

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 person shall contribute shall make such contributions valuable, and if it is strictly enforced ought to be productive of a great deal of good. The issue of all laws in the enforcement of them, and this is especially true of those relating to elections.

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 work done in the polls was not being exposed. The remedy, however, was far as it can be applied by legislation, lies, we think, in publicity. We do not believe that public men have any hesitations as to bribery or resort to improper means to carry elections, but they get into a contest when the fighting blood is roused, conscience is apt to have to stand aside. When men are absolutely convinced that what they are advocating is for the public benefit, and they justify themselves almost by any means of securing it, however, it becomes the law that all contributions to election funds shall go through a certain channel, and that a strict record of all receipts and disbursements of such funds shall be published, the effect cannot be otherwise than good. Candidates will then be in a position to refuse the most indirect sanction to corrupt practices, and their accredited representatives will not dare indulge in them. We have not to suppose that the less likely it is to be resorted to.

The provision against contributions from companies and corporations seems to be similar to one contained 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 various practices with one, but it is subject to such abuses that it ought to be stopped. The sooner the people learn that an election is their duty, quite as much as that of the candidate, and are compelled to go to the polls themselves in such way as they find most convenient, the better. The other provisions in the Bill seem to be well devised, but after all is said on the subject, we come down to the fundamental principle of the franchise, that corrupt practices at elections lie with the voters themselves. It is a strange comment upon popular government that it is necessary to pass stringent laws to keep a free people from allowing themselves to be corrupted. It is the fashion to talk of the priceless heritage of the franchise, but many a man franchise has a market quotation at every election.

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. Although in many instances, the ignorance displayed by those speaking of the system of government in this country is lamentable. Some newspapers praised the Lieutenant-Governor for interfering with the prerogative powers to prevent the forests of the country from being destroyed; others give the credit to the Minister of Lands and yet others to the Governor-General. But they are all in accord as to the wisdom of the policy. Collier's appreciates both the act and the method of doing it, and says:

The opponents of the national forestry policy in the United States have laid special stress upon the streams of American homesteaders 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, and has decided 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 already leased cannot be, 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 not 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 grasped 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 stick 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 to suggest that he lags superior on the stage, 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 that he should have a certain respect for 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 that the plum tree was shaken more vigorously on their side of the fence.

Another report, which is of greater interest, especially to the government, will face the electorate with an extensive railway policy. It is to embrace the acquisition of lines in the Intercolonial and the great project of 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 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 to state what will appear 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 reason for surprise if he asks Parliamentary sanction, or popular endorsement of some such policy as above suggested. Whether he is prepared to pass stringent laws to keep a free people from allowing themselves to be corrupted, it is the fashion to talk of the priceless heritage of the franchise, but many a man franchise has a market quotation at every election.

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 securing in the House. 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 rehearsal of what is being served up this year. If any Opposition speaker attempts to interrupt 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 attend 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 for two sessions before the election, 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 what foundation in fact there may be for them, we do not profess to know. We do feel pretty sure, however, that Sir Wilfrid Laurier is as astute a politician as goes to 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 remember that it is his deal, and he is no novice in the art of stacking the cards.

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 read 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 in imagination. He scorned to appeal to that trait of the popular character. His strength lay in his wonderful personality and his marvellous eloquence. Mr. Chamberlain displayed the imaginative touch, and the success which attended his fiscal programme was due to that more than anything else. Mr. Balfour, as noted above, and Mr. Henry Campbell-Bannerman are equally deficient. We have not seen anything to suggest that Mr. Asquith is any better equipped 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 has a wide social standing. Personally he is described as being 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 with 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 is a place with cabinet rank 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 certain command of 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 Mr. Asquith is said to have 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. L. King with an 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 and Colonial offices 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 here regarding the advisability of adopting mutual steps to restrict, as far as possible, Oriental immigration to Canada from the British Asiatic possessions. Canadian opposition, especially in British Columbia, to the influx of Orientals will be explained at London, and the interchange of views will, it is expected, 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 connection with the whole problem of Oriental immigration is in regard to the Hindus. Indications seem to point to another influx of Hindus to Canada in the coming summer, and it is a question of 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. King's endeavor to bring about a thorough understanding with the British government on the question, and secure their cooperation in discouraging or preventing the immigration 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 day was not sufficient to design such a work as the Quebec bridge." This is a very remarkable statement, and it will set the whole country wondering. 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 called upon to add the clause quoted above, for that is what has been demonstrated that the engineer 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 subject.

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, 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 carried out. It would be very glad to see the under-estimated value of 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.

Nothing Too Good for His Majesty King Baby
Don't give the little one Opium. Many parents are careless in the matter of cough syrups; they do not ascertain if the remedy contains opium, and, alas, the lives of many children are jeopardized. In Baby's Cough Syrup
We have an unrivaled remedy for Croup, Whooping Cough, Hoarseness, Coughs and Colds. This Syrup does not contain any Opium, Morphine or other injurious drugs. A perfectly safe cure that should be in every household. Prepared by
CYRUS H. BOWES, Chemist, Government St., near Yates

announcement as the government may have 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 or 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, in fact, 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 full text of the judgment is printed in another column.

An American missionary, who has lately returned from India, says that he has already displayed a certain command of 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.

The most touching scene on record was the meeting of Rief 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 will 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 grave a question 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 New Vancouver has the distinction of being the first point in British Columbia seriously to go about the securing of local opinion for liquor licenses. The good people on the banks of the Fraser have long enjoyed 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 body is 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 in charge of the Canadian Pacific, A. G. Blair, Canada's most notable 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 that 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 attributes it to a momentary lapse of memory, and when he has done this, his acting first Minister makes a statement in Parliament that puts the situation just where it ought to be. The Kaiser, though we would 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 King had taken all the sting out of the incident.

An attempt is now to be made on a scale greater than ever before to recover some of the gold lost in the gold fields 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 in gold have been lost in 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.

Seldom 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 long walks to the hills around 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—An-

other 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—An-

other 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 handsomely polished. A rich looking table and one you'll like. The price, each, is,\$35.00

LIBRARY TABLE—A gen-

uinely 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, 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, at,\$1.00

CENTRE TABLE COVERS, made of mer-

cized 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.,

each, only,\$10.00

CENTRE TABLE COVERS, made of mo-

hair 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

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 has none of it. General Assembly church. In add Presbyterian on union, he said patch dealing with the matter. Dr. Barclay, who time that the the General the question r which the nego the feeling w grateful for th to retire now on. He moved ask the comm Presbyterians with the presen tions, and w was proposed, seconded the m discussion, in Campbell's b between theory carried.

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

During the course conference held in the atre at Toronto the Gray, which were an observation whi "passed on" until it under the notice of a possible throughout th He said, during address I never pass through ada in the early mori a question of the without counting the windows that I see, a street after street, as a cranny or a crack the fresh air from a trate the house, and way in which the p sheer ignorance, an consumption by prev ate of Heaven from saying them from of that plague.

Tariff Reformers rejoicing at an incident during the course of House of Commons of food duties. It has been possible to the admit that the tariff but they are now c says a trend of publi down from a follow Canadian A Dispatch:

London, March 4.—broke in the Vancouver an amendment, favor on colonial wheat, 298 votes to 90. M the Opposition ch that the question isue. The News say velopment of the Can is not determined by the of wheat, ensions of their th tion; while The Mo other tariff reform p induce an earlier on colonial corn lands.

Fountain of Vital as is the phys saving youth, howev tain it is out of the activity of its cells i culation of the blood, gives light to the ey engineering work, a distance illness that member the lesson of the laboring man and keeper, ready to drop work, would rise, a after an hour's exert weary leg muscles, re is often nothing but s. It looks much older th Moltke of a fellow-c it his body more tha was to the Frenchm ons no excuse for d every last one must h superfluous. It has come when ordinarily tom begins to encase is exactly the reason why. One of the things in the world is that by the way, Storrs was that by a portion of that career passed the age of fifty he was a vigorous, a great commander in f fifty-two years old. on the eve of his elg made a happy, brilliant ment. Sophtolowsky piece at eighty. "Taust" in his elgh Afrazi began Greek and at fifty-four had a Flozzi preserved her imagination, and unexam the end. On her el she gave a great b happy in the naty over two hundred per the ball herself. Old Lady Grey pat though she only began to hear right, she was quite always went out sket ty-nine articles, wh called over at the doo mering. "Here" for e make sure that noth behind.—From The p the March Scribner.

Flous in Wes The method of ord are the principal trad er, and who in turn ler quantities. For a man trader will come shase one barrel or ten This will be taken s she will peddle out the quantities, her princing the native women. The princple country are native covans, plantations, through the education that these West Afri are, and appreci which are a neces this country.—Ameri Food Journal.