A School Talk At Institute Hall

Miss A. Deans Cameron's Supporters Held a Rally Yesterday Afternoon.

Ex-Principal of the South Park School Makes Address to Number of Ladies.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

The Institute Hall was well filled yesterday afternoon, when at a ladies' meeting Miss Cameron and William McKay, candidates for school trustee honors, addressed the meeting.

Hon. Robert Beaven occupied the chair and on the platform were Mrs. F. W. Godfrey, Mrs. Macfarlane, Mrs. Thomas Brooker, Mrs. J. G. Brown and Mrs. M. J. King.

Mr. Beaven opened the meeting by requesting any candidates for school trustee to occupy seats on the platform. In his remarks he said that the meeting was called by a women's committee to discuss the educational matters that are at present before the public. He considered that education was a subject that everyone should be well versed in and able to discuss. He thought that there was one subject that had escaped the notice of the candidates, which was the dismissal of Miss Cameron from the position of principal of the South Park school. He thought that as Miss Cameron had established her reputation in the city it was the business of every voter to know everything in connection with the dismissal. He was sorry that none of the retiring trustees were present, as he would like to hear what they had to say on the subject. It had been said that Miss Cameron was forestalling the decision of Commissioner Lampman. He was of the opinion that Judge Lampman's commission did not include one word regarding the dismissal of Miss Cameron. Judge Lampman was too good a lawyer to mention anything outside of his commission.

Regarding education Mr. Beaven stated that he had more than passing interest in it, and referred to the fact that when he first ran for the legislature he had promised in his platform that if elected he would introduce a system of free nonsectarian schools throughout the province, and was pleased to say that his promise had been fulfilled.

Mr. Beaven considered that it was not a personal matter, but the public should have an explanation as to why Miss Cameron had been dismissed.

Miss Cameron's Speech

Miss Cameron desired to thank the audience for the privilege of addressing them. She was standing in a novel position by being before them for election for school trustee. She would not solicit any vote, but if the ratepayers thought she was fit she would be pleased to have their support. On principle she was opposed to soliciting votes, and if at any time a candidate asked her for support he would not get it. In presenting herself as a candidate she did so on her character, and asked their support.

The first question was whether she was fit to occupy the position of school trustee. Her record was before them and she had also taken an interest in other educational matters, but could not, as said by Mr. Beaven, claim a world-wide reputation. She had endeavored to advance herself and the children, and had on different occasions attended conventions on educational matters, and was at present the western representative of the lady teachers of the Dominion. Another question was the moral character of the candidate, and during the last six months in the city where she was born and educated she had been condemned without a trial. Her discharge brought to her the proudest half hour in her life, and she considered that she was only fulfilling her duties when she received it. She was proud to be able to speak to the audience, which consisted of many mothers, but had thought that an opportunity would be given her to address the Women's Council, but here again she was condemned unheard, and that body had nominated as a candidate one of the four who had been instrumental in discharging her.

In reciting the events during the time since the examination of 1904, Miss Cameron referred to the fact that the principal of the North Ward school had not been put on the rack, even when ruling was said to have been done in the books from that school, which gave the impression that if she had sat quiet and said nothing there would have been nothing said about the matter. She did not think it was a small thing to say that 29 pupils had been accused of dishonesty, and it was not a small thing to condemn them unheard. Miss Cameron referred to the case of J. P. McLeod. In this case Mr. McLeod taught a Latin class in the Victoria High school and when he protested against the marking of the books he was told that the department did not make mistakes. He was put off with excuses until he demanded to be shown the papers, and then was informed that the papers had been burned. He lost his certificate.

She also referred to the cases of Neil Heath and J. N. Muir, the former of whom had taken his life and the latter had lost his certificate. Miss Cameron wondered if those who had traduced her had ever considered what there was in it for her to fight. There was nothing to gain and everything to lose. She considered that if she had not taken the course she had, there would be 29 pupils in the city that she would be ashamed to look in the face. It had been said that she had caused a commission, which will cost the government about $7,000. She did not ask for the commission. It was the trustees. All she had asked for was to have the pupils heard in their own defence, and she thought that was a just request and one that any person had a right to ask. Miss Cameron stated that she had appealed to the educational department and also to the school trustees for redress in regard to the books, but did not obtain it. She had only asked for one thing from the trustees, and that was that the children should be given the opportunity of doing the work over again. There was a motion made by Trustee Mowat to the effect that the request should be acceded to and also that they should examine the books, and it was on the minutes of the board. They examined the books, but did not give them an opportunity to do their work over again. Mr. Huggett had seen the pupils and told them that he believed them. This was, however, before he saw the books. Mrs. Jenkins also called at the school on one occasion and spoke to the pupils after she had been to the department. Mrs. Jenkins had told her that the lines were very straight, and said in conversing with the children that she believed them. Miss Cameron did not know what had influenced Mrs. Jenkins to change her opinion of the books, as she had already seen them.

Miss Cameron referred to the fact that at last her request was being granted and Commissioner Lampman was now examining the children. (Applause). She considered that the expense could not be put to her, as it could have all been saved by the trustees testing the children. It appeared to her that they were afraid that the pupils would prove themselves innocent. She thought that she should have been given a chance to defend herself before she was dismissed.

Insubordination

Miss Cameron stated that the Colonist had said that she was discharged for insubordination, but it was not so. She was dismissed for not giving up something she did not have. During her career she had never, with the exception of two cases, known of any teacher being discharged with thirty days' notice. The first was for immorality and the second was for incompetency. She considered that she could not be accused of either of these two offences.

Regarding the affidavits she thought that she had done right, because the class, now broken up, could not be brought together. Miss Cameron also referred to the fact that the finding of the school board had been largely drawn up before they went over to the department and which was only confirming the report of Mr. Eaton.

She considered that the trustees had requested her to give up something that did not legally belong to her, and that the trustees had no legal right to have them, although they might have had a moral right. She had two courses to pursue—one was to go to Mr. Peirson and get the affidavits and deliver them over to the trustees, and the other was to leave them where they were. If she had given the affidavits to the trustees she would have felt guilty for the balance of her life. What did the trustees want with the affidavits?

A Voice—To lose them.

If that was insubordination she would not want them to vote for her. If they thought she was right, she would like their support. She had always been regarded as being honest, but if they thought she was dishonest she did not want them to vote for her.

She was not in favor of exacting a fee in the High School. She made this statement because she had been told that she had better not mention it, as it might cause the loss of a number of votes.

W. McKay's Address

William McKay thought that he could not say much, as Miss Cameron had dealt so fully with the questions. When the question came up in discussion, he had been told that Miss Cameron always wanted to run the whole show and the same thing was being said about her candidature for school trustee. He considered that it was not Miss Cameron; but it was if the trustees were right in dismissing her. He had also taken legal advice on the question and learned that the trustees had no legal right to the affidavits. He considered that they had either dismissed Miss Cameron for not giving something she did not have, or that Miss Cameron was untruthful and had said the affidavits were not in her possession when they were. If elected as a school trustee and a case of this description came before him, he would take the children's word before any expert evidence. He wished to know why the school trustees had not discussed the question. He was opposed to the school board on account of the reason given for Miss Cameron's dismissal. He had been told by a person who was asking the suffrages of the electors that he would not place Miss Cameron in a school again if there were no other teacher in the city.

H. Siddall came from a sick bed to say one or two things on the question. He had been told that they had no business to make a personal matter of the question. He did not see how they could consider it in any other way when they were selecting their trustees. He had always found Miss Cameron to be one of the best teachers in the city. What he wished to say was that it was said at the commission that it a child was put in a corner he would lie. He thought that it was not so, and anyone who said that had no right to sit on the board. He considered it was an offence against those who cornered them rather than against those who were cornered.

In answer to a question from the audience, Miss Cameron stated that she was not running as a candidate on the qualification of a neighbor's dog, but was qualified as a taxpayer on real estate.

With a vote of thanks to the chairman the meeting adjourned.

FIVE GOLDEN RULES.

First—Eat only 3 meals a day, 5 hours apart.

It requires 4 to 4½ hours to digest a meal. This leaves ½ to 1 hour for the stomach to rest.

Second—Eat nothing between meals.

If anything is taken into the stomach while digestion is going on, digestion stops and may not start again for an hour.

Third—Eat slowly and chew food thoroughly.

This insures food being well mixed with saliva and partially digested before it reaches the stomach.

Fourth—Drink little fluid with meals.

The stomach gives out about a pint of gastric juice to digest each meal. If you take another pint of tea, wine or water, then the digestive juices are too diluted to properly digest the food.

Fifth—Take one "*Fruit-a-tives*" tablet about twenty minutes before meals. "*Fruit-a-tives*" tone up and sweeten the stomach — insure an abundant flow of digestive juices—and cure Dyspepsia. Follow these directions for *a month* and see how much better you are in every way.

50c. a box. At all druggists.

GERMAN RETALIATION.

U. S. Grain Exporters Beginning to Feel Effect of Threatened Change.

New York, Jan. 16.—The Journal of Commerce says: Grain exporters are already beginning to feel the effects of the threatened new German tariff schedule on all imports from the United States unless by March 1st a definite promise is made by this country to negotiate reciprocity treaties with Germany within a reasonable time. The year had been an unusually heavy one in corn and dealers and transportation companies delivering cargoes at German ports are being rushed with orders for January and February deliveries but there are none for lading grain after February 15th.

D.C.Corbin Buys B.C.Coal Lands

Spokane Railroadman Said to Have Acquired Tract In Crow's Nest.

One Hundred Thousand Dollars the Consideration Paid for Property.

SPOKANE, Jan. 16.—D. C. Corbin and his associates have just completed the purchase of 17 square miles of coal lands in the Crow's Nest district of British Columbia for about $100,000. The property was bought from Al. Page of Wardner, Idaho, and the Langley Bros. of Cranbrook, B. C. Considerable development has already been done and a vein of eighty feet in thickness exposed. This has been stripped on the surface for a distance of 1,200 feet. The land is about 60 miles East of Fernie, B. C., which is the

Centre of the Coal Mining

industry in the Crow's Nest district and a railroad will have to be built to that point to market the produce. The coal is said to be of commercial value equal to that lying along the railroad lines, from which shipments are now being made. The land immediately adjoining Corbins purchase on the West is owned by Canadian Pacific Railway and that lying to the East and South of his tract are claimed by Spokane and Seattle men. It is understood that negotiations for the purchase of their interests have been opened from time to time by both the Great Northern and Canadian Pacific Railway. Mr. Corbin is head of the Spokane International road, an extension of the C. P. R. to Spokane.

ANNUAL BALL AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE

Sir Henri Joly Entertains Large Number of Guests Yesterday Evening.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

The annual ball at Government house was held last evening and the festivities were continued into the wee sma' hours of this morning. It is long since the official residence of the Lieut.-governor was the scene of social gaiety on such a large scale and the full response made by Victorians to the twelve hundred invitations issued taxed the capacity of the reception rooms and corridors to the utmost while the ball room was packed, and put the skill of the dancers to the severest test in order to move gracefully through the whirling maze.

The lieutenant-governor, and Mrs. theNanton received in the drawing room from whence the guests passed into the ball room. Here the scene baffled description. Every inch of floor space was requisitioned, as happy couples garbed in bright costumes, with sparkling eyes and flushing cheeks realized the truth of Byron's description of that ever new scene:

"When youth and pleasure meet,
To chase the glowing hours
With flying feet."

Among the notable guests were justices, cabinet ministers, military and naval officers, clergy, consuls and of course many civilians.

Mr. Muskett the courteous secretary was ubiquitous in his desire to attend to the requirements of the guests and Captain Drake was also in great request for a similar purpose. Supper was served at 10 o'clock and in order to accommodate many visitors from the Mainland the Princess Victoria was held until 3 o'clock this morning.

The New Grand Trunk Terminus

History of Negotiations Which Led Up to Getting Land From Province.

Kaien Island a Splendid Site for the Purpose—Work of Surveyors.

When the new transcontinental railway bill was first introduced in the house of commons during the session of 1903 there was considerable speculation in the province as to where the outlet or a terminus on the Pacific coast would be located. All the points that had been spoken of years ago when the British-Pacific railway was projected were again put forward, Port Simpson, being the best known and also named in the original charter for this road, was of course seized upon as being the only possible location for a terminus, of a line having northern British Columbia for its territory such as the Grand Trunk Pacific. The advantages of numerous other points such as Nasoga gulf, Cunningham Passage, Port Irving, and Kitimat were closely examined into and discussed as probable sites. Numerous parties at this time were formed to explore several locations mentioned.

Among those who went north was James Anderson, previously connected with the Victoria Terminal & Sidney railway, who had formed a syndicate to asquire lands at or near the probable terminus of the new line. After a careful examination of all the sites he selected Lima Harbor on Kaien Island as affording the best and safest harbor with ample ground adjacent for terminal facilities and a townsite. After cruising and looking over the location he decided to make a preliminary survey early in 1904. On the completion of the survey he discovered that the proposed site was held by the provincial government as a reserve, and could only be dealt with under the clause of the Land Act providing for the granting of lands for the purpose of public advantages. This necessitated the Grand Trunk Pacific railway Co., dealing directly with the government. In order to facilitate arrangements, E. V. Bodwell, then acting as counsel for the G. T. P. railway company was authorized by Mr. Hays to deal with the local government and the original order drafted in his name and accepted by Mr. Hays on behalf of the railway company. Thereupon the steamer Fern was purchased by Mr. Anderson for the purpose of facilitating the completion of the surveys, which work was accomplished in the fall of 1904 and completed during the early part of last year.

"The harbor at Kai-En Island was personally examined and endorsed by Mr. Hays and Mr. Morse, the president and vice-president of the railway, accompanied by Mr. Bacon, the company's harbor engineer," said James Anderson last night.

"Kai-En Island is located a little north of the north passage of the Skeena river. The island itself being only separated from the mainland by a narrow channel on arm of the sea, which extends around the north, east and south side of the island, at points connecting it so closely with the mainland that only a distance of from 70 to 100 feet exist between the shores, thus making the bridging of the channel a matter of no engineering difficulty. The summit of the island is 2,340 feet above sea level. Along the coast line the land is comparatively level and runs back from three-fourths to one half miles to the base of a mountain. The terminus, therefor, will skirt the coast line and extend for a distance of approximately five miles around the base of the mountain on the west and north of the island. On the west shore of Lima harbor proper the terminus itself, with railway depots, wharves and shipping interests will be located. Following around the island on the north there is found a section of level land with an open park-like acreage, which will be utilized as the residence portion of the townsite. The total acreage of the island will approximate 12,500 acres, most of which is a rough mountainous country and only about 4,000 acres will be available for townsite purposes.

"The Lima harbor entrance is through a passage about a quarter of a mile wide, which gradually extends to about a mile and a half at the point fronting the townsite. The average depth of water for anchorage in the harbor is from 20 to 26 fathoms with excellent holding ground. One of the principal features of the location is that it is absolutely protected from winds from all quarters, the land sheltering it in every direction. Although the tides are exceptionally high, and run strongly, all along the northern coast, the numerous outlets through different channels at this point, have the effect of regulating the rush of water through the main entrance, which makes the flow not greater than four knots an hour, making the passage much safer to navigation than the entrance through the Narrows to Vancouver harbor," he concluded.

In connection with Mr. Morse's denial published in yesterday's Colonist, Mr. Anderson stated that the original interview misquoted him in saying that the Pacific Coast Realty Co., would handle the land or townsites owned by the Grand Trunk Pacific railway Co., in this province. What he did state was that his company would handle city lots and lands along the line and at the terminus of the railway.

THE HOME ELECTIONS.

The return of the Liberals to power in Great Britain was anticipated although the results of the Saturday's polling was somewhat of a surprise, and will probably have an important effect upon the constituencies generally. The defeat of Mr. Balfour, leader of the Unionists, in Manchester, is a serious blow to his party, and, if he cannot get elected elsewhere, a serious loss to the country. Men of his calibre are not easily spared. It is almost certain that the labor and Irish elements will be very large in the new parliament, and will be forces to be reckoned with. If the Liberals are not strong enough to control the House of Commons, irrespective of their support, we shall expect either important concessions to their demands or serious complications. It may be reasonably anticipated from returns so far that the fiscal programme of Chamberlain, and the veiled protectionism of the Unionists, have alike gone by the board for the present. The Opposition, however, will wait the events of the future with perfect confidence. It may be five or it may be ten years, but it will not be long before the serenity of Great Britain will be aroused from their pipe dream. Free trade has already worked out in parts its logical conclusion in the army of unemployed in England. There has been, it is true, a temporary increase of trade both in imports and exports. This is the result of an unprecedented demand in the markets of the world for certain of the staple products of British manufacture in which she still excels; but once the pendulum has begun to swing backwards towards depression, her present "unemployed" army will be so augmented as to become a menace to the safety of the kingdom. Starving men are not constitutionists. Nor are they over-nice in their methods of selfpreservation.

BLOOD HUMORS

PIMPLES
BLOTCHES
ERUPTIONS
FLESHWORMS
HUMORS

Many an otherwise beautiful and attractive face is sadly marred by unseemly Blotches, Pimples, Eruptions, Fleshworms and Humors, and various other blood diseases.

Their presence is a source of embarrassment to those afflicted, as well as pain and regret to their friends.

Many a cheek and brow—cast in the mould of grace and beauty—have been sadly defaced, their attractiveness lost, and their possessor rendered unhappy for years.

Why, then, consent to rest under this cloud of embarrassment?

There is an effectual remedy for all these defects, it is,

BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS

This remedy will drive out all the impurities from the blood and leave the complexion healthy and clear.

Miss Annie Tobin, Madoc, Ont., writes: "I take great pleasure in recommending your Burdock Blood Bitters to any one who may be troubled with pimples on the face. I paid out money to doctors, but could not get cured, and was almost discouraged, and despaired of ever getting rid of them. I thought I would give B.B.B. a trial, so got two bottles, and before I had taken them I was completely cured and have had no sign of pimples since."

Burdock Blood Bitters has been manufactured by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, for over 30 years, and has cured thousands in that time. Do not accept a substitute which unscrupulous dealers say is "just as good." "It can't be."

A STRONG HEART AND STEADY NERVES

Very important it is in this age of competition to have a clear cool head, a strong heart and steady nerves.

Too much rush and bustle, work and worry, fall to the lot of the average business man—his heart and nerve system will not stand it—he gives them too much work to do.

Women also are doing the same thing attending to their household duties and looking after their social obligations. The constant strain under which they have to continue day in and day out, the irregularities of habits and loss of rest will soon shatter the strongest system. Before long you become nervous, starting at the least sudden sound, the heart flutters and palpitates, specks float before the eyes, the pulse becomes weak and irregular, you have faint and dizzy spells, lack of self-confidence, rush of blood to the head, irritability of temper, shortness of breath, starting in sleep, sensation of pins and needles, sleeplessness, restlessness and finally physical breakdown or nervous prostration.

MILBURN'S HEART AND NERVE PILLS

are the remedy you require to restore your strength and health. Their extraordinary curative power manifests itself immediately they are taken. Through the medium of the nervous system they impart a strengthening and restorative influence to every organ and tissue of the body. Many have been cured, among them being Mr. Ray V. Coomier, Wellington, P.E.I., Mrs. E. Kilmer, Humberstone, Ont., Mrs. C. McDonald, Portage la Prairie, Man., Mr. Walter Cleveland, Bayswater, N.S., Mrs. Owen Martin, Alma, N.B. and thousands of others.

The price of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills is 50 cts. per box or 3 boxes for $1.25. Can be procured at all drug and general stores, or will be sent on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

AN ICE SUPPLY FOR THE DAIRIES

Circular Letter on This Point Issued by Commissioner at Ottawa.

The following letter has been received by the deputy minister of agriculture and is published for general information:

The season is now at hand when the creameries must lay in a stock of ice for use next summer.

The reports of C. E. Mortureus, F. A. Knowlton and other members of the dairy commissioner's staff show that many creameries have in the past been out of ice before the season is finished. No creamery has a right to solicit the support of milk producers unless they are prepared to take proper care of the butter by keeping it at a sufficiently low temperature to prevent undue deterioration in quality. The age of butter is to be calculated more by the temperature at which it is kept than by the number of days that may have elapsed since it was made. Creamerymen must get rid of the idea that no harm results from a high temperature, say 50 degrees, when the butter is held for only a few days. If the butter was consumed in that time it would not be so important, but it is weeks after the butter is shipped before the bulk of it reaches the consumer, and it cannot be exposed to a high temperature one hour, to say nothing of days, without shortening its life, or, in other words, the period during which it will be in its best condition.

When the writer was in England last summer he was continually reminded that one of the weakest points of Canadian butter is that it does not keep well. Too high a temperature at the creamery is one of the principal reasons for this very serious defect. Butter, unlike cheese, is at its best when newly made. Any further fermentation tends towards rancidity, staleness or other objectionable flavors. Fermentation is checked by reducing the temperature. The temperature in every creamery cold storage should be kept below 40 degrees—the lower the better—and the patrons have a right to know if this matter is being attended to. Our records show that very few of the creamery cold storages are kept below 40 degrees.

Creamery owners are sometimes satisfied with results if the buyer of the butter finds no fault with the temperature at which it has been kept, but they forget that it is not the business of the buyer to point out these things. It is his business to purchase the butter and to sell it again at a profit. When he has done that he has no further interest in the matter. It is not so with the creamery owner or the patrons, whose real interest in the butter does not cease until it is finally consumed, because the condition of the butter at that time will determine whether the demand will be increased or not; and demand for any article on account of its superior quality is a most important factor in determining the price that will be paid for it.

These words are written with the object of inducing creamery owners to make sure of having an ample supply of ice for all purposes during the season of 1906.

An Era of Progress.—E. E. Blackwood, local agent for the Northern Pacific Railway company, has returned from a brief visit to the Sound. He announces that there is exceptional activity throughout business circles both in Seattle and Tacoma. Great excitement has been aroused at the former place through the remarkable advance in the value of tide lands, and many profitable exchanges are reported to have occurred during the past week. Mr. Blackwood expresses the firm belief that the wave of prosperity now being experienced on the other side of the line will reach Victoria in the near future.

NERVOUS DEBILITY CURED

Excesses and indiscretions are the cause of more sorrow and suffering than all other diseases combined. We see the victims of vicious habits on every hand; the sallow, pimpled face, dark circled eyes, stooping form, stunted development, bashful, melancholic countenance and timid bearing proclaim to all the world his folly and tend to blight his existence. Our treatment positively cures all weak men by overcoming and removing the effects of former indiscretions and excesses. It stops all losses and drains and quickly restores the patient to what nature intended—a healthy and happy man with physical, mental and nerve powers complete.

For over 25 years Drs. K. & K. have treated with the greatest success all diseases of men and women.

If you have any secret disease that is a worry and a menace to your health consult old established physicians who do not have to experiment on you.

We guarantee to cure Nervous Debility, Blood Diseases, Stricture, Varicocele, Kidney and Bladder Diseases. Consultation Free. If unable to call, write for a Question Blank for Home Treatment.

DRS. KENNEDY & KERGAN, 148 Shelby Street, Detroit, Mich.

Chivilry -- The Sword of Japan

The Mikado's empire is the land where knighthood is in flower, where the warrior bold is a hero not only for his sword and spear and other triumphant trappings and for his skill on the battle field, but also for the valor of his heart, his shining armor of honor and wisdom and the splendors of his chivalry.

The ideal of the warrior has perhaps been the most potent factor in the formation of the Japanese character and the main cause of the rapid development of modern Japan.

Had it not been for the daring spirit inculcated by the warrior code, which counts life as nothing compared with the duty of service to the country, the Land of the Morning Sun would never have taken the position which has won for her the respect and admiration of the world. Following the history of the valiant Sunrise Kingdom we see that the dynamic power of idealism in the molding of national character is well illustrated by the power which the ideals of knighthood has exercised over the mind and heart of Japan.

The way of the warrior the Japanese call Bushido. What is Bushido?

It is the way of the Bushi, the knight, the warrior. It is at once an ethical or moral code and a mental and physical training.

Take the average scheme of life of the average society of the west and Bushido, as nearly as may, represents its exact antithesis. Bushido offers us the ideal of poverty instead of wealth, humility instead of ostentation, reserve instead of acclaim, self-sacrifice instead of selfishness, the care of the interest of the state instead of that of the individual.

Bushido inspires ardent courage and the refusal to turn the back upon the enemy: it looks death calmly in the face, and prefers it to ignomy of any kind. It preaches the sacrifice of all private interests, whether of self or family, to the common weal.

It requires its desciples to submit to a strict physical and mental discipline, develops a martial spirit and by lauding the virtues of courage, constancy, fortitude, faithfulness, daring and self-restraint, offers an exalted code of moral principles, not only for the man and the warrior but for men and women in times of both peace and war.

A brilliant illustration of the ascetic simplicity and the severe self- discipline practiced by the Samurai or Bushi is given by the life of the Japanese General Nogi and his plain ways of existence. His home at Tokio is a little cottage such as might be the home of any American workman. Its only occupant now is a servant, Nogi being at the front, his two sons dead in battle and his wife away in the country.

This abstemious ordering of his life was taught Nogi by his Samurai father who forced him to suffer every hardship and to undergo many nerve-tormenting exercises in order to harden him for his career in the army. Young Nogi was sent to an execution ground in the dead of the night to fetch the head of a criminal, he was despatched to a mound of snow when his bare feet were menaced with the frostbite, and he was offered a chalice of ice water when he murmured that he could not write because his fingers were stiffened with the cold, all to make him a worthy chevalier.

As he lives in Tokio so he lived elsewhere. At Port Arthur he slept in a Chinese hut without a fire. When in command in Japan some years ago a rural journal twice referred to the mean mode of life of the celebrated soldier. It was well known that he was a baron. Why did he live like a tradesman? He occupied a common house in an obscure part of the town, kept but one servant, had rough paper windows like an artisan and saddest of all, in nowise busied himself with the social, industrial or political interests of his fellow-townsmen. Stranger, although a less grievous offence, was the curious fact that his family did not live with him. He was always either with warriors or studying at home alone out of his German and Chinese books. In the latter part of the year a tidal wave wrecked two hamlets on the bay of Tosa. Many people were drowned, hundreds were left destitute and desolate and many more were in appalling distress. The most lavish subscriber to the relief fund was the hermit warrior who gave a thousand yen from his own purse. Nogi was vindicated forever. He was a genuine Bushi.

The origin of Bushido is lost in the mysterious mists of antiquity; it has probably come from ancient India. To the ancients it was often the sole form of religion, but it has drawn inspirations later from any faiths. The patriotism of indigenous shiutoism, the stocial philosophy of the Zen sect of Buddhism, the ascetism of Brahmanism and the self-abnegation of true Christianity have one and all become embodied or are gradually becoming embodied in the unwritten code of ethics of which Bushido consists.

To a student of the ancient wisdom of India it is most interesting to see this appearance in Japan of the same ideal that animated the Kshatryas or warrior caste of olden India, pre-Brahmanical India, the noble Kshatyas fulfilled the national ideal of wisdom and honor.

Then it was the warrior kings who instructed the Brahmans in the wisdom of God. Shri Krishna and Buddha belonged to the warrior caste. Gradually the Brahmans, the priests, gained the ascendancy, then began the decline of India.

History repeats itself. In every country, at all times, ignorance, superstition, decay, have inevitably followed ecclesiastical rule.

The glory of Japan today is her warriors, her Bushi, or Samurai, not her priests. The ideal of the true Japanese is to become a Samurai. An ancient Japanese proverb says: "As the cherry blossom, the national flower of Japan, is among flowers so is the Bushi, the Samurai, among men."

Whatever was best of Buddhism, Confucianism, Shintoism, Christianity, that Bushido has appropriated and remains—Bushido.

There is a custom connected with Bushido which shocks the western world; it is known as hara-kiri, a form of suicide peculiar to the Samurai. Its origin is traced to the curious fact that the abdomen was formerly supposed to be the organ for begetting ideas, and when the shadow of suspicion fell on a Samurai he slashed himself here to prove that he was free from ideas unworthy of a knight. To the Bushi, cowardice is the greatest of all crimes; beggars in the streets sing their ballads at the expense of any man who survives dishonor even although the disgrace is only capture in fair fight. Hence the seppuku or hara-kiri, the final act of self-immolation which the Bushi or Samurai, is ever ready to commit whenever his fair fame is discredited.

This reckless disregard of death comes from the fact that the Japanese do not believe in death as the Christian nations do. To the latter there is appalling chasm between life and death. Not so with the Japanese or indeed with any of the oriental peoples. The body is deemed a vesture which the man, the immortal spirit wears, to be temporarily cast aside and resumed again many, many times.

This belief in re-incarnation, together with the water lots $20 e cash. $10 per month; interest cent. only; best of soil.

JAMES BAY—Full sized lots, $4 well located. $50 cash, $10 per

SIMCOE ST.—Lot 60x240, all cle cellent soil; only $800.

INSTALMENT PLAN—Houses fo this plan all over the city. rent when can buy a hom terms we offer?

FARM—Beautifully situated on V Island, ¼ mile of water from acres under crop, which is tile and all fenced; 1 acre in orchard in garden; handsome modern outbuildings; brooder house; worth of live stock, implements on hand; good fishing and shooti 3 miles from railway station $15,000. Full particulars at offi

ACREAGE BARGAINS—5 acres, ed and fenced; also 7 acres, chie ed and in high state of cultiva sacrifice prices to close an estate

BEACON HILL—Lots 50x150 each the Park, $900 each; also 1 lot $800; corner lot for $900.

FOUL BAY—Water lots for sale. particulars.

$800—5 roomed cottage, and lot stable and chicken house; a f trees; insured for $700. A barg

FIRST ST.—$250. Two lots 50x1 at this price per lot, near Kin

THIRD ST.—$300. Lot 50x133, f back entrance.

FOURTH ST.—$350. Lot 50x133, Bay street and King's road.

HILLSIDE FARM ESTATE—Lots upwards; also acreage in smal of from one to five acres; all and under cultivation, at bed ro

SIXTH ST.—2 lots, corner. $1,00

10 ACRES—6 room cottage, barn buildings; 9 miles from city.

2 ACRES adjoining the Park, cultivation; nice building st $2,800. A bargain.

10 ACRES—All under cultivati handy to city and close to car subdivide. Terms.

DOUGLAS GARDENS—Only five Price $1,000 each.

250 LOTS on Garbally road, just road. $250 each; 153 feet deep if necessary.

$800 COTTAGE, Victoria West, order; handy to car.

$950 COTTAGE—5 rooms, corner stable. $50 cash, $15 per mon

$1,000 NIAGARA ST.—6 roome sewer connections. $300 cash, month.

ISLAND FOR SALE—A whole $500; 4 acres cultivated; 3 roo and outbuildings.

SALT SPRING ISLAND—154 acr der cultivation: orchard, runni of water; small house.

FARMS FOR SALE—Ask for pr

A. Williams & Co.

104 YATES STREET.

FARM—250 acres, 120 acres cle under cultivation; beautiful wa good house and outbuildings;

200 ACRE FARM—Excellent soi and well fenced, with 25 cl fine position; $20,000.

FOR SALE—20 acres, all clea buildings and orchard; $2,700.

FOR SALE—290 acres, 50 clear buildings; $7,500.

The Stuart Robe Co., Ltd.

86 Broad Street

FOR SALE—6 room house, o street. Price $1,200. Easy te

FOR SALE—2 1-5 acres, corn road and Carr streets. Only

FOR SALE—7 room bungalow, avenue. For $3,000.

FOR SALE—3 houses, corner street and Labouchere. For $1,

NOTICE.

The adjourned annual meetin Esquimalt District Public Schoo held at the Schoolhouse, Lampso on Friday, 19th January, at 8 p. cide upon the amount required f expenses during the year.

J. FINMORE,
Secretary of Board of School

SPRAMOTOR

Farmers and Fruit-growers everywhere are greatly pleased with the Spramotor.

With it they have doubled the yield from their orchards, banished wild mustard from their fields, made potato growing very profitable, kept their barns and buildings neatly painted—all with a minimum of labor.

86-page treatise R. free. Agents wanted.

SPRAMOTOR CO., BUFFALO, N. Y. LONDON, ONT.

BRITANNIA SMELTER IS RUNNING WELL

Converter Plant Is Turning Out Blister Copper at Rate of Ten Tons Per Day.

After ten days' continuous operation the Britannia smelter and converter plant at Crofton has proved the successful nature of the work of remodelling which it recently passed through at the hands of Mr. Thomas Kiddie, superintendent of the smelter. Since the single furnace now in operation was blown in on January 5th, there has not been the slightest hitch in the working of the plant and blister copper at the rate of ten tons per day is now being turned out of the converter plant.

On Monday sixty-five tons of blister copper, the result of several days' operations, was shipped from Crofton to New York state to be refined. The smelter will be operated continuously henceforth, and it is not likely that many weeks will elapse before another furnace is blown in.

Big Shipments of Matte

Yesterday morning the steamer Henriette reached Vancouver from Hadley, Prince of Wales Island, with 490 tons of copper matte and 405 tons of copper ore, consigned to the Britannia smelter. The matte, running from 45 to 50 per cent, copper, is to be converted into blister copper at Crofton before it is shipped to the refineries in New York. When shipped it will be 95 per cent, pure. The matte brought south on the Henriette is valued at $98,500 and the ore at $5,000.

Shipments From Mines

During the month of December there, was shipped from Britannia mines, Howe Sound, to the Britannia smelter 1,128 tons of copper ore, all of it running 5 per cent copper and much of it running 10 to 15 per cent.

To the smelter of the Brown-Alaska company at Hadley, Prince of Wales Island, there was shipped from Britannia mines during December 734 tons of ore.