DRINK SOUR MILK TO PROMOTE LONGLEVITY

Hardihood of Mountaineers Attributed to Free Use of Fermented Lacteal Fluid

Boston, Feb. 20.— Drinking sour milk disease and even to prolong life has been tried by a well educated Boston woman after an example set and preached by some of the most eminent savants of Europe, and the results have been good.

The apparatus is simple and inexpensive. The treatment itself is easy and pleasant. It requires no physician. It does not even call for great faith in its efficacy.

The hardy mountaineers of Bulgaria, famous for their longevity, have been trying the virtues of sour milk treatment for years, and it was on account of the excellent consequences that medical men of Europe investigated it and determined the scientific basis of the results.

The philosophy of the treatment has been dressed up in grave-looking scientific garb as different from the logic of the Bulgarians as crudite polysyllables differ from the everyday speech, but all that is merely the beliefs of the Bulgarians on dress parade.

Man to Live 140 Years

Professor Metchnikoff, the most famous of the advocates of the sour milk diet, is severely opposed by reason of his theories and practices—for he himself always has a large bowl of sour milk in his laboratory—to Dr. Osler and his advocacy of a chloroform-atory. Metchnikoff would make the age of forty a period of life corresponding to what are now the teens. He can see not only the possibility but the probability of so lengthening the life of man that forty or sixty or even eighty will mark middle age. He and his fellow-scientists have come to consider the limit which Buffon set as the natural end of human life—140 years—as the one soon to be attained, and they pick no flaw in Buffon's argument to this conclusion from the incidents of comparative zoology.

Learned monographs and disquisitions on leucocytes, phagocytes, macrophages, microphages, cirrhosis, arterio-sierosis and anaemia all boil down to the everyday philosophy of the Bulgarians: "There is something in sour milk that will make you live the man who doesn't drink it. There is something in it, we don't know what, that kills off the germ of disease."

The scientists tell of phagocytosis, of certain elements in the blood that make war on certain invading germs and conquer them in many cases. They are now studying means of so reinforcing these germ-eaters that man will be as immune from cholera, for instance, as the frog leading the simple life in a stagnant pool from which it would be death for a man to drink; as free from tuberculosis as a pigeon cooing away happily in a pen where a man would soon die and as safe from diphtheria as a rat scurrying around the ripe old age—of a rat—in pipes and is infested with diphtheria germs "it is the most romantic chapter in pathology," said Lord Lister, president of the British association, more than ten years ago, and it is so entrancing that Metchnikoff and his confreres have been accused of mixing their science with poetry and utopianism.

The scientist points out what was discovered years ago, that there art two elements in the blood, the red corpuscles, which constitute the larger proportion of the blood, and the white. To the white corpuscles they give the name of leucocytes. The white corpuscles eat up certain germs and they call these germ-eaters phagocytes.

Those phagocytes which prefer an animal diet and which have but a single cell nucleus they call macrophages.

Those phagocytes would have a nucleus, or stomach heart, arranged like a partly folded string of sausages, they style microphages.

To the action of all those phagocytes which devour germs, and the scheme on which the phagocytes work, the scientists give the name of phagocytosis. It is phagocytosis on which many of the beautiful ideals of Metchnikoff are founded and in which is the explanation of why a Boston woman has been drinking sour milk to the betterment of her health.

Finds Secret in Fish

Metchnikoff was thirty-seven years old and already well known among biologists when he went to Messina in 1883 to study primitive forms of sea life. Examining young starfish and small crabs under a microscope he saw the leucocytes, which were almost transparent, rush out to small wounds which he had made with his finger nail on the skin of the animals. They went at the work of curing the wounds by surrounding the invading germs somewhat as a boa constrictor surrounds his prey. Sometimes the leucocytes were successful and sometimes they failed.

The germs which invaded the bodies of the fish did not differ essentially from those which attack man, so Metchnikoff really saw what takes place in many instances when the human system is attacked by certain forms of disease.

His discoveries he gave to the scientific world and to the world at large. Virchow hailed him as a learned pioneer. Pasteur, the great, gave him cordial recognition. His fame spread all over the world, and in 1888 he went to the Pasteur institute in Paris as one of the associates of Pasteur.

He produced a book called "Inflammation"; he studied and experimented nine years for material for his "Immunity," which became a standard immediately, and he wrote an optimistic study of life entitled "Nature in Man." He is now really the leader in original research at the institute, and is, indeed, a second Louis Pasteur.

Leaving the phagocytes out of the question for the time being, Metchnikoff and other scientists concentrated their attention on the digestive tubes, where the trouble starts. The microbe producing putrefaction was known to have an implacable foe in the microbe which causes milk to sour, and chemistry explains why.

Could the longevity of the Bulgarian mountaineers be caused by their partiality to sour milk? Experiments were tried. It was found possible, in the words of Metchnikoff, for a man to implant the sour milk microbe within him and acclimatize it there." The savants who began to affect sour milk as part of their regular diet noticed a considerable betterment of health. In the words of Metchnikoff again: "It is possible to transform one's internal flora from one that is savage to one that is cultivated." It is like stripping underbrush of the poisonous fungi.

France and Switzerland imported the germ of the ferment which the Bulgarians used to ferment milk, and this ferment is now on the market in Paris and has been imported to Boston. The germ microbe of the ordinary milk differs from that of the imported only in being smaller and less powerful. Some of it is not pleasant to take, but in Paris today they are manufacturing a ferment which is called "lacto-bacilline," and which is pleasant to the taste. The secret of its compound is no trade secret, and it is possible that some Bostonians may in time see a profit in the manufacture of the ferment.

How Boston Does It

The apparatus used in Boston consists of two watertight glass jars in a metal lined compartment box. The jars are filled with ordinary milk, the ferment is placed in the milk, the compartment filled with water and when the milk is at the desired temperature it is drunk.

BREAKS INTO SALOON AND TAKES THE CASH

Arthur Barrable Taps Register in Tourist Cafe but Fails To Escape

Arthur Barrable, a steamship waiter about 22 years of age, was captured early yesterday morning by Sergt. Walker and Constable Abbott when attempting to escape from the Tourist Cafe on Government street after breaking into the saloon and stealing $30 from the cash register. Barrable was later brought before Police Magistrate Hall in the police court charged with breaking, entering and stealing, and was remanded until this morning. He is a young Englishman who settled in Manitoba some years ago and afterward moved to the coast, serving until some months ago as waiter on C. P. R. steamers, and recently made a trip to Australia on the steamer Miowera. He has been idle of late and drinking.

Yesterday morning, when George North, bartender at the Tourist Cafe, opened the premises he went into a back room to hang up his coat and noticed a large card table out of place. As he started to move it back he saw a man hidden underneath, and did not show that he had observed the concealed one. Instead, he left the saloon, again locking the front door, and notified the police. Sergeant R. H. Walker and some constables soon reached the scene, and search was made for the hidden man. He was found behind some sacks on top of a shed in the rear of the saloon.

Investigation showed that the cash register had been tampered with and $30, in silver coins, had been stolen. The money had been dropped into a cuspidor near where Barrable was hiding when the bartender arrived. It seems that Barrable made his way upstairs by way of the premises adjoining the saloon, formerly used by the Savoy club, and by way of a closet window reached a water-pipe down which he slid to the little yard in rear of the Tourist Cafe. There he climbed to a transom over the rear door and forced an entrance. He had, seemingly, not been long in the saloon, which was closed for but two or three hours, when North entered and Barrable hid under the table. When the bartender went to notify the police he climbed out by way of the transom over the back door and to the roof of a shed in the effort to scale the waterpipe by means of which he slid into the yard. The police arrived too quickly, though, and he concealed himself behind some sacks where Constable Abbott found him.

Bank Clearings

The Victoria bank clearings for the week ending Feb. 19 amounted to $860,547.

PORTE HANGS BACK

Constantinople, Feb. 20.—The settlement of the American school question is still delayed owing to the obstructive tactics of certain high placed officials. Ambassador Leishman continues to press for a solution and his agents sent a note to the Porte couched in more vigorous terms demanding early action in the matter.

SUFFRAGETTES RELEASED

London, Feb. 20.—A dozen women suffragists were released from prison this morning and subsequently were entertained at lunch by their colleagues. Much enthusiasm was aroused by the reading of congratulatory messages from the National American Women Suffrage Association, which closed its convention in Chicago yesterday, and from the Women's Suffrage League of New York.

DR. WOOD'S NORWAY PINE SYRUP

Always Stops the Cough

It combines the potent healing virtues of the pine tree with other absorbent, expectorant and soothing medicines of recognized worth, is absolutely harmless, prompt and safe.

A cough is caused by the presence of phlegm in the throat and lungs, and continued coughing is liable to distend the bronchial tubes, congest the lungs and produce inflammation or hemmorhage.

A neglected cough can have but one result. It leaves either the throat or lungs, or both, affected.

A single dose of **Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup** will stop the cough, soothe the throat and heal the lungs.

Read what Miss Nellie A. Seeley, Ashland, N.B., says: "I take much pleasure in recommending Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup, for I have found it a very valuable remedy for coughs. My mother has used it in our family for a long time and whenever any of them get a cough, mother will say: 'I will have to get some Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup for I know it is good, and always stops the Cough when nothing else will.'"

Insist on getting Dr. Wood's as it is the genuine, put up in yellow wrapper. Price 25 cents at all dealers. 3 pine trees the trade mark.

NOT MUCH TO OFFER AT ANNUAL TAX SALE

Property Owners Find it Profitable to Keep Square With City

September 3 has been set as the date of the annual sale of land for nonpayment of city taxes, and already the preliminary work for the sale has been undertaken at the city hall.

This year's sale will be the first to be held under the regulations as provided in the amendments to the Municipal Clauses Act passed at the last session of the legislature and as a consequence the conditions will differ somewhat from those of previous years.

The circulars giving notice to the delinquent property owners that their taxes are in arrears, have already been prepared, and will be sent out some time before March 1. The number of delinquents this year is not large. Ever since real estate started to move in this city, the number of those careless enough of their landed property to let it go for taxes has been growing less. This year the unprecedented rise in real estate has made everyone more solicitous than ever before of their property, and the consequence is that there are few who have not paid the taxes on their land up to date. The probabilities are that, by the time the sale comes round, most of those who are at present delinquent will have paid their arrears, and redeemed their property. It is unlikely that much land will come up for sale on September 3, and there are not liable to be any great bargains round the city hall on that day.

Ample chance is allowed by the act to those who may wish to save their land. Right up to the day of the sale it is possible for the owner to rescue it by paying the arrears of taxes together with interest at the rate of eight per cent, and even after the land has been sold and taken over by the new purchaser, the original owner is given the opportunity of getting it back. For twelve months from the date when the new owner has the titles registered in his own name at the registry office the delinquent has the right to redeem his land, it being only necessary that he pay to the purchaser whatever price the land may have cost him, together with interest at the rate of eight per cent.

The conditions of this year's tax sale differ from those of previous years, in that two classes of taxes are recognized. In the first class are the sewer, board of health, school and local improvement rates and in the second the assessments for general revenue and for debt. Taxes must be paid for two years, namely since the end of 1904 before land can be sold for arrears of the rates in the first mentioned class. The assessments for the general revenue and the city debt, however, need only be in arrearage one year, since the end of 1905, to allow of the sale of the land.

Another condition in which the sale of this year differs from those of previous years is that the interest which property owners are forced to pay on the taxes due in redeeming their property, is this year fixed at eight per cent. In previous the interest has been calculated at six per cent only.

BOYS' AUXILIARY

Successful Meeting for Inauguration of a Useful Church Society

A meeting to inaugurate the Boys' Auxiliary Canadian Church, was held in St. John's schoolroom on Tuesday afternoon. The bishop of the diocese presided and was supported by several of the clergy. Mrs. Perrin, the president of the Woman's Auxiliary, and Mrs. Cooper, leaflet editor, were also present. The proceedings opened with the well-known hymn, "Fight the Good Fight," and prayers, after which the chairman gave a most inspiriting address to the boys, calling on them to come forward as members of Christ's church and help forward by prayer and work the great missionary cause. In the course of his remarks, His Lordship referred to the fact that there was a Men's Missionary Society, a Woman's Auxiliary to Missions, and a Girl's Auxiliary, and that now it only needed a Boy's Auxiliary to make the chain complete. A parochial branch of the Boy's Auxiliary had recently been started in Christ Church cathedral and the diocesan branch was to be started in order that all the boys in all the churches might have a share in building our Lord's last command to His Church. He begged the boys not to think that the Lord had no need of them in His army, pointing out that no army would be complete without its drummer and bugler boys. His Lordship then called on the organizing secretary of the Woman's Auxiliary for a few words. Miss Aird, in rising, said that she had come on behalf of the Woman's Auxiliary, called by the special request of the president, to beg that the boys of our church might come forward and assist them in maintaining the honor of the Union Jack. She spoke of the liberty enjoyed by all who had the privilege of living under the protection of the British flag; a liberty which they owed to the fact that the church and the state had grown up together, and that the laws of our land were therefore framed as far as possible on the teaching given in the Sermon on the Mount. The price of the liberty we enjoyed was written all over our flag, which, in short, consisted of nothing less than the Cross of Jesus Christ written in red, white and blue. Our flag had floated for many years over India and yet there were millions who did not know they were "all free in Christ Jesus," and who could not know unless our church did its duty and obeyed the great command of its Divine Master. Appeals for men, for clergy who were the commissioned officers in the army of Jesus Christ, were coming from all parts of our Empire, indeed from all parts of the world, and if we were to continue being His loyal soldiers and servants, as to claim His Cross as our national flag, then we must be true to the great Captain of our salvation and carry out His orders. The members if the Woman's Auxiliary were convinced that of the boys in Victoria were taught the needs of their church they would later on be just as ready to volunteer for active service in any part of the mission field and prove as good clergymen as their brothers had soldiers when a few years ago they had been called upon to help the motherland to plant the Union Jack in South Africa. Realizing this great fact, and being also in need of more help in the matter of collecting literature for Mr. Antle's Mission, they had with the Bishop's sanction appealed to the clergy who had proved only too ready to do all in their power to help forward the movement. The Rev. H. St. John Payne had been asked and kindly consented to conduct the meetings and act as chaplain, and she felt sure that the boys would gladly respond to the call.

His Lordship then called on the Rev. St. J. Payne to give the boys and idea of how the auxiliary would be worked. Mr. Payne explained that fortnightly meetings would be held. That at one of these meetings instruction (with the aid of magic lantern slides) on English Church History, would be given, and that at the other the boys were to bring all the magazines they could collect from their friends, cover them strongly with brown paper at their meeting, and then send them up to Rev. John Antle for the loggers. The annual fee would be 10 cents and the boys were all asked to say the special prayer for mission work, which they would find on the back of the card of membership. In conclusion he suggested that the boys should begin their missionary work by bringing another boy to the first lecture on March 5th, at 8 p. m.

The work expected of the Boys' Auxiliary having been presentatly before the meeting, the Rev. Baugh Allen rose and moved that a diocesan branch of the Columbia Boys' Auxiliary to the M. S. C. C. be formed. Mr. Allen spoke of the wonderful work being done by the Rev. J. Antle, and of his pluck in planning the mission ship and starting this new venture amongst the brave men who in carrying on the great logging industry so often lost their lives felling the B. C. "toothpicks." The motion was seconded by the Rev. Stanley Aird and carried with acclamation. During the singing of "Onward Christ Soldiers," the boys who wished to join handed in their names and addresses. Afterwards the Bishop announced that 34 boys had joined the diocesan branch of the B. A., and he begged them not to consider their work of no importance, for once a lad had brought five barley loaves and two small fish to Jesus and with them He had been able to feed 5,000 people.

A vote of thanks to the Bishop for presiding and to Rev. Percival Jenns for granting the use of St. John's Sunday school, was proposed by the Rev. R. Connell, who took the opportunity of assuring the boys that they would find the stories of our pioneer missionaries very thrilling. The motion was seconded by Mr. J. W. Church, the principal of Corrig college, who said that he had great pleasure in so doing, and that he was sure the B. A. would fill a want that had been felt by teachers in this city for many years. The motion having been passed with acclamation, the meeting broke up and everyone enjoyed the coffee and cake kindly provided for the occasion by St. John's Branch of the W. A.

WILL MOVE TO ALTER SUBDIVISION PLANS

Aldermen Not Satisfied With the Way Streets are Being Laid Out

An attempt will be made at the next meeting of the city council to suspend clause 57 of the rules of order, so that it may be possible to reconsider one of the resolutions passed by the council of 1906.

The action of last year's council which it will be endeavored to rescind, is the acceptance of the plans for the subdivision of the Fairview Farm estate, lying between Cook and Moss streets, and the Dallas road. These plans were submitted to the council at the meeting of December 27, and were accepted. The question of Subdivision was the predominant feature in the business at the city council at the time, and an infinite amount of trouble was experienced in making the ideas of the real estate men conform with those of the city. The subdividers wanted to arrange the streets so as to secure the greatest number of saleable lots, while the city council wished to have the new streets arranged so as to conform with those already existing. Several of the plans were submitted to the council at three and four consecutive meetings before they were finally accepted, and the aldermen found themselves threatened with an overwhelming accumulation of business at the end of the year. As a consequence a special effort was made to get through with the subdivision plans, and many were accepted after a hasty consideration.

The plans in question were among that number. Some of the members of the streets, bridges and sewers committee of this year, on an examination of the plans, have come to the conclusion that if they are put into effect the symmetrical arrangement of the streets in the locality will be spoiled. It is on this account that they are moving for a reconsideration.

Meanwhile the owners of the property have submitted their plans as provided by law, to the court, that they may be duly accepted and declared official. The plans bear the signature of the mayor and of the city engineer, and unless these are declared to be void, there will be nothing to prevent their acceptance. It is to render null the signatures that action is being taken. In order that the plans may not be accepted by the court before the next meeting of the council, legal steps have been taken.

CHINESE PAY FOR GOOD HEALTH

In China the physician is only paid so long as he keeps his patient in good health—the moment sickness comes his pay is stopped.

This principle of placing a premium on preventatives is comparatively new in this country, though it was emphasized by Dr. Chase in his famous receipt book and by the introduction of the great restorative, Dr. Chase's Nerve Food.

Every dose of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food goes to the formation of a certain amount of pure, rich blood, from which is built new firm flesh and tissue. Reliable and wasted nerve cells are revitalized and new life and energy is felt in every organ.

Tired feelings, lack of energy and ambition, weakness and fainting or dizzy spells tell of thin blood and an exhausted system. These symptoms are overcome and such dreadful ailments as prostration, locomotor ataxia and paralysis are prevented by the use of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food. 50 cents a box, 6 boxes for $2.50, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

FOR CITY BEAUTIFUL

Toronto, Feb. 20.—The Guild of Civic Art, has decided to engage Sir Astor Webb, of London, to draw plans for the beautifying of Toronto.

HEART TROUBLE CURED

In the rush, hurry and worry of modern times, we overwork the heart. Is it any wonder then that there comes a breakdown of this wonderful little engine, when such a continued strain is placed upon it day after day. There are many forms of heart trouble and the slightest derangement of this important organ is extremely dangerous. To strengthen the weak heart it is necessary to use a remedy that will act upon the heart tissue, restore and revitalize it and at the same time tone up and invigorate the nervous system, we have such a combination in

MILBURN'S HEART AND NERVE PILLS

Mrs. Ella Dingman, Morganston, Ont., writes of her experience with them: "It is with the greatest of pleasure that I recommend Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills. I was troubled for a long time with my heart; I had weak and dizzy spells, could not rest at night, and I would have to sit up in bed the greater part of some nights, and it was absolutely impossible for me to lie on my left side. At last I got a box of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills and they did me so much good I got another box and they effected a complete cure. I have not been troubled with my heart since."

Price 50 cents per box or 3 boxes for $1.25 all dealers or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

CALIFORNIA SCHOOLS ADMIT JAP CHILDREN

Settlement of Dispute Is Arranged at Washington—Labor Exclusion

Washington, Feb. 19.—Japanese children are to be admitted to the white schools of San Francisco under certain restrictions, skilled and unskilled laborers coming from Japan being barred from the mainland of the United States and the American laborers, skilled and unskilled, are to be excluded from Japan.

This is the basis of the agreement between President Roosevelt, Secretary Root, Mayor Schmitz and the San Francisco school board as an adjustment of the anti-Jap agitation brought about by the segregation of Japanese children in the San Francisco schools.

The agreement means that the schools of San Francisco will be conducted in the same manner as they were before the board of education adopted the resolution last October, providing for the segregation of the Japanese, except that adult Japanese who are in primary grades must continue to attend the Oriental schools, and that Japanese children under 16 years will be admittad to classes with white children of their own ages.

Schmitz Explains Agreement

Shortly after midnight, the following statement was given out at the White House:

"A typewritten copy of Mayor Schmitz's statement was submitted to President Roosevelt and Secretary Root by the Associated Press and the statement is entirely satisfactory to them."

The basis of agreement reached between the President, Secretary Root, Mayor Schmitz and the members of the San Francisco school board on the Japanese school controversy made public tonight by Mayor Schmitz provides that "all children of alien races, under 16 years of age, may be admitted to the white schools. Special schools are to be established for children of alien birth who are deficient in the elements of the English language."

Mayor Schmitz's statement of the agreement follows:

"We find that the administration and congress are entirely alive to the situation in California and anxious to meet the wishes of the Californians.

"They are also desirous of keeping on the best possible terms with the Japanese and doing nothing which may break the ancient friendship between that country and the United States.

No Attack on Japanese

"It has been explained to us that the form of action taken by the school board of San Francisco in relation to the Japanese school question has been misunderstood and misconstrued as an attack upon the Japanese as such and that the misunderstanding and misconstruction has been one of the chief obstacles to achieving the purpose California really has, this purpose being to secure by honorable and amicable agreement with Japan the practical exclusion from the two countries of the laborers, skilled and unskilled, of each country.

"This earnest desire of the people of California, and we may add, in our belief, the people of the entire Pacific coast, to check the coming of Japanese laborers, and our entire willingness and desire that Japan should similarly put a stop to the going of American laborers, skilled and unskilled, to Japan, springs from no motive other than to bring about commercial and industrial conditions to the satisfactory understanding of the two friendly nations.

"Events have convinced us, however, that many, and probably most of the Japanese laborers were really brought over to this country in violation of the contract labor law, and that the well-being of our wage workers imperatively demands that the immigration of Japanese laborers to this country skilled and unskilled shall cease.

Exclusion Law May Follow

"We are satisfied from our numerous interviews with the President that in the event of the amendment to the immigration bill introduced in both houses of congress Feb. 13, shall prove ineffectual for the purpose herein mentioned and intended, every effort will be made by him not only to obtain a treaty with Japan authorizing legislation by both Japan and the United States to exclude from each of their respective territories the immigration of all subjects of each country not entitled to admission as laborers, skilled and unskilled, but in any event will favor such form of legislation as will in the most speedy manner accomplish the results desired.

"We are fully in accord with the view of the administration to the effect that the attainment of the exclusion of all Japanese laborers, skilled and unskilled, should not be complicated with or endangered by the exercise of right of segregation by the school board, authorized by section No. 1662 of the political code of the state of California.

"It therefore is proposed by the board of education of San Francisco to modify the order segregating the Japanese public school children of San Francisco heretofore made."

To Resume Negotiations With Japan

The state department since the passage yesterday of the immigration bill, is prepared to take up again the negotiations that were already in progress with the Japanese government looking to the regulation of Japanese immigration into the United States. It is expected the negotiations will result in agreement between Japan and the United States over the withholding by the former of passports to Japanese of the laboring classes in seeking to enter the United States. For several years past the Japanese government has declined to issue any such passports, but the intention is to make this matter of formal agreement if possible. In the short time remaining of the present session of congress it is not possible, it is said, to frame anything in the nature of a treaty, which would require the action of the senate.

In fact, it is by no means certain that a formal convention is necessary to insure the continuance of the present Japanese policy of refusing passports in the United States to coolies, so it may be decided to give this agreement another form than a treaty.

To Enforce Restriction

The department of commerce and labor, being in charge of immigration, will at once, upon the signature of the immigration bill, proceed to instruct the collectors at the various points of entry of the restrictions placed upon the admission of immigrants by the new act. No mention is to be made of Japanese laborers, but the collectors will be enjoined to enforce the passport provision of the new act, which will meet the needs of the Pacific coast.

The Central Labor union of this city last night gave a reception in honor of Mayor Schmitz and the school board. President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor, who presided, paid a high tribute to Mayor Schmitz and declared that in bringing about the exclusion of coolie labor from this country he won a victory for which the American Federation of Labor has been fighting for the last decade.

Slaps at Roosevelt

Discussing the conference report on the immigration bill before agreement yesterday, Representative John Sharp Williams, of Mississippi, said he desired to warn the people of California of something which they already knew and that is that the views of the President were not their views.

"This man to whom you have left the discretion in the matter of Japanese immigration is one who already has recommended the naturalization of the Japanese," said Williams. "I am with the people of California on the question of schools, and I am with them on another question. I want this country kept a white man's country, and I want this country for as far as it can be a white man's country, not merely because I believe the Caucasian is superior to other races, but because this is our land, the land of our traditions and our ideals, and I know that the influx of another race means another race problem for another portion of this republic and another social warfare.

"I want to say that every woe which this country has suffered has resulted from the landing of the first slave ship at Jamestown."

Garrett, of Tennessee, said:

"I am opposed to placing power in the hands of a man who, on the vital question involved, which made the conspicuous issue favorable, has already sided against his own country and his own countrymen as has the President with reference to California."

Hayes, of California, frankly stated that the Japanese exclusion section was not just what the people of California wanted, but said it would go very far toward ameliorating present conditions. He said it was a temporary expedient which he believes would be followed by a much more satisfactory arrangement. He also believed that when the people of California became familiar with the section they too will be satisfied as were the members of the California delegation, realizing that it is the very best they can get at this time.

Michaelk, of Illinois, declared the powers of the "big stick" had been whittled down to the dimensions of a toothpick in the light of recent events. "Regarding the Roosevelian proposition," said Michaelk, "by what law of human reasoning is the United States the greatest nation of the West, compelled to kowtow, to the little pampered bully of the East?"

Kahn, of California, confirmed what Hayes had said in relation to the exclusion feature of the immigration bill, and expressed the opinion that it would go very far toward relieving the situation in California.

MILL AT HARRISON.

Winnipeg, Feb. 20.—About three years ago the Rat Portage Lumber Co. purchased a mill plant at Harrison, B. C., at a cost of $25,000. Owing to the market for lumber being unprofitable at the time, the company did not commence operations, but this year a $100,000 plant is being installed and in the spring cutting will begin.

The Western Cattle Industry

The reports which have come from the western cattle ranges in regard to losses of stock, through storms and adverse grazing conditions, may seem to many to be full of ill-omen for the cattle industry. While it is true that the exigencies of western ranches this winter will have a detrement effect upon bonanza ranching as carried on so largely up to this time, it does not by any means follow that the cattle industry of the West is jeopardized. On the contrary, the lesson of the hard winter will but hasten the progress of an evolution towards a better state of things.

During the last few years it has been realized more and more that the ranches were not altogether in the interests of the country as a whole, and now it has been proven that they are not in the best interests of the cattle men themselves. At the time that the system of great range leases and the maintenance of vast herds of cattle was first instituted it was not thought that the recognised range lands were of any agricultural value. This idea has long been exploded, and the raising of grain on the prairies, once exclusively utilized for grazing, has been shown to be fully as safe as irrigation for raising crops on a large scale. The grain farmer may from time to time suffer from summer heat or drought, but he is more exposed to such a calamity than is the big rancher to a disastrous experience through depth of snow or inclemency of winter weather.

The ideal system of agriculture on the great western plains seems to be what is known as mixed farming. In all non-irrigable districts the mixed farming system seems to be the only one that offers an absolutely secure promise of steady profitable results. The farmers on such lands for many years would have a considerable grazing area at their command before being crowded by a too close settlement. They would be able to maintain a considerable herd of cattle, up to some hundreds, say, for which they would be able to provide shelter and fodder during those winters or those portions of winters when such are necessary. In fact, there is no winter when shelter for cattle would not be beneficial or a supply of fodder an altogether unnecessary luxury. Under such circumstances a herd of cattle could be maintained under absolutely safe and satisfactory conditions. The herd would not number away up into the thousands, but it would always be in the best condition and unmenaced by any caprices of climate.

The grand advantages of the far western prairie country from a stock-producing standpoint are such that the industry must always occupy a large share of the attention of the settlers, but it will have to be conducted on a more intensive principle, and that will lead, in a very short time, to a vastly greater number of cattle in the country as a whole, to a better and more uniform quality, to a minimum of losses in stock, and to a much firmer basis for the whole industry, from a commercial standpoint.

It is now recognized that the day of the big cattle ranges has practically passed away, and that the ultimate development of one of the greatest mixed farming areas in the world is practically assured.—Manitoba Free Press.

INTERESTING SIDELIGHT ON THE THAW MURDER

Evelyn Nesbit's Grandmother Has Something to Say About the New York Tragedy

Spokane, Feb. 20.—Ensconced in a little room of the Germond building, Sprague avenue and Lincoln street, in which cozy retreat she has long enjoyed an immunity from newspaper publicity and even that more searching gossip of the neighbors, Mrs. Eliza Nesbit, grandmother of Evelyn Nesbit Thaw, whose husband, Harry Thaw, is now on trial in New York for the murder of Stanford White, has been living in Spokane six months. She is here visiting her daughter, Mrs. Isaac J. Galbraith, wife of the well known architect and aunt of Evelyn Nesbit Thaw.

Mrs. Thaw is 74 years of age, but her faculties are unimpaired. She takes a keen interest in the trial of her grandson, Harry Thaw, reading with great avidity the newspaper accounts of the case. She is much perplexed to know how the trial will terminate and speculates much over every bit of evidence that is introduced.

Prefers to Live Alone

Mrs. Nesbit says she is living alone because that was her expressed wish, even though her daughter, Mrs. Galbraith, importuned her to come to their home, 1,317 Fifteenth avenue, and stay. She has reached an age where her whims are permissible, and says it is one of her whims that she may live alone. To the other residents of the Germond building she was known as Mrs. Nesbit, but few of them even in idle speculation ever traced a coincidence of names with that of the mother of the New York actress.

When asked last night if she was related to Evelyn Nesbit Thaw, Mrs. Nesbit smiled and said:

"Yes; I am her grandmother—but then I can't help that," she added, more by way of deprecating the publicity that would follow such an admission than to repudiate the relationship.

Mother of Girl's Father

"Yes, I'm the mother of her father," she continued slowly. "Winfield Nesbit, was my second son. He was a lawyer in Pittsburg when he married Evelyn McKinney, the mother of Evelyn Thaw."

Mrs. Nesbit's husband, William Nesbit, died 32 years ago, leaving the mother with 13 children. This large family was supported largely by the efforts of Mrs. Nesbit and her two eldest sons, Samuel and Winfield. The children were educated, and when the eldest, Samuel, died, Winfield studied and began the practice of law. He had built up a large clientele when he met the present Mrs. Holman, formerly Evelyn McKinney, the woman who was to become his wife.

Blames Her Daughter-in-Law

"There never was any trouble in the family before Winfield married the mother of Evelyn Thaw," said she. "I don't think she was exactly the right sort of woman, and I believe that she was more or less to blame for the life that Evelyn Thaw led.

"I saw Evelyn when she was a little girl 15 years old. At that time she was as nice a girl as you would want to meet. My son was dead at that time and Evelyn was living with her mother.

"The two were in Pittsburg for some time, and then the mother took Evelyn to New York to have her placed on the stage and to make money by her, I believe. There she met Stanford White."

Never Saw Her Afterward

Mrs. Nesbit did not see Evelyn after the visit to New York and knew little about her until last year, when the murder of Stanford White occurred and accounts were published of the life the principals of the tragedy had led. Mrs. Nesbit read many of these stories, scarcely knowing what to believe of her granddaughter. Her faith in the little girl whom she had seen not many years before remained strong.

Mrs. Nesbit's opinion of the tragedy is more perplexing than partizan. Although the mother of her grandson that faces the jury in New York, she is not prepared to say that he is not guilty as certainly she is not ready to say that he is guilty.

"What do you think of the case?" she asked, as if she would weigh the opinion of others before she took sides herself.

After concluding the visit here with her daughter, Mrs. Galbraith, Mrs. Nesbit will return to Pittsburg, where two of her sons are living.

Mrs. Galbraith Is Reticent

Isaac Galbraith, the uncle of Evelyn Nesbit Thaw, is among the best known architects of Spokane. He has drawn plans for the new Methodist Episcopal church, Howard street and Third avenue, the Rasher-Kingman warehouse, Pacific avenue and Bernard street, and for many residences of the city. He also designed one of the government buildings at the Chicago world's fair in 1893.

Mrs. Galbraith declined last evening to enter into particulars of her relationship to Evelyn Nesbit Thaw.

"Are you related to Evelyn Thaw?" she was asked.

"Yes."

"What is that relationship?"

"I don't care to discuss the matter," she replied.

"Is it true that your mother is in the city?"

"Yes."

"Can you tell me where I can find her?" the reporter asked, hoping to expedite his search for Mrs. Nesbit.

"Well, now, really I don't care to tell you. I don't care to discuss the matter."

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