AGREEMENT ON SONGHEES RESERVE

Council and Provincial Government Come to Terms Respecting Property.

A NEW RESERVE IS NOW REQUIRED

Council Is Waited Upon by a Delegation From Temperance Societies.

(From Tuesday's Daily.)

The record for long sessions of the city council was broken last evening, when the sitting lasted for over three hours. Many matters came up for consideration which evoked lengthy discussion. So long did the arguments take that a few minutes before eleven o'clock it was seen that it was impossible to get through in time. An attempt was made to rush things, in direct contrast to the proceedings the early part of the evening. It was, however, decided to sit ten minutes overtime in order to finish the business. The Indian reserve question again made its appearance in the form of a report from the committee, to the effect that an agreement with the provincial government could possibly be entered into. The board was waited on by a delegation from the temperance workers of the city, who are desirous of having the grocery liquor licenses raised so high as to force them out of business. The delegation was composed of Revs. Gladstone, Hicks, Gibson, Dr. Ernest Hall and Messrs. D. Spencer and H. J. Knott.

In addressing the council Dr. Hall said the committee was from the Royal Templars and Citizens League. He read the resolution adopted at a recent meeting urging the council to cancel forthwich all

Grocery Store Liquor Licences

He then went on to state that Victoria has more saloons in proportion to Vancouver and the council had the power to raise the licenses to $1,000.

Rev. Mr. Gladstone was the representative of the Citizens league, which had for its purpose the making of better citizens the residents of Victoria. He desired to impress upon the committee the necessity of regulating the hours of sale of strong drink. He also drew attention to restaurants which kept open all night which, although they did not sell liquor, came very close to doing so.

On request from His Worship, D. Spencer said he did not wish to address the meeting, while Mr. Knott said he did not desire to do so, as it was only wasting time.

Ald. Hall wished to know if every saloon in the city could sell

Liquor by the Bottle

He could not see how they could discriminate between the saloons and grocery stores.

His Worship said it was a very important matter and would receive careful consideration.

The delegation then retired.

The business before the council was then taken up.

A communication was received from the Victoria Chemical company ..... acknowledging the receipt of the petition from residents of Victoria West asking that the odors be abated and stating that it was always their endeavor to abate as far as possible the nuisance complained of.

Received and filed and copies to be sent to the petitioners.

The Melrose Company, Ltd., complained at the charge for inspection of their electric light system by the light inspector, which was $8.50, refusing to pay till an answer was received from the council.

Ald. Fell said this was a grievance that had come before the council many times. He was of the opinion that the grievance was a real one. He considered that the lights were a benefit to the city and should be encouraged. He moved that the communication be referred to the wiring inspector for report and that an endeavor be made to have the bylaw amended.

His Worship stated that he had gone into the matter with the wiring inspector and he had admitted the charge was excessive. He suggested that the communication be referred to the electric light committee.

Ald. Yates drew attention to the fact that the inspector was very close to charging illegally as the bylaw only referred to lights in the building and not to signs.

Ald. Fullerton wanted to have the report asked for last year sent in.

Ald. Stewart stated that the matter had been before the council this year already and he had moved that the inspector be put on the city salary list. The inspector was not getting an electrician's salary.

Ald. Fell's resolution was carried.

General Business

The same firm asked permission to put an electric sign up for Simpson & Wolfenden on Bastion St.

Ald. Fell—How far will it project out over the sidewalk?

Ald. Vincent—It will go into Ald. Yates' office.

Ald. Hall moved that the matter be referred to the engineer and building inspector with power to act, provided the sign has stationery lights, which was carried.

Thos. R. Davies requested that the hack stand on corner Yates street be removed.

Referred to the chief of police.

W. H. Keating, clerk of police court, stated that at the last meeting of the police commissioners it was moved, seconded and carried that the tender for the installation of a telephone system had been awarded to Messrs. Hutchinson Bros.

Ald. Yates wished to know why the commissioners sent in their report to paid. If they did not have the right to award the tender all they had to do was to send in their voucher and it would be paid. If they did not havethe right to do so why did they award the tender? He thought the commissioners did not have the power to do this and at present the council did not have enough money to pay for it.

Ald. Stewart wished to know what right they had to award the tender without first asking the

Consent of the Council

Ald. Douglas stated that the commissioners had consented to introduce the system so as to make the patrol wagon efficient and also explained the working of the system.

His Worship said that the commissioners did not consent to the system without some consideration. He pointed out that at the commencement of the year the chief requested an extra six men one of which cost about $800, whereas the system would only cost about $200, and it would enable the chief to keep in close touch with the officers. Ald. Yates said it will not be required when all the saloons were closed at 11 o'clock.

Ald. Vincent wished to know if there had been any increase of crime in Victoria and was told that there was a decrease.

Ald. Stewart said that it was all very well for the chief to make the recommendation but the city could not pay for it, and if his reports were not carried out, and anything happened he could say, "I told you what would happen if you did not give me this."

His Worship said he felt that they had acted according to their right. He was satisfied with their action and the council could do what they pleased.

Ald. Fell said that there were two opinions—a layman's and a solicitor's. He agreed with the stand taken by Ald. Yates, and if a case were taken into court they would find out that a layman's opinion was generally a mistake; and that is where the commissioners made a mistake. He stated that the commissioners did not purchase the patrol wagon, and although it was said the patrol wagon paid for its self it was not so. The only way that more money was secured was to charge the person who took the ride, which did not enrich the city treasury.

Ald. Yates stated that the action was illegal and the city did not have the money.

His Worship wished to know if the commissioners were not the same as the school trustees.

He was told by Ald. Yates that they were not.

Ald. Stewart moved that communication be received and filed and that the police commissioners be notified that the council will

Refuse to Pay the Bill

Ald. Yates withdrew his motion and seconded that of Ald Stewart.

Ald. Vincent wished to know who was going to pay for the maintenance.

It was finally referred to the solicitor for report.

The city clerk reported that since the last meeting he had received communications from A. J. Kirkpatrick, Adam P. Moffat and Alex. Ferguson, which had been referred to the streets committee.

Received and filed.

The water commissioner reported that two of the streets it was suggested to pave would require new water pipes and there was not enough money and he suggested that the paving should be laid over.

Laid over, to be taken up with the street paving bylaw.

Tenders were received for police clothing from J. B. Barnsley for helmets and Sprinkling Bros., Thomas Grant and E. E. Schaper for clothing.

Referred to finance committee, chief police and purchasing agent, with power to act.

The committee on the

Songhees Reserve

presented the following report:

Victoria, B. C., April 9th, 1906.

To the City Council, Victoria, B. C.

Gentlemen—We, your committee on the Songhees reserve settlement, beg to report as follows: That we have arranged the following terms of agreement with the provincial government for the settlement of the above question:

First—That the twenty-five acres, more or less, of the reserve lying to the north of the Esquimalt road, will be assigned and granted to the city of Victoria for park purposes, with the right to erect a new Victoria West school building at the corner thereof.

Second—That the eighteen acres, more or less, being that land lying to the south of the E. & N. railway line, will be assigned and granted to the city of Victoria for industrial, railroad and other municipal purposes, the city undertaking to grant the use thereof to existing railroads and other railroads seeking access to the city and port of Victoria for terminal purposes.

Third—That in consideration of the above grants to the city, the city of Victoria shall procure a new reserve for the Indians, satisfactory to them and the Dominion and provincial governments, the reversionary interests of the said reserve to remain in the province.

Fourth—All the cost of and incidental to the removal of the Indians and their rehabilitation, also all expenses in connection with the sale of the central portion of the present reserve to be provided for out of the proceeds of such sale, the provincial government to have full charge of such sale.

Fifth—The city of Victoria to advance all money that may be required in transferring and rehabilitating the Indians on the new reserve, the city to be recouped therefor out of the net proceeds of the sale of the said catral portion.

Your committee desire to express their appreciation of the manner in which they have been met by the government in this matter, and would suggest that your committee be further empowered to take all the necessary steps for the preparation of a by-law to be submitted to the ratepayers for their approval and for the consummation of the agreement.

Ald. Yates

moved the adoption of the report and said that the committee had waited on the government and had been met with great consideration and he thought that the citizens of Victoria should be grateful to the government for their prompt action in the matter.

Ald Hall seconded the adoption of the report and emphasized the remarks of the mover.

Ald Fell suggested that the adoption of the report be held over, so that every member of the council could look into the matter.

The electric light committee recommended that Hinton & Co. and J. L. Beckwith be awarded the contract for carbons.

The report was adopted.

The park committee recommended that the city engineer be instructed to prepare a survey to be made of the property owned in James bay.

The report was adopted.

The finance committee recommended that the amount due the Provincial Board of Municipalities should be paid.

The report was adopted.

The same committee presented the following report.

Victoria, B. C., April 9th, 1906.

To His Worship the Mayor and Board of Aldermen, Victoria, B. C.

Gentlemen—Re compensation to be offered the perpesentatives of Mrs. Cameron for expropriation for Birdcage walk.

Your committee have given consideration to this question and have sought further expert advice, and recommend that $3,000 be tendered to cover the value of the property expropriated with compensation for compulsory taking and costs and in full of all demands.

Your committee consider that as a concession outside of any legal liability or demand of value the representatives of Mrs. Cameron be allowed, if the tender is accepted, to remove all buildings, trees and shrubs from the expropriated premises.

The report was adopted.

The finance committee presented accounts amounting to $6,400, which were received and ordered paid.

The water committee recommended that the tender of McQuade & Sons for water meters be accepted and the contract awarded to that company.

The report was adopted.

Ald. Vincent's motion regarding street paving was then taken up. He stated that the only reason so much work was laid out was because a creosote plant had to be secured.

Ald Vincent added an amendment to his motion to insert a clause that a creosote plant be purchased.

The motion as amended was adopted.

The tax sale bylaw was recommended and finally passed.

His worship stated that an invitation had been extended to the council to be present at the meeting of the "Booster club," to be held this evening, after which the meeting adjourned.

REPATRIATION OF CANADIANS.

Many Are Returning to the Dominion From New England.

Duncan M. Stewart, vice president and general manager of the Sovereign Bank of Canada, who has just returned to Montreal from Boston and the New England states, said to the Star last week that Canadians were eagerly making arrangements to come back to Canada.

"There are thousands of Canadians in the New England states," said Mr. Stewart, "who have never taken out citizenship papers, and they are now returning rapidly to Canada, having found that Canada now affords better prospects than the United States.

"I met several gentlemen, who told me that they contemplated returning, not because they were dissatisfied with the progress they were making in the United States, but because they felt that the same amount of work and energy expended in Canada would be attended by greater results during the next few years.

"I was told of a party of 38 men, most of them American citizens, who left Boston last week to settle in the Canadian Northwest, and brought with them $50,000 in cash.

"The reports that are being received in various parts of the United States from settlers who have gone into the Northwest are proving to be the very best kind of advertising Canada could get.

"There cannot be any doubt that the eyes of Americans are turned towards Canada at the present time, and I am convinced that we will reap many advantages from it in the way of American settlers and the investment of American capital."

BRISK DEMAND FOR CITY REAL ESTATE

Winnipeg Syndicate Anxious to Secure Entire Balance of Douglas Estate.

"If the real estate sales that are made every week in Victoria took place in Vancouver, the papers would be full of it" was the remark made by a real estate agent from the Terminal City yesterday. "Victoria property is being sold in Vancouver quite regularly now, and at prices that are quite satisfactory."

Parenthetically it was explained to the man from Vancouver that it was a difficult matter to get the correct particulars of such sales, as owners and others in Victoria had a holy horror of publicity, and only by proving some interest in the transaction and paying the cost of a search in the land registry office could the required information be secured in Victoria; and that while the cost of a search cut but little figure in the financial budget of the average reporter, it was very difficult to prove to the registrar that he, the said reporter, had any more interest in the transaction than unhallowed and impertinent curiosity.

Whether the remark of the Vancouverite in its entirety is true may be open to question, but that Vancouver investors are turning their attention to Victoria is certainly beyond doubt. Only yesterday Dr. McKechnie purchased three and a half acres of the Douglas estate, paying a very good price. This land is situated on Cook street, between Fairfield road and the park, and the whole of the frontage of the same property has been sold in smaller blocks in the Terminal City. Winnipeg people, too, have taken their share, and a syndicate of wealthy citizens from the Manitoba capital all but completed the purchase of the entire balance of the Douglas estate—some 85 acres. This syndicate had an option to purchase this property, the option expiring yesterday at 5 o'clock, when they tendered the price to the agents of the estate. The latter, however, in view of certain business arrangements, decided to sell but 32 acres, retaining the balance in their own hands. The price of the property sold was in the neighborhood of $1000 an acre.

Still another sale of moment was the purchase by people from the Northwest of 12½ acres on May street and Cook. Besides this, several acre blocks have changed hands in the same locality at good advances, a gentleman who some few months ago purchased a couple of acres having been offered $400 for his bargain.

Other Vancouver people have purchased nine and a half acres in the same locality, through a former Victorian.

The whole of this property has been most successfully handled by the B. C. Land & Investment Agency, agents for the Douglas estate. The land sold is that bounded by Cook street, Dallas road, Moss street and May street, and is some of the richest land in the neighborhood of Victoria.

Cook street will be, beyond a doubt, one of the finest residential streets in the city in the course of a few years, and if the idea which has been suggested is carried out, Cook street will be Victoria's first boulevard and driveway. It is one of the widest and longest of the city's thoroughfares.

The Douglas estate still embraces a very large acreage of choice property between Moss street and Ross Bay beach, which no doubt will be rapidly snapped up as soon as it is placed on the market, as the locality is an ideal one for semi-country residences.

Property in the northern section of the city is also receiving considerable attention, several good-sized sales having been made within the past few days, besides a number of houses and lots in the Work estate.

DOWIEITES IN GERMANY.

Berlin, April 9.—John Alexander Dowie's European adherents still belong to Elijah III, according to the Rev. John Kradolfo, chief of the German branch of Zion, who states that the faithful in Europe totally discredit the story of rebellion cabled recently.

"We recognize no domination but that of the omnipotent First Apostle," said the reverend gentleman today. "Nobody in Zion has the power to dethrone him. Everything stands in his name. If any one has usurped his authority we are sure that person will not be able to exercise it."

NEW PRINCIPLE IN CONTRACTING

Mr. Randolph MacDonald a Well Known Contractor Outlines His Ideas.

WILL APPLY IN DOMINION OF CANADA

"Cost-Plus-A-Fixed Sum" Designed to Ensure Greater Harmony

(Montreal Star)

This is an age of evolution in system in every department of endeavor," said Mr. Randolph MacDonald, the well known contractor and president of the Sovereign bank, to a Star representative.

"To apply an accurate system to large contracts, such as the erection of manufacturing plants, sections of railways, and other works of like magnitude, requires a working out of detail based on general principles which we in Canada have hitherto not evolved to the full. I have given considerable thought to this matter, and, under a system with which I shall hereafter be connected in an executive capacity, I expect great results. Speaking generally, I would lay down the general principles surrounding this system as follows:

"The leaders in the marvellous development of the natural and industrial resources, low absorbing attention in the Dominion and the States, have come to realize that speed is the factor which makes the difference between success and failure.

"When the country was new and competition scarcely existed, the old, time-consuming methods were well enough, but today, when the successful scheme must be developed on the largest and broadest line, every possible economy in time and its equivalent money is necessary in order to ensure success.

Economy in Time

"These economies in time have been secured by eliminating friction and divided responsibility, and by securing from each man in an organization the maximum output. In all the larger industrial concerns, whether they be rolling mills or dry good stores, will be found the same orderly system, the same definitely prescribed line of authority, which made the army of Japan so terrible a foe.

"The large manufacturing concerns have developed system to a very remarkable extent. They are constantly perfecting their systems with the purpose of saving a minute here and a minute there by establishing a routine by which the workout the higher grade employees may be conserved without increasing the chance for error, to employees of lower grade, who are thus enabled to work more automatically by working along prescribed channels.

"The planning and execution of systems in regular manufacturing or mercantile lines where the work to be performed is of a definite nature and where the conditions surrounding the work can be controlled is very simple, when compared to the complex and ever-changing conditions which surround the contractor in engineering and building work.

The Fundamental Difficulty

that is encountered in work of this class is—to use a bull—met before the work begins. No system can be devised which will produce the best results if the interest of all who engage in an undertaking are not identical.

"Under the old and common plan in contracting, the interests of the parties engaged are diametrically opposed. The owners naturally want their work performed in the best possible manner at the vowest cost, and in the shortest time. They attempt to accomplish this desirable end by getting lump-sum bids from many contractors, generally accepting the lowest bid.

"The contractor, on the other hand, has secured a contract upon which he naturally desires to make all the money possible. He performs the work in such a manner as best suits his interests. It is built only so well that the owner cannot refuse to accept the work, because it complies with the specifications. The contractor will naturally consume all the time he needs to accomplish the work in the manner most economical to himself, as he has no interest in the owner's necesitise, or in fact that until his work is accomplished the owners have their money tied up in a nonproductive enterprise, which yields no interest on the capital invested.

"Two or three of the largest industrial corporations—notably one of Chicago's packers—have recognized that the best method of producing buildings is identical with the most economical methods of producing anything else. They embody in their organization a constructing department under a high salaried and competent head. They can thus control building operations for the best and broadest interests of their whole business.

Where the Rub Comes

"A great many concerns have been deterred from this course by the fact that their building operations, though frequent and large, are not continuous. They do not feel like carrying a department which may be idle for a year at a time, and they cannot get together an organization, nor can they secure a competent superintendent without guaranteeing permanent employment.

"Some years ago a New York contractor, Frank B. Bilbreth, recognized the disadvantages of the old system, and realized that if he could devise an organization and a system which would serve the purpose to those employing its services, of a temporary construction department, one that could be hired by the job instead of by the year, the problem of economical and efficient construction would be solved.

"The method he adopted is called the cost-plus-a-fixed-sum contract, and like other really good things, the system is an exceedingly simple one.

"The owner, desiring a certain piece of work, sends for the contractor, who upon being advised of the nature and extent of the operation contemplated, names a certain fixed sum—usually about ten per cent. of the estimated cost of the work—for which he agrees to place his organization at the disposal of the owner for the performance of the entire work. The owner, availing himself of this contract, becomes for the time possessed of a highly trained and systematized organization, a construction department just as compact and smooth running as is any other department of his business. The expenses of this organization is incurred only when its services are required.

Owner and Contractor

"Under this plan the owner and contractor stand in the position of employer and trusted department head. Moreover, every detail of the work, its cost, its quantity, the manner in which speed is being made are constantly under the owner's supervision. He knows at all times how much and for what his money has been spent. Every fortunate circumstance which may tend to reduce costs—and there are such chances on every job—benefits the owner and not the contractor. These, in short, are a few of the many benefits of the cost-plus-a-fixed-sum contract.

"In order to make the advantages of the cost-plus-a-fixed-sum contract perfectly clear, contrast this system with the old lump-sum contract. The owner who signs such contract really puts his name to a challenge. The contractor is given a lump sum (and there's no mistake about that for performing a certain piece of work in such a manner that the owner and architect cannot refuse to accept it. Without, at this time, discussing the question of loop holes in the lump-sum contract—and the number of these loop holes is legion—let us consider what the owner pays for this form of contract.

"The lump-sum contractor will not work without a profit any more than the-cost-plus-a-fixed-sum contractor will; but he is taking the risk of unfavorable circumstances and he adds

A Good Stiff Percentage

so that he will be sure, no matter what happens, of making his profit. Generally the unfavorable circumstances do not develop and the contractor naturally pockets the difference saved. That means two profits. He also saves the money which may accrue through the fortunate circumstances which are just exactly as apt to happen as the unfortunate ones. That would mean three profits.

"Moreover, in many cases it is not the cheapest method of building which is the most economical for the owner. He may need the work finished in a very short time, and the slight additional cost of night work may be more than offset by the shortening of the time before returns can be secured by the owners on their investment.

"A great many large and important enterprises have been accomplished in this manner in the States, notably the plant of the Columbian Rope company at Aurban, N. Y. This plant covers eight and one-half acres and was producing rope ten months and six days after the contract had been signed.

"The paper mill town of Spragues' Falls, Maine, including a 2,000 foot concrete dam, complete pulp and paperbaking plant, railway stations and terminals, stores, schoolhouses, hotels and workmen's houses was recently finished in eight months.

"It is unnecessary, however, to go so far afield to find evidences of the manifest advantages of the cost-plus-a-fixed-sum contract. Those interested in construction work will no doubt remember the building last summer of a factory on William street, the building was completed fifty-six days after the work of excavation was begun. It created so favorable an impression in building and engineering circles that a large company has been formed to work on the same basis in Canada."

Mr. McDonald himself will be the president of the Dominion Engineering and Construction company of Montreal, which has been organized to give effect to the ideas set forth by him. He added that Messrs. Ross & Holgate, the well-known consulting engineers of Montreal, are the other two Canadian officers of the new company. The fourth officer is Frank B. Gilbreth, of New York, who brings to the new organization the system and methods outlined.

THE HEAT EMISSION OF RADIUM.

About a year ago Angstrom confirmed the well-known observation that the heat emission of radium goes on at undiminished rate, and he emphasized two points: that it was independent of the nature of the surrounding envelope, and that the energy emitted with the a, b, y emanations formed only a small fraction of the total energy of the radiations. From this last conclusion Paschen, of Hanover, disagreed in an almost simultaneous publication. Paschen thought that the y-rays carried with them nearly half of the total energy. Angstrom has hence repeated his experiments, and as Paschen soon withdrew his chief objection, Angstrom's confirmation of his previous results may be accepted. His method is very direct. The radium salt, 86.5 milligrammes of the pure bromide, is put in a little glass bulb and lowered into the cavity of a masive cylindrical block of copper or lead. The block has a height of 2.7 centimetres, and the vertical bore of the cavity leaves a wall thickness of about 0.5 centimetre all round. In another block, as much as possible of the ame material and dimensions, a coil of manganin is lowered, and this coil heated by a measured electric current. The current through the manganin is raised until thermo-iunctions, fixed in thetwo blocks, mark the same temperature, showing that the current imparts as much heat to the lead surrounding the manganin coil as the radium imparts to its lead block. The results are, on the whole, in good accord. The renewed experiments have been made with pairs of blocks of copper, lead and aluminium, and the heat emission from the radium amounts on an average to 1.136 gramme-calorie per minute per gramme of radium salt. The value for the aluminium cylinder was 1.154; for copper, from 1.109 to 1.134; for lead, 1.133 to 1.141—the deviations do not amount to more than 2 per cent., therefore. Other experiments with larger lead blocks, of 204 grammes weight, gave 1.112 calorie per minute. Aluminium has been chosen because aluminium is fairly permeable to the y-rays, which lead stops; according to Paschen, 2 millimetres of lead absorb one-seventh of all the y-rays. Further totest this point, two blocks of aluminium, the one containing the radium salt, the other the manganin coil, were surrounded with two layers of lead foil, each 1 millimetre in thickness and thermo-iunctions placed between the two layers. Certain differences were observed in this instance; but their nature remained the same when the positions of the two heating agents were exchanged—that is to say, when the radium salt was first put into the left-hand block, and then into the right-hand block. This exchange had also been applied in the previous tests, and the experiments seem to prove that the y-rays are not the chief heat-carriers in the radium emanations. The heat emission from Angstrom's radium bromide continued undiminished during the course of eighteen months at the average rate of 68.5 gramme-calories per hour per gramme of salt.—Engineering.

THE KNIGHT'S LOVE SONG.

Beloved! No lance could more surely than mine
In battle or tourney thy worthiness prove;
The troubadour's skill for this hand is too fine;
A gauntlet befits it, but not the silk glove.
Did golden-haired Freya, the joy-bringer, foster thee,
Touching thy cheek with the hue of the rose?
Or did thy dark tresses thy bosom protect
Where the myrtle is fragrant, the firefly glows?
I heed not, I care not, what heavenly art,
What dowry of earth doth thy spirit adorn;
For I love thee. I love thee, dear heart of my heart,
With a love that hath sprung from eternity's morn!

Perversely I strayed from the path of good sense:
With common companions I made me a bed:
The knight of good succor became an offense,
His vows sacramental he reckoned as dead.
Ho! gaily I filled up the cup to the brimming,
And all thy poor sisters were mine for awhile.
I cared not for eyes that with tears were swimming,
I checked not my course at an innocent's smile.
On trash and on poison I squandered my pelf,
I whetted my cunning with vulgar-bred minds.
My devoir, my birthright, mine honor, myself,
Like an ill-natured child, I flung to the winds!

But what was the power that silently stole
My purpose despairing, and led me to thee?
Ah! how thy bright purity flashed on my soul.
It quickened me, bade me a gentleman be?
Oh! bitter as gall were the sins that had pleasured me!
Fierce as hell fire the scourging of ruth.
For worthless as dung had thine excellence measured me;
Blinded I fell before glorious truth!
But love shall now cleanse me, and hope shall make brave—
For who with their mercy my folly forgave?
My lady love, winsom, and tender, and true!

The lark with his song to my heart doth attune;
He, too, sings of love; to him, too, is it sweet!
How splendid the sheen of the meadows in June,
Bedecked with thy namesake. Oh! fair Marguerite!
The castle that shelters thee shines in the gloaming,
Dark shadows glance over the wood and the steep,
The many-voiced river delayeth its roaming,
Reflecting the glow where the channel is deep.
All nature is striving to garnish thy bower,
Her voices to praise thee, thy beauty has won
Thy radiance thou sheddest from hour to hour
On all that is living, thou child of the sun!

Of arts and of graces past mistress art thou,
For gentle thy birth was, thy nature refined.
Thy father's retainers unbonneted bow
In homage to Margot, their lady so kind.
The years shall run on thee, bearing thee blossoms,
And crown thy soft hair with the wealth of the spring.
The old and infirm, as thou passest, aye, bless thee.
The maidens their queen in a roundelay sing.
Now the dawn of thy love hath dispelled my night;
My soul communeth with thine, oh! my friend!
For a love without friendship's a sun without light.
And thy grace with my cunning forever must blend.

I'll share with my fellows their peril and pain—
With keen eyes undimmed by sloth will I soar—
Lest thy sweet loving faith be consumed with disdain,
And the star of thy guidance shine o'er me no more.
A freedman, I spurn thee, foul envious Loki!
I fear not thy malice; I'm Odin's man now.
Against the world's evil to battle I fare me,
With Margaret's favor laid light on my vow.
If victory's guerdon, ill-fortune forbid,
Our family's motto my solace shall be;
Though damned by failure, "est aliquid Tentasse," a tribute, I'll offer to thee!

If our love be as dew that refresheth the morn,
But, touched by the stern heat of life, disappears,
If we meet but to part, and desire forlorn
Lives only in memories bitter sweet tears,
Dear Maggie, aweary of discord and insolence,
Shouts of the market, society's spite,
A pilgrim once entered a stately cathedral
Where music divine filled his heart with delight.
That message from heaven cheered many a mile,
As on through the turmoil he battled his way,
So just to have known thee and loved thee awhile
Should over my waywardness ever have sway.

*Est aliquid tenassee—It is something to have tried.

TRAVEL IN MANCHURIA.

Japanese Government Relax Regulations Governing Foreigners.

Washington, April 9.—The following statement was given out today at the Japanese legation: Owing to the fact that the withdrawal of the troops from Manchuria not having sufficiently progressed, the Japanese government hitherto has neither permitted citizens and vessels of foreign countries to enter the ports and regions of Manchuria, nor allowed foreign consuls to proceed to their posts therein. Considerable progress, however, having now been made in this respect, the Japanese government has decided in accordance with the principles of the open door and equal opportunities ever advocated by them, to permit citizens and vessels of foreign countries to enter from May first. AnTung, Hsien and Tatunkao, and to allow foreign consuls to proceed to their posts at Antung, Hsien. From June first foreign consuls will be allowed to proceed to their posts at Mukden, and traveling foreigners in the interior of Manchuria will be permitted in so far as military exigencies do not prevent it. It has further been decided that the Japanese government will open Dalny (Talienwan, to the commerce of the world in as near future as possible.

Judging from the present condition of the interior of Manchuria, it is impossible for the Japanese authorities to afford such foreign travelers adequate protection and facilities in housing and other matters. Those, therefore who enter the interior of Manchuria do so entirely at their own risk, and the Japanese government do not hold themselves responsible for any damage they may sustain from bandits or other marauders.

SUBSIDY TO EMPRESS LINE HAS EXPIRED

Little Englanders Likely to Fight Proposal For a Renewal.

CHANGED VIEWS OF THE ADMIRALTY

Mercantile Cruisers Now Viewed With Favor by Admiral Fisher.

London, April 9.—(Special.)—The treasury has paid the last check due on the imperial subsidy on admiralty and postal account for the Canadian Pacific Empress service in the Far East. The contract expired Friday. The Canadian Pacific therefore ceases to be an imperially subsidized concern.

The question of renewal of the contract with the new Campbell-Bannerman ministry evidently bristles with difficulties. Sir John Fisher's new naval policy attaches no value whatever to mercantile cruisers. Sir John said the other day: "The admiralty have no use for them whatever, we can use money far better in other directions."

Similarly prominent officials in the British postoffice deny that the subsidy is a business proposition and contend that its usefulness as a route for a through postal service to the Far East has yet to be proved. It must depend upon

Far Closer Connections

between boat and train, at the Atlantic and Pacific ends in Canada and a more efficient trans-Atlantic service. In deed if the subsidy is renewed and strenuous efforts are being made here to secure that end, it will be solely on large imperial grounds and here the difficulty is that the new ministry is chiefly concerned with home interests of the British people, and is especially anxious to curtail all external imperial expenditures from which they think the inhabitants of the United Kingdom get far too little in return in the past.

Moreover the new House of Commons is more intensely anti-imperial in this sense than any parliament since the sixties, and is more jealous of all expenditures made beyond the limits of the United Kingdom. "What have the colonies done for us," is the cry of the greater part of the present ministerial majority and this is quite a new cry in recent years. The only potent argument on behalf of the colonies is the position of Canada as a half way house of the Empire, is its possible usefulness in time of a crisis in view of alliance with Japan s that there would be a saving of British naval and military expenditure hitherto employed in keeping Russia in order in Far East.

A meeting was held in the council chamber to discuss the formation of a new board of trustees, for which nominations were held yesterday. C. H. Dickie was voted to the chair. In reply to a letter from the municipal clerk, a telegram from the superintendent of education was read, stating that the council had the power to pay the traveling expenses of trustees. Much fear had been expressed that the outlying portions of this wide district might be unrepresented on the board, since, though there are seven schools in the municipality, the board of trustees may have only five members; but it was the feeling of the meeting that they should try to make the best of the act.

It was proposed by Mr. Stilwell, seconded by W. P. Jaynes and carried unanimously that the meeting pledge itself to use every effort to secure a member for each of the following districts: Duncan, Chemainus and Crofton, and two from the rural districts. E. Castley and J. Norcross were requested to communicate with Chemainus and Crofton with the object of furthering this resolution.

LACK OF SUPPORT IS CRIPPLING INDUSTRY

Proprietor of Rice Mill Has a Grievance With Wholesale Trade.

"Instead of turning out 125 tons of rice a month, the present capacity of the plant, we are only able to run through forty tons, working about eight to ten days a month," said James Townsley, proprietor of the British Columbia rice mill, yesterday in conversation with a Colonist representative. Mr. Townsley feels aggrieved at the treatment he has received at the hands of a portion of the trade who under a signed document, through the good offices of the manufacturing committee of the board of trade, agreed to support the mill, if Mr. Townsley would start it up. This took place over a year ago, and the millman says that with the exception of R. P. Rithet & Co., who have stood loyally behind him, with the exception of a few trial orders, not another house has offered to take his product. The mill, when in operation, employs from six to eight white men; but the runs are so short that it is with difficulty he can keep a crew going.

"Finding that with the exception of the one firm I mention, the wholesalers declined to carry out their agreement and gave their brown rice to a Chinese mill. I have had to resort to dealing with independent retail grocers in Victoria, through a commission man. Even the retail firms seem to prefer to buy from the Vancouver rice mills, notwithstanding that No. 1 grade of rice can be purchased here for $4 a ton less than it costs in the Terminal City—and this, too, in small lots. Over and above what is purchased here, the balance of the output of the mill goes direct to Winnipeg, where a most satisfactory market is found, and the dealers are well satisfied."

Far from being discouraged, Mr. Townsley has decided to secure further capital for his rice mill and intends starting out for the scalps of those who have left him in the cold, and says he will bring on a rate war in rice that will make things lively.