

The Colonist.

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THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

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THE ELECTION LAW.

Mr. Aylesworth's amendments to the Dominion election law are in the direction of greater security to the public. The provision that requires contributions towards the election of a candidate shall be published, together with the names of the contributors and that no company or corporation shall make such contributions is valuable, and if it is strictly enforced ought to be productive of a great deal of good.

That there was great necessity for very stringent legislation for the prevention of corrupt practices at elections has long been only too evident. When the present form of voting was adopted the hope was expressed that it would render corruption futile, because no one could be sure that the corrupted voter delivered the goods, but it was soon seen that this was too optimistic a view to take of the case, and that there was just as much crooked work done as ever.

The remedy, so far as it can be applied by legislation, lies, we think, in publicity. We do not believe that public men have any desire to make the bribe or resort to improper means to carry elections, but they get into a contest and when the fighting blood is roused, conscience is apt to leave to stand by.

The provision against contributions from companies and corporations seems to be similar to a provision in a Bill introduced by a private member, upon which we commented at the time. Probably no one will welcome such a law more heartily than the companies and corporations themselves. The penalties upon persons hiring or letting conveyances to take people to the polls is made heavier. There are no provisions which forbid one, but it is subject to such abuses that it ought to be stopped.

THE B. C. TIMBER RESERVE.

The action of the British Columbia government in placing all vacant crown lands under reserve, as far as the timber is concerned, excited a great deal of comment in the United States, and all of it is favorable. Though in many instances, the ignorance displayed by those speaking of the system of government in this country is laughable. Some of the papers praised the Lieutenant-Governor for interfering with his prerogative powers to prevent the forests of the country from being destroyed; others give the credit to the Governor-General. But they are all in accord as to the wisdom of the policy.

The opponents of the national forestry policy in the United States have laid special stress upon the streams of American home builders flowing across the line into Canada. They have dwelt tearfully upon the loss of national strength caused by a cruel government, which, by forbidding its citizens to make homes on its woodlands, drives them to more hospitable foreign land. But now the government of British Columbia has put into forest reserves at one stroke a hundred and fifty million acres of timber. In that single province as all the forest reserves of the United States put together. The entire area of British Columbia is less than two hundred and forty million acres, so that the government has reserved in one block about five-eighths of all the land in the province.

Yet Senator Heyburn of Idaho wails pitifully because the United States government has put about two-fifths of the area of his state into national forests. In British Columbia there are practically no timber lands in the market. The lumberman who wishes to cut trees must deal with the government. Lands not in the forest reserves may be leased, subject to a royalty on all timber cut. It is to be noted that the enlightened policy which gives the people the control of their own timber resources is carried out by the local government of the province itself. Unlike some of our western states, British Columbia does not hang back in sullen protest while salvation is forced upon her by a distant national authority.

The New York paper is a little astray when it says that lands not in the reserve may be leased, and for its information we may add that any lands not in the reserve cannot be leased, and that the larger part of the area not under reserve is held under license, the timber being subject to royalty, the annual license fee and the royalty in both being subject to increase. No doubt this is what Collier's had in mind when it said that persons wishing to cut timber must deal with the government. It is certainly very gratifying to the friends of the local government, which grappled so vigorously with this important question, that its policy is appreciated so highly by

disinterested critics. In this connection we may mention that since the advent of the McBride administration the timber policy of the country has been revolutionized, for at the present time every acre of timber standing on crown lands is directly under government control.

SOME POLITICAL RUMORS.

It is rumored in some of the Eastern cities that changes are impending in the Dominion cabinet. The term of the present Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario expires in April and the report is that he will be succeeded by Sir Richard Cartwright. If this is the case the portfolio of Commerce will become vacant, and in that event there will be a chance for some of the younger men of the Liberal party. It would not be just to Sir Richard Cartwright if he were to be succeeded by a man of his age and standing, but when a man has been a conspicuous and aggressive figure in public life for a little less than half a century it is not surprising if some of his friends are desirous of a rest, especially if by taking it he will make an opening for one of them. There was a very official-looking denial of the statement that Senator Scott is to give up the office of Secretary of State, but in spite of it many people are inclined to believe that his retirement is only postponed a very few months. In the event of the above changes taking place a new leader of the Senate would have to be chosen, but whether he would be given charge of a department remains to be seen. The younger Liberals think that it is about time the Cabinet plum tree was shaken more vigorously on their side of the fence.

Another report, which is of greater interest generally, is that the Government will face the electorate with an extensive railway policy. It is to embrace the acquisition of lines in the Intercolonial and great additions to the railway mileage of the West. There have been some very pronounced declarations in favor of the Georgian Bay line recently, which seem to make it possible that this project may be included in any transportation programme upon which the Government may decide. If the All-Red scheme can be made to materialize so as to synchronize with the adoption of a policy as above outlined, the Government would undoubtedly have a very attractive case to lay before the electorate, and one that would cover the issues arising out of maladministration of public affairs. Experience justifies the opinion that Sir Wilfrid Laurier will not bring on the elections until he is prepared with a case that will appeal very forcefully to the imagination of the people, and as the greatest of all Canadian problems at the present time is that of transportation, there will be no more surprise if he asks Parliamentary sanction or popular endorsement of some such policy as above suggested. Whether he will bring down measures to obtain their passage before the elections, or will declare his policy and ask the people to return him to power in order that he may carry out the people's wishes, is a matter which the people are entitled to know. We think it may be safely assumed that transportation will play a large part in the Dominion elections, whenever these are brought on.

Another rumor has to do with the probable date of the elections. It is said that the Government is exhibiting no desire to dispose of the business before Parliament, and is quite content to afford the Opposition every facility for ventilating its views on all questions connected with the Administration without giving them many facilities for attacking the Government. If the House is kept occupied all summer long with the discussion of administrative scandals, and then after a short session in which an aggressive transportation policy is brought down, the elections are held, the public will be in no mood to listen to a rebash of what is being served up this year. If any Opposition speaker attempts to embarrass the voters in the scandals now being unearthed, the reply will be that these matters were all threshed out in the session of 1908, and it is time to turn to the great constructive policy for which the government is going to stand. The term of the present Government does not expire until April, 1910. So that there is plenty of time before the session of 1909, and the provided the second is very short, but under no circumstances is it likely that there will be more than one.

Such are some of the rumors in circulation, and it is quite certain that there may be for them, we do not profess to know. We do feel pretty sure, however, that Sir Wilfrid Laurier will not astute a politician to leave the people with other issues than those which have arisen out of the last and present sessions of Parliament. Conservatives, in making their plans for the future, must take into account what is his deal, and be in no novice in the art of stacking the cards.

A London dispatch to the Montreal Star says that it is reported on good authority that the general elections will be held in November of this year, and that the British government is being pressed for a favorable decision in regard to the All-Red route. Mr. Asquith is said to be very favorable to a large subsidy and Mr. Winston Churchill is outspoken in favor of it. The latter statement is a notable one, in view of some Irish port, and so does Mr. Birrell, Secretary for Ireland. Lord Strathcona and Sir Thomas Shaughnessy are in favor of the line from Liverpool, and Mr. Hays is in favor of the Grand Trunk to the ministerial committee some time in the near future. We also note that steps are being taken to urge the early completion of the railway to Hudson's Bay, and we have advised to the effect that there is likely to be a very active campaign for the construction of branches of the transcontinental line into the prairie region. In this connection it is interesting to note that the Canadian Northern is securing the necessary parliamentary authorization for the extension of its line to the coast.

MR. ASQUITH.

In view of the almost certain early retirement of Sir Henry Campbell Bannerman from public life because of ill health, and the probability of his being succeeded by Mr. Asquith, the latter is beginning to loom up large in the public eye. He is not just the sort of man one would instinctively choose for a political leader. His ability is unquestioned. How his speeches sound we do not know, but they sound admirably, although they are possibly too argumentative to appeal to the general public. What the people seek in a leader is one whose attitude on political issues excites the imagination. Therein lay Disraeli's great force. Therein also was Lord Salisbury's great strength, but the former caught the imagination of the people by pyrotechnics, and the latter by his apparently indomitable determination. Dis-

rael dazzled the eyes of the people; Salisbury conveyed the impression of absolute solidity. Gladstone was weak in imagination. He scorned to appeal to that trait of the popular character. His strength lay in his wonderful personality and his marvelous standing on Mr. Chamberlain displayed the imaginative touch, and the success which attended his fiscal programme was due to that more than anything else. Mr. Balfour, our present Premier, and Mr. Henry Campbell-Bannerman are equally deficient. We have not seen anything to suggest that Mr. Asquith is any better endowed in this respect than his leader.

As British public men go, Mr. Asquith is yet a young man, being yet under fifty-six. He comes from a well known though not particularly prominent family. By profession he is a lawyer, and he is one of the most eminent of his time. He, like nearly all British public men, is admirably educated, and is of the highest social standing. Personally he is described as very likable. As Chancellor of the Exchequer he has been very successful, and there is little doubt that among the prominent members of the Liberal party, he has as strong a hold upon the confidence of the people as any one else. If he becomes Premier, it is said that a place in the cabinet rank will have to be found for Mr. Winston Churchill, at present Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies. He would like the Secretaryship, but the present incumbent of the office, Earl Elgin, is not very well-to-do, and the salary attaching to it is said to be some consideration to him. Mr. Churchill has been mentioned in connection with the Irish Secretaryship, but he seems to be rather a young man for such a responsibility. He is only thirty-four, although he has already displayed a fine capacity to command the attention of the people. It is a little too soon to say, but he may develop in time the peculiar ability necessary for successful leadership of a party.

In the following special dispatch from Ottawa, appearing in the Toronto Globe, some additional particulars are furnished regarding the important mission on which the Imperial Colonies has just left for England. It will be read by the people of British Columbia with a very special interest.

Ottawa, March 12.—The government has entrusted Mr. W. B. King with another important mission of state. On Thursday of this week he leaves for England to confer, on behalf of the Canadian government, with the Imperial Indian Commissioner in London respecting the immigration of Hindus and other British East Indians to Canada. He will lay before the Imperial authorities the views of the government regarding the advisability of adopting mutual steps to restrict, as far as possible, Oriental immigration to Canada from the British Empire. The Canadian opposition, especially in British Columbia, to the influx of Orientals will be explained at London, and the interchange of views will be expected to result in the reaching of some satisfactory agreement between the two governments. Now that the Japanese immigration question has been settled, the most pressing point in the minds of the British East Indians is the whole problem of Oriental immigration in regard to the Hindus. Indications seem to point to another influx of Hindus during the coming summer, and it is a question whether recent regulations, passed by order in council, can prevent the landing of those booked from Calcutta to Hong Kong and thence to Vancouver. Hindus are British subjects, and any regulations adopted with a view to keeping them out of Canada would necessarily have to be considered by the British government. It will endeavor to bring about a thorough understanding with the British government on the question, and secure their co-operation in discouraging or preventing the emigration of Hindus to Canada from India. He will be absent from the capital about one month.

THE QUEBEC BRIDGE

The findings of the Royal Commission to inquire into the cause of the collapse of the Quebec bridge culminate in the eleventh paragraph of its report, namely, "the professional knowledge of the present was not sufficient to design such a work as the Quebec bridge." This is a very remarkable statement, and it will set the whole engineering world on edge. It seems to be a very sweeping pronouncement. The findings eliminate any question of defective construction from the case and place the responsibility for the accident upon the judgment on the part of the engineers, their inability to deal with the great problems involved in their task, unsatisfactory and insufficient specifications and one grave error in calculation. It would occur to most people that, having specified these reasons, the Commission was hardly likely to add the clause quoted above, for it is reported on what has been demonstrated that the engineering of the bridge company and the consulting engineer possess the best professional knowledge of the day, and with every respect to the men constituting the Commission, one may be pardoned for asking whether or not they are able to speak with authority upon the point in question. What the effect of this particular finding will be cannot be just at present foreseen. It would afford the government an excuse for not going on with the bridge, if it desired one, but we have always supposed that this was the last thing in this connection which the government would desire. Sir Wilfrid Laurier stands committed to the construction of the bridge as a part of his national transportation plan, and the people of Quebec city and province are eager to see it completed. It would be very glad to see the undertaking completed, but to see the undertaking postponed, but we think the general opinion of the people of Canada is that, if the bridge can be built, it should be built. The public will await with a great deal of interest such an-

ouncement as the government may make to make on the subject, and we assume that the report will be the subject of a very serious discussion in Parliament.

It is announced from Vancouver that the conservative anti-parade element have proved victorious in naming new officers for the Anti-Asiatic Exclusion League. This may seem a trifling incident, but it is, to thoughtful observers of the situation in this province, it will prove an excellent piece of news.

The Irishmen of Ottawa are up in arms because they are labelled by alleged pictures of people of their nationality on postal cards. We can all sympathize with them, and the only wonder is that they did not protest sooner. But if the Irish have cause for complaint, what shall we say of the Jews?

Mr. Asquith never did a more popular thing than to tell Parliament that if Germany shows an intention of carrying out her paper programme of naval construction, Great Britain will take steps to meet it which will put any question of superiority on the part of the continental power out of serious consideration.

The judgment of the Chief Justice in the case of the E. & N. Railway company versus Fiddick, as we understand it, puts an end to all the cases arising out of the Settlers' rights claims to land within the railway belt, unless it is overturned on appeal. The Chief Justice's judgment is printed in another column.

An American missionary, who has lately returned from India, says that he has already seen a very fine safe, which is a pretty safe thing to say, if one only places the date with sufficient indefiniteness. That there will be a great change in India, can hardly be questioned, but we do not believe that it will be a violent change.

The most touching scene on record was the meeting of Ruff and Schmitz, the two champion San Francisco grafters. They almost fell upon each other's necks. How sweet and pleasant it is for brothers to dwell together in unity! Meanwhile it would be wise on the part of the people of San Francisco to look up everything that is not nailed down.

To those not familiar with the peculiar methods followed by the government of the United States in many matters, it will prove somewhat surprising to find that so long an expedition as the structural fitness of the navy should be discussed in public and the testimony of expert witnesses be telegraphed to the four corners of the earth.

It is quite in accord with what might naturally be expected, to find that the distinction between the British Columbia seriously to go about the securing of local option for liquor licenses. The good people on the banks of the Fraser are enjoying the reputation of holding very advanced notions on the general subject of temperance reform.

It is proposed at Ottawa to place telegraphs, telephones, sleeping cars and railway carriage business under the control of the Railway Commission. That had been playing an ever-increasing part in the affairs of Canada, and perhaps it is not untimely to say that to Mr. J. S. Willison, now Chief of the Canadian Pacific, and to Mr. A. G. Blair, Canada's first and most thanks for the inauguration of it.

The bill to provide government annuities, introduced by Mr. Fielding, has been read a first time. Judging from the brief synopsis of its provisions contained in the press dispatches it has been carefully framed and will work in the interests of the people. It is urged in some quarters that it may interfere with fraternal societies. An examination of the plan leads one to believe that it certainly is open to the objection, though we would be surprised to see it contended that the government should abandon it on that score.

Edward VII is an up-to-date sovereign. He is the most tactful man in all the world. When his irrepressible nephew does an indiscreet thing, he does not hesitate to rebuke him with consummate adroitness, and when done this, his acting First Minister makes a statement in Parliament that puts the situation just where it ought to be. The accident probably did not mean anything out of the way by his letter, but Mr. Asquith has turned the incident to excellent account, and he did not attempt to do so until the accident had taken all the sting out of the incident.

An attempt is now to be made on a scale greater than ever before to register the names of all the property of gold believed to be hidden in the banks and bed of the Fraser river. It is very interesting to recall that during the last fifty years over fifty millions of dollars of gold were won from the Fraser, amidst scenes which are of historical importance. The mere layman will find it difficult to accept the theory advanced by mineralogists that gold in large quantities yet remains to reward the pluck and ingenuity of the miner.

Scidom a day passes without Inspector Northcott issuing a half dozen or more building permits, and considering that the season has not yet fairly opened this is a most promising indication. But the number of building permits being issued gives one but a very inadequate idea of the rapid fashion in which the residential area of Victoria is expanding. One needs to take a long walk up and down the suburbs where permits are not required. It is really surprising to note the very large number of new dwellings that are in course of construction on every hand.

SEE WHAT THE "HOUSE OF HOMES" OFFERS YOU IN SPRING FURNISHINGS

THE frequent arrivals in furniture during the last few weeks have combined to make a splendid showing of furniture for the Spring season, when old rickety pieces are cast away, giving place to new ideas, and spaces are found to require the addition of some dainty piece to round out your "scheme." It is a timely and a splendid showing—a worthy exhibit of new furniture ideas you should see. Just now the whole store has taken on an air of brightness and a freshness, and, like the Springtime, the almost daily additions mean a growing goodness—every day being better and brighter and nearer perfect than the one just left behind. The curtains, the draperies, the carpets, the furniture—all breathe this freshness and newness—and we issue to you a very special invitation to visit this store, assuring you that you may spend just as much time as you wish in looking, and are under absolutely no obligation to invest a penny. Come any day—today, if you can.

An Attractive Combination Buffet and China Cabinet

COMBINATION BUFFET AND CHINA CABINET—This is a very fine furniture piece combining in one the very useful features of the Buffet and the useful and decorative claims of the China Cabinet. This style has large bevel mirror of first quality, one small and one large drawer, large cupboard with leaded glass doors. China cabinet portion has mirror, four shelves and leaded and plain glass door. Oak of the very best quality has been used in the construction and the workmanship the very finest. Very reasonably priced at, each, \$60.00

Three Library Table Styles You'll Like

We list here three very fine styles picked from our large collection of Library Tables. The designs of these three pieces embody many new features and make these specially desirable from an artistic point of view, while on the monetary side we think the prices will appeal to you. Shown on our third floor.

- LIBRARY TABLE—Another Mission style in the Early English finish. This style has one large drawer and has shelves at both ends for books, magazines, etc. Top is 29 in. x 50 in. Priced at, each, \$35.00
LIBRARY TABLE—Another style in golden oak that is worthy of special mention. This style has large drawer, shelves at both ends for books and magazines, etc. Top is 29 in. x 50 in., and hand-somely polished. A rich looking table and one you'll like. The price, each, is \$35.00
LIBRARY TABLE—A genuinely fine style in Mission. This table has two drawers, two small and two large cabinets for stationery, etc. There is also a large shelf. Top is 29 in. x 50 in. Price, each, is only \$40.00

New Parlor Furniture—And Old Made New

In Parlor Furniture we show a very complete range in either suites or single pieces, and on our third floor you will find some very dainty pieces. There is an advantage in buying such needs at this store in being able to choose from an immense stock of coverings one that pleases you and harmonizes with the other furnishings of your home. We stock a very wide range of coverings and employ a staff of expert upholsterers to do our work. The upholstering of this department of ours is well known for its sterling worth and is far superior to the imported work usually sold.

If you require anything in Parlor Furniture there is no better place to satisfy your wants than at this store. Or if you want to make new furniture out of those old pieces let our upholstering department transform their appearance by re-upholstering them in some dainty new materials. Now is an excellent time to have such work done. Look your furniture over and pick out a few pieces that look "shabby."

A Few Table Cover Styles From a Big Stock

- Some fine values in Table Covers await you on our Second Floor. In this department are many styles in Table Covers and a choice of prices so varied as to include one within the reach of every purse string. These listed show but a very few of those stocked. The best plan is to visit the floor and look around. Pleased to display.
CENTRE TABLE COVERS, tapestry, in crimson, blue and green, Dutch figured border and fringed, 36 x 36 in. Each, \$1.00
CENTRE TABLE COVERS, made of mercerized cotton in fancy colorings and patterns, 36 x 36 in., each, at only \$1.65
TAPESTRY TABLE COVERS, in many fancy colorings, 54 x 54 in., with fringe all around, each, \$2.00
CENTRE TABLE COVERS, made in silk, fancy figured chintz pattern, 36 x 36 in., each, \$5.50
Same material but 54 x 54 in., \$10.00
CENTRE TABLE COVERS, made of mohair in colors of gold, blue and terra cotta, 36 x 36 in., each, \$5.50
Same material, but 54 x 54 inches, each, \$10.00
CENTRE TABLE COVERS, in liberty art fabrics, in handsome hand printed designs, 36 x 36 in., is washable, at \$1.00 and 75c
TAPESTRY TABLE COVERS, in fancy oriental and floral effects, long tassel fringe, 72 x 72 in., from \$6.50 to \$2.50
CENTRE TABLE COVERS, made of silk, with long tassel fringe, 36 x 36 in., each, only \$3.50

A Specially Attractive Flat Top Desk Style

FLAT TOP DESK—This is a very fine desk style and one that would lend a tone and dignity to any office. It is made of handsome oak finished golden, with the exception of the top, which is made of fine curly birch. There are three drawers and two large revolving side cabinets. These cabinets are fitted with a plentiful supply of drawers and compartments for the convenient arrangement and storage of papers, etc. The design and workmanship of this desk is the very finest and it is a genuinely aristocratic desk style. Very special value at, each, \$50.00

Sterling-Mounted, Glittering Glassware Showing

The daintiest collection of Silver-Mounted (Hall marked) Crystal we have yet been fortunate enough to show is offered you today. Many of these dainty pieces of glittering crystal are shown in the Government Street entrance window today, and, if you will but look there, you'll gain some idea of the splendid collection we now stock. Quite as remarkable as the variety and beauty of the pieces are the extremely low prices at which these useful articles are marked. The variety of pretty and useful pieces that may be purchased for fifty cents will astonish you. Don't grow sceptical as to the quality of these pieces, because of the low price. The silver bears the mark of best quality sterling, and the brilliance of the glass speaks for itself, and all is backed by our guarantee of satisfaction. We are listing but a few of the many "sterling" values in this sterling-mounted glass, and promise you many others as equally interesting if you but come in.

- SALTS—Excellent values, at, each, 50c
VASES—Many dainty styles. Each, 50c
COLD CREAM JARS, at, each, 50c
INDIVIDUAL CREAM JUGS, as low as each, 50c
ROSE BOWLS—Specially attractive, 50c
CUT GLASS VASES—Silver mounted daintiness ranging from, each, \$9.00 down to as low as 50c
MARMALADE JARS—Cut glass, silver-mounted, at, each, \$4.50

WEILER BROS. HOME, HOTEL AND CLUB FURNISHERS—VICTORIA, B. C.

The Mail-Order-Way of Shopping Is Satisfactory Here.

NOTE A

A declaration cause a considerable all over-Car treat the other art (as mentioned) General Assembl church. In add Presbytery on union, he said patch dealing with the matter. Dr. Barclay, who time that the c the General As the question r which the nego the "feeling w graceful for th to retire now. He moved ask the comm Presbyterians with the presen tions, and the was proposed. seconded the m discussion, in Campbell's Heav seconded the b between theory carried.

Evidence is ad that, in saying New Brunswick significance, the are asking the of their readers worth, minister on the eve of the gram, which we as New Brunswick sage they proceede lots, with the result majority of 28 was t servative majority of an Ontario pathies are heartly of every province of offer, therefore, to New Brunswick the good hopes for their present contest. (Signed) A. B. A.

During the course conference held in the atre at Toronto the Gray, who presided an observation whic "passed on" until it under the notice of a possible throughout t He said, during address I never pass throu ada in the early mor without counting the windows that I see, a street after street, a cranny or a crack from a street to a street, I would like to see the way in which the p sheer ignorance, an consumption by prev air of Heaven, from saying them from th of that plague.

Tariff Reformers rejoicing at an incident during the course of House of Commons of food duties. It has been admitted that we admit that the tariff but they are now c says a trend of publ from a street to a street, I would like to see the way in which the p sheer ignorance, an consumption by prev air of Heaven, from saying them from th of that plague.

London, March 4.—The Hon. Mr. Chamberlain an amendment, wov on colonial wheat, w 298 votes to 90. M broad Opposition ch in the party of wha ensions of the res tion; while The M other tariff reform p the slightest prefer induce an earlier c colonial corn lands.

Fountain of Vital is the phys saving youth, howev tain in the placu activity of its cells i culation of the blood, gives light to the ey of the body, and d distance illness who member the lesson of the laboring man and keeper, ready to dro work, who is go for after an hour's exer weary leg muscles, re is often nothing but s. It is a body older than Mole's grave, and h his body more than was to the French- lons no excuse for d very, last one must h come when ordinarily tom begins to encau is exactly the reason s. One of the w things that I have Sforza was that by a portion of that career passed the age of fifty and that he was a great commander in I fifty-two years old.

On the eve of his eightieth birthday, a brilliant s ment, Sophocles was piece at eighty. "Faust" in his eigh Allier began Greek and at fifty-four had a Flozzi preserved her imagination, and unexam the end. On her el she gave a great b referred. She was over two hundred year the ball herself.

Old Lady Grey pat though she only began to hear, she was quite always went out sket by-nine articles, wh called over at the doo mering. "Here" for e make sure that noth behind.—From The p the March Scribner.

Wheat in Wes sell the goods on cred are the principal trad and who in turn rel quantities are a man trader will come into one barrel or ten she will peddle out the quantities, her principl ing the money to the women. The principl country are native cou countries, and they through the education that these West Afric use, and appreci to which are neco this country.—Americ Food Journal.