NOTE AND COMMENT

If the experience of previous seasons is to be repeated, we shall again this summer find "the dust nuisance" in Victoria as bad as ever. Already, during the several dry and windy days this spring we have had unpleasant evidence that the dust-fighting facilities of the city are woefully inadequate. Some day we will awaken to the fact that the only way we can hope to remedy the matter is to take hold of the question in the most serious fashion, appoint a committee to institute enquiries as to the most scientific methods in use in cities which have abated the nuisance, and then set to work to secure such additional facilities as may be required. In the meantime, on the principle that "misery loves company," we may quote the following from the Montreal Star:

The days of dust are at hand. The passing breeze will soon come to us laden with the swirling filth of the street and people will begin to wonder where they got "that sore throat" or that unseasonable "cold." If they get nothing worse to wonder over, they will be in luck. Of course, we could keep our streets clean like other cities do; but precedent is against it in Montreal. The aldermen are said to have lots of money to spend this year, and they might make an effort; but with our people, seeing will be the only believing. When we find the summer streets so well swept, and sprinkled that a brisk summer breeze can blow down them toward us, without our desiring to hide in a shop and so escape the miniature "dust storm," we will believe that our city authorities both can and will do their duty in this respect toward the streets. Street dust is not the most palatable in the world either. The dust which the merry automobile whirls into your face on a country road, is nothing like as dangerous. Nor is this dust particularly good for the food which it peppers as it falls into the delivery wagon, where so many of our food vendors delight to leave their goods uncovered. As for the furniture of the houses through whose doors and windows it blows, it positively suffers from the visitation; and our merchants tell us that they do not care for it on their wares. Yet, it is supplied wherever a soft zephyr flirts down a dirty street. If Montreal insisted, it could get clean streets. It has the brooms, it has the men, and it has the money, too. We are not a poor community in this largest Canadian city; and we can afford to keep our civic floor swept. But we never have done so. Visitors come to us in the summer from all parts of the world; and they go away to tell their friends that Montreal is a well-built city in a splendid situation—but the dirtiest streets! How would it feel to turn over a new leaf this year and get clean streets?

The Montreal Herald displays some not unnatural anxiety to defend the Laurier government from the charge that its policy in respect to the encouragement of immigration is faulty, but in the effort it expresses some sentiments in regard to the problem of populating Canada with which we are in hearty accord. At the same time, we are strongly of the opinion that it is imperative that there should be the most rigid inspection of all immigrants. We quote:

Mr. Ralph Smith's explanation of his view of Canada's mission has elicited other views to the effect that it is Canada's first duty to make Canadians as high a type of the human race as possible. That is most eminently true, and it is equally true that we shall not achieve it by sitting down and hugging to our breast a monopoly right to a land so vast that our present population can only exploit the merest fringe of its illimitable possibilities. Have we damaged the Canadian type by the change since 1896, when nobody was coming into the country and Canadians were almost afraid to mention their nationality, to the present time, when Canada is the Mecca of the emigrant world and the object of the deepest pride of all Canadians?

The Canadian Manufacturers' association does not intend to let the question of technical education drop, but hopes to hold Sir Wilfrid Laurier to his promise to appoint a commission to study the question. The following resolution was passed by the executive council of the association and forwarded to the premier:

The memorial of the Canadian Manufacturers' association, made to the Dominion government jointly with organized labor for the early appointment of a commission of enquiry on technical education, came before the House of Commons in the form of a resolution and although cordially endorsed by both sides did not go to a vote by reason of special circumstances. The need of such an enquiry in the interest of labor and business generally is urgent. The government has appropriated for the transaction of its own business the days formerly set apart for private members, thus making it impossible for our resolution to be voted on this session. The memorial has the enthusiastic support of all interests—labor and capital, boards of trade, educational institutions and the press. All the provinces have expressed themselves as agreeable to a federal enquiry in the interests of the country at large. This council therefore expresses its pleasure at the intimation recently given to a labor deputation by Sir Wilfrid Laurier that the government was favorably considering the early appointment of the desired commission, and the hope that definite action will be no longer deferred.

Mr. W. A. Preston, M.P.P., the other day made these observations to the Toronto News, with reference to settlers in New Ontario:

We want Canadians—men who can swing an axe, erect their own buildings and clear the timber off. One Canadian is worth a dozen foreigners, with the possible exception of the Norwegians, Swedes and Finns, who make excellent pioneer settlers. As to the Doukhobors, we don't want them, especially after experience at Port Arthur and Fort William. To my mind, they should get a good switching every time they make exhibitions of themselves. That would be, I fancy, the most effective way of dealing with them.

"Your Honor," said the receiver, "I desire enlightenment from the court."

"State your position."

"Having wound up the affairs of the concern after a week of arduous labor I find there is but $100,000 left. To what source am I to look for the balance of my fee?"—Philadelphia Ledger.

The smart, up-to-date women of today
Know how to bake, wash, sing and play;
Without these talents a wife is N.G.,
Unless she takes Rocky Mountain Tea.
C. H. Bowes, Agent.

ABOUT PEOPLE

The Sociological society, says the London correspondent of the Manchester Guardian, is promoting a toy exhibition in London somewhat, but not exactly, upon the the lines of the wonderfully interesting and educative collection of world toys shown in Edinburgh last year by Professor Geddes. In some respects the London exhibition will be even more representative than the Edinburgh one; it would be rash to promise that it will be more fascinating. Mr. Lovett, who has all the material for a folk museum, is sending the toy division of his great collection, including the dolls of many nations and the universal game of knucklebones, which Professor Geddes regards as an old family bond between all the children of man. The Japan society, Madame Tonosuke, and Mr. Stuart Samuel are lending beautiful Japanese dolls and ingenious Japanese toys. The remarkable Russian toys which are being lent by Madame Pogosky, of St. Petersburg, and Madame Hochstadter, of Paris, throw new light upon Siberia itself, and may awake envy in the heart of the English child who is put off with strange mechanical contraptions. I have only space for bare mention of the native African exhibits of the Chartered company and Mrs. Louis Montagu, the toys of the little Laplanders, the dolls of India and Burmah, and Caran d'Ache's piquant models illustrating the sporting expeditions of European rulers (including a Parisian Edward VII. in kilts). For the British section Dr. Haddon, of Cambridge, is making a generous loan from his collection of ancient toys, and the British Museum has been persuaded to contribute prints of its few but priceless examples of the playthings of the young. The children of Mr. J. C. Hudson's Highgate school have made by hand—indeed, all the toys to be exhibited will be hand-made—a toy house which is large enough for a child to creep into it by the doors, and the boys and girls of the Hornsey council schools are sending Arab tents, boats, and water-wheels, all their own handiwork. The Guild of Brave Poor Things—that is, the working cripples of London—the Children's Happy Evenings association, the Frobel Institute, the disabled soldiers are all sending the kind of simple toys in which children still delight. The exhibition is to be open only four days—from Easter Monday at noon until the following Thursday evening—and it is to be held at the London Day Training College in Southampton Row.

A decision in one of the metropolitan county courts will, it is pointed out, advertise one of the obscurer advantages of membership of the territorial army—exemption from jury service. A member of the "citizen army" has already availed himself of it at Clerkenwell. He demanded to be excused from serving on a jury, and drew the attention of the judge to one of the "conditions of service" in the official document promulgated by the army council: "Any officer or soldier of the territorial force is not compelled to serve as a peace or parish officer, and is exempt from serving on a jury." The judge of courts had no option but to grant the application. By relieving men as well as officers of the force from the duty of acting as jurors Mr. Haldane will probably double the number of persons who are already entitled to claim exemption. Exemption from jury service has always been jealously restricted. Chief among the exempted classes are peers and members of parliament, with the officers of both Houses, the judges and officers of the courts of law, clerks of the peace and coroners; magistrates, police officers and officials, members of municipal corporations and their principal officers and employees of the post office and the customs and inland revenue services. The purely professional exemptions are the clergy and other ministers of religion, practicing barristers and solicitors, medical men, apothecaries and pharmaceutical chemists, and officers of the navy, army, militia, and yeomanry while on full pay only. There are, however, three other callings which are equally privileged—those of keepers and officers in public lunatic asylums and houses of correction, licensed pilots and masters of vessels in the buoy and light service, and household servants of the King, his heirs and successors. With these exemptions, practically every man in England and Wales between the ages of twenty-five and sixty has been liable hitherto to be called upon to sit on a jury if he possessed the necessary property or household qualification.—Belfast Whig.

CAR FERRY BARGE COMES FOR OVERHAUL

Transfer No. 2 Brought to Port By the Tug Czar—Goes on Victoria Machinery Depot

With the barge Transfer No. 2 in tow the tug Czar, Capt. T. Gunns, reached port yesterday morning and proceeded to the Victoria Machinery depot, where the ferry barge will be hauled out to be cleaned and painted. The old barge, Transfer No. 1, which has been lying off the Victoria Machinery depot for some months will be taken to Ladysmith today to replace the craft built about a year ago at a cost of $25,000, until the overhaul is completed.

During the coming week the new C. P.R. steel tug Nanoose, built by the B. C. Marine Railway Company for the car-ferry service between Vancouver and Ladysmith will be launched and will soon afterwards join the Czar in the business of towing loaded cars across the Gulf.

At Vancouver improvements are being made to the ferry slip, a 75-foot apron being built and this will be in operation as soon as the necessary machinery arives. There is much talk among those interested in the Gulf ferry service regarding the future plans of the C.P.R. in this regard, the building the ferry slip at Nanaimo being taken by some to indicate that the service is to be changed from Ladysmith to Nanaimo.

The efforts which have of late been made to have the city and the provincial government provide proper life saving appliances in Victoria waters has born fruit. Ian St. Clair who has interested himself in this matter, states that the provincial government will supply the requisite safeguards at the various dangerous points within its own jurisdiction and the provincial police will interview the authorities in control of the north shore of the arm with a view of having that locality properly safeguarded also. The city will attend to safeguarding the waterfront. Mr. St. Clair expects to have all the necessary appliances at the Gorge bridge in a few days.

BRITISH OPINION

London Times—This morning we give a further instalment of Dr. Shadwell's articles on Industrial Canada, dealing with Toronto. This city, besides its political and industrial importance, has an historical significance in the development of the British Empire, as it was chosen by the United Empire Loyalists as their headquarters in 1793. It is a lamentable indication of our ignorance of colonial history that a large proportion of the people of this country have but the faintest idea of the meaning of this term United Empire Loyalist. In Canada one of the proudest indications of aristocratic descent is to be able to trace one's pedigree to an original United Empire Loyalist, for it is remembered that these Loyalists rather than give up their allegiance to Great Britain fought against their own rebellious countrymen in the War of Independence, and that when they gave up the contest they voluntarily exiled themselves from their own settlements to Canada, still faithful to the Crown. It is hardly surprising to find that the city made peculiarly their own by these obstinate and uncompromising loyalists should have become under their guidance a place of the importance which it now holds in the Dominion. It is interesting too to find that, while Toronto is quite willing to adopt some of the outward signs of American prosperity, skyscrapers, methods of journalism and of industrial development for example, it fiercely resents any attempt to subject itself to American dictation, and shows a determination to work in all essentials upon independent lines. In this respect, indeed, Toronto is no different from the rest of the Dominion. Canadians are quite willing to imitate and sometimes even to beat their friends over the border in quickness and enterprise, both politically and commercially, but they have always had at the back of their minds a very strong determination not to allow certain essential differences to be obliterated. For all his superficial likeness to the citizen of the United States, the Canadian, whether he be of French or of British extraction, obviously has more real kinship with us. This is, perhaps, best exemplified by the serious weight which Canadians attach to political questions and political methods, and also, perhaps, by a grave outlook on human life generally. Dr. Parkin recently told his compatriots that the Canadian climate has at least one advantage, that it takes hold of people by the scruff of the neck and says to them, "If you don't work, and if you don't exercise the principles of thrift and prudence and foresight, and if you don't observe the moral laws, get out or I will kill you."

The Canadians at the present moment are not unjustifiably taking some credit for the way in which they have weathered the recent financial storms. They have, no doubt, suffered by the collapse on the American markets, and by labor conditions less favorable than for some time previously, but they have well maintained their financial position through it all; and this is a fact as well recognized in London and Paris as in Montreal. But if they have escaped the financial troubles, they have had several of the political questions familiar to the United States to deal with. Recently an important report on the Civil Service has been presented to the Dominion Parliament, in which serious animadversions are made on the administration of some of the Government Departments. The most serious charge relates to the evils of patronage for appointments and promotions in the Civil Service. The composition of the reporting committee inspired confidence, so that its strictures have received the more attention; and by the manner in which all sides have discussed the report it is apparent that a serious effort will be made to remove abuses. Certainly the Constitution of Canada lends itself more readily to this task than that of the United States. The question of Oriental immigration is also by no means settled, and will probably give Canada and British Columbia cause for much anxious consideration before it is. But in all these and in other matters the Canadians have shown a dignity and sense of responsibility in their deliberations and decisions which is in keeping with their commercial stability and worthy of the envy of many much older nations.

It is not merely in regard to Oriental immigration that Canada appears to be taking serious stock of her position, but also as to the immigration from the Mother Country and other parts of Europe. This is no doubt one result of the comparative depression in the labor market, coming after a year of great prosperity and of unexampled immigration returns. The total number of immigrants for the year ended June 30 last was 252,088, of whom about a third came from the British Isles. Many of these last were taken out to Canada by charitable societies like the East-end Emigration Fund, the Salvation Army and the Church Army, besides the Central Unemployed Body and boards of guardians. Complaint, however, has been made in Canada that some of the people thus brought out were entirely unsuited for the conditions of life out there, and that they not only could not work suitably on farms but drifted into the towns and became a burden on the community. The Canadian Government are accordingly making the conditions of entry into the country more onerous. They have decided to continue to the end of 1908 the regulation that no immigrant may land who is not possessed of £5 and insist that every emigrant must possess on landing sufficient money for his railway journey until they have the assurance of immediate employment. As to immigrants brought in by charitable societies, it will be necessary for each candidate for admission to have pased certain tests before the Canadian emigration official in London, as is already the case with those sent up by boards of guardians. It certainly would appear that this condition is imposed more to guard against excessive numbers than against unsuitable immigrants, for of all the immigrants from these islands into Canada last year only 480 were excluded at the port of entry and 137 deported subsequently, and it is undoubted that most of the societies concerned are very careful in their own investigations. One result will certainly be that the delays for immigrants will be greatly increased, for the examination of large batches of candidates in times of pressure is necessarily slow. It is to be hoped, too, that too rigid rules will not be laid down as to exclusion, for some of the most unpromising characters in England sometimes turn out the most successful when taken out of bad surroundings into a freer and more sparsely populated community. For example, there is no doubt that the children educated in reformatories and industrial schools, who have all probably committed some offence, succeed well in Canada if they are kept under careful supervision such as the Salvation Army gives for a year or two after their arival in Canada. Another reason for not making laws of exclusion too rigid is that, when once the idea is abroad that immigrants are not needed, it is difficult to dispel it, as Australia has found. Canada cannot yet afford to give this idea to the world, for there is still much room for population and industrial development.

Two Splendid Specials for Tomorrow's Selling

Just look into our two eyes today—our business eyes—the store windows. They are an index of the fine values you'll find within. Everybody claims the cheapest. We claim the best for the money, and we believe in matters of price-making—genuine bargain-giving—that (vulgarly speaking) we take the cake:—

DENT'S TAN GAUNTLET GLOVES. Regular price per pair, $3.50. Wednesday price..... $2.00

LADIES' FANCY COTTON VESTS. Regular price, each, 35c. Wednesday price..... 25¢

Grand Bargains in Walking Skirts Today—Prices cut just in half; also Very Special Values in Dress Fabrics, Colored Panamas, Poplins and Colored Wool Crepe de Chines. Regular Price per yard, 75c. Special Today..... 50¢

Specials for Wednesday--See Our Windows Today

LADIES' FANCY COTTON VESTS. Regular 35c. Wednesday price..... 25¢

DENT'S TAN GAUNTLET GLOVE. Regular $3.50. Wednesday..... $2.00

Our Monday Specials will be repeated today.

Dress Goods and Dress Making a Specialty

A large and expert staff. Well equipped rooms

Henry Young & Co.

Government Street, Victoria, B. C.

"Home of the Hat Beautiful"

Latest Ideas in High-Class Exclusive Millinery

SLAUGHTER HOUSE MUST CEASE OPERATIONS

South Saanich Council Will Take Legal Steps Against City Butchers

Whether a slaughter house can be built within the limits of the municipality of South Saanich contrary to the provisions of the by-law which prohibits the erection of such is a question which will be tested in the courts. A slaughter house was recently erected by Messrs. McFadden & Mould despite the protests of the municipal council which, however, concluded that until slaughtering was actually done therein no steps could be taken. Now the council is in possession of evidence which, it is claimed will show that within the past ten days the slaughter house has been in operation and animals have been slaughtered. The council will take legal action through its solicitors, Messrs. Eberts & Taylor and an injunction will be issued to prohibit the continuance of slaughtering by McFadden & Mould.

The question was brought to the attention of the council at the regular fortnightly meeting held last evening when the municipal constable reported that slaughtering was being done. Every member of the council was emphatic in his declarations that McFadden & Mould should be prohibited from using their slaughter house as such, and that legal action is necessary.

Urges Legal Action

Councillor Mannix protested against allowing McFadden & Mould to ignore the orders of the council and if the necessary evidence could be obtained prompt action should be taken.

Councillor Dunn declared that it would not be hard to get the evidence. He, himself, had seen five animals taken into the slaughter house, had heard five shots and later had seen five carcasses carried out, all in one day. The only conclusion that could be arrived at was that either the animals are slaughtered or else the air of the place is particularly poisonous. He could name a party who had witnessed the slaughtering of the cattle and he urged that steps be taken immediately to stop operations in the place.

Reeve Quick pointed out that the evidence must be clear. When the municipality was in possession of such legal steps could be taken.

Councillor Nicholson, declared he was getting rather sore at this sort of thing. "For the past two years the Victoria Creamery company were worried about what was claimed to be a nuisance and was finally put out of business in this municipality, and yet McFadden & Mould can come in here and practically tell us to mind our own business. We ordered them not to build here and yet they have laughed at us and gone ahead. It's about time we knew whether our by-law is any good or not."

Councillor Mannix asserted: "It's only last week that one of the city butchers told me this council is only a bag of wind."

Finally on motion of Councillor Pointer it was decided to refer the matter to the solicitors who will be asked to take out an injunction.

Will Discuss Abattoir Question

With a view of conferring with the city and the municipality of Oak Bay on the proposition of a public abattoir, a scheme discussed at the previous meeting and approved. Councillors Mannix and Dunn were appointed a committee to meet from the city and Oak Bay and go fully into the whole question.

Hardly had the atmosphere cleared when Councillor Nicholson raised strong objection to the lack of the usual monthly report from Road Superintendent Pim. "That official, he declared, should have prepared his report and submitted it so that the councillors could see what work had been done and what moneys spent." We have just passed accounts for about $800 spent on works under his direction," declared Councillor Nicholson, "and we don't know what it is for. We pay him a good salary and he can do his work properly."

Reeve Quick was unable to see what Councillor Nicholson was troubling about. The works upon which the money had been spent had passed the council and the expenditures had been authorized.

Mr. Pim explained that owing to a large amount of work the past few days he had been unable to prepare his report but it would be ready for the next meeting and the councillor expressed himself content with that.

Special Constables

The near approach of the game season has resulted in the council determining to appoint two special constables in each of the five wards. These officials will be remunerated by being given one-half the fines secured on convictions resulting from their efforts. Only one special has so far been appointed, Charles A. Heal, in Ward Five.

Mussens, Ltd., Vancouver, wrote referring to the complaints made by the Council as to the poor condition of the oil engine recently purchased by the municipality, and stated that they believed the engine can be repaired and with some minor alterations and a different oil can be made quite satisfactory. The firm stated that the municipality will be put to no expense and asked that another trial should be held. The councillors concluded, after considering the above communication, to agree to another trial and if the engine does not prove satisfactory a new engine must be supplied. The present engine cost $2,250 of which $1,000 has been paid, but the balance, $250, will not be paid until a proper engine is secured. The oil on which the last trial was made proved inferior and a better brand will be required which will mean a greater expense for operation. This oil must be secured from the Standard Oil Company, a fact which induced Councillor Dunn to remark that apparently the Council is in the grip of the most iniquitous aggregation of capital in the world. Reeve Quick, in whose hands the matter has been placed to carry on negotiations with Mussens, Limited, will notify that firm that all extra expense occasioned by putting the engine into running order must be met by them.

Asks for Grant.

A lengthy communication from Dr. Fagan, secretary of the British Columbia anti-Tuberculosis Association, pointing out the need of active steps being taken to prevent the spread of the "white plague" and urging on the municipal council the need of contributing towards the Tranquille institution recently formed, and now crowded with patients, was received and filed. Dr. Fagan pointed out the aid which other municipalities have given towards helping the movement. On motion of Councillor Holdon the letter was received and filed and laid over until the estimates for the year have been compiled.

F. C. Gamble, engineer of the provincial land and works department, notified the Council that the government will immediately call for tenders for the construction of the road through section 45, Victoria district, known as the Appleton road. As this will mean a great saving to the municipality, Mr. Gamble's request that the Council should fill in the approach, on the east side, to the Craigflower bridge, which was recently improved by the government, will be met. The work is now being done.

Must Pay for Own Service

The request of A. E. Raines, Roderick street, that the council assist him in getting a water main laid from the city mains to his premises near Cloverdale avenue, will not be granted as the council cannot contribute anything to such a purpose, all ratepayers desiring water connection having to secure such from the city at their own expense.

W. S. Waters, who was appointed municipal engineer, under the ditches and water courses act, wrote asking what his renumeration will be. As the act provides for a fee of $10 a day, that amount will be paid him.

F. Turgoose, secretary of the Saanich agricultural society, applied for the usual annual grant. The request will be considered when the estimates are being compiled.

The request of James L. Armsen that the council take steps to have the ditch running through his property on Cloverdale avenue dealt with under the ditches and water courses act was allowed to stand over for a week.

The road superintendent recommended that the following road work should be done: Grading on the north end of Tillicum road, leading from Burnside road to Gorge road; grading of Cloverdale avenue. The first work will cost $50 and the latter $200. The work will be undertaken.

FIT-REFORM

Buy by this Trademark

The most important part of a Spring Suit or Overcoat is the Fit-Reform trademark.

It is the only thing you need look for—because, when you have found it, it means that everything else has been looked out for.

Buy your new Suits and Overcoat by the Fit-Reform trademark and you are certain to buy satisfaction.

Spring Suits and Overcoats $15, $16.50, $18, $20 up.

Mail Orders Receive Prompt Attention

ALLEN & CO.

Fit-Reform

1201 Government Street Victoria, B.C.

AFTER LONG SLEEP

Mrs. Beulah Hawkins Awakens to Full Consciousness at the End of 85 Days

Los Angeles, May 2.—After an unbroken sleep for a period of eighty-five days, Mrs. Beulah Hawkins, a patient at the county hospital, awakened today and asked for a drink of milk. Her return to consciousness was entirely unexpected, and came several hours after she had been taken from the clinic room, where she was subjected to observation by members of the county medical society. She was able to stand, and had full control of all her faculties, although still weak.

Expiting Montreal Fire

Montreal, May 2.—One of the most exciting and spectacular fires that has occurred in Montreal for some time past broke out last evening in a four story building at the corner of Bleury and Dowd streets, and was attended by the rescue of two women by Deputy Chief Tremblay and Foreman Lapoint amid cheers from the crowd of onlookers that blocked the street. The women rescued were Mrs. Facella and Mrs. Craig, who lived on the third floor. When they were first noticed they were attempted to go down stairs, but they were almost overcome and were obliged to go to the top floor and on to a gallery, from which they were rescued. The property loss will amount to about $5,000.

Thrown From Rig

Fort William, May 2.—Wm. Fraser, aged 17, was killed last night by being thrown out of a rig, the horse falling on top of him. He had been out with two companions driving around the streets, and about 11½ o'clock started to return home. In trying to cross the bridge they missed it and started down the bank to the river. The horse became unmanageable and the occupants were all thrown out. Fraser was flung forward, the horse falling on him and crushing his life out.

Grain Trade Active

Port Arthur, May 2.—Never in the history of this port has there been witnessed such a rush of grain as there has been the last few days. At the head of the lakes today is a fleet of 43 boats, with a carrying capacity of four and a half million bushels. It is believed that by the close of Saturday over 6,000,000 bushels of wheat will have been shipped from here. The elevators are lined with vessels waiting to get under the spouts.

The finest tea grown in the world is the standard of quality used in preparing "Salada" Tea. Sold only in sealed lead packets.