OF PROVINCIAL SCHOOLS

THIRTY SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT JUST ISSUED

SOME INTERESTING FIGURES AND FACTS The thirty-sixth annual report of the

British Columbia schools give some interesting figures.

The total enrolment in all the schools was 30,039, an increase of 1517 over that of the previous year. The number of boys was 15.347 and of girls 14.692. The grand total days attendance made by all the pupils enrolled was 3,866,366, a deof 26 078. The average actual

daily attendance was 20,017, an increase

of 511. The percentage of regular at-

The enrolment in the High schools during the year was 1355. Of this num-532 were boys and 823 were girls. A graded school consists of at leas divisions, having as its teaching staff a principal and at least one assist ant. The total enrolment in graded city ols was 17,065, and the actual daily

attendance 12,191. The total enrolment in rural municipality schools for the year was 5675. Of these 2958 were boys and 2717 girls. The total number of teachers and monitors employed was 735, an increase of 45. Of this number 42 were employed High schools, 315 in the city icipality schools, and 220 in the rural

nd assisted schools.

The cost of construction of new school houses, furniture, repairs and improve-ments generally to school property for the year was \$65,892.74. The total cost to the provincial government for all purposes of education during 1906-7 was: Education proper\$407 937.85 Department, lands and works 65,892.74 Amound paid to various dis-

tricts to make good loss in value of assessment by court

Including the sum of \$390,163 expended by incorporated cities and rural

nicipalities, the grand total cost of edu-cation was \$884.771.11.

Superintendent of education Robinson in his report after alluding to the meeting of the Teachers institute at Nelson, on April 2, 1907, adds: "Mention must omitted of the hospitality extended to the convention by the city of Nelson. On the evening of the first day, the city teaching staff tendered the visiting teachers a novel and enjoyable reception which was voted by all as successful as the institute hal already proved to be. Another city has "acquired merit" in the eyes of the members of the teaching profession; it is hospitable and enterprising, and recog-nizes the value and importance of edu-cation by putting its teaching stall among the best paid instructors in the

Inspector J. D. Gillis in his first report of the inspectorate No. 3, states: During the year 71 schools were in operation, comprising six high schools with eight teachers, 18 graded schools ith 73 teachers and 47 common schools A high school was opened in Golden in January and the Hume school was to the status of a graed school in April. Assisted schools were opened in Wasa Paterson, Elkmouth, Wycliffe, Hosmer, Palliser and Erickson.

The school houses generally are well furnished and in good repair. In nearly all the assisted schools, however, the black-board surface is inadequate, consisting in some cases of not more than 16 or 12 feet. The wall maps in many schools are thrown on shelves and into corners where they get solled and torn. In some districts the school population has been increasing rapidly in re-cent years and as a result considerable difficulty is experienced in meeting the demands for school accommodation. In Nelson the accommodation has been inadequate for some time; at present two classes are housed in rented quarters that are unsuitable in some respects for school purposes. A bylaw to raise \$60,-400) for a 12-room school received the assent of the ratepayers in May, and Nelson will have a school building that will be a tribute to the progressiveness of its school board and the other citizens, as well as one of the most valuable assets of the city. It has been und necessary to defer construction till next year. All the rooms in the schools at Cranbrook, Fernie, Grand Forks, Kaslo and Revelstoke are occupied and additional facilities will soon red. A substantial two-room frame was built at Hume during the year, and a neat one-room building at

Marysville. Schoo boards recognize that the most important probem with which they have to deal is the selecting of suitable teachers and the retaining of the capable ones already in the schools. They want teachers of capacity and aptitude. Salaries ve been raised; cheapness is not con-

sidered. The Provincial Teachers' institue met in Nelson on April 2, 3 and 4. An exctpionally good programme was pre-sented. W. A. McIntyre B. A., principal of the Winnipeg Normal was present and gave a series of addresses that were intensely practical and direct and that cannot fail to be stimulus to teachers in their work. The staff of the provincial Normal school also contributed largely to the programme and to the success of the institute. The paper on "School Gardens" by inspector Wilson was greatly appreciated and provoked much dis-cussion. Not less valuable and interesting were many of the papers that were given by the teachers themselves. The visiting teachers enjoyed the hospitality of the teaching staff and the schoo board of Nelson at a reception on the

evening of April 2. Examinations for entrance to high schools were held at Cranbrook, Golden, Grand Forks, Greenwood, Kaslo, New Denver, Revelstoke and Rossland. The pupils of the schools at Nelson, Rossden school wrote and all were success-

maintained their reputation for success showing, seven of the candidate securing certificates. Five pupils of the Gol den school wrote and al were success ful. The results at the other centres were disappointing and indicate an undue haste in sending up candidates for With refrence to the work of the

schools generally, I am pleased to be able to report that satisfactory progress has been made along all lines of school effort. Some teachers have not done

seem to realize successful teaching re quire careful preparation. In no sub-ject is this lack of preparation more evident than in literature. No fresh knowledge is presented; the lessons are dull and uninteresting; and the children listless and inattentive. On the hand, many of the teachers are men and women who are charged with zeal, energy and high standard; who take a deep interest in their work and whose usefulness is always on the in-William Burns, principal of the pro-

vincial Normal school, in his report on the advanced session, says in part: "The work taken up included the subjects of the former session, as well as some others in addition; but a higher stan-dard was required before a student could be considered eligible to hold a life diploma. As a result, some who had barely passed in their practical work at the former session, and did not show greater proficiency at the end of this term, were not granted diplomas. The at last year's advanced session were again met—namely, the want of ac-curate knowledge of subjects required to be taught in the public schools, and he natural inability of some students to interest a class or to maintain prope discipline. In regard to the latter, thos desirous of becoming teachers must re-member that to succeed in his profesmember that to succeed in his profession certain natural aptitudes are requisite, as in every other branch of specialized work. The ability to communicate knowledge, to hold the in ergest of a class, or to maintain discipline cannot be gained merely by at ending a course at a normal school. The student can be shown how to do these with less exertion to himself and with less waste of time of his pupils; but the ability cannot be created—in short there is much truth in the old saying there is much truth in the old saying

"teachers are born, not made,"
"I would again urge the enlargement
of our course by the addition of vocal
music and physical drill, under direction of competent instructors. A knowledge of these subjects would add much to the usefulness of the teacher, and in many rural districts can only be ob-tained through the teacher of the pub-

WEEK'S TRADE REVIEW

BUSINESS IS QUIET AWAITING THE OPENING OF SPRING

COLLECTIONS ARE CLASSED AS FAIR TO GOOD

Montreal, March 13-Bradstreet's will say Canadian trade is still quiet, awaiting trade display is strongest. Collections are classed as fair to good. Failures for the week number 31 against 49 last week

	The bank clearings	for the		
	follows:		Inc.	De
	Montreal	25,203,000		12
	Toronto	19,484,000		22
W	Winnipeg			2
j	Valcouver	3,080,000		12
뛁	0 tawa	3,072,000	14.6	
ĕ	Quebec	2,310,000	44.4	
	Halifax	1,161,000	1.7	
	Hamilton	1,220,000		26
	St. John	1,168,000	3.0	
	London, Ont	1,122,000	10.0	
	Victoria	207,000		6
	Calgary	903,000		
9)	Edmonton	555,000		
	THE SECOND STREET STREET	Colon State of Colon	- 1.	

WHOM WILL SHE MARRY?

Mrs. Thaw Takes First Step to Freedom Divorce Suit Started

New York, March 11-Harry K. Thaw was served late today with a copy of a summons and complaint in the proceed ngs brought by his wife, Evelyn Nesbitt Thaw, to annul the marriage. A messenger de livered the papers to Thaw at the Mattewan insane asylum.

Daniel O'Rielly, counsel for Mrs. Thaw

explained that though Thaw's mother wa made co-defendant, as being the next of kin, she is technically the real defendant the law presuming Thaw to be insane and therefore legally dead. Evelyn called at O'Re.lly's office today and attached her signature to the papers in the case. As she left the office Mrs.

Thaw was asked whether she would later, as had been intimated, make public the cause of the estrangement that led to the annulment suit. She replied: "The public Lawyer O'Reilly said that he did not an cipate any trouble in securing from the efendants counsel fees and al mony.

A. Russel Peabody, counsel for Harry K. Thaw, said: "I shall fight the case upon instructions from my client and shall represent him personally in the defense." The matter of a cash settlement upon the plain tiff had not been taken up, Peabody said A copy of the summons and complaint is sued on behalf of Evelyn Thaw was mad public today. It alleges that at the time of the marriage Harry K. Thaw "was a luna tic, and of unsound mind, and was incapable of contracting a marriage."

CAMBORNE WON THE CUP

(Special to The Daily News)
Camborne, March 12.—A crowded gallery witnessed one of the fastest hockey games every played in the Lardeau when th Ferguson team, the holders of the silver cup for 1908, went down to defeat before the Camborn bockey beys At half time the score stood 2-0 in

favor of Camborne and both teams wel-comed the whistle. Five minutes after play was resumed Ferguson scored and from that on the game was furious. Time and time again Ferguson secured the puck and shot, but failed to get it in the net. A disputed goal shot Ferguson brought the game to a star still for awhile but play was finally resumed. Just before the Whistle blew for time Dunn secured the sphere for Camborne and scored.

For Ferguson "Rusty" Garrett, Bar-ber and Blackie did splendid work, while "Dutch" Smith, Dunn, Marten and Orr did the bulk of the work for Car

NEWS OF FRUITVALE

First Visit of the Stork-Well Digging and New Residences (Special to The Daily News)

Fruitvale, March 12 .- the first child orn in Fruitvale has arrived at the esidence of Mr. Millard. It is a gir nereabouts.

Well digging is now the order of the others found the liquid at from seven to fifteen feet, and there seems to be J. McGuire of Spokane was at the

Fruitvale hotel; he is representing American interests and is looking up some lands. J. Muir and family have settler down

in their new residence. J. Hyslop recently gave the local fruit growers an interesting lecture on the growth and care of fruit, the meeting being held in the new schoolhouse. E. Towers, having Turnished his new

house, has gone to Wenatchee to bring his family here. GRAFTERS FOUND GUILTY

Four Boodlers Accounted for by Jury A

mer superintendent of public buildings. The four men are convicted of defrauding the state in furnishing the new capitol which cost the state about \$13,000,000 instead of \$4,000,000, the figure at which the contract was estimated. The present case consti-tuted one of the longest jury trials in the history of the country. The prosecution of the alleged frauds was thought to be a po itical upheaval in Pennsylvania in 190 which resulted in the election of Wm. Berry of that year. Berry threw open the book of the state treasury and showed that hroughout the cost of the building at the capitol was more than three times mount of the contract.

TRYING THEIR WINGS

Meeting of the Eagles Last Night-New Hall is to be Built

There was a very large attendance of members at the meeting of the Eagles held last night in Fraternity hall. Seven Eaglets were admitted and taught to try their Canadian trade is still quiet, awaiting the opening of spring trade. Relatively the most activity is shown at western markets and millinery leads other lines in the volume of business doing. A large acressage of wheat is indicated in the northwest is completed. Already the present accommodation is insufficient to entertain the lodge and the necessity of the new hall obvious. The building committee reported that they are having plans prepared and say the new building will be a credit to the order and the city. The first floo be used exclusively for lodge purposes, har ing a lodge room 75x30 feet, banquet hal e-rooms, kitchen and other convenience fitted up for the pleasure and comfort the members of the order.

TWO CENTS A MILE

Celebrated Case Will Go to the Privy Council

Montreal, March 12.-News was re ceived here today that the privy council has granted special leave to appeal in the case of the Grand Trunk railway versus Robertson. This is the famous penny-a-milcase. Robertson, who is a resident of Toronte, took action to compel the Grand Trunk to provide this class of accommodation at the rate of a penny a mile between Montreal and pronto, which its charter calls for. The Ontario courts sustained the plaintiff The case was appealed to the supreme court and the dominion railway com-mission, both of which sustained Robertson, whereupon the company appealed to London, England.

"WESTWARD HO!"

All lovers of the horse will find much of interest in the March "Westward Ho!" which devotes considerable space to Vancouver's first horse show with many splendid pictures of the entries.
The three-color cover design is particularly pleasing and attractive. The literary contents show that the west has many clever writers and besides th regular departments for the home, Clive Phillipps-Wolley's powerful serial "Shakmut," is paving the way for larger things. The editor this month has one of his characteristic pen sketches, the subject being Hon. W.S. Fielding.

NOTICE

VELSON LAND DISTRICT. DISTRICT TAKE NOTICE that J. Laing Stocks of

Nelson, B.C., occupation, accountant, in-tends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted at the outheast corner of lot 5283, thence wes chains; thence south 20 chains; thence east 20 chains; thence north 20 chains t place of beginning, containing 40 acres

WM. KYNOCH, Agent

The meeting of the city council last night was much shorter than usual. All the members were present. There was an impor-tant resolution introduced dealing with the city stores and an interesting discussion pon the frontage tax

A considerable part of the time occupied by the council was taken up by a disussion on the city salaries, said to be dealt with by a bylaw, which was debated in committee of the whole. The city fathers did not see fit to publicly give their reasons why some officials should get increas-ed salaries and why some should not. It is understood that there came to the surface grave differences of opinion among the aldermen as to the wisdom or fairness of the course taken but as on the committee rising it merely reported formally that the report of the committe be adopted, without saying what that report was, nothing trans-

pired to make public.

After the reading of the minutes the first ousiness presented was the reports of com-The finance committee recommended the

payment of sundry small accounts, \$242.75, including labor. Carried.

The fire, water and light committee reported that the All's-Chalmers-Bullock Co had been paid \$10,000 and an agreement arranged. They further recommended a fire signal be erected at the cor Josephine and Baker streets and that a red light be placed above the fire alarm boxes. The report was adopted. Herbert Thorpe asked for sewerage, elec-

ric light and water for two new house on Park street, on the bluff behind the hos pital. This was referred to the works com

Electrician Brown said that 36 men were at work on the power plant. The coffe dam had been completed and pumping out would commence tomorrow. The cement work had been started. The work had been distributed impartially. The work of teaming was divided among the teamsters, those being favored with heavy horses. Ald. Procter thought this should be done

by contract. Electrician Brewn said the work of team ing was nearly completed.

Ald. Procter asked who was in charge of the work at the plant when Mr. Snack-

leton was absent.

Electrician Brown said he tried to be at the plant when Mr. Shackleton was away. However, there were two foremen there, one above and one below. He was satisfied that the work was being pushed as rapidly as possible. These who shirked would be sent back to the city. Mr. Shackleton was absent today but he, Mr. Brown,

had been down.

The fipance committee recommended the payment of the power plant payroll for the ast two weeks, amounting to \$858.16. This was carried. Instructions were also issued to pay Cecil B. Smith his account for serces rendered, coming to a sum over \$100. Mayor Taylor suggested a resolution

dealing with city stores.

This was moved by Ald. Procter, and seconded by Aid. Patenaude: "Resolved that hereafter the "stores account" shall form an integral part of the bookkeeping of the city; and shall be so framed as to afford complete and ready touch with all the tools, machinery, plant, supplies and maerials of the city from their purchase to their consumption or other disposition.
"Full and complete accounts shall be kept

of the above in the city's books and shall be supported by a full and regu-lar system of stock taking, carried out at least twice every year, such stock taking to be carried out independently of the of-ficer in charge of the materials; and complete statements in detail shall be laid be-fore the council twice in each year, to wit, at its first regular meeting after each munipical election and at its first regular

meeting in July.
"The audit shall cover as thoroughly the c'ty's property, supplies and mater als as it does the city's monies. The first such audited statement in detail shall be laid be fore this council not later than its third meeting in the month of April next. "A copy of this resolution shall be by the city clerk sent to the heads of all departents and to the city auditor for their in-

formation." On the motion of Ald. Hale, seconded by

On the motion of Alc. Rate, seconded by Ald. Steed the curfew bylaw was finally reconsidered and adopted.

The council, on the motion of Ald. Mo-Morris, went into a committee of the whole to consider the salaries of the city officials. This being a private discussion, according to the wisdom of the present council, The Daily News representative left the public On the committee rising, the bylaw was

read a third time but only by title. Ald. McMorris suggested that in future,

when applications were made for sewers or the like that they should be put in on a frontage tax basis, a bylaw being introduced for that purpose.

Mayor Taylor said the frontage tax required very serious consideration. A.G. and Forks man had said to h'm that the front-Forks man had said to him that the Iroday age tax had rulined the credit of that place. In fact a bylaw had had to be passed to raises a sum of money to pay off the front-age tax loans. Somewhat similar condi-tions had prevailed in Edmonton. On the other hand, the frontage tax loans did not interfere with the general borrowing powers of the city. In Grand Forks the lots in

gerous one, especially in a city topographi-cally situated as is Nelson.

Mayor Taylor added that if the principle Mayor lapid added that were adopted applying to sewers it would have to be extended to pavements, grading, water, and, in fact, all improvements. In some portions of the city, even as close in as the corner of Carbonate and Ward streets, where he lived, the cost of grading worth. would be more than the lots were worth, even at their present good prices.

Ald. Hale thought the system would have

frontage tax.
Ald. Procter thought the principle a dan-

to be adopted at some time or another.
The coast cities had adopted it. Mayor Taylor replied that the system be adopted anywhere.

Referring to the city debentures, the mayor said that he had had several offers, all too low, for the new school debentures. Recently he had given an option to Aemilius Jarva of Toronto for ten days ata 35, with accrued interest. This would expire on March 15 and he thought that the debentures, would be sold by that time. As to the new power plant debentures, Ald.

Procter was already on treaty for their sale. There had been trouble in getting at the names of the debenture holders in some cases through the brokers. This was because the brokers were afraid that the city would want to pay off the holders, evidently thinking that Nelson debentures evidently thinking that Nelson debenture

were good things to hold.

Reverting to frontage tax, Ald. Procte happy colony, or die." And he kept his word. He had already done splendid service in a losing cause; stemming the enemy's advance by three desperate reardeclared that it was time for a frontage declared that it was time for a frontage tax on Baker street. There were many absentee owners drawing good rents and they ought to be compelled to bear their share in putting the street into decent condition. Asking as to how this could be carried out, mayor Taylor informed him that a ratifilm would first have to be sof that a petition would first have to be got out and then a bylaw introduced. Ald. McMorris asked permission to use

the city hall for a meeting of the agricul tural society.

Mayor Taylor said he could use the old

court house if he cared to do so.

Ald, McMorris explained that a charge
of \$5 was exacted each time this was done, by the janitor under orders, he supposed rom the gold comm ssioner.

Various members of the council thought

the charge exorbitant, especially as the city had been given the use of the cour room when not occupied. Ald. McMorri was granted permission and the counci

AN APPEAL TO HISTORY

BY THE QUEBEC BATTLEFIELDS ASSOCIAATION

CAUSE IS FAR ABOVE PARTY OR RACE QUESTIONS

The following appeal is a verbatim re The following appeal is a verbatim re-print from the special advance press-edition, printed in French and English by the king's printer at Ottawa, and issued by the headquarters of the Que-bec Battlefields association. It is the only authorized general appeal to the French and English speaking world; it will not conflict with any local appeals French and English speak will not conflict with any local appeals will not conflict with any local appeals for subscriptions; and its sole object is to explain, as shortly and simply as is to explain, as shortly and simply as possible, the reason why every one speaking either language should take a pride in helping to found a Battlefield park. The reprints in the Canadian press ensure an immediate circulation of between three and four millions. Besides this, the appeal will be sent to the French and English press in every part of the world, and a very large edition in paniphlet form will be struck off for the use of all branches of the association.

A Battlefield park commission, composed of men who will command the

posed of men who will command the confidence of the whole country, will take charge of the work, and all efforts will be co-ordinated under their direc-tion. The cause is one far above all questions of party, race, locality, or other sectional divisions; and it has already enlighted the ardent sympathy of both leaders in the dominion, sir Wilfrid Laurier and Mr. R. L. Borden, o the prime mover in the whole undertaking, his excellency lord Grey, of the French ambassador in London, and on the royal family, headed by his majesty the king.

The different branches of the Quebeo Particular accounting will attend to

the majestic river, full charged with the right hand force of Britain, ebbed and flow-ed, through gates of empire, on its unting course between the earth's greatest lakes and the greatest ocean. And here, too, at those narrows of Quebec, lay the fit meet-ing place of the old world with the new. Battlefields association will attend to the work of local collection; and every cent of private subscription will go straight into the permanent work of

Battlefield park. Subscriptions not paid to local treasurers may be sent direct to colonel J. F. Turnbuil, hon general treasurer, Que-bec, or to the controller of his excellency the governor general's household, Government house, Ottawa.

We have the honor to be, gentlemen

your obedient servants. G. F. GIBSONE, G. F. GIBSONE,
Major 8 R. R.
CHARLES FREMONT,
Advocate. Advocate.

Joint honorary secretaries Quebec Bat

The Plains of Abraham stand alone among the world's immortal battle-fields, as the place where an empire was the balance of victory was redressed in the second, and the honor of each

army was heightened in both.
Famous as they are, however, the
Plains are not the only battlefield at
Quebec, nor even the only one that is a source of pride to the French and English speaking people. In less than a cen-tury Americans, British, French and French-Canadians took part in four sieges and five battles. There were cisive actions; but the justing side was never disgraced, and the winning side was always composed of allied forces who shafed the triumph among them. American Rangers accompanied Wolfe, and French-Canadians helped Carleton to save the future domini on; while French and French-Canadians togethe won the day under Frontenac, under Montcalm at Montmorency, and under

Levis at Ste. Foy. There is no record known—nor any legend in tradition—of so many such ntous feats of arms performed, on land and water, by fleets and armies o so many different peoples, with so much alternate victory and such honor in de some cases were not worth even the first feat, and all within a single scene. And so it is no exaggeration of this com-memorative hour, but the lasting, wellauthenticated truth to say that, take them for all in all, the fields of battle at Quebec are quite unique in universal

The next year saw the second battle of the Plains, when Levis marched down from Montreal over the almost impassable spring And is not today also unique as a roads, and beat back Murray within the opportunity to take occasion by the hand,, to set this priceless ground apart fight. At the propitious moment Levis rode along his lines, with his hat on the from the catalogue of common things, and preserve it as an Anglo-French point of his sword, as the signal for the general charge, in which the French Canaheirloom for all time to come? An appeal to history would be most appropriate to any year within the final dec tians greatly distinguished themselves. He quickly invested the town and drove the siege home to the utmost. "At 9 o'clock ade of the Hundred Years Peace be tween the once-contending powers of France, the British Empire, and the on the night of the 15th of May three men of-war came in together. The off cer com United States. But 1908 is by far the best year among the ten; for it marks the 300th birthday of the Canada which has become the senior of all the oversea self-governing dominion of the king manding at Beauport immediately sent dispatch to Levis to say the French ships had just arrived. But the messenger wa stopped by Murray's outposts. Levis him self was meanwhile preparing to advance —and under what king could we more on Quebec in force; when a prisoner who fitly celebrate the imperishable entente had just been taken, told him these vessels The secret instructions sent out from Of course he raised the siege. But he

France in 1759 were the death warrant of Montcalm: La guerre est le tombeau des Montcalm. "...it is indispensible to keep a foothold The king etired unconquered; and Vauquelin covered his line of retreat by water as gallantly as he had made his own advance by land. to keep a foothold . . . The king counts upon your zeal, courage and tenacity." Montcalm replied: " . . . I shall do everything to save this un-Thus France left Quebec with all the hos-

ors of war. There's the call of the blood-of the best of our living, pulsing, quickening blood today-a call to every French and English ear -from this one ground alone—and therefore an irresistible appeal from all the battlefields together. The causes of strife are guard victories in three successive years.

Now he stood at bay for the last time.

The country was starving. The corrupt Intendant and his myrmidons were at still preying on all that was left of its long since outworn and cast aside; only its chivalry remains. The meaner passions, rupt Intendant and his myrmidons were ed most in courts, and parliaments, and still preying on all that was left of its mobs, of different countries, far asunder. But the governor added existent was in the response of the fatherland was in the response to the statement of the s was in the men who actually met in arms. And here, now and forever, are the field, the memory and the inspiration of all that was most heroic in the contending troublous times during 167 years, Quebec was the scene of fateful action for Iroquois and Huron; for French of every quarter, from Normandy and Brittany to Languedoc and Soussillon; for French Canadians of the whole long waterway from the lakes and Mississippi to the St. Lawrence and Atlantic; for Americans from their 13 col onies; for all the kindred of the British Isles-English, Irish, Scotch and Welsh

pare. But the governor added spiteful

nterference to other distractions of a

divided command. The mail that brought the final orders was the first

for eight months. And Old France and

New were completely separated by a thousand leagues of hostile sea, in whose

invisible, constricting grasp Quebec had

In June, admiral Saunders led up the

St. Lawrence the greatest fleet then afloat in the world. Saunders was a

star of the service even among the

galaxy then renowned at sea. With him were the future lord St. Vincent, the

future captain Cook, who made the first British chart of the river, and several more who rose to high distinction. His fleet comprised a quarter of the whole

royal navy; and, with its convoy, num-bered 277 sail of every kind. Splendidly

navigated by twice as many seamen as

Wolfe's 9000 soldiers it held the river eastward with one hand, while, with the

twice repulsed, at last saw his chance. Planning and acting entirely on his

own initiative, he crowned three days of finely combined manoeuvres, on land and water, over a front of 30 miles, by the

water, over a front or 30 miles, by the consummate stratagem which placed the first of all two-deep thin red-lines across the Plains of Abraham exactly at the favorable moment. And who that knows battle and battlefield knows of

another scene and setting like this one on that 13th morning of September?

for mighty deeds than the stupenduous amphitheatre in the midst of which Wolfe was waiting to play the hero's part, For the top of the promontory made a giant stage, where his army now stood between the stronghold of New France and the whole doubleng of the west Immediately

ening, throughout all its magnificent expanse, until the far-ranging Laurentians

blue semi-circle of eighty miles. To his right the southern theatre; where league upon league of undulating upland rolled

outward to a still farther-off horizon,

whose wider semi-circle, curving in to over

lap its northern conuterpart, made the vast

mountain-ring complete. While east and west, across the arena where he was about to contend for the prize of half a continent

For the westward river gate led on to the labyrinthine waterways of all America,

while the eastward stood more open still-

flung wide to all the Seven Seas.

Meanwhile, Montealm had done all he could against false friends and open enc-

the very eve of it, had ordered back the

Wolfe came next morning. But the gov-

ernor again counter-ordered. "There they are where they have no right to be!" and

Montcalm spurred on to reconnoitre the

red wall that had so suddenly sprung up

across the Plains. He had no choice but instant action, "... he rode down the front of his line of battle, stopping to say

passed. Whenever he asked the men if they

were tired, they said they were never tired

much eagerness to come to close quarters, as the British did themselves. . . Montcalm

towered aloft and alone—the last great Frenchman of the western world. . . . he

never stood higher in all manly minds than

on that fatal day. And as he rode before his men there, his presence seemed to call

them on likt a drapeau vivant of France

them on likt a drapeau vivant of France herself." He fought lige a general and he died like a hero.

Never were stancher champions than those two leaders and ther six brigadiers. "Let us remember here, on the victorious side; the young commander was killed in the forefront of the fight; how his successor was wounded at the head of his

successor was wounded at the head of hi

brigade; and how the commander in chief passed from hand to hand, with bewildering

rapidity, t'll each of the four British gen-

erals had held it in turn during the space of one short half hour; then how the devo-

tion of the four generals on the other sid was even more conspicuous, since every single one of these brave men laid down

his life to save the day for France; and

above all, let us remember how lasting the twin renown of Wolfe and Montcalm them-

selves should be; when the one was so con

summate in his vistory and the other so truly glorious in defeat."

"All nature contains no scene more fit

Channel Islanders and Orcadians; and for Newfoundlanders, the first Anglo-Ganadians, and the forerunners of the United Empire Loyalists. Champlain in 1608 first built the Abitacion against the menace of the wilderness. In 1629 the Kirkes sailed up and took his Fort St. Louis in the name of Charles I, who granted the unconsidered trifle of "The Lordship and County of Canada," to his other, it made the besiegers an am- good friend sir William Alexander. But while the besiegers an amphibious force.

Wolfe, worn out, half despairing, wice repulsed, at last saw his chance. Planning and acting entirely on his own inflative, he crowned three days of inely combined manoeuvres, on land and again next year. Finally, on the last day of 1775 French and English first stood together on the British defense of Canada, under Carleton, against Montgomery and Arnold. This is our true wonder-tale of

war; and we have nothing to fear from the Is it to be thought of that we should fall to dedicate what our forefathers have so consecrated as the one field of glory to us sil? Remember there is no question of barring modern progress—the energy for which we inherit from these very ancesthe stronghold of New France and the whole dominion of the west. Immediately before him lay his chosen battlefield; beyond that Quebec. To his left lay the northern theatre, gradually rising and wid. the most typical spots for commemoration, where the sound business principle of putting every site to its most efficient use. So there remains nothing beyond the time panse, until the far-ranging Laurentians closed in the view with their rampart-like blue semi-circle of eighty miles. To his right the southern theatre; where league must always be known as the Plains of Abraham, and the best of every other certer of action that can be preserved whole, or part, or only in souvenir by
means of a tablet. Appropriate limits within these limits could be chosen to commenorate the names of eleven historic characters: Champiain, who founded Canada;
Montcaim, Wolfe, Levis, Murray, Saunders
and Vauquelin, who fought for her; Cook
and Bougainville, the circumnavigators,
who did her yeoman service; and Frontenac and Carleton who saved her in different
ways, but to the same end. ways, but to the same end.

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Dr. Hall's Acco

IN THE VICTOR

USEFUL MEASURES BEEN UNDERTAI BENEFIT OF NEI THE PEOPLE OF INCE.

There was a well attend Miners' union hall last Hall went into a review of taken by him during th provincial legislature, an legislation that had been The chair was taken president of the Nelson who after a few openi

upon Dr. Hall. Dr. Hall said he held member to give his cons of his stewardship of i said he would first rin which he had been and afterwards would of the legislation pa

speaker was that of the vants act. Here he introment by which laborers own physicians, even if resident in cities of over The next matter was to ment, to the Municipal which cities were empowed. plant, as for instance, given power to sell the This he succeeded in ge The third matter was difficulty. It was that difficulty. It was that bill empowering the city debentures for \$85,000 for to the power plant. It wa ed to put this measure t ernment bill. To this to objected. Then an atte bring in an amendm Clauses act, dealing wi by which the latter w from the debt of the ebjected to. After much was passed as a private may now borrow the mor Dr. Hall said he had t

matter of the difficulty breme court judges and holding of a statutory as the hoped that the difficulty overcome and that there ther trouble.

Dr. Hall explained that any active part in the timates and the favo.

government supporters' tuencies. Nelson was si ernment constituencies. liberally treated. All ti were points served by benefitting them would Hence he said nothing Dr. Hall then took up

lation, first referring to bill as to dangerous to i peared as if it deserv looking more closely in not support it.
Similarly with Parker to the procuring of en of the province. This a should be supported.

the end at which it w have caused difficulty.
support it.
A third act was that o forbidding the employment of years of age in the But the salmon factorie two months and used In matured more rapidly t ple. Hence the speaker tion of salmon factoric regard to white children Children packed apples days. There was too n the schools and the appl

childen no harm. The supported.

Hawthornthwalte had endment exempting stear ground that steam laund pete with the Chinese might not employ childred also supported an ame hospitals.

He had also voted for a ter to the Crow's Nest way, giving D C. Corb to open a railway to hi Hawthornthwalte oppose hildren no harm.

Hawthornthwalte oppose er did not know. It i committee by a narrow was a great deal of lo more than upon any ot a compromise was arri J. A. Macdonald intro ing a resident of the pr

Old Man's Home althou J. H. Hawthornthwal regulating the hours of ing to sight. This Dr, on the ground that alr try could build much ch without increasing the

next referred to. On the ceived a wire from the trade asking for a del had requested, but had amendments were accepted; but it will prove a te: ior. The governm cents more out of each might have to pay 50

An act to amend the