

INVESTIGATION OF PAPER TRUST

Newspaper Publishers Lay Case Before Congressional Committee

CHARGE COMBINE TACTICS

Say Price is Artificially Kept Up By the Paper Manufacturers

Washington, April 25.—The actual investigation of the wood pulp and paper question involving in respect an examination into the affairs of the Paper Trust to determine whether or not it is, as alleged by the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, a combination in restraint of trade, was begun to-day by the select committee appointed by Speaker Cannon. Representatives of the committee of fifty appointed by the American Newspaper Publishers' Association arrived in Washington to-day in response to a telegram sent yesterday by Chairman Mann of the committee, to President Herman Richter of the Association, and General Manager M. E. Stone, of the Associated Press, inviting testimony.

The newspaper delegation appeared before the investigating body at 10 o'clock and the presentation of the publishers' case was at once begun by John Norris, business manager of the New York Times. Mr. Norris says that he and his associates appeared as representatives of substantially all the daily newspapers of the United States. "We consume," said Mr. Norris, "at least eighty per cent. of the news print paper used in the United States, and represent the seventh largest industry in the country, an industry that has been menaced by an extraordinary aggregation of law breakers."

"We will," added Mr. Norris, "produce figures to prove our assertion that the papermakers plan to add sixty millions of dollars per annum to the burdens of the country, and Mr. Norris declared that "we will show you a plan to increase the price of paper to 25 per cent."

Mr. Norris charged that the increase was made by the International Paper company in the face of an announcement in 1907 that a committee was to be formed to investigate the matter. "A famine that came according to schedule," the association declared, "was the committee that they have glutted the Canadian mills with orders, and have kept the Canadian laborers employed in the mills."

Mr. Mann, chairman of the committee, said that while the committee desired to get at what was whether the publishers claim that the removal of the duty on wood pulp would cause a decrease in the price of paper, and whether the publishers proposed to support before the committee the charge that the International Paper trust is a conspiracy in restraint of trade within the meaning of the law.

Mr. Sims asked whether the removal of the duty on wood pulp would not be a discrimination against American goods. Mr. Norris replied: "My information is that the price supply in this country is largely controlled by paper manufacturers, and they are holding for the future the buying their supply in Canada."

Mr. Norris said the consular board of Canada has fixed the price of mill paper at \$2 a ton f.o.b. at the mills. He said that Canadian companies have been selling their product in the United States at one dollar less a ton, the duty paid than it can be bought from producers in the United States. He said that the International Paper company and other manufacturers have been buying extensively in Canada.

Insane Man's Suicide

Monday, Ont., April 25.—Wm. Low, committed suicide by hanging himself on Thursday night. No reason was given for the act other than that he suffered from temporary insanity.

Dynamite Suspects

San Diego, Cal., April 25.—One of two men skulking near the bay this morning was arrested by the police. He is suspected of being connected with the dynamite explosion on Wednesday night. The arrest is important as the identity is not given.

Heavy Fog at New York

New York, April 25.—A dense fog settled down over the bay this morning, interfering seriously with the work of shipping, and made it difficult for half a dozen big ocean liners to get out of the harbor. The President Grant and the Olympia, with thousands of passengers from European ports, were held up at Sandy Hook to await clear-

Dominion Archives Office

Ottawa, April 25.—Edmund Roy, of Levis, well known as the author of French Canadian historical works and other writings, has been appointed assistant Dominion archivist.

Canadian Northern Finances

Toronto, April 25.—Wm. Mackenzie leaves tomorrow for England in connection with the carrying through of certain financial proposals for the Canadian Northern railway.

Murderer's Disappearance

London, Ont., April 25.—Conflicting reports come from western Ontario as to the whereabouts of Moyer the soldier murderer. Tavistock, Maplewood, Ingersoll, Seaford, Stratford and Goderich are among the places where correspondents say he was seen yesterday or the day before.

Alleged Jewelry Thieves

London, April 25.—William O'Connell, supposed to be an accomplice of Claude Heritier in the theft of jewelry from the residence in New York of Mrs. David P. Morgan, was arrested in Liverpool last night. Like Heritier, O'Connell had a number of diamonds in his possession. Heritier's case will come up in the Bow street police court on April 27, and O'Connell will probably be arraigned at the same time.

Ontario Nominations

Montreal, April 25.—The following nominations for the legislature took place in Ontario yesterday: North Huron, J. T. Currie, Liberal. East Hastings, A. A. Richardson, Conservative. South Lanark, Hon. A. J. Matheson, provincial treasurer; East Wellington, Major Craig, M. P. P. Conservative.

GRANTS MUCH LAND IN AID OF RAILWAYS

Quebec Government Introduces Bill on the Eve of Prorogation

Quebec, April 25.—A bill was introduced by the government yesterday providing for grants of from 4,000 to 2,000 acres per mile for new sections of railway to be built in the province. A total of 2,375,000 acres of the public domain is involved in the bill. The bill provides for the grant of 4,000 acres per mile for the first mile, 2,000 acres per mile for the second mile, and 1,000 acres per mile for the third mile. The bill also provides for the grant of 1,000 acres per mile for the fourth mile, and 500 acres per mile for the fifth mile. The bill also provides for the grant of 500 acres per mile for the sixth mile, and 250 acres per mile for the seventh mile. The bill also provides for the grant of 250 acres per mile for the eighth mile, and 125 acres per mile for the ninth mile. The bill also provides for the grant of 125 acres per mile for the tenth mile, and 62.5 acres per mile for the eleventh mile. The bill also provides for the grant of 62.5 acres per mile for the twelfth mile, and 31.25 acres per mile for the thirteenth mile. The bill also provides for the grant of 31.25 acres per mile for the fourteenth mile, and 15.625 acres per mile for the fifteenth mile. The bill also provides for the grant of 15.625 acres per mile for the sixteenth mile, and 7.8125 acres per mile for the seventeenth mile. The bill also provides for the grant of 7.8125 acres per mile for the eighteenth mile, and 3.90625 acres per mile for the nineteenth mile. The bill also provides for the grant of 3.90625 acres per mile for the twentieth mile, and 1.953125 acres per mile for the twenty-first mile. The bill also provides for the grant of 1.953125 acres per mile for the twenty-second mile, and 0.9765625 acres per mile for the twenty-third mile. The bill also provides for the grant of 0.9765625 acres per mile for the twenty-fourth mile, and 0.48828125 acres per mile for the twenty-fifth mile. The bill also provides for the grant of 0.48828125 acres per mile for the twenty-sixth mile, and 0.244140625 acres per mile for the twenty-seventh mile. The bill also provides for the grant of 0.244140625 acres per mile for the twenty-eighth mile, and 0.1220703125 acres per mile for the twenty-ninth mile. The bill also provides for the grant of 0.1220703125 acres per mile for the thirtieth mile, and 0.06103515625 acres per mile for the thirty-first mile. The bill also provides for the grant of 0.06103515625 acres per mile for the thirty-second mile, and 0.030517578125 acres per mile for the thirty-third mile. The bill also provides for the grant of 0.030517578125 acres per mile for the thirty-fourth mile, and 0.0152587890625 acres per mile for the thirty-fifth mile. The bill also provides for the grant of 0.0152587890625 acres per mile for the thirty-sixth mile, and 0.00762939453125 acres per mile for the thirty-seventh mile. The bill also provides for the grant of 0.00762939453125 acres per mile for the thirty-eighth mile, and 0.003814697265625 acres per mile for the thirty-ninth mile. The bill also provides for the grant of 0.003814697265625 acres per mile for the fortieth mile, and 0.0019073486328125 acres per mile for the forty-first mile. The bill also provides for the grant of 0.0019073486328125 acres per mile for the forty-second mile, and 0.00095367431640625 acres per mile for the forty-third mile. The bill also provides for the grant of 0.00095367431640625 acres per mile for the forty-fourth mile, and 0.000476837158203125 acres per mile for the forty-fifth mile. The bill also provides for the grant of 0.000476837158203125 acres per mile for the forty-sixth mile, and 0.0002384185791015625 acres per mile for the forty-seventh mile. The bill also provides for the grant of 0.0002384185791015625 acres per mile for the forty-eighth mile, and 0.00011920928955078125 acres per mile for the forty-ninth mile. The bill also provides for the grant of 0.00011920928955078125 acres per mile for the fiftieth mile, and 0.000059604644775390625 acres per mile for the fifty-first mile. The bill also provides for the grant of 0.000059604644775390625 acres per mile for the fifty-second mile, and 0.0000298023223876953125 acres per mile for the fifty-third mile. The bill also provides for the grant of 0.0000298023223876953125 acres per mile for the fifty-fourth mile, and 0.00001490116119384765625 acres per mile for the fifty-fifth mile. The bill also provides for the grant of 0.00001490116119384765625 acres per mile for the fifty-sixth mile, and 0.000007450580596923828125 acres per mile for the fifty-seventh mile. The bill also provides for the grant of 0.000007450580596923828125 acres per mile for the fifty-eighth mile, and 0.0000037252902984619140625 acres per mile for the fifty-ninth mile. The bill also provides for the grant of 0.0000037252902984619140625 acres per mile for the sixtieth mile, and 0.00000186264514923095703125 acres per mile for the sixty-first mile. The bill also provides for the grant of 0.00000186264514923095703125 acres per mile for the sixty-second mile, and 0.000000931322574615478515625 acres per mile for the sixty-third mile. The bill also provides for the grant of 0.000000931322574615478515625 acres per mile for the sixty-fourth mile, and 0.000000465661287307739278125 acres per mile for the sixty-fifth mile. The bill also provides for the grant of 0.000000465661287307739278125 acres per mile for the sixty-sixth mile, and 0.0000002328306436538696390625 acres per mile for the sixty-seventh mile. The bill also provides for the grant of 0.0000002328306436538696390625 acres per mile for the sixty-eighth mile, and 0.00000011641532182693481953125 acres per mile for the sixty-ninth mile. The bill also provides for the grant of 0.00000011641532182693481953125 acres per mile for the seventieth mile, and 0.000000058207660913467409765625 acres per mile for the seventy-first mile. The bill also provides for the grant of 0.000000058207660913467409765625 acres per mile for the seventy-second mile, and 0.0000000291038304567337048828125 acres per mile for the seventy-third mile. The bill also provides for the grant of 0.0000000291038304567337048828125 acres per mile for the seventy-fourth mile, and 0.00000001455191522836685244140625 acres per mile for the seventy-fifth mile. The bill also provides for the grant of 0.00000001455191522836685244140625 acres per mile for the seventy-sixth mile, and 0.000000007275957614183426220703125 acres per mile for the seventy-seventh mile. The bill also provides for the grant of 0.000000007275957614183426220703125 acres per mile for the seventy-eighth mile, and 0.0000000036379788070917131103515625 acres per mile for the seventy-ninth mile. The bill also provides for the grant of 0.0000000036379788070917131103515625 acres per mile for the eightieth mile, and 0.00000000181898940354585655517578125 acres per mile for the eighty-first mile. The bill also provides for the grant of 0.00000000181898940354585655517578125 acres per mile for the eighty-second mile, and 0.00000000090949470177292827758828125 acres per mile for the eighty-third mile. The bill also provides for the grant of 0.00000000090949470177292827758828125 acres per mile for the eighty-fourth mile, and 0.0000000004547473508864641389140625 acres per mile for the eighty-fifth mile. The bill also provides for the grant of 0.0000000004547473508864641389140625 acres per mile for the eighty-sixth mile, and 0.00000000022737367544323206945703125 acres per mile for the eighty-seventh mile. The bill also provides for the grant of 0.00000000022737367544323206945703125 acres per mile for the eighty-eighth mile, and 0.000000000113686837721616104728515625 acres per mile for the eighty-ninth mile. The bill also provides for the grant of 0.000000000113686837721616104728515625 acres per mile for the ninetieth mile, and 0.00000000005684341886080523636578125 acres per mile for the ninety-first mile. The bill also provides for the grant of 0.00000000005684341886080523636578125 acres per mile for the ninety-second mile, and 0.0000000000284217094304026181828828125 acres per mile for the ninety-third mile. The bill also provides for the grant of 0.0000000000284217094304026181828828125 acres per mile for the ninety-fourth mile, and 0.00000000001421085471520130909140625 acres per mile for the ninety-fifth mile. The bill also provides for the grant of 0.00000000001421085471520130909140625 acres per mile for the ninety-sixth mile, and 0.000000000007105427357600654545703125 acres per mile for the ninety-seventh mile. The bill also provides for the grant of 0.000000000007105427357600654545703125 acres per mile for the ninety-eighth mile, and 0.0000000000035527136788003272728515625 acres per mile for the ninety-ninth mile. The bill also provides for the grant of 0.0000000000035527136788003272728515625 acres per mile for the one hundredth mile, and 0.000000000001776356839400163636428828125 acres per mile for the one hundred and first mile. The bill also provides for the grant of 0.000000000001776356839400163636428828125 acres per mile for the one hundred and second mile, and 0.0000000000008881784197000818182140625 acres per mile for the one hundred and third mile. The bill also provides for the grant of 0.0000000000008881784197000818182140625 acres per mile for the one hundred and fourth mile, and 0.000000000000444089209850040909140625 acres per mile for the one hundred and fifth mile. The bill also provides for the grant of 0.000000000000444089209850040909140625 acres per mile for the one hundred and sixth mile, and 0.000000000000222044604925020454545703125 acres per mile for the one hundred and seventh mile. The bill also provides for the grant of 0.000000000000222044604925020454545703125 acres per mile for the one hundred and eighth mile, and 0.0000000000001110223024625102272728515625 acres per mile for the one hundred and ninth mile. The bill also provides for the grant of 0.0000000000001110223024625102272728515625 acres per mile for the one hundred and tenth mile, and 0.0000000000000555111512312513636428828125 acres per mile for the one hundred and eleventh mile. The bill also provides for the grant of 0.0000000000000555111512312513636428828125 acres per mile for the one hundred and twelfth mile, and 0.00000000000002775557561562568182140625 acres per mile for the one hundred and thirteenth mile. The bill also provides for the grant of 0.00000000000002775557561562568182140625 acres per mile for the one hundred and fourteenth mile, and 0.0000000000000138777878078125340909140625 acres per mile for the one hundred and fifteenth mile. The bill also provides for the grant of 0.0000000000000138777878078125340909140625 acres per mile for the one hundred and sixteenth mile, and 0.000000000000006938893903906170454545703125 acres per mile for the one hundred and seventeenth mile. The bill also provides for the grant of 0.000000000000006938893903906170454545703125 acres per mile for the one hundred and eighteenth mile, and 0.0000000000000034694469519530702272728515625 acres per mile for the one hundred and nineteenth mile. The bill also provides for the grant of 0.0000000000000034694469519530702272728515625 acres per mile for the one hundred and twentieth mile, and 0.00000000000000173472347597653513636428828125 acres per mile for the one hundred and twenty-first mile. The bill also provides for the grant of 0.00000000000000173472347597653513636428828125 acres per mile for the one hundred and twenty-second mile, and 0.0000000000000008673617379878182140625 acres per mile for the one hundred and twenty-third mile. The bill also provides for the grant of 0.0000000000000008673617379878182140625 acres per mile for the one hundred and twenty-fourth mile, and 0.000000000000000433680868993906170454545703125 acres per mile for the one hundred and twenty-fifth mile. The bill also provides for the grant of 0.000000000000000433680868993906170454545703125 acres per mile for the one hundred and twenty-sixth mile, and 0.0000000000000002168404344969530702272728515625 acres per mile for the one hundred and twenty-seventh mile. The bill also provides for the grant of 0.0000000000000002168404344969530702272728515625 acres per mile for the one hundred and twenty-eighth mile, and 0.00000000000000010842021724847653513636428828125 acres per mile for the one hundred and twenty-ninth mile. The bill also provides for the grant of 0.00000000000000010842021724847653513636428828125 acres per mile for the one hundred and thirtieth mile, and 0.000000000000000054210108624238267653513636428828125 acres per mile for the one hundred and thirty-first mile. The bill also provides for the grant of 0.000000000000000054210108624238267653513636428828125 acres per mile for the one hundred and thirty-second mile, and 0.00000000000000002710505431211913367653513636428828125 acres per mile for the one hundred and thirty-third mile. The bill also provides for the grant of 0.00000000000000002710505431211913367653513636428828125 acres per mile for the one hundred and thirty-fourth mile, and 0.000000000000000013552527156059566837653513636428828125 acres per mile for the one hundred and thirty-fifth mile. The bill also provides for the grant of 0.000000000000000013552527156059566837653513636428828125 acres per mile for the one hundred and thirty-sixth mile, and 0.000000000000000006776263578029783418267653513636428828125 acres per mile for the one hundred and thirty-seventh mile. 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The bill also provides for the grant of 0.0000000000000000008470329472537229283418267653513636428828125 acres per mile for the one hundred and forty-fourth mile, and 0.00000000000000000042351647362686146367653513636428828125 acres per mile for the one hundred and forty-fifth mile. The bill also provides for the grant of 0.00000000000000000042351647362686146367653513636428828125 acres per mile for the one hundred and forty-sixth mile, and 0.0000000000000000002117582368132307318267653513636428828125 acres per mile for the one hundred and forty-seventh mile. The bill also provides for the grant of 0.0000000000000000002117582368132307318267653513636428828125 acres per mile for the one hundred and forty-eighth mile, and 0.00000000000000000010587911840615351367653513636428828125 acres per mile for the one hundred and forty-ninth mile. The bill also provides for the grant of 0.00000000000000000010587911840615351367653513636428828125 acres per mile for the one hundred and fiftieth mile, and 0.000000000000000000052939559203076765351367653513636428828125 acres per mile for the one hundred and fifty-first mile. The bill also provides for the grant of 0.000000000000000000052939559203076765351367653513636428828125 acres per mile for the one hundred and fifty-second mile, and 0.000000000000000000026469779601538765351367653513636428828125 acres per mile for the one hundred and fifty-third mile. The bill also provides for the grant of 0.000000000000000000026469779601538765351367653513636428828125 acres per mile for the one hundred and fifty-fourth mile, and 0.0000000000000000000132348898007693765351367653513636428828125 acres per mile for the one hundred and fifty-fifth mile. 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The bill also provides for the grant of 0.0000000000000000000016543612250961718765351367653513636428828125 acres per mile for the one hundred and sixty-second mile, and 0.000000000000000000000827180612525308593765351367653513636428828125 acres per mile for the one hundred and sixty-third mile. The bill also provides for the grant of 0.000000000000000000000827180612525308593765351367653513636428828125 acres per mile for the one hundred and sixty-fourth mile, and 0.00000000000000000000041359030626126765351367653513636428828125 acres per mile for the one hundred and sixty-fifth mile. The bill also provides for the grant of 0.00000000000000000000041359030626126765351367653513636428828125 acres per mile for the one hundred and sixty-sixth mile, and 0.0000000000000000000002067951531308765351367653513636428828125 acres per mile for the one hundred and sixty-seventh mile. The bill also provides for the grant of 0.0000000000000000000002067951531308765351367653513636428828125 acres per mile for the one hundred and sixty-eighth mile, and 0.0000000000000000000001033975765654393765351367653513636428828125 acres per mile for the one hundred and sixty-ninth mile. The bill also provides for the grant of 0.0000000000000000000001033975765654393765351367653513636428828125 acres per mile for the one hundred and seventieth mile, and 0.00000000000000000000005169878828271968765351367653513636428828125 acres per mile for the one hundred and seventy-first mile. The bill also provides for the grant of 0.00000000000000000000005169878828271968765351367653513636428828125 acres per mile for the one hundred and seventy-second mile, and 0.000000000000000000000025849394141393765351367653513636428828125 acres per mile for the one hundred and seventy-third mile. The bill also provides for the grant of 0.000000000000000000000025849394141393765351367653513636428828125 acres per mile for the one hundred and seventy-fourth mile, and 0.0000000000000000000000129246970706968765351367653513636428828125 acres per mile for the one hundred and seventy-fifth mile. The bill also provides for the grant of 0.0000000000000000000000129246970706968765351367653513636428828125 acres per mile for the one hundred and seventy-sixth mile, and 0.00000000000000000000000646234853534843765351367653513636428828125 acres per mile for the one hundred and seventy-seventh mile. The bill also provides for the grant of 0.00000000000000000000000646234853534843765351367653513636428828125 acres per mile for the one hundred and seventy-eighth mile, and 0.00000000000000000000000323117426766721968765351367653513636428828125 acres per mile for the one hundred and seventy-ninth mile. The bill also provides for the grant of 0.00000000000000000000000323117426766721968765351367653513636428828125 acres per mile for the one hundred and eightieth mile, and 0.000000000000000000000001615587133833843765351367653513636428828125 acres per mile for the one hundred and eighty-first mile. The bill also provides for the grant of 0.000000000000000000000001615587133833843765351367653513636428828125 acres per mile for the one hundred and eighty-second mile, and 0.00000000000000000000000080779356916671968765351367653513636428828125 acres per mile for the one hundred and eighty-third mile. The bill also provides for the grant of 0.00000000000000000000000080779356916671968765351367653513636428828125 acres per mile for the one hundred and eighty-fourth mile, and 0.0000000000000000000000004038967845833843765351367653513636428828125 acres per mile for the one hundred and eighty-fifth mile. The bill also provides for the grant of 0.000000000000000000000000403896784

SHOULD SUBPOENA OTHER ENGINEERS

Major Hodgins States G. T. P. Reports Will Confirm His Charges

Major A. H. Hodgins stated yesterday that he had not as yet heard anything from Ottawa with regard to the proposed commission to investigate his charges with regard to improper classifications upon that section of the transcontinental railway between Winnipeg and Kenora which was formerly in his charge.

With regard to the statements of Chairman Parent of the transcontinental commission that when differences of opinion as to proper classification arose between the Grand Trunk's inspecting engineers and the commission, the latter were looked into, this was hardly correct. The Grand Trunk engineers could only file a protest.

The production of the reports of the Grand Trunk engineers would substantiate his statements, that they did not concur in classifications made. To make the equity complete and to confirm his statements, the government should subpoena Messrs. Mann and Hemen, S.T.E. engineers on the Kenora section, and Mr. Armstrong of the Quebec section, and also the chief engineer of the G.T.P.

It is the general opinion that any equity of the government should be conducted by a committee appointed by the council of the Society of Canadian Civil Engineers, who are technical men who can deal with the actual work done. They should actually visit and inspect the work done and should have access to the monthly estimate sheets (really the bills for the work done), for the entire work given with the contract was let. These bills specify in detail the amount of work done, and the material concerned.

Pleased With Kettle Valley Grand Forks, April 22.—Mr. Muoh, a successful fruit grower from the Yakima valley in the state of Washington, arrived here a couple of days ago and is looking around with a view of purchasing some orchard land. He says that the Yakima valley is now in a most prosperous condition. For many miles around Yakima city large irrigation ditches have been made so that sure crops are now guaranteed to all property owners in that district each year. This land, which in its native state was all covered with thick sage brush, is cleared at a cost of \$2.50 per acre. The water rate for irrigating the lands vary, some companies charging 55 cents per acre per month, while others charge 75 cents and \$1 a month, and right now it is impossible to purchase any kind of land within ten miles of North Yakima for less than \$200 per acre. Mr. Muoh is most enthusiastic over the future of the Kettle valley. He says that the land here is much superior to that of the Yakima valley and when the proposed irrigation systems begin operating in this valley he predicts that land here will bring the same prices that it does now in Yakima valley.

Setting Wharf Trouble Vancouver, April 22.—A conference was held in Mr. Marpole's office yesterday morning with the presence of the North Vancouver ferry company to make some arrangements to settle the difficulty existing on account of the non-removal of the ferry people from the site at the foot of Central street, which has been leased by the C. P. R. to the Johnson Wharf company. An understanding was arrived at that the ferry would move to its new landing within a week and allow Capt. C. Gardner Johnson to take possession of the property and proceed with the construction of his new wharf.

A ROYAL ALLIANCE Preparations for Marriage of Grand Duchess and Swedish Prince St. Petersburg, April 22.—Grand Duchess Marie Pavlovna, daughter of Duke Paul Alexandrovich, who on May 3 is to be married at Tsarskoe-Selo to Prince Wilhelm, second son of King Gustaf of Sweden, has received deputations from the municipality, nobility and bourgeoisie, and from merchant and artisan guilds, from the women of the city, the troops of the local garrison and a large number of public institutions, and was congratulated by them upon her approaching marriage.

They also presented the grand duchess with various tokens and other gifts, testifying to the great popularity of the young princess with the Moscow, which she has passed her entire life. The deputations referred in their addresses to the work of the grand duchess for the sick and wounded during the Russo-Japanese war, and the interest she has taken in the poor of Moscow.

Prince Wilhelm will arrive here from Sweden April 30. He will be quartered in this city in the palace of the Grand Duchess Serge, formerly the residence of the crown prince and princess of Roumania.

Charges Fraud Toronto, April 22.—Charges of collusion, fraud, improper conduct, and misappropriation of the affairs of the Cobalt development company were read in open court today against D. O'Grady, of the Crown bank; B. E. Young, local manager, and George Stevenson, president of the Cobalt concern in an application by Frank McPhillips to have the company wound up. He claimed to be a creditor to the extent of \$5,800. The case was enlarged for two weeks.

Entertained Royalty Copenhagen, April 21.—Rabin Letztau, Minister for Foreign Affairs, and his wife tonight gave a dinner at their residence to King Edward and Queen Alexandra and King Frederick and Queen Louise, which was attended by all the members of the Danish royal family and thirty other prominent people. The dinner was served on silver and gold plate, and the dining room was magnificently decorated with flowers.

Chinese Want Money Back

Representations are being made to the Chinese government to have pressure brought to bear on the imperial authorities to cause the return from the Canadian government of \$14,000 in fines alleged to have been wrongfully collected from the Chinamen who landed last year and do not pay the head tax. The Chinamen were arrested and fined \$100 each, plus the head tax. On appeal to the supreme court of Nova Scotia the judgment was reversed and an order made for the return of the fines.

BIG HEARTED PLUCK

Boy Who Lost His Leg at an Early Age Now Excels at Athletics

Wilkesbarre, Pa., April 14.—As an example of what pluck and perseverance can accomplish Henry Haskins, Smith, a fifteen year old boy, of Scranton, near here, is a prize winner. Crippled six years ago when his right leg was cut off at the hip, he resolved that his loss was not going to defeat him from the enjoyment of the sports which he loved and from participation in the athletic work with his boy friends. Such a handicap, however, seemed too great to overcome, but now despite it he has won a place on the Scranton Young Men's Christian Association team and competes in contests with school teams and those of other organizations, besides holding the record for the rope climb and the bar vault in the Scranton Young Men's Christian Association gymnasium.

These are not his only athletic accomplishments. He runs and makes good time too, does the broad jump and even the high jump, excels on the horizontal and parallel bars, swims well, plays baseball and basketball, and is able to hold his own and do better than a great many boys at any kind of sport.

His success is due to pure pluck. He lost his leg during a baseball game when he crawled under a train for a long hit, but as soon as he got out of the hospital he determined that he was going to master the art of getting along with one leg and making it serve him as well as two. That he has done it his record proves. In a recent contest against the Wilkesbarre High School team he won the rope climb and tied for first place in the bar vault.

FIRM TONE OF MARKET Higher Prices in Liverpool Are Responsible for Upward Trend

Chicago, April 23.—Higher prices at Liverpool were responsible for a firm tone at the opening of the local wheat market today and wheat prices were reached shortly after the market opened. The market closed at 89 1/2 and July up at 89 1/2. At this level there was considerable buying for the month and the option and prices declined rapidly to yesterday's closing prices, when prices advanced to 89 1/2 and July up at 89 1/2, while July closed 1/2 higher at 89 1/2.

Cables were strong and higher at 89 1/2 for May wheat.

Corn was influenced more or less by the reaction in wheat, and at times seemed subjected to heavy selling pressure. The selling was fairly well absorbed, but prices were off 1/2 and July off 1/2 at 62 1/2.

Provisions were firm and higher with May 10 up at 13.00 and July up 12 cents at 13.25.

MEN WITH MASKS Bold and Successful Raid Made on Indiana Club House at Hot Springs, Arkansas

Hot Springs, Ark., April 23.—Four masked men with leveled revolvers entered the club house of the Indiana Club on Central avenue early today, forced the occupants to the main congested street and looted the place of a large amount of money. The occupants were then locked in a room and the robbers escaped. No definite statement concerning the amount of money secured, but it is estimated at between \$5,000 and \$10,000.

The Indiana Club is located along the mountain side. House detectives were employed to prevent an entrance with the amusement of the members, but notwithstanding the vigilance of the guard, the robbers made entrance from the mountain side through a window, and quickly lined the occupants against the wall. Numbers of guests of the various hotels were in the club house at the time.

No individual was robbed of his money, the robbers devoting themselves to the club funds. After gathering up all the money in sight the robbers forced the occupants to enter a small room, and the door was locked. The bandits then fled. One man finally crawled over the transom from the locked room, and then liberated his companions. The alarm was given and the police were called in to search for the robbers.

OVERDOSE OF DRUGS Theory Entertained by Paris Newspapers Regarding Death of Duc de Chaulnes

Paris, April 22.—Notwithstanding the official report that the Duc de Chaulnes died from natural causes, the Paris newspapers print various versions as to the manner and place of his sudden death.

The Petit Journal says the Duke died in a small apartment in a house belonging to his sister the Duchess D'Uzes in the Rue Vanduyke. He returned there on Thursday, according to the Petit Journal, and on appearing on Friday morning a servant entered the apartment and found him dead in bed, his features presenting a livid appearance as if decomposition had set in. Beside the bed, says the account, were boxes containing cocaine, ether and morphine. From this the newspapers deduced the theory that death was due to an overdose of these affecting a naturally weak heart which the Duc was known to suffer from.

Question of Candidates Vancouver, April 22.—C. H. Bernard, president of the British Columbia Conservative association, has sent the following letter to Sir Charles Tupper in this city: "I have the honor to receive your letter of the 18th. While fully appreciating that your knowledge and long experience entitle you opinion to the best of the members of the Conservative party, I cannot come to any other conclusion than that expressed in my previous letter, viz., that the matter must be decided by the party in Vancouver city."

Rain Loosens Snow Fernie, April 22.—The heavy rains during the last few days have caused many snowslides in this district, the most serious of which occurred on the Fernie branch of the Canadian Pacific railway at Swinton, burying the track under many feet of snow and debris for a distance of about 100 feet. Traffic was delayed for over ten hours before the line was cleared. The railways

THE ROYAL VISIT TO NORTHERN KINGDOMS

Significance of King's Tour to Scandinavian Monarchs is Discussed in London

London, April 24.—Much interest attaches to the king's visit to the three Scandinavian capitals. His Majesty, Queen Alexandra and the Princess Victoria will leave Copenhagen tomorrow for Stockholm where they will remain for two days before proceeding to Christiania.

The visit includes the three capitals of the north, and the king's purpose in going relates to the whole body of people in the northwest corner of Europe. For some months the Swedes have felt that their German neighbors have considerably diminished. On the other hand, frequent stories have reached London that the Swedes are cultivating exceptionally close relations with Germany, and that even Russia might induce the government at Stockholm to moderate its anti-Russianism. All sorts of rumors have prevailed as to negotiations affecting the Baltic, North seas, in which England has had no part and concerning which the government of this country is without definite knowledge.

It was generally expected that there would be no chance to make a good impression in the northwest and that he not only went personally to Scandinavia, but that he had kept in constant touch with the rulers of the three kingdoms and actively supervised his diplomatic representation at the capitals concerned.

German Intrigue British statesmen, while they had no objection to the visible relations between the Scandinavian kingdoms and Germany, began to suspect that behind all this was some intrigue against the British Empire. It was added to his diplomatic activities in Paris, Rome, Lisbon, Cartagena, Vienna, Kiel and Cronberg similar work in the countries which Germany has been endeavoring to do. The king is expected fully to dissipate any doubt that may obtain in any part of Scandinavia as to the desire of the British people to restore the barrier High School team he won the rope climb and tied for first place in the bar vault.

A Royal Welcome. Stockholm, Sweden, April 24.—Enthusiasm abounds in Stockholm in connection with the approaching visit of the king and queen of England. Their majesties will arrive early April 26 and stay two days, leaving late at night on the 27th for Christiania.

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HOPEFUL OUTLOOK FOR CONSERVATIVES

Party Has Strong Chance of Winning Seat in Yale-Cariboo

Naples, April 23.—Declaring that he had been driven almost to despairation, Prince Holm, Sagast, tonight left the hotel, at which he had been staying, and took an apartment on the Corso Vittorio Emanuele under the name of Louis Perigord.

In trying to escape the close watch the newspapers had placed on him, the Prince drove along the front, but soon discovered that his driver was in league with the cab drivers of the city, and that he was being followed by them between them by means of the whip he returned at once to his hotel.

The Prince went to the theatre in the evening, but soon realized that all the clerks of the theatre were occupied by reporters. He left in disgust, exclaiming: "I thought it impossible to be worse treated than in America."

CALLS EXTRA SESSION Governor Hughes Wants New York Legislature to Carry Out His Suggestions

Albany, April 23.—The Legislature closed its regular session on Friday, April 22, at 2 o'clock this afternoon, and the echoes of its closing hours had hardly died away before Governor Hughes called to be filed with the clerk of the house and upon the secretary of state a proclamation summoning an extraordinary session, to begin on Monday, May 11 at 8:30 p.m.

The proclamation is in the usual form, and gives no intimation of the purpose for which the governor calls the extra session. He would make no statement on the subject to-night.

The general expectation is that he will recommend for further consideration the propositions of his annual message, which were passed by the Legislature failed to enact, especially the elimination of the sections of the Percy-Gray racing law and penal code which prohibit gambling at race tracks.

The establishment of a permissive system of direct nominating primary elections, and the extension of the public utility commission law so as to extend the commission's jurisdiction over telegraph and telephone companies, ferries and stage lines.

Want City Name Vancouver, April 23.—A number of prominent residents of Point Grey municipality have recently been discussing the advisability of changing the name of the city to Vancouver, thus making it much larger, the Conservative government gave the people a "square deal" and no difficulty whatever was experienced in holding the elections on the same day as in other constituencies. Since that time the situation has changed very much for the better in this respect. Railways and wagon roads have opened up every part of the district. Mail facilities are equal to those enjoyed elsewhere. Communication by telegraph and telephone exists in nearly all parts of the riding. In fact, there is no reason in the world except that of low political expediency and trickery, to prevent the election being held here on the same date as elsewhere.

Bank of Commerce Dividend Toronto, April 24.—The directors of the Canadian Bank of Commerce have declared the usual quarterly dividend at the rate of 8 per cent per annum.

Conductor's Suicide Smith's Falls, Ont., April 24.—Robert Beattie, conductor on the Canadian Pacific railway, living here, committed suicide this morning by throwing himself into the Rideau river. The body was taken out of the water in less than fifteen minutes, but life was extinct. He was a popular employee, his death a great loss to the railway. His wife and two children were left to mourn.

Charger Starts on THE VANCOUVER RUN Will Operate on Opposite Schedule to Princess Royal Beginning on Tuesday

The steamer Chamer will be placed on the Victoria-Vancouver route on Tuesday when she leaves Vancouver at 11:30 p.m. for Victoria, leaving again for the mainland at 1:30 p.m. She will leave here daily at that time except Sunday. The necessity of adding the Chamer to the Victoria-Vancouver service is due to the great increase of travel within the past few days. The steamer Princess Royal is daily carrying over 400 passengers on both trips inward and outward and nearly every morning all the state-rooms are occupied.

Meat Inspection Staff Ottawa, April 24.—Dr. Barnes, chief traveling inspector of meat for the inspection bureau of the agricultural department, has been promoted to take charge of inspection work for the Dominion under the new law and canned food inspection law last passed in succession to Dr. S. H. Ward, who resigned to become chief meat inspector of the state of Minnesota. Dr. Barnes is succeeded by Dr. Bruce, of the inspection staff.

Arrested in England Toronto, April 24.—Sidney Morris, with James Reid, is alleged to have defrauded Toronto's fishermen merchants out of between six and seven thousand dollars worth of goods has been arrested in England and will be brought back to Canada for trial. Reid and Reid opened a warehouse here and bought extensively from about a dozen wholesalers. They sold some of the goods and shipped the balance to the old country, fleeing themselves.

Oolichans Cheap New Westminster, April 25.—The men of oolichans in the river this year have been cutting and slashing prices during the past few days until today these toothsome little fish were offered to the dealers for 5 cents for a palful.

POOR PRINCE HELIE

Francis Attempts to Escape From Parisian Reporters Are All in Vain

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WAIT FOR COLVILLE'S BIG FIRE SALE

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CHECK PAID

Dominion Work of

OR THE BIG SALE Lawn Mowers Utensils, etc., etc. Cost Opening

CHECK PASSED ON FREE IMMIGRATION Dominion Authorities Restrict Work of Charitable Organizations

London, April 23.—Canada has put a stop to the indiscriminate sending to the Dominion by charitable organizations of the surplus population of London and other English cities. During the past few weeks the Canadian immigration officers in London refused to give their sanction, which is required by the steamship companies, for the immigration of 50 persons, the poor that those they propose to send over, and he has been ordered to task by the head of that organization for his refusal. His reply was that Canada would accept only those whose fitness as settlers he was assured of. The certificates of the immigration officers, the poor that those they proposed to emigrate are fit and proper persons, will not be accepted. It is in the case of the Salvation Army emigrants that it can be shown that each has work to go to, there will be no interference as long as the emigrants are physically and morally fit, but otherwise something further than an assurance that they are worthy of assistance must be forthcoming.

This policy has been rather severely criticized in England by those who believe that Canada owes it to the empire to take those who cannot find work here, but the present attitude, waiting until there is a greater demand for labor before campaigning for a movement Canadianward of men without means.

MURDER UNBELIEVERS Bloody Doctrine of the "Dreamers" as Expounded by Leaders of Their Sect

Medicine Hat, Alta., April 24.—In the trial for arson for burning the house of Joseph Lehr of members of the sect known as the "Dreamers," Heltz, of Irvine, an ex-Dreamer, on the stand yesterday stated that dreams were discussed at the meetings. If the dreams could be interpreted, the interpretation was supposed to be carried out by the Dreamers. If the one who dreamed could not execute the dream some one else was supposed to do it. It was once told also that she must burn the Baptist and Lutheran churches at Josephburg. This was not the result of a dream but the result of a suggestion. A Mr. Karlotto made the suggestion and he said he would do her a good turn if she burnt the churches.

Corner Yates and Douglas Streets Phone 312

STUMP PULLING... MARY AND LIVESTOCK... ALE—My flock of registered hire sheep 18 ewes, 12 lambs...

Ammunition and Bombs... Toronto License Fight... Insurance Bill May Go Over

Young Lad Drowned... St. Lawrence Opening... ARGENTINE OUTBREAKS

Buenos Ayres, April 25.—News has been received here of a serious situation in the province of Corrientes. The provincial chamber of deputies has approved a motion that the governor of the province be arraigned by a local court on charges of treason and the press predicts that anarchy may be expected in Corrientes.

Meat and Poultry... Involuntary Baths... Two Unfortunates Unintentionally Sample Temperature of Water at Vancouver

Vancouver, April 23.—The bathing season has opened this morning at Goreau's slip, but the persons who went in the water were involuntary swimmers, and in one case a fatal result was narrowly averted.

Cardinal Logue Visits New York Will Take Part in Celebration of Catholic Centenary of City

New York, April 23.—Cardinal Logue, the head of the Catholic church in Ireland, arrived in this country today on the Cunard liner Lusitania. He came here to take part in the Catholic centenary celebration, which begins in New York tomorrow. Owing to a heavy fog, the Lusitania was delayed at Sandy Hook until this afternoon, when she slowly steamed to quarantine. Here Archbishop Farley and other leading clergymen and other well-known citizens met the distinguished prelate.

"I have little to say," the Cardinal replied when he was besieged by an army of newspaper men. "I'm glad to be here with Archbishop Farley on this solemn occasion, and to join with him and his people in solemn thanksgiving for the faith that is in us and the progress that faith has made in your country. I shall probably remain here a month and I expect to visit your principal cities."

Asked about conditions in Ireland, he replied that the South of Ireland was very poor, and that it grieved him to see any Irish woman and child seeking employment in Dublin and being unable to get it.

"I really believe that you in this country will help to give a salvation of your faith," he continued. "Numerous merchants complain that they cannot export their products to America with profit. It would be a great help if every Irish woman and child seeking employment in Dublin and being unable to get it, were sent to America at a reasonable profit. The merchants would be encouraged, and there would at least be some occupation of the present famine in the few industrial institutions that remain with us."

The Irish cardinal is not optimistic in his views concerning Home Rule. "The prospect of the Irish people governing themselves is remote, but not altogether improbable. I do not foresee my country governing itself in any manner, and I do not see how it can be done. Mind you, I do not say that Home Rule will not come; I only tell you that I do not think it will soon come. I do not think that the Irish people have been hoping these many years."

Then he touched on the Irish parliamentary party. "The representatives of Ireland in the English Commons are doing nobly," he said. "They have secured by hard fighting certain measures that have been beneficial. They deserve support, and I trust the English people will continue to support them. It is better to fight and gain a little than stand idle."

Mr. Barker, M.P. for Hamilton, then took up the usual subject of the Transcontinental railway commission for \$25,771 of land in St. Boniface, Man., for logging and shops for the Grand Trunk Pacific.

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WESTMINSTERS FOR EAST Champion Red Shirts May Travel After Minto Cup About Middle of Lacrosse Season

New Westminster, April 24.—The members of the local Lacrosse club are again discussing the Minto cup and the world's championship title, and it looks as though the team would make the trip probably about midsummer.

Mayor Keary has offered on behalf of two local men to travel with the team on the trip, putting up about \$3,000, and trusting to the gate receipts for reimbursement. The scheme would include the playing of exhibition matches with Tecumseh, Cornwall and Montreal before playing the Shamrock for the Minto cup, and a game would also be played at the Dominion exhibition in Calgary on the return trip. The present plans provide for the team leaving about the middle of June and returning about the middle of July. Should the club finally decide to send the team east, permission will be asked from the British Columbia Lacrosse association to alter the dates of two scheduled matches which would come on during the time the team would be away.

A meeting of the executive of the lacrosse club will be held Wednesday evening to further consider the matter.

Ottawa, April 23.—The railway commission on May 5 will take up the case of liability of railways for damage to or loss of freight put off at flag stations, but without lines, or permitting automatic cent-in-the-slot machines to be left out over Sunday in the doorway of their stores.

Machine Worked on Sunday. Toronto, April 23.—According to the ruling of Magistrate Kingford in the police court yesterday, it is illegal even for a machine to sell chewing gum on Sunday. The shopkeepers were convicted, but without fines, or permitting automatic cent-in-the-slot machines to be left out over Sunday in the doorway of their stores.

FOUR OF FAMILY DIE IN FIRE ON PRAIRIES Young Girl, Sole Survivor, Vainly Sought to Save Relatives

Battleford, April 22.—Miss Anna Mathews is the only survivor of a family of five as the result of a prairie fire in the Tramping Lake district. The house, owned by Mrs. Mathews, was destroyed by a fire which broke out in the morning. She was alone at the time, and her four children, three boys and one girl, were killed. The girl, who was only four years old, was the only survivor. She was found in a room which had been protected by a fire escape. She was badly injured, but is recovering. Her relatives are vainly searching for her.

Mr. Barker, M.P. for Hamilton, then took up the usual subject of the Transcontinental railway commission for \$25,771 of land in St. Boniface, Man., for logging and shops for the Grand Trunk Pacific.

BALTIC AND NORTH SEAS Powers Affix Their Signatures to Neutrality Agreements, Affecting Northern Waters

Berlin, April 23.—The North Sea and Baltic treaties were signed at the foreign office today by Herr von Schoen, German secretary for foreign affairs, the British and French ambassadors, and the Danish, Dutch and Swedish ministers. It is expected that an agreement will be reached by the powers regarding the time when the text of the treaties is to be made public.

Stockholm, April 23.—Simultaneously with the signing of the North Sea and Baltic agreements, an official of the Swedish government and the British and French diplomatic representatives here signed an act terminating the Stockholm treaty of 1855. This treaty was an alliance between Great Britain, France and Sweden, and was designed to maintain the integrity of Norway and Sweden against Russia.

MR. DRINKWATER DEAD Veteran Official of Canadian Pacific Railway Falls Victim to Pneumonia

Montreal, April 23.—Charles Drinkwater, assistant to the president of the Canadian Pacific railway and one of the oldest and best known of Canadian railway officials, died at his home here this evening shortly after 8 o'clock, after an illness of only six days from pneumonia. He had been suffering from a severe cold for several weeks, which last Saturday developed into double pneumonia, and from the first there was little hope of recovery at his advanced age.

The deceased was an Englishman, and after serving in subordinate capacities in various English roads he came to Canada in 1864 and entered the civil service as private secretary to Sir John Macdonald, then Premier of Canada. He held this position for ten years, and left it to become assistant to the general manager of the Grand Trunk. When in 1881 the Canadian Pacific Company was formed, Mr. Drinkwater was appointed secretary, and he held until the first of March last, when he retired from that office to become assistant to the president and parliamentary agent of the company at Ottawa and Quebec. Ever since the formation of the C.P.R. Mr. Drinkwater has been its diplomatic agent at Ottawa, and he was a notable figure at the capital for many quarters of a century, frequently appearing before the railway committee of parliament. He was greatly respected in railway circles, and his death is regretted alike by the officials of the C.P.R. and a wide circle of railway friends.

Cardinal Logue Visits New York Will Take Part in Celebration of Catholic Centenary of City

New York, April 23.—Cardinal Logue, the head of the Catholic church in Ireland, arrived in this country today on the Cunard liner Lusitania. He came here to take part in the Catholic centenary celebration, which begins in New York tomorrow. Owing to a heavy fog, the Lusitania was delayed at Sandy Hook until this afternoon, when she slowly steamed to quarantine. Here Archbishop Farley and other leading clergymen and other well-known citizens met the distinguished prelate.

"I have little to say," the Cardinal replied when he was besieged by an army of newspaper men. "I'm glad to be here with Archbishop Farley on this solemn occasion, and to join with him and his people in solemn thanksgiving for the faith that is in us and the progress that faith has made in your country. I shall probably remain here a month and I expect to visit your principal cities."

Asked about conditions in Ireland, he replied that the South of Ireland was very poor, and that it grieved him to see any Irish woman and child seeking employment in Dublin and being unable to get it.

"I really believe that you in this country will help to give a salvation of your faith," he continued. "Numerous merchants complain that they cannot export their products to America with profit. It would be a great help if every Irish woman and child seeking employment in Dublin and being unable to get it, were sent to America at a reasonable profit. The merchants would be encouraged, and there would at least be some occupation of the present famine in the few industrial institutions that remain with us."

The Irish cardinal is not optimistic in his views concerning Home Rule. "The prospect of the Irish people governing themselves is remote, but not altogether improbable. I do not foresee my country governing itself in any manner, and I do not see how it can be done. Mind you, I do not say that Home Rule will not come; I only tell you that I do not think it will soon come. I do not think that the Irish people have been hoping these many years."

Then he touched on the Irish parliamentary party. "The representatives of Ireland in the English Commons are doing nobly," he said. "They have secured by hard fighting certain measures that have been beneficial. They deserve support, and I trust the English people will continue to support them. It is better to fight and gain a little than stand idle."

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The Colonist

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THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

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THE LOCAL OUTLOOK.

Only those persons who have recently visited all parts of Victoria and its immediate environs can form an adequate idea of the gratifying progress which the city is making...

Canada has, Reuter's Agency understands, been concluded. During the past week further conferences have taken place with Lord Elgin, Sir Edward Grey, and Mr. Morley...

AS TO KICKERS A great deal of able-bodied "kicking" has been indulged in by some emigrants from England, who recently arrived in Montreal...

of the money of the people of Canada, who ought to be taken out to the political woodshed and receive attention in the locality where it will do the most good...

A PROPHECY. Mr. Charles Herbert Huestis has contributed to the Canadian Courier an article, which he calls "A Nation's Second Breath"...

NEEDLESS ALARM. For want of something of more immediate practical value, some of the scribble and newspaper writers in the Old World are discussing the chances of a war between Germany and Great Britain...

THE TIMBER SUPPLY. The British government appointed a commission to inquire into the question of the forestry in Ireland, and from the brief synopsis of its report that has been published to Canada...

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WEDDING GIFT STORE. Hundreds Have Found That This is This City's Best. YES, hundreds have found that there is no other establishment in the town that offers such an immense variety of suitable gift pieces...

Some Laundry Helps From the Kitchen Department. For Those Who Toil at Monday's Wash. Our Kitchen Furnishing Department isn't confined to the supplying of cooking utensils, etc. Here you will find all sorts of household helps...

Here's Perfection in Collapsible Go-Carts. Are you interested in a Go-Cart that, while in use is a comfortable and safe cart, and when it is necessary to travel by street car, tram, boat, etc., may be folded and carried as conveniently as a grip? These collapsible Go-Carts are a genuine convenience...

Researches of Mesopotamia necessary for the head of the Peruvian civilization of the Euphrates. These rivers of silt formed which they take the seashore growth of the accurate means when a city is was unquestion length of time sell now lying. Another coverings of the that several of the other. The known historic estimated with means of reach. Subsequent to lead to closely conviction of a 7500 B.C. progress in the little can be concerning this hiatus of from. However any ad great maker commonly called at which he assign him to others think that as the evidence been the true proof that the reached a long period of. Before given it may be of the use of cloth indeed, that which varied signifies more cates a stage ceptors had n Astronomy, w however any ad were indicated had made gre achieved in n is the fact children, such and the Beant far-off time. The Lord, an of his kingdom Calneh in the that Nimrod persons. In of the Tower doubt that the tinguished by erected. The unmined, and the years following grandson were building. Brick cement bitum wards this gr to pieces, an of Babel and this great pol. The reme Sargon i tions that a library at N flood that is of the story t the earlier b deduced to the Ionian Captiv est. Although concerning th that about m made history. ization know to his comm. A correspo Publication i new are dea "How small some centur dressed is co to have been we all the pe ay tilting t and perhaps in a wide veica? Most art of man in observat purely a hu scharter of speak, and intervals for appears to ers among th of the r

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Department ... Wood, extend to 12 ... space of 30 feet ... 48 ft. Each \$1.50 ... 60 ft. Each \$2.00 ... DRYERS, made of ... sh. It has to arm ... a drying space of ... be hung against the ... rchase one today ... able in the kitchen ... oo. Only ... 75c ... ach, \$1.00 to \$1.75 ... TUBS, will not rust ... 25c ... \$1.50 ... TUBS, at each ... 75c and ... \$2.00 ... on stands, at each ... \$2.25 ... BOARDS, at each ... \$1.00 ... ful articles to make ... better grades and a ... n elsewhere.

Department ... 25-Body, wood frame ... Upholstering is green ... th lined. Gear is all ... 10-in. rubber tire ... reen enamel finish ... PRICE, \$14.00

Carts ... folded. You know, ... ages. The same su- ... y values in this ... y these you buy ... rld for more than

ABLE HOOD GO-CART ... 25-Body, wood frame ... Upholstering is green ... th lined. Gear is all ... 10-in. rubber tire ... reen enamel finish ... PRICE, \$14.00

o-Carts ... NG FOLDING GO-CART ... 5 C. & P.-Body is reed, ... mattress cushion, lace ... Gear is all steel, four ... her tire wheels, patent ... 10-in. rubber tire ... Dark green en- ... Same as cut. ... PRICE, \$14.00

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AN HOUR WITH THE EDITOR

MAKERS OF HISTORY.

Researches among the ruins of the ancient cities of Mesopotamia, and estimates of the length of time necessary for the filling up of the valley lying at the head of the Persian gulf, warrant the conclusion that civilized communities were established on the banks of the Euphrates and Tigris fully ten thousand years ago. These rivers carry to the sea a great quantity of silt formed by the erosion of the mountains in which they take their rise, and this is deposited at the seashore, and forms new land. The rate of growth of this is so regular that it furnishes a fairly accurate means of measuring the lapse of time, and when a city is found a long distance inland, which was unquestionably a seaport when it was built, the length of time required for the river to deposit the soil now lying between it, and the sea is easily estimated. Another measure of time, which is not quite as reliable, is derived from the depth of the earth coverings of the ruined cities. It is very remarkable that several of these cities should lie one underneath the other. The antiquity of the upper one being known historically, the age of the others can be estimated with an approach to accuracy. A third means of reaching the result is by deciphering the inscriptions found in the ruins. These three methods lead to closely similar conclusions, so that the general conviction of archaeologists is that at least as early as 7500 B.C. civilization had made very considerable progress in the region referred to. Of course, very little can be certain with any approach to accuracy concerning this very remote period, and we have a hiatus of from three thousand to five thousand years before any actual historical personage can be spoken of with any degree of accuracy. The name of this great maker of history was Shar-gani-shar-all, commonly called Sargon by archaeologists. The date at which he lived is uncertain. Some calculations assign him to as remote a period as 4500 B.C.; others think that 2800 B.C. is as great an antiquity as the evidence warrants. But whatever may have been the true date of his reign, there is abundant proof that the people of the Euphrates valley had then reached a high stage of culture indicating a very long period of enlightened progress.

Before giving a brief resume of Sargon's career, it may be well to mention that long before his time the use of clothing had become general, so much so, indeed, that a national costume had been adopted, which varied with the wealth of its wearer. This signifies more than appears at first sight. It indicates a stage in progress which our British ancestors had not reached two thousand years ago. Astronomy was an established science, for the heavens were mapped out and the signs of the Zodiac were indicated as we have them today; architecture had made great progress and some advance had been achieved in navigation. Perhaps of greater interest is the fact that many of the stories, which we tell children, such as that of Jack the Giant Killer, Jack and the Bean-stalk, and so on, had their origin in this far-off time. Indeed, they seem to be distorted legends of the heroes of Achaia, in which respect they resemble the legends current among our own Indians. But with this brief suggestion of the progress attained at the period of Sargon's reign, and with a reminder that before his birth fully three times, and perhaps five times, as long a period of civilization had elapsed as separates our day from that of Alfred the Great, we may be mentioned that Sargon's history dates back to Sargon, the founder of an epoch. In a great library found at Nineveh, there were discovered dictionaries, grammars and geographies—not such as we have today, of course, but inscribed on cylinders and tablets, and they go back to Sargon's time as though that were the beginning of settled history. Sargon himself was an object of history. He was a Chaldean, who had a basket floating in a canal. All manner of legends surround his origin and early life. All manner of remarkable things were attributed to him. After many adventures he was raised by divine guidance to a position of eminence, and then began a career of conquest and able administration, which has led some writers to call him the Chaldean Napoleon. He overthrew the Assyrian empire, and he was the first to conquer Western Asia and Egypt. He plays the same part in the records of that time as we saw last Sunday that Fohi played in the early history of China. All science, art, literature and the whole science of government were attributed to him or to the influence of his patronage. He must not be confused with Akkad, who was the son of Sargon, and is mentioned in Isaiah, who lived more than two thousand years after. We find a reference to Akkad in Genesis x. One of Noah's sons was Ham, and Ham's oldest son was Cush, who in his turn had a son, Nimrod. The latter is described as "a mighty hunter before the Lord," and it is told of him that "the beginning of his kingdom was Babel, and Erech and Akkad, and Calneh, in the land of Shinar." It is just possible that Nimrod and Sargon were one and the same persons. In Genesis xl we are told of the building of the Tower of Babel, and it is established beyond doubt that the successors of Sargon were chiefly distinguished by the remarkable buildings which they erected. The remains of one of them have been examined, and it is estimated that upwards of 30,000 bricks have been used in its construction. The years following the death of Sargon, when his son and grandson were upon the throne, were great eras in building. Brick was the chief material used, and for cement bitumen was employed instead of lime. Afterwards this great empire, which Sargon founded, fell to pieces, and it is not improbable that the story of Babel and the confusion of tongues is a legend of this great political event.

The resemblance between the early life of Moses and Sargon is noteworthy, and it may also be mentioned that among the tablets found in the great library at Nineveh was the famous account of the flood that is so often referred to as a confirmation of the story told in Genesis. In view of the fact that the earlier books of the Old Testament were not reduced to their present form until after the Babylonian Captivity, these things are of unusual interest. Although we know so little with any certainty concerning this bygone hero, it is worth mentioning that about fifty centuries ago there lived a man, who made history to such a purpose that the greatest civilization known in all antiquity has been ascribed to his commanding influence.

PULPIT AND PEW

A correspondent sends an extract from an English publication in which the relations of the pulpit and pew are dealt with. In it the oft-stated question: "How shall we get people to go to church?" receives some consideration, and the gist of the views expressed is contained in a question and answer said to have been put to a prominent divine. "How shall we fill the pews?" he was asked; to which he replied: "By filling the pulpit." This seems very well put, and perhaps it is, if we understand the word "filling" in a wide sense. What is the object of church-service? Most people would answer that they form a part of man's religious duty, and that they are held in obedience to divine law. But church-going is purely a human institution, an evolution from the gatherings of people, who used to meet to hear Jesus speak, and later assembled at more or less regular intervals for mutual comfort and instruction. There appears to have been some divergence of practice among those who first professed themselves followers of the new doctrine, so that not only Jude in

his general Epistle warned the Christians against abandoning the habit of holding such gatherings, but the writer of the Epistle to the Hebrews laid very great stress upon their duty not to forsake the assembling of themselves together. He looked upon these meetings as a means of "provoking one another to love and to good works." Perhaps if we say that public worship was instituted for the strengthening of spiritual life, and the promotion of good works, and has been continued with that object in view, it will not be far astray. This is sought through the instrumentality of three means: prayer, praise, and instruction. When we speak of "filling the pulpit," if what we have in mind is that the preacher shall be a man of eloquence, who is able to interest and attract audiences, we refer only to one of the three means by which the desired effect of public worship can be attained. But if what we mean by the term is that the minister shall be a man filled with the spirit, which the church theoretically at least desires the people to acquire, and able to inspire all three branches of the service with a feeling of certainty that he himself has, as some one has put it, "been touched with a live coal from off the altar," then there will be much reason to complain that the pews are empty. In this sense it is true to say that the way to fill the pews is to fill the pulpit.

But this is rather begging the question discussed in the extract, which is more specific, because it refers more specifically to the act of preaching. While there are some people who go to church simply to take part in the service, and to whom the sermon is the least important part of the ceremony, the great majority, the masses, whose more frequent attendance at services is desired, are very much more interested in the sermon. If this is good, they are satisfied; if it is dull, they are discontented, and not even an attractive musical programme can tempt them to go again. A story is attributed to Archbishop Whately, whose work as Bishop of Exeter is mentioned to every person whose business it is to speak or write, in which it is related that a young curate asked him how long he ought to take in preparing a sermon. The Archbishop replied: "That depends upon how long you are going to preach. If an hour, an hour will do; if half an hour, I should recommend you to take a couple of days; if fifteen minutes, you ought to take the whole week." There is a great deal in this. A trained newspaper writer will often spend more time over a short item than he would over a half column dealing with the same subject. A public speaker who is going to speak as long as his audience will listen to him, does not require much preparation, because, if he can speak at all and once gets started, he is pretty sure to say something worth listening to. Most sermons display a lack of preparation, and no preacher is warranted in expecting his congregation to take more interest in his discourse than he does himself. What is usually spoken of as eloquence is excellent in the pulpit, but earnestness is far better. Eloquence is the glitter which attracts; earnestness the magnetism which holds. If the two are combined so much the better, but the combination is rare.

To be more specific, the pulpit has too much to say about the church as an organization; it assumes too much of what smacks of infallibility; it is given to concealing the truth, for fear that if the whole is told the belief of hearers may be weakened; it does not deal enough with the things which concern men in their daily life. Let a preacher talk about things to his people upon things which they are really concerned, and they will come a second time to listen to him. Let him deal with things that he understands and that others can understand, and not talk mysteriously about matters which neither he nor anyone else can hope to know anything about, and practical men and women will be eager to hear him. Every one wants the real message of the church, and the chief reason why so few people go to church is that they do not receive the message when they do go. Sometimes one will hear a sermon devoted to the denunciation of evils concerning which every member of the congregation thinks exactly as the preacher does. This sort of thing does very little good. Preachers ought to aim at meeting the actual needs of those to whom they speak.

Some people say that too much is expected of a preacher. Possibly this is true, and possibly it is not true. Their subjects are timeless, no doubt, and it is next to impossible to say new things about them; but old things can be said in new ways. Sometimes mysteries are made out of things that to the layman are simplicity itself. Here is a true incident: A preacher had delivered a sermon on a text out of one of Paul's epistles. He said that commentators had decided that Paul meant either one of three things, and he elaborated the arguments in favor of each view, closing by expressing his own preference. After the sermon he said to one of the congregation: "What do you think Paul meant?" to which the reply was that he probably meant what he said; to which the preacher answered that it would be impossible to find a commentator who would say so. This little story illustrates the weakness of many sermons. The members of the congregation, if they are at all interested, have decided as soon as the text is read what it means, and the preacher goes on for half an hour or more endeavoring to give it some meaning which is not apparent on its face. It may be taken for granted that the writers of the books of the Bible knew what they wanted to say, and said it. Hence as a rule the best use for a text is to use it as a peg to hang a sermon on. In other words, in each sermon there ought to be a central thought, and the preacher's object ought to be to make that thought plain; and, when he has done this, to stop. And the thought ought always to be one having some direct bearing upon the development of character, the promotion of the happiness of those who are spoken to, or the inculcation of correct principles of conduct, not merely in people as individuals, but in their relation to the community, the state and the world at large. If this rule were adopted, if religion were treated as a practical and understandable thing, if less mystery were made of it, if reasonableness rather than antiquity were relied on to demonstrate its truths, if more were made of personal experience and less of clerical dogma, and if pervading all preaching there were more indications that the preacher himself was in earnest, more people would attend church.

Love Stories of History

(N. de Bertrand Lugrin.)
PENELOPE AND ULYSSES.
As one that for a weary space has lain Lulled by the song of Circe and her wine, In gardens near the pale of Proserpine, When that Aegean Isle forgets the main, And the low hum of love complain, And only shadows of woe lovers pine, As such an one were glad to know the brine Salt on his lips, and the large air again, So gladly from the song's enchantment Men turn and see the stars, and feel the breeze Thrill wild beyond the close of heavy fowers; And through the music of the languid hours, They hear the ocean on the western beach, The surge and thunder of Odysseus.
—Andrew Lang.
When Paris had abducted Helen and the wronged Menelaus had called upon his brother Greeks to aid

him in the siege of Troy, among the heroes who agreed to assist him was Ulysses, son of Laertes, prince of Ithaca. Ulysses had been married only a short time to Penelope, and their little son Telemachus was but a few months old. Penelope was second only to Helen in her beauty of face and figure, and the fame of her loveliness had spread from Greece to Troy. When Agamemnon, who was the bearer of Menelaus' message, arrived in Ithaca, he had great difficulty in persuading Ulysses to leave his beautiful wife, for he feared that in his absence she might be abducted as Helen had been. But Ulysses was a hero and a soldier before all else, and after a sad farewell, he set sail with Agamemnon for Troy, where he distinguished himself for his great sagacity and bravery. In the Odyssey, Homer tells of the wonderful adventures that befel him upon his journey back to Ithaca, and of the scattering of his ships. The sails of his own vessel were torn to shreds, and his men, giving themselves up for lost, gathered round their commander, who, even in the face of gravest danger, never lost the great courage that distinguished him among the bravest of his time. As he approached the island of the Lotus-eaters, a land in which it "seemed always afternoon," and where the "charmed sunset lingered low down in the red west."

"The mild-eyed, melancholy Lotus-eaters" brought branches of the enchanted fruit, and bade the tired mariners eat of it and rest forever upon the charmed shores. But Ulysses, whose sagacity was second only to his courage, dissuaded his followers from listening to the soft persuasion of those already under the spell of the enchantment, and they set sail again towards the north, and the Isle of Ithaca, where Ulysses knew his patient wife watched eagerly for his coming. But the gods had doomed the hero to twenty long years of wandering before he should see his home again. Many and varied and always dangerous were the adventures that befel the brave Ulysses. Over and over again in song and legend do we read of the perils that beset him and his men upon the Isles of Cyclops and Aegleus and the wonderful island of Aegleus. In the latter place lived Circe, the enchantress, and myth-loving painters have pictured this fair lady upon a throne within a glistening palace, her loveliness intangible and alluring, and at her feet, some crouching to spring, others asleep, and still others gambolling at play, scores of animals, one-time foolish adventurers, who have been changed under her magic into the brutes that men resemble. Wise Ulysses alone was proof against her spell, and so great was his own power, that he compelled her to release his comrades from her enchantment.

He sailed into the country of the Cimmerians, the land of perpetual darkness, and descended into Hades, there to inquire of the blind seer Teiresias if the gods would ever permit him to return to his native land. Heiresias foretold that he would in time reach Ithaca, but not until he had passed through many more perils and adventures. In the west wind blew Ulysses towards the islands of the Sirens, and Ulysses filled the ears of his companions with wax that they might not fall under the spell of the luring music. But for himself, he bade the sailors tie him fast to the mast, and on no account to release him until the perilous islands were passed. So was this temptation waved and overcome. Month after month he lay here in the midst of the waves, and all the while he passed scatheless, though a great storm finally wrecked his ship and drowned all of his companions. For eight years he remained a prisoner of the gods on the Isle of Ogygia, the abode of the nymph Calypso. Here he had every comfort, and the lovely nymph ministered to him with ceaseless tenderness. But day after day he longed for his home, and he would sit on the shore, looking over the unharvested deep, his eyes never dry of tears, and his sweet life ebbing away as he mourned for his return to Penelope.

At length the gods permitted "Nausica of the white arms" to come to the aid of Ulysses, and through her instrumentality he was given a ship in which to return home. The winds were propitious, and the sea calm, and he, his trials over, landed upon his native shore. Meantime during the weary years of his absence, Penelope was wooed by many suitors. They came from far and near, and were so importunate that Penelope resorted to strategy in order to rid herself of them. She told her lovers that she was at work upon a piece of tapestry, which was to be a shroud for Laertes, and that when it was finished, she would give them her answer. By day she worked and by night her patient fingers undid the daytime's task. So was the work prolonged and the demanded decision put off, and through the window of her tower-chamber she watched forever across the sapphire sea for the glimpse of a white sail and a golden oar. When he came back to the shore of Ithaca, one warm, sweet day in summer a beggar stood at the gates of Penelope's castle, an unshaven, unkempt man, of wonderful length of limb and great breadth of shoulder, but clad in tatters and bent as if from long suffering. From under his shaggy brows he looked upon the camps of Penelope's lovers, and his eyes took fire and his breath came quick and hot. The soldiers at the doorway would have driven him away, but his old woman, a long-time servant and Ulysses' one-time nurse, who stood near, beseeching them to let him pass, they humored her. Once within, and out of sight of prying eyes, the ancient dame fell upon her knees at the feet of the beggar. "Thou master," she wept, "praise to the gods thou hast returned!"

Telemachus, Ulysses' son, grown to glorious young manhood, passed the beggar and the woman without a glance. Servants who in the past had flown to do the bidding of Ulysses, laughed and mocked at the bent and ragged figure who followed the old dame into the castle hall. But Argos, the hero's old dog, who lay stretched on the sun, stood up as he approached, and flung himself with cries of wild delight upon the man, licking his face, his hands, his feet, in a transport of joy.

"Of them all," said the beggar, fondling his faithful pet, "only thou and the old nurse remember Ulysses."

But Penelope was in the tower by her loom, and Ulysses sought her there. She rose, half in anger, half in fear, as he came, and there was no word of greeting upon her lips, until Ulysses, straightening his great form, and holding out his arms, pronounced her name.

"These two meet at last together, he after his long wanderings, and she having suffered the insistence of the suitors in her palace. The woman in spite of her withered youth and tearful years of widowhood is still expectant of her lord. He, uncomprehended by the pleasures cast across his path; untried by all the dangers he endured, clings in thought to the bride he led forth, a blushing maiden from her father's halls. O just, subtle and mighty Homer! there is nothing of Greek here, more than of Hebrew, or of Latin, or of German. It is pure humanity."

THE STORY TELLER

The late King of Portugal was a sportsman and a good shot as well, and once at a dinner the rather inferior shooting of an English visitor was praised, and some one said: "And Lord Gadabout, you know, sends everything he shoots to the hospitals." "The King laughed, and taking the long-necked cigar from his lips, he said: "Naturally, since he never shoots anything but gamekeepers."

Martin W. Littleton, the noted New York lawyer, recently said, of an opponent: "Gentlemen, if you know Blank as well as I do, you'd understand that when his mouth opens his brain ceases to work. He reminds me of a little steamer that used to run on the Missouri. The steamer had a seven-inch boiler and a twelve inch whistle. The effect of this was that when the whistle blew the steamer stopped."

Blumenthal, the great theatre manager of Berlin, was once talking with Tolstoi about Ibsen, and said: "I have a good many of his plays on the stage, but I can't say that I quite understand them. Do you understand them?" "Ibsen doesn't understand them himself," Tolstoi replied. "He's not a dramatist, he's a philosopher, and waits. After awhile his expounders and explainers come and tell him what he meant."

There has recently been an outcry against the deterioration in modern letter writing, but the following epistolary triumph from a London tailor has leveled things up. "I have today issued a writ against you," wrote a tailor whose letter was produced in Westminster county court yesterday, "for the amount of your bill. Trusting for a continuance of your esteemed favor, I remain, etc."

An amusing story is told about a prisoner who was charged with felony at Bow street police court. On his way to the police station he became quite confidential with his captor, and remarked: "There is one thing I am sorry for." "What is that?" said his captor, expecting to hear a confession. "I had my hair cut last night," said the prisoner, in a dejected tone. "I might have saved that shilling. It's just my luck."

An artist went beyond the city one day recently to get impressions. When he had finished a scenic sketch of the stretch of woods skirting a suburban road, he looked up and beheld a serious-faced Irishman, whom he had previously noticed digging quietly at his canvas. "Well," said the artist familiarly, "do you suppose you could make a picture like that?" The Irishman considered a moment, and with a deep sigh answered: "Sure! a man c'd do anything if he's drit to it!"

One day this summer some poor children were permitted to go over a fine stock farm, near a city, conducted as a hobby by a wealthy professional man, and when the little fellows had drained their glasses, an inspector in a white coat, who was one of them, was given a glass of milk. "The milk came from a \$2,500 cow," "How do you like it, boys?" asked an attendant, when the little fellows had drained their glasses. "I like it," said one youngster, with a grin of approval. Then, after a pause, he added: "I wish our milkman kept a cow."

A merchant of a certain small town one day entered the office of the editor of the only newspaper in the place. He was in a state of mingled excitement and indignation. "I'll not pay a cent for advertising this week!" he exclaimed, raising his voice. "I've put the notice of my spring sale in with the reading matter." "And didn't I do it?" asked the editor, with reassuring suavely. "No, you didn't!" came from the irate merchant. "You put it in the column with a lot of poetry, that's where you put it!"

The battle was going against him. The commander-in-chief, himself ruler of the South American republic, sent an aide to the rear, ordered General Blanco to bring up his regiment at once. Ten minutes passed, but he didn't come. Twenty, thirty, an hour—still no regiment. The aide came tearing back hatless, breathless. "My regiment! My regiment! Where is it?" shrieked the commander. "General Blanco," the excited aide, "Blanco started it all right, but there are a couple of drunken Englishmen down the road and they won't let it go by!"

In the English club at Hongkong a white-haired old gentleman who had come down from some northern port was seated at dinner when he suddenly became very excited. He had been brought a letter by a solemn-faced Chinese butler and he saw something on the outside of this letter which sent him down stairs two steps at a time to interview the hall porter. When he came back he told another waiter the matter. "The hall porter had inscribed on the envelope in Chinese for the information of the butler: 'This is for the old baboon with white fur.'" Unfortunately for the hall porter, the little gentleman was a first-class scholar in the Chinese language.

A grizzled old American colonel, who is a veteran of the Civil War, and who had since seen hard active service in the Indian campaigns in the American West, the Spanish war and the Philippine insurrection, did not view with pleasure the recent promotion of a younger and almost unknown officer who were announced to have been promoted to the rank of major in the Philippines one day, he came upon one of his officers fondling a monkey. "Colonel," said the officer, "this is the most remarkable monkey I ever saw. Why, he can take a stick and go through the manual of arms almost as well as one of the soldiers." "Sh!" cautioned the colonel, glancing about in great alarm. "Don't let anybody know that the war Department heard of it." They'd make him a brigadier-general!"

Some years ago an expedition from the University of Pennsylvania was sent down to one of the Southern States for the purpose of observing a solar eclipse. The day before the event one of the professors who had charge of the expedition, and who was the household wherein the scientist was quartered: "Tom, if you will watch your chickens tomorrow morning, you'll find that they'll all go to roost at eleven o'clock."

"Tom was, of course, sceptical; but at the appointed hour the heavens were darkened, and the chickens retired to roost. At this the negro's amazement showed no bounds, and he sought out the scientist. "Professor," said he, "how long ago did you know dem chickens would go to roost?" "About a year ago," said the professor, smilingly. "Well, dat don't beat all!" was the negro's comment. "Perfesser, a year ago dem chickens wasn't even hatched!"

The London newspapers used to make a distinction between a simple notice of death, for which they charged five shillings, and a brief obituary, for which they demanded seven and sixpence. One day Dr. Thomson, a lawyer called to the office of a morning journal and silently placed upon the counter the announcement of the death of a friend, together with five shillings. The clerk glanced at the paper, tossed it to one side, and said, gruffly: "Seven and six!" "I have frequently," answered Thum, "had occasion to publish these simple notices, and I have never before been charged more than five shillings." "Simple!" repeated the clerk without looking up, "there's an added line, universally believed, and the counter is added, isn't there? Seven and six." Thum produced the additional half-crown and laid it deliberately by the others, observing in his most solemn tone, "Congratulations yourself, sir, that this is an expense which your executors will never be put to."

WITH THE POETS

Always
When the ring dove is calling
Down the woodland, little darling,
When the fields have grown green and all nature
is new,
When the gentle rain, falling
O'er the good land, little darling,
Makes the old world grow glad, then my heart
for you.

When the brown birds are winging
Over the meadows, little darling,
And the gray gull's screech on the breast of the blue
Then I long for the warm clasp
Of your hand, little darling,
When the old world seems sad then my heart yearns
—Cy Warman.

The Dreamer
The dreamer dreamed; and the busy world
Passed by with a mocking smile,
As it went in search of the world's rewards,
But the dreamer dreamed the while.

He saw the world as the world should be,
When longer years had run,
And the world but paused in its work to ask:
"Pray, what has the dreamer done?"

Yet ever the dreamer dreamed his dream,
Until in some wondrous way—
As the water springing in deeps of earth,
Finds passage to upper day—

The dreamer's dream found the man of power—
"This strange how men's lives are knit—
Who know not the dreamer, but took his dream
And transformed the world with it.

The world bows down to the man of power—
Forgotten the dreamer lies—
Yet the dream he dreamed is the secret force
That has forged man's destinies.
—Charles Carter Rollit, in The Bellman.

Brotherhood
Not to be different, Lord,
I ask from those that fare
Beside me on life's way,
But that my spirit shall accord
With their great purpose; that my share
Wholly I may fulfill,
In thought and will,
And that the simple creed
Of all men's right
Within Thy sight,
I may affirm
By word and deed.

O save me from the blame
Of those who have forgot
Their brotherhood, and boast
Of worth ancestral, and feet shams
For such as bear the common lot.
Make me, dear God, to see,
It-ought through me
Find favor in Thy ken,
'Tis but in part
The grace Thy Heart
Pours richly on
My fellow men.
—John D. Barry in Harper's Bazar.

Life and Nature
I passed through the gates of the city,
The streets were strange and still,
Through the doors of the open churches
The organs were moaning shrill.

Through the doors and the great high windows
I heard the murmur of prayer,
And the sound of their solemn singing
Streamed out on the summit air.

A sound of some great burden
That lay on the world's dark breast,
Of the old, and the sick, and the lonely,
And the weary that cried for rest.

I strayed through the midst of the city
Like one distracted or mad,
"Oh, Life! Oh, Life!" I kept saying,
And the very word seemed sad.

I passed through the gates of the city,
And I heard the small birds sing,
I laid me down in the meadows
Afar from the bell-ringing.

In the depth and the bloom of the meadows
I lay on the earth's quiet breast,
The flex fanned me with shadows,
And the cuckoo sang me to rest.

Blue, blue was the heaven above me,
And the earth green at my feet;
"Oh, Life! Oh, Life!" I kept saying,
And the very word seemed sweet.
—Archibald Lampman.

Spring Magic
This morning soft and brooding
In the warm April rain,
The doors of sense are opened
To set me free again.

I pass into the color
And fragrance of the flowers,
And melt with every bird-voiced
To haunt the mist-blue flowers.

I thrill in crimson quince-buds,
To raptures without name,
And in the yellow tulips
Burn with a pure, still flame.

I blend with the soft shadows
Of the young maple leaves,
And mingle in the raindrops
That shine along the eaves.

I lapse among the grasses
That green the river's brink,
And with the shy wood creatures
Go down at need to drink.

I fade in silver music,
Whose fine, unnumbered notes
The frogs and rainy fliers
Blow from their reedy throats.

No glory is too splendid
To house this soul of mine,
No temerity too lowly
To serve it for a shrine.

How is it we inherit
This marvel of new birth
Sharing the ancient wonder
And miracle of earth?

What wisdom, what enchantment,
What magic of green fire,
Could make the dust and water
Obedient to desire?

Keep thou, by some large instant,
Unwasted, fair and whole
The innocence of nature,
The ardor of the soul.

And through the house of being,
Thou art at liberty
To pass, enjoy and linger,
Inviolate and free.
—Bliss Carman.

NOTE AND COMMENT

There is an old saying to the effect that "There is no hope for him who falls to embrace his opportunity." If this is true, it does apply to nations as well as individuals, and we are reminded of its applicability to the present position of Canada by the fact that there is universal agreement that the Dominion is facing a magnificent opportunity because of the extreme favor in which it stands in the eyes of British investors.

The fact seems established that Canada's credit in London has risen to a position higher than that of any other part of the overseas Empire. Contributory to this have been not only the extent of her natural resources and her generally liberal and fair treatment of railroad and other enterprises making for their development, but her business and banking methods. The greater reason exists therefore for seeing to it that the good name of Canada is maintained in every particular.

It is probably correct to say that there is no similar area within the boundaries of the Dominion of Canada which promises to more richly reward the prospector than Vancouver Island. By far the greater portion of the surface is a virtual terra incognita though the conviction is universal that it is rich in all the prime mineral resources.

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FORTY YEARS AGO

The British Colonist, Monday, April 27, 1868. The bark "Osman," consigned to Mr. R. Broderick, arrived yesterday from San Francisco. She will load at Burrard Inlet with lumber for San Francisco.

Mails Coming at Last.—The steamship John L. Stephens sailed from San Francisco on Saturday last for Portland with the Victoria mails. She will connect with the Active at Astoria for Victoria.

A Noted Character Shot.—Samuel Brannan, a California millionaire, was shot and dangerously wounded in Napa county in that state on the 17th inst. by a squatter on his land who lay in ambush. After being shot Brannan was robbed of his watch by his assailant.

On Saturday afternoon no less than three steamers arrived at the same moment, the Isabel from Burrard Inlet, the George S. Wright from Portland and the Douglas from Nanaimo. They gave the bay an animated appearance and caused a large number of persons to collect on the wharves.

The steamer Sir James Douglas came down from Nanaimo on Saturday evening. She reports the steamer Oriflamme taking on coal on Saturday afternoon. She had 130 U. S. troops on board and was filled with munition of war and stores. It was expected she would sail for the north on Sunday.

The Enterprise arrived at 10 o'clock yesterday morning from New Westminster, having been detained by the sitting of the council on Sunday night. Among the passengers were the Hon. Smith, Walkem, Stamp and Pemberton. A Cariboo express and mail also arrived.

The Rev. Dr. Rutherford Waddell, of Dunedin, who has recently published a volume of sermons under the title of "The Voyage of Life," is a County Down man, and was born near Banbridge, his uncle having been Captain Mayo Reid, the famous novelist.

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BRITISH OPINION

London Times.—Mr. Redmond's resolution in favor of Home Rule was carried with Mr. Simon's amendment saving the supremacy of the Imperial Parliament. A majority of 186 after a decidedly instructive debate.

The owners of the tug-boat adduced evidence to support the custom and the plaintiff brought forward witnesses to the contrary with the result that I am satisfied with alleged custom does not exist. It is of so unusual a nature that I should have expected evidence to satisfy me beyond reasonable doubt that it was the "settled and established practice" of the port, as was said in Postlethwaite vs. Freehold (1880) 5 A.C. 599, 616, but even the defendant's evidence hardly went that length.

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Dainty, Distinctive Waist Designs

Prettier far than those of last summer, lovely New York models that Gotham is going into ecstasies over just now: WHITE LAWN WAISTS, with Iris and lace trimming, others plainly tucked, all very newest fashion, long and short sleeves. Price \$1.25, \$1.40 to \$1.65. WHITE LAWN BLOUSES, beautifully embroidered with attachable collars and lace trimming at cuff. Price \$1.85. WHITE LAWN BLOUSES, very charmingly trimmed with lace insertion and embroidered fronts, short sleeves. Price \$2.25. WHITE BLOUSES, exceedingly dainty models, with embroidery trimming and lace insertion at back and front, long sleeves, button at front. Price \$3.25. SPOTTED MERCERIZED LAWN WAISTS, very latest style, plain tucked fronts with white linen embroidered collars and plain cuffs. Price \$3.85. WHITE CHECKED LAWN WAISTS, with neat spot design, newest embroidered linen collar, buttoned at front. Price \$4.25. WHITE BLOUSES, very chic and stylish models, material very sheer lawn with lace let in sleeves and fronts charmingly embroidered. Price \$5.25. WHITE LAWN WAISTS, fronts elegantly embroidered, tucked in most exclusive styles, buttoned at back, price \$3.85.

Dress Goods and Dress Making a Specialty. A large and expert staff. Well equipped rooms.

Henry Young & Co. Government Street, Victoria, B.C.

"Home of the Hat Beautiful" Latest Ideas in High-Class Exclusive Millinery

A Few Facts About Clothes. FIT-REFORM CLOTHING. A WOMAN shops around—she examines and compares and, when she is satisfied, she buys.

When a Store Says—"Suits \$10, \$20 or \$35" What does it signify until you have examined the Suit? It's what you get for your money and not what you pay that makes good value. We ask comparison.

That's the Test We Welcome! We're Strong on it! FIT-REFORM. Allen & Co. 1201 Gov't St., Victoria, B.C.

which in all its details more closely resembles herself, which is bound to her by blood, and whose loyalty to the Irish community whose ideals are represented by the United Irish League, by Sinn Fein, and by the Clan-na-Gael, is unshaken. Does the Irish community whose ideals are represented by the United Irish League, by Sinn Fein, and by the Clan-na-Gael, feel that they must be so heavily taxed when the next Parliament is chosen.

Mr. Redmond is quite clear what is the kind of Home Rule which he demands. He wants an Irish Parliament and an independent Irish country, not a complete control of all purely Irish affairs. To do him justice, that has been his claim all along.

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LEONARD LOCAL Has Accepted Victoria Leonard T. ...

Work on hospital is ... day the sision express ... so far ...

When a Store Says—"Suits \$10, \$20 or \$35" What does it signify until you have examined the Suit? It's what you get for your money and not what you pay that makes good value. We ask comparison.

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WILL BRING
CH HIGHER PRICES

tively Few Canneries
rate on Fraser River
This Year

m Saturday's Daily)

expected that the run of
mon will be large this year.
opinion expressed by J. P.
provincial deputy commis-
fisheries in his annual re-
apparently, the same view
the canners of British Co-
only seven plants will be
the Fraser river during
ording to an authentic re-
ated, also, that the Capital
ng company with head-
Victoria has decided to
achinery to remain idle
While these statements
or well from the standpoint
er, the situation is not as
would seem.

nted out by many engaged
ness, while there will not
y plants in operation as in
the largely increased prices,
the comparative scarcity of
likely to swell the financial
materially that the invest-
realize almost in the same
as when the fish are more

question of the falling off
salmon run was brought
ention of a provincial au-
sterday he referred to Mr.
last report. He pointed out
statements there made and
had been previously pub-
proven to have been well
There was no doubt that
if the sockeye run on the
is gradually declining. It
that in recent years the re-
considerably overtopped
previous seasons. But the
that, he claimed, was that
rs were beginning to utilize
sack aspects. There had been
then they would look at
at the sockeye. Apparently,
that stage had passed and,
in the business were not
far.

Prohibit Fishing.
tion was expressed that in
the fishing industry of
lumbia be preserved it would
try to prohibit the catching
on the Fraser river for sev-
ers. If the spawning beds
well filled each season it
ous to suppose that the re-
be anything but a marked
in the quantity of fish.
principle applied here as to
No farmers would expect
crop of wheat from an acre
seed had not been sown the
spring. Thus the quantity of
is a spawn laid on the beds of
Fraser would determine the
of the run of the fourth year.
Statistics had proved the
is of the theory and it re-
to be seen whether action
taken to allow the fish to
be eggs this year.

argument against the closing
the fishing on the Fraser for
port period it was stated that
deprive many poor fishermen
only means of livelihood. The
point out that while this
a measure be correct, al-
was exaggerated, the con-
of the present state of affairs
ult in taking away from the
daughters of the same peo-
possibility of their earning
ad by salmon fishing. In a
non-enforcement of very
regulations, providing the
public would not sanction the
the river for fishing for one
complete seasons, would mean
of the goose that laid the
eggs. He thought that it was
more apparent than that
at the fisheries, of which
constituted the principal
one of the prime resources
Columbia. The timber was
the mines were depleted of
alth and that was the end of
the salmon industry, if it were
careful, could be made to
even to develop, for ages to

Both Sides of Line.
me authority expressed doubt
hether public opinion would
the closing of the Fraser for
se seasons. He asserted that
were done the Budget sound
would have to be counted
wise, of course, it would be
a question to expect the Can-
agree to such a proposal. If
a considered too stringent a
to the next best thing would
ss stringent rules, have them
by the canners on both sides
and appoint officials to see
were faithfully adhered to in
spect.

ething of this kind was not
a short time it would be as
allow the fishermen of the
catch indiscriminately. Then
on would be completely wiped
which event a fruitful source
everywhere would be eliminat-
what had occurred on the
river and he felt sure that
would repeat itself in British
if the present conditions
mitted to continue.

ongo State Annexation
h, April 24.—It is understood
conditions under which
tain is willing to recognize
xation of the Congo indepen-
to Belgium communicated
elgian government by Sir Ed-
y, the secretary for foreign
included the establishment of
ing and the abolition of forc-
The delay in the receipt of
from Belgium is interpreted as
at the government finds it
to comply with Great Brit-
mands, probably owing to the
of the numerous companies
monopoly concessions.

Presbyterian College
ver, April 24.—The new
rian college has taken up its
rters in the spacious building
corner of Barclay and Cardero
Until two days ago the
were held at the McGill col-
they are now removed to
manent home, though the
is not yet completed.
is expected to be ready
ek. Rev. John McKay, the
will have as his staff. Pro-
J. Frazer, of the Presbyter-
ge, Montreal, who will take
statement work, Rev. Principal
of Halifax, whose classes will
systematic theology, and Dr.
Davidson, of Toronto univer-
will take Old Testament
The principal classes will be
getics and church history. Dr.
law Taylor, of New West-
er, and Rev. Mr. Logan, will
ress in practical theology.

Victoria City and the Island of Vancouver



ANADA, an illustrated weekly journal published in London, Eng., in its issue of April 4th, gives the first of a series of articles on "Makers of British Columbia." The first of these, which is accompanied by a portrait of Colonel R. C. Moody, R.E., (herewith reproduced) is as follows:

It was a happy thought of Lieut.-Colonel R. Wolfenden, I.S.O., V.D. (who is also the King's printer in British Columbia), to reprint the Emigrant Soldiers' Gazette and Cape Horn Chronicle, which was originally published in manuscript form during the long voyage of a detachment of Royal Engineers from Gravesend to Vancouver Island in 1858-9. The detachment in question, of which Colonel Wolfenden himself is a survivor, was sent out to preserve law and order in a country containing, as a result of the discovery of gold, all sorts and conditions of men—not a few of them the toughest of the tough, the most lawless denizens of California mining camps. In all six officers and 150 non-commissioned officers and men were selected for this service—thirty of them brought their wives and families—from a much larger number who volunteered, and we are told that the chosen included "surveyors, astronomers, engineers, draughtsmen, architects, accountants, clerks, printers, lithographers, carpenters, boatbuilders, masons, bricklayers, blacksmiths, shoemakers, tailors—in fact, men of every trade and calling." It was well that so many pursuits were represented, for the function of this detachment of a force whose motto is "Ubique" (assuredly the "quae regio Canadæ nostri non plena laboris" might also be their boast) was nothing less than to build the westernmost wing of the Empire, to aid in the administration of British law, to survey the new territory under the British flag, to plan and erect the earliest of British cities on the Pacific slope, to build churches and (if need was) gallows, and, in a word, to lay the foundation well and truly of that ordered life which we call the Pax Britannica with a less outspoken pride than that of the Romans, in a somewhat similar achievement. Moreover, this detachment was also a transplanted tree of life. Even upon rounding Cape Horn, when the mariner's mind is set on the sailing maxim, "Whatever you do, make westing, make westing, children were born, so that it may be said these colonists began the most essential work of colonization even before they were into the Northern Pacific, at that time the loneliest of all the seas. Here is a quaint description of the young British Columbians on board from the first "leader" in the issue of the Emigrant Soldiers' Gazette for January 29, 1859, when the good ship Thames City was in lat. 52.27 S., long. 81.37 W. "We have children of every size and every description on board, children with names and children without names, pink children, and red children, and yellow children, and white children, children with comforters round their necks, and one child with occasionally white tape round its neck, children who can walk, children who can only toddle, and children who can do neither; children who can blow their noses and children who don't blow their noses; children of every color, every age, and every temper, and there will probably ere long be just as many more children as different from these as these are from one another." The journal was edited by Second Corporal C. Smett, R.E., assisted by Lieut. H. S. Palmer, R.E., and it would be interesting to know which of the two wrote the editorials—excellent, as a rule, in matter and manner—and which was responsible for what might be called misprints by courtesy. The journal was published once a week, and read out after publication to the emigrants on the quarter deck by one of the officers.

The year 1858 was a year of extraordinary events. Indeed, it was almost an annus mirabilis. The great comet appeared there, Lucknow was relieved and the Indian Mutiny suppressed. Curiously enough, in that year the two greatest of our imperial trading companies—is not the Empire, after all, the creation of its commerce?—gave the task of governance that had become too heavy, except for the "weary Titan" of the British world-state. The East India company's powers were transferred to the British government, while the appointment of a governor for what was then named British Columbia, converted the Hudson's Bay company from a ruling authority to a mere trading corporation in that great section of Rupert's Land. Though the mind of England was fixed on the prodigy in the heavens and the heroism of the avenging soldiers in India, yet statesmen were profoundly interested in the events on the Pacific, for all that it was practically a desert ocean at the time. In 1858 three well known Canadians—Cartier, Ross, and Gait—all of whom held high office in Canada, visited the mother country, and were entertained by Sir Edward Lytton at Knebworth, now the residence of Lord Strathcona. It was due, no doubt, to the representations of these statesmen that the true significance of the expedition of the Royal Engineers was grasped in the mother country. Here is a portion of Sir Edward Lytton's farewell speech to the detachment—a speech which, in the opinion of Sir Henry Drummond Wolff, from whose "Rambling Recollections" we quote it, was one of the best he ever delivered:—
Soldiers, you are going to a distant country, not, I trust, to fight against men, but to conquer nature; not to besiege cities, but to create them; not to overthrow kingdoms, but

First of a Series of Articles on "Makers of B. C."— Col. Wolfenden's Reminiscences of Work of Royal Engineers

to assist in establishing new communities under the sceptre of your own Queen.
For these noble objects, you, soldiers of the Royal Engineers, have been specially selected from the ranks of Her Majesty's armies. Wherever you go, you carry with you not only English valor and English loyalty, but English intelligence and English skill. Wherever a difficulty is to be encountered, which requires in the soldier not only courage and discipline, but education and science, sappers and miners, the Sovereign of England turns with confidence to you. If this were a service of danger and bloodshed, I know that on every field, and against all odds, the honor of English arms would be safe from a stain in your hands; but in that distant region to which you

torial, British Columbia. From there they found their way across the Gulf of Georgia in all kinds of boats, mostly made by themselves. True, there was a steamboat connected with the Fraser river, but this could not accommodate the vast multitude. The boats that were thus hastily constructed were not at all suitable for the dangerous passage of the Fraser river. It must be remembered that there were no trails or roads in any part of the country at that time, and the only means of communication they had was by water. When they ascended the Fraser river close to Yale, where the gold mining was being done, the river was filled with dangerous rapids and under-currents which made it very unsafe for even expert boatmen with the proper kind of

while the Indians die out before the advance of civilization.
In 1858 what is known among the miners as the Fraser River Indian War broke out. The Indians opposed the miners at every foot of the way when they saw that their object was to mine for gold, and after the miners got established between Yale and Lytton, the Indians were continually on the watch for small or unprotected parties, which they nearly always succeeded in murdering. They would then throw their lifeless bodies into the Fraser river, and it was not uncommon to see a body come floating down the Fraser every day, most of them having been murdered by the Indians, though very likely a few had met with accident and been drowned. The miners

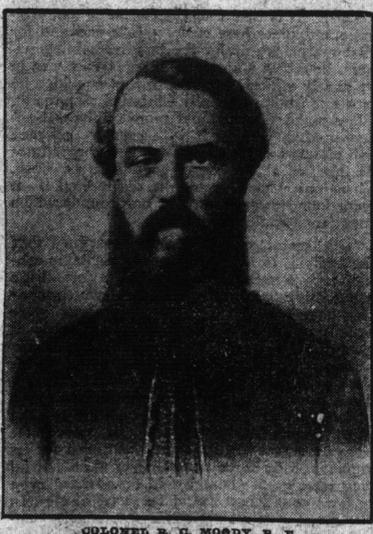


GOVERNMENT STREET AS IT APPEARED IN 1858. Courtesy of Miss Emily Woods. This rare photograph of Government Street is from the valuable collection of old views of Victoria, Vancouver Island and British Columbia kindly placed at the disposal of The Colonist by Miss Emily Woods, of Pandora avenue. This picture was probably taken with the camera placed about where Messrs. Angus Campbell & Co.'s store now stands. The one-story brick building on the right is still standing, on the corner of Port street, being now known as the "Brown Jug" corner. The sign seen on the face of the building reads: "Thomas Golden, Wines, Liquors and Cigars." Just across the street, the two-story brick building formerly occupied the site of the present Five Sisters' block. There is a sign board just below the verandah on this building which reads: "W. M. Searby, Chemist." Two doors above, on the same side of the street, the two-story brick building bears a sign reading: "J. H. Turner & Co." In the distance, about where Government street intersects Johnson is seen the edge of a forest.

depart, I hope that our national flag will wave in peaceful triumph, on many a Royal birthday, from walls and church towers which you will have assisted to raise from the wilderness, and will leave to remote generations as the bloodless trophies of your renown. Soldiers! You will be exposed to temptation. You go where gold is discovered—where avarice inflames all the passions. But I know that the voice of duty and the love of honor will keep you true to your officers, and worthy of the trust which your Sovereign places in her Royal Engineers.

boats to navigate and the men unaccustomed to such travel fell easy prey to the treacherous currents and whirlpools of the Fraser river, and hundreds of them found watery graves in the Fraser river canyon; it was not uncommon for a whole boatload to be lost at one time, still, never daunted, the remainder went forward and eventually succeeded in overcoming these almost insurmountable difficulties.

about Yale applied to Governor Douglas in Victoria for protection, but the governor did not seem to possess the means of protecting them, at all events, there was nothing done during that year, to assist the miners in restoring order among the Indians. When the miners were aware that they could not procure assistance or protection from the government in Victoria, they organized parties to go in advance of the miners and drive the Indians back. They called for volunteers for this purpose, the volunteers to provide nothing but their time and the risk of their lives, while those who remained in the mining camp contributed either money or what was still more valuable, their supplies. There were several of these parties sent on their mission under the leadership of some of the veteran Indian fighters from Colorado, who had had a lifetime experience fighting Indians in that place. They had several skirmishes with the Indians, and in every case the miners were successful, and although they lost quite a number of men their loss was not equal to that of the Indians, for the guns of the miners were far superior weapons, many of them being rifles of long range. When the Indians saw that the miners were determined to stay in the country, and that they knew how to defend themselves, they became panic stricken with fear, and in many cases whole villages fled to some secluded valley in the mountains. At this time the Indians were very numerous on the Fraser river; they could muster hundreds of thousands of warriors.



COLONEL R. C. MOODY, R. E. (Reproduced from photograph taken in Victoria in 1883.)

On my part, as one of the Queen's ministers, I promise that all which can conduce to your comfort, and fairly reward your labors, shall be thoughtfully considered. You have heard from my distinguished friend, your commanding officer, that every man amongst you who shall have served six years in British Columbia, and receives at the end of that time a certificate of good conduct, will be entitled—if he desire to become a resident in the colony—to thirty acres of land, aye, and of fertile land, in that soil which you will have assisted to bring into settlement and cultivation. In the strange and wild district to which you are bound, you will meet with men of all countries, of all characters and kinds. You will aid in preserving peace and order, not by your numbers, not by mere force, but by the respect which is due to the arms of England, and the spectacle of your own discipline and good conduct.
How well they fulfilled the behest shall be told when the interesting features of this journal have been pointed out.

THE EXCITEMENT OF '58

In an interesting article dealing with the gold excitement of 1858, William Shannon says:
In 1858 the means of transportation to British Columbia were very limited; therefore, when the great excitement broke out people found themselves so circumstanced that they had no means of getting there, as the line of steamers put on from San Francisco could not accommodate the vast throngs that rushed in such a short time to the Fraser river mines. Men in San Francisco fitted out sailing vessels of every description to carry the miners. There were also hundreds, if not thousands, who took the overland route through Oregon, Washington and through the east of the mountains into British Columbia. The ocean steamers and sailing vessels landed the miners at Vic-

torial, British Columbia. From there they found their way across the Gulf of Georgia in all kinds of boats, mostly made by themselves. True, there was a steamboat connected with the Fraser river, but this could not accommodate the vast multitude. The boats that were thus hastily constructed were not at all suitable for the dangerous passage of the Fraser river. It must be remembered that there were no trails or roads in any part of the country at that time, and the only means of communication they had was by water. When they ascended the Fraser river close to Yale, where the gold mining was being done, the river was filled with dangerous rapids and under-currents which made it very unsafe for even expert boatmen with the proper kind of

During the summer and fall of '58 the miners held the river and streams adjacent thereto, and the Indians were prevented from procuring their annual supply of fish, the staple article of their sustenance. Although it was not the wish of the miners to wage war with the Indians, the Indians could not understand it in their way. Late in the fall the miners made peace with most of the tribes along the Fraser and most of them returned to their villages, but too late to obtain their supplies of fish, which caused a great famine among the Indians, all along the Fraser at that time. Flour was worth from one dollar to a dollar and a quarter a pound; bacon was worth \$2.50 a pound and sugar about \$2.00, with everything accordingly high, and even at these exorbitant figures it was impossible to secure but a very scant supply. The greater part of the miners of '58 returned to the coast to winter, but those who remained could tell a great tale of the suffer-

ings of the Indians from hunger and disease.
Early in the spring of 1859 the rush to the Fraser was more exciting than ever, as those who had mined on the bars of the Fraser in '58 and returned to Victoria and San Francisco all had an amount of gold in their possession. Some of the diggings along the bars paid as high as \$250.00 a day to the hand with a rocker, for in '58 they did not use sluices very much, but had the most primitive way of saving the gold. The miners came to the country by every means available for travel, a large number coming overland. In the fall it was estimated that there were twenty thousand miners on the Fraser river and they began to get trails through the country, and a large number of pack horses were brought in, principally overland, and in this year the first wagon road ever built on the mainland was started from Fort Douglas, at the head of Harrison Lake, following the chain of lakes with portages between, till they came to the Fraser river at Lillooet. This enabled supplies to be brought more cheaply into the interior of the country, and by this route they escaped the dangerous passage through the Fraser river canyon.

WHAT THE TICKER TOLD

Mary Markwell, writing in the Manitoba Free Press of April 13, says:
The lonely pines of Vancouver Island whisper many a tale that's o'er true, o'er sad, and sometimes thrilling. Such a tale came to me yesterday.
When we came by stage over 'the Summit' two weeks ago, we stopped to deliver letters to a bright-faced young Scotchman of, perhaps, four-and-twenty summers. He was the telegraph operator of Cameron Lake, and he had (up to a few days before) been a population of 1 in "town." "Oh, we've quite a town now!" he said with a laugh. "There's me an' there's Jenny (his little mare), an' 'bout three travelers a day, noo!"
We left him lovingly fingering his letters, and the tick, tick, tick, of the little brass key inside was the only sound breaking the solemn stillness of the everlasting hills.

The woman operator at Alberni was preparing her dinner in a room adjoining the telegraph office over which she holds a controlling finger when her ear caught a clicking sound. It stopped—began again—"I—I—I"—silence. She went on with her household duties. Again came the sound, "I—I—I"—silence. By-and-by she heard "I—a-m—b"—silence again, and a jarring sound as if the wires had crossed; so she thought: "Oh, dear! another tree falling on the line!" Presently the tick, tick, came once more. This time it said slowly, pain and endurance in every tap of the key:
"I—a-m—bleed—ing—to—death—send—"
There the message quit, and nothing but silence followed. Away sped the little woman to a doctor, the unfinished message given. Away sped the doctor, his native pony and light gig doing the distance (16 miles) in two and a half hours! This over a "trail," mark you! through a rough wilderness and climbing a height of some twelve hundred feet! The little pony knew it meant life or death to some one, and the doctor thought only of the unknown sufferer waiting his coming. My! how the man's heart beats ticked off the miles between!

Within two miles of the wilderness telegraph office the speeding driver carrying aid met a hurrying messenger afoot and making for the camps for help.
"It's the operator, young McBey!" he breathed. "He slashed his foot and an artery while clearing his place, cutting down a tree—I've done the best I could—but hurry!"
The doctor speeding on came to McBey—still beside his key, whence he had dragged himself, "bleeding like a stuck pig"—where he fainted from weakness and loss of blood when he tried, with trembling fingers, to send the call and where (lest the call came) he would, even though dying, attend to the business and the duty which kept him a self-exile in the wilds!

McBey will recover. He will carry the scar through life, though, and when asked, "Aren't you going to quit now?" answered, "Quit? No, mon!" adding, "There's no place like the woods; an' (shyly) it's MEN'S wanted th' noo!"
It was my happy chance to meet young McBey on my way to Alberni, and I wonder does the telegraph service know, and does it appreciate, the loyalty of its men in their belief of the sacredness of the call of duty? I fear not.

There is no part of the Island that is attracting so much attention at present as Alberni. The decision of the C. P. R. since purchasing the E. & N. railway, to make Alberni the western terminus of its road will cause a rush of settlers to the country along the fifty-eight miles already surveyed. The new line practically parallels the government highway, and will open up splendid ranch and fruit lands as well as timber and mineral properties of infinite value. From Nanaimo the line will run through an attractive country where fruit-growing has been carried on with considerable success. At Nanoose Bay the land becomes heavily timbered, though the soil is a sandy loam that is very productive.

Joseph Howe

HON. MR. JUSTICE LONGLEY gave a most interesting lecture before the Men's League in the Ethical School-room of the Universalist church, the president of the League, Hon. Mr. Justice Russell, being in the chair, says the Halifax Chronicle.

Mr. Justice Russell, in introducing the speaker of the evening, referred to the ability of the lecturer, that he had written on the life of Nova Scotia's greatest man which was not to be surpassed and in the speeches and writings of the speaker of the evening we had the real Joseph Howe. The speaker and the subject deserved a large hearing it was a "fit audience though few."

Hon. Mr. Justice Longley was heartily received. He said he had devoted a large part of his life in bringing Joseph Howe to the attention of the people. He had lectured forty times in the Maritime, Upper and Lower Provinces of Canada and in the New England States of the American Union on Howe and had written his biography.

After having many years dealt with the life and message of this remarkable man, he had found that he had not discovered the real Joseph Howe after all. His greater and permanent character he had yet to unfold. He had been dealing with that part of his character which would not live long as compared with the greater Joseph Howe. It was not as the champion of a particular measure, however great in itself, that he would longest live. It was not that he was idolized by the people; not that he was the great orator; that he was versatile, graceful and stirring; or of the greatest of Canada's orators. All this would perish. He is not to be remembered longest because of any office held by him, because he secured responsible government or because he was a great speaker. On these very phases of his character he will be forgotten.

Joseph Howe occupies a unique and sole position among the men of British North America, that while he was the greatest statesman, since in the ordinary meaning of that word a half dozen or more were greater than he, he was greater in that he was fulfilling his own more immediate work and at the same time was thinking out great problems far in advance of his times and far in advance of our times. His letters to Lord Grey are the greatest contributions to imperial discussion to be found in the English language. One cannot find in our whole British political literature anything that bears a semblance to it. Joseph Chamberlain found speeches of Howe and saw new light on British freedom.

Such men as Howe seldom reach the top in a democracy. In a popular domain those who rise to the top are those who learn how to conceal their thoughts, who easily and calmly adjust their speaking and their labors to the average sentiment. The public seem to want a safe man, a man with as few ideas as possible, one who says nothing and does nothing startling. Howe was a rash man, if you will. He was stating things which were most startling and most shocking to the average public sentiment. He frightened many. He was driven to the people for support and, unlike most such men he did not depend upon the people in vain. The man generally supported by the majority is the man who is not heroic. Howe was always heroic, always defying prejudices and advancing to new positions. It is marvellous that he held public office so long as he did. His own defence in the libel suit against, when all the lawyers advised him to apologize for a newspaper article, and he took the matter to the jury and spoke for himself in a six-hour address in the court room, and got acquitted and carried home on the shoulders of the people, is one incident showing his unique position again of being very radical, and also being idolized and successful.

Joseph Howe's fame does not rest on his achievements in politics. The ground on which his great reputation is to last is that he was a great thinker and splendid writer and speaker on the problems which he had thought out.

His service to responsible government was that not alone did he secure such a great measure of it to Nova Scotia, though this was itself a new problem and a great service for him to work out, but that at a time when the "Colonies" were beginning to grow, Canada, Australia and the other parts of Greater Britain, and the British races were developing constituencies all over the world, Joseph Howe, in a series of articles addressed to Lord John Russell, an immortal literature it is, laid down principles of self-government within the British Empire, which were to make each part free.

The introduction of our system of freedom owes it very much to Howe, that he in 1830 to 1836 was able to interpret and enforce these principles for this part of the British Empire. His political literature, which he gave, I say, is unsurpassed. It was something of an advantage that the Maritime provinces had such a man and obtained responsible government without bloodshed, whereas the other Canadas did not have such a man and did have bloodshed on their way to equal ideals. There were Howe's letters to Earl Grey, and they will be studied one hundred years from today. The speaker referred to his compilation of the speeches and letters of Howe. If we compare Howe with other men in Canada it is always to his advantage. Others did their work, and served their day. But what did they leave behind, what message to the world? There were twenty-five more prominent men in Canada in his day than Howe, but while these are being

forgotten, Howe's name is being more discussed, and will continue to be more and more discussed. Indeed, great thoughts slovenly expressed may die. Howe's thoughts given in a great manner will be remembered.

Howe is the greatest man of British North America, having no rival, being absolutely alone. There has not been a man in two hundred years past in the British Empire who has left behind him so great a body of political literature.

Howe was great, greater than all the other Canadian great men combined, in fact, the only great man which British North America has produced in the political world. The volume of political literature left behind him will never die, but be better read and better known as years come and go.

Howe had additional qualities, of course. He was a charming literateur, and contributed poetical gems. If we compared some of his poems with those of other Canadians, we would often find them fuller of grace, fuller of fire and fuller of the true poetic spirit. Joseph Howe was a great thinker, a great leader, and a great man.

Hon. Mr. Justice Russell expressed himself as giving hearty assent to what had been said, and extended the thanks of the League to the speaker, who had to leave to keep another appointment.

Rev. Charles Huntington Pennoyer said that one of the good things of his short residence in Nova Scotia was his greater acquaintance with the personality of Joseph Howe. It having been his good fortune too, to have selected Lucius Huntington as his uncle, he was especially glad to know more of the greatness of Howe. Many and many a time Howe and Huntington, both radical and independent Liberals and anti-Confederators, found occasion to stand together, and the reports of speeches in the Canadian House of Commons will show that each was the greatest defender that the other had in that great legislative body. He believed more study should be given to Howe, not alone in Nova Scotia, but as well in Canada, throughout the British Empire, and may I not say as well in English speaking countries, and in fact, all over the world.

Mr. Edward Howe, of Musquodoboit, and a grandson of Joseph Howe, being a son of the eldest son, Edward, was present and gave personal reminiscences of the love of Joseph Howe for his own family, and of the family for him.

Hon. Mr. Justice Russell was asked the question as to his idea of the justice of stating Howe to be the greatest public man of all North America, which one of the speakers had done.

He replied that he would not hesitate to say that in his opinion there had been no greater man born on this continent than Howe. One of the fallacies that Mr. Howe himself had punctured was the idea that you must have a big field in order to grow a big turnip. He believed that Howe had the capacity of a constructive statesman in as large a measure as any of the great men who had been spoken of. As an orator he compared well with Daniel Webster, having equal intellectual power and greater magnetism, humor and poetic gift. On the occasion of the tercentenary of Shakespeare's birth he had delivered an oration which held, in the estimation of William Cullen, Bryant—himself a poet of no mean gifts,—the first place among the many deliverances that the occasion called for in all parts of the English-speaking world. This was a great achievement. Then, considering his remarkable versatility, the brilliancy of his humor as illustrated in his "general reply," published in the volume of his speeches—in which he so cleverly satisfied all his opponents, knocked their heads together, and made them the laughing-stock of the country. Nothing could have been more brilliant. To give an idea of his gifts as a poet, Judge Russell cited the poem contributed by Howe to the great provincial exhibition as an event which was among the earliest recollections of his childhood, and where he remembered seeing an automatic figur sawing a stick of wood without making any sawdust. The poem was Howe's tribute to the memory of the forefathers of the hamlets, and Judge Russell, after finishing the recitation said that if this was not poetry he was no judge.

THE ETHICS OF WAR

IN a very interesting review of the new book just issued by Capt. A. T. Mahan, U. S. N., the London Times says:

Captain Mahan, as we all know, has devoted his literary life to the exposition of the history and philosophy of naval war. In so doing he appears to have incurred the censure of some of those—they are many in these days—who hold that war is in itself a violation of the moral order of the world and little short of a negation of its moral government. In July last he wrote an article in the National Review on "The Hague Conference." It elicited the following anonymous letter, written, we regret to say, from this country:

"Sir,—I have just read your article on the subject of 'The Hague Conference' and deeply regret to find that you have used the great talent God gave you for the welfare of mankind to uphold and encourage instead war, which is literally Hell upon earth, and the curse of mankind, at this exceedingly critical period when your opinion might have proved

a feather weight in the scale in favor of International Arbitration. May God forgive you and lead you to an altered and better mind.—A Lover of My Fellow Creatures."

Here we have in its nakedest and most intolerant form the assumption that Captain Mahan sets himself to examine and refute in this little collection of recaptured essays—the assumption, as he puts it, "that all war is, so certainly and entirely wicked that a man cannot without sin present before the audience of his kind such considerations as those contained in the article" in question. No one would expect a writer of Captain Mahan's temper and calibre to bandy arguments with this anonymous fanatic, and, indeed, except for a few dignified words in his preface, he does not attempt to do so. But since there are many in these days who do hold more or less the same views on the subject of war and express them in less intemperate language, it is certainly not amiss that a writer who justly wields so high an authority as Captain Mahan should give us, as he does in this volume, his own "Apologia" on the subject.

The volume is not, however, a systematic treatise on the ethics of war. It consists of detached essays written at different times for different occasions and purposes, and not all written by Captain Mahan himself. It opens with a very thoughtful essay on "The Power that makes for Peace," from the pen of Henry S. Pritchett, formerly president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, in which the lesson is forcibly inculcated that the essence of the peace movement lies not so much in the formulating of artificial and almost impossible systems of international arbitration as in the creation of "an international conscience"—"we bring a world peace nearer when we so educate the individual man as to bring about a common understanding between men and between nations." It also contains a masterly paper by Mr. Julian Corbett on "The Capture of Private Property at Sea," which originally appeared last year in the Nineteenth Century. This, together with the essay which follows by Captain Mahan himself, dealing also with "The Question of Immunity for Belligerent Merchant Shipping," does not bear very closely on the main thesis of the volume as we have defined it above. The ethics of maritime capture is a very important and much debated question, as recent controversies have shown, and both Mr. Corbett and Captain Mahan have written very cogently in support of the proposition that maritime capture as a weapon of naval warfare is at once legitimate, humane, and indispensable. But the ethics of war as such is a very much larger question, and rests upon arguments of quite a different order.

With these Captain Mahan deals more or less discursively in the three remaining essays. One of them is a paper read before an American Church congress in 1907 on "War from a Christian Standpoint." The argument in this paper is well developed, but it is, in our judgment, too scholastic and exegetical for general appreciation. The true justification of war from a Christian standpoint rests, as it seems to us, not so much on a collation and interpretation of Scriptural texts, as on the broad thesis, on which, to do him justice, Captain Mahan insists at the outset of his paper, that the Christian conscience cannot and ought not to tolerate the existence of evil, such as wholesale oppression, aggression, or other wrongdoing, where the nature and circumstances of the case are such as to impose on the national conscience an obligation to redress such evil even by the application of force. From this point of view righteous war is the manifestation of the national conscience in action, and to refrain from it may be a greater national sin than to engage in it. The argument is more or less identical with that of the late Canon Mozley in his well-known sermon on "War," and it is singular that Captain Mahan, who is not unfamiliar with the writings of English divines on this subject—for he cites the late Bishop Westcott, in one passage—should have overlooked the masterly analysis of war and its ethics by a writer whom Mr. Gladstone held to be not unworthy to rank with Bishop Butler in his ethical and spiritual insight. It is true that the Christian and ethical standpoints here coalesce into one, and for that reason we prefer the two remaining papers, in which Captain Mahan treats war in its purely ethical aspects, to that in which he treats it from a specially Christian standpoint. They make a larger and more universal appeal, and they make it with greater cogency and effect; for it is clear that, if war could not be justified at the bar of conscience as such, Christianity itself would be discredited if it were found to sanction war on grounds which conscience could not accept.

On the other hand, it may be argued that the analysis of war into the irreconcilable conflict of two national consciences, affords little justification for most of the wars which mankind have waged. If both consciences were equally upright and equally enlightened, it would hardly seem that they could come into conflict. The duty imposed on a nation to resist and destroy evil even by force presupposes the existence of evil. Hence, after all, war is only justified by a recognition of the depravity of human nature. If conscience were universal and supreme, the need for its vindication by force would never arise. If all men were good, there would be no need even of law; conscience would be lord of all. In like manner, if all nations were equally enlightened in their conscience and equally restrained by it, there would be no occasion for war. "C'est la force et le droit," said Joubert, "qui reglent toutes choses dans le monde; la force en attendant le droit." That we believe to be the true philosophy of the subject. It justifies war in the present condition of the world, and it at least encourages the hope that war may some day be superseded, or, if not superseded altogether, at least immensely diminished in its frequency between nations of equal civilization and equally enlightened conscience.

On Journalism

M

R. H. W. MASSINGHAM (editor of the Nation), in a paper on present-day journalism read to the Free Church council at Southport (reported by the Manchester Guardian), spoke first of the very great changes that have taken place in journals. The first and most obvious of these supplied a key to all the rest—namely, the cheapening of the cost of the daily newspaper.

"When he first went to London only one evening newspaper could be bought for a halfpenny. With the exception of the Times, every other newspaper cost its readers a penny. Today the London daily newspaper press includes eight halfpenny journals. Moreover, all the penny morning journals are Conservative or Unionist. The Liberal party and Liberal or Radical principles have been represented, since the death of the Tribune, by halfpenny journals only, and by only one penny London newspaper in the evening press. The circulation of these newcomers is out of all proportion to that of their predecessors, and has been built up with far greater rapidity.

"In the new cheap journals the written and the illustrated paper have been combined. A week's issue of the halfpenny newspaper resembles a cinematograph show at a music hall. It aims at being a prolonged series of photographs, in print and in line, moved swiftly and disconcertingly before the eyes of the audience, and dazzling it with a quick succession of seemingly truthful impressions of life. Nearly all its features are imitative. The large, bold, printed headlines, the descriptive report, the sensational style, the direct, easy, rather flip-

pant-treatment of nearly all subjects, are taken from the American journal. The short or serial story comes from the popular French newspaper. We have followed America again in making the newspaper a bi-sexual organ rather than a monopoly of man. Women's interests and pleasures, in place of being ignored, are sedulously treated.

The idea of the absorbing interest of politics is quite reversed. Parliament is often reported in a few lines; only specially dramatic or scandalous, or merely personal events in it, and one or two extracts or epigrams from political speeches, are culled and set out in brief paragraphs, so that the mind of the reader may not be unduly distressed in the effort to grasp their meaning. No special knowledge of subjects, save sport, is presupposed, and therefore continuous thought is not awakened.

"The main stronghold of the new press is its success in playing on the three great appetites of the average British public—the appetite for hearing about crime, the appetite for sport, and the appetite for gambling. The explanation of crime, the retaining of agents of the criminal services, and, worse still, the payment of heavy fees to sensational criminals or accused persons for purposes which interfere both with law and with morals, are really appalling features of one or two of those journals which, by a curious irony, are the chief mental food of our workpeople on their day of rest.

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MARTIN BURRELL THE CANDIDATE

Yale-Cariboo Conservatives Nominate Former Standard Bearer

HARMONIOUS CONVENTION

Bright Prospects for Redemption of District at Next Election

Vernon, April 23.—Amidst scenes of great enthusiasm, Martin Burrell, of Grand Forks, was today unanimously chosen as Conservative candidate for Yale-Cariboo at the next general election.

Before adjourning, today's convention adopted resolution endorsing Mr. Borden as leader and the McBride government and censuring the British Columbia delegation at Ottawa for delinquency in failing to oppose the Japanese treaty.

Unlike the recent Liberal machine convention, the "big one" was not in evidence today. The proceedings were conducted with great unanimity, and the selection of Mr. Burrell faithfully reflects conservative sentiment throughout Yale-Cariboo.

Mr. Burrell's name was practically the only one mentioned. He stated in accepting that he had sometime ago declined absolutely, but as it was the unanimous wish of the Conservatives of the district he would certainly run.

The following telegram, received by the chairman from Premier McBride, provoked a hearty outburst of applause.

Victoria, April 23.—On assembly of the Conservative convention for Yale-Cariboo, please extend to the delegates the best wishes of myself and colleagues for a most successful gathering. Prospects for a decisive victory for the Conservatives at the coming election are exceedingly bright, and there is not the least doubt that by energetic work and co-operation the man chosen to uphold our cause in an important constituency like Yale-Cariboo will win at the polls.

Port Arthur, Ont., April 23.—Fifty Doukhobors now in Port Arthur will resume their pilgrimage and hope to reach Montreal this season.

Toronto News' Denial. Toronto, April 23.—The rumors that the Hon. Frank Cochrane and E. E. Osler, M.P., had purchased the Toronto News to be run as a Conservative organ, are officially denied.

Ballots Casually Treated. New York, April 23.—John L. Dooling, president of the Board of Elections of this city, testified today in the proceedings brought to oust Mayor McClellan from the office of mayor, that he found in a loft in Mott street, where the ballots of the last mayoralty elections were formerly stored, thirty ballot boxes, none of which appeared to have been sealed.

In Woolly Ontario. Bracebridge, Ont., April 23.—Annoyed because the Baptists sang hymns at the station when the office of mayor, their congregation, a man complained to Chief Constable Armstrong, who ordered them to cease.

Domestic Tragedy. Cleveland, Ohio, April 23.—George McLaughlin, a saloonkeeper, shot and fatally wounded his wife early today. Mrs. McLaughlin died a few hours later at a hospital.

Railway Suffered From Floods. Nelson, April 23.—In consequence of the heavy thunderstorm of Sunday night, which seems to have swept the district from west to east, there were no trains running between Robson and the Boundary country until today. Up to 10 o'clock on Sunday night the fog was clear but the thunderstorm in the mountains, coupled with the warm night, brought down the torrents in full force.

Would Welcome Strike. Montreal, April 23.—"If the western mechanics of the Canadian Pacific are determined to make trouble, and the eastern men decide to throw in their lot with them they could not pick out a time that would suit the company better," said Mr. Vaughan, assistant to the vice-president.

Vanouver, April 23.—As the result of the civic authorities' demand that the candidates for the vacancy on the license commission caused by the recent death of William Hunt, should qualify in the same form as the office of mayor, there is trouble afoot.

Brakeman Killed. Fort William, April 23.—William Donkin, brakeman on the Canadian Northern, slipped while uncoupling cars this morning in the C.N.R. yards and had both legs severed. He died a few hours later. He was married and had a family.

Black Watch Black Plug The Chewing Tobacco of Quality.

Fire in Glass Bay. Glass Bay, N. S., April 23.—The Odd Fellows' block, occupied by the Daily Gazette, Travis Bros. and the Dreamland theatre, was gutted by fire today. The newspaper plant was practically destroyed.

Lake Champlain Tercentenary. Albany, April 23.—Governor Hughes today approved the bill providing for the appointment of a commission of eleven, five citizens to be selected by the government, three state senators by the president pro tem and three assemblymen by the speaker, to plan a public celebration of the tercentenary of the discovery of Lake Champlain by Samuel de Champlain in July, 1609.

Fire at Cape May. Cape May, N. J., April 23.—A serious fire, which for a time threatened to wipe out all the property at Cape May point near here, destroyed about fifteen buildings this afternoon, causing a loss that is estimated at more than \$100,000.

Losses Caused Despair. Paris, April 23.—Fritz Perrugia, brother-in-law of Leopold De Rothschild, and prominently identified with the Anglo-Jewish Association of London, committed suicide today in his apartments at the Grand hotel here.

Eighteen are shot and more to follow. President Cabrera's Summary Way of Thinning Out His Enemies

Guatemala City, Guatemala, April 23.—President Cabrera himself is author of the statement that eighteen of the ringleaders in conspiracy against him, already have been shot, and that probably more executions will follow.

Means Closing Up of Bucket Shops. Drastic Bill Passed By New York Legislature to That End

Albany, N. Y., April 23.—The passage by both houses, with four votes in the negative, of the bill of Senator Cassidy, which is signed by Governor Hughes and enforced, will put out of business every bucket shop in the state.

Relics Stay in Britain. Mr. Astor Presents Chesapeake Flag and Balaclava Bugle to United Service Museum

London, April 23.—The flag of the American frigate Chesapeake which was taken by H. M. S. Shannon June 1, 1813, and which was recently sold at auction in this city, has been presented to the Royal United Service Museum by William Waldorf Astor.

Grieved Over Disgrace. Ottawa, April 23.—Mrs. Henri Pinault, of Hull, whose husband is charged with being a receiver of stolen goods, died suddenly this morning, presumably of grief. She was 36 years old and leaves six children.

Japanese Steamers Suffer. Sydney, N. S. W., April 23.—The boycott of the Chinese of Japanese goods which originated in China as an outcome of the Russo-Japanese war of last February, has reached Sydney and is practically complete here.

Hamilton Moulders' Wages. Hamilton, April 23.—The moulders employed by the Hamilton company returned to work this morning at an old rate of wages, and it is expected that other foundrymen will open up their eyes.

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Not Good Omen for Industry. Walter Runciman Has Much Reduced Majority in His District

NOT GOOD OMEN FOR INDUSTRY

Walter Runciman Has Much Reduced Majority in His District

Irish Party Unsettled. Kept Quiet by University Bill—The Under Secretary's Resignation

London, April 23.—Walter Runciman, the first of Mr. Asquith's new ministers to submit to an electoral test, was re-elected for Dewsbury today by a majority of 1,188, as compared with a majority of 1,188 against him in 1906 against the same opponent, W. B. Boyd Carpenter, Unionist. Mr. Runciman is president of the board of education.

Illinois for Bryan. Springfield, Ill., April 23.—The Illinois Democratic convention today adopted the unit rule, and it instructed the delegates to the national convention at Denver to vote for Wm. J. Bryan and to "use all honorable means" to secure his nomination.

For Four Battleships. Senator Piles Proposes Amendment to Give Effect to President's Wishes

Washington, April 23.—As the senate was about to conclude consideration of the navy appropriation bill today, Senator Pile of Washington proposed an amendment increasing from two to four the number of new battleships to be authorized.

Fearful of Crisis Over Manchuria. Proposed Visit of the Fleet to China Objected to in Various Quarters

Pekin, April 23.—American official influence in Peking is strongly opposed to the proposed visit of the American fleet of battleships to Chinese ports, because during the past few weeks the conditions in Manchuria have generally deteriorated.

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VICTORIA'S QUALITY STORE

Before Buying GROceries Write us for prices and we can save you money. Mail Orders receive our best attention.

COPAS & YOUNG P. O. Box 48. VICTORIA, B. C.

NORTHERN INTERIOR OF B. C. Miners and prospectors going into Telkwa, Omica or Ingegnia Camps will find a full stock of mining tools, camp outfits and provisions at my general store at Hazelton, which is the head of navigation on the Skeena River and headquarters for outfitting for above points.

R. S. SARGENT - HAZELTON, B. C.

LAWN MOWERS Cotton and Rubber Garden Hose We guarantee our hose. Garden tools of all descriptions.

The Hickman Tye Hardware Co., Ltd. Phone 53. 544-546 Yates St.

The Colonist Gazetteer AND ATLAS OF THE WORLD

A New Series of Maps in Color, based upon the latest official surveys, and accompanied by a Descriptive Gazetteer of Provinces, States, Countries and Physical Features of the Globe.

PRICE \$1.00

Notice is hereby given that thirty days after date that I intend to apply to the Honorable Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a license to prospect for coal and petroleum on the following described lands situated near Coal Creek, Renfrew District, B.C., commencing at the South West corner of lot fifty-two, Coal Creek, Renfrew District, B.C., a post planted and marked J.E. Stakdan and a number of other important engagements, in which he was reported as displaying great bravery.

When he returned to St. Petersburg in March of the following year he was received with but little enthusiasm.

MANGLED BY SAW Two Little Girls of Glass Bay Meet Death While on Their Way to Gather Flowers

Gloucester, N.S., April 23.—Two daughters of Henry Perrette, aged 9 and 11 years, were cut to pieces under a sawmill, while on their way to gather flowers today. They were in the habit of taking a short cut under the mill in order to get to the fields.

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Six Coas Fort Jarvis, while coasting struck Farmer and all slid on the cow's and the cow's horns. At the young people and the cow's head to be shot.

Mr. C. J. Pilon of Wolverson, serious kidney suffered torture. Doctors said he was in a bad way.

Mr. Placey's "Fruit-a-tive" fifteen boxes signs of kidney "Fruit-a-tive" tonics in table to cure all Kidney Skin and Bowe 6 for \$2.50. At

SOCIALIST FOR J. H. Hawth That if N Car

The Social planning to constituency and executive of the conclusion must be the arena and of Ralph Smith, It is reason Mr. Hawth's strength vote at Nana upon various sion of the p it is believed over in Nana the one the ing, and the concentrated there at the in the other ince the Soc they are mos campaign of mostly what "educational. A feature cialist party tion of Ab which is to, 23. Delegat ecutives in an attenda vee back to party in th throughout i. In vacan candidate of Kingsley we Socialists a could put in Bide has a ppose, but the Socialist in Nanaimo J. H. Hawth at present Colonist last no intimatio was to resign the hands of the localis, Spring, hav the party o, most certai and the smth, Nort districts an against Ra His stock f first time obtained 7 got but 33 "This is re or bit kers will stand on.

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THE FINEST LEAVES

From Ceylon Tea Plantations are contained in



It is Packed in Sealed Lead Packets to Preserve Its Fine Flavor and Aroma... LEAD PACKETS ONLY. BLUE LABEL 40c, RED LABEL 50c, AND GOLD LABEL 60c PER POUND. AT ALL GROCERS

Bock Beer, the Best Summer Stimulant

A pure Beer free from germs; a clean, refreshing drink that does not cause biliousness, contains nothing but health: Bock Beer, per Bottle... 15c Bock Beer, per Dozen... \$1.75

35c BUTTER 35c

Auburn New Grass, a pure, sweet Butter, unrivalled at our price of, per lb... 35c

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Up-to-Date Grocers, 1317 Government Street, Tels. 52, 1052, 1590

PIPE

We have just received a carload of galvanized and black iron pipe and are in a position to fill all orders. PHONE 82 for prompt attention and quick delivery.

B.C. HARDWARE COMPANY

Cor. Yates and Broad Sts Limited P.O. Box 683

PRE-EMPTIONS

Parties to Be Sent to Many Sections of British Columbia This Summer... (From Friday's Daily)

THE BIGGEST SNAP IN MUSIC

35 cts. Each While They Last. FLETCHER BROS. 1201 GOVERNMENT STREET.

NOTICE

RAYMOND & SONS 613 PANDORA STREET New Designs and Styles in all kinds of Polished Oak Mantels All Classes of GRATES English, American and American Onyx Tiles. Full line of all fireplace goods.

NEW ARMY FOR PETERBORO

Peterboro, Ont., April 23.—The cornerstone of the new army here was laid yesterday by Sir Frederick Borden, Minister of Militia.

IMPORTANT ADDITIONS TO THE UNION CLUB

Expenditure of \$40,000 on Improvements to Building Contemplated

Important improvements to the Union club building are projected. It is understood that the members are discussing the advisability of expending something like \$40,000 on the structure. This will be used in enlarging the dining room, in the construction of an addition to permit of the introduction of a handsome and commodious ball room, and in the erection of a beautifully finished entrance.

PARSONAGE TO COST MORE

Owing to the contract price for the small parsonage now being built on Mayne island, for Canon and Mrs. Paddon, being three hundred dollars more than the amount of the original subscription, \$1,200, the various subscribers have been asked to add a little to the former subscriptions in order to bring the total to the necessary amount, \$1,600.

NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY

An important meeting of the Natural History society will be held on Monday evening, the 27th inst., at the rooms of the organization, parliament buildings. The chair will be taken at 8 o'clock by the president, Mr. J. Napier Denison on "The Effects of Air Pressure on the Earth's Surface."

CENTENNIAL SALE OF WORK

The sale of work under the auspices of the Ladies' Aid of the Centennial Methodist church was held on Wednesday, being opened at 3 o'clock in the afternoon by Mayor Hall. There was a large attendance throughout the day, the total proceeds amounting to the sum of \$130.

INTER CLUB DEBATE

A joint debate will be held by the members of the First Presbyterian church and those of the Young People's Society of St. Andrew's Presbyterian church next Monday night. "Resolved that the granting of woman's suffrage is beneficial to the country," is the subject for discussion.

IN MAGISTRATE JAY'S COURT

Shortly after ten o'clock yesterday morning the charges preferred against A. F. Garesche and Richard Carter were read by the clerk of the court. The charges were for being drunk and for being in possession of a dangerous weapon. The charges were read by the clerk of the court.

PAINFUL ACCIDENT

The four-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Leeson met with a painful accident yesterday afternoon. He was hanging behind a wagon and when passing the home of E. E. Hardwick, was thrown beneath one of the rear wheels. It ran over and dislocated his shoulder. The injured boy was carried to the family residence, nearby, and Dr. Fraser summoned. Chloroform was administered last evening, and the shoulder replaced. He is reported to be doing well.

TIDE TABLE

Table with columns: Date, Time High, Time Low, etc. for Victoria, B.C., April 1908.

PLIES THRIVING TRADE

Canadian Institution Has More Orders Than Can Be Supplied—Local Article Popular

BUTCHERS NOT AVERSE TO ABATTOIR IDEA

Action of South Saanich Council Will Bring Subject to the Fore

Local butchers are watching with interest the steps being taken by the municipality of South Saanich towards interesting the Oak Bay municipality and the city in the direction of the establishment of a public abattoir. This is contemplated with a view to the better situation of slaughter houses now maintained by the leading Victoria butchers.

CONSIDERED BEFORE

The question of an abattoir is no new one in this city. The matter has already been discussed with the city authorities in a desultory way nothing has ever come of it. The city has long ago ordered all slaughter houses outside the civic limits and the butchers have been compelled to locate their establishments in the rural sections.

ELK ABOUND

The fact that this section could easily be set aside, however, was not the only argument in favor of its selection. He knew, personally, and he was sure that sportsmen acquainted with the country would be equally sure that it abounds with elk. They were to be found in that district in large numbers. Other game, also, was plentiful, but of course, the most attractive feature to sportsmen is the fact that the land lying between Kyus and the southern arm of Quatsino sound was the area that it would be best to set aside.

WHAT PLANT WOULD COST

It has been estimated that such a plant will cost at the least \$100,000. There would be all arrangements for the proper and economical slaughtering of cattle, the proper inspection of the healthy parts would come upon the market, and the necessary cold storage facilities. The system has worked well in the United States and doubtless be equally satisfactory here.

AN INCIDENT

An incident recently occurred at East Kootenay illustrating the determination of the provincial authorities to bring those hunting illegally to time. A report was received at Golden, a town situated on the main line of the C. P. R., east of Regina, that a party of hunters were in the adjacent hills with guns and all other necessary hunting paraphernalia. Without loss of time an officer was dispatched in search of them, as it was concluded that the season for all game being closed, they could only be out to break the law. Up to the present no word has been received as to the success or otherwise of their search, but the promptitude with which action was taken is approved by all residents of that section.

MORE ACCOMMODATION NEEDED FOR MUSEUM

Lack of Space Prevents the Growth and Attractive Arrangement of Collection

The building occupied by the general provincial museum is not sufficiently commodious to permit the display of the specimens that are being made constantly, and that the lack of space had reached such an acute stage that it was almost impossible to find room for new acquisitions that interfering with the passages that must be kept open for the convenience of the public.

EXPRESS FRANKS FORBIDDEN

Chicago, April 23.—Judge Kohlsaat, in the United States Circuit court, issued an injunction today against five express companies, restraining them from issuing franks and from transporting property in interstate commerce in exchange for franks. The companies enjoined are the National, American, Wells-Fargo, United States and Adams. The decision declares the issuance of franks violates the interstate commerce laws.

KILLING WAS ACCIDENTAL

Montreal, April 23.—Joseph Laffamme was today acquitted of manslaughter in connection with the death of W. H. Kaiser as the result of a dispute on a street car on St. Catherine street last month. According to the evidence, Kaiser struck Laffamme in the face, and to ward off his blows Laffamme put up his umbrella, with the result that its point penetrated Kaiser's eye, and entered the brain, causing death twelve hours later. The judge decided today that the killing of Kaiser was purely accidental.

AGAME RESERVE ON VANCOUVER ISLAND

Government May Take Early Action in Marking Out Area

The question of the setting aside of a game reserve on Vancouver Island is reported to be under serious consideration by the members of the provincial government. From what can be gathered, information is being secured from all possible sources as to the best area to mark out as a hunting preserve a stretch of territory in which sportsmen will be permitted to shoot indiscriminately.

YESTERDAY CURATOR KERMODE OF THE PROVINCIAL MUSEUM

Yesterday Curator Kermode of the Provincial museum, who has traversed the most remote fastnesses of the island and is thoroughly conversant with the possibilities of the territory, was asked for his opinion. He said that there was no doubt whatever in his mind that the land lying between Kyus and the southern arm of Quatsino sound was the area that it would be best to set aside.

SETTLERS COMING HERE FROM ALL DIRECTIONS

Many Enquiries for Information Being Received at the Bureau of Information

Intending settlers are coming to British Columbia from all directions. The Bureau of Information, which is the central bureau of information, asserts that enquiries for land, personal and by means of communication, are being made at his department in large numbers every day.

REGISTERED MAIL STOLEN

Bold Edmonton Thief Makes Away With Sack From Door of Mail Car

Edmonton, April 23.—A daring theft of a mail sack containing a package of registered letters, eight in number, took place yesterday morning from the mail car of the Alberta express which had arrived a short time before from Winnipeg at the C. N. R. station. When the express arrived in the city the mail clerk left two registered letters in a hook near the open door of the car. While he was absent both were taken. The robber made off with the sack for the local post office, but one sack registered letters for C. & E. stations was hidden under another bundle of sacks. The mail clerks lay in wait for some time, expecting the robber to find room for the stolen letters, but he did not re-appear. No trace has been obtained of the thief.

ANNOUNCEMENTS IN OFFICIAL GAZETTE

List of Provincial Appointments Published This Week

This week's issue of the provincial gazette announces appointments as follows: James Cowen Gill, of Cheakamus, Squamish, to be a deputy game warden for the Richmond electoral district. Alfred S. Hood, of Phoenix, police magistrate, to have jurisdiction under the "Small Debts Act" for the city of Phoenix and within a radius of three miles therefrom.

SOCIALIST PLANS FOR NEXT ELECTION

J. H. Hawthornthwaite Asserts That if Nominated He Can Carry Nanaimo

The Socialists of the province are planning to run a candidate in each constituency at the coming federal elections and it is reported that the executive of the party has come to the conclusion that J. H. Hawthornthwaite must retire from the provincial arena and contest Nanaimo with Ralph Smith, the present member. Mr. Hawthornthwaite added greatly to the strength of his position with the vote at Nanaimo by the sound he took in the other constituencies of the province. The Socialists count on carrying it and their efforts will be largely concentrated to pull their man through there at the expense of Ralph Smith.

SIX COAST ON A COW

Port Jarvis, N. J.—Three couples, while coasting down the long hill, struck Farmer Caldwell's cow. She and all slid down a quarter of a mile on the cow's back, the steel runners of the sled having caught on the cow's horns. At the bottom of the hill, the young people were hurled many feet and the cow so badly injured that she had to be shot.

Mr. C. J. Placey, a prominent farmer of Wolverton, Que., was afflicted with serious kidney trouble. For years he suffered tortures with pain in his back. Doctors said he had incurable kidney disease. "I was discouraged," writes Mr. Placey, "when I was advised to try 'Fruit-a-tives.' I used altogether fifteen boxes and am now well—all signs of kidney trouble having left me. 'Fruit-a-tives' are fruit juices and tonics in tablet form—and never fail to cure all Kidney, Liver, Stomach, Skin and Bowel troubles. 50c a box—\$4 for \$2.50. At all dealers."

LAWN BLOWERS

Cotton and Rubber Garden Hose. We guarantee our hose. Garden tools of all descriptions.

WARE CO., LTD.

544-546 Yates St.

WORLD

Color, based on the latest Gazetteer of the Globe. \$1.00

MARINE DEPARTMENT INQUIRY

Ottawa, April 23.—Judge Cassels announced this morning that he would open an inquiry into the marine department either Thursday or Friday next. He had nothing more to say now, but would hold the inquiry at the opening of the inquiry as to its scope.

NOT LEGALLY DEAD

Toronto, April 23.—Justice Riddell today refused an order declaring F. C. Marshall, former furniture dealer of Kingston, dead. Marshall disappeared several years ago, and the O. D. W. which issued a policy on his life, desired to pay it to Mrs. Marshall. Justice Riddell said it had not been proved that Marshall was dead.

BODY FROZEN IN LAKE

Revelstoke, April 23.—Coroner Cross held an inquest on the body of David Gafry, which was found drowned in a lake at Three Forks on Saturday last. From the evidence it appears that the deceased had been known at Wigwam, where he had been working in a lumber camp the beginning of November and had left there in order to get work at Three Forks. The deceased was also identified as being an ex-member of the Order of Eagles at Arrowhead and further recognized as a man who on October 8, 1907, had purchased a watch and charm from a local jeweller's store. Evidence was shown that about November 10, 1907, the deceased had left Revelstoke for Three Forks, but had not been seen since alive.

FORGED EMPLOYER'S NAME

Toronto, April 23.—C. D. Wallace, an Englishman whose last place of residence was Hongkong is under arrest charged with forging the name of Henry Peters to a cheque for \$27.50 drawn on the Traders' bank. Wallace had been a traveler for Peters. He admitted his guilt, but said he intended to make the amount good.

GOVERNMENT AND ELEVATORS

Regina, Sask., April 23.—It was learned today that the government will hold here on May 4th between Premier Roblin, Rutherford and Scott and the executive of the Grain Growers' association to consider the matter of the western provinces purchasing the interior elevators and operating them under government management.

TY STORE... RIES

you money. Mail Or... attention.

YOUNG... VICTORIA, B.C.

OR OF B.C. Omecia or Inginea Camps outfits and provisions at my of navigation on the Skeena above points. ZELTON, B.C.

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\$1.00

National Defence

A GENERAL meeting of members of the London Chamber of Commerce was held in the council room, Mr. Charles Charleton (chairman of the council) presiding, in the absence, through indisposition, of Sir A. Spicer, M. P. (president of the chamber), when an address was delivered by Mr. Arnold-Foster, M. P., on "National Defence, an inquiry into the principles which should regulate national defence, and the extent to which those principles are recognized in our present organization for war," says the London Times. Among those present were Mr. Stanley Machin (deputy chairman of the council), Rear-Admiral G. W. Hand, Mr. Alexander Livingstone, Mr. Joseph Howard, Mr. F. H. Norman, Martin's Bank, and Mr. Kenric B. Murray (the secretary). Sir J. C. R. Colomb wrote regretting his inability to attend, as he was obliged to be at a meeting of a Royal Commission. He added "That more general appreciation of the principles which should regulate national defence should prevail is a matter of grave public importance. Its absence has been a fruitful source of waste and confusion in the past, from which we still suffer, and shall do so for some time. I consider the council is placed under a great obligation by Mr. Arnold-Foster's self-sacrifice in consenting to address it when otherwise so fully occupied, and feel sure great public advantage will result."

Mr. Arnold-Foster, who was warmly received, referred to his former connection with the chamber, and stated that, in conjunction with other members, he had a good deal to do with the movement which it initiated in favor of strengthening the navy. The movement was successful, public opinion supported the chamber, and the government of the day took action in correspondence with the chamber's desires. From that day the progress of the navy had been continuous. In 1900, on giving up his business in the city, he abandoned his membership of the chamber, and for the next five years he was occupied with public work of the greatest possible interest, first at the Admiralty and then at the war office. The work was, perhaps, the more interesting because it was only a continuation of what had been with him a lifelong study. It was one which, although he had no longer any official connection with either service, he still found a most fascinating and absorbing one. When, therefore, the secretary informed him a few months ago that the chamber had added his name to its defence committee, he accepted the nomination. Having done so, it occurred to him that the only manner in which he could justify his appointment to a committee which he could rarely attend was to propose to read a paper on a subject intimately connected with its work. (Hear, hear.) Continuing, he said that the main propositions which he desired to establish were as follows:—(a) Owing to its insular character the position of the United Kingdom from a military point of view was unique. (b) The unique and special character of the area and interests to be defended logically entailed a unique and special organization. (c) Our military organization, although in many respects unique, was not the logical outcome of our insular position, but was based on an incorrect appreciation of the duties which the navy and army would be called upon to perform in time of war. The wars in which the nation was likely to be engaged might, he said, be classified as follows:—(a) A land war for the defence of such of our possessions as had a land frontier. (1) A purely maritime war (an improbable contingency). (c) A war by land and by sea, carried on offensively, with the object of making the work of the navy effective and conclusive. (d) A land war carried on by this country as the ally of a Continental Power—such, for instance, as a war for the protection of the neutrality of Belgium. (e) A war for the protection of such of our possessions as were now wholly or partially under military rule. (f) A land war carried on against an invading enemy on the soil of the United Kingdom.

The Question of Invasion

The probability of the various wars described taking place was not equal. History told us that the least probable war was the war against an invader on land. For over 800 years—since the battle of Hastings—we had not had to resist a serious invasion. In view of the probability of any war in which we might be engaged taking place outside the United Kingdom it was obvious that the value of troops taking part in such wars was greater than the value of troops who were not available for such a purpose. The probabilities of successful invasion were less under modern conditions than they were formerly. In the case of an invasion, all the uncertainties of maritime warfare were removed, and the advantage lay with the nation invaded, provided the maritime defence were adequate. Maritime defence was cheaper and much more effective than military defence on land. There were many recorded examples of a successful landing in the face of military opposition on shore. There was no recorded instance of a successful landing in face of serious maritime opposition. If our naval force was not at present sufficient to render a landing impossible, it should be made so. There was, he continued, reason to believe that invasion was impossible, and that, if it were possible, it would be unnecessary; but, in view of the fact that this proposition was not generally admitted, it was necessary to consider the hypothesis of invasion, and to inquire whether the military measures

we were taking to avert it were adequate. If this country were invaded, it would be invaded by the best troops of Europe. These troops could only be defeated by troops as good or better. It was an error to suppose that an army possessed any advantage because it fought in its own country. The severest defeats which Prussia had ever had to submit to were at Jena and Auerstadt. Sedan and Metz were in France when the French armies suffered defeat there. Enclosed ground, such as was found in the United Kingdom, conferred an advantage upon the attack.

Citizen Soldiers and Regular Troops

Military history supported the view that citizen soldiers were always at a disadvantage when confronted by trained regular troops. This disadvantage was particularly marked in the case of skilled arms such as the artillery. The teaching of history at all times, and military opinion in this and every other country, combined to support the view that partially trained troops, led by partially trained officers, could not be expected to hold their own in war against highly trained and organized troops under highly trained officers. He therefore submitted, as a corollary to this conclusion, that money taken from the maintenance of highly trained officers and highly trained and organized troops, and spent upon partially trained officers and partially trained troops, was money misapplied. The history of the Boer war, he contended, in no way conflicted with these conclusions. If we accepted the hypothesis that an invasion was possible, we ought to accept its inevitable consequences. The military organization which we had in fact adopted proved that we had not accepted those consequences. At the present time the Board of Admiralty, in direct conflict with the War Office, was acting upon the hypothesis that an invasion was not possible. The question of extending the volunteer movement to the navy deserved careful consideration. (Hear, hear.) The reductions in the length of training which had been sanctioned for our troops were peculiar to our own army; no military nation accepted our standard of training as adequate. Our present system imposed a very heavy burden upon the national finances, and its continuance might lead to a dangerous reaction, which should be guarded against. The maintenance of the Cardwell system precluded the possibility of the reduction of the cost of the regular army without a further and serious destruction of its cadres.

Conclusions

In conclusion Mr. Arnold-Foster remarked that the foregoing considerations seemed to warrant the following conclusions:—(a) That the Royal Navy was our true and only protection against invasion, and that, if the navy were at present inadequate to that purpose, it should be made adequate. (b) That if the foregoing conclusion were not admitted, and if invasion were contemplated as a possible danger, such invasion could only be effectively resisted by an army equal in quantity and quality to that of the possible invader. We had not such an army, and were not taking any steps to create it. (c) That, in view of the probability that the army would always be employed overseas, the proper policy was to concentrate our resources upon perfecting that part of the army which could alone be relied upon to undertake work across the sea, and that for that purpose we should abandon the policy of reducing the regular army, above all of its specially trained branches, and should make every effort to create a large trained reserve, which would allow of the expansion of the regular army in time of war. (Cheers.)

A COMPARISON OF ROOSEVELT AND TAFT

The New York Globe, which seems to take the election of Taft to the presidency of the United States as a certainty, makes this interesting comparison of that gentleman and Mr. Roosevelt:

It is not disrespectful to either President Roosevelt or Secretary Taft to note the fact that they profoundly differ in their characters. Granting equal sincerity, and granting also that in the main they have reached common conclusions, nevertheless it is true that they travel along different roads. One has impressed the country as a man disposed to jump at his opinion with a priori speed; the other has been content with the slowness of a posteriori. One had an ambition to become a soldier; the other to become a judge. If Paul Morton is to be believed, the President is disposed to haste, if not irascibility, of temper. The tradition of Secretary Taft among his school fellows is that of genial good nature. The future Plutarch of America, when he comes to sum up and contrast the characters of these men, will find ample material for antithesis. Secretary Taft cannot be another Roosevelt, even though such be his heart's desire. Look over his public papers—have his words ever given the impression that a bunch of firecrackers has been set off? Imitate Roosevelt? In the sense that his critics imply, he couldn't if he would. In so far as any have been alarmed by a peculiar raucousness of the President's words and methods, there is every assurance that there will be a change at the White House after March 4 next. In so far as the Roosevelt policies, as distinguished from the Roosevelt, have been defined, Secretary Taft, as president, will unquestionably labor to bring them to fruition, but it will be as a Taft, not as a Roosevelt. None knows this better than the present occupant of the executive mansion, for it is incon-

ceivable that two men of such contrary humor could be intimately associated without forming an estimate of the temperament of the other—without, it may be assumed, more than one clash of opinion which warned of a divergence even though causing no loss of mutual esteem. It is time for the common sense of the country to insist on the public recognition of facts fully recognized in every candid private conversation.

VICTORIA PASTOR WRITES FROM ROME



THE Presbyterian, in its issue of April 9, has the following from the pen of Rev. W. Leslie Clay, of this city, who writes from Rome:

Among the many pleasures of our sojourn in Italy none has been more real than that of the intercourse with the brethren assembled in presbytery in the city of Rome on the 18th of March, inst. The Rev. J. Gordon Gray, D.D., of Rome, is Moderator, and the Rev. D. Miller, D.D., of Genoa, serves as Clerk.

The Presbytery of Italy is connected with the United Free Church of Scotland, although all branches of Scottish Presbyterianism have had a share in the work of displaying the blue banner in this land of beauty and song, of loftiest art and deepest superstition. Among the names of those who have ministered here in other days I find that of our own late Dr. Jenkins, of St. Paul's church, Montreal. In process of time, however, it was deemed expedient to fuse all Presbyterian effort into one Presbytery in connection with the Free Church, now the United Free Church, of Scotland. Some anxiety has been felt by their brethren in Italy over the tenure of their church property in consequence of the unanimous decision of the churches to enter the recent union and adopt the new name. This anxiety has, however, been happily allayed by the obtaining of a royal decree which clearly recognizes the identity of the church under the new name, and by the assurance of ministers of State that everything possible would be done to confirm the titles with the least possible trouble. This is surely a change from the days of 1866 when Dr. Lewis stealthily gathered such Presbyterians as cared to run the risk into his own "hired house" to worship God; and dismissed them by twos and threes, and suffered no psalms to be sung lest they should be discovered by the police; and when the services were ultimately discovered Dr. Lewis was informed that he had "placed himself in the power of the Inquisition both for arrest and imprisonment." Thus for the time our church was suppressed. "Nevertheless, it was not consumed." The 20th of September 1870 arrived with both unity and freedom for Italy. The Presbyterian church driven without the walls returned, and on a splendid location appropriately situated on a street which bears the name of that memorable date—Venti Settembre—built a comfortable church and manse worth \$75,000 whence she is sending forth the water of life to the thirsty and weary.

While the Presbytery is known as the Presbytery of Italy its bounds are much wider than King Victor Emmanuel's dominions, including also stations in France, Switzerland, Malta and until quite recently, Gibraltar—a field of no mean proportions, even when compared with our own western presbyteries.

In addition to work among the English-speaking people in the larger centres the native population is reached through the medium of colportage and the school. Also a very considerable work is being done through seamen's missions in Naples, Leghorn and Genoa.

In dealing with Italian converts the policy of the Presbytery has been not to establish another foreign church in Italy but to induce Italian Presbyterians to identify themselves with the native Waldensian church which is Presbyterian both in government and doctrine, thoroughly evangelical and strongly missionary. With the Waldensian church there has ever been the kindest and most sympathetic co-operation; and it was largely to help them in the days of their suffering that the first efforts of the Scottish church in Italy were put forth and Dr. R. W. Stewart began his labors in Leghorn more than half a century ago.

In the narrow valleys of Piedmont the Waldensians for centuries withstood the bitterest persecution, winning the admiration of the world by their steadfastness to truth and conscience. They now number about 35,000 and have in Italy 13,356 church members with 32 pastors and teachers in active service at home and 14 missionaries with many assistants abroad.

We had also through the hospitality of Dr. and Miss Grey, the great pleasure of meeting socially the members of Presbytery and others like minded. While occupied with their own work they were eager to hear of ours; and many were the questions put to me about Canada, our methods and our men. The Rev. Mr. Irving, of Naples, bearing a striking resemblance to the late Dr. Robertson, said, "Do you happen to know a minister in Western Canada by the name of Baird? He was with me in New College, Edinburgh." He was as pleased to hear as I was to tell of that long drive across the prairie from Winnipeg to Edmonton, the years of pioneer work of that remote post, the return to Augustine church, the faithful work on the F.M. Committee, the equally faithful work in Manitoba college and the recognition of worth by the conferring of the degree of D.D. upon his worthy classmate—Prof. Baird. Another said: "That must be a painstaking man—I cannot recall his name—who has just written a book on the planting of the churches in Canada." When I mentioned the name of the author—Mr. James Croil, of perennial youth—it was at once recognized and incidents of a visit paid by him to Italy many years ago were recited. Thus I was made to feel anew the oneness of the Presbyterian church in all the world.

Burns' Grandson



ONE of Burns' familiar songs has a curiously personal message for a delightful old gentleman who lives by the green slopes of Camp Hill, in Glasgow. His name, to the world, is James Glencairn Thomson, but his heart owns just as true a kinship as any church register can prove with no less a man than the poet himself. He is, in fact, Robert Burns' only surviving grandson. His grandmother was "gowden-locked Anna," for whom Robbie was prepared to flout both "Kirk and State," and to exchange moon, stars and everything for "the sunshine of her e'e."

Only recently—and thanks largely to the efforts of Mr. J. K. McDowell, the energetic secretary of the Scottish Football association—the government has learnt of Mr. Thomson's existence and claims. Having been for some years in straitened circumstances, he is probably to receive soon some slight official assistance, though there seem to be difficulties, quite unconnected with Mr. Thomson himself, in the way of a regular civil list pension, says the London Daily Chronicle.

Anyhow, in a long talk with a press representative, the old gentleman left no possible doubt as to the authenticity of his descent. One glance, indeed, was enough. Though once black as a raven's wing, his hair is snow-white now—for he is already in his 81st year. But about that "frosty pow" there is an unmistakable suggestion of the brow and profile that Nasmyth's portrait has immortalized.

In younger days the likeness was yet more striking. Once, for instance, Mr. Thomson was visiting Burns' own Tarbolton, whilst "Granny" Hey, one of the original "Tarbolton lassies," who remembered the poet in the flesh, was still hostess at the local inn. In a moment "Granny" recognized the newcomer as a genuine "Burns."

Above all, the story that Mr. Thomson had to tell—sitting in the little flat "up two stairs," where he has lived for forty years, and where his mother, Burns' own daughter, died—has a romance about it that will bring him closer to the hearts of those who love Burns than any pedigree could do.

Its circumstances are saddening enough. The "gowden-locked Anna" of the song was, it seems, niece of the proprietor of the Globe tavern, at Dumfries. At that time Burns was seeking to drown remorse and disappointment in only too many of these "pint o' wine," he celebrated so melodiously. Alas, while faithful Jean was away at Mauchline, "gowden-locked Anna" proved all too fond.

Finding herself about to become a mother, Anna fled to Leith, and there gave birth to a daughter, Bettie Burns. What became of Anna after that no one knows. It is believed that she died soon after. Anyhow, she fades out of the story—poor, foolish little heart, "gowden-locks," "melting form," "hinnny lips," and all.

Perhaps the baby, destined to become Mr. Thomson's mother, might have disappeared, too, from the scene had it not been for a noble act on the part of Jean Armour—one that is little celebrated, but deserves to be remembered for ever to her credit. Quietly, without protest, without telling even her father, Jean Armour adopted the little one, rocking it to sleep in the same cradle as her own child, William, who was born only a few days before. From that time forth Betty was brought up as a member of the Burns household, not the faintest difference being made between her and the others. She grew to woman's estate in the little home in Dumfries. She was married at Jean Armour's house, and in Jean Armour's presence.

It is possible that the truest tribute that could be paid alike to the character of Burns himself and to that of Jean Armour is Mr. Thomson's memory of his mother, to whom he was passionately devoted, and of her talks about the poet and his "bonny Jean." "Though she was but six when he died," said Mr. Thomson, "my mother minded Burns well. She minded him taking her on his knee and teaching her to sing, 'Ye banks and braes o' bonnie Doon.' She had a beautiful voice, had my mother, and he and Jean Armour would sing together.

Then my mother minded him coming home from Brown in the last days, when he was dying. She never forgot the sight of him sitting huddled up in the cart, his face buried in his hands. The next thing she minded was his funeral. She was at the graveside with the rest.

"Always," the old man went on, "my mother taught me to love and be proud of my grandfather. Jean Armour had taught her the same. Ye ken he was a very lovable man; and if he did wrong the lassies were partly to blame. Never an unkind word did Jean Armour speak to my mother. She taught her to read Scripture, and every New Year's Day Jean Armour would open the 'big ha' Bible' and choose a text haphazard for the year. My mother, like Jean Armour, became a very religious woman, and to us eight children she was the model of what a mother should be. She had my grandfather's poetic spirit in her, but she could not express it, save in singing his songs.

"She had a terrible struggle to make both ends meet both at Langside, where I was born, and at Pollockshaws, where we lived afterwards. My father was a weaver, and for some years a soldier, and courted my mother when he was stationed at Dumfries. Afterwards he went back to weaving. He was a good father to us in many ways, but sometimes stern, and I mind well what happy Sundays we used to

spend all alone with our mother, when he was out seeing an old soldier friend of his. Then she used to blossom out, and tell us all sorts of stories and sing to us. But it must have been a hard time for her. I used to greet sometimes when there were lumps in my porridge, but she used to say, 'You'd better eat it, Jamie; there's naething else the day!'"

Such were some of Mr. Thomson's memories of the two noble women whose heroism illumines the sorry tale of Bettie Burns' birth even more, perhaps, than Burns' own lyric ecstasies. It may be noted that they who suffered more for Robbie's faults than any other forgave and loved him. After that, does there not seem an impertinence about the strictures of little prating moralists! When he had finished, Mr. Thomson showed some precious portraits and other treasures, lovingly preserved in the pretty parlor or "ben."

One was a portrait of his mother—Bettie Burns herself. It was an oil painting by John Kelso Hunter, and showed, in an old-fashioned mob-cap, an exceedingly pretty woman with Robbie's own dark, lustrous eyes, full of intelligence and character and humor, but with a firmness of purpose about the slightly pursed mouth that Robbie lacked. "Can this have been an inheritance from 'gowden-locked Anna'?" One fears not! Betty lived, anyhow, to be 84, and a fine old lady she must have been. There were other keepsakes, too—a scrap of Robbie's manuscript, in the familiar, bold, clear, characteristic handwriting, pictures of scenes from his poems, given to Mr. Thomson by friends, old editions, engravings, and what not.

It is not only, however, as a repository of memories that Mr. Thomson has proved himself a worthy grandson of Robbie Burns. In his own personality he is a grandson of whom any poet might be proud—full of racy humor and enthusiasm, and one who "keenly feels the friendly glow." So far as the "softer flame" is concerned, he has never married, having spent his whole life in touching devotion to his mother, whom he kept, and with whom he lived, in this very house until her death.

Since then he has stayed on alone, "contented with little and cauty with mair," a well known Glasgow figure, respected by all who meet him. Though failing eyesight forbids him to follow his profession as an engraver, he can still walk his ten miles a day and pump on a tram while it is going, and is a great player of bowls. He confessed, indeed, that throughout the winter he has been "just wearying for a game." Till lately, too, Mr. Thomson could sing a good song, and "Duncan Gray" from him on a "Burns night" was always a great event.

Though the only surviving grandson, Mr. Thomson is not, of course the only grandchild. Three granddaughters still survive—Mrs. Brown of Dumfries (a natural daughter of Robert Burns, jr.), and Mrs. Hutchinson and Miss Annie Beckett Burns, of Cheltenham, daughter of James Glencairn Burns.

AERIAL CABLEWAYS

In the extensive mountain districts of Argentina, more especially in the north, there exists, says Engineering, enormous mineral wealth, in such abundance that the country stands, in this respect, almost without rival. At the present time this is still almost untouched, perhaps only a fraction of 1 per cent having yet been turned to account. The inaccessibility of these mineral regions, and labor difficulties, have hitherto rendered the development of these natural resources almost impracticable. In the northern districts of Argentina, where the Cordilleras form a natural boundary on the Chilean side, there are not only extensive fields of iron ore, but there exist also large deposits of gold, silver, and, last but not least important, copper deposits which were known and worked by the natives of Chili from very early times. It has, continues Engineering, been the endeavor of nearly every government of the Argentine Republic to open out these northern provinces, especially the La Rioja district, and to complete the line of communication between the Famatina mines, on the precipitous mountain side, and the railway system, which for some time had extended to Chilecito. Beyond Chilecito, which stands at an elevation of some 3,600 feet, tower the walls of the Andes, rising in places to a height of more than 22,800 feet. It is well known that this range of mountains is of a particularly rugged character, and no suggestion of establishing communication between the interior and the outer world by means of a railroad could be entertained. The mountains are intersected by wild, irregular fissures and ravine-like valleys, shut in by almost precipitous sides, and it soon became evident, on the subject being seriously considered, that the only possible solution of the problem lay in a suspension cableway, a system which, under such circumstances, has several peculiar advantages. The ascent to the mines occupied from two to three days, and the transport of each ton of ore from the mines to the valley cost about 50s. After the completion of the line to Chilecito, an English company took over the working of the mines from the government, on the condition that the state undertook to establish a cableway connection between Chilecito and the Famatina mining district; thus definite action became necessary. The distance from the station at Chilecito to the Famatina terminus is actually 21.5 miles, in a direct line, and the difference of level between the two stations is 11,500 feet. The calculated hourly capacity of the line is 40 tons for the downhill and 4 tons for the up journey,

ages." It gr... makes the thing in... scepticism, b... poverty you... A disinterest... sense. For I... ed; are simp... argue about... of art. Even... to know wha... not have ma... Men make w... one to say t... played. But... like ourselv... to exist, we... one does qu... pleasure wh... process of l... we are ma... we are mad... end of it. V... works of ar... ing way, fo... artist, a ma... who expres... his infirmity... like or dislik... character... race and a... stances, all... ficance and... agreeable... to works o... beauty with... ways some... other facul... Nowadays... primitive p... cause we t... springtime... promise, lik... fossils, is m... summer pos... same way, is hidden... faint of a c... interferes w... learnt to be... tenth cent... tions, and... all their w... cal sense al... the flowers... um; but, concited to... can take a... of things

Sir



Sir Fel... of India a... Council of... the chair... miral Sir... Sir Henry... Lumley; C... ton, Dr. M... Colonel G... Spenser W... Saxton W... and, Lieut... retary of... Sir R... in his mir... the whole... longed str... and naval... to provide... He desire... sical cash... such as w... still exist... to bring b... the difficu... the leadin... in war v... jeopardize... states affe... world get... was a for... tional cre... quately co... sidered fo... of fact, si... its moder... in which... to the sy... What wo... and Germ... again at V... plus a gr... broiled? ... itself to l... United S...

The Beauty and Character of Flowers



NE might become very metaphysical over the beauty of flowers; and it would be good for metaphysicians to observe their beauty disinterestedly for a long time before attempting to deal with aesthetic questions. "To look with the eye confounds the wisdom of ages." It gives you a respect for facts, for the thing in itself, says the London Times. It makes you cautious of theories, not from scepticism, but for fear lest they should impoverish your sense of the value of things. A disinterested love of flowers enriches that sense. For flowers, so far as we are concerned, are simply beautiful things. We cannot argue about them as we argue about works of art. Even the Senior Wrangler who wanted to know what "Paradise Lost" proved would not have made the same demand about a rose. Men make works of art, and it is open to any one to say that they might be better employed. But flowers are made by nature, just like ourselves, and if we question their right to exist, we question our own. Therefore, no one does question their right to exist, or the pleasure which they give us. It is part of the process of life. Flowers are beautiful, and we are made to enjoy their beauty, just as we are made to eat and sleep; and there is an end of it. We cannot enjoy the beauty of works of art in the same simple unquestioning way, for behind the work of art is the artist, a man like ourselves, however superior, who expresses all his character in his work, his infirmities as well as his virtues; and we like or dislike his work as we like or dislike his character. It bears the mark of his age and race and a hundred other marks of circumstances, all of which have some kind of significance and association for us, pleasant or disagreeable. And thus we are never quite just to works of art, and never can see their beauty with disinterested eyes. There is always something involved in it which affects other faculties besides our sense of beauty. Nowadays, for instance, the beauty of Italian primitive pictures is heightened for us, because we think of them as produced in the springtime of the modern world. Their promise, like the promise of crocuses and daffodils, is more delightful to us than the midsummer pomps of the high Renaissance. In the same way, the beauty of the Bologna ecclesiastics is hidden from us because it has the sickly taint of a declining age. Our historical sense interferes with our sense of beauty. We have learnt to believe that no Italian of the seventeenth century had a real faith or real emotions, and we scent unreality and pretence in all their works. Luckily, we have no historical sense about flowers. It may be that we love the flowers of spring better than those of autumn; but, unless we are morbid, we are reconciled to the succession of the seasons and can take a delight in it. It is in the nature of things that the beauty of autumn should

differ from the beauty of spring. We do not feel any human waste or perversity in the decline of the year any more than in the sunset. There is sometimes a fashion among poets to lament the autumn, but that is only because they produce melodious tears more easily than melodious laughter. There is no true analogy, as we all know, between

Bare ruined choirs where late the sweet birds sang—

and the old age of men; for spring follows winter, but age does not change into youth. It is the great merit of Keats's "Ode to Autumn" that it is full of delight in that delightful season without any hankering after another.

Where are the songs of spring? Ay, where are they?
Think not of them, thou hast thy music, too,
While barred clouds bloom the soft dying day,
And touch the stubble-plains with rosy hue;

Then in a wailful choir the small gnats mourn
Among the river shallows, borne aloft
Or sinking as the light wind lives or dies.

So it is too, with the flowers of autumn. They have their own beauty, and it is mere willfulness of fancy and waste of emotion to connect it with thoughts of death and irrevocable loss. In all wild flowers, there is a free gift of delight to us, with no poison in it and nothing to provoke criticism. They seem to express a happiness inherent in life to be the art of nature herself, and to show us what our own art ought to be, and would be, if we could purify it of sick fancies and disgust, and vain subtleties and ambitions, and affections.

But so soon as flowers are altered and developed by men there is something in their beauty that provokes criticism at once. For they are connected, like works of art, with men's ideas and purposes; and therefore we like or dislike them according as we like or dislike those ideas and purposes. Of course all flowers, even those which have suffered the greatest garden change, have still something of wild nature in them. They are children of the earth and only pupils of the gardener; and though they may express for us a phase of taste which we dislike, they do not express it so merely as furniture or pictures. But still they do express it; and we cannot look upon whatever beauty they may possess with disinterested eyes. There are flowers, for instance, like the prim double dahlias and ranunculuses which remind us of the blossoms on Dresden china, and which have, no doubt been developed by the same kind of taste that produced those blossoms. If we like Dresden china, we shall like these flowers; and there are a hundred subtle causes connected with our whole view and experience of life which affect our taste in such things. The artificiality of a few years ago is always distasteful to

us. We have just escaped from it and see only its absurdities. But the artificiality of a remoter past often has some romance for us, half pathetic and half amusing; and when we are sated with one kind of an article we turn with relief to another that is less familiar. We are inclined just now to be sated with flowers that are loose and floppy and fantastic in shape and hectic or over-refined in color, flowers like some of the tree peonies and tea-roses, and tuberous begonias; and therefore we have a kindlier feeling for the old prim flowers which at least did not look exhausted by their efforts to be beautiful, which bore themselves with some reserve, and were not dishevelled by any violence of wind and rain. In all these cases it is the human element in the flower that provokes reactions and changes of fashion. The gardener exaggerates its natural qualities in one direction or another to suit his own taste; and its beauty at once becomes subject to the insecurities of taste which affect all beautiful things made by men. But the beauty of flowers unchanged by men is not subject to these insecurities, or subject to them only when the flowers are grown in unnatural conditions. Wild flowers have developed in their own world and seem to be as perfectly fitted to it as stars to the sky. One can no more see the true beauty of houseleeks or stonecrops when they are forced into the pattern of a carpet bed than one can see the true beauty of wild animals in a cage at the Zoo. There is a mystery of fitness in all beauty, and the way to be sure of it is to study the beauty of wild flowers, of wood-ruff on a shady bank, or bluebells under wild cherry blossom in a wood, or daffodils about a stream in an open meadow. Take these away from their surroundings and they are still beautiful; but they have lost almost as much of their beauty as the columbines in the Bacchus and Ariadne would lose if they were cut out of the canvas.

The best kind of gardening is based upon a sense of the beauty, not merely of individual flowers, but of flowers growing in natural conditions; yet gardening, like all art, must do something more than imitate nature. We cannot even pretend to provide many of our finest garden plants with natural conditions. They are like domesticated animals that in this country need constant human care if they are to thrive. And then we have to remember that nature is often content to make a particular spot beautiful, with flowers for only two or three weeks in the year. During these weeks that spot may be the despair of the gardener, but at other times it is only overgrown with weeds. Nature makes no compromises, but the gardener must be always making them. And, yet, like other artists, while he modifies nature to suit his own purposes, he must still keep a respect for her modesty and a love of her beauty in his heart. He should never be a mere virtuoso and do violence to nature just to show how clever he is. Flowers are the facts of a garden, and they must not be distorted or exaggerated or

wrongly related to each other, for they are facts beautiful in themselves and introduced only for that reason; and they all have a certain character in their beauty which can be strengthened or weakened by the manner in which they are treated. There are, for instance, broad differences of character between monocotyledonous and dicotyledonous flowers, between irises and lilies and tulips and narcissi on the one hand, and roses and pinks and campanulas on the other. The beauty of the monocotyledons is both simpler and more mysterious than the beauty of the dicotyledons. The dicotyledons are usually inferior in purity both of color and of form; and yet we are apt to love them better, because with less perfection they seem in their greater complexity to be nearer to human beings. There is something strange and remote even in so familiar a flower as the German iris. Its beauty beside that of the rose is like the beauty of the sea compared with the beauty of the earth. Everything about it seems mutable and unsubstantial, as if it had been made by enchantment and might vanish by the same means. Iris colors are liquid or cloudy. It has got its very name from a beauty of the sky. But the colors of the rose, though less pure, seem to be more fixed. One cannot think of them as flushing and then fading again like a rainbow; and the whole plant looks as if it were firmly rooted in the earth and had grown slowly out of it by a natural process, not by any enchantment. The iris, leaf and flower, seems to be all of a piece and created as a stroke; so do the tulip and the narcissus and the lily. There is a much stronger difference in the parts of a rose, and much more wayward variety of growth. In the flowers of monocotyledons there is often an unfathomable complexity of color, as on the surface of the sea; but in dicotyledons there seems to be a greater complexity of nature and purpose, as in the earth; and therefore they look more at home upon the earth, and as if they were its inhabitants and not passing visitors from an unknown state of being.

These may seem fanciful distinctions, but they can be applied to some purpose in the arrangement of flowers. It is certain that the beauty of monocotyledons is of one kind and the beauty of dicotyledons of another, and also that these different beauties are enhanced by intermixture and contrast. "A number of tulips or daffodils or Spanish irises grown" by themselves are apt to look monotonous and unsubstantial. Their true character is revealed only when they are mingled with plants of another nature, when they seem to have sprung up among them by chance, giving a last touch of strangeness and wonder to the beauty of the whole. Any formality of arrangement is contrary to their nature. They should look as if they had alit among the leafage of other plants like a flight of glittering birds. Then our pleasure in them is not troubled by the thought that they will so

soon be withered. Their fugitive brilliance is at its best when contrasted with the more quiet and enduring beauty of other plants, and especially of shrubs, such as rosemary or some of the veronicas which never look dishevelled or exhausted with flowering. These give the sense of permanence that is needed in all garden design, and the same kind of foil that nature provides for her momentary splendours.

There are some flowers which seem to keep a wild beauty however familiar they are to our gardens, and others which look as if they could never grow wild anywhere, but must have been created for the garden. Nearly all the campanulas look wild wherever they are, and as if they ought to be in the woods or on the mountains. The crane's-bill is always a wild-looking plant, whereas its near relation the zonal pelargonium, commonly called the geranium, is the tamest of flowers. Tame flowers are not, however, to be condemned for their tameness. They might look out of place in a hedgerow, but they often look beautiful enough in a garden. Sometimes they look tame because they have been developed by the gardener. Thus garden roses are often the tamest of flowers, and wild roses the wildest. But some flowers look tame only because they come from some far country with a flora utterly unlike our own, and because therefore we can think of them only as growing in gardens. Liliun auratum grows wild in Japan, but for us it is entirely a garden flower, since there is nothing at all like it among our wild flowers; whereas many even of the most exotic campanulas remind us of our own harebell or some other native species. It is well to bear in mind the wildness or tameness of different flowers when planning their arrangement. One must not be too subtle in such matters; but, where there is a large garden with some parts of it wilder than others, it is easy to make some separation between the wilder and tamer looking plants; not to put bluebells, for instance, in the same kind of position as garden hyacinths, or to mix the natural species of roses with hybrid perpetuals. It is in wild gardening that a sense of the character of flowers is most needed, for plants such as dahlias, kniphofias, double peonies, or garden pinks look most distasteful out of place in any imitation of a wilderness. It is the same with a rock garden. There the single mountain pinks look their best and the double garden pinks are as inappropriate as weeds. But place a mountain pink in the border, and even if it thrives, half its beauty is lost. The mountain pink is a wild flower, the garden pink is a tame one; and, if we can, we should treat each accordingly. All beauty has a character of its own, and the character of flowers is most clearly shown when they are placed in conditions that suit that character—in artificial conditions if the character is artificial, in natural conditions if it is natural. It is only by studying the character of flowers and having regard to it that the gardener can achieve those subtleties of beauty which look as if they had come by chance, but which really are the last triumphs of his art.

CABLEWAYS

mountain districts of Arica in the north, there existing enormous mineral abundance that the country is almost without rival. At present it is still almost untouched, and a 1 per cent. tax on the production of the minerals would account. The inaccessible regions, and labor difficulties rendered the development of resources almost impracticable. The mountain districts of Argentina, where there is a natural boundary on the north, are not only extensive fields of rich mineral deposits, but also large deposits of coal, and not least important, are rich in iron and worked since the very early times. The engineering, been the envy of the government of the Argentine, and the opening up of these northern districts by the La Rioja district, and the communication between the mountain districts, on the precipitous mountain railway system, which for years has been a hindrance to the development of the region. Beyond the mountains, and the high peaks of the Andes, rise the heights of more than 22,000 feet, and it is known that this range of particularly rugged character of establishing communication between the interior and the outer world could be entertained. The mountain districts, intersected by wild, irregular, and often by steep, rugged sides, and it soon became apparent that the only possible solution of the problem was the construction of a cableway, a system of cables, has several advantages. The ascent to the mines takes three days, and the transport of ore from the mines to the surface. After the completion of the cableway, an English company took the mines from the government, and the state under a cableway connection between the Famatina mining district and the station at Chilcico to the mines is actually 21.5 miles, and the difference of level between the stations is 11,500 feet. The capacity of the line is 40 tons per hour for the up journey,

Sir R. Giffen on "The Necessity for a National War Chest"

BEFORE a meeting of the Royal United Service Institution, Sir R. Giffen delivered a lecture on "The Necessity of a War Chest in this Country or a greatly increased Gold Reserve," says the London Times.

Sir Felix Schuster (member of the Council of India and president and chairman of the Council of the Institute of Bankers) occupied the chair, and among those present were Admiral Sir Charles Campbell, Brigadier-General Sir Henry Rawlinson, Colonel the Hon. O. Lumley, Colonel Maude, Col. St. Clair Pemberton, Dr. Miller Maguire, Major Stuart-Murray, Colonel G. Aston, Sir John Macdonell, Mr. Spenser Wilkinson, Colonel D. M. Murray, Mr. Saxton Noble, Colonel the Hon. T. Fremantle, and Lieutenant-Colonel A. Leatham (the secretary of the council).

Sir R. Giffen observed that what had been in his mind in taking up this subject was not the whole question of war chests, which belonged strictly to the domain of the military and naval expert—namely, what kind of chest to provide for particular operations, and how? He desired also to avoid the subject of a special cash reserve, to be used in carrying on some war in which the state might be engaged, such as was instituted in Prussia, and which still existed in some form. What he desired to bring before them was something different; the difficulty that might and must arise among the leading states should they become engaged in war with each other in a measure that jeopardized the mechanism of credit in the states affected, and throughout the commercial world generally. It appeared to him that this was a formidable possibility of the international credit system that had never been adequately considered. And it had not been considered for the simple reason that, as a matter of fact, since this system became developed in its modern proportions there had been no war in which the leading nations most important to the system had been mutually involved. What would happen if, for instance, France and Germany, with their allies, were to be again at war, or if the United States and Japan, plus a great European power, were to be embroiled? Or if, absent omen, this country were itself to be engaged with Germany, or the United States, or Russia, with perhaps one or

two more states joining in as our allies or enemies? Such a war, it seemed to him, would bring upon us, as well as upon the whole community of civilized states to which the system of international credit extended, quite unprecedented calamities and dangers. This would result from the breakdown of the credit system itself and the interruption of international commerce.

After—"to make the impression more difficult"—classifying the mischiefs to be anticipated from the outbreak of great wars affecting the leading civilized states, he observed that, broadly speaking, the main facts as to our cash reserves were these:—(1) The liabilities of our banking system might be put at £910,000,000 at least, this being the total of the deposits in the banks of the United Kingdom, including the Bank of England. (2) Against this vast liability there was almost literally no provision except the banking reserve of the Bank of England—about £20,000,000 to £25,000,000 in recent times. Practically, it might be admitted that the whole stock of bullion in the Bank of England, the amount held against the note issues as well as the banking reserve proper, might be available as a reserve, which would raise the figure to about £40,000,000; but there was hardly anything else, except, possibly, the £12,000,000 or £15,000,000 held in Scotland and Ireland against the note issues of the Scotch and Irish banks. In the recent panic in America the banks started with about £200,000,000 cash (specie and legal tenders), against £2,500,000,000 liabilities, or about 8 per cent., and how speedily they were "bowled over" we all know. Even in this country, he supposed, the Black Friday of Overends in 1866 was not quite forgotten, when the reserve of the Bank of England, as large in proportion then as now, was all but emptied in a day. More recently, in 1878, the circulation of the Bank of England, owing to the drain of money to the country caused by discredited, increased about £15,000,000 in two months; and still more recently, at the time of the Baring crisis in 1890, special measures were needed to prevent the outbreak of panic. A fortiori, then, should a great war break out and business be widely interrupted, the demands upon English banks, quite apart from panic at first, might easily become over-

whelming, and the paltry £25,000,000 or £40,000,000, or say £50,000,000, which was all we had to show, would dwindle to nothing in a day or two. The conclusion from these facts was that the banking position in this country was one of real danger in the event of a great war—a war, that was, with unlimited liability. The question was, of course, primarily for the banking community itself, and for the chief customers associated with them, who would act wisely in taking an active interest in the subject; yet, if the government could do anything by way of co-operation or otherwise, surely there was occasion for its intervention. Great economic disorders at the outbreak of a war or when war was threatened, might hamper the political and diplomatic action of the government and impede the direction of our naval and military forces. Instead of attending to the business of the war itself, the government might have its hands tied by questions of unemployment and civil tumults, and might have to face all at once and with no preparation the dilemma of issuing inconvertible paper. What, then, could the government do? and what ought it to do in time of peace, when the matter could be quietly taken in hand? One suggestion that occurred to him must, he believed, be put aside. That was that the government should itself accumulate a considerable sum in cash for a rainy day, which could be used to assist in preserving credit at the outbreak of a great war. The difficulty would be that any such sum under the immediate control of the government of the day, before it could be of service, would have to be placed in the hands of bankers and lent out, and there might be political and even military objections to such a course—objections based upon considerations of the same nature as those which induced the government in 1797 to restrict the Bank of England from paying in specie.

What the government, it seemed to him, could do was perhaps to take such measures with its own banking arrangements as would enable the Bank of England in time of peace and quiet to add to its normal reserve. The government even now, he was inclined to believe, considering the amount of its transactions and the various privileges it conferred on the Bank of England, kept with that institution what any ordinary bank would deem an ade-

quate cash balance. But in spite of this favorable showing for the government, tried by ordinary tests, what had to be considered was the public advantage, and in this view what he suggested was that the government should not look on itself as a customer in the ordinary way, but should take advantage of its special relation with the Bank of England to encourage and strengthen that institution in the task of maintaining a banking reserve. The question of the banking reserve ought to be regarded as of the essence of the whole contract between the government and the bank. His own impression was that the result of any study of the question from this point of view would be that the government would either increase its payment to the Bank for services rendered or would forgo part of the sum it now received for the privilege of note issue; but in return the bank would undertake to keep a larger reserve—say, ten million pounds more than was now kept on the average—for emergencies. A hard and fast written contract on this head was not in question, seeing that the reserve had occasionally to be used. But both the government and the Bank of England could be trusted in such a matter, the principle being once accepted, to establish and maintain an honorable understanding after the fashion which the guarantee of the various banks to the Bank of England, which was said not to be legally binding, was given and adhered to at the time of the Baring crisis. Once the Bank of England had come to such an understanding with the government, it would be in a position, on the other side, to negotiate with the joint stock and private banks on the same subject. Apart from any action which the government, the Bank of England, and other banks might take, it was to be hoped that the general discussion of the subject would not be without its uses. The root of the evil appeared on analysis to be largely individual, and an abuse of the theory on which deposit banking was founded. The problems of our banking system would certainly be easier if it were the habit of everybody as well as bankers to keep a larger proportion of their means in liquid form than they did. We should be lucky if the lesson was learnt without the great war which would surely bring it home. (Cheers.)

Mr. Spenser Wilkinson said that in calling attention to the importance of our having a larger gold reserve in the circumstances mentioned Sir Robert Giffen had rendered a great service. He thought that the lecturer's suggestions were on absolutely the right lines, and unless attention were paid to them the country would be in a great difficulty. If a serious war were to break out and we had not the command of the sea, there would, he thought, at the outset, be a panic. The soundest precaution against such a state of things was to take care that the administration, organization, discipline, and training of the navy should be as good as they possibly could be. (Cheers.)

Sir Felix Schuster, in proposing a vote of thanks to the lecturer, which was carried by acclamation, expressed a hope that the important paper which they had all had the pleasure of hearing that afternoon would have its influence with our rulers. He thought that the question of the gold reserves was one which the authorities at the Treasury and the War Office ought to have in mind, as he supposed—speaking as a civilian—they had in mind reserves of men, ammunition, guns, and horses. If a serious war were to break out, and our credit system were to collapse, and we could not pay in gold what we had undertaken to pay in gold, the people would be in a distressing position very shortly after the beginning of hostilities. He quite agreed with Mr. Spenser Wilkinson in the absolute importance of our having a thoroughly efficient navy, but with an inadequate gold reserve difficulties could arise on the outbreak of a serious war before the first shot was fired. The time had arrived when the question should be seriously considered. No reference had been made to the subject of the Post Office and Trustees Savings Banks deposits, amounting together to £209,000,000, all of which was invested in Consols or other government securities. In his opinion—although he knew that it was not the official view—the government should keep a considerable reserve in gold against these deposits. The state owed the Bank of England £11,000,000; if that amount were repaid and notes were issued against gold and not against credit, a great improvement would take place in the position of the question under discussion, and at no very great cost to the country.

We Intend Making This Week Very Interesting

During the week just closed we offered many particularly good money-saving specials, during the week starting tomorrow we intend to do even better. We will place on sale this week very many lines at prices that will interest every thrifty person, our constant aim is to give you the very most of the very best goods possible for your money. We endeavor to and do increase the purchasing power of your dollars.



Carpet Squares at a Saving

\$15 to \$17.50 Qualities
Monday \$11.75

On Monday we will offer at this tempting price a lot of Carpet Squares made of the Best English Brussels. A nice range of colorings comprising greens, blues, reds and fawns in a rich assortment of designs in two toned effects. Also in floral, conventional, chintz and Oriental patterns. Some very handsome squares in the lot. These we will sell as long as they last, regular values from \$15.00 to \$17.50. **Monday... \$11.75**

See Broad St. Window Display

Voile and Panama Skirts at a Bargain

Regular \$15.00 Qualities. Monday \$9.75

This is certainly a good chance. These skirts will be offered at this great price concession on Monday. They are the very latest styles, made up in the best qualities of cloths, and are up-to-date in every way. The styles and colors mentioned will prove that.

These Skirts are made of very fine quality of Voile and French Panama, colors black, blue, brown, champagne and grey, in all the newest styles, including the popular circular cut, with double box pleat down front and back and finished with stitched strap. Also the fifteen-gore with pleat at each seam and finished with bias fold of self or silk. Regular \$15.00. Monday... **\$9.75**



Stylish Tailored Linen Suits

These are something new that are very special value. These garments are going to be very popular the coming summer. They are exceedingly smart and stylish, being very dressy and still most economical, as they wash perfect and always look nice. They are made of linen, in white and natural colors. Some are strapped and trimmed with contrasting colors. The garment illustrated is

A SMART, MANNISH TAILORED RAJAH LINEN COSTUME, coat hip length, with pointed front and back, single-breasted, with pearl buttons. Skirt cut with wide flare and finished with fold. Special price... **\$16.50**

Children's Hats for Less

CHILDREN'S STRAW HATS, made of fancy straw, in different shades, light and dark, nicely finished, with colored ribbons. Very neat and attractive Hats. Very special tomorrow, at... **\$1.00**

Folding Go-Cart Specially Priced



People are getting to realize more all the time the good features of giving their children plenty of out-door exercise. It is a great mistake to confine children to the house too much, it is hard on the children and is also hard on the parent, as the child becomes fretful and troublesome when it cannot get outside. It is never too early to start giving the child the fresh air and sunshine treatment, and the Go-Cart is one of the necessities in every home nowadays. We can show you a most extensive range of these carts, all kinds, all qualities and prices to suit all classes of people. We mention one very special cart. It is a folding cart with ten-inch rubber-tired wheels. No need to

dany the child the benefit derived from one of these useful articles when you can buy one like this at the very special price of... **\$3.25**



Merry Widow Millinery

THE Merry Widow Hat seems to have struck the popular taste most strongly this season, it is having a particularly strong run on the other side of the line. We are able to show you this style in both extreme and moderate models as we have a large range to select from. Then again in other shapes we also have some beautiful and attractive hats, the great diversity of trimming ideas the various and harmonious blendings of colors, and the liberal use of floral trimmings makes this season's millinery the most attractive shown for several years. If it is a Paris model you want, we have it; if you prefer an American style, we have it; if you want a high priced model for exclusive wear, we have it; if you want a high priced hat for ordinary wear, we can supply you. We have hats to suit people of all tastes and all sized purses. We are really proud of our showing of millinery this season.

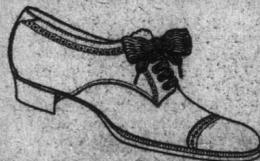
MORE COSTUME ARRIVALS



EVERY new lot of Women's Costumes we receive seems to excel all previous ones in beauty and style. This is particularly true concerning the Parisian Models that we opened this week. They are without doubt the finest examples of artistic suit making that have been shown here this season. For exclusive, distinctive garments they will certainly please the most particular. Then in the plainer styles, such as the ones illustrated, we have a magnificent assortment made up in all the very latest cloths, including the new striped effects that now seem to be the most popular with everybody. With the suits that have arrived in the last few days added to what we already had we are safe in saying that our assortment is extensive and handsome enough to please the most fastidious. Now is certainly the best time to select your new suit.



Men's Seasonable Shoes Advantageously Priced



We mention below a few lines of Men's Shoes that commend themselves to the careful consideration of all, being particularly good values for the prices marked.



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| MEN'S BROWN CANVAS OXFORDS. Per pair... \$1.50 | MEN'S WHITE CANVAS LACE BOOTS. Per pair... \$2.50 |
| MEN'S WHITE CANVAS OXFORDS. Per pair... \$1.50 | MEN'S TAN KID BLUCHER LACE BOOTS. Per pair... \$3.75 |
| MEN'S KID OXFORDS. Per pair... \$2.50 | MEN'S KID BLUCHER LACE BOOTS. Per pair... \$3.50 |
| MEN'S TAN KID BLUCHER LACE BOOTS. Per pair... \$3.00 | MEN'S STANDARD LACE BOOTS. Per pair... \$2.50 |
| MEN'S CALF BLUCHER LACE BOOTS. Per pair... \$3.00 | MEN'S GREY CANVAS LACE BOOTS. Per pair... \$1.90 |

First Showing of Sandals

Our first shipment of Sandals is just to hand. For the many people who like this style of Footwear, these items should be interesting reading.

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| WOMEN'S CALF SANDALS, low heel. Per pair... \$1.75 | CHILDS' TAN CALF SANDALS, low heel. Per pair... \$1.00 |
| MISSES' TAN CALF SANDALS, low heel. Per pair... \$1.50 | INFANTS' TAN AND WHITE CALF SANDALS, hand turned soles. Per pair... \$1.00 |

Dainty New Muslins Very Specially Priced

Two New Lines for 25c per Yard on Tuesday

These are two new lines of goods just received. One is a fine Printed Mull, one yard wide. Comes in a rich assortment of dainty colorings, some fancy patterns, some are plain and all have striped borders, the material is beautifully fine and soft. The other Muslin is a fine cotton Panama, a very pretty cloth indeed. This one is shown in plain colors, with striped borders, and a few checked patterns. Both muslins are shown in all the prettiest and best shades, including light blue, cadet blue, navy, pink, black, green, mauve and the new tan shades. These goods should sell for much more than we are asking for them, but we bought them at a bargain and will give the public the benefit of it by selling them while they last, at, per yard... **25c**

On Sale Tuesday

The Special Sale of Children's Wash Dresses

Attracted a large crowd of thrifty mothers. The values shown are certainly most attractive and there is no doubt about their being appreciated by the many people who bought them. You are almost sure to have to buy some Wash Dresses this summer, and we assure you that you can save money, and a good deal of money, by buying now. The sale will be continued on Monday.

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| Values ranging from 65c to 75c. At... 35c |
| Values ranging from 85c to \$1.00. At... 50c |
| Values ranging from \$1.25 to \$1.50. At... 75c |
| Values ranging from \$1.75 to \$2.00. At... \$1.00 |
| Values ranging from \$2.25 to \$2.50. At... \$1.25 |
| Values ranging from \$3.00 to \$3.50. At... \$1.50 |
| Values ranging from \$4.00 to \$5.00. At... \$2.00 |

The Man Who Does Not Buy

One of our Special Sale Suits before they are gone is making one of the greatest mistakes a man ever made. Just figure it out for yourself. We offer you new, fresh goods just from the manufacturer, made of the good quality Tweeds and Worsteds in the very latest styles by skilled tailors, garments that are perfect in every way, at prices that are less than you are asked to pay for inferior and sometimes damaged goods, and remember this, as long as we have one of these Suits in stock there is a bargain awaiting somebody.



Reg. \$7.50 and \$10.00 Values - **\$5.00**
Reg. \$15.00 and \$20.00 Values **\$10.00**

For the Newest Fiction

You will do well to visit our Stationery Department when in search of new Novels. By a new arrangement we are enabled to give you the very latest books just as soon as they are published. Nearly every day we receive a fresh consignment of choice reading matter. We ask the public to bear in mind that they can always rely on getting the latest fiction at our store.

Visit Our Furniture Dept.

A visit to our Furniture Department on the Third Floor will amply repay anybody taking the trouble to go there. We are daily opening new furniture. Many novel pieces of strictly high class goods are to be seen in our show-rooms. We maintain that we carry furniture of distinction and class, furniture of the somewhat different sort, and an inspection of our line will prove that this is the best place in town to buy your furniture. No matter whether you want a low priced article or a high priced article, you can get the best assortment and save money by buying here.



Keith's Konqueror Shoes for Men

DAVID SPENCER, LTD

Queen Quality Shoes for Women

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