queen to be commemorated.

To the people of the city of Victoria, which has the honor of bearing the name of Her Late Majesty, bestowed, so to speak, by her own hands, the day is one of special interest and will be by them, we hope, forever specially kept in mind.

Among the many who visit our city to join in the celebration are always representatives from our sister cities of the Sound. They are peculiarly welcome. One of the most touching remembrances of the time of the Queen's death when "the shadow swept apace before the nation's face," will ever be the deep sympathy shown in so many ways by our cousins in the United States.

Looking back across the years "when St. Paul's queen-dirging note the city's heart had smote," we will remember always that when the Union Jack drooped from every flagstaff in the Empire, down slipping from the masthead crept the Stars and Stripes—and in sympathy her folds were wrapped round those of the sorrowing sister

Of interest is it to us yearly as Empire Day comes round to turn back the pages and read the loyal and loving words addressed by the Victorian writers to the great sovereign whom they delighted to honor Today the cords of Empire draw closer, and although "we learned from our wistful mothers to call old England home," we realize today as we never did before the keynote of all Kipling's teaching, the Unity of the Empire, the solidarity of the race.

The reminiscences of Douglas Story are most interesting in the personal touch they bring with them He says: "There in her Highland home she was a woman rather than Queen — a good and kindly woman who sent jellies from the castle to the frail old bodies of the cottages, and who still drove out occasionally to tea in a shepherd's hut or a game-keeper's lodge. Once at Windsor I was permitted to accompany a famous colonial minister and Sir James Reid, the royal physician to Her Majesty's review of the Honorable Artillery company. We stood for some minutes gazing after the Queen's carriage as it rolled away to the review ground, and then the Colonial Premier at my elbow shook himself and said: "Reid, I would not change my position as a subject of that woman to be president of the proudest republic on earth." It is difficult for an Englishman to write or to speak intelligibly of his feelings for the Queen who passed so gently away. Twice in my life I have been in a position where it was treason to sing "God Save the Queen," and the most impressive incident of my career was the singing of the grand old anthem when Lord Roberts unfurled the Union Jack at Pretoria. There was not a dry eye among the released prisoners at my side, and many a bronzed and battered veteran brushed away a tear as the rude prayer rose from the Kirk Square Then, as now, we were thinking not of Queen Victoria's majesty and might, but of the frail little woman soothing the fretted beds at Netley, carrying fruit and jellies to the poor at Osborne and Balmoral,—of the infinitely tender Mother of Nations. The picture that clings most persistently to me tonight is of a young girl Queen on the balcony at Buckingham Palace. Beneath a regiment is leaving for Syria, and as it passes below the porch the girl bends, draws off her little satin shoe and casts it after her soldiers for luck. Sixty years later she died, the most loved Queen of whom history has any record."

Many writers, in prose and poetry, have paid their tributes of loving loyalty to the late Queen. In fact, many sovereigns have had panegyrists and poet laureates, but no sovereign has had so many writers to sing praises that came from the heart. Among these not a few are Canadians. Frederick George Scott, in an Indian hymn to the Queen, in which an Indian speaks, strikes this delicate chord:

Great Mother! from the depths of forest wilds,
From mountain pass and burning sunset plain,
We, thine unlettered children of the woods,
Upraise to thee the everlasting hymn
Of Nature, language of the skies and seas,
Voice of the birds, and sighings of the pine
In wintry wastes. We know none other tongue.
We bring our song,
Wood-fragrant, rough, yet autumn-streaked with love,
And lay it as a tribute at thy feet,
Bear with us—say, "My children of the woods,
In language learnt from bird and wood and stream,
From changing moons and stars and misty lakes,
Pour forth their love, and lay it at my feet;
The voice is wild and strange, untuned to ear
Of majesty; yet will I hear
This saying of my children ere they die."

It is a comparatively unknown poet—Winthrop Mackworth Praed—who, when the girl-queen had been but two years upon her throne, breathed forth a prayer which is, in its prophetic purity, unmatched in the language:

"That she may keep in womanhood
The heaven-born impulses of youth,
The zeal for universal good,
The reverence for eternal truth;
That she may seek the right and just,—
That she may shun the false and mean,—
That she may win all love and trust
Blessings and blest, — 'God Save the Queen.'"

The fulfillment of this is chronicled in the closing lines of Alfred Austen's Jubilee Ode in 1897:

Now too from where Saint Lawrence winds adown
'Twixt forest felled and plains that feel the plow,
And Ganges jewels the Imperial Crown
That girds her brow.

From Afric's Cape, where loyal watch-dogs bark,
And Britain's sceptre ne'er shall be withdrawn,
And that young Continent that greets the dark
When we the dawn.

From steel-capped promontories stern and strong,
And lone isles mounting guard upon the main,
Hither her subjects wend to hail her long
Resplendent reign.

And ever when mid-May's musk-roses blow,
Our race will celebrate Victoria's name,
And ever England's greatest gain a glow
From her pure fame.

Or in the following lines from Kipling on the occasion of the last attempt on the Queen's life in 1882:

And all are bred to do Your will
By land and sea—wherever flies
The Flag to fight and follow still,
And work Your Empire's destinies.

But the poem that comes nearer to the heart of things, as illustrating the hold of the late Queen on the humbler of her subjects, appeared in the Aberdeen Journal and greatly pleased Queen Victoria. It was entitled "She Noddit Tae Me," and was as follows:

I'm but an auld body
Livin' up in Deeside,
In a two-roomed bit hoosie
Wi' a tootie' beside.
Wi' my coo and my grumphy
I'm as happy's can be,
But I'm far prooder noo
Since she noddit tae me!

I'm nae sae far past wi't—
I'm gey trig and hail—
Can plant twa-three tawties,
And look after my kail;
And when oor Queen passes
I'm oot to see,
Gin by luck she micht notice,
And nod oot tae me!

But I've aye been unlucky,
And the blinds were aye doon,
Till last week the time
O' her veesit cam' roon.
I waved my bit apron
As brisk's I could dae,
An' the Queen lauched fu' kindly
An' noddit tae me!

My son sleeps in Egypt—
It's nae use to freit—
An' yet when I think o't
I'm sair like to greet.
She may feel for my sorrow—
She's a mither, ye see—
An' maybe she kent o't
When she noddit tae me!

Victoria was a mighty sovereign, the ruler of "a larger Empire than has been"—as a monarch she was the personification of dignity — ever and always the Imperial Woman.

But as the mother of her people hers was a three-fold cord of love, dignity and tenderness which drew all hearts to her.

THE G. T. P. R. TERMINUS.

It is announced from Ottawa that the Minister of Railways has approved of Kaien Island as the western terminus of the Grand Trunk Pacific. Although it was not known how soon the selection would be made, it was generally anticipated that Kaien Island would be chosen by the railway company and approved by the Government. Reference to the location and characteristics of the island itself is made elsewhere, so that any extended observations on the announcement in question is unnecessary here. It may be remarked that the selection and approval of Kaien Island as a terminus is more or less formal and has no special significance as to the time when the work of construction is to actually commence. The surveys and location of the route have yet to be completed and the company has to go to the money markets for the money required in construction and equipment. There is one advantage to the Province in the selection of Kaien Island, and that is that the land belongs to the Provincial Government wholly, being part of an area that was reserved, presumably for railway purposes. The latter will, therefore, be able to reap direct returns from the sale of lands and will be able to impose conditions upon the railway company in respect to the laying out of the townsite itself, which may be of great advantage to the future residents of what will probably be a city of some size.

EVEN THE WORM WILL TURN.

That good Liberal paper, the Revelstoke Mail, is dissatisfied with the condition of affairs at Ottawa. This is remarkable, because the Mail has been a most persistent admirer of the authorities there, and bowed the knee to Baal on all occasions where such deportment was deemed to be the proper attitude of respect. It severely criticizes the Dominion Government for having $60,000 worth of printing done in Chicago. It also thinks that the printing of the whole of the electoral rolls for the Dominion to be done at the Government printing office an absurd arrangement. That institution cannot do all the work, and hence it is necessary, or alleged to be necessary, to farm out a considerable portion of it out among eastern firms, whose members are "faithful" followers of the Clan Liberal. As one of the "faithful" of the West, the editor of the Mail thinks, quite naturally, that the work should be done in the respective provinces to which it belongs. In that case there would be an opportunity of partizan loyalty in British Columbia receiving some measure of that reward which is its due.

Then again it is to be assumed that the Revelstoke Liberal editor has had some personal experience with the Department of the Interior. He complains of the "excessive centralization policy," which, if maintained, is going to be "the curse of federation." It may be that in connection with his own experience he has been applying the arguments of the Colonist in respect to interprovincial relations. These latter were, of course, not intended for private consumption, so to speak, but it depends upon how hardly a man is dealt with by the force of circumstances sometimes as to the way arguments based on such circumstances appeal to his intellect or his sympathies. The aggrieved editor is probably a case in point, because he writes:

"If a man in British Columbia wants a few acres of land he has to write to Ottawa, and the ponderous machinery of the big Department of the Interior has to be held up to attend to a matter that could and should be dealt with at the land office of the district where it arises.

"If any satisfaction could be derived from Ottawa it would be a different matter, but days and months and years roll on till in many instances an intending settler may become grey-headed before he can obtain any satisfaction from the Department of the Interior. And the reason is that the officials of the department are so far removed from the locality affected that they know little and care less about it. Nor can they be expected to know. What Canada wants from the Dominion is the recognition of greater local responsibility."

We cannot really be supposed to understand fully what the nature of the editor's grievances are from such general statements as are made in the foregoing, but they strikingly confirm the position which has been taken in this Province, for instance, with respect to the control of the fisheries of the territorial and inland waters, and we refer to the attitude of the Revelstoke Mail, because it has from the first expressed no sympathy for the claims that have been made by and on behalf of the Government of this Province in this regard, and because it has been a dyed in the wool supporter of the present Liberal administration at Ottawa. Whatever may be the cause of its dissatisfaction with existing methods, we welcome its admission into the ranks of those who are seeking to have an improvement brought about. Now that the editor has had some personal experience of the way the oracle is worked—has felt the shoe pinch—his sympathies may be expected to take a wider sweep. As intimated in the heading to this article, even the worm will turn when trod upon. How much greater, therefore, is the force of our contemporary's indignation.

PUBLIC OWNERSHIP IN GLASGOW

We have all been so used to regarding municipal ownership in Glasgow as a great and unqualified success that anything to the contrary comes in the nature of a shock. In fact, it was a current impression that the revenues from the profitable management of public utilities were sufficient to practically do away with the necessity of taxation. The alleged example of Glasgow has done more than anything else to forward the movement in favor of public ownership. The News-Advertiser of Vancouver published a letter on Sunday last signed "A Disappointed Utopian," in which he gives some statistics from the Municipal Year Book of Great Britain, which are rather upsetting. It shows that only 2½ per cent. of the total income of the city is derived from profit on public utilities, while on the whole there is a direct loss to the city. For the whole of the United Kingdom a statement shows a profit of one-third of one per cent. on the capital; but a reasonable deduction for depreciation would show a heavy loss instead. The statement for the City of Glasgow stands as follows:

Mr. R. M. Palmer, Secretary of the Bureau of Provincial Information, returned on Sunday evening from a trip through portions of the Okanagan country. His observations of conditions in and progress of that district are interesting. There are two main irrigation schemes, both of which have been successfully carried out. One was undertaken by the Kelowna Land and Orchard Co., and the other by the management of the Coldstream ranche, near Vernon.

The former company has constructed a system of conveying water from Canyon Creek on to what are known as the Lequime benches, and has also put in a system of piping for domestic supply. The irrigation system here will affect about 3,000 acres in all, and will thus have an important effect upon the settlement and development of that portion of the district.

Mr. Palmer reports a very large addition to the population in Kelowna and district, principally from the Northwest. There has also been a good deal of speculation going on. Lands purchased from the several companies there have changed hands at higher prices in a number of instances. Fruit-tree planting has been very active, seven or eight hundred acres having been planted Kelowna this spring, the Kelowna Land and Orchard Co. alone planting 150 acres. There are other evidences of progress. Kelowna has just been incorporated as a municipality, and the first municipal officers were elected during Mr. Palmer's visit. Among the very first things to have attention will be the sanitary arrangements, a matter which is urgent, and a water supply.

Manager Ricardo is doing very excellent work at the Coldstream ranche in the way of irrigation and small holdings. There is a series of lakes in the mountains, the water in which is being conserved by dams, and conveyed into creeks, and from the creeks to the irrigation ditches. By this system water is placed on the most desirable lands for fruit on the bench lands. Of the quality of the land for the purpose Mr. Palmer speaks very highly. On the lands of the estate that have recently been divided up some fine residences are being built, and over 200 acres have been planted out to fruit this spring. The estate undertakes the planting, and the care of the orchard for a term of years. This most desirable arrangement assures proper care being taken of the orchard, uniformity in the selection of varieties, cultivation, etc. An expert orchardist is in charge, who is also thoroughly versed in system of irrigation. His experience was gained in Southern California.

With condition to the conditions of the crops, Mr. Palmer said the late frosts had damaged the cherries and plums. To what extent they had been injured it was impossible to say as yet, but the crop was likely to be seriously affected in places. The pear and apple crops, however, promise exceedingly well. Small fruit are not much grown in the Okanagan, but along the line of the C. P. R. strawberries, grown to some extent, are light, the conditions during the winter and spring being unfaverable. The present rain, which is probably general throughout the Province, will materially assist in bringing on crops everywhere. The grain in the Okanagan is looking remarkably well, and there is every prospect of a full crop being reaped. Hay will likely be lighter than usual, especially where water for irrigation is short. At the present time, when the creeks are usually swollen, the water is low. Owing, too, to the cool nights which have prevailed, the growth of tender vegetation, such a tomatoes and beans, has been checked.

Mr. Palmer says that there are a number of parties from Manitoba and the Northwest coming into the Okanagan during the month of June. Several sections of the district were not taken in during this visit, but he leaves again on Thursday night for the Upper Country, when other parts, including Kamloops and Southern Okanagan, will be visited. A number of meetings have been arranged, at which he will be present and speak.

GLASGOW CITY—RESULTS OF OPERATION OF PUBLIC UTILITIES.

Extracted from Municipal Year Book for 1905.

Department.	Capital, less Sinking Funds.	Gross Profit.	Interest on Loans.	Sinking Fund.	Depreciation Written Off and Rates per Cent.	Total Reductions.	Profit.	Loss.	How Surplus Disposed of.
Water	$11,911,555	$ 294,400	$ 503,820	$307,825	$ *	$ 811,645	$.....	$517,245	Paid out of taxes.
Gas	9,738,825	721,985	433,680	129,295	152,700 1½	721,675	310	.....	Carried forward.
Tramways	10,539,400	1,840,155	321,880	227,765	1,165,510 11	1,715,155	125,000	.....	Paid in relief of taxes.
Electric light	5,595,240	482,255	123,620	76,025	160,905 3	430,550	51,705	.....	Carried forward.
Telephone	1,212,665	102,595	42,630	41,715	18,250 1½	102,595	.....	.....	
Baths	1,196,325	*3,305	37,010	***	.* ...	37,010	.....	40,315	Paid out of taxes.
Markets	1,430,740	17,120	34,730	***	.* ...	34,730	.....	17,610	Paid out of taxes.
Total	$41,624,750	$3,455,205	$1,573,370	$782,625	$1,497,365 ...	$3,853,360	$177,015	$575,170.	

* Loss. .* Nil. *** Included with interest.

THE PORTRAIT OF JOHN FANNIN.

The portrait of John Fannin which has been presented to the Government as a memorial of his work as a naturalist in this Province, is now finished and placed on the wall of the museum lobby. It was decided by the Natural History Society that a local artist should be commissioned to paint this picture, and their choice fell upon Miss S. T. Pemberton, who has already received recognition of her merit from without, her pictures having been accepted and hung both by the Royal Academy and the French Salon. We think that there can be but one opinion as to the wisdom of the selection. It is a very difficult thing to paint the portrait of a well-known person in a way which will please everybody. To no two individuals does a third, probably, look alike even when living and present, still less is it probable that their recollection of him will be the same. Besides, though few people have much artistic training, everyone reasonably has an opinion as to how a picture should be painted, for they expect those qualities of handling and tone which they have learned to approve of in some favorite work with which they are well acquainted. And, failing these, they are not readily prepared to admire excellencies unfamiliar to them. It is for these reasons we believe so many portraits of eminent persons do not give general satisfaction, though the work of artists of acknowledged ability. But sometimes, either from a peculiar sympathy with the sitter, or from some other cause, a picture is produced which, apart from all questions of technique, presents so broad and dignified a conception of character so faithful an interpretation of the personality that criticism and nothing but satisfaction is felt. These are the great portraits which have made the memory of men to live for ages after the special knowledge of their achievements has ceased to be of interest. Perhaps it would be unwise and extravagant praise to bestow upon any post-mortem portrait the epithet great, yet when we stood in front of this sober and sincere presentment of the honest laborer in the fields of scientific research we knew so well as "Jack Fannin," we could not help being impressed by the idea that in some indefinable way his spirit had possessed the artist and told her of himself as he would wish the world to know him.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

[The Editor does not hold himself responsible for views expressed by correspondents.]

IMPROVEMENTS (?) AT THE OLD CEMETERY.

Sir—I would advise everyone who has any interest in our city to see the improvements (?) now going on at the old cemetery, where some $200 of our city's money is now being worse than squandered. If the money were just thrown away, I should not so much object, as that has happened so often before in our good city, but that these trees should be cut down without practically any discrimination is more than should be quietly borne by even the most placid of us. That the trees needed judicious trimming there was no question, but that such wholesale destruction as is now going on should have been contemplated and sanctioned by our city council almost passes my belief. I fully expect to see a contract let to cut down the oaks and trees on the property recently purchased for the Old Men's Home, as the trees on this are some of the most beautiful of almost any I know of close to the city. If the city council know nothing about such matters, they should realize at once that in a case of this kind, they are not qualified to act, but should refer it to an advisory committee, who should be appointed, and who would have some taste and knowledge in such matters. I personally cannot understand it; here we have one of the most beautiful cities as far as nature has made it, to be found anywhere, but very few seem to realize it; if a tree or half a tree comes in the way of a telephone wire, down comes the tree or the offending half—that is the general spirit all through. To be sure, a few of our most enterprising citizens have boulevarded the streets in front of their residences, and if this were done more generally our city would have a very different appearance, as in Vancouver; but unfortunately the prevailing spirit here so far has been destruction. When will the tide turn?

F. B. PEMBERTON.

SIMILKAMEEN RAILWAY.

Contracts for Boundary Twenty-Two Miles Have Been Let.

Contracts for building 22 miles of the Great Northern's Similkameen Valley extension, between Oroville, Wash., and the international line, have been let to Spokane men, says the Spokesman-Review. A thousand laborers will be employed for a year, as the work is unusually heavy. Material is being rushed into the field, and operations will be in full swing within a month.

L. E. Shields, of Sims & Shields general contractors for the Great Northern, arrived yesterday from St. Paul, on his way to Oroville. His firm has the general contract for the work. He said last night:

"Sub-contracts have been divided among Winters, Parsons & Boomer, Porter Bros., Jones & Onsued and Caughran & Woldson, of Spokane. This particular piece of work was contracted for now because it will be needed, regardless of the final route.

"It is uncertain whether the road will be built from Oroville to Midway or from Republic. The Midway route is 45 miles long, with 2½ per cent. grades for 17 miles eastward from Oroville Then in addition steel must be laid on the present grade 15½ miles long, from Curlew, Wash., to Midway. The route from Republic via West Fork and Bonaparte creeks is 65 miles long, on a 1 per cent. grade, and it is easy construction. That route would not touch Loomis or any other important points between Republic and Oroville. Although longer than the Midway route, it would be much cheaper to build.

"I can't say what route will be adopted in reaching Oreville. I understand that the railway company is striving to get some changes in its charter from the Dominion parliament at Ottawa, so as to permit it to change its original project.

"The section from Oroville north to the boundary line will run on both sides of the river, with one important bridge.

"As for the final route of the road into the Similkameen, I understand that it is being held in abeyance until a further examination of the resources—principally mineral—can be made. If the road follows the Fraser River to Princeton, B. C., it would probably strike the Fraser River near Hope, though that is a matter for the future to disclose."

ROSS BAY CEMETERY.

Question Raised as to Drainage—New Ground Dry and Suitable.

A letter appearing in Sunday morning's Colonist, calling attention to the unsanitary condition of Ross Bay cemetery, created considerable alarm. A Colonist man was detailed to investigate the case, with the result that he found that, while there was cause for complaint, the case was not quite so bad as represented by the author of the communication in question. No doubt the older portions of the cemetery are swampy, and now and then it is necessary to bail out a freshly-dug grave, especially if it be in close proximity to ground already used. The soil is clayey and seepy, and retains the moisture. In the newer sections of the cemetery, however, the sub-strata is sandy, with gravel further down, and perfectly dry. For instance, an interment which took place on Monday was in a double grave—that is, the coffin was lowered to a depth of nine feet—and the bottom of the grave was quite dry. In every case of recent burials a similar condition of affairs was found to prevail, so that there need be no alarm as to flooding or unsanitary conditions here. There are now but few burials in the older portions of the cemetery, but when they do take place in wet weather the ground is found to be decidedly wet.

In the course of his investigation, the reporter ascertained that the position of gravedigger at the Ross Bay cemetery is not conducive to longevity, five incumbents of that office having been laid at rest in the ground so familiar to them within fifteen years.

VETERINARY INSPECTION.

More Stringent Regulations Will Be Enforced, Says Dr. Rutherford.

Dr. J. G. Rutherford of Ottawa, veterinary director general for the Dominion, came west as far as Calgary with Col. Bridge and Major Drage, of the Remount Department of the Imperial army, and was much interested in the object of their visit. While those two gentlemen came on to the Coast, Dr. Rutherford went down to Spokane and Seattle.

Improvements in the inspection and quarantine of animals from the United States will be made in British Columbia, and the visit of the Veterinary Director General to the Coast was in respect to these. Notwithstanding the great care taken to keep out disease, several affections, some of them serious, have shown themselves among the horses and stock in the Territories, and particular treatment will be necessary to eradicate them. Dr. Rutherford's trip to Spokane and Seattle was made to consult with the state veterinaries of Washington, and ask that greater care be exercised in the inspection of horses and cattle.

"It is the intention of the department to construct quarantine corrals along the southern border of British Columbia," the doctor stated in an interview, "the locations being at Gateway, Nelson, Grand Forks and Midway. In connection there will be dipping vats, 'squeezers,' and all the adequate facilities for the proper inspection of the large number of animals which are in transit to Alberta from the United States via the Crow's Nest Pass railway.

"At Vancouver a large quarantine station will be erected as soon as the site of the new stock yards is decided upon. Detention corrals will be built at Douglas and Sumas, and a quarantine station on the outer wharf at Victoria. Animals will be inspected at these points, and if found affected will be returned to the United States. Any which may have to be quarantined will be kept at Vancouver for the required number of days.

"The construction of the wire fence along the international boundary south of the Territories will be a great assistance in preventing the entry of animals without proper inspection. The topography of the country enables drovers and ranchers to bring animals in if no such barrier exists. The fence will be six feet high, block wire, with iron posts, and should be a very effective preventive."

Dr. Rutherford attended a meeting of the Stock Breeders' Association at Medicine Hat on the way out, and conferred with veterinary officers in the different districts in regard to the inspection.

IMPERIAL LIMITED.

Final Arrangements for C. P. R. Double Daily Service Completed.

Final arrangements have been made for this season's double daily service of the Imperial Limited transcontinental trains, says the Montreal Gazette. The service will be commenced on June 4, which date is nine days earlier than the trains started last season. This is due to the fact that the company has found it necessary to operate the trains at the beginning of June in order to accommodate the travel to and from the West. The passenger traffic between the Pacific Coast and Montreal has been growing heavier each year. Last season it surpassed any previous year, and during the coming summer it is expected that the number of persons who will travel on these two trains will be greater than ever before. It is to meet this increase that the C. P. R. has prepared a schedule covering the season from June 4. The trains will be the same as those of last year, with the exception that there will be an improvement in the sleeping car service. The most modern 12-section, 1-drawing-room cars will be used, and the equipment will be uniform. In addition to this there will be double drawing-room and compartment cars for special parties. The regular transcontinental trains will be made up of 12-section cars. The westbound Imperial Limited, No. 97, will leave Windsor Street station every evening at 9:40 o'clock, arriving at Winnipeg at 8:40 p. m. two days later. Leaving there at 9:30 p. m., will reach Vancouver at 10:30 a. m., making in all about 4½ days' run from Montreal. The eastbound will leave Vancouver at 5:15 p. m.; Winnipeg, 7:25 a. m.; and arrive at Montreal at 7 a.m. No. 1, the Pacific Express, will leave Montreal as usual at 9:40 a. m., Winnipeg 9:15 a. m., and arrive at Vancouver at 7:25 p. m. The Atlantic Express, No. 2, will leave Vancouver at 8 a. m., Winnipeg at 7:45 p. m., and arrive at Montreal at 6:30 p. m. All these transcoutinental trains will stop over nearly an hour at Winnipeg.

ODE TO CANADA.

A vision gleamed upon my sight—
A fair land stretching in the light,
With meadows, cities, lakes and hills;
That vision yet my spirit thrills.

REFRAIN.

Canadians, so fair, so free—
Land of true love and loyalty—
Our hearts their crimson tides would pour
E'er liberty should leave thy shore.

Thy murmuring streams, thy whispering trees,
Thy woodland music on the breeze,
In childhood made my heart rejoice,
And soothed me as a mother's voice.

O'er gleaming lake and wooded glen,
O'er verdant hill and flowery plain,
The beauty of the scenes I see,
Hath bound my heart still more to thee.

Thy yellow fields of ripening grain,
Thy flocks and herds upon the plain,
And fruit trees bending on the soil,
Shall bless thy stalwart sons of toil.

The axe, resounding 'mid the pine,
The pick, re-echoing in the mine,
And the rich field of stream or strand,
Shall prosper thee, thou favored land.

What people is more blessed than thee
With freedom and prosperity?
With noble women, true and pure,
And men whose courage can endure?

For thee our fathers fought and bled
Where Wolfe and Brock so nobly led;
Can we, their sons, do less than they
To guard thee, land of liberty?

Then raise the British banner high,
No other shall above us fly;
Canadian hearts will loyal stand
To their King and their native land.

J. B.

Oak Bay, Victoria, B. C., May 16, 1905.

LAND REGISTRY ACT.

TAKE NOTICE that an application has been made to register Henry Dumbleton as the owner in Fee Simple, under a Tax Sale Deed from the Assessor for the District of Victoria, to Edwin C. Smith, bearing date the 20th day of January, A. D. 1905, of all and singular that certain parcel or tract of land and premises situate, lying and being in the District of Victoria, in the Province of British Columbia, more particularly known and described as Lot 116, Lake Hill Estate.

You are required to contest the claim of the tax purchaser within thirty days from the date of the service of this notice upon you, and in default of a caveat or certificate of lis pendens being filed within such period, you will be forever estopped and debarred from setting up any claim to or in respect of the said land, and I shall register Henry Dumbleton as owner thereof.

DATED at Land Registry Office, Victoria, Province of British Columbia, this 7th day of February, A. D. 1905.

S. Y. WOOTTON,
Registrar-General.

To DORA VOSS, Registered Owner of Equity of Redemption;
And to CHAW MAN CHONG, Assessed Owner and Second Mortgagee. my24

YOU'LL GET IT AT SHOTBOLT'S

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VICTORIA.

DIDN'T WANT SINGING.

Delegate McGuire of Oklahoma has on his desk a unique request for seed. It comes from a resident of the territory, who writes in this wise:

"My wife wants a package of flower seeds and packages of garden seeds. Please send the same to her. Don't send her any canary seed. That might make her want to sing, and the Lord knows, I have trouble enough with her now on that score."

POULTRY AND LIVESTOCK.

FOR SALE—Heavy draft mare. Pemberton & Son, 45 Fort street. my7

FOR SALE—Young cow, newly calved. Price $35. Apply J. Smethurst, Burnside Road, City. my24

FOR SALE—Team working horses. Apply J. Bennet, Millstream. my24

FOR SALE—Heavy horse, spring wagon and harness, $150 cash. Bubb, Sluggetts P. O. my17

FOR SALE—An extra good family cow; big milker; very quiet; part Jersey; fresh calved; young third calf. Apply 34 South Turner street, James Bay. ap2

FOR SALE—First class milk cow. W. Richmond, Strawberry Vale. my24

FOR SALE—First class span of horses, 5 and 7 years old, weight 12 and 14 hundred pounds; sound; true to pull; work single or double. Will sell separate or together. Apply W. A. Pitzer, Sluggett P. O. my24

FOR SALE—One heavy draught team, also one blood mare and colt. Apply to Hagan's Sale Stables, Duncans, B. C. my24

BORN.

WIFFEN—At 98 North Pembroke street, Sunday, May 21, the wife of Herbert C. Wiffen, of daughter.

KNASTON—At "Ashling," Lake district, Victoria, B. C., on May 20, 1905, the wife of Wilfred Knaston, of a daughter.

NORTH—On May 20, the wife of W. V. North, of a daughter.

MARRIED.

BOYD-HANKIN—At St. Paul's church, by the Rev. Mr. Field, J. C. Boyd, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. John Boyd, of Cottonwood, to Charlotte, second daughter of the late Thomas Hankin, of Stanstead, England.

COULTHARD—On May 19, 1905, in the Church of St. Mary Magdalene, Mayne, B. C., by the Rev. Canon Padden, John Haning Coulthard, Esq., of Keremeos, Similkameen, B. C., to Elizabeth Mary, widow of the late Lathom Blacker Hamlin, Esq., C. E., of Victoria, B. C.

DIED.

GOODWIN—On May 19, Dorothy Eileene (Dodo) Goodwin, the only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Goodwin, No. 5 Speed avenue.

TODD—At 7 Andrew's street, Paisley, Scotland, on 16th April, Arthur Todd, aged 72, husband of Margaret Hamilton, and recently resident in Cowichan.

SAN FRANCISCO VETERINARY COLLEGE, next session begins July 17. Catalogue free. Dr. E. J. Creely, Pres., 510 Golden Gate Ave., S. F., Cal. *

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ROAST VEAL	40c. per lb.
ROAST PORK	40c. per lb.
BOILED TONGUE	60c. per lb.
CORNED BEEF	25c. per lb.
HAM SAUSAGE	15c. per lb.
HEAD CHEESE	15c. per lb.
BLOOD SAUSAGE	15c. per lb.
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