had in Ladies hat to-

VOL L., NO. 134

BOMB TERRIFIES

Squad of Police in Union

Grave Significance in

with his breast torn out. The bomb thrower still lives, but his right hand has been shot off, both of his eyes were gouged out and his skull and a

Special lity for 50c

ies' Drawers in a fine embroidery 50c

becia \$1.00

Ladies' Ribbed Cashviceable quality, with \$1.00

system will be found staff in this part of our most careful atas if you were here will be found to conarry. We will gladly Better write for one

New Silks

beautiful Silks, and st handsome and ater been our good forlatest ideas in fancy

PONGEE SILK, a weight for coating, ...\$1.75 and \$2.00 ilk, comes in Dark ects, in stripes and

lerskirts

so narrow that it is with plenty of cloth s nicely pleated and k mercerized sateen es start at....90c

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and Ranges, we are our makes. The difas it is possible for e used in their cono thoroughly underty. We mention the

sightly and servicelat grates and has in dif-own to. \$34.00

eet Windows ecials

The Semi-Meekly Colonist,

VICTORIA, B. C., TUESDAY, MARCH 31, 1908

VALUABLE STOCK

Big Price Paid for Outstanding Share in New York and Canada Railway

Albany, N. Y., March 28.—The public service commission in the second district received an application today from the Delaware and Hudson company for authority to purchase one share of common stock of the New York and Canada lines, operating in northern New York and Canada and Hudson owned all the stock of the New York and Canada road with the exception of this odd share. This share originally worth par, was bought by a Delaware and Hudson official, it is stated, for \$2,500.

Milton, Ont., March 28.—R. H. Newton, Jr., switchman on the C. P. R., has been committed for trial on the charge of causing the death of Engineer Armstrong at Guelph Junction by criminal neglect. The trial takes place on April 14.

Glace Bay, N.S., March 28.—There is a big agitation going on among the provincial workmen's association lodges on the question of joining the United Mine Workers of America. Thus far four out of 13 lodges have voted in favor of the move, and four others discussed the matter jointly. The present movement is the most significant which has occurred in Nova Scotia labor circles. Feeling has been smouldering for years, and was revived during the recent dispute with the Dominion Coal Co. Mechanics got no raise from the conciliation board award, and feel rather sore.

Ottawa, March 28.—The house disposed of the remaining items of the supplementary estimates, which totaled \$5,325,633, and concurrence will take place on Monday.

An interim supply bill, made up of items already passed and one-eighth of the main estimates remaining, will be submitted and passed. The total amount will be over \$20,000,000. The house was in supply for the whole day yesterday and excellent progress was made.

Sir Frederick Borden and Mr. Oliver were on the floor, and the former made the first official statement regarding the military arrangements it the Que-May Join United Mine Workers.

Smelter has taken an option on the Leckie group of claims on Moresby island.

On the steamer Amur, which returned a few days ago from the Queen Charlotte islands and northern ports, Mr. Parker, formerly manager of the Brown-Alaska smelter in Alaska, went to look over the Leckie group of eight olaims on Collinson bay for the Tyee smelter, and it was belleved at Jedway the Tyee company would take the bond of \$150,000 on the property, which is considered a good one. Trotheway that the claims bended for \$150,000 but when the second payment came due he abandoned the property for some reason. Under his management at tunes of 150 feet in length was driven.

Mr. Parker landed from the steamer at Jedway and had not made his examination of the mines before the citry by the steamer Amur on her next trip south.

The Leckie group are on the waterfront at Collinson bay, and are about two and a half miles distant from the rich Reda-Awaya company's property on Ikeda bay as the crow files in a line over, the hills.

It is reported that Capt. John frying, who is largely interested in copper properties in the White Horse district of the upper Yukon, and G. W. Fraser, of Victoria, have taken an option for \$100,000 on the Swede group at Collinson bay.

GRAB FOR MINING STOCK

Caph.

Caph de minister of marine was kept until the minister of marine was kept until will be well of the minister of marine was kept until will be well to make the minister of marine was kept until the until the was the minister of marine was kept until the minister of marine was kept until the until the was the to grief on the coast of Labrador last autumn.

The property which is the bond of the minister of the Montcalm, which came to grief on the coast of Labrador last autumn.

The Leckie group are tame due he about the claim brought the Doukhabors.

The minister of marine was kept until surface to grief on the coast of Labrador last autumn.

The Leckie group are tame of the water and the report the story of the transport of the story of the transport of th

PROGRESS MADE WITH ESTIMATES

> nterim Supply Bill to Be Rushed Through Before Close of Month

FIFTIETH YEAR

BIG MILITIA EXPENDITURE

Mr. Borden Inquires as to Report of B. C. Fisheries Commission

Dominion Coal Co. Mechanics got no raise from the concillation board award, and feel rather sore.

Sir Frederick Borden and Mr. Oliver were on the floor, and the former made the first official statement regarding the military arrangements. It the Quebec tercentenary festivitie. Sir Frederick explained the growth in the annual accounts of the militia from a million and a half to over six millions in six years by saying that in that time Halifax and Esquimal! garrisons had been taken over, the headquarters staff had been increased, the pay of the men had been augmented and the strength of the militia had been increased 50 per cent. It was proposed that a portion of the vote for the annual drill this year would be utilized in the transportation of a considerable number of troops at Quebec. About 50 per cent. of each battalion would be taken. No recruits would be taken along.

The military or provide the growth in the annual accounts of the militia from a million and a half to over six millions in six years by saying that in that time Halifax and Esquimal! garrisons had been increased, the pay of the men had been augmented and the strength of the militia had been increased 50 per cent. It was proposed that a portion of the vote for the annual drill this year would be utilized in the transportation of a considerable number of troops at Quebec. About 50 per cent. The militia vote passed.

The military of many the growth in the annual accounts of the militia from a million and a half to over six millions in six years by saying that in that time Halifax and Esquimal! garrisons had been increased, the pay of the men had been augmented and the strength of the militia from a million and a half to over six millions in six years by saying that in that time Halifax and Esquimal! garrisons had been taken over, the headquarters staff had been increased. The military arrangements it the Quebec and the strength had been taken over the headquarters staff had been taken over the head over the same and the strength had been taken o

tor's salary to \$5,000, and the comptrolier's to \$3,500 per annum.

Oxford Rows in Secret.

London, March 27.—The Oxford university crew has invited some deprecatory comment in rowing circles by a secret trial this morning over the full course to be rowed with Cambridge on April 4. Such secrecy is not unprecedented, but it is regarded as university at variance with varsity traditions.

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman London, March 28.—The bulleting issued each day regarding the condition of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman London, March 28.—The bulleting issued each day regarding the condition of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman London, March 28.—The bulleting issued each day regarding the condition of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman London, March 28.—The bulleting issued each day regarding the condition of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman London, March 28.—The bulleting issued each day regarding the condition of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman London, March 28.—The bulleting issued each day regarding the condition of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, the British premier, show little variance. None of them indicate any improvement, and as each day passes without signs of a rally the public anxiety grows deeper. The bulleting issued this morning said: "There is little change to report in the condition of the prime minister. The patient had a vgood night, and there has been no further marked loss of strength."

Was Intended to Annihilate a

EXPLODED IN MAN'S HAND

thority. The bomb was intended for the police, who with rough firmness had broken up a meeting of one thousand unemployed. It exploded prematurely in the hands of the assassin, horribly wounding him, killing his companion, injuring slightly four policemen, and throwing together a score of these who were massed in the vicinity.

Tonight Union Square park, where the demonstration was made has been roped off, r undred police patrol the boundary st. ats, and at the station houses fifteen hundred reserves armed with revolvers and night sticks await in readiness to throw themselves into any scene of rioting. No further disorder had developed at a late hour.

Bomb throwing in the foreign settlements of the east, side is a rather common occurrer but, for the first time, today saw at the ne of destruction openly and de berate directed against a squad of police. It was meant for Capt. Rellly's squad of 20 men, and a longer or slower burning fuse would have perfected an instrument of death for probably every man of the twenty-one.

TWENTY MEN KILLED

BY MINE EXPLOSION

Disaster Reported From Pacific Coal Company's Mines

Hanna, Wyo., March 28.—This camp was visited by another disaster today, and the lives of twenty men were snuffed out by an explosion of gas in

A labor—or more exactly a labor—less—meeting, without police sanction, had been advertised to be held at the park this morning. In the thousands gathered were many of a riotous disposition. A large number were red hats, and here and there a red flag was displayed. Suddenly an order to clear the park has averaged the beefing, hooting crowd, driving them back to the streets of the square circling the park.

In the wide streets, the crowds, fast assuming the nature of a mob, fell into an indifferent formation, and marched about the square. Having cleared the park of all but a few ap-

of the square circling the park.

In the wide streets, the crowds, fast assuming the nature of a mob, fell into an indifferent formation, and marched about the square. Having cleared the park of all but a few apparently harmless men, who occupied the benches, the police contented themselves with keeping the paraders moving. Encouraged, the procession grew, shouts of derision and oaths, directed at the police, filled the air, and then, as though by prearrangement, the strains of the "Marsefliaise" rose.

grew, shouts of derision and oaths, directed at the police, filled the air, and then, as though by prearrangement, the strains of the "Marsefliaise" rose.

The police, hastily reinforced, held themselves in restraint. Capt. Refl-ly's squad, which had been stationed at the east side of the square, started at a double quick pace, two abreast, across the park. As they neared the fountain that marks the centre of the Recreation grounds, a slightly built man darted out from the shadow cast by the heroic statue of George Washington and ran towards the officers, whose backs were now turned to them.

All the shaft building to totter.

It was soon discovered that both entries had caved in, mine timbers having been blown completely out of the mine. No hope is entertained that any of the men will be rescued alive. In fact, it is doubted if any of the bodies can be recovered for many days.

FROTEST AGAINST

CDASTING PRIVILEGE

The Vancouver Board of Trade Passes Strong Resolution on Subject

Nova Scotia's Railway Wants

Halifax, March 28.—The legislature

Aimed at Police

Within 20 paces of the moving squad the two men halted, and the smaller raised a hand in which was clasped a smoking bomb. As he drew back his sarm to throw the weapon, it exploded. The shock that shook the skyscrapers of the Square, threw a score of people to the ground. The assassin and his companion fell, the latter dead, with his breast torn out. The bomb Halifax, March 28.-The legislature

Montreal, March 28.—The St. David's Lane drama of Jan. 3 last, which resulted in one man being shot and another badly wounded with bullets and knives in the course of a row between twenty Italians in the attic of a rambackle divaling was unrayeded.

Against

Aga

Vancouver, March 28.—At a meeting of the local board of trade last right the question of the coasting regulations was taken up.
Mr. Tisdall moved the following

"Whereas, in the Dominion statutes, chapter (7) 2, Edward VII., of May 15, 1902, intituled 'An act respecting the coasting trade of Canada,' and in clause 3 thereof, it is provided that 'no

Effect of \$25 Regulation—Australia to Make Vigorous Bid for British Emigrants

him. He was placed under an anaesthetic preparatory to an operation. There is little chance that he will survive lough.

New York's Alarm.

The rioting today has caused the deepest concern on the part of the policial night public sentimens generated at the city's quarters where it is believed at an entire form a variety of an entire form a variety of a courses, hesitates. Certain it is that at edity's quarters where it is believed auarchists flourish will receive a house cleaning such as they have never be silverstein's companion was later identified as Ignati Hildebrandt, of Third arene. Hildebrandt, of There were both natives of the identified as Ignati Hildebrandt, of There were both antives of the season of the polician Editor Against

OFFICE HOLDERS' EFFORTS

Toronto, March 28.—F. B. Jonas, of Kobe, Japan, who is making a visit to the care of the control of the polician and the territories across the Great Lakes. Suppose there were not enough Canadian vessels to crangot it, would it not have to let full be moved by American self almerican years to the protection which the Americans gave to theirs. There was a time, perhaps, when there were not sufficient Canadian vessels for the trade, but that was certainly not the case now.

Alternative form an anaest to condition to be dealt with it ocally, since it affected the whole Dominion. We might the adaptive the best part of Canada and the territories across the Great Lakes. Suppose there were not enough Canadian vessels to consoler them when the territories across the Great Lakes. Suppose there were not analy to be carried from Maniloba and the territories across the Great Lakes. Suppose there were not analy to what the protection which the American gave to theirs. There was a time, perhaps, when there were not sufficient Canadian vessels for the trade, but that was certainly not the case now.

Mr. McLeman said they were only asking for Canadian vessels for the trade, but was certainly not the case now.

Mr. McLeman said they were only asking for Canadian vesse

of 18 men went into the mine early this morning to fight the fire, which was rapidly eating its way through the workings. At 3 o'clock this morning the men above the workings were startled by the report of a heavy explosion which shook the earth and caused the shaft building to totter.

It was soon discovered that both entries had caved in, mine timbers entries had caved in, mine timbers

RESTRICTS IMMIGRATION MINES OF ROSSLAND

Montreal, March 28.—A special Rich Ore Found at Low Levels that the Canadian government has decided to extend to the whole emigra-

okill the police. They had beat him a very single and the refused to reveal the financian twenty bear the secretary for the environmental to kill the police. They had beat him a very single and the refused to reveal the secretary for the environmental throw it at the morning static "There is a secretary for the environmental throught the secretary for the environmental throw it at the silican through the secretary for the environmental throught the secretary for the environmental throught through the secretary for the environmental through the secretary for the environmental throught through the secretary for the environmental through the secretary for the environment through the secre

ling when the intended victim was asleep. He was hurled against the ceiling and alighted under a mass of debris, but escaped with a few scratches and bruises and impaired

HAVE FINE PROMISE

decided to extend to the whole emigration season the regulation requiring every limingrant to possess \$15 in the content of th

B. C. LACROSSE

Annual Meeting in This City Admits Victoria Club to Membership

IMPORTANT LEGISLATION

these being chosen unanimously;

being chosen unanimously;

being chosen unanimously;

Delegates Elect Officers, Draw

Up Schedule and Enact

Many Reforms

Delegates Elect Officers, Draw

Up Schedule and Enact

Many Reforms

Council—F, J. Lynch, C. A. Weish, New Westminster; N. W. Carter, E. J. Wartin, Maple Leaf; Stanley Feele, Waiter Lorimer, Victoris; Matt Barr, Lionel Torke, Vancouver.

Waiter Lorimer, Victoris; Matt Barr, Lionel Torke, Vancouver.

Waiter Lorimer, Victoris; Matt Barr, Lionel Torke, Vancouver.

Martin Again Leaf; Stanley Feele, Waiter Lorimer, Victoris; Matt Barr, Lionel Torke, Vancouver.

Martin Maple Leaf; Stanley of Premier McBride's letter to flavors and large and the club had sever taken place since the organization of the association in this province.

The season of 1907.

The annual meeting of the B. C. A. L. A., held yesterday afternoon in the Empress hole, was probably the most simportant in many ways the season was a proper to the sasociation in this province.

The season of 1907.

The annual meeting of the B. C. A. D. Weight of the season of 1907.

Martin Maple Leaf; Stanley of Premier McBride's letter to flows:

Amendade to the Westminster of the McBride's letter to the intermediate teams.

Mr. Bryselder and fentlemen:

I beg to place before you my report in large to precipit the standard of the season of 1907.

In many ways the season was a martin to fine decided the season of 1907.

Mr. The committee of the C. A. D. Westminster to the start, and the place intermediate teams.

The design of the victorial nacrose ease association of the the present the Giff-or the C. A. The season of 1907.

Mr. The most important to the delegates that were previous, although I believed that was a secretary to your association of the season of the season of the season of 1907.

The ease of the season of 1907.

Mr. The season of 1907.

Mr. The season of 1907.

Mr. The season of 1907.

Mr.

that were brought up for consideration winning were, briefly, the position that the British Columbia association proposed taking in connection with the status, the K

The most heated discussion of the session was caused on the introduction of a motion by Lionel Yorke to the standing of heaters and the standing of the composed so as to the session without the standing of the amateurs being prejudiced as far as the B. C. A. L. A. was concerned. The amateurs being prejudiced as far as the B. C. A. L. A. was concerned. The atmosphere grew very warm at times, and the Vancouver delegates practically threatened to resign if the practices that had been going on in some claim of the standing of the present seniors of the sassociation were thoroughly gon the association were thoroughly gon the association were thoroughly gon the association were thoroughly gon the sassociation of the C. A. U. had been given, it was stated, through their representative that if the clubs sought and obtained admission to the new B. C. W. The sasurance of the C. A. U. had been given, it was stated, through their representative that if the clubs sought and obtained admission to the new B. C. W. W. their reinstatement would follow by the first of the crop o

this pledge.

The meeting was called to order sharp at 1:30 o'clock by President "Matt" Barr, who occupied the chair. The following delegates were present:

Peele.
The following is the slate of officers

coveted trophy to lacrosse players than any other trophy which is emblematic of the championship in Canada's great national game.

T. R. GLOVER.

After the meeting had received and adopted the minutes of the last annual meeting and the special meetings that had been held during the "Matt" Barr, who occupied the chair.
The following delegates were present:
New Westminster, C.-A. Welsh, F. J.
Lynch and Wells Gray; Vancouver, F.
W. Armstrong, Matt Barr and Lionel
Yorke; Maple Leals, E. Carter, J. Martin and C. W. Murray; Victoria, Foster
Macgurn, Walter Lorimer and Stanley

Pdele.

"Matt" Barr, who occupied the chair.
Ings that had been held during the season in regard to protests, referees, changes in the constitution, etc., Macgurn enquired of the president the standing of the Victoria club and was assured that the club still retained its standing as an honorary member of the association, but that a formal public control of the president the constitution, etc., Macgurn enquired of the president the standing of the Victoria club and was assured that the club still retained its standing as an honorary member of the association, but that a formal public control of the president the constitution, etc., Macgurn enquired of the president the standing of the Victoria club and was assured that the club still retained its standing as an honorary member of the president the president the standing of the Victoria club and was assured that the club still retained its standing as an honorary member of the president the president than the constitution, etc., Macgurn enquired of the president the president the president the president than the constitution, etc., Macgurn enquired of the president the president than the constitution, etc., Macgurn enquired of the president the president than the constitution, etc., Macgurn enquired of the president the president than the constitution and the co application and a vote by the delegates would be necessary for it to again be included as a playing mem-

ber of the association.

The communication of Premier McBride favorable to the request of the

their little quarrel and the hundred dollar checks were returned by the treasurer to the delegates from these

and lacroses play was with this end in. The most important of the questions that were brought up for consideration were, briefly, this position that the week brought up for consideration were, briefly, this position that the saturation of professional, that the saturation of professional, that the saturation of professional, that the saturation of the saturation of professional that the saturation of the professional that the saturation of the saturation of

two kings, one of the officials must have precedence over the other. The game must be kept clean.

Mr. Yorke explained the distinction between the duties of the referee and the judge of play. It was not the fault of the system but the lack of the understanding of the duties which marred the system. Two referees could see more than one, but the control of the one should be absolute. The clause as it now read was ambiguous. clause as it now read was ambiguous.

Mr. Gray thought that the whole point was as to whether the game was faster with one referee or with two.

Mr. Barr thought that the double system was a better protection to the olevers.

The motion was defeated on a show of hands. The new motion that Mr. Welsh in roduced was that affecting the width of the goals from the present width of six feet to five, and this motion was carried, after but little discussion.

away with the numbering of the players.

The introduction of the question pertaining to the changing of the clause in the constitution that stated that the clubs i then association must composed exclusively of amateurs was the hone of contention. Mr. Yorke suggested i a motnion that the amateurs and professionals be all allowed to compete under the one association without the amateurs being prejudiced Mr. Yorke explained the stand he took on the question in defense of his motion.

The Westminster delegates did not think that the idea was a feasible one.

Mr. Macgurn was of the opinion that if the association were not at present affiliated with the C. A. U. they should consider themselves supreme and a law unto themselves. He did not think it would be policy to pay any attention to the Eastern association.

Mr. Armstrong stated that the Vancouver clubs had reached the cross-

roads. They could put a strong professional team in the field, but the chances were that their amateur team would be a weak one. If some of the teams kept on as they had been doing in the past the Vancouver team would have to adopt another and similar plan themselves.

be a distinct line drawn. It should be either amateur or professional. The various clubs should be compelled to give a strict account of the funds, as called for in the constitution. He was decided in thinking that there should be no middle course. Mr. Barr remarked that unless some

understanding was arrived at Vancou-ver would take similar steps to secure

Messrs. Gray and Lynch moved and seconded respectively the agreement by which the delegates pledged themselves to sustain the clauses of the constitution, particularly that pertaining to amateur status. The agreement was signed by all of the delegates

The rule regarding the change of club was made to read that the player making the change and the expense incurred by the home club to which the player is asking permission to join—it being understood that a vote be taken by mail, the clause formerly

join—it being understood that a vote be taken by mail, the clause formerly called for a twenty-one day's notice to be given to the secretary treasurer of the association by the player making the change, said letter to be sent by registered communication and to date from the mailing thereof.

A lengthy discussion regarding the appointment of referees took place, Mr. Peele strenuously objecting to the fact that under the present method the Victoria would be out proportionately much more money than the other clubs. No action, however, was taken in this matter.

clubs. No action, however, was taken in this matter.

The following amendment was made to the clause affecting governing the registration of intermediate and intermediate.

to the clause allecting governing the registration of intermediate and junior players: "That the secretary of the association issue certificates to the club giving the date of registration and the referee reject any player from whom a certificate has not been provided.

The following beard of official referees was appointed: New Westminster, A. W. Gray, R. Cheyne, F. R. Lynch, and W. Gifford; Maple Leafs, R. Ravie, S. Morrison, E. Carter and T. Murray; Vancouver, L. Yorke, G. Garvey, G. Mathewson and M. J. Barr; Victoria, W. H. Cullin, S. Peele, R. Dewar and W. J. Lorimer

THE CRESTON SQUATTERS Frank Teetzel to Be Appointed a Commissioner to Look Into the Situation

portant suggestions re alterations that New Westminster and Vancouver proposed making.

Mr. Welsh started the ball rolling by moving that the double referee system be abolished.

Mr. Armstrong, speaking for the Vancouver club stated that he stood solidly for the continuance of this system. It would be a mistake to go back to the former one-man system after having given the two-man system only a single year's trial.

Mr. Murray was of the opinion that

the breaking up of the ice in the river Moire, the water has risen consideraby, and there is a flood in the city of serious proportions. Cellars are flooded on Front street, and furnaces put out.

Ontario Secession Dies Out. without the amateurs being prejudiced Mr. Yorke explained the stand he took on the question in defense of his motion.

Mr. Lorimer said that it would either have to be amateur or profes-

Boycotting Japan.

INVOLVED IN LAWSUIT

Mr. Martin said that there should be a distinct line drawn. It should be either amateur or professional. The Claims Held in Trust

> Writs have been issued in Vancouver by the Daly Reduction company and the Yale Mining company against M. K. Rogers, thus instituting litigation which promises to be of considertion which promises to be of considerable interest. The Daly Reduction company owns the famous Nickle Plate mine of Yale, which has already paid about a milion in dividends and for which an offer of four million dollars cash has been refused. The Yale Mining company is a development company operating in the same section.

> The control of both companies wa The control of both companies was originally vested in the late Marcus Daly, the well known minng millionaire of Montana, the stock having descended to the Daly estate. The defendant Rogers was for years one of Daly's most trusted lieutenants, who was kept in the field on the lookout for promising mining investments, and in this way traveled over a great portion of both North and South America. It was Mr. Rogers who cristally It was Mr. Rogers who originally bonded the Nickle Plate on behalf of Marcus Daly. He was the first manager of the mine and is the man who put it on a paying basis. One of the original lecentors bushes. put it on a paying basis. One of the original locators, by the way, was Mr. Wollaston of this city.

> Mr. Rogers, it appears, worked on an arrangement with Mr. Daly where-by he received a quarter interest in any properties he found after his principal's outlay had been recouped. In the case of the Nickle Plate the presence of a third party modified this arrangement with the result that this arrangement with the result that Mr. Rogers claims a fifteen per cent interest in the stock of the company owning the Nickie Plate, and he asserts that this stock is still held by the Daly estate and that he has never been able to get it.

> This complication, it is understood, is what led up to the present litiga-tion. It appears that he acquired a flumber of mineral claims and other properties in the same section on Mr. Daly's behalf, and for purposes of convenience of handling kept the title in his own name. These properties Mr. Rogers declines to hand over till he receives the stock which he claims is due to him, and the suits which have just here storted between the stock which have just here storted between the storted have just been started have been brought by the companies to force Mr. Rogers to hand over the properties stated to be held by him in trust He will, it is understood, ask for the stock interest to which he claims he is entitled, by way of counterclaim, and as property worth a very large amount of money is involved, prolonged litigation is likely to result.

Mr. Rogers is exceedingly well Mr. Rogers is exceedingly well known in mining circles both in British Columbia and in the States, and has a great deal of capital at his back. He paid a visit to Victoria not long ago, and while here stated that with all his experience of mining he knew of no field so promising as British Columbia, and he has proved his faith by recently acquiring considerable interests in the more northern sections of the province.

of the province.

Mr. Rogers' attorneys are Peters and Wilson of this city, the plaintiffs being represented by a Vancouver firm

THE PAN-ANGLICAN THANKSGIVING FUND

The Preparations to Raise the Great Sum of Five Million Pounds

The arrangements for the collections towards the great missionary thanksgiving offering which is to be presented in St. Paul's Cathedral on

The new motion that Mr. Welsh introduced was that affecting the width of the goals from the present width of six feet to five, and this motion was carried, after but little discussion.

It was decided to make no change in the goal crease. The question of the players wearing numbers was Mr. Welsh's next motion, he having been instructed to advise their removal, almost way with the numbering of the players.

The introduction of the question pertaining to the changing of the clause in the constitution that stated that the clubs i then association must composed exclusively of amateurs was the bone of contention. Mr. Yorke suggested i a motion that the amateurs and professionals be all allowed to compete under the open association.

Baby Murdered.

London, March 28.—The body of a two months' old baby boy was found in a box by some boys on the railway in protestory. The marks on the child's throat indicate that it was choked to death. An inquest will be held.

Hemlock Bark Embargo.

Toronto, March 28.—There is a protect that it is remembered that the great financier, J. Pierpont Morgan, is a prominent member of the Protestant Episcopal church of the United States, and withal is a most generous giver, it is absolutely certain that the American Episcopal church of the United States.

Toronto, March 28.—There is a protect in dicate that it was choked to death. An inquest will be held.

Hotel Britania in the United States.

When it is remembered that the Episcopal church of the United States.

The protection of the Protestant Episcopal church of the United States.

Toronto, March 28.—There is a protection of all its absolutely certain that the American Episcopal church of the United States.

Toronto, March 28.—There is a protection of all its absolutely certain that the American Episcopal church of the United States.

Toronto, March 28.—Owing to the clause in the child's protection of the protecti

Affiliation With Home Church. Affiliation With Home Church.
In a church in Baltimore the familiar A. and M. hymn book is used at all the services, while the prayer book of the entire American branch is practically precisely the same. Of very necessity, after the Revolution, the prayers for the King and the royal family were omitted, but it is a singular fact, and this was no doubt due to the loyalist tone of the church at the time, no prayer was inserted for the President of the United States. Nor is he prayed for to this day in the services of the American church.

of the United States. Nor is he prayed for to this day in the services of the American church.

Washington Episcopal.

George Washington himself, who can be fairly described as being in many respects a typical Tory squire, living in Virginia, was a churchman, and also

Let Us Help You With Your Spring Cleaning

You Will Require

A CURTAIN STRETCHER—We have them. They are adjustable for all sizes of curtains and stand up like an easel. From \$1.75 to.....\$3.25

BAPLAC is splendid for renovating your floors and furniture, a stain and varnish combined. Put up in 20c, 35c, 60c and\$1.00 FURNITURE POLISHES, Liquid Veneer, and Stewart's

Furniture Polish will remove scratches and signs of wear, PRISM BRAND MIXED PAINT, is mixed especially to

withstand the effects of the Coast climate. We guarantee every can we sell. Per gall.....\$2.00 ALABASTINE—Everyboby knows it and will tell you it is the most satisfactory Wall finish on the market. Put up in

FLOOR WAX, FLOOR BRUSHES, STEP LAD-DERS, etc., etc.

Ask for Booklets showing colors. PHONE ORDERS RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION

OGILVIE HARDWARE, LTD.

Government Street.



Schilling's Best

"Moneyback" Goods

PUREST AND BEST MONEY CAN BUY (We grind it while you wait)

Spice, all kinds, per tin, 150 and 250

In these things, it's economy to buy the best; you'll never be satisfied with other brands when W. O. WALLACE, The Family Cash Grocery
Cor. Vates and Bouglas Sts. Phone 312

a most regular attendant at the services. His pew is still shown with pride to visitors in Christ church, Philadelphia, the church which Benjamin Franklin attended, and in the churchyard of which he is buried. It is by no means generally known that Benjamin Franklin is responsible for a translation into up-to-date and the newspaper English of the day, of Job, a translation which has most deservedly fallen into oblivion. This pew is situated immediately in front of the comparatively ancient pulpit, for although the original high pews, built in secondance with English outstone.

cial cable says: That there is a movement among German business men towards reciprocity with Canada is indicated in the 1907 report of the Dusseldorf chamber of commerce. Preferential arrangements in the tariffs of Canada, Australia and New Zealand, and evidences of the changed feelings of the English electorate in favor of Chamberlainism and imperial reciprocity make it most urgently necessary to place German commercial and noto place German commercial and po-litical relations with the British em-pire on a fresh basis, or at least to prepare the way for altered relations.

THE LOCAL MARKETS Retail Prices

SKEENA LAND DISTRICT.

Take notice that John Edward Moody, Hazelton, B.C., occupation, gardener, tends to apply for permission to pur-tage the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted N.E. corner of N.E. 14 Sec. 7, Tp. 6, R. V., thence following the lines of the new Jovernment survey, the lot being known as N.E. 14, Sec. 7, Tp. 6, R. V. JOHN EDWARD MOODY, Fred. L. Stephenson, Agent. February 29th, 1908.

lic lands near Creston, on the line of the Crow's Nest Pass railway, not have made Improvements thereon, some of them have started fruit proving, for which that section is peculiarly suited.

Now the squatters are anxious for a better till to their lands, and must any general interest has a yet been aroused in regard to this matter. An attempt is being made to secure half and one she covernment. Following but the made.

Nanaimo DEFEATS SEATILE

Champion Thisties Go Down to Defeat Before Crack Coal City Team in One-Sided Game

Nanaimo. B. C., March 28.—The Thisties, champions of Seattle, were easily defeated by Nanaimo's goal.

Nanaimo B. C., March 28.—The Thisties, champions of Seattle, were caused the west of the city of Toronto alone will be at the city of Toronto alone will

Walnuts, per lb.

Cape Hor Half Nun Durir

SEALIN

PESCAWF

Two of C

local sealers ers, was v Six schooner the sales held at which, as ized was the Blanc, which Capt. Baker the Argentin ing companiskins; the anded 136:

sealskins st videa safely

McFarlane. sition they and were quarantine. The men i trip the sea

some of the MISSIONA

The former ing Star, whi last Decembe her managing taken over by Seattle and E Bellingham points points.
G. Henry Mass., and Ji Gray & Co., chasers. The American boa was formerly sionary sut was formerly signary surjectionary surjections and elsel was nar schooner whit sion stations and romantic portant part the mid-Pacit The Mornir about 450 ton 150 passenge miles an hour—and it is Moore will c When the joe given an the interior and redecora about \$15,000 sel was just was brought

was brought is in good sh at Essex, Ma thirty feet w feet. **NEW REG**

R. Liner I (Fre The R. M. due today fi

steerage pas booked for has 500 tons signees. Th

Vith Your

ure

ave them. They are tand up like an easel. r floors and furniture,

up in 20c, 35c, 60c eneer, and Stewart's s and signs of wear.

is mixed especially to mate. We guarantee

and will tell you it is market. Put up in ES, STEP LAD.

PT ATTENTION

Phone 1120.

's Best k" Goods

ONEY CAN BUY

nomy to buy the best; vith other brands when

nily Cash Grocery d Douglas Sts. Phone 312

A LAND DISTRICT.

½ Sec. 7, Tp. 6, R. V., wing the lines of the new survey, the lot being E. ¼, Sec. 7, Tp. 6, R. V. JOHN EDWARD MOODY, Fred. L. Stephenson, Agent. 29th, 1908.

n, per ton	\$34.00
n, per ton	\$38.00
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new immigration regulations. Yesterday Dr. G. L. Milne, local inspector, made public some instructions he received on Thursday, which provide that Japanese whose passports date back further than six menths will not be allowed to land. Dr. Milne wrote to the agents of the steamer yesterday attend the fair as well as prove a tremendous drawing card all over the Dominion, of Canada. The company putting on this event is the Strobel Airship company of Chicago.

OLD RAPID TRANSIT

Tuesday, March 31, 1908.

trice L. Corkum Had Ex-

citing Experience

SEALING CATCH

Cape Horn Sealers Get But Half Number of Skins Taken

During Last Season

to the agents of the steamer vesterus, as follows:

"I have instructions that immigrants are required to have \$25 in their possession before being permitted to land. This order is continued to December 11 next. This provision was passed by order in council today, March 27.

"Order of January 8, prohibiting immigrants from landing in Canada unless coming on a continuous journey

ess coming on a continuous journey rom country of birth or citizenship is classued today, and is amended in form o meet judicial objection to original PESCAWHA IS BOUND HERE

form.

"I have also to inform you that Japanese receiving passports for Canada are permitted to use them any time within six months after issue.

"I have also to inform you that Japanese receiving passports for Canada are permitted to use them any time within six months after issue. Two of Crew Lost From Bea-

OLD-TIMERS RACED TO ROYAL YARDS

The catch of the sealing fleet in which Victorians are interested, many in Scrambling to Topmasts of Loudon Hill

which Victorians are interested, many local sealers being on board the schoolers, was very small this season. Six schooners shipped 2,244 skins for the sales held in London on March 20, at which, as reported, the price realized was the same as last year. The catch was about half that of last year. The Agnes G. Donahoe, Capt. Balcom, had not landed her catch in time for shipment.

The Agnes G. Donahoe, Capt. Balcom, had not landed her catch in time for shipment.

The schooner Pescawha, Capt. Le-Blanc, which left Montevideo, in February, after landing her catch on her way to Victoria to join the local sealing fleet, was top lines. She took 712 skins. The Alice Gertrude, Capt. Ryan, landed 540; the Edith R. Balcom, Capt. Baker (afterward wrecked off the Argentine coast) landed 470 pelts; the E. B. Marvin of the Victoria Sealing company, Capt. Hiltz, landed 250 skins; the Beatrice L. Corkum, Capt. Gilbert, owned by A. J. Bechtel of the Victoria Machinery depot of this city, landed 136; and the schooner Village Maid, Capt. Robbins, landed 136.

It was on the return to the sealing grounds that the schooner Edith R. Balcom was wrecked, and the schooner Flath R. Balcom the return to the sealing grounds that the schooner Flath R. Balcom the return to the sealing grounds that the schooner Flath R. Balcom the return to the sealing grounds that the schooner Flath R. Balcom the return to the sealing grounds that the schooner Flath R. Balcom the return to the sealing grounds that the schooner Flath R. Balcom the return to the se

It was on the return to the sealing grounds that the schooner Edith R Balcom was wrecked, and the schooner Baden Powell was lost earlier in the season. The crew of the Balcom are expected to reach Halifax by the next northward mail steamer. The Pescawha left Montevideo on Feb. 8, it being intended to hunt off the southern coast and round the Horn with her sealskins still on board, on her way to Victoria, from where her catch would be shipped. The schooner is expected here about June, and after being overhanded and provisioned, will proceed to Bering sea.

Two of the crew of the schooner Beatrice L. Corkum, who were reported lost from that vessel, reached Montevidea safely after some exciting experiences. They missed their vessel because of a dense fog. They headed for land with three pilot biscuit as the only food on board, and after sailing for a day and a half, they caught sight of a vessel's spars and thought they must be nearing a harbor, though no land was in sight as a heavy fog prevalled. But when they got within 700 feet of the vessel, the spars of which they had sighted, they found her doomed, and fast going to piecs. The heavy swell and tide would not allow withem to turn back, but carried them onward and finally the boat struck and went to pieces quickly.

The men had a narrow escape, but

Is Taking Place of the Waialeale or the Seattle-Mainland

Route

The steamer Rapid Transit, which is taking the run of the Waialeale for a week or ten days in the Seattle-Vancouver run, is one of the old time vessels of the Pacific coast. No one can

THE ROMANCING OF A REAR-ADMIRAL

ON VANCOUVER RUN True Story of Robley D. Evans' Exploits in the North Pacific Ocean

The steamer Rapid Transit, which is taking the run of the Waialeale for a week or ten days in the Seattle-Vancouver run, is one of the old time to vessels of the Pacific coast. No one can accuse her of being beautiful, but she is decidedly useful as Vancouver shippers have discovered, for she cleaned up a whole lot of freight which was on the wharf.

About nineteen years ago when the Rapid Transit was a comparatively new vessel, she was burned to the Water's edge in Seattle Harbor, all because of a gallant rescue attempted by the Islander.

The Transit was tied up at one of the wharves when an alarm of fire was turned in. Everything was in a state of confusion when in steamed the Islander. Hearing the cries of fire and seeing the excitement on the Rapid Transit, the Islander steamed alongside, quickly coupled up the hose, and the freighter in record time.

Strange to say this did not have any effect except to make the smoke and the freighter in record time.

Strange to say this did not have any effect except to make the smoke and the freighter in record time.

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Strange to say this did not have any effect except to make the smoke and the freighter in record time.

Strange to say this did not have any effect except to make the smoke and the stranger of dimes worse, and then some genius remembered that the Rapid Transit had a cargo of lime in her holds, and that the water's edge, all the deckhouses and uper works being destroyed.

Since then the steamer has been plying the waters of the Sound regularly, and has proved a very useful craft this week.

Was Done to Death

London, Ont., March 26.—Coroner Woods stated that death dealing blows were given Harry Bartlett, the young Englishman whose body was found in t "How Admiral Evans enforced the

The second section of the control of

EXQUISITE CAMPBELLS' DAINTY NE CHWEAR

NEW ARRIVALS



One most important advantage we give to our customers is the Daily arrival of new goods, due to the fact that our business has been built up on supplying only the latest and most exclusive, ready-to-wear, feminine finery to the ladies of Victoria and visitors to our fair city, necessitating Daily additions to

Summer Underwear

Just the daintiest and yet most durable importation ever unpacked in Victoria; there are useful summer vests at 25c, specially good value at 50c per garment. Line of samples in fine Swiss Underwear our stock. This week we call attention to at 50c. A splendid range of finest Swiss at from \$1 per garment up. Silk and wool Underwear, Silk Underwear, pure wool, in summer weights, in fact every description of Ladies' and Children's Underwear at the lowest prices—value for value—in Western Canada.

New Kimonos

Ask to see the new Kimona Dressing Sacques and Dressing Gowns, they are splendid lot and priced from 50c up to



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The Colonist

Colonist Printing & Publishi Company, Limited Liability 27 Broad Street, Victoria, B.C.

Sent postpaid to Canada and the

MOTORS AND HIGHWAYS.

The Farmers' Institute discussed motors and their general obnoxiousness to all good people, who do not use them, and recommended the imposition of a special tax upon them. The members of the Institute do not regard motoring as a passing fad. They know that they have come to stay, or rather that they have come to stay, or rather that they have come to stay, or rather that they have come to stay, and sometimes to go faster than the law allows or prudence dictates. Therefore they would like to see the use of them better regulated and the owners of them contribute something towards the upkeep of the highways, which they do so much to destroy. Both these propositions are reasonable. The Farmers' Institute discussed

to persons or animals which may unexpectedly cross the road. Experience in countries where motors have been largest in use has led to the establishment of a speed limit, and, on the whole, we think there ought to be one, and not a very high one, on all public highways. But there is another thing of which farmers complain quite as much as of speed, and that is the manner in which some motorists assume to have the right of way, and hence crowd carriages and horses off the road altogether. This abominable practice should be prohibited and made

a substantive statement. It appears you would mid out if set may be you would mid out if set may be you would not not set the filled, the control of the filled, the control of the filled in the control of the c

We repeat to our good friend of the Chronicle. Come out and see for your-self. We do not promise anything finer than the Annapolis Valley is for its size, for when Nature finished with that lovely spot, she patted herself on the back with consciousness that she had done a fine piece of work. Then she came to British Columbia, where she had more elbow room, and that is why this is going to be the "Orchard of the Empire."

destroy. Both these propositions are reasonable.

First, as to the manner in which some motorists use their machines. In ninety-nine cases out of a hundred there is no real necessity of maintaining an unreasonable speed. If a motorist, on a straight piece of road, with nothing in sight, or likely to get in the way, chooses to do a little fast riding, we do not see why he may not be allowed to do so, and yet, even in steh cases, there is a chance of doing harm to persons or animals which may unto persons or anim

hands of the Liberal managers in the proposed change on the ground of provinces named an engine that can be used to the disadvantage of their opponents. At the last Dominion election the Liberals carried all seven seats in British Columbia on lists prepared in precisely the same manner as the existing lists have been prepared. Since then Mr. Templeman came forward for election in Victoria, and at a contest held with similar lists, was successful. Since then there has been a provincial election held and the result was the complete rout of the Liberal party in this province. Not to go too far away from home for a villetting that the province is the province of the Liberal party in this province. practice should be prohibited and made punishable by a heavy fine. We concede at once that the great majority of motorists are considerate in these matters, but there are some who are not, and she whole clan suffers in public estimation because of the misdeeds of a few selfish and reckless records.

yet to be tested in a large way, but now and then one meets some one, who has had a few trees growing at his home in that part of the province, and he will say that when you want the best of fruit, you will have to come to the warm, sheltered valleys of central British Columbia, where the summer days are longer than they are further south and the fruit ripens quickly with a delicious color and flavor.

We repeat to our good friend of the Chronicle. Come out and see for your-chronicle. Come out and see for your-chronicle.

as the champion of
Anti-trust legislation.
The right of employees to combine.
The right of employees to strike.
The desirability of farmers forming themselves into combinations. emselves into combinations

The restriction of the power of the ourts to grant injunctions. The prohibition of child labor.

The revision of the tariff.

The provision of stringent laws for the protection of employees. the protection of employees.

This is a pretty large programme for a single message, and one delivered to Congress on the eve of a presidential compaign by a man who says tial campaign, by a man who says that he does not seek re-election. If he does not expect to be his own sucessor he has certainly, marked out a large plan for the man who is.

A DANGEROUS SYMPTOM

All over the country there are idle men who will not take work because they will be compelled to go out of town. The spell of the pavement is upon them. They are not vicious men; they are not lazy. They simply cannot reconcile themselves to the idea of getting away from the glare of the electing away from the glare of the electric lights. We have seen accounts of men, women and children, who have been taken out of the crowded and magnificant of the crowded and magnificant of the crowded and the control of the crowded and the control of the crowded and the unsanitary slums of a great city and placed in the pure air of the country, with plenty to eat, comfortable quart ers to live in, work by no means ardinous and pay that was from their own point of view quite reasonable, and yet they soon drifted back to their old haunts, where existence was a struggle and struggle and one would suppose life was hardly worth living. What the was hardly worth living. What the explanation of this is we shall not pretend to say. Such instances as we have cited are, of course, extreme, but the hunger of men and women for city life is recommended. life is very real and it is doing a vast life is very real and it is doing a vast amount of evil. Recently a writer in a United States periodical expressed his regret that so many women were working for a living in the country, because it would lead to the degeneration of the race. To this another writer replied by contrasting the robust, red-cheeked, erect and healthy women of the European peasantry with their sisters in the cities of America, and he asked which of them was best fitted to be the mothers of a race of men, who can uphold the into and the whole clan surfars in public estimation because of the missing property and the property and th

Victoria's bank clearings have a very healthy look. Just compare the increase of 21 per cent, with the changes in other cities.

Harry Orchard says he wants to be hanged. There are a good many other people who are of the same mind in regard to the self-confessed murderer

Mr. Justice Clement has told us that

the provincial regulations as to the sale of milk are ultra vires. Mr. Jusfor constitutional defects.

stands a chance of getting a tunnel to the Mainland, and it has abolished the use of motors within its borders. Perhaps the latter is done for fear that, if a horse is frightened, it might jump off the island.

Mexico was the "finest country in the world," and we felt just a little bit jealous. It is now disclosed that it has the earthquake habit, so Vancouver island still remains in undisputed possession of that title.

The total aggregate value of the buildings for which permits have been issued in Victoria since the first of the year is nearly a quarter of a mil-lion dollars. We all expected great things of 1908, and, in all fairness it must be said that our anticipations are being realized.

manufacturing towns of the New England States to return to Canada It always has seemed a mystery why any one should be willing to live in the New England States when he could come to Canada.

prosecuted for running a train on Sunday for the purpose of keeping its tracks clear of snow. The prosecution has been dropped but not be-cause the Lord's Day Allance saw the unreasonableness of it. By the way, seeing that the Alliance is never

We Have Never Before Shown Such a Large and Complete Range of Fine Din-

WEILER BROS.

New Carpet Today? Come in and Let Us Show You Our Line

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Housecleaning Helps



THE kitchen furnishing department of this establishment is displaying in the Government Street window some of its offerings in homecleaning helps. A glimpse at this window display will give you an idea of the very complete range of such helps kept by us. If you are not already acquainted with the "Kitchen Things" department of this Home Furnishing Store, you haven't become acquainted with the best values in kitchen helps offered in the city. You can't CLEAN house with old and worn brooms and brushes, Come in and get some good sorts.

Easter Flower Holders in Glass and Pottery

Long and narrow, short and broad-for lilies or roses, for pansies or violets. Yes! To suit any and all of the beauties of the floral kingdom that bloom at gladsome Eastertide.

The prices for simple styles begin as low as ten cents-and you will be surprised to see what this small sum will buy this

More money buys larger sizes and more elaborateness. The variety also widens.

Shown on First Floor.

Some Dainty New Curtain Materials are Shown on the Second Floor.



Would you Rehabilitate the Pantry?

What with new paper and paint and oil cloth in the kitchen and pantry, the battered and blackened tins look out of place in the surroundings. The spring cleaning has put some things out of joint,

Well it won't cost much to substitute harmony for discord—for the dollar buys a lot of tins and kitchen things these days. I Even the best sorts—the kinds we sell. A most complete line at your service.

Genuine Hand **Painted** China

There is much excellent china ware decorated to imitate the free hand creations of the best floral scenic and figure painters - reproductions exact that it requires an expert to distinguish the difference. The process is decalcomanie-transfer, and the most delicate shadings are possible of reproduc-

The same difference exists, however, as between a watercolor painting and a lithograph—the difference between an original work of art and one multiplied by mechanical means. To those who would have genuine original productions we would commend an inspection of some signed specimens just opened. Surprising

New Furniture Is Arriving Almost Daily -Attractive Designs

Fine Furnishings For Your Guest Chamber

In the Guest Chamber your visitor forms first impressions about your home, and first impressions "stay." If you are so fortunate as to show your visitor into a daintily furnished room the effect produced is decidedly propitious. In our Broughton Street windows you'll find a Bedroom furnished with one of the hundreds of combinations we offer. In it you will find some Furniture examples in Mahogany that would do credit to any home and a brass bed that savors of good restful sleep and the most pleasant of dreams. We should like you to see this room, because it will give you an idea of the furniture as it appears in your own home. When you see these items in the showroom much of their beauty is lost in the confusion of design so closely grouped. See these items in the window, then come up to our showrooms, and you agree that our showing of Bedroom Furniture is far superior to the offerings of any other establishment.

In Brass and Iron Beds we are particularly strong just now. The largest metal bed factory in the world supplies us with their strongest and best designs, and if you are interested in new ideas in Beds you should see our offerings.

CHIFFONIERE—This is an unusually fine chiffoniere style, in handsome manogany. The design is one of the most attractive we show and the workmanship and finish throughout the very chief.

LADY'S DRESSER-This dainty and useful piece of furniture is made of mahogany to match Chiffoniere and Dresser listed here. Finish is

DRESSER—This dresser also comes in mahogany and matches the chiffonere in design and finish. It is a really superior piece of furniture and of course useful. This dresser has two large and three small drawers and large bevel mirror. Finished in finest possible manner. Price. \$90.00



Further Reductions on Linoleums

We have decided to continue the sale of Linoleum remnants for at least a portion of this week, and have added to the few remnants left from last week some large sized pieces. These new additions are of quite liberal proportions and unless your kitchen is unusually roomy there is sufficient to cover the floor and leave you sufficient for a couple of mats.

We have made unusually liberal reductions on these, and are offering absolutely the best values in printed linoleums. You should visit our Linoleum Department and investigate these offerings. It is a genuine money-saving opportunity. DISPLAYED ON OUR SECOND FLOOR TOMORROW

HOMES HOTELS CLUBS Complete and 600d

FURNISHERS



THE "FIRST" FURNITURE STORE OF THE "LAST" WEST GOVERNMENT STREET VICTORIA B.C.

--OF FURNITURE AND OFFICE FITTING S That Are Better

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Furniture Is agAlmost Daily active Designs

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AN HOUR WITH THE EDITOR SECTION

LIMITATIONS OF SCIENCE

M. Gustave le Bon, writing in the Revue Scienifique, follows a line of thought, which will not be unfamiliar to those who have been accustomed to read this page of The Colonist. He points out that the first efforts of men to solve the mysteries of nature were theological, which is, indeed, the method of those peoples, who are in the lower stages development today. They fill the air with gods, demi-gods, demons, genil, and other beings, and the phenomena of nature are ascribed to their constant intervention. To this succeeded the philoso-phical method of research, of which, in European countries, Aristotle may be said to have been the founder; but after centuries of trial, it became evident how impossible it was "to base our knowledge upon pure speculation." The modern method is scientific. It explains facts by facts, as far as possible, never accepting a theory until the realm of ascertainable fact has been exhausted, and as the facilities for discovering facts are being continually improved, there is a constant recasting of theories, and "Science remains full of 'whys' that cannot be

M. le Bon mentions one matter which has a material bearing upon the value of theories. "Every one has a language of his own," he says, a consideration which does not receive half the weight it deserves, in other things besides scientific investiga-What M. le Bon means is that language is at best an imperfect method of conveying abstract thoughts, because we cannot be sure that others will understand the words we use in the exact sense in which we use them. If you saw Grace George in "Divorcons," you will understand what is meant by recalling her complaint as to the way in which her husband said "Estelle." The insufficiency of old words to express new thoughts and the uncertainty that the words, when used, will be understood in the exact sense in which they are employed, prevents the correct statement of theories, and in recent years has rendered scientific men unwilling to propound them. A fine illustration of the caution, with which modern science approaches new discoveries, is afforded by the use of the term "X-rays," the letter X being the symbol of an unknown factor.

The popular belief a quarter of a century ago, and it still exists to a very considerable degree, was, that the great scientists of the early Victorian Era had said the last word upon mest things, and that the duty of religion, and philosophy and especially of the former, was to square themselves with their suggestions. We know now that Darwin, Spencer, Huxley, Tyndall and all the great galaxy were not solving mysteries, but were groping through the dark towards greater mysteries. To quote le Bon, "Science, far from clearing up the numberless mysteries around us, has only made them deeper." As was pointed out last Sunday, the suggestion that a solid mass of matter really consists of a number of nfinitesimally small particles, in a state of very apid motion, is a far more perplexing explanation, at first sight certainly, than to suppose it to be ab-solutely inert. It is much easier to think of light, heat and electricity as three forces, than to suppose them to be varied manifestations of the same force, and when we learn that they seem to be closely akin to, and may some day be identified with what we call the force of gravity, the mystery becomes greater than ever. While the catalogue of forces becomes shortened, the mystery attaching to them, becomes the profound.

A story is told of a young fellow from college, who said to his father, a clergyman: "Dad, how do you square your religion with the latest conclusions of science?" To which the father replied: "What are they, boy? I have not yet read the morning papers." This tale is chiefly valuable as an illustration of a truth. Science has not claimed and does not profess to teach "conclusions." Its task has to make head little. to teach "conclusions." Its task is to push back little by little the boundaries of the Unknown. Herbert Spencer gave expression to its attitude in the words: "I think I perceive," although most people who use to quote his famous saying in regard to the necessity of supposing the original creation of matter, used to leave out the words "I think." This is the limitation of science, and fortunately for the welfare of tion of science, and fortunately for the welfare of mankind, it has no bearing whatever upon the duty of man to his neighbor. No matter how far the boundaries of knowledge are advanced, they will never reach a point which will make it any less binding upon us to do unto others as we would have them do unto us; they will never force us to conclude that love is not the fulfilling of the law. And this is the lesson which we are striving in these columns from week to week to teach—that while the ways of science are intricate and end in mysthe ways of science are intricate and end in mys-teries, which are insoluble, the path of man's duty is so plain that "the way-faring man, though a fool, is so plain that need not err therein."

"THE CRADLE OF THE RACE"

For a long time the custom has been to refer to Turkestan as "the cradle of the human race," until it has almost become an article of religious belief with many persons that this was the original home of mankind. This appears to have been an instance of generalization from insufficient data, but such a hold has it upon the minds of most people that one discerns in almost all ethnological speculations an effort to make the facts square with the theory that from the great Central Asia, table land. the great Central Asian table-land mankind went out to all the corners of the earth. It is easy, when one attempts it carefully to make facts square with any theory. Two conspicuous illustrations of this are afforded by Donnelly's "Atlantis" and Warren's "Paradise Found," The first author gathers a mass of data and makes out a very convincing prima facile case that all civilization, if not the human race itself, originated in the fabled island of Atlantis; the demonstrates from geology the distribution of plant life, the movements of races, and the inex-haustible mine of tradition that the primeval home of man was at the North Pole. Needless to say that neither Donelly nor Warren is accepted by any scientific school as an authority, although the latter has received at least a respectful hearing. The reasons for ascribing to Turkestan the place of honor as man's earliest home are several, but two of hem only have any real value, namely, the fact that en the nursery of great races, and the wide spread influence of what seems to have been a primitive Turanian language. We shall speak first of

The Persians, who called their own country Iran, The Persians, who called their own country Iran, called all the region to the northwest of it Turan. The latter has been adopted by philologists, and from it they derived the adjective Turanian, which is applied to all European and Asiatic languages, which are not Aryan or Chinese. In this division the old Persian distinction is followed, Aryan and Iran probability haling of the same arigin. The home of the bly being of the same origin. The home of the Turanian language is in Turkestan, but from there it has spread far. The Finns, on the borders of the it has spread far. The Finns, on the borders of the Baltic, speak a Turanian tongue; so also do the Magyars of Hungary, and the Turks. So also do the people of Southern Hindustan and Siam and other places. These several branches of the Turanian-stock do not resemble each other any more closely than the various branches of the Aryan stock, such, for example, as English and the language of the Sikhs, but the roots of so many words are cilied. for example, as English and the language of the Sikhs, but the roots of so many words are alike, that they may be assigned to a common origin. This prevalence of the Turanian group of language is prima facie evidence that the peoples speaking them all came from the same locality originally, although the differences between the various members of the during countiess centuries, keep their place well

group are such as to suggest rather that Turanians imposed their language to some extent upon other races rather than that they carried their language to unpopulated lands. If the former explanation is adopted, the claim that Turkestan was "the cradle of

the race" would be exploded.

That great nations had their birthplace in this Asiatic table-land is not mere speculation. We know absolutely nothing of the origin of the Finns, and it may be mentioned that the fact of their speaking a Turanian tongue is one of the reasons advanced by Dr. Warren for his claim that they, in common with the inhabitants of Central Asia, came from the far North. Of the Magyars, or the people of Hungary, we can speak with more certainty. They crossed the southern part of the Urai mountains into Russia, early in the Christian Era. In the Ninth Century, feeling the pressure of more barbarous tribes from the north, and probably influenced by a desire to se-cure a home less exposed to the rigors of winter than the plains of eastern European Russia, they set out, 40,000 families in number, of whom 200,000 were out, 40,000 families in number, or whom 200,000 were fighting men, and possessed themselves of the region which they now occupy. Our own ancestors had already passed through the land on their resistless westward march. Later the Turks, forced out of Turkestan by the growing power of another branch of the family, who came from the northwest, took refuge in the mountains of Armenia, where they gathered strength and increased in numbers until they were able to carry the Crescent in triumph to the banks of the Danube and threaten the supremacy of Christendom. If we were to go back earlier than the Christian Era and seek for the record of the people whose native land was this region east of the Gaspian sea, the space available in an article of this hature would be insufficient for even a sim-ple estatogue of their deeds. We should have to tell of the founding of a great empire in the Euphrates valley, twenty-five centuries before Christ, an em-pire that, like many of the later achievements of the race, did not endure very long. There is nothing more wonderful in the way of achievement than the great imperial fabrics reared with infinite bloodshed by Genghis and Timur, only to fall to pieces shortly after the hands of their builders were stilled in death. We should have to speak of their invasion of China in so remote a past that four thousand years ago they had established highly civilized communities. We should have to try to follow them into the forgotten days, when they found their way across the Himalayas into Southern India, which one of Timar's descendants many centuries later ruled as suzerain from his imperial throne in Delhi. We would have to trace their steps by a very uncertain light across Tibet and into Burmah and Slam, and probably, if History would only lay bare the record, we might see these nomadic tribes of the table-land becoming nomadic adventurers on the seas and seeking out new lands in the islands of the Pacific Ocean, per-haps even reaching the Western coasts of the two Americas. The spread of the Turanian branch of the human family has been a factor in the development of mankind of scarcely less influence than that of the group of races to which we belong, and whose progress was briefly outlined on this page last Sunday. The great Japanese movement of today is only

These Turanian peoples have as a rule declined to These Turanian peoples have as a rule declined to embrace Christianity. The only conspicuous in-stances of their having done so is afforded by the Massars and Finns. The others are chiefly Moham-medans. They have at times made great progress in the arts and sciences. Nothing was ever more splendid than the efforts of Timur to make the cities of Tartary the home of learning and refinement. Wherever his conquering armies went, and they covered half the then known world, their favorite captives were men of art and learning, who became the emperor's honored guests in his chief cities, which he sought to render glorious as the seats of refinement and knowledge. His efforts failed, for there seemed to be something in the Turanian character which

mitigated against permanent success. Thus in this and the preceding article we have seen that looking at history as a whole, it consists of the story of the movements of the two great branches of the human race, the Aryan and the Turanian. As a general rule they have kept apart. The Aryans have moved westward chiefly; the Turanians chiefly eastward. But the world is small, and they were certain sooner or later to meet. We are witnessing the first signs of the contact. The great drama of the centuries is nearing a climax. What will the denouement be? Is there room for both? And if so, which shall be the meatance. which shall be the master?

IS THE POLE MOVING?

Mr. Cotsworth gave Colonist readers last Friday morning an interesting presentation of his views as to the probability that the North Pole was gradually moving in such a direction that Europe and North America are becoming warmer and Northern Asia colder. The theory that the Poles are changing that possible or more carrently speaking the their positions, or, more correctly speaking, the direction of the earth's axis of rotation is changing, is not original with Mr. Cotsworth, and we do not understand him as claiming that it is. Some fifteen years or more ago a pamphlet was published by a resident of Tacoma, entitled "The Last Change in the Earth's Axis," in which a good many facts were set out, which he thought warranted the contention that there had been a sudden change in the axis of rotation from a direction at right angles to that which it now occupies. He ascribed it to the accumulation of ice at what were then the Poles, and he argued that another change is likely to occur at some in-

definite time in the future.

Mr. Cotsworth makes no claim that his theory as to the Great Pyramid is his own, and it is fair to say that he is in the very best of company when he represents that wonderful structure as having an astronomical significance. This subject may receive a little more detailed consideration next Sunday. It does not follow that the change of direction of the axis of rotation is due to the accumula-tion of ice at the North Pole. A greater accumula tion seems to be in progress at the South Pole, and, of course, the effect would be the same in either case. It may be that the weight of ice is slowly pulling Europe, Africa and the Americas further south, not that their positions on the earth's surface is changing, but that their position as to the plane of the earth's orbit. If we can imagine the earth suspended within a network formed by the Equator, the meridians and the parallels of latitude, and bethe meridians and the parallels of lafitude, and being slowly pulled in such a direction that places in North latitude are being brought nearer the Equator, we will realize what Mr. Cotsworth thinks is taking place. There has been a good deal of speculation as to what the effect of the heaping up of the ice at the South Pole will ultimately be. A few Sundays ago it was suggested on this page that it might have already had the effect of drawing in that direction the great body of the ocean. As was then pointed out, there seems to be a great land cap at the South Pole, surrounded by an immense water area. From this area moistore-laden winns flow southward and deposit their burdens in the form of snow upon the already heavily weighted land cap. One explorer, who visited a part of this little known region, said the snow was constantly falling, but we know that this is not the case in all parts of it. There is no great Antarctic current that carries icebergs to the

within a fairly well-defined area, and thus the weight is not materially lessened by waste. Mr. Cotsworth has presented a very fascinating subject in very intelligent form, and the further re-sults of his investigations will be looked for with a great deal of interest

Love Stories of History

(N. de Bertrand Lugrin.)

HELEN AND MENALAUS

These elders sate beside the gate, where passed that These elders sate beside the gate, where passed that wondrous fair,
Their hoary eld had loosed from fight, but their voice was clear and strong
With mellow wisdom's word of might to sway the Trojan throng;
Like the blithe cricket on the tree that stirs the Jeafy hower,
With tremulous floods of whirring glee in the blithe and sunny hour,
Close by the gate these elders sate and looked down from the tower.
And when they saw the lovely Helen tread the path below,

They from their breast forth sent the winged words and whispered so:
"Soothly nor Trojan men nor Greeks should reap great crop of blame,
That they did suffer sorrow and teen so long for such a dame,

Who like a goddess walks—not one from mortal
womb who came.

Nathless we wish her gentle speed aross the briny waters,
Then she 'no more may mishief breed to our blameless sons and daughters."

—From the Illiad. Translation by John Stuart

On the sunny slopes of Mount Ida, where soft winds blew all day among scented flowers, and where at night Zeus lit his lamps in heaven, and sent the sweet dews to refresh the earth while it lay sleeping, young Paris, son of King Priam of Troy, tended the flocks and herds. The elements were his gentle nurses from earliest childhood, and the wind and the rain and the sunshine tempered their strength to his tender young limbs, until he grew tall and broad with a wonderful grace and symmetry. The hue of perfect health was in his cheeks and in the golden tan of his beautiful young body, and his eyes were deep and blue and clear. To him, one day in midsummer, came the three goddesses, Here, Athene and Aphrodite, to ask him to settle the dis-pute between them as to which of them was the most beautiful. Without hesitation Paris made Aphrodite his choice.

"It is well," quoth the favored goddess; "and as a reward I promise to thee the possession of Helen, the wife of the Spartan Menelaus. Fairest is she among mortal women as thou art fairest among mortal men."

mortal men."

At the instance of Aphrodite, ships were built for the young Paris, who left his flocks and herds, and the peaceful tranquility of Mount Ida, to don a suit of golden armor and set sail upon a mission that was to mean the beginning of long years of warfare, at suffering, and death.

Menelaus welcomed his distinguished guest, the blest one of the gods and goddesses, and entertained him with lavish hospitality; but when young Paris looked upon Helen, the lovely spouse of his host, he forgot honor and made base use of the friendship of Menelaus. The latter, the soul of unsuspecting sen-Menelaus. The latter, the soul of unsuspecting generosity, was called away suddenly to Krete and left his wife to entertain their guest. During his absence, Paris used all the arts he knew to captivate his hostess, and brought all his charms to bear upon her susceptibility. One night after her maids had left her, and the household was wrapped in slumber Paris sought Helen. He took her, warm and sweet from sleep, in his arms, and muffling her cries, carried her to where his boat lay waiting. In the still darkness, wind and tide in their favor, they

still darkness, wind and tide in their favor, they sailed away to Troy.

Menelaus returned, to find the terrible news awaiting him. Half-crazed with grief and anger, he appealed to his brother Greeks to aid him. They came quickly in response to his call, heroes and their followers from all parts of Greece, from Thestally, ander Mount Olympus as well as the western saly, under Mount Olympus, as well as the western s of Dulichian and Ithaca, and the eastern islands of Krete and Rhodes. Agamemnon contributed one hundred ships, Nestor, the old and wise, ninety, Odysseus and Ajaz and Achilles and scores of others, brought many vessels and men, and the powerful host set sail from Aulis.

Winds were adverse, and Agamemnon was compelled to sacrifice his daughter Iphegeneia to pro-pitiate the goddess Artemis. Arrived at Troy, Odysseus and Menelaus went as envoys to demand Helen from Paris. The demand was refused, and the Greeks made preparations for an attack upon the

For nine long years the Grecian army besieged Troy. From within the walls the Trojans held them at bay, not daring to come outside, as Homer tells us, for fear of the dauntless Achilles, the most dreaded warrior among the Greeks. Achilles was a beautiful youth, born of a goddess, swift of foot, of beautiful youth, born of a goddess, swift of foot, of quick temper and of irresistible strength. The gods had promised him heroic glory in the siege of Troy, but had warned him that he would be cut down in the height of his strength and power. He had conceived a great passion for Helen, and the gods had made it possible for him to meet and talk with her in a secret spot upon Mount Ida. Whether it was on account of his inability to win her for himself that brought on his memorable fit of anger, is not known, but Achilles for some reason suddenly refused to continue the fight, and sulked in his tent for many days, during which time the Greeks met with serious reverses. Hector and the Trojans drove the besiegers from the walls and back to their ships, and killed Patroclus, Achilles' dearest friend. Then only was the great warrior roused to action; he would avenge Petroclus, and calling upon his myrmins, he so savagely attacked the Trojans, that they

would avenge Petroclus, and calling upon his myrmidons, he so savagely attacked the Trojans, that they were forced to seek shelter within the walls. The death of Hector followed, Hector the good, the brave, the wise, the husband of the tender Andromache, and thereby hangs such a pittful tale that the eyes are wet in the reading of it!

But Achilles' own fate was now at hand, he was killed by an arrow from the quiver of Paris, which pierced the warrior in the heel, the only vulnerable spot in his whole body.

Meantime throughout the long years of the seige, Helen, remained a captive in the house of Paris, tenderly cared-for, greatly admired, it is true, but heartsick with the knowledge of the suffering of which she was the cause, longing for the loving arms of Menelaus, and weary for a sight of the hills and fair valleys of home. When Odysseus, in disguise, found means of penetrating into the city, she recognized him and they met by stealth and planned together the capture of the town of Priam.

It is an old familiar story, that of the final fall of Troy, of the monstrous wooden horse with its hidden heroes, of the fire signal kindled by Sinin, of the assault upon the city both from within and without, of the murder of King Priam and the death of little Astyanax, Hector's infant son, and the enslavement of the broken-hearted Andromache.

But Paris was dead and Helea was free, As

Menelaus sat in his tent they brought her to him. For a brief moment the wronged husband looked upon her with reproach in his eyes, but such a beautiful suppliant was she, with her white arms outstretched in entreaty, her lovely mouth tremulous with joy, her golden hair like a shining mantle about her, that all the sadness, the suffering, the bitterness of the long ten years of separation, fled before the emotion of love that overmastered her husband at the fair sight of her.

While the flames from the burning city proclaimed its tragedy to highest heaven, and the sea itself seemed ablaze and every wave a tongue of fire. Menelaus and Helen set sail for Sparta, in a fair ship, manned by a trusty crew. And in their native town they lived long years together, until the gods who loved them carried them to the Elysian fields and life eternal.

THE MESSAGE.

"Restrictive immigration measure is dead, pending hearing of appeal."

(Written for The Colonist.)

I heard the stroke of paddle breaking Into music on the shore;

I heard the pick's faint-sounding echo 'Gainst the lock of Fortune's door.

Came the sound of children's voices;

Came the church's chiming bell;

Came the harsher school-boy's laughter,

Then the beating hammer fell.

Grew the hamlet—rose the city:

Then, at mighty Jove's command,

Came swift winged Mercury, bearing

Scroll within one out-stretched hand.

Suddenly, the Page unfolding,

Hung the scroll all pennon free;

Pictured there in mirrored splendor

An Island on a jasper sea!

Stood a Nation, proud, commanding;

'Neath a flag to breeze unfurled

Moved a people, race of heroes,

Known as "Men of the New World."

To them the Message came; soft calling

In a tender tone and low,

From the mists and from the shadows

Of the Past—the Long Ago:

"This fair sea-bound home, my children;

Won by sweat, by toll and tears;

Paved by human hearts the highway

Of the long and anxious years.

A heritage love-won. Not purchased

By the power of hate and strife;

Woman's tears its fields have watered;

Each furrow marks a brother's life.

We have made you heirs. The gifting

Is a sacred trust. Be true.

Hold it closely—guard and save it:

Western sons, we speak to you!

By the toll and by the sorrows;

By the sweat and by the tears

Of your sires whose heart-beats reckon

Passing of the changing years.

By the hope you have of Heaven,

Hand upon your heart close pressed—

Swear you'll hold, and die defending

This, the Gateway of the West!"

—K. Simpson Hayes.

Victoria, B. C.

THE STORY TELLER

-K. Simpson Hayes.

Speaking of the methods adopted by some of the unions throughout the country in righting their wrongs, Senator Dolliver of Iowa says it reminds him of an Irishman who, upon hearing for the first time the braying of a donkey, remarked, after waiting for the last discordant note to die away, "Faith, you are no doubt in great pain, but I had more sympathy for you before you complained."

The daughter of an English lady of very high rank had some pain in her foot, which her mother asked the governess to be good enough to look at. The latter, after examining it, said, with deference, "if it were not for her ladyship's exalted rank, I should say it was a bunion."

One afternoon Mrs. Murphy appeared at the settlement house, all dressed up in her best bonnet and shawl. A huge black and blue spot disfigured one side of her face, however, and one eye was nearly closed. "Why, Mrs. Murphy, what is the matter?" eried one of the teachers; and then, realizing that she might have asked a tactless question, she hastily turned it off by saying: "Well, cheer up, you might be worse off." "Sure an' I might," responded the indignant Mrs. Murphy. "I might not be married at all!"

This is a fair specimen of the European brand of press-agent literature: Mark Hambourg, the planist, had many amusing experiences in America. One night he gave a concert in a town very far out West, where of late highway robbery had again become fashionable. Two peaceful citizens were held up and robbed of the contents of their pockets, among which were two tickets for Mr. Hambourg's concert that night, While the concert was going on a note arrived for Mr. Hambourg, in which the robbers returned the tickets, "much regretting that they were unable to make use of them."

Andrew Carnegie is fond of quoting the witty remark made by an old friend of his in Pittsburg, who for some time held the record for fast horses, but was one day beaten in a brush by a young man. The old gentleman disappeared for some time. He had gone to Kentucky to get a horse that would reestablish his supremacy. He was being shown over a stud, and had already gone past a long string of horses with their records on the stall and the victories they had won. Then he was taken through a long line of young horses with their pedigrees, from which the dealer was proving what they were going to do when they got on the track. The old gentleman, wiping his forehead—for it was a hot day—suddenly turned to the dealer, and said: "Look here, stranger—you've shown me "have beens," and you've let me see your "going-to-be's," but what I am here for is an "iser."

Both Spoke at Once

Perhaps the most of us can be fairly generous if we have plenty of time to think it over; but how many have formed the habit of being generous on the spur of the moment? It is a very good habit to form.

form.

While I was waiting for a car, the other day, relates a Boys' World writer, two small boys approached from opposite directions and met within a few feet of me. They appeared to be about eight and ten years old, respectively, and each carried, slung over his shoulder, a sack containing copies of a certain popular weekly paper. As they neared each other, one called out:

"Sold any yet?"

They stopped, not noticing me, and began rather soberly discussing the business outlook. The dullness of traffic being, seemingly, of such serious import, I reached for my puree, saying:

"While one of you boys wants most to sell a

I regretted it the moment I had spoken, fearing that I might be the means of precipitating a quarrel, and, just as I expected, both turned and spoke at once, and what do you think they said? The smaller one exclaimed eagerly?

"I do!"

"I do!"
And the other one, just as eagerly and brightly:
"I guess my brother does."
Needless to say, I took two papers, for the experience was worth fifty times their price; and as I boarded my car I fell to wondering how many would have done as much and as freely as that ten-year-old boy.

WITH THE POETS

The Return of the Magdalen

Babylon is beautiful and Babylon is fair.

And I have drunk the poison of the red wine flowing wear the scarlet garments and I wear the scarlet Will mother see the scarlet of my bleeding heart

What shall the echoes answer me who come the

Babylon was wonderful to tempt me with its gleam. In all the golden glory of a wayward girlhood dream; The wine was like the morning and the gilded streets were fine,

And many praised my nonchalance, and many poured the wine— But I have worn the garments of the glitter all in It's oh, the little home again, the little home again!

sweet!
Babylon is burning and my soul is in the flame—
Oh, give me back, ye cities, all ye stole of my good name, And give me back the roses of the childhood that is

For these the tinsel roses, that have pricked me till I bled. Babylon was marvelous, but how I fiee its gate, With all the wailing way a wind of echo calling hate! And I am fain to knock. And I am fain to be her child who reared me with her flock!

Oh, mother, mother, hear my cry! I'm fearful to come in

For scarlet of the cloak I wear and scarlet of my sin! "Babylon has ruined her—'twas not her fault, I know."
A mother by the humble hearth made moan in accents low;
"The wine upon her lips was false, the tempters bore her on

her on her on to taste the gilded ecstasy, to drink the devil's dawn. Oh, I have waited long for her, and I shall let her in With all her scarlet garments on and all her scarlet

O Babylon, dead Babylon, the wanderer at the door Grew in that moment beautiful as she had been before! The sin has fallen from her like a shadow in the A hand of love is round her and her scarlet robe is

white-For she has knocked and entered, and a little child at rest Is dreaming back her childhood on a sweet old mother-breast!
—Folger McKinsey, in "The Rose of the Old Regime."

When I went out to the meadow,
When I went over the hill.
The whole world was a-waiting
My coming to full!

It sang: "Today and ever Your soul's another hue, Because of the purple shadows And because the sky is blue.

O you are changed forever— Bred in the blood of you Are beach and billow and shallow. And green and gold and blue;

Forever and forever,

Because of the ancient hill,

And the motion and the music,

And the moments when all is still."

And I have taken the purple,
The green and the sunny gold—
And the long, long years of the old hill—
Although I am not old:

And I have taken the sea-swing, I shall sing it in my grave.

Encarnadined, incarnate,
Bred in the blood of me—
And I am one forever
With the earth and sky and seal -Grace Fallow Norton in Scribner's.

Where Love Doth Bide. I sought to know where love doth bide.

And peeped into somebody's heart.

I thought it was there, but it flew away,

So I searched in the realms of art.

I drank deep draughts at pleasure's well, And walked in halls of fame. I tried to find it in some sweet song, But somehow it never came.

I had wandered far, and sought in vain,
But at last I know its worth,
'Twas revealed one day in a blade of grass—
A bit of God's beautiful earth.

Love lightly laughs in waving corn, And in heart of a sweet wild rose; It whispers low from spicy pines, When the wind so softly blows.

In gifts of earth—or green or brown.
In skies—or blue or grey;
In sun or rain, it doth abide
Forever and a day. -Katkryn Day Boyns.

Wild Geese.

Along the ocean's shingly edge,
Athwart the turquoise sweep of sky,
The wild geese in a winged wedge
Go darkling by. From far lagoons beplumed with palm, By cove and cape, by bluff and bay, Through depths of storm, through vasts of calm, They speed their way.

The pharo flashes on their flight;
They do not heed its beckoning beam;
The great North, stretching weird and white,
Lures like a dream;

Lures, and they answer to the call; Charms, and they yield them to the spell, Moved ever by a subtle thrall Inscrutable.

Do you not feel it, comrade, too, The inescapable delight. The mounting rapture, that bids you Take vernal flight? -Clinton Scollard in The Bohemian for April.

A word of godspeed and good cheer To all on earth or far or near, Or friend or foe, or thine or mine, In echo of the voice divine Heard when the star bloomed forth and lit The world's face, with God's smile on it.

Henry Young

NOTE AND COMMENT

It is frequently charged by some rather reckless critics of the present Ottawa administration that it has not shown that disposition to economize which people have a right to expect in a government which boasts so loudly of its desire to protect the interests of the public. The Toronto News cites an instance calculated to demonstrate just how saving the government is when it comes to handling the taxpayers' money. We quote:

The Speedy, a government steamer used on the lakes, often as a private yacht for Cabinet Ministers, cost originally \$36,750 in New York. An additional amount of \$4,600 was spent in 1905 to fit her out for the trip to Canada. New boilers were necessary. This and other repairs cost \$17,550 In shown that disposition to econo

Canada. New boilers were necessary. This and other repairs cost \$17,550. In 1906 an electric light plant was installed and other repairs made at a cost of \$6,500. Even yet she was incom-plete. Next year she got a new wheelplete. Next year she got a new wheel-house and chart-room, trimmed in mahogany, an expensive bath-room, a steam heating plant, new electr c fix-tures, a new upholstering throughout, and new mahogany furniture. The chairs cost \$11 apiece. This repres-ented about \$16,000. Including some further improvements the yearth has further improvements the yacht has cost \$85,000. The cruising expenses for nearly six months last year were \$13,-814. Yet some persons say the Dominion government has not been economical!

pressed the opinion that the tourist traffic to the west this summer would be heavy. Mr. Ussher had just re-turned from the conference of the 'Transcontinental Passenger Associa-

At this meeting, which was held in Chicago, arrangements were made to make tourist rates between transcontinental, termini and the Pacific coast. That is the rates from termini, both south and north will be equal to corresponding points south and south and north, will be equal to corresponding points south and north on
the coast. From Fort William, Winnipeg, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Omaha,
Kansas City, St. Louis, New Orleans
the tourist rates will be equal by direct routes to all points on the Pacific
coast from Vancouver to Santiago.
The general rate will be \$60 from
these points with additions for lines
passing over the Shasta route between Portland and San Francisco

that its local rates are so adjusted as to serve local interests, and develop local industries. We pay the Eastern people a poor tribute when we assume that they can be bought with a horde of little peddling grants, intended generally to serve the exigencies of government politicians, and with no national scope or national purpose in their distribution. We may spend millions in taking over dead branches of local railways, make a few local for the process of local railways, make a few local railways. millions in taking over dead branches of local railways, make a few local politicians rich in the process, and indirectly bleed the public treasury for campaign contributions. But these for campaign contributions. But these expedients will not result in any revival of industrial energy, nor improve the status of the stable sources of wealth, nor materially help the agriculture or the fisheries of the sea coast provinces. The millions that we have frittered away in petty and unpreductive clearling agriculture of the first productive clearling agriculture agreement. productive electioneering projects would have built a tunnel between Prince Edward Island and the main-

It will not occasion much surprise to be told that the experts who were appointed to pass on the methods of the alleged diamond makers of Paris

FORTY YEARS AGO

The British Colonist, Monday, March 30, 1868.

ed morning and evening at the Cathedral Church to large and apprecia-

and \$103,000 in treasure from Cariboo

auspices of the officers of H.M. fleet, is arranged for Thursday next in Esquimalt Harbor.

Football.—The game of football between the Town and Fleet Clubs, on Saturday, resulted in an easy victory for the latter, who scored six to their cabin A private telegram from New West-minster on Saturday stated that the capital message will be sent down to

the Council on Monday (today). The Governor's illness has prevented ear-lier attention to the matter. ion government has not been economical?

Wholesale Slaughter.—On Saturday morning Mr. Irvine, a farmer in Victoria district, found 34 heal of his sheep lying dead in the field. The Winnipeg the other day Mr. C. E. E. Ussher, assistant passenger traffic manager of C. P. R. western lines, expressed the opinion that the tourist traffic to the west this summer would

ABOUT PEOPLE

Sir Ralph Littler, K. C., who has

just declared that motor-cars should the end of all—of empire, faith, freedom, property. Socialism is the death blow of all." In these impressive most mis-represented men of the present day. Because he does not hold with short sentences—believing them to be a positive cruelty to the criminal—he is often abused as un-bold lead argainty the Socialistic Market and the sentences—believing them to be a positive cruelty to the comming immediately after Mr. Asquith's bold lead argainty the Socialistic Mr. be taxed, and the proceeds spent on

We are very distinct of the same of the sa

and it was there that the late Queen Victoria tried her hand at butter-making many years ago. Lord Breadalhand have pronounced the whole business a fake:

Paris, March 19.—The experts who were appointed by the court to investigate the methods used by the electrical engineer Lemoine, who claims freports that it is impossible to make gems by his methods. Lemoine is under arrest, charged with having swinder airy his methods. Lemoine is under arrest, charged with having swinded Sir Julius Wernher, of Wernher, Beit & Co., out of ever \$500,000 in connection with his alleged invention.

At Louth, a Grimsby firm was fined \$11 and costs for using a traction engine made about \$1\frac{1}{2}\$ inches in dismeter, and her road 1\frac{1}{2}\$ inches in dismeter, and her calculated that on this journey the engine made about 20,000 holes in the road. The defence was that the state of the road necessitated studs.

At the defence was that the state of the road necessitated studs.

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At the methods used by the circular and held study and the study of the road necessitated studs.

At Louth, a Grimsby firm was fined \$21 and costs for using a traction engine made about 20,000 holes in the road. The defence was that the state of the road necessitated studs.

At the part of the road necessitated studs.

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At the part of the road is the road necessitated studs.

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BRITISH OPINION

London Daily Express .- "Socialism is the end of all-

Henry Young Company

The British Colonist, Monday, March
30, 1868.

Work has been commenced on the new warehouses for the Hudson Bay Company at Esquimalt.

Rev. Mr. Jenns, of Nanaimo, preached morning and evening at the Cathed morning and evening at the Cathedral Church to large and appreciative audiences.

The Enterprise brought down on Sunday evening the Hons. Stamp, Macdonald, Walkem and Pemberton, and \$103,000 in treasure from Cariboo for the banks.

Novel Regatta.—A regatta, under the auspices of the officers of H.M. fleet, is arranged for Thursday next in Esquimalt Harbor.

Football.—The game of football between the Town and Fleet Clubs, on Saturday, resulted in an easy victory for the latter, who scored six to their opponents' two.

London Morning Post.—"Sane Imperialism' is a phrase to which Unionists have attacned a very definite meaning ever since Viscount Milner resumed his part in public life eighteen months ago. Imperialism for him is "not a creed," and for the Earl of Rosebery it was formerly something worth dying for. But, though since the critical days of the South African war Lord Rosebery's Imperialism has seemed to be in abey-ance, his speech to the Liberal League vesterday reads like a challenge to the idea that this association no longer counts in national politics. His programme of Liberal resistance to Socialism was summarized under five heads, of which "Sane Imperialism" for him is "not a creed," and for the Earl of Rosebery is one thing worth dying for. But, though since the critical days of the South African war Lord Rosebery's Imperialism for him is meaning ever since Viscount Milner resumed his part in public life eighteen months ago. Imperialism for him is "not a creed," and for the Earl of Rosebery it was formerly something worth dying for. But, though since the critical days of the South African war Lord Rosebery's Imperialism for him is "not a creed," and for the Earl of Rosebery it was formerly something worth dying for. But, though since the critical days of the Earl of Rosebery it was formerly som Itcient Second Chamber." Considering the serious dissensions within the cabinet on these very questions, Lord Rosebery's pronouncement must have a far-reaching effect. It appears that he is now a Unionist on every important issue except free trade. But if it should come to a choice between "protection" and Socialism—as tariff reformers have long foreseen—the leader of the Liberal Imperialists would "have no hesitation" in accepting tariff reform as the lesser evil. Apart from this contingency, he apprehends that the country may be driven to tariff reform in sheer desperation owing to the increase of expenditure, especially on armaments. Nevertheless, he disassociates himself entirely from the policy of ignoring the growth of rival powers, and talks of social reform in language which does not suggest retrenchment. But, while thus practically admitting that tariff reform is bound to come, he excludes it from the scope of "Sane Increme!" thus practically admitting that tariff reform is bound to come, he excludes it from the scope of "Sane Imperialism." For him that phrase connotes no definite policy for promoting the closer union of the empire.

isition, and in the case of this forthcoming alliance it is an interesting fact that although the Lyttelton brothers have always been adherents in a special sense of the Conservative cause they were favorite nephews by marriage of Mr. Gladstone, to whom their early advancement in life was certainly in a measure due.—M. A.P.

The Marchioness of Breadalbane was recently presented with a copy of the works of Burns from the villagers of Kenmore, in recognition of her kindness in organizing a series of concerts for their entertainment. Her ladyship is one of the most skilful sportswomen in society, and takes a special interest in deer-stalking. She is a first-rate shot and an expert angler, and some time ago she wrote a book called "The High Tops of Black Mount," in which she gave some remarkable descriptions of her deer-stalking experiences. Lady Breadalbane is a daughter of the late Duke of Montrose, and bears the pretty names of Alma and Imogen At Taymouth Castle, Lord Breadalbane's Perthshire seat, she possesses a fine private dairy, and it was there that the late Queen to the Liberal Kosebery's speech to the Liberal League yesterday may be described, so far as its main theme is concerned. As an impassioned appeal on behalf of a special sense of the Conservative cause to as its main theme is concerned. As an impassioned appeal on behalf of a special sense of Mr. Gladstone, to the Liberal League yesterday may be described, so far as its main theme is concerned. As an impassioned appeal on behalf of a special sense of the Conservative cause to be a bulwark against Socialism. He both gives too much credit to the House of Lords as a bulwark and allows too little scope to the functions still assigned to it under the government's scheme. He house of reform will be awaited with interest, but most Liberals, while with interest, but most Liberals, will be awaited with inter

LACROSSE SCHEDULE DRAFTED FOR SEASON C. P. R. ANNOUNCES

The Senior Victoria Team Will

strong and effective, it is the ideal material for an up-to-date woman's

skirt. Well made in most exclusive designs. These Underskirts are marvelous value at our price, each.....

Esquimalt.

At a special league meeting held in the evening it was decided that the Nanaimo-Ladysmith game for the championship should be played in this city on April 11, at the Oak Bay grounds. The arrangements for this match would be left in the hands of the association executive.

The secretary was instructed to write to Vancouver protesting against the appointment of T. McColl as referee.

NEW ARRANGEMENT

Traffic Deal With Chargeurs Reunis Line Will Be Commenced in May Next

Henry Young & Company

Government Street, Victoria, B. C.

Our Suits at \$18 and \$20 W/E advertise these lines

the Feminine Mind

collections of Underskirts to be found anywhere. Exquisitely dainty Skirts

of lingerie and silk, also the more useful kind, the ones we itemize today:

Underskirts

In Black, Green, Navy, Reseda, Brown

Thoughts of Spring Suits bring thoughts of Spring Petticoats, indispensable to new costumes. In our new 1908 stock we have one of the finest

"As you see," said Mr. Kerr, "it is nothing startling, but it is significant as showing the importance Canada is attaining in transportation problems."

HEAVY BOND ISSUE

BY UNION P

least. On, the second point to the water referred above Lord bery treated the governments. This is not the case. He motive concepts the state of the second point to the water referred above the case. He motive concepts the state of the second point to the second point to the state of the second point to the state of the second point to the second point to the state of the second point to the s

VICTORIAN RECEIVES

Steamer Expected Soon at Guayaquil May Have News of F. J. Jeffs, Marooned on Galpagos

New Taffeta Silk Moirette This delightful material is the new finish in silk warp moirette, which not only has the appearance of bright silk moire, but retains its sheeny, silky look; it rustles like silk and does not lose its rustle after being worn. It has the chic swish and rustle of very expensive taffeta silk ,but is infinitely more durable; light,

much-for it is hard

to say just what you wish to pay. And these Suits serve

to illustrate our ability and our values. Let us show you the different models for spring-note the prices on the labels-and you will readily recognize why Fit-Reform garments set the standard for value-giving

in Canada.

ALLEN & CO.

1201 Government Street, Victoria, B. C.

NEWS ABOUT CASTAWAY Stockholders to Vote on Direc-

Company Spring Shopping Delights

OTHER P

Chilapa, Ruins

Fatalities

Mexico Ci town of 15,0 of Guerrero earthquake two in nur evening, and which origin among the joined in a the town. disaster are authoritative as well as catastrophe Telegraph o by horseba way station patched to (some 45 mi sumed that and possibl the earthqu

El Parcia praying in the fields ac port said.

partments a observatory destruction ceived by t

audience ru many perso but none s the crush M A gendarr sons slightly injured in I falling bean workmen.

Ottawa, I observatory night recor-earthquake cisco disast Another wa disturbance of South A of all the i discovered an earthqu an earthqua long duratio the seismog The main s followed by seem to hav zone, the marking suc sion that is ed at Alban

The follow at the mus from the re that the di at some loca tant, in a so brings them of Mexico, w recently, an earthquake in dispatches fithat country it cannot be til further The last p shook Mexi about a y

Flores, the of Guerrero, at nine th special adv Chilapa. To says that we of the town no lives we ters and the stroyed and Great fissur and open fi of Ometepr and 30 pri Troops are ings that ar perfect order thowever, the by Governo servative, stroyed, but the bu

BY UNION PACIFIC

tors' Proposal to Raise

Money

Henry Young Company

ights

s, indispenthe finest ainty Skirts today:

Suits and \$20

ise these lines for it is hard at you wish to ese Suits serve ur ability and et us show you models for the prices on and you will nize why Fitents set the value-giving

CO.

310

BOND ISSUE BY UNION PACIFIC

ders to Vote on Direc-Proposal to Raise Money

k, March 26.—Stockholders on Pacific Railroad comeet on May 5 to authorize bonds, to be secured by all the lines of the Union ich are now unmortgaged. aggregate 1,650 miles, acan official announcement nt and purpose of the pro-issue were mot made pub-was currently reported that \$40,000,000 or \$50,000,000. ctors by a vote declined to request made by certain suit against E. H. Harri I. Rogers and James Still-cover profits which they ed to have derived from the ck of the Illinois Central ompany. The railroad Se-ompany and the St. Joseph Island Railroad to the Unsystem. It was stated by rs that the purchases were by a committee of the terested directors, who knew and advised the purchase.

e now 550,000 boys on the Boys' Brigade in the United

nds of the Dart Vale Har-died. They are believed to poisoned. len engaged in a tug-of-war ephant at Olympia, for £50. BY EARTHQUAKE.

Totally Destroyed El Parcial, the government organ, today received a despatch from its correspondent from Chilipancingo, saying that the town of Chilapa, thirty miles from that place, was totally destroyed by the quake, and that the fire in the ruins completed the work of destruction. The people of work of destruction. The people of the town are terrorized, and many are praying in the open plazas and in the fields adjoining the town, the re-port said

Several hours later the same correspondent sent the following despatch; "Later returns confirm my first telegram. Chilapa has been shaken to the earth and reduced to ashes. I avoid the sending of details."

This correspondent is the sole one working near the scene. The Associated Press unavailingly tried throughout the day to confirm the news of the total destruction of the town by earthquake and fire. Chilapa has a population of 15,060 persons, and is the largest town in the state of Guertero. To reach this place from Mexico Cliv it is necessary to travel one day by train and then four desy over a rough mountain trail on horseback. Telegraphic communication has not been interrupted with Chilapa, but officers of the place have not as yet answered telegrams of inquiry sent to them. The various government departments and officers at the national observatory said that no report of the destruction of the city had been received by them. Neither had reports of any other nature been received from there.

Reports coming in from various Foligh mountain trail on horseback Telegraphic communication has not been interrupted with Chilapa, but officers of the place have not as yet answered telegrams of inquiry sent to them. The various government destruction of the city had been received by them. Neither had reports of any other nature been received by them. Neither had reports of any other nature been received by them. Neither had reports of any other nature been received by them. Neither had reports of any other nature been received by them comming in from various points in the republic show that the quake was felt over a wide area, but in no place, with the possible exception of Chilapa, was there any considerable loss of property or life.

Washington Treadwell Mine Get Hold of Dynamite Troops Are Sent

Washington Treadwell Mine Get Hold of Dynamite Troops Are Sent

Washington Treadwell Mine Get Hold of Dynamite Tre

Mrs. Emms Jeannette Dorville, an American dropped dead of heart disease last night in the Tiburitio theatre, in Vera Cruz, during a panic which followed the earthquake. News of the panic reached Mexico City tonight. When the quake was felt the audience rushed for the exits, and

were residences. Thirty-four shocks have been recorded during the past twenty-four hours by the seismograph at the national observatory.

German Lutheran Clergyman

Additions to Voters' Lists

Motorman Suffers

New Westminster, March 27.—Motorman W. Maxwell was badly cut about the face, and city car No. 59 was badly damaged in an accident on the Sixthstreet line yesterday. The car got beyond Maxwell's control in some way while coming down the hill near Tenth avenue, and when it reached the bottom jumped the track. Maxwell was thrown through the front window by the sudden stopping of the car, and although his wounds were painful they were not serious. Fortunately there were no passengers on the car. The wrecking crew worked late into the night before the car was put back on the track.

Ontario Budget. Toronto, March 27.—The budget was adopted by the Ontario legislature by a vote of 55 to 19 shortly after mid-night last night.

The state of the s The following statement was made at the museum: "It would appear that the distributiones were castered at some locality about \$400 miles distributed with the statement of the case of Dan McLean and H. Hendrickern, vox G.N.R. brists being them within the solition of the case of Dan McLean and H. Hendrickern, vox G.N.R. brists being them within the solition of the case of Dan McLean and H. Hendrickern, vox G.N.R. brists being them within the solition of the case of Dan McLean and H. Hendrickern, vox G.N.R. brists being them within the solition of the case of Dan McLean and H. Hendrickern, vox G.N.R. brists being them within the solition of the case of Dan McLean and H. Hendrickern, vox G.N.R. brists being them within the solition of the case of Dan McLean and H. Hendrickern, vox G.N.R. brists being them within the solition of the case of Dan McLean and H. Hendrickern, vox G.N.R. brists being the most being them within the solition of the case of Dan McLean and H. Hendrickern, vox G.N.R. brists being the most bein

FROM WESLEY'S TIME

was married to Robert Mansell of School, England, and in 1819, they with their family of six children came to Canada, settling near Almonte, Ontario. All her children in like manner were baptized wearing the Wesley christian robe. Rev. T. J. Mansell, Dundas, Ontario; I. J. Mansell, Miss Mansell, and the wife of Rev. Dr. Whittington, all of Vancouver, are her grandchildren.

To Esther Mansell, her youngest daughter, and for whom Mrs. Whittington is named, she likewise bequeathed both bible and christening cloak. In 1827 she was married to C. Dontario. As the members of their large family married, the Wesley christening cloak was passed from home to home for baptismal purposes, but always returned to Emmeline, her fourth daughter, Mrs. Col. Hinson, of Wisconsin, to whom in turn it had been bequeathed. Before her demise Mrs. Hinson gave the cloak to her daughter, Mrs. Carrie Hinson Coldered will, of Tacoma, in whose possession if now is.

As the cloak had been given to Mrs. West Hastings Conservatives.

As the cloak had been given to Mrs. Hinson, the Bible was given to her sister Susan, the third daughter, relict of the late Albert E. Beach of South Gore, Ontario, who with two of her sons, Albert and Richard, is now a resident of Vancouver. Mrs. Beach has very kindly placed this Wesley Bible in the museum of the Carnegie library. Vancouver, where it may be seen at any time.

resident of Vancouver. Mrs. Beach has very kindly placed this Wesley Bible in the museum of the Carnegie library. Vancouver, where it may be seen at any time.

The interesting sequel to all this is that the Wesley christening cloak was sent by Mrs. Caldwell from Tacoma to Vancouver to her aunt, Mrs. Beach, Sr., for the baptism of her little grandson Fréderick Wesley Beach, and on February 15, 1908, at his grandmother's home, he was presented by his parents. Mr. and Mrs. Albert Beach, Jr., to Rev. Dr. Whittington for baptism arrayed in the precious cloak which has fone duty for five generations.

Yellow 10 Witchoraft, Charge.

Windsor, Ont., March 27—Mrs. Carrie Becker, charged with exercising witheraft becker, charged with exercising witheraft becker, charge.

Windsor, Ont., March 27—Mrs. Carrie Becker, charged with exercising witheraft becker, charged witheraft becker,

Secretary Taft Sends Letter to French War Minister By the American Car

the transer of the fortune. His triend was Peter Knudsel, who made \$1,000,-000 in the glove business in New Jer-

Chilapa, in Mexico, Left in Ruins by Shocks and Fol
German Lutheran Clergyman

Vancouver, March 27.—Rev. O. T.

Just as paster of the German Lutheran club in Vancouver of Christening Robe and Bible Used By Me—

Wancouver, March 27.—Rev. O. T.

Just as passenger on Christening Robe of Abruzzi, who was a passenger on the Steamship Lustiania, arrived here of Abruzzi, who was a passenger on the Steamship Lustiania, arrived here to and Bible Used By Me—

Wille street. Rev. Mr. Just has been thodist Leader

Counterfeit Coin.

Counterfeit Coin.

Counterfeit Coin.

Counterfeit Coin.

Toronto, March 27.—Col. Percy Sherwood, chief of Dominion police, and Sergeant Parkinson are working in the city to discover the source of counterfeit money being passed in the city.

West Hastings Conservatives.

Belleville, Ont., March 27.—E. Gus
Porter, M.P., was again nominated for
the Commons by West Hastings Con-

IN NICOLA VALLEY

Diamond Vale Company Making Good Progress With Its Works

Its Works

Vancouver, March 27.—Visitors from the Nicola country state that a great change is taking place in the valley in and about the property of the Diamond Vale Coal company. An important town is springing into being as a result of the company's operation. Industrial Casualties.

Ind

G. T. P. Bridge Work

Edmonton, March 27.—It is probable that the contract for the construction of the G. T. P. railway bridge across the Pembina river, west of the city, will be let shortly. It is understood that work will be commenced on this bridge as soon as possible, in order to complete it by the time the steel is laid west of Edmonton.

BRIGANDS ON TRAIN OF MEXICAN RAILROAD

Exciting Experience of Passeng fleturned From Visit By Steamer Londale

Steamer Lonsdale

Steamer Lonsdale

Steamer Lonsdale

F. D. Boucher, who was among the passengers who returned from Mexico in the city from 450 to 110.

Walipapes Company

Toronto, March 27.—The motion for winding up the Menzies Walipaper company came up in single court at Osgood hall foday, but was adjourned pending a meeting of creditors. Negotiations are in progress for a reorganization of the company.

Granted New Trial.

Toronto, March 27.—Chief Justice Meredith granted a new trial for George Antoce, a Hungarian, for stibbing Stephen Knight in January Trail Mexico three or four policemen are carried, and, strangely enough these police are recruited from the same people who become brigands. On this occasion, as soon as the two policemen appeared at the doors of the same people who become brigands on at the conductor asked them for the excess fare they refused to pay it. On every train in Mexico three or four policemen are carried, and, strangely enough these police are recruited from the same people who become brigands. On this occasion, as soon as the two policemen appeared at the doors of the car the brigands commenced shooting and all the other passengers dropped to know how to plead properly.

TRADE IN CANADA

Viotoria's Good Showing in Bank Clearings for Past Week—

State of Business

Viotoria's Good Showing in Gand of the same people who become brigands. On this occasion, as soon as the two policemen appeared at the doors of the floor and crawled to the other car. The policemen sprang for the bad men and disarmed them with wonderful case, and twas one of the smartest bits of work I have seen.

Viotoria's Good Showing in Bank Clearings for Past Week—

State of Business

Viotoria's Good Showing in Bank Clearings for Past Week—

State of Business

Viotoria's Good Showing in Bank Clearings for Past Week—

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State of Business

Viotoria's Good Showing in Bank Clearings for Past Week—

State of Business

Viotoria's Good Showing in Ban

ner, Journeymen Bakers' union, for West Toronto, and J. W. Bruce, Plumbers' and Steamfitters' union, for East

Montreal, March 27.—Henry Charle-voix Carter, 28 years old, and Alphigne Defresens, were arrested on suspicion of being the men who shot and wound-ed Hop Lee in his laundry on Roy street last Friday. Both men ap-peared before the court this morning and were remanded.

Washington, March 27.—The Aldrich currency bill was passed by the U.S. senate today by a vote of 42 to 16, in the main a party vote. Previous to the taking of the vote on the Aldrich bill, a vote was taken on the Bailey substitute, authorizing the government instead of national banks to issue the consequences all round. The commissioners confess that the research confusions which they have

NEEDS, MENDING

Report of Investigating Committee Points Out Serious Defects

DEPARTMENTS IN MUDDLE

Report May Cause Session of Parliament to Be Prolonged

Ottawa, March 27.—Among members of parliament the general view prevails today that the report of the civil service commission which was presented yesterday, will materially affect the length of the session and have a innertal baseline and the same an Parrsboro, N. S., March 27.—The coroner's jury in the case of James Rector, who was shot and killed yesterday by Lewis Smith, a young butcher, last night returned a vertict that Smith was temporarily insane when he fired the stall shot.

It is now thought that Smith will recover from his wounds. The bullet which he fired in his mouth entered his neck.

Smith has always borne a good charter of the general belief is that his press the view that if there are serions.

Smith has always borne a good character, and the general belief is that his act was the result of temporary insanity. He had an attack of grippe some months ago. Rector was an inoffensive young fellow of good character.

RETURN PASSAGES

Statement in Regard to Making Tickets Interchangeable Between Lines

Montreal, March 27.—A despatch from New York yesterday indicates that the North Atlantic Steamship lines, with the exception of the Canadian companies, are about to adopt a plan whereby passengers from this side who hold return tickets may have them made good to return on steamers of other lines from Europe.

It was learned at the general offices of the company that the Canadian Pacific had not declined to join in the arrangement, if all the lines participated.

The general passenger agent of the canadian Pacific Steamship line expected in the public service in the lowest them made good to return on steamers of other lines from Europe.

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The general passenger agent of the canadian Pacific Steamship line expected in the public service should be treated on his merits. The service and technical qualifications.

In the matter of pay and promotion every efficer in the service should be treated on his merits. The service and passengers contemplated returning during the busy westbound season, which is from July 15, to October 15.

Montreal, March 27.—Henry Charle The production of good from the system of corre-

cal favoritism or patrenage.

The commission is of the opinion that somehow or other the question of salaries should be dealt with. It cannot recommend general increases, but would suggest the advisability of at least taking votes for the granting of increases to deserving officials.

The sensational feature of the report is the severe censure passed upon the marine and fisheries department by Messrs. Fyshe and Basin. They condemn the system of correspondence of the department and assume that the deputy minister daily signs hundreds of letters, concerning which he can know nothing, a system calculated to bring reproach and disgrace on the department.

There seems, the commissioners say, redundancy of work

There seems, the commissioners say, to be a huge redundancy of work which proceeds in a lumbering, haphazard way, giving rise to constant bundering and confusion. There is no visible sign of a single directing head, or an intelligent purpose, unless it be that of spending as much money as possible. Zeal for economy and good management or pride in the work is not visible. Perfunctory and mechanical discharge of duties is the rule with apparently no perception of any need for improvement.

need for improvement.

The lack of organization and of organizing power has recently been very conspicuously and painfully illustrated by the fact that the accountant's or bookkeeping branch has apparently fallen into such confusion that expert accountants had to be brought in to put to rights and create some intelligible system.

Bowly Lose Their Lives

(From Saturday's Daily) Two Victorians were killed as a result of a cave-in at a mining claim on Spruce creek in the Atlin district on Wednesday evening. W. Elliott and A. St. George Bowly, both well known local men, who have been mining for some time in the northern British Columble district were engaged with a

Sprace creek in the Atlin district on Wednesday evening.

Wednesday evening.

More Building Permits issued

More Building Perm

BRINGS PRISONER SOUTH

Japanese Charged With Stabbing Countrymen, to Stand Trial

Charles Cullin, provincial constable at Prince Rupert is in the city, having brought K. Tane, a Japanese, committed for trial for cutting and wounding another Japanese named Nagai at Swanson bay, to Vancouver Mr. Cullin will leave for the north on the Amur on Wednesday. Kane and Nagai, who are workmen engaged at the pulp works at Swanson bay secured some Chinese wine from a storekeeper at the northern camp and began brawling after having imbled the liquor. They were wrestling when Kane becoming angry because Nagai was not carrying out the jujitsu code in the bout, drew a razor and slashed the other man across the stomach inflicting a wound about 7 inches long. He ran to the waterfront immediately afterward and stole a dorey in which he started for Hartley bay, 40 miles away. He lost his bearings and was nine days in the open boat, being upset on two occasions. He had no blankets and a very scant supply of food.

The fugitive was in a very weak state when he reached Hartley bay where he was held by Capt. McCoskrie. He was glad to be arrested and admitted the cutting. He was sent to Chief Constable Vickars at Prince Rupert and returned to Swanson bay, where court was held on board the Amur and he was committed for trial by Capt. Locke.

The branch line projected it will open up the rich country Juing in the neigh. Ownhood of the lake. It will be remembered that there were many who advocated that there were many who advocated the adoption of this route that there were many who advocated the adoption of this route through to Barkley sound, in the first instance. Timber cruisers and those later in the country Juing in the neigh. The membered that there were many who advocated the adoption of this route through to Barkley sound, in the first instance. Timber cruisers and those later through to Barkley sound, in the first instance. Timber cruisers and those later through to Barkley sound, in the first instance. Timber cruisers and those later through to Barkley sound, in the first instance. Timber cruisers and those l

Rupert and returned to Swanson bay, where court was held on board the Amur and he was committed for trial

TO WATCH POACHERS

Revanue Cutter Thetis Ordered to the Bering Sea in Early Part of This Season

VICTORIANS MEET

patch from Tokio of Wednesday says Mr. Olshi, leader of the opposition in the Japanese diet, interpolated the foreign minister regarding the seizure of the sealing schooner Kaimon maru last season in Bering sea by the U.S. S. Perry. He asked why the government had not taken similar action as in the Tatsu maru case. Count Hayashi did not answer the questions.

W. Elliott and A. St. George

Bowly Lose Their

(From Saturday's Daily) Dominion Veterinary Coming.

Dr. J. G. Rutherford the head of the veterinary department at Ottawa, is expected to arrive in town shortly, when F. M. Logan will take up with him the treatment of dafries and tuberculosis animals, as well as many other matters which affect the welfare of the live stock industry.

Colosing the doomed men in further masses of dirt.

On Thursday afternoon the rescuers blanus, one buck and two does, which up to a late hour on Thursday night they had not succeeded in getting the victims out.

Nanaimo, Nanoose Bay and Cameron lake.

Plans for the projected extension from Duncans to Cowichan lake have been filed at the local registry office.

The branch line projected follows the route of the Cowichan river pretty closely. When completed it will open up the rich country lying in the neighborhood of the lake. It will be remembered that there were many who advocated the adoption of this route through to Barkley sound, in the first instance. Timber cruisers and those familiar with the country state that the land is exceptionally suited for agriculture. The timber of the lake district is classed with the finest on the island and the branch will immediately become a profit-earner from the amount of timber which will be handled.

Scientists from the state University of Minnesota, which institution has a biological and scientific station on the west coast of the island, who traversed the district on foot last summer, were very enthusiastic with regard to the richness of the soil. It is doubtless destined to become one of the best agricultural districts on the island.

The plans filed show the route of the proposed branch from station 0 plus 00 to station 133 and also the section from

Nelson Man's Sudden Death
Nelson, March 27.—C. E. Miller,
formerly of Brandon, and a resident
here for the past twelve years, died
at his residence at 11.15 o'clock tonight,
after a few hours' illness. He came
from Western Ontario originally. He
leaves a widow and was about 45 years
of age. The cause of death was heart
trouble.

A check has been given to the city's expressed intention to go ahead with the plan of improving Richardson street which was to have been graded, macadamized, boulevarded and laid with cement walks, on the local im-

The U. S. revenue cutter Thetis has been ordered to outfit for a cruise in Bering sea, starting in May. The steamer is being sent early to guard the rookeries against Japanese seal rookeries against Japanese seal ways at Esquimalt, will probably be tive this season in the north. A dis-

IS NOT INCLINED TO

PAY ITS ASSESSMENT

Provincial Government Objects to Charge of Richardson Street Improvements

hold to the same story as told at the preliminary investigation at Barkerville on October 15 last, and counsel for the accused tendered no evidence whatever. Livingstone was today put on trial before Stipendary Magistrate Webb for supplying Julianne, a klootchman, with whiskey. This was dismissed at 3 p.

There are two other charges to be tried tomorrow for supplying Louis, an Indian, and Donald, the deceased, with liquor. All these cases arise out of the killing of Donald, an Indian, at Bear Lake, near Barkerville, on September 24, last.

Form Senior Club

REFUSED LANDING-WILL BE DROWNED.

Two Small Donkeys Brought by the Lonsdale to Be Dropped Overboard From Vessel

WATCH THIEVES ARE

WEEK OF POMONE

THE STATE VICTORIA DAY

WEEK OF POMONE

THE STATE STATE

Then thou shalt see the good I give, if an a Christian thou does it was a present of an accordance of the control of the contr

ON SOUND FOOTING

Prominent Citizens and Enthusiasts Organize and Form Senior Club

(From Saturday's Daily)

The new Victoria lacrosse spirit was in the ascendant last night at the meeting called at the city hall to both form a senior team in this city and to organize a company to purchase suitable grounds for the club, and that the spirit is a tangible reality and not "the stuff that dreams are made of" was demonstrated by the fact that both of these things were accomplished. (From Saturday's Daily) accomplished. The meeing was one of the most en-

acting as spokesman for the delegates, assured the meeting that one of the reasons for holding the meeting in this city this year was to encourage and foster the growth of the national game in the Capital city.

Fred Lynch, another of the New Westminster delegates, put it more tersely, his remark being: "Gentlemen, we are only waiting for your application."

Macgurn had. The grounds were sure to be revenue producers from other ports. He strongly supported

the middle of the proceedings.

New Westminster, March 27.—Pro-fessionalism will be opposed, while the one referee system, the narrowing of the goal by five feet and the doing bows. The

sports. He strongly supported the late.

A lengthy discussion followed as to the effect that the formation of the new club would have on the present city organizations and it was pointed out that these would be benefitted rather than hurt by the formation of the big club, and that the best players on all of the city intermediates teams would be used in making up the team.

The following delegates were appointed to attend the meeting of the B. C. A. L. A. this afternoon and evening when a big effort will be made to gain admission to the senior league. Walter Lorimer, Stanley Peele and Foster Macgurn.

A particularly pleasing part of the meeting last night was the ovation to Archie McNaughton, one of the greatest players that ever handled a stick when he entered the room about the middle of the proceedings. built in the Skeena river. He said the old sidewheel steamer Alexander, built at Port Essington in 1876 by the CARGO FOR WHALERS

Princess Ena to Take Coal and Barrels to Stations on West Coast of the Island

built at Port Essington in 1876 by the McAllister Bros., was one of the best known of the early-day steamers of Victoria and British Columbia, being second only to the Beaver in this respect. Mr. Walker formed one of a party which left Victoria in the spring of 1876 on board the Hudson's Bay company's steamers of the Taylor of the Pludson's Bay company's steamers on the Pludson's Bay company's steamers of the Bay company's steamers on the Pludson's Bay company's steamers of the Bay company's s The meeting was one of the most enthusiastic ever held in this city and optimism was the keynote that dominated the entire proceedings. A large number of prominent business and professional men attended the gathernal processional men attended the gathernal procession and stations on the Island

The steamer Princess Ena, Capt. Whiteley will leave today for Ladysmith to load a large shipment of coal and British Columbia.

The agreement for the lease for the fine new grounds, at the corner of Pembroke and Cook, will be signed in the very near future, and the new club will have what will undoubtedly be one of the finest lacrosse fields anywhere in British Columbia.

A feature of the meeting was the appearance of all the delegates from the senior teams on the maintand, who were asked by the chairman as to were shipped laden with oil four months being made in the round trip.

The steamer Princess Ena, Capt. Whiteley will leave today for Ladysmith to load a large shipment of coal and returning will take the plans of the olders. The plans of the olders on a large considered to the anal returning will take the whaling company to the plans of the olders. The plans of the olders of the olders of the olders of the Median Cont. White were carried to deal the plans of the olders of

industry following the arrival of the builders. Temporary quarters were built, a sawmill erected and McAllister organized a band of Indians to get timber from the woods. While it may be considered strange with the great forests of Douglas fir on Vancouver island that the builders considered it

Rew Westminster, March 27.—Professionalism will be opposed, while the one referee system, the narrowing of the goal by five feet and the doing away with numbering players are reforms which will be supported by the British Columbia Amateur Lacrosse association. The delegates were fully instructed at a special meeting held last night, and they leave for Victoria to attend the annual meeting there tomorrow.

The meeting was an enthusiastic one and several matters of interest were dealt with, most of the decisions adopted being in accordance with the expression of opinion at the annual meeting held last week. The question of professionalism was discussed, and

After the arrival of the Otter the trip down, though without mishaps. The machinery was installed by an expert, and the steamer went into the towing business in charge of the late Capt. Rudlin, for so long in command of the Charmer and other C. P. R. steamers. Capt. Rudlin left the old Beaver to take command. steamers. Capt. Rudlin left the old Beaver to take command. Although a very powerful tug the Alexander proved a financial failure, as she was a most expensive boat, a great coal burner and her boflers gave a good deal of trouble. Capt. J. D. Warren was for a long time in command.

The Alexander's expenses, exhausted McAllister's wealth and he disposed of the vessel, which had become locally known as "McAllister's Felly." ty known as "McAllister's Felly."

Capt. Warren/sold her for \$15,000 to R. Dunsmuir & Sons, who operated her in charge of the late Capt. Urquinart. She was then sold to T. P. H. Whitelaw, who dismantled the vessel, selling the machinery which had been brought from England by the bark Mountain Laurel. Laden with iron from the wrecked collier San Pedro which lay for some years off the Dallas road on Brotchie ledge, the vessel was towed to San Francisco, and was operated on the Mexican coast as a four-masted schooner. At San Francisco she was converted into a steam whaler, and was also unprofitable. Then she again became a schooner and as such entered the ownership of her present owners, the Pacific Lighterage company, which firm converted her into a barge. Dear Sirs :-I have be atism for a shoulder and time. I tried benefit and by a friend to several boxes for a long t free from a atic pains. I wish to from haemor I used all treatment an but after taki

NO MOI

the City Ha

in forming t

the great ber "Fruit-a-tive

Grabain's

rheumatism dreadful pile "Fruit-a-ti Tablets" are -6 for \$2.50-of price. Fru S

> Happy Sar lophone. Traumereu Merry Wid Andulka S Dixie Blos We Try

Flete

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B. C. SADDLER

of leather goi best that mon work is the h can do. Any i us you can rel always find th for the quality Trunks and

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D.BU Und VANVOU 336 I Offers achoi To every grad

H. J. SPROTT H. A. SCRIV L. M. ROBER H. G. SKINNI

RAYM 613 PA New Desi Polishe

English Full lin Lime, F ter of Par Brick, Fire hand.

GGS FOR horns, rose bred to lay suaranteed. logue. J. J.

WALKER TELLS LDING ALEXANDER

Be Again Made a er Only Craft Built keena River Port

alker, the well known shipping, who was one engaged in the construcsteamer Alexander, now to onverted into a steamer, estingly yesterday of the of the historic vessel, the only deep-water craft Skeena river. He said wheel steamer Alexander, t Essington in 1876 by the British Columbia, being to the Beaver in this re-Walker formed one of a left Victoria in the spring board the Hudson's Bay teamer Otter. J. McAllis-Watson, Sr., who still has the old vessel, also went , which was on her regular /rangel, Prince Rupert and On arrival off the mouth by Mr. Woodcoon transferred the party to meagre village transferred the party to tton, then a meagre village-tion of the Huxtall and ers. William Neill, who it the party, went north to site of the Inverness can-

ngton was soon a hive of lowing the arrival of the emporary quarters were mill erected and McAllis a band of Indians to get the woods. While it may d strange with the grea go so far north to build is pointed out that their it by using the yellow ceress which grew on the r Port Essington they e to build a vessel which ncipient rot. This belief upon their observation ressels constructed during cy of Alaska by Russia. growing in the north fol-

rade Rivalry says Port Essington at r says Fort Essington at d two stores, one belong-udson's Bay company and Mr. Feek, the other by hingham, since deceased, d trade rivalry was mainand this secured for him and this secured for him the builders' trade. Laired from the local Indian from Metlakatlah, at that hing under the guidance Duncan, who afterward, rrel with the church auived, followed by a large of his Indians to Annette New Metlakatlah was New Metlakatlah was had a remarkable con-Indians. at showed the control of

irs It was found neceswinter to work on Sunso to run the sawmill on
o Indians could be found
that day, however; alwere always willing to
ne at night. One night
work a fire took place Victoria by the steamer terward burned. Blank-ught from the stores and carry water, to aid in

Dance Party nching the Alexander, christened in due form, waiting the coming of the er of the Hudson's Bay tow her to Victoria, Capt. re's sternwheeler Gertrude. s Skeena on her way to he had been in contact ks and came to patch her e was a dance party, on eir way to Seattle, and heir way to Seattle, and at Cunningham's bar hings lively. They called tees in the old-fashioned e fiddler sat up on a high old time fashion. It was to One of their songs had nd we'll all skedaddle to here was an acrobat in and it was very amusing to watch the Indians in describing the antics of describing the antics of

The Gertrude left in orning after the dance, adden as pilot. arrival of the Otter the as taken in tow and lictoria, having a rough hough without mishaps. ry was installed by an he steamer went into the ne steamer went into the ess in charge of the late, for so long in command mer and other C. P. R. apt. Rudlin left the old ake command. Although erful tug the Alexander ancial failure, as she was nsive boat, a great coal her befiers gave a good ble. Capt. J. D. Warren ig time in command. nder's expenses exhaust-

's wealth and he disposed which had become local-"McAllister's Felly." n/sold her for \$15,000 to r & Sons, who operated e of the late Capt. Urquas then sold to T. P. H. ho dismantled the vessel, hachinery which had been a England by the bark aurel. Laden with fron recked collier San Pedro r some years off the Dal-Brotchie ledge, the vessel o San Francisco, and was the Mexican coast as a schooner. At San Franschooner. s converted into a steam was also unprofitable gain became a schoone entered the ownership owners, the Pacific Ligh my, which firm convert

NO MORE RHEUMATISM ANNOUNCEMENTS IN

Tuesday, March 31, 1908

Christopher D. Graham is a well known citizen of Ottawa-formerly in the City Hall and largely instrumental in forming the Ottawa Hunt Club. Mr. Graham's voluntary testimonial as to the great benefit he received from taking "Fruit-a-tives" will carry conviction.



Ottawa, Ont. Nov. 26th, 1907.

Dear Sirs :atism for a long time - pains in my shoulder and joints practically all the time. I tried various treatments without benefit and then I was recommended by a friend to try "Fruit-a-tives." I took several boxes of the tablets and now, for a long time, I have been entirely free from all rheumatism and rheumatic pains.

I wish to state, also, that I suffered from haemorthoids, or piles, for years, I used all kinds of ointments and treatment and nothing did me any good, but after taking "Fruit-a-tives" for my rheumatism I, am entirely cured of these

dreadful piles. (Sgd) C. D. GRAHAM.

"Fruit-a-tives" — or "Fruit Liver
Tablets" are sold by dealers at 50c a box
—6 for \$2.50—or will be sent on receipt
of price. Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

SIX FINE DISC



New Designs and Styles in all kinds of Polished Oak Mantels All Classes of

GRATES English Enamel and American

Full line of all fireplace goods. Lime, Portland Cement, Plas-ter of Paris, Building and Fire Brick, Fire Clay, etc., always on hand.

OFFICIAL GAZETTE FOR FAIR BUILDING

Companies Incorporated -Private Bills

The following appointments appear in yesterday's official Gazette:
Elon Ezra Chipman, of the city of Kaslo, S.M., to be gold commissioner for the Trout lake mining division, from the first day of April, 1908, in the place of Robert Gordon.

Stanley Clayton Towle, of Fort Langley, to be a justice of the peace

FIGURE 13 COUNTY 1 CO

ELABORATE PLANS

Many Appointments Made, and David Frame Successful in Unemployed at Nanaimo Noti- Premier MoBride Intimates Competition to Provide Plans

British Ship Holt Hill Has Damage to Deck in Gales on Her Homeward Passage

(From Friday's Delity)

Some heavy weather was encountered by the British bark Holt Hill with steamer Ferndene, which arrived from the Standpoint of the minimum and the Deck in Gales on Her Homeward Passage

The Contract for the repairs to the British bark Holt Hill with steamer Ferndene, which arrived from Guaymas about two weeks after the British bark Holt Hill wind steamer Ferndene, which arrived from Guaymas about two weeks after the British bark Holt Hill wind steamer Ferndene, which arrived from Guaymas about two weeks after the British Bark Holt Hill wind private the work, the lowest being from Sandhall Hill on arrival at Falmouth, March 4 reported having been in two severe storms. The work was sent to Hard Hill on Jarval Bolderstone, Gromerly of the Steamer and the Work, the lowest being from Vancouver and Sattle. The repairs to the steamer made necessary as a british and the Work of the Ferndene will involve about \$\$_{1}\$, was sent to Hill wind the Work of the Ferndene will involve about \$\$_{1}\$, was sent to the steamer made necessary as a result of discharge.

After rounding Cape Horn, when In altitude 49 south longitude 50 west, the Hill on January 1 had some repairs to the holt with the some repairs to the holt will be seen the sweet of the steamer to the norty and the steamer store the work of the Ferndene will include a surface of the steamer to the norty in the repairs of the steamer to the norty in the repairs of the steamer to the norty in the secure of the steamer to the norty in the secure of the steamer to the norty in the repairs to the steamer made necessary as a string the repairs to the steamer frequence which are repaired to the repairs to the steamer frequence of the steamer for the point in the production of the Internation of Holts and reductions that the production of the Internation of the Internation of the Internation of Holts and reduction of the Whitehorse of the Work of the Production of the Whitehorse

MUST SIGN FORM TO OBTAIN WORK

fied That Doing So Will Not Disenfranchise

GOVERNMENT GRANT FOR OLYMPIC GAMES

Local Authorities Will Appropriate 1,000

The following appointments appear in yeterolays appointments appear in the control of the first plants of the property of the



DEMING SPRAY

WHITEWASHING **PUMPS**

Send for Catalogue and Prices

THE HICKMAN, TYE HARDWARE CO., LIMITED. 544-546 Yates St., Victoria,



VICTORIA'S QUALITY STORE

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GROCERIES

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

FELL & CO., Ltd. VICTORIA, B. C

Drank Wood Alcohol Ottawa, March 26.—Charles Needham, 31 years old, manager of a store at Kazabazua, Que., took wood alcohol last night in mistake for medicine, and is dead. He was unmarried.

thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence following the sinuosities of the foreshore to point of commencement, containing 640 acres more or less.

ALVO V. ALVENSLEBEN. Vancouver, Agent. Vancouver, Agent. Vancouver, Agent. Vancouver, Agent. Vancouver, Agent. NoTICE is hereby given that 30 days after date I intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, for a license to prospect for coal and petroleum under the foreshore and under the lands covered by water opposite the foreshore of North Saanich District and described as follows:

Commencing at a post planted near Point James on the west coast of Saanich, Peninsula, thence west 40 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, these south 60 chains, thence following the sinuosities of the foreshore of point of commencement, containing 640 acres, more or less.

ARTHUR D. WESTCOTT. Vancouver, B.C.

March 12, 1908.

Charged With Defalcation

Toronto, March 26.—The shortage of Duncan Findlay, bookkeeper for the cattle firm of McDonald and Mabee, a warrant for whose arrest was issued yesterday, is now placed at \$42,000.

Views on Immigration

Toronto, March 26.—At a meeting last night of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters, the methods of the Salvation Army immigration agents and the government bonus system were condemned.

Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a license to prospect for coal and petroleum under the foreshore and under the lands covered by water and under the lands covered by water opposite the foreshore of North Saan-ich District, described as follows:

Commencing at a post planted on the north coast of Saanich peninsula, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 70 chains, thence following the sinussities of the foreshore and under the lands covered by water opposite the foreshore and under the lands covered by water opposite the foreshore of North Saan-ich District, described as follows:

Commencing at a post planted on the north coast of Saanich peninsula, thence south 70 chains, thence following the sinussities of the foreshore and under the lands covered by water opposite the foreshore of North Saan-ich District, described as follows:

Commencing at a post planted on the north coast of Saanich peninsula, thence south 70 chains, thence following the sinussities of the foreshore and under the lands covered by water and under the lands covered by water opposite the foreshore of North Saan-ich District, described as follows:

Commencing at a post planted on the north coast of Saanich peninsula, thence south 70 chains, thence following the sinussities of the foreshore and under the lands covered by water and under the lands covere

NOWICE is hereby given that 30 days after late I intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a license to prospect for coal shd petroleum under the foreshore and under the lands covered by water opposite the foreshore of North Saanich District, and described as follows:

Commencing at a post planted on the north coast of Saanich Peninsula, thence north 70 chains, thence east 30 chains, thence south 30 chains, thence following the sinuosities of the foreshore to point of commencement, containing 640 acres more or less.

HAROLD B. ROBERTSON, Victoria, B.C. Arthur D. Westcott, Vancouver, Agent.

Balfour's Speech on Reduction of Armaments

of Commons on Monday, March 2, on the motion by Mr. Murray Macdonald, "That, in view of the continued friendly relations with foreign Powers announced in the gracious Speech from the Throne, this House trusts that further re-

ductions may be made in expenditure on armaments, and effect be given to the policy of retrenchment and reform to which the Govern-

ment is pledged," Mr. Balfour said: I am sorry to intervene at this hour, but it Is necessary to leave space for the Secretary for War, who will reply on the whole debate. I have not heard the whole of the speeches since the dinner hour, but I heard the whole of the debate before that time, and I do not think any hon, gentleman will dissent from the opinion I express, that the speeches were able and interesting, but the debate itself has been very unsatisfactory. It has been unsatisfactory for a quite simple reason—that we have not all been addressing ourselves to the same issue; the House has not been occupied in discussing the arguments for and agains a simple question of policy. Quite the contrary. Partly from the use of the particular phraseology in the propositions, and partly from the introduction of subsidiary circumstances, we really have been for a large part of the debate at cross-purposes. If I may say so, one of the most fruitful causes of a certain discrepancy and want of concentration in the arguments on either side has been that while some hon. members have been discussing economy others have been discussing reduction. Now, economy and reduction are quite different things. (Hear, hear.) The Secretary for the Admiralty, for instance, never discussed reduction; he spent the whole of his time in a long and able address upon economy. He was occupied in showing that, as trustee for the taxpayers and administrator of the Navy, he had done a great deal to save here and save there by introducing better methods; and in the same way the Chancellor of the Exchequer occupied a large part of his speech in contrasting, not different policies of two successive Administrations, but the question of economies he allege' were made by the Administration of which he is a member, to show that they were better stewards of the taxpayers' money than those who preceded them. I am not going to discuss this question of economy as distinguished from reduction. If you are going to deal with questions of economy, that is to say if you are going to ask whether the predecessor of the First Lord of the Admiralty was a more careful administrator of public funds than the present First Lord, or whether the late Secretary for War was a worse administrator of funds than the present, you inevitably involve yourselves in an endless controversy about some departmental detail. (Cheers.) Do not let anybody suppose that I regard departmental details in connection with finance as insignificant. I quite agree that they are very important. It is very important that the public funds should be administered without waste. It is the business of the Committee of Supply in discussing the Estimates to do what they can to preventwaste. But on this resolution we should only be lavishing our time if we were to discuss, not questions of reduction, but questions of economy in regard to departmental admir which show how vain these discussions are. We had the question of loans for public works dealt with at great length by the Chancellor of the Exchequer. The Chancellor of the Exchequer is fond of discoursing on detail. He thinks the whole course pursued by the late Government was one of extravagance. (Ministerial cheers.) He thinks that the habit of contracting even short loans throws uponhe said posterity, but I suppose he ought to have said the next Chancellor of the Exchequer -the cost indulged in by one administration. I think the Chancellor of the Exchequer has gone much too far in all his speeches on this subject; and I think, if the present Government runs its natural and appointed course, he will, before leaving office, find that he has gone too far in the matter of detail. The hon. gentleman who seconded the amendment made a very interesting parallel between good business methods and Government methods, and he quoted, as he had a right to quote, the ex-treme success with which he is identified of the business he has built up. He quoted a saying that no business man should regard the opinion of his experts with too profound or too subservient a reverence. I appeal to the same right hon, gentleman on another matter connected with this, and I ask whether there is a business firm in the world, from the largest railroad down to the smallest industrial enterprise, in which it is not only proper, but absolutely necessary to deal with great capital expenditure by spreading it over a certain number of years. There is no other way of doing it, and if you refuse to do it in this way the only result is that you will not do it at all. (Cheers.) I would, therefore, reply on that ground, which is, I think, subsidiary and apart from the main topic, in the following way: He says that by borrowing money you are throwing upon future governments and future taxpayers the cost of carrying out your per-manent improvements. I say that by his course he is throwing greater burdens on those who are to come after him. If you neglect these works while you are in office on the excuse that if you have not the money you will refuse to borrow, if the work in consequence remains undone, the result is inevitable. Repairs can-

PEAKING in the British House must be done—when the barracks become so abominably insanitary, so utterly impossible to use that they have to be renewed, or the cry for a new naval base conforming to new conditions of strategy becomes overpowering. Then you have to find money. You have to complete your annual Estimates for the necessary work of the year, or you have got to borrow so as to be able to carry out capital expenditure with capital money. I am not going to dwell on the point further; but I have brought it in to show that we really have been led off, in the first instance, I must say by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and, secondly, by the Secretary to the Admiralty, from the great issue really raised by the mover and seconder to quite subsidiary and subordinate questions as to comparative skill and dexterity administration between two successive Boards of Admiralty or Ministries. Do not let us confuse during the short time that remains to us the two great questions of economy, which everybody is in favor of, and retrenchment or reduction, which is quite a different thing, and involves questions of great Imperial

The True Issue If I have, by what I have said, cleared the ground, surely I am right in saying that the true issue has not been put or met from the Treasury Bench? (Hear, hear.) The true issue was put by the mover and seconder of the amendment and by the hon, and learned member for Walthamstow. They say that the present Government-and, to do them justice, they say also the late Government-have brought us into such an international position that we ought to have great reductions in our defensive forces. (Ministerial cheers.) We have been present tonight at one of those Parliamentary comedies—I dare say they are in-evitable—in which the responsible Ministers have got to-find a way out from a situation of difficulty, which situation depends on the fact that there is a real disagreement between themselves and their followers which they want to disguise (laughter), and possibly something resembling a real agreement with their opponents which they wish to forget. (Laughter.) I heard a great deal from the Chancellor of the Exchequer and from the Secretary to the Admiralty of economies practised and of elaborate comparisons between the Estimates of one year and the Estimates of another—conone year and the Estimates of another—consparisons, by the way, which omitted such important facts as that we had to rearm the whole Army with a new gun just at the time when some of the important diminutions of expenditure by right hon, gentlemen opposite began to produce their effects. (Hear, hear.) But I do not wish to proceed on these side issues. The fundamental issue is this—Is the general scale of armanents and of expenditure upon the Army and Navy which the late Government thought necessary still necessary, or ought we fundamentally to modify that scale in consequence of recent diplomatic arrangee of recent diplomatic arran ments? That is the question to which I wish to speak. That is the question of which the Chancellor of the Exchequer did not say a word from the beginning of his speech to the end, except that he did admit, quite explicitly, that the two-Power standard was one which the Government were prepared to maintain, although his friends will accompany him into the lobby insisting that the necessity for the two-Power standard has been exploded owing a international arrangements within the last four years. (Laughter.) I have some questions to ask on the real issue that is before us. First, in regard to the Army. Can we or can we not do our duty necessary for the defence of the frontier of India if we carry much further our reductions in the Regular forces of the Crown? Every one who has studied the Indian question knows that if there is to be a war for the defence of the frontier of India it is not going to be a short war, the natural wastage of war would be especially great in a country of the climatic conditions of India. Do the Government think that with the inevitable wastage of war we could do with a materially smaller number of regular troops to deal with the difficulties of the first year or eighteen months of such a campaign? That is a question of purely scientific examination. I agree with the right hon. gentleman who seconded the motion that you must not treat experts as if they were infallible authorities. But, at the same time, it would be folly to ignore them; and I understand that is a folly which the Government are not committing and do not intend to commit. The Chancellor of the Exchequer told us that the whole question of the defence of the frontier of India was being subjected to a most close and critical investigation by those scientific advisers, and that they were entering into it without the slightest arriere pensee or any desire unduly to force the decision of that investigation in the direction of reductions. No military position in the world is more essential than the defence of the Northwest frontier of India. Though we spent an infinite amount of time and trouble over it, the subject was not complete when we left office, and I am glad to find that the investigations have been taken over by our successors. But have the Government the smallest prospect that the military authorities in India will admit that we can deplete the resources in this country of regular troops which will be required for India far below the necessities there? I greatly doubt it; and, if that is, then the conclusion is that we are not merely dependent on considerations derived from the Cardwell system for to borrow, if the work in consequence remains undone, the result is inevitable. Repairs cantot be avoided. The time comes when they

home and abroad, for in addition to that we depend on considerations based on the vulnerability of our frontier in India and the possibility of meeting all military exigencies. (Cheers.)

The Two-Power Standard

The Chancellor of the Exchequer says that he adheres to what is known as the two-Power standard. It is not a strictly scientific standard, but it is a good, broad, roughly working hypothesis. (Cheers.) It is a standard which everyone can understand, and the point of which is quite plain and obvious to the "man in the street," as it is plain to everybody else. It is therefore invaluable in practice. I wish that we had it in the Army. The nearest approach we have to it in the Army is the Cardwell system. The two-batallion system gives a rough standard, but it is far less valuable for practical purposes. Then I ask this plain question. The Chancellor of the Exchequer said distinctly that he adhered to the two-Power standard; but the mover and the seconder were as distinct and as explicit in stating that they did not adhere to it. (Cheers.) Are these two bodies of men-the Government and those who support them, the critics who move this resolution and those who oppose it -going into the same lobby on the same question (cheers), differing not about a trifle, not about something that is an exceptional accident in the situation, but differing fundamentally and on a point which, in the opinion of those who believe in the two-Power standard, they believe in because of its security for national safety as well as national prosperity. (Cheers.) There you have the two opposite schools of political and military thought. Are they going to be joined together in holy matrimony over the amendment of the Chancellor of the Exchequer? (Cheers.) If so, then I know a just cause or impediment (laughter and cheers) why they should express publicly and in the face of the world the reason why there is this fundamental difference, and why a resolution is brought before the House, the whole course of which is to bring light upon this difference of which is to bring light upon this difference of opinion which should not be disguised in the discussion of this meaningless amendment. (Cheers.) I believe myself to be in agreement with the Government on this point and in disagreement with the mover. this point and in disagre and seconder of the moi think that the division on, although I do not obby will show that

But let us ask what is the basis of the opin-ion of the mover and seconder, and of those who agree with them. What is the reason who agree with them. What is the reason why they wish our ancient policy to be abandoned, what novelty is there in the existing situation requiring us to violate principles which have been accepted by successive Governments and successive parties for many years? If think that I can put the whole of their arrangement in the contract of their arrangement in the contract of their arrangement. their argument in two or three sentences. They say that the naval and military policy depends on the Foreign Office. The foreign policy of the present Government is a policy of peace and good will. It has found practical embodiment in the agreement with Russia; and therefore you ought, it is said, to find in your National Budget some reflection which can be estimated in pounds, shillings and pence of the exact amount of the good will which you have succeeded in obtaining by your diplomatic dexterity. "Show us," they say, "in your army and navy estimates the pecuniary equivalent of your skill in diplomacy." I think that is an utterly erroneous way of reading either the signs of the present times or of any times. (Cheers.) I may put in parenthetically the modest suggestion that peace and good will were not the invention of the present government; that their predecessors were anxious to be on good terms with their friends and neighbors; and, if you are to estimate the value of the foreign office by these crude methods, we on this side may point to a series of treaties of arbitration and of arbitrations carried out, and finally to agreements with foreign powers, to which this government, with all its good will, can really show as yet no parallel. If the relations between us and foreign powers are so much better than they were ten years ago, then because we have been in office longer we have done more than our successors. (Cheers.)

The Chancellor of the Exchequer .- I expressly shared the credit between Lord Lansdowne and my right hon. friend.

Mr. Balfour—The right hon. gentleman was perfectly fair. I only want to show that if these good relations are a ground for economies; they have been so for some time past. (Cheers.) Let us now examine that which is the fundamental proposition—that if only you make treaties of amity and arbitration with a sufficient number of your neighbors, then you may cut down your military and naval expenditure to the point which suits your pockets, although it may not minister to your safety. That is fundamentally erroneous. (Cheers.) Let us consider the particular arrangement which has been most in evidence in this debate—the Anglo-Russian agreement. Does it make the frontier of the Indian empire safe in the sense that it would enable us to make great military economies? I did full justice to the effect of that treaty in preventing Russia in times of peace from creating a new base from which to attack India. But that in any case would have been a thing of the far future which would have involvel Russia in enormous expenditure. But as far as the actual and existing frontier of India is concerned we are no safer in case of a quarrel with

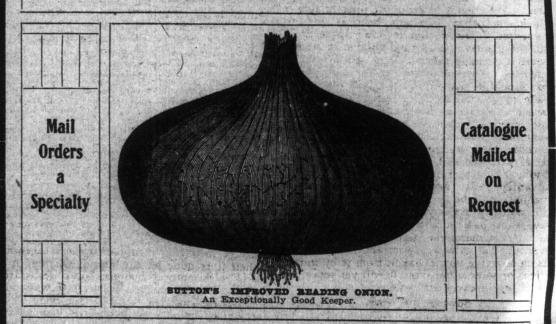
Russia than we were before. You say we shall not have a quarrel. Let us suppose that it is made more difficult and remote in consequence of the Agreement. Of course, I grant it is more improbable. But are you to allow the safety of your Indian Empire to depend on that improbability? (Cheers.) If you could in the course of six months raise from the soil an army capable of meeting all your requirements, I agree that while the two Chancellories were haggling over their quarrel you might put yourself in a posture of de-But everyone knows that is impossible. To put the thing arithmetically. Estimate how long it takes you to create a great fleet and army and compare it with the time it takes you to quarrel with some one else. If you think it impossible to get up a quarrel under four or five years, then you may let your defences go down much lower than they are now. But it takes two years to make a battleship and a great deal more to make a sailor. (Cheers.) Does it take you more than two years to submit to a quarrel's being forced upon you? Does anybody think that in consequence of our specially good relations with France, Russia, and Japan, and in spite of the good terms on which, I am glad to think, we are with Italy, Germany and Spain—does anybody think that, in consequence of that state of things and by reason of it, we ought to leave these islands defenceless? (Ministerial protests.) I hear a murmur of dissent, (Ministerial cheers.) Well, if not defenceless, less defended? (Cheers.) If your defences are not adequate, what is less or more to you? If they are more than adequate to any possible dif-ficulty, I agree diminish them. (Ministerial cheers.) But is that alleged? (Ministerial cries of "Yes.") That is alleged by hon. gentlemen below the ganeway, but is it alleged on the Treasury bench? (Loud cheers.) And if it is alleged, as apparently it is, by hon. gentlemen below the gangway, have any single one of them in the course of this debate given the

grounds of the faith which is in them? Have they explained to us or to anybody else how we are to meet possible difficulties that may arise with less forces than we have at present? Have they gone over the ships and troops, all the apparatus of those who may conceivably be our enemies and compared them with our own means of defence? Not one of them. They have not gone beyond platitudes, eloquently expressed, but absolutely unmeaning and useless. (Cheers.)

The fact is, and it really is a fundamental fact, that there is no greater fallacy than that of saying that armaments and policy are mutually interdependent, if you mean by policy what most people mean-namely, the efforts of the Foreign Office at a given time to keep on good terms with its neighbors consistently with maintaining the national honor. It is very important, it is invaluable, to have such a Foreign Office. It may save you from wars, it may save you from the fear of wars, but it is not a thing you can put in the place of fleets or armies? Fleets and armies are the only expedient known in this world by which those who desire to maintain their independence can maintain it in spite of the fluctuating movements of human passion. (Cheers.) I certainly do not underrate the abilities of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, but neither he nor any other prophet ever born into the world could foresee what is to be the European political weather two years or three years hence any more than you can foresee the weather in the Channel next week or in the Atlantic a fortnight hence! These things are beyond human ken, and until we find some method by which political prophecies of that kind can be made with certainty, so long it is absolutely essential for the honor and safety of this country that we should keep a Fleet and an Army adequate to every enemy or combination of enemies which is likely to arise, and which, according to all experience, we may have to meet either on sea or on land.

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ETAIL SEEDS

Tuesday, March 31, 1908



THE HOME GARDEN

Garden Calendar for March

Dig and Manure Flower Borders which have not yet been prepared:

Plant—Hardy border plants, Alpines, hardy climbers, shrubs, deciduous trees, fruit trees, pot greenhouse plants, vegetable roots, Gladioli, and especially: Paeonies, Delphiniums, phloxes, Pentstemons, Hollyhocks, rock plants, Michaelmas Daisles, Pyrethrums, Gaillardias, Carnation layers, Pink layers, Pansies, Violas, Sweet Williams, Roses (if not done), evergreen shrubs, Pot Cannas, strawberries, Shallots, artichokes, garlic, seakale, cabbage plants, lettuces, cos and cabbage, potato onion, asparagus, early and main crop potatoes in warm border, start Begonias, start Achimenes, start Gloxinias, Pansies.

Sow—Sorts that have failed neas (early and sec-

Begonias, start Achimenes, start Gloxinias, Pansies. Sow—Sorts that have failed, peas (early and second early), broad beans, Milan turnip, radish, grass seed, various kales, celery under glass, a little cabbage, mushroems, a little brocoold, lettuce, cos and cabbage, mushroems, hers, bette, early carrot, couver Tronchuda, savoy, leek, brussels sprouts, onions, melon in heat, cauliflower, cress, herbs, spinach, parsnip, cucumber in heat, tomato in heat, Aster in frames, Stock in frames, Godetia in frames, Marigold in frames, Nasturtium, Balsam in heat, Gloxinia in heat, Celokscomb in heat, Gloxinia in heat, Petunia in heat, Cockscomb in heat, Gloxinia in heat, Petunia in heat, Lobelia in heat, hardy annuals under glass, artichoke, Jerusalem artichoke, Cardon, rhubarb, seakale, half-hardy annuals in frames.

SWEET PEAS AND HOW TO GROW THEM.

T the southern extremity of Vancouver Island, on the shores of the Strait of Juan de Fuca, across which is seen the majestic Olympics, clothed with their dazzling mantle of eternal snows, stands the embowered city of Victoria. Nestling, as it does, at the very feet of the

Sooke Hills, which protect it from the chill early spring winds of the Pacific, and bathed in a flood of bright sunshine for so many months in the year, it is the ideal home of the beautiful sweet pea-hence this digression.

Numerous New Creations. Since the sweet pea has been taken in hand by skilful hybridisers there has been a large accession of new colors, and at the same time the blossoms have been considerably increased in size without diminishing the free-flowering habit of the plant. On its decorative value in the garden we need not dwell; but as a subject for the adornment of vases and all purposes for which cut flowers are available, much has yet to be learned. Sweet peas possess all the qualities desired in cut flowers-firm slender footstalks, brilliant and varied colors, exquisite

grace and delicious perfume. Preparing the Soil.

In the successful culture of sweet peas, whether they are grown for the adornment of the garden or for exhibition, I do not think that there is any point more important than this. To attempt to grow the finest plants in shallow soil that is in poor heart is to court mparative failure, but to sow the seeds or set the plants in deep land that is in perfect heart is to have taken a long stride towards success. The minimum depth to which the soil should be worked is 2 feet, and if it is possible to go half as deep again so much the better. As far as the addition of manure is concerned I would urge the desirability of generosity tempered with judgment, and especially the thorough incorporation of the material with the soil, as I do not consider the laying of manure in solid masses is wise or advantageous. With the second spit natural manure may be mixed in digging, working it in as early in the year as possible, that is to say, where the work was not done in the au-If manure is put in the surface soi t should be perfectly sweet and if it has had its more active virtues taken from it by mushrooms or some other crop, it will yet serve the sweet pea in excellent stead.

Sowing the Seed.

Whether the seeds are sown in single or double lines the drills should always be flatbottomed, and never cut triangularly with the corner of a draw hoe as is sometimes done. For double lines the flat drills, more correctly perhaps trenches, should be at least 15 inches in width and 2 inches in depth, and a row of seeds should be set I inch from each side. I say that the seeds should be "set" and not sown continuously along the entire length, as the latter practice involves waste of seeds, and is seldom when they all germinate that an individual will be found with sufficient courage to thin them out to the proper distances. For single lines the flat drills should be 5 inches wide and 2 inches deep. If the seeds are placed 3 inches asunder the seedlings should subsequently be thinned as necessary until each has from 12 inches to 18 inches of space in which to grow. Thus it will be seen that we shall sow some five or six times as many seeds as we require plants, and allow a margin for the birds and slugs to have the share to which they apparently think them-selves entitled. Of course this practice is only possible of adoption with standard sorts, as when we come to anything under a dozen seeds for 25c it is not wise to permit the natural enemies to have any at all, and steps must be taken to prevent them from doing so.

To treat the plants as though they were tender is an error that is certain to be followed by disastrous results, and it should be strenuously avoided. Fill 6-inch pots to within I inch of the rim and place five seeds round the sides of each; or put one seed in the centre of a small pot. Have the soil pleasantly moist at the time of using, stand the pots in a cold frame, never putting on the light except during snow or torrential rain, and the progress will be steady and strong. As soon as the seedlings appear the frame should be covered with fine-meshed wire netting to keep the birds at bay, or they will top the plants quickly and effectually. The soil in the pots should never become sodden. Staking the Plants.

portance No matter what the variety may be or where it is growing, the young plant ought to have support when it is 3 inches or 4 inches high; this may take the form of twiggy stakes, such as the pieces from an old besom, and they should stand about 12 inches out of the ground. Before the plants have reached the top of these the permanent stakes should be put in position, and if necessary the growths should be lightly attached to them with string or raffia, but this is not invariably essential. The supports ought to be at least 7 feet clear of the ground. Wire netting of very large mesh a support, and although somewhat expensive at the outset, is cheap in the long run, as with care it will last for sev-

eral years. When a plant has ample space in which to grow, it will make a natural break close to the base and produce many shoots, which should be reduced to three, four or five, ac-

cording to judgment, this reduction being done in stages so as not to cause a severe shock to the plants.

Sowing and Planting in March.

Both of these operations are largely governed by the weather, as it is far better to be to put the seeds or plants out when the climatal conditions are not favorable. For out-ofdoor sowing in the spring about the end of the third week of March gives excellent results, and successive sowings may be made if necessary up to the end of April. Plants from seeds sown under glass in spring or autumn should be put out into their permanent positions as soon as the weather and soil are suitable towards the end of April.

Feeding the Plants.

As soon as the plants are well in bud, never earlier, feeding may commence if it is considered necessary; but as long as the plants grow strongly and appear to be getting abundance of good food from the soil, there is no advantage in having recourse to special feeding. When it is done let the liquid, whether it i made with natural manures or concentrated fertilizers, be given in a weak state when the soil is pleasantly moist; if it is applied when the soil is dry at least half of its virtues will be lost to the plants.

Selecting the Seed.

The following list of varieties of seed procurable in Victoria was obtained through the courtesy of local seedsmen, and should be of sufficient scope to suit the requirements of the average amateur gardener, as it contains a number of the very latest creations as well as the old favorites:

A Few 1908 Novelties.

Burpee's White Spencer; Burpee's Primrose Spencer; Bolton's Pink, orange pink; George Herbert, rosy carmine (Spencer type); Evelyn Byatt, salmon orange; Frank Dolby light lavender; Helen Lewis, crimson orange Ielen Pierce, pure white, mottled bright blue; Miss H. C. Philbrick, beautiful lavender blue; Mrs. Collier, primrose tinted; Nora Unwin, white variety (Unwin type); Phenomenal, silvery white shaded pink; Queen Alexander, bright scarlet self; Romolo Piazzani, violet blue self; Shasta White, pure white (ivory tinted); "Unique," white flaked with delicate lavender; Lord Nelson, bright deep blue; A. J. Cook, fine violet, mauve self.

Some Older Friends.

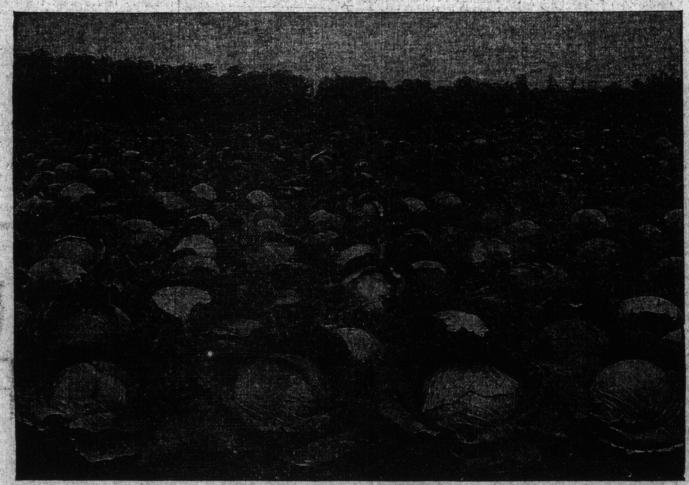
Admiration, delicate shade of rosy laven-der; Agnes Johnston, rose pink; Alice Eck-

Ferry, extra early, pink and white; Blushing Beauty, delicate pink; Boreatton, very dark maroon, self-colored; Bolton's Pink, self pink; Brilliant, a bright scarlet; Captain of the Blues, light maroon and purple; Captivation, light magenta or claret color; Coccinea, a beautiful cerise, self-colored; Coquette, primrose, yellow, shaded with lavender; Countess of Lathom, charmin delicate pink, self; Countess of Radnor, pale mauve or lavender; Countess Spencer, novelty; Countess of Shrewsbury, rose standard, white wings; Dainty, white, with pink edge; Dorothy Eckford, pure white; Dorothy Tennant, deep rosy mauve; Duchess of Sutherland, pearl white and light pink; Duchess of Westminster, apricot pink; Duchess of York, white, suffused This is another operation to which the with light pink; Duke of Clarence, brilliant amateur does not always attach sufficient im- shade of rosy claret; Duke of Westminster,

would like to have something growing which would add to the beauty of the place, if it could be so treated with plants that would thrive there? Perhaps you have attempted this and become discouraged by an unfortunate choice of plants. This is a vexing problem, often confronting one in trying to develop grounds to best possible advantage, and the writer has given much time and experiment to

There is no reason why any place should be disfigured by a barren space under trees, where even grass will not grow, or that its proper landscape beauty and effect should be marred by a vacancy in shrubbery planting on the shaded side of the buildings

A partial exception to this the writer has learned from experience, namely, that it is im-



A Field of Sutton's Early Drumhead Cabbage.

maroon, wings violet purple; Emily Eckford, reddish mauve, wings blue; Emily Henderson, white, early; Fascination, magenta mauve; Fashion, cerise pink; Firefly, a deep brilliant scarlet; Flora Norton, bright light lavender; George Gordon, crimson lake, rosy purple wings; Gladys Unwin, pale rosy pink; in front of and up to the outer edge of ground Golden Rose, primrose, striped with rosy affected by such overhang. pink; Gorgeous, salmon orange; Grace Greenwood, cream shaded pink; Gray Friar, purple, on white ground; Her Majesty, a beautiful rose color; Hon. F. Bouverie, flesh pink, wings rosy buff; Hon. Mrs. E. Kenyon, clear buff yellow; Janet Scott, a beautiful shade of deep pink; Jeanie Gordon, bright rose-shaded cream; Jessie Cuthbertson, dark rose, striped, on cream ground; Katherine Tracy, soft, brilliant pink; King Edward VII., bright crimson; Lady Beaconsfield, salmon pink, wings primrose; Lady Grisel Hamilton, pale lavender blue; Lady Mary Currie, orange pink, shaded rosy lilac; Lady Mary Ormsby Gore, pale puff, with delicate; Lady Nina Balfour, delicate mauve; Lady Penzance, orange pink, wings pure pink; Lathyrus Lotipolius, red, white, blush rose; Lord Kenyon, rose magenta, self; Lord Rosebery, rose magenta; Lottie Eckford, white, with lavender blue; Lottie Hutchison, cream falsed with sink. Lottie Hutchison, cream flaked with pink; Lovely, soft shell pink; Maid of Honor, white, edged with blue; Mars, large, bright, scarlet; Marchioness of Cholmondeley, soft shade of cream, pink; Meteor, orange salmon and pink; Miss Willmott, deep orange pink; Modesty, delicate shade of pink; Mrs. Dugdale, deep rose; Mrs. Eckford, primrose yellow; Mrs. Fitzgerald, cream-flushed rose; Mrs. George Higginson, Jr., delicate lavender; Mrs. Joseph Chamberlain, bright rose on white; Mrs. Knight Smith, an entirely new shade of pink; Mrs. Sydenham, salmon pink; Mrs. Walter Wright, beautiful mauve color; navy blue, deep violet blue; New Countess, pure light lavender; Othello, deep, glossy maroon; Pink Friar, carmine rose on white; Prima Donna, soft pink; Prince Edward of York, scarlet wings, deep rose; Prince of Wales, bright rose; Princess May, light lavender; Princess of Wales, striped mauve on white ground; Queen Victoria, primrose yellow; Royal Robe, deli-cate pink; Royal Rose, deep rosy pink; Sadie Burpee, large white; Salopian, sunproof, fine scarlet; Scarlet Gem, a dazzling scarlet; Senator, bright brown and chocolate striped; Shadzada, deep maroon; Splendor, bright rose, shaded crimson; Stanley, rich dark maroon; Stella Morse, primrose, flushed pink; Sue Earl, primrose, edged with mauve; Venus, salmon

buff and rosy pink; Cupid's White, scarlet pink, rose and purple mauve.

possible to grow anything under overhanging bays or projections, even from second stories, that are very often found on our modern houses. These spaces are, however, necessarily narrow, and this objectionable appearance can be overcome by a judicious planting of shrubs affected by such overhang.

While the kinds of plants that thrive best without sun are limited, there are still a sufficient number of varieties to lend an added interest to all lovers of nature, and every opportunity to use them should be taken advantage

Taking up first the northern exposure of buildings: such a situation is admirable for rhododendrons, using the taller-growing Rhododendron maximum for a backing, interspersed with Rhododendron Catawabiense, and planting the hybrid varieties in front. Kalmia latifolia, our native mountain laurel, can be used in this connection, and the various forms of evergreen andromedas, planted as an edging, would add beauty and variety to such a group. This treatment would entail quite an expense, as the first cost of the plants would be high, and the soil would have to be specially prepared. If, therefore, this expense is to be considered, a treatment of same situation with deciduous shrubs could be very pleasingly adopted. These are much less expensive and would require only ordinarily good, well-manured loam. For tall-growing, strong effect, the Philadelphus coronarius and Ligustrum Ibota; for medium height, Araliapentaphylla, Symphoriccarpos racemosus, Symplocos paniculata, Berberis Thunbergii and Mahonia Aquifolium or Berberis ilicifolia. A massing of some or all of these varieties, according to space available, would afford very satisfactory results.

Evergreens could, of course, be grown to good advantage in this location, the most desirable being various forms of retinosporas and junipers, and dwarf forms of thuyas, spruces and pines. But these had better not be considered unless the buildings are of suitable pretensions and the place a winter residence, calling for a distinct winter effect.

Some of the perennial plants can be successfully grown in dense shade. Lobelia cardinalis, Chelone Lyoni, Lilium Canadense and L. tigrinum would add color to the shrubbery

Where a separate and low-growing effect is desired, still others of the perennials may be employed. These are hepaticas, Sanguinaria Canadensis, Tiarella cordifolia, sedums, funkias, Polygonatum multiflorum, Uvularia grandiflora, Heuchera sanguinea, helianthemums, tril-

liums and native ferns. A very attractive grouping may be made with Funkia grandiflora, a few ferns, Polygonatum multiflora and Cypripedium acaule or moccasin-flower.

The tuberous begonias should not be lost sight of in this connection. While they are not hardy, requiring to be taken up in early fall, and also need a rich loam, yet will they amply epay, in their continuous bloom and variety of color, for any trouble and pains in cultivation. Massed by themselves, they will make a splendid show in those bare places under trees where grass will not grow. Another method of covering such ground is with Vinca minor and Helianthemum hyssopifolium, both creeping plants that will make a dense mat of foliage...

One other section of the grounds, the grove, if there be one, should have scattered about it some of the native agaleas, as Azalea viscosa and A. calendulacea. If the grove is a natural one, the soil would be right for these and also for Rhododendron maximum and Kalmia latifolia, which should be planted in clumps among the trees.

There are various other plants whose native habitat is in dense shade, which, if collected from the wild, might serve our purpose; but it is much safer to get those that have been cultivated, and the kinds named in this article can be obtained from nurseries in much better condition for transplanting.

ROSES WORTH GROWING

Gruss an Teplitz—An Autumn Rose
This is one of the best roses for flowering during the autumn. The color of the flowers is a bright scarlet-crimson, they are beautifully scented, and very freely produced. The habit of this rose is semi-climbing and very robust. It may be successfully grown in a variety of ways. As a climber on a low wall or fence it is admirable, also as a pillar rose. If the shoots are pegged down it is very good as a bedding rose, while a large bed treated in the following way was noticed by the writer as forming a most charming and effective contrast to beds in which drawn and the state of in which dwarf varieties were growing. The pruning in this case had been done rather sparingly, the shoots being left about 4 feet in length. These were tied to neat green stakes, The effect produced by this bed early in August was very beautiful, and the flowering period would last until late autumn. When a rose hedge is to be planted Gruss an Teplitz will answer admirably treated in this way. The large leaves of this rose are very distinct and handsome, and I have never seen them in the least damaged by mildew. When the pegging down system is adopted, do not use large, clumsy hooks which are sometimes seen, but drive a strong, neat wooden peg into the soil and cut a notch at the end, to which a piece of tarred twine is secured. The shoot is then bent over as horizontally as possible and

Gustave Grunerwald There is an assured future for this rose, for it possesses all the good qualities of a garden variety. The bold, large-petalled blooms of rather deeper color than Killarney, with yellowish base, are on stiff stems, surrounded by several large buds, and the blooms, although not double, are nevertheless well filled, so that in general appearance we have an exhibition flower. The flowers are produced with great freedom and have a delicious perfume. The outer petals are silvery white. The growth is similar to that of Caroline Testout, and we have in the variety a fragrance which the old favorite lacks. I do not mean to commend Gustave Grunerwald in preference to Caroline Testout, but I look upon it as a typical garden rose, and certain to please. It may be thought that we already abound in pink roses, and the fact remains indisputable, but somehow they possess an individual charm dificult to define. think we could do more when planting in grouping the various pinks together in, say, three shades. By this means we obtain variety without a great difference in the color scheme of the garden.

In gardens where there is water, either in a natural or artifical state, many of the Alder family can be used with advantage, as they make pleasing small trees for the edges of streams and ponds, and there is much diversity of form and coloring among them. One of the most beautiful is the golden form of Alnus glutinosa, namely, aurea, with bright golden foliage, which retains its excellent coloring till late autumn. It is also a free-growing tree, and in a damp spot soon makes an ornamental specimen, especially if the lower branches are kept pruned till a clear stem of 6 feet or 7 feet in height is obtained. A beautiful color effect is produced here with the golden Alder and the purple Nut, a large bed of the latter being planted on a sloping pond bank down to the water's edge. This is kept cut down to the ground annually, and this treatment suits it to perfection. erfection. A uniform growth about 4 feet in height, with very large foliage, is obtained. The Alder is planted at the edge of the pond and has now made a vigorous young standard about 12 feet high, and the combination of bright gold and rich purple is most effective.—A. E. T.

CHANGES LAW IN TORY PROVINCES

Will Not Use Provincial Voters' Lists in Manitoba and British Columbia

A PROTEST IS FORWARDED

Local Government Telegraphs
Minister of Justice Ex-

Minister of Justice Expressing Indignation

A measure which will be viewed with great suspicion by the people of British Columbia and of Canada generally was introduced into the Dominion election law, in so far as it applies to the provinces of British Columbia and Manitoba, is changed. Instead of using the provincial lists, as elsewhere in Canada, the governor-general incouncil is to be empowered to appoint officials to revise the lists. The same change is made applicable to New Ontario and the northern portion of Quebec, but the bill is evidently aimed at the two provinces which went overwhelmingly Conservative at the last provincial elections. The Ottawa government has apparently taken alarm at the result of the New Brunswick election. The bill was introduced just a few days after that event.

Hon. W. J. Bowser, attorney-general, immediately upon receipt of the bill, telegraphed the minister of justice at Ottawa, protesting against the proposed measure.

eral, immediately upon receipt of the bill, telegraphed the minister of justice at Ottawa, protesting against the proposed measure.

Questioned yesterday with regard to the matter, Hon. Mr. Bowser replied:

"I may say that only the other day a copy of the bill was forwarded to me, and I was asked to express an opinion on the point whether or not its provisions would affect the electoral lists of Brilish Columbia. On examining the proposed measure, I was very much surprised to find that, if brought into operation, it couldand in a very serious way—affect the conduct of our elections.

The Old Act.

"In the Dominion Elections act, section 6 and the following sections, as passed some years ago, the Dominion government accepted the provincial voters' lists and conferred the franchise, in all Dominion electoral contests, on all those whose names at the final revision appeared upon these lists. Now we have had one or two Dominion contests on the provincial units, and so far as my knowledge goes, without giving the very slightest cause for complaint from any political quarter. But here we have a proposition made on the part of the Dominion administration which deals with territories, unorganized, as far as municipal affairs are concerned, in both Ontard and Quebec, and in addition with the delection and that the conduct of the conduct of the conduct of the result of this change in our electoral system, because we have spread before us, apart from all other reasons for apprehension, what they did in the Manitoba elections. These lists, and so far as my knowledge goes, without giving the very slightest cause for complaint from any political object, apparatently, the Ottawa government is about to take into its own hands the making up of our lists and that too on the very eve of the elections. In my political object, apparatently, the Ottawa government is about to take into its own hands the making up of our lists and that too on the very eve of the elections. These lists, and so far as my knowledge goes, without giving t in all those writes harmes at the final revenue appeared upon the provincial appeared upon the provincial appeared upon the provincial appeared upon the provincial street of the provincial street

chised in different constituencies by the lests.

"Now both political parties have been very active in this province during the last few months in the endeavor to get all the names possible upon the lists before Monday next, which is the last day for filing application, under the impression, of course, that the court of revision, which sits during the month of May would be the last court of revision which in all likelihood would be held before the Dominion elections come on; that in this way these lists would be got into good shape, the names of all absentess and of all dead men being struck off, while the names of all new-comers who had been in the province for six months would be placed on these lists. If this new act is brought into force, all this work goes for naught, because just as soon as the writs for the approaching general election are issued, the government at Ottawa will appoint men to make up the voters lists for this province, as well as for the province of Manitoba.

The Present Situation

The Present Situation As matters stand at the present time we have our statutory sittings of the courts of revision twice a year, when



Remarkrichness Watch and

pleasing

flavor. The big black plug chewing tobacco. ean Thug

HIS WORK IN THE ORIENT

both political parties can be repre-sented. I may say that so far as I know the men who are acting as the

Text of Amendments

The principal amendments to the existing act are as follows:

"Se.s I. The Dominion Election Act is amended by inserting therein as sec. 9. a, the following: 9 a. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary herein contained voters' lists for the portions of the province of Ontario and Quebec which consists of territory not municipally organized and where there is no regular assessment or valuation roll upon which voters' lists are thased tand, for the several electoral districts in the provinces of Manitoba and British Columbia shall be prepared immediately after the issue of any writ for an election in any such electoral district or in any electoral district composed or partly composed of such territory or at any time when the governor in council so directs and for the numbers of measuring and since

Cellestials

Columbia shall be prepared districts in the provinces of Manitotals and British Columbia shall be prepared in memory of the save of electoral district composed or partly composed to properly and bright province, regulating the preparation and manner of revising and bright province, regulating the preparation and manner of revising and bright province, regulating the preparation and manner of revising and bright province, regulating the preparation of such lists the province its so prepared and revision of the province, regulating the preparation of such lists of the province of the province, regulating the preparation of such lists the voters lists which were prepared on person whose name is not included in the voters lists which were prepared and revision of the province o

Death of D. W. Stevens From Wound Inflicted by Kor-

Special Commissioner Sent By Japan to Make Inves-

Japan to Make Investigation

Tokio, March 27.—News of the death of Durham White Stevens in San Francisco reached Tokio at 10 c'clock last night and was made known to a few persons, who received their information from the Associated Press. Prince ito later received dispatches confirming the news. The utmost grief is expressed by every one.

Considering the insolutuaive character of fig. Stevens, the widespreas confirming the news. The utmost grief is expressed by every one.

Considering the insolutiave character of fig. Stevens, the widespreas confirming the received dispatches confirming the result in the fig. Stevens as their most when the news of his death is published it will arouse intense indignation in all circles. None are more outbeyone than the missonaries, especially Americans acquainted in Korea, who regarded Mr. Stevens as their most active friend. One of his last acts before leaving Japan was to secure a subscription of \$5,000 for the Young Mer's Christian association in Seoul.

Mr. Stevens was consistently a loyal American. He dirmly believed that the influence of America in the far East, insure peace and benefit Japan. During the recent immigration negotiations he wielded great influence. He sadvocated the complete stoppage of Japanese emigration and urged the sadoption of the most stringent regulations. He pressed these views, which were ultimately accepted.

Mr. Stevens also was a consistent frind of Japan. He believed that the control of Korea by Japan without actual annexation would mean right, the pressible with the old Korean regime, who advocated the control of Korea by Japan and with the sadoption of the most stringent regulations, the pressed his views in this connection openly, whether a gainst foreigners, Koreans or Japanese on for japanese on one of the principal purposes of his visit to Washington at this time was to place his views before the control of Korea by Japan before the control of Korea by Japan and the control of Korea to pressible, with the same period a year ago, the mos

CHINESE MINISTER COMING TO VICTORIA

Head of Education Department at Pekin Will Visit Local

a second squadron, composed probably of the faster ships, will proceed to Melbourne. After the call at Melbourne is completed the ships going there will join those at Sydney and the onward voyage will be resumed. By this arrangement a considerable saving in time will be made.

Dynamited Safe Chatham, Ont., March 26.—The Grand Trunk freight office here was entered during the night and the safe dynamited, but the explosion falled to open the door. The burglars got noth-

ALBERTA TELEPHONES

Premier Rutherford Says Bell System
Will Be Bought if the Price
is Reasonable

UNEXPLAINED TRAGEDY

Friendly Remark Apparently Cause of Murder and Suioide in Nova Scotia Town

Parrsboro, N. S., March 26.—Lewis K. Smith, butcher, shot and almost instantly killed James Rector at noon today, and then turned the weapon upon himself, firing a bullet into his mouth.

mouth.

Rector only lived a few minutes.

Smith is alive, but cannot recover.

The cause of the tragedy is not known. Both were young men. Smith was working in his shop when Rector called on him, and remarked that he (Smith) was not looking well, whereupon the latter whipped out the revoluter and without saying a word fired

DESERTS STEAMER

Took Flight When Boston Liner Was Lying at Yokaichi on Outward Trip

THE REASON IS NOT CLEAR

Refused Landing-Left Japan on Transport

(From Friday's Daily.) The steamer Shawmut of the Boston Steamship company, which reached port last night from Manila and way ports of the far east arrived with chief steward F. Dymott acting as purser. The purser, John Callan, depurser. The purser, John Callan, deserted under strange circumstances when the steamer was coaling at Yokaichi, a port lying between Yokohama and Kobe. He had been drinking heavily, and, as was his custom, went ashore on arrival at the Japanese port. To some of the officers he went and said "good-bye." They thought he was joking and expected his return by a sampan late at night after an evening spent ashore in the company of some of the lady passengers whom he had taken to show the tea-houses and gelsha of the Japanese port. When morning came and the Chinese boy reported that the purser had not come on board Capt. Roberts sent a quartermaster to see what had befallen on board Capt. Roberts sent a quartermaster to see what had befallen him. After a search the police were appealed to and they learned that he had bought a ticket for Nagoya over the Sanyo railway. The laddes with whom he had gone ashore returned the same night, the purser having left them at the landing when they started off in a sampan for the steamer.

flight is not clear. As far as can be learned there is little shortage, i

into Canada for January and February ary from the United States shows an increase of 61 per cent, as compared with the same months last year, but the immigration through ocean ports for January and February shows a decrease of 56 per cent.

For the eleven months ending with February, the total immigration to Canada was 284,899, compared with 194,082 for the same period a year ago. The total arrivals at ocean ports were 184,996, against 141,240 for the eleven months ending February, 1907.

Arrivals from the United States were 52,093, compared with 52,942 last year.

MEXICO CITY SHAKEN

BY TWO EARTHQUAKES

No Lives Lost and Not Much Damage to Property

Caused

Mexico City, March 28.—Mexico City was visited by two severe earth quake shocks today. The first occurred at 2:40 p. m., lasting 4 minutes and 28 seconds. No lives were lost and the property damage was insignificant, though numerous walls were cracked by the motion of the earth's waves. The shock was very similar to that felt in this city about a year ago, the oscillations being of a long, swaying variety.

At the national observatory it was a stated that the needle of the selsmorraph ir waveled the entire distance of steerage of working the point with the motion of the earth's waves. The shock was very similar to that a stated that the needle of the selsmorraph ir waveled the entire distance of the first occurred at the notion of the earth's waves. The shock was very similar to that felt in this city about a year ago, the oscillations being of a long, swaying variety.

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accompanied by his wife and family, Mrs. S. E. Abt and Mrs. S. E. Watson, who made the round trip, Mrs. Mayer and family from Yokohama, M. H. Davis from Manila, G. W. Thompson, superintendent of schools at Manila, Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Murray, Mrs. L. M. Southworth, Miss M. E. Sheehan and N. Masaijacki.

The steamer had a good passage. From Yokohama to the 180th meridian she had fresh northerly winds with moderate and heavy easterly swells, and thence to Victoria fresh northwesterly winds. On Monday last, for 24 hours, a strong northwesterly gale with high sea was encountered, but the big steamer weathered it splendidly.

The Shawmut will leave for Tace Victoria, B. C., March, 1908.

Wolfville, N. S. March 26.—The Union reform party of King's county has decided to oppose Sir Frederick Borden at the coming general election. No candidate has been named, but it is generally thought that Dr. Chipman of Grand Pre will be the

Much Tobacco Destroyed. Covington, Ky., March 26 .- The les

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NORTHERN INTERIOR OF B.C.

Miners and prospectors going into Telkua, Omenica or Ingineca 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.

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tobacco warehouse of T. H. Hamilton & Co. at Fourth and Bakewell streets was destroyed by fire early today, establing a loss estimated at \$150,000. The fire is thought to have been of incendiary origin. Five residences and a saloon were also destroyed.

Cruelty to a Youth

ome time ago, a young Armenian

Catharines, Ont., March 26.-

and lately has been morose and sullen, refusing to talk, or even eat. Some of his countrymen, being convinced that he was only shamming in order to get out of work, dragged him to the table on Tuesday night, and forced him to eat, after which they are said to have kicked him and cuffed him mercilessly and then bound him and tied him to the track of the Nigara and St. Catharines railway. One or two of his companions, who were opposed to his abuse, however, released him.

about 18 years old, whose name is unknown, was brought here from Hamilton. Recently he was taken ill, Advertise in THE COLONIST

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have shown the surface. ways movin an hour, and at a velocit In order to power to ca mous bulk. less than the not rise. T surface expe hing is so completely a ther. Take the Nulli S bag, which diameter, w ship, the wl beater's skin bag must l construction been well t fully execute able condition was sufficien completely-age about th han sufficie lifting effect. entirely wred parture. We now

to produce Nulli Secur capacity and parer accour 42 ft. in dian an engine of speed of 40 that, with a

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Soulsby. The loyal Lord Mayor, King," remin jesty had bee don for more member of so he had alway the work of

(Cheers.) The Lord Continued of the City o Masters or F

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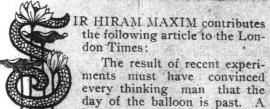
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has been morose and sullen, talk, or even eat. Some antrymen, being convinced as only shamming in order of work, dragged him to n Tuesday night, and forced after which they are said icked him and cuffed him and then bound him and the track of the Niagara atharines railway. One or companions, who were op-

e in THE COLONIST

Sir Hiram Maxim on Aerial Navigation



balloon, from the very nature

Tuesday, March 31, 1908

of things, must be extremely bulky and fragile.

It has always appeared to the writer that would be absolutely impossible to make a dirigible baloon that would be of any use, even in a comparatively light wind. Experiments have shown that only a few hundred feet above the surface of the earth the air is nearly always moving at a velocity of at least 15 miles an hour, and more than two-thirds of the time at a velocity considerably greater than this. In order to give a balloon sufficient lifting power to carry two men and a powerful engine, it is necessary that it should be of enormous bulk. Considered as a whole, including men and engine, it must have a mean density less than the surrounding air, otherwise it will not rise. Therefore, not only is a very large surface exposed to the wind, but the whole hing is so extremely light and fragile as to be completely at the mercy of the wind and weather. Take that triumph of engineering skill, the 'Nulli Secundus," for example. The gasbag, which was sausage-shaped and 30 ft. in diameter, was a beautiful piece of workmanship, the whole thing being built up of gold-beater's skin. The cost of this wonderful gashag must have been enormous. The whole construction, including the car, the system of suspension, the engine and propellers, had been well thought out and the work beautifully executed; still, under these most favorable conditions, only a slight shower of rain was sufficient to neutralize its lifting effect completely-that is, the gas-bag and the cordage about this so-called airship absorbed about 400lb. of water, and this was found to be more than sufficient to neutralize completely the lifting effect. A slight squall which followed entirely wrecked the whole thing, and it was ignominiously carted back to the point of de-

We now learn that the War Office is soon to produce another airship similar to the "Nulli Secundus," but with a much greater capacity and a stronger engine. In the news-paper accounts it is said that the gas-bag of miles an hour, which is extremely doubtful. this new balloon would be sausage-shaped and 42 ft. in diameter, that it is to be provided with an engine of 100-horse power, which is is claimed will give to this new production a speed of 40 miles an hour through the air, so that, with a wind of 20 miles an hour, it will

IR HIRAM MAXIM contributes still be able to travel by land 20 miles au hour the following article to the Lonarticle did not consider the subject from a mathematical point of view. As the mathematical equation is an extremely simple one, it is easily presented so as to be understood by any one having the least smattering of mathematical or engineering knowledge. The cylindrical portion of the gas-bag is to be 42 ft. in diameter, the area of the cross section would therefore be 1,385 square feet. If we take a disc 42 ft. in diameter and erect it high in the air above a level plain, and allow a wind of 40 miles an hour, which is the proposed speed of the balloon, to blow against it, we should find that the air pressure would be 11,083 lbs.

—that is, a wind blowing at a velocity of 40 miles an hour would produce a pressure of 8lbs. to every square foot of the disc. Conversely, if the air were stationary, it would require a push of 11,083 lbs. to drive this disc through he air at the rate of 40 miles an hour.

A speed of 40 miles an hour is at the rate of 3,520 ft. in a minute of time. We therefore have two factors—the pounds of resistance encountered, and the distance through which the disc travels in one minute of time. By multiplying the total pounds of pressure on the complete disc by the number of feet it has to travel in one minute of time, we have the total number of foot pounds required in a minute of time to drive a disc 42 ft. in diameter through the air at a speed of 40 miles an hour. Dividing the product by the conventional horse-power 33,000, we shall have 1,181 horse-power as the energy required to propel the disc through the air. However, the end of the gas had is not a first in the gas-bag is not a flat disc, but a hemisphere, and the resistance to drive a hemisphere through the air is much less than it would be with a normal plane or flat disc. In the "Nulli Secundus" we may take the co-efficient of resistance of the machine considered as a whole as 0.20—that is, that the resistance will be onefifth as much as that of a flat disc. This, of course, includes not only the resistance of the balloon itself, but also that of the cordage, the car, the engine, and the men.

Multiplying 1,181 by the co-efficient .20, we shall have 236; therefore if the new balloon were attached to a long steel wire and drawn by a locomotive through the air, the amount of work or energy required would be 236 horsepower-that is, if the gas-bag would stand be-Under these conditions, the driving wheels of the locomotive would not slip, and therefore no waste of power would result. But in the dirigible balloon we have a totally different state of affairs. The propelling screws are very small in proportion to the airship, and

their slip is fully 50 per cent—that is, in order to drive the ship at the rate of 40 miles an hour the screws would have to travel at least 80 miles an hour. Therefore, while 236 horsepower was imparted to the ship in driving it forward, an equal amount would have to be lost in slip, or, in other words, in driving the air rearwards. It would therefore, require 472-horse power instead of 100 to drive the proposed new balloon through the air at the rate of 40 miles an hour.

It will be seen from this calculation that the new airship will still be at the mercy of the wind and weather. Those who pin their faith on the balloon as the only means of navigating the air may dispute my figures. However, all the factors in the equation are extremely simple and well known, and no one can dispute any of them except the assumed co-efficient of resistance, which is here given as .20. The writer feels quite sure that, after careful experiments are made, it will be found that this co-efficient is nearer 40 than .20, especially so at high speeds when the air pressure deforms the gas-bag. Only a slight bag-ging in the front end of the balloon would run the co-efficient up to fully .50, and perhaps

It is understood that the engineers of the government who built the "Nulli Secundus" are now building a true flying machine. This is certainly a move in the right direction. In the early days, when engineers first commenced to think of the possibility of navigating the air with machines heavier than the air that is, true flying machines-they encountered a lot of accepted mathematical formulae of Newton and others, which was extremely discouraging, and, as we know now, misleading in the extreme.

Let us look at the question from the standpint of the mathematicians of 40 years ago. was said that if a plane were driven through the air at a set angle, the lifting effect would be equal to a wind blowing upwards against a normal plane of the same size, at the same velocity that the air was pushed downwards by the plane; that is, if an aeroplane were 20 in. wide, and the front or advancing edge in. above the horizontal, it would naturally press the air downward one-twentieth part of its horizontal velocity. With a speed of 80 miles an hour the air would be pushed down-ward four miles an hour, and the lifting effect on the aeroplane would be equal to a wind-blowing upwards against a plane of the same size at a velocity of four miles an hour.

When the writer was conducting his experiments at Baldwyn's park, the late Lord Kelvin and Lord Rayleigh witnessed them on several occasions, and Lord Kelvin wrote that the experiments had proved most conclusively

that Newton's law, as applied to such matters, a sudden gust of wind would give a momentwas altogether wrong. Lord Rayleigh was of a like opinion, and later on he delivered a lecture to prove that the old conception of our mathematicians was very wide of the truth, and that the lifting effect of aeroplanes was vastly greater than any one had ever supposed. The older mathematicians seem to have reasoned it out in the following manner.

The force of the wind against any object is proportion to the square of the velocity; therefore, if an aeroplane 20 in. wide, with the front edge tilted 2 in. above the horizontal, will push the air downward twice as fast as it would if it were raised only I in., then the lifting effect would be four times as great. They therefore established this law-that the lifting effect of areoplanes was in proportion to the square of the sine of the angle.

According to this way of thinking, one eroplane, 20 in. wide, with the front lifted 2 in. above the horizontal, will lift twice as much as two aeroplanes of the same dimensions, with the front edge lifted only I in. from the horizontal; but Lord Rayleigh has made experiments, demonstrating beyond all doubt that the two aeroplanes, in which the sine of the angle is one, will life considerably more than one aeroplane in which the sine of the angle is two. Therefore the old formula is extremely misleading; moreover, some recent experiments made by the writer show that when well-made aeroplanes, placed at an angle of I in 20, are driven through the air at the rate of

greater than any one has ever supposed. There is no doubt that if an aeroplane were placed at the very low angle of I in 40, and driven through the air at the rate of 100 miles an hour, the lifting effect would be considerably more than 100 times as much as would be shown by the use of the old formula that

80 miles an hour, the lifting effect is very much

I have referred to. When a body is falling through the air, like weighted plane, the air below it is formed into a species of a cone, and the velocity imparted to it in getting out of the way of the falling plane is not very great. The inertia of the air below the plane has already been disturbed before the plane reaches it, but when the aeroplane is driven through the air at a high velocity and at a slight angle, it is constantly running on to new air, the inertia of which has not been disturbed, and therefore, the greater the speed the greate rthe effect. In the experiments at Baldwyn's park the writer found that when the machine was driven along the track at the rate of only four miles an hour, the lifting effect on the windward side

was some tons greater than on the lee side. Then, again, when the screws were running, and the machine was tied up to the track,

ary screw thrust, at least double what the usual thrust was. In this way, the stays that supported the ends of the blades were sometimes broken and the screws destroyed. The recent success of Mr. Farman's machine in Paris clearly demonstrates that the machine which the writer had studied out and experimented with at Baldwyn's-park was constructed on the right lines. That machine had superosed aeroplanes covered with woven fabric. It had fore and aft horizontal rudders. It was provided with wheels on which to run until a speed was obtained sufficient to lift it from the earth. It was driven by screws placed directly aft the point of greatest atmos-pheric resistance. Mr. Farman's apparatus has all of these features. The only change nccessary in the writer's machine was to replace the steam engines, boiler and water tank by the new light and powerful motor, that has resulted from the careful and expensive experimental work conducted by the builders of racing cars, which is now available. In the latter machine the lifting effect was more than 2,000 lbs. greater than the weight of the machine. It was, indeed, the first machine that was ever made in which the lifting power was greater than the weight of the machine itself, ut a very large and level field was necessary for manoeuvring purposes, and this space was not available at Baldwyn's-park. The writer, however, ascertained in experimental work all the formulae necessary in order to construct successful flying machines.

Scientific men, during the last twenty years, have maintained that it was only a motor that was necessary. Professor Langley and others have said "Give us the motor and we will give you the flying machine," and now that we have the motor-thanks to the excellent work of the motor-car buildershere is no reason why one should not go on and manufacture flying machines, and sell them at a price not greater than half the price of a motor-car. In the writer's machine there was a degree of refinement, as far as making things light and strong was concerned, such as has not even been attempted in Mr. Farman's machine. If a machine were carefully made and provided with the best motors now to be obtained-which are still susceptible of being reduced in weight without any decrease in their efficiency—then machines could be made which would do a great deal better than would apear to be possible at the present moment. However, we have already reached the beginning of a new and very important epoch, and thousands of the cleverest men in the world will soon be at work producing flying. machines and taking out patents for new devices and discoveries in this line.

The House of Commons ed, yet he did not take a pessimistic or hopeless view of the future of the House of Lords, of the House of Commons, or of the country.

HE Lord Mayor and Lady Mayor soress gave a dinner at the Mansion-house "to meet the Masters of the Livery Companies of the City of Called politics, from the fact that people were in Institute), Lady Flalsbury, Mr. Balfour, Alderman Sir Henry and Lady Knight, Sir Trevor Lawrence (president of the Royal Horticultural Society) and Lady Lawrence, Sir E. Durning-Lawrence, Sir Frederick Banbury, M.P., and Lady Banbury, Sir Albert Spicer, MP. (president of the London Chamber of Commerce) and Lady Spicer, Alderman Sir G. Faudel-Phillips (president of Bridewell and Bethlem Hospitals) and Lady Faudel-Phillips, Alderman Sir Alfred Newton governor of the Irish Society), Alderman Sir W. Vaughan-Morgan (treasurer of Christ's Hospital), Sir William Christie (Astronomer Royal), Mr. Edward Boulnois, Sir Douglas, Straight, Sir William Lancaster, Mr. Seymour Lucas, Mr. Alderman and Sheriff Burnett, Mr. Sheriff Wakefield, Mr. Under-Sheriff Langton, Mr. Under-Sheriff Algar, and Sir William

The loyal toasts were duly honored, the Lord Mayor, in proposing "The Health of the King," reminding the company that his Ma-jesty had been a Freeman of the City of London for more than 45 years; he was still a member of some of the great City guilds, and ne had always taken the greatest interest in he work of the City and Guilds Institute.

The Lord Mayor afterwards proposed Continued Prosperity to the Livery Guilds of the City of London and the Health of their lasters or Prime Wardens."

The Master of the Mercers' Company (Mr. Blakesley) responded.

Alderman Sir Henry Knight proposed "The ouses of Parliament." Lord Halsbury, responding for the House Lords, said that before such an assembly hey could only discuss questions relating to the two houses without reference to political uestions which certain theorists had raised. s a result they had to content themselves ith harmless platitudes. (Laughter.) For stance, they might say-he believed it was a ntiment more than 2,000 years old—that an bridled democracy sometimes led to a condi-on of things in which public men both spoke and acted as if they were not speaking and actng for the good of the State, but to please the popular mind at the moment; and he be-

London," says the London Times. sometimes induced when they had been return-Among the guests were Lord Hals- ed for popular constituencies to pledge thembury (chairman of the Council of the City and selves to things which were not according to their own conscience or according to the goodness of the State, but because they thought that the greater number of votes would prevail. (Laughter and "Hear, hear.") On such an occasion they only looked on such matters *theoretically, not practically; they were not thinking of anything now urgent before the public mind; but if we ever had what was the great bugbear of those early Grecian States, which taught us the lessons of liberty-if we should ever have a system in which public speech was suppressed, if ever a condition of things should arise in which the rights of property should be disregarded (hear, hear), a condition of things in which it was supposed that nobody had a right to anything, it would be a desirable thing to have an Assembly such as the House for which he was responding to stand in the way and bring people to a better mind-to point out to them that all human society depended upon the recognition of certain rights—the right of free speech and the right of property, and that if both these were disregarded civilization itself was imperilled.

Mr. Balfour, who was loudly cheered, in replying for the House of Commons, said that had been pained to notice that Sir Henry Knight, in proposing the toast, had reserved all his praise for the House of Lords. He was, in fact, not sure that his friend had said anything at all about the House of Commons except that it was lucky that there was a House of Lords to keep them in order. ("Hear, hear," and laughter.) He did not feel inclined to give in to that view. He was a House of Commons man. He was not such a pessimist as his friend Sir Frederick Banbury, who, he believd, took a very gloomy view of the future of our country. He did not deny that there were dangers in front of us; there always had been dangers in front of us; but up to the present the vigor the common-sense, and the statesmanship of this country had been sufficient to ward off those dangers as they had arisen and to preserve uninjured in any fundamental particular the heritage our ancestors had handed down to us. (Hear, hear.) Although he admitted that at the present time, perhaps more than at any period within the recollection of any of those he was addressing, there did seem to be forces at work imperilling interests upon which the

whole basis of society, in his opinion, depend-

of the House of Commons, or of the country. Nor was he disposed to agree with those who saw a perpetual process of deterioration going on in the Lower House. He was very doubtful whether those who were really careful students of Parliamentary history would admit that that decadence had proceeded to the lengths which many contemporary critics seemed to suppose. He quite granted—he was not going into details—that the difficulties of getting through public business and the amount of public business which they were asked under the auspices of some governments to get through-that those two difficulties, taken together, had seriously interfered-it was the opinion of everybody—with the hereditary liberty of criticism which the House of Commons ought to possess. (Hear, hear.) He further admitted that no complete or satisfactory solution of that difficulty had yet been proposed; but, after making that admission he was not prepared to go further. He saw a great many changes which he would like in the personnel of the House of Commons, but he did not admit that the general character of that Assembly, even though he belonged in political opinion to only a small fraction of it he did not admit that the constitution of that Assembly, so far as the actual individuals were concerned, making abstractions of their opinions from which he differed, showed that deterioration which so many people were pleased to find. After all, if he was wrong, if e took too sanguine a view of what this House Commons was, or of what future Houses of Commons were to be, the fault did not lie with the House of Commons itself, as they would suppose from the attacks of some critics was the fact, but with those who returned the members of the House of Commons. (Hear, hear.) He had much to complain of in the opinions of the present House of Commons as a whole, but on that subject all he could say was that he saw some signs of improvement -(laughter and "Hear, hear)-which was steady, and perhaps as rapid as circumstances would permit. But he was not discussing opinions; he was discussing the general character of the individuals sent up to represent the opinions of the constituencies; and if there was deterioration, which he was unwilling to admit, it was the constituencies, and the constituencies alone, which were to blame. If he might take those present as representing the public, then he said that if there were faults in the Assembly for which he was responding, those faults were due to them and not to the House of Commons, because as electors they had ill used the powers which the Constitution gave them to return members of Parliament, He hoped they would improve the quality of the opinions which the House of Commons represented (Hear, hear," and laughter.)

Mexico-Canadian Trade



for Mexico, who has returned

ing commercial relations between the Dominion and the land of General Diaz, says the Montreal Gazette. Business increased over 100 per cent, between the two countries last year, and by the way it has started this year it looks as if the increase would be even greater than that of 1907. Canadian barley has especially taken a large place in Mexican imports, no fewer than 15,000 bags having been exported from Canada during the month of January. On the Pacific side, the trade between the two countries is also expanding, as in January 100,-000 feet of building lumber, 5,000 railway ties and 500 tons of coal were sent to Mexico, while 319,000 kilos of Mexican salt were imported into that province for the fisheries.

Mr. Ansell had not been to the republic for three years, and he was amazed at the stride the country has taken, both as regards its domestic and foreign trade. The crop of coffee this year will be very large, although the demand from all parts of the world is so considerable that there will be no decrease in the price. The great future of the trade is in the fact that Mexican coffee has in a large measure taken the place of the Java on the world's breakfast table. Coatapec, in the state of Jalapa, is the centre of the Mexican production, and while Mr. Ansell was there a Canadian business man purchased 600 bags of that article. The sugar crop is also a very large one, as the plantations have been greatly extended in several of the states. Canadian boots and shoes are also looked upon favorably in Mexico, but greater care must be taken in the manufacture of ladies' wear, as the women have much smaller feet than their sisters from the north.

The consul-general says that the Mexicans are watching the Canadians very closely in educational as well as in business matters, and t was only the other day that the Finance Minister expressed the pleasure he felt at the progress made in the capital by the Bank of Montreal. "Why, would you believe it," said Mr. Ansell, "the Bank of Montreal in Mexico already does more business in exchange than any other bank in the capital of the Republic." Then, as for the educational part of it, he met a lady delegate who had been sent by the Mexican government to the Dominion of Canada to enquire into our kindergarten system in vogue in the different centres of culture in Canada, all of which goes to show how well

R. D. A. ANSELL, consul-general disposed the Mexican people are towards the people of Canada.

from a two months' sojourn in the republics of Cuba and Mexico, brings some interesting facts and figures relative to the growastonished at the fine advance the country had made in military matters, and from all he could see, the days of revolutions are past and gone, never to return. The money stringency has, of course, been felt somewhat, but certainly not so extensively as in the United States or Canada. Another question about to be taken up by the Mexican minister of Fomento, or Interior, is that of immigration, and no doubt this will result in a very energetic policy, for the present government of Mexico never does anything by halves. He also says that the army is being furnished with the most improved weapons, and it was his good fortune to be present at the testing of a new cannon in the presence of the president, when firing was done at the rate of 20 shots a minute; and also that of the new Porfirio-Diaz rifle, a Mexican invention, when 55 shots a minute were obtained, all of which greatly interested and pleased the Grand Old Man of Mexico, General Diaz. Thirty years ago Mexico's present re-presentative in Montreal wrote that the capital of the southern republic was the most magnificent city on the continent of America, and he now returns with the declaration that the capital still holds that place, pre-eminent among the great centres of the continent.

He spent also some time in Cuba, where everyone is talking and orating about absolute independence, yet Mr. Ansell still thinks the people require the steady guiding hand of the Anglo-Saxon in political affairs. Cuba, however, will prosper, although he opines that she will never become a great country like the Latin state of Mexico. The carnival was at its height when Mr. Ansell was in Havana, and he saw Mayor Cardenas crown Senorita Ramona Garcia as Queen of Beauty. There was a poem recited, a triumphal procession, bands of mar-tial music and the queen was presented with a cheque for \$500.

At a meeting in the National theatre which Mr. Ansell attended, supreme Cuban control was advocated. The first speaker was General del Castillo, who proclaimed once more his uncompromising attitude in favor of absolute independence, and was loudly cheered. General Bouza, who followed General Loynaz, asserted that Cubans would not submit to any further restriction of her independence, the Platt Amendment being a load sufficiently heavy to carry heavy to carry.

Feminine Fancies and Home Circle Chat

INTRODUCTIONS



SUBJECT which is of great interest to MBJECT which is of great interest to many people is the oft discussed one of introductions, of more interest perhaps to women than to men, as it is not the custom for a girl to ask her host, or hestess to introduce any particular man to her. If a girl were to say: "I should like to know Mr. So-and-So; he looks so nice, will you introduce him to me?" she would be considered forward, and that she was, as the old saying has it, "setting her

say: "It should like to know Mr. So-and-So; he looks so nice, will you introduce him to me?" she would be considered forward, and that she was, as the old saying has it, "setting her her cap" at him: and her hostess would probably think it a little peculiar, and might speak about it after her driven and nothing unpleasant could be said about it, either at the time or afterwards, so that in this matter, as in many others, men are privileged and have the advantage over their sisters. Of late years it has been the fashion among hostesses, not do introduce their guests to one another, and this whether the guests met merely at an afternoon "at home." at an evening recent of afternoon "at home." at an evening recent of afternoon and the country no doubt people do know all their neighbors of long standing, but weapon for this fashion is that hostest thinks, or supposes, that her guests are all acquisinted with one another, and that therefore there is no need to trouble herself about the matter. In the country no doubt people do know all their neighbors of long standing, but what about new-comers and those who are visiting friends as staying guests, who well may be named "the strangers within the gates?" Not to introduce in cases of this sort, les is no loneliness like that known to and on friendly, or outwardly friendly terms, with one another. New-comers if not introduced, naturally feel neglected and out in the cold. Unknowing, and unknown, how can they enjoy themselves. A good hostess, knowing this, would throw for the nonce, fashion to the winds, and introduce the newcomers to anyone whom she thought they would get on with one another. Newcomers if not introduced, naturally feel neglected and out in the cold. Unknowing, and unknown, how and they enjoy themselves. A good hostess, knowing this, would throw for the nonce, fashion to the winds, and introduce the newcomers to anyone whom she thought they would get on with one another. Newcomers in the suppose of the suppose of the suppose of the suppose of the suppose all because of a silly fashion that some one started at some time—a someone who probably did so for a selfish reason, to save herself trouble. From the fact that both Mrs. A. and Mrs. B. are the guests of Mrs. C. it is only natural to presume that they are both in the position of ladies, and each one on the same footing as the other. Why, then, should they not enter into conversation and entertain each other? When a lady who lives in town happens to have several visitors on the same afternoon, and at the same time, it requires a very tactful hostess to include them all in her conversation, in such a way that none present will feel neglected and not many people possess this delightful and useful gift. Therefore the guests might take the initiative and break through this dull and unfriendly custom of not speaking. "It might lead," we can hear some dear, good stickler for old customs say; "it might lead to knowing undesirable acquaintances." But why should it? The acquaintance need not go further than half an hour's friendly chat, while on the other hand it might lead to a pleasant friendship; why should it not?

FASHION'S FANCIES

It is decreed that striped effects shall be in first favor this season, all the newest materials being patterned with very fine or very broad lines, especially new, are the striped linens, and taffetas, which come in almost every conceivable shade, chinamon brown, cafe au lait, coral pink, and nattler blue being perhaps the favorite hues. The utmost simplicity of line is demanded, for these striped materials, and in the matter of trimmings, too, the wisest choice must be exercised for nothing in the nature of fussy frills or flounces is permitted in the decorative scheme. Some of the smartest striped models have only a fine filet net embrodiery, carried in a long, straight line down the bodice front and continued to the hem. In direct contradiction to the elaborately trimmed tollettes of last season, Madame la Mode is according first favor to gowns both for indoor and outdoor wear, built on severely simple lines, and of irreproachable cut and fit, relying for graceful effect on rich souple cloth and fabrics. Painted and printed designs and chine and broche silks add one, more decorative note to the already elaborate evening tollette, and quite deep borders of raised chiffon flowers adorn the more costly skirts of chiffon and marquisette. Silver and gold tinsel have by no means lost favor, and few wedding gowns are now without this gilttering addition to their primary trimming. The silhouette of the moment is almost destitute of curves. The outline is long, limp and trailing, the waist and hips barely defined, the arms long and thin, the whole crowned by flat, wide headgear, and the tout ensemble completed by broad stoles drawn closely over the arms. Although the waist is much shortened, yet the characteristic Directoire back is retained solely for the evening tollette. Directoire coats with almost straight backs, and cutaway fronts have achieved popularity, but later on they may become tog general to please the exclusive and fastidious. The lace coat has come to stay, and is charming either as an addition to a

wear generally the toilette is limp and clinging, and to obtain the necessary softness, lingerie has undergone many changes. Knicker underskirts in cambric and lawn fit closely round the hips and fall loose and free in a frou-frou of frills and lace below the knees. Just one petticoat, of washable Roman satin, completes the underwear below the waist, and the silk slip, tightly fitted and well boned, takes the place of the camisole cache corset, thus necessitating only the one garment under the unfined blouse and over the long corset. the long corset.

to the tunic draperies which are so graceful

only the one garment under the unfined blobse and over the long corset.

As to the funic draperies which are so graceful in the drawing-room, they are less successful for outdoor wear, and are not likely to become too general. Muslins and ninons with painted borderings will naturally be made with folds from the waist, but a tight slip or foundation will still prevent the outline from spreading unduly.

Sleeves are visibly tighter, and even those terminating just below the elbow are only a little wider than the arm, and the long sleeve, with Rejane point, figures both in day and evening gowns, although mostly with some addition in epaulette fashion. The loose open kimono armhole has vanished from the realm of fashion, but smart blouses and bodices frequently show some suggestion of this hitherto favored style. In motor modes the empire coat has merged into quaint versions of the highwayman type, the high collar and wide stock being not only appropriate, but very protective; and a three-cornered hat with pompons is quite in keeping and adds to the chic and smart effect.

So many cars now have some shield or cover, that it is unnecessary to envelop oneself completely in an unattractive manner. Cosy vests of padded silk or quilted satin are at once dainty and useful under the motor coat, and are far more hygienic than fur or leather. These lap slightly and fasten with hooks and eyes, and reach to the throat, but have no collarband. I had almost forgotten the dainty little Directoire vests, which are attractive either with the shortened waist or worn with a high swathed belt, and the orthodox skirt. The ideal vest is of broche or chine silk, or of rich satin embroidered in garland fashion with a slender border of flowers and foliage. Pale-colored moire silk, the edges outlined with gold or silver gord, is admirable for a costume of fine cloth, and striped velvet has a chic effect and characteristic style, if the coat is quaintly finished to correspond.

The shortened waist is at its best in the even-

quaintly finished to correspond.

The shortened walst is at its best in the evening gown, and is more artistic when it slopes up, gradually from the front and finishes in a vague

gradually from the front and finishes in a vague point under a centre bow or motif.

Notwithstanding many rumors to the contrary, the blouse still lives. Its charms are many, and the new season's blouses are particularly attractive. For morning wear the simple blouse—or shirt—holds its own. Among the many new designs is one which gives the new wide shoulder line. This wide line is a characteristic feature of French and American models. The width given to the shoulders makes the waist appear slimmer than it otherwise would do—and as this is an age when slimmess has to be considered, it is well to bear in mind the fact that all folds, tucks or pleats proceed from the shoulder seam; thence they lessen in width as they reach the waist. Folds in blouse bodices are frequently made to correspond with those on the skirt. On shirt blouses there is usually a centre boxpleat and too wide pleats. Turndown linen collars and silk ties invariably accompany morning blouses.

HEALTH AND BEAUTY HINTS

Comparatively little attention is ever devoted to the condition of the elbows, and yet the skin over the bone at the junction of the upper and fore arm is always the first to suffer from cold weather and want of care. Resting the elbows on the table when reading or writing is fatal to the rounded c., ur, which is every woman's birthright, while the constant friction induces the skin to become rough and hard, requiring persevering treatment. It is a good plan to hold the elbows night and morning in as hot water as can be borne easily and a good skin food being then actively rubbed in until a healthy glow is the result.

To make the neck white and the skin soft, an ex-cellent emollient which can be made at home is com-posed of two teaspoonfuls of lemon juice, three drops of oil of bitter almonds, and half an ounce of strained honey, beaten up with the white of an egg, suf-ficient eatmeal powder being added to make a creamy mixture and a few drops of perfume stirred in to give a delicate scent.

A useful shampoo, which will cleanse the hair without making it too brittle, can be made with a foundation of one well beaten egg, to which should be added four drachms each of carbonate of potash and sesquicarbonate of ammonia, the whole diluted with half a pint of water. It should be well rubbed over the head, the hair having been first well saturated with warm water and afterwards rinsed five or six times, each successive rinsing water being relatively cooler until the final rinse is effected with coldwater.

A good preparation for keeping the hair in good condition and simplifying the business of dressing it in a soft and becoming style round the face can easily be manufactured at home. The white of an egg should be beaten up with an approximately equal amount of rose water, a few drops of scent being added if a delicate perfume is to be imparted to the hair. This should, however, be done with a light hand, heavily seented mixtures being apt to become overpowering, as the perfume clings for some time after the lotion has been applied.

A celebrated physician, on being asked "what is the exercise most conducive to health in woman?" replied very decidedly, "Walking." Tennis, he de-clared, and golf, were too violent, and too much of it clared, and golf, were too violent, and too much of it likely to lengthen the arms and make the shoulders round and uneven. Cycling renders women awkward in their walk; cyclists gradually acquire a plunging kind of motion when walking which is the reverse of graceful. Croquet really does not give exercise, and after a survey of all the ways in which women take physical exercise the physician considered none so conductive to health and beauty of form as walking. It ought to be persevered with, even in bad weather, and particularly in winter. It is the cheapest and safest exercise.

A method of breaking up a cold in its first stake has been discovered by a French physician. A little of the best Eau de Cologne, poured on a clean hand-kerchief, is to be inhaled as fully as possible every hour. This inhalation should be deep enough to produce in the throat a feeling of intense burning. This will at first be disagreeable, but will soon pass off. The claim for this treatment is that it absolutely nips the complaint in the bud, the superficial inflammation being arrested, which would otherwise spread steadily downwards, causing bronchitis and other disorders of a similar nature.

For those who cannot get regular holidays, the best substitute is an occasional day in bed. A Spanish merchant in Barcelona told his medical man that he always went to bed for two or three days whenever he could be spared from business, and he laughed at those who spent their holidays tolling up mountains. One of the hardest worked woman journalists of my acquaintance keeps her nervous system in good order by taking a day or two in bed once a month. If we cannot avoid worry and business or domestic anxiety, we ought to give the nerves rest now and again, in order to recover themselves. Even an hour's calm seclusion after lunch will often prevent the exhaustion which would otherwise inevitably follow a hurried, anxious day.

Every one loves the Jessamine blossom, that delicate white fragrant little flower which grows in clusters on the shrub, with its narrow pointed leaves of dark myrtle-green. Although such a common shrub in our gardens, it is one of the most ornamental. Few people, however, know that the Jessamine has a medicinal value. Old-fashioned country people used to make a decoction from the flowers which was considered to be a marvellous remedy for coughs. In a very old manuscript book of domestic recipes, picked up at a book stall in a country town, were found the following instructions, headed "Jessamine Cure for Coughs:" Four a pint of boiling water upon six

ounces of the freshly gathered and cleanly picked flowers of jessamine, let it stand for twelve hours in a covered vessel, then strain and add sufficient pure honey to make the liquor into a thin syrup. Take half a wine-glassful three times a day.

Another sweet scented flower which has valuable medicinal uses is the common violet. The violet is considered as an image of modesty, and by some of our old English poets was upheld as an emblem of faithfulness. Syrup of violets is an excellent laxative. Take of fresh petals of violets, one pound; boiling water, two pints; macerate for twenty-four hours in a covered glass vessel, pour off the fluid, then strain through fine linen, and with twice the weight of refined sugar, make a syrup, without boiling. The dose is from one to two teaspoonfuls. Half a teaspoonful, with the addition of a little olive oil is a useful laxative for children. Mixed with a small quantity of lemon juice it may be given as a remedy for coughs. Another sweet scented flower which has valuable

A RECHERCHE SUPPER MENU

At this time of year; even although the season of Lent has set in, many little supper parties are in full swing, and my readers may perhaps find the following practical, yet dainty menu, for a supper, or light refreshments, quite useful to them. Not every house, or menage is adapted for dinner parties, but this supper is comparatively easy to prepare.

Consomme
Chicken Salad: Lobster Mayonnaise.
Sandwiches Assortis: Savory Eggs.
Fruit Salad: Jelly: Syllabubs.
Trifle.
Walnut Wafers: Cheese Biscuits: Rolls.
Claret Cup: Lemonade,

Should the refreshments be served in the middle of the evening, it would be as well to reserve the consomme 'till the guests are leaving, serving it in either case in cups, not in soup plates.

Consomme

In a large stock pot, or saucepan, put fifty cents' worth of fresh yeal and beef bones cut up small, cover them with cold water and bring it to the boil. Add a little cold water, and skim of all the scum as it rises. Put in now a saltspoonful of salt, ten peppercorns, four cloves, two carrots, four onions, a stick of celery, three leeks, a bunch of herbs, such as thyme, parsley, and bayleaf, a small piece of parsnip, and let the stock simmer for five hours, very gently, adding a little cold water if it boils too fast. Strain it through a selve, and let it stand till next day. Remove the fat then, and measure the stock. For each quart allow half a pound of lean, raw neck of beef, and four whites and shells of eggs. Pass the meat through a clean mincing machine, and put it in a clean stewpan. Mix the whites and shells of eggs into it, add the stock and a few slices of carrot, leek, and celery. The bones of the chicken used for the salad can be browned in the oven and added to it. Bring the soup gently to the boil, then simmer for an hour. Strain it through a soup napkin that has been wrung out in hot water. To heat the consomme at night, put it in a large jug, and stand this in a saucepan of boiling water. pan of boiling water.

Chicken Salad

Clean and truss a fowliffor boiling. Rub it over with half a lemon, and it, it up in a piece of buttered muslin. Put it in a saucepan with three onjons slic, ed, a bunch of herbs, as peppercorns, and a few cloves. Cover it with beiling water, simmer gently for an hour or so, according to the size, then take up and set aside till cold. Cut all the meat from the bones of the fowl, in thin slices, and then into Julienne strips, about half an inch long. Put them in a mixing basin with double their quantity in celery, that has also been cut into Julienne strips, and kept in ice water to crisp. Season them with pepper and salt, and moisten the chicken with Mayonnalse sauce. Put the mixture into a salad bowl, or deep dish, and pour over the whole a cupful of whipped cream, that has been seasoned with a pinch of pepper and salt. Garnish the edge of the dish with the green tops of the celery. Serve a salad of lettuce, cucumber, and endif, and radishes, nicely mixed in a salad bowl, and covered with Mayonnalse salad dressing.

Lebster Mayonnaise

Take a tin of lobster, and cut the meat into small neat pieces. Arrange it in a pile in an entree disk, with some quarters of hard boiled eggs. Pour over it some thick mayonnaise and garnish this with some little rounds of cooked beetroot that has been thinly sliced and stamped out with a fancy cutter. Round the edge of the dish arrange some fresh, crisp lettuce that has been sprinkled with pepper, sait and salad oil, and a few drops of taragon vinegar.

For the mayonnaise put two raw yolks of eggs into a small basin, add an eggspoonful of English mustard, the same of French ditto, also a pinch of salt and pepper. Work these well together with a wooden spoon, then drop slowly into it drop by drop half a pint of salad oil, working the mixture all the time with a wooden spoon. The oil must be kept as cold as possible, and it is best to make the mayonnaise in a cool place. When thick add a teaspoonful of tarragon vinegar, the same of lemon juice, and four table-spoonfuls of thick cream.

Sandwiches Assortis

These can be made of potted meat, shrimps, etc., and both brown and white bread used for them. Make the sandwiches and cut them into fancy shapes, some round, some square, some three cornered, etc., using a pastry cutter to stamp them out with. Arrange these sandwiches, "en couronne" on fancy dish papers on small white dishes, or fancy plates, that can be easily handed.

Savory Eggs

Boil six eggs hard, peel them, and keep them in cold water till wanted. Out a small piece off the top and bottom of each egg, and divide them in half with a knife dipped in hot water. Remove the yolks, and put them in a small basin. Mix into them with a wooden spoon, one ounce of butter, one ounce of Parmesan cheese, and a pinch of pepper. Rub all through an upturned wire seive, using only a small space, so as not to waste the egg. Stand the halves of the whites of eggs on stamped out rounds of bread and butter, sprinkled with a little chopped parsiety, that has been put in the corner of a clean cloth, twisted up and dipped several times in cold water, and then wrung dry. Put the yolk mixture into a forcing bag with rose pipe, and force it into the cups of the whites. If you have not a bag, roll into small balls. Place the eggs on a dishpaper on a flat dish, and garnish with watercresses.

Fruit Salad

Fruit Salad

Make a syrup by bolling together till clear, one pound of lump sugar, with half a pint of water. Set aside till cold. Peel and slice four bananas, cut into sections two sweet peeled oranges, remove the seeds and skins from half a pound of grapes, stone and divide a quarter of a pound of dates, and the same of French plums. Cut into small squares two good large sweet pears, also some preserved pineapple. Blanch and skin two ounces of almonds. Put into the syrup a wineglassful of maraschino syrup, and half a wineglassful of French brandy. Sprinkle all the prepared fruits with this syrup, and then put into a salad bowl, or deep glass dish. Keep it as cold as possible before serving.

Peel four lemons as thinly as possible, cut them in halves and squeeze out all the juice. Put the peel and perfectly strained juice into a perfectly clean stew pan, add half a pound of lump sugar, three cloves and a small piece of cinnamon. Separate, the whites and yolks of two fresh eggs, put the whites and shells to the other ingredients, and mix all together with a whisk. Add one quart of hot water, and an ounce and a half of leaf gelatine. Stir it well and let it come gently to the boil. Make a jelly bag hot by pouring boiling water through it, then pour in the jelly, and when a little has run through return it to the bag, and continue to do this till it becomes perfectly clear. Keep the bag near the fire, when all the jelly is through, let it cool, before adding a little wine or coloring. It can be left quite plain if so desired. Pour into a pretty mould, and leave in a cold place for some hours. When set dip the mould into

warm water, pass a cloth over it to absorb the mois-ture, and turn the jelly out.

Syllabubs

Whisk half a pint of cream till it is thick, without being too thick. Take a little of it away to garnish the tops of the syllabubs with. Into the whipped cream lightly mix two wineglasses of sherry, and half a wineglassful of brandy, the strained juice of half a lemon, a little grated nutmeg, and two ounces or castor sugar. Fill some custard glasses (tall ones if possible) with this mixture, and put a little whipped cream on the top of each. Stand the glasses on a fancy dish paper on a flat dish, with small silver

Trifle

Divide half a dozen soonge cakes, spread one slice with some nice jam, such as raspberry or apricot, put the other slice over it, and put all the prepared cakes in a deep glass dish evenly. Strew over them a little grated lemon, and sprinkle them with sherry enough to soak them, but if wine is not liked, use milk and water, flavored with vanilla. Add a layer of maccaroons and ratifla biscuits. Soak these and put on the top two ounces of almonds that have been blanched and shredded. Over the whole pour half a pint of thick cold custard, and lastly some stiffly-whipped cream that has been sweetened and flavored, Garnish the trifle with some glace cherries, and angelica, and sprinkle the cream with "hundreds and thousands" before serving.

Walnut Wafers

Chop a coffee cupful of walnuts, put them in a basin with the same cupful of coarse brown sugar, a tablespoonful of butter, and one of flour. Mix together with a raw egg that has been lightly beaten. Brush a flat tin over with warm butter. Put a teaspoonful of the mixture about two inches apart on the tin, and bake in a moderate oven, till a nice brown color. Take up on a sieve with a palette knife, and when cold keep in a tin till wanted; they are best eaten when quite fresh.

Cheese Biscuits

Make some water biscuits by passing one pound of white flour through a sieve, rub into it three ounces of butter, and a saitspeonful of sait. Mix into a stiff paste with cold water, roll it out as thin as a worn ten-cent piece, on a lightly floured board. Prick it all over with a pastry pricker, stamp it into rounds with a pastry cutter, about two inches in diameter. Bake them on flat tins in a moderate oven, till a very pale brown color. When cold brush over with a little warm butter, and sprinkle them with grated parmesan cheese. Pile them lightly on pretty fancy papeers on small plates.

Claret Cup

Allow to one bottle of claret a wineglassful of sherry, and two teaspoonfuls of brandy, a table poonful of sugar, and one of maraschine syrup, two pieces of borage or cucumber, and the rind of haif a lemon. Put the claret, sugar and peel into a jug, and let it stand on ice if possible for an hour. Take out the peel, and add the sherry, brandy, maraschine, borage and a full sized bottle of soda-water, and serve.

COMMENTS OF AN ONLOOKER

A critic who recently thought it worth while to publish a severe attack on women for their habit of making their tollet in public, certainly directed attention to an irritating feminine weakness; but one wonders why he spared his own sex the lash. It is true that men do not fidget with their hats, or adjust them at different angles in public. They do not comb their hair with their sidecombs, re-arrange their skirts use a powder puff, and alter the position of numerous pins; but then they cannot claim ownership of these articles. Their clothes are of the castiron type, and once on, they are on for better or for worse. Only collar, tie and hair causes men anxiety, and some of them are as fond of smoothing their hair as any women are of patting theirs. "Tidying up," which has been pronounced unbecoming in women, by a man, springs from a certain diffidence, which one would have thought any reasonable man would admire. Man is so positive that he looks all right that, except when he is very young, very nervous, or very much in love, he does not give his appearance a thought. Women, less vain, and less sure of her looks and her clothes, obeys a laudable instinct, and tries to put herself to rights after a motor drive or a walk in a March gale. Surely she should not be blamed for this. A critic who recently thought it worth while to

Women as a rule refrain from criticism of men, and even among the Suffragist campaign, one cannot but admire the abstention of the women orators from bitter personalities at the expense of the opposite sex. The craving of the modern man for cakes and sweets is one of the subjects in which women could indulge in masculine railiery quite legitimately, but she lets the man's sweet tooth alone. She sees the young men of today who are said to be the backbone of England lunching on "tennis cake" without even the semblance of a malicious

The "Onlocker" wonders what is the cause of the present, decay of good manners! Is it not owing to the very poor training of modern children in the nursery? In my young days all rudeness, unkind remarks, selfish want of consideration were punished, and children taught that if they were to be "little ladies and gentlemen," they must not say just what they thought, regardless of other people. But who punishes a child nowadays? Selfish ways and unkind speeches are too often laughed at and repeated before the child as a joke. Naturally the children grow up to think it is finer to be "outspoken" than to be polite, and the hurry of the present day certainly allows no time for later training, if not founded in the nursery.

THE HOUSE BEAUTIFUL

THE HOUSE BEAUTIFUL.

The housekeeper who is anxious to win the praise and appreciation of her husband, and the rest of her relations and friends, should always be resourceful and never at a loss when it is a question of making the best of things. That is of course especially the case when the commissariat is under discussion; but none the less her skill is appreciated when home furnishing and decoration are the points at issue, it very often happens—that, unfortunately, one is not presented with a choice of either one's house or its locality, and through force of circumstances the housewife has to take what is given her, or what she can get, and be thankful—and make the best of it. Having realized, therefore, that nothing is so bad that it cannot be bettered, I will offer a few suggestions, which may be of use to those who are placed in the situation described above.

First of all, do not be discouraged or disheartened at the dismal aspect of the rooms—a new paper and a fresh coat of paint will work wonders in the way of improvement; and if the apartment be a specially dingy one, select as light a paper as possible, and use ivory paintwork. Some of you may lift up your hands in horror at the idea of white paint, and say that it gets dirty so quickly, but if only you take the precaution to use a reliable enamel which will stand wear and tear, a west cloth will speedily restore the paint to its original freshness. An entirely square room presents a very unattractive field to the home decorator, but such uncompromising lines may be broken up by the judicious use of screens and other items of furniture set slightly at angles to the wall. When the room is severely square never place the furniture fiat against the wall, and leave the centre unadorned; with such an arrangement no room could possibly look well. Always devote a certain amount of energy to the proper furnishing of the corners of a room, whatever be the shape, as this invariably makes for success.

Windows, too, often present many difficulties when one t

white and place thereon growing plants, photograph frames and pric-a-brac. Mantlepieces, again, frequently cause much mental suffering as to their treatment, and as long as one is confronted with the modern hideousness of black or white marble, there is very little to be done, outside the arrangement of a mantleboard with the straight dependent. a mantleboard with the straight drapery I so often advocate.

If your fireplace be iron or wood, then the most accessful results are achieved by treating it to a

successful results are achieved by treating it to a coat of ivory enamel.

Sometimes we do not even get a tiled hearth, and the question arises, how to tackle the white hearthstone. My advice is, don't whiten it; give it a few coats of red ochre. Halls and staircases must have the question of paper and paintwork carefully studied, while the use of white wood fitment and some curtain draperies will do much to improve an apparently hopeless matter. Where bedroom accommodation is scanty and the entrance hall of the flat none too spacious, the bathroom can be concommodation is scanty and the entrance hall of the flat none too spacious, the bathroom can be converted into a good gentleman's cloakroom—when one is entertaining many guests. For this purpose have a lid of polished wood made for the bath, so that it will look like a table. Portieres and screens in both living and sleeping rooms will form invaluable help, when it is a question of dealing with draughts, and are specially needed during the winter months. Good carpets and draperies do much to improve the appearance of the most hopeless house, and the house-keeper who makes up her mind not to be discouraged at the outset will be more than pleased at the result of her labors. Bare boards can be improved by the use of a good stain; dark corners will become brighter if mitrors be placed there; and, above everything else, don't be niggardly over the question of a fresh wall paper and a few coats of paint.

ODDS AND ENDS

There is often a very great difficulty experienced in cleaning that delicate fabric known as Japanese silk. After all, there is no method of cleaning this silk so satisfactorily as washing. A certain amount of care must naturally be bestowed upon the article to be cleansed, in preparing it for the operation, and also upon the water in which the operation is to take place. To start with, if the article be a blouse, you must remove any unwashable or applied friming also upon the water in which the operation, and also upon the water in which the operation is to take place. To start with, if the article be a blouse, you must remove any unwashable or applied trimming. It is also advisable to remove all hooks and eyes, etc. Take a soft brush and brush the tucks, frillings or ruchings so as to remove adhering dust. Then make a strong lather of white curd or castille soap, and hot water. Let the lather cool and then put in the blouse. Lift it up and down, squeeze it between your hands, and rub gently the places that seem to be most solled, but only with soapy water. Do not on any account attempt to rub the piece of soap on the material; this spells failure! When it is quite clean squeeze as much of the lather as you can out of it by squeezing with the hands. Prepare a rinsing bath of water to which a little liquid ammonia has been added, rinse it well, and then pass through another rinsing water and finally dip into luke warm milk and water. Press slightly between the hands, shake well and hang up to dry. Iron whilst still damp, on the right side.

A simple method of making household soap is as follows: Put into a large iron holling pot or copper four gallons of boiling water, six pounds of washing soda, and three pounds of unslaked lime. Set aside until clear, then drain off the water and add six pounds of purified fat. Place over the fire and boil for two hours or until it begins to harden, thinning when necessary with a little of the water you have drained off, adding it especially when the soap seems likely to boil over. Try a little in a cold saucer, and when thick enough throw in a handful of salt. Pour into a wet tub, and when hard cut into bars.

POETICAL CLIPPINGS

In the Cool of the Evening. In the cool of the evening, when the low sweet whis-

pers waken.

When the laborers turn them homeward, and the weary have their will.

When the censers of the roses o'er the forest aisles are shaken.

Is it but the wind that cometh o'er the far green

For they say 'tis but the sunset winds that wander through the heather, Rustle all the meadow-grass and bend the dewy They say tis but the winds that bow the reeds in prayer together.

And fill the shaken pools with fire along the shadowy burn.

In the beauty of the twilight, in the Garden that He loveth,
They have velled His lovely vesture with the darkness of a name!
Through His Garden, through His Garden it is but the wind that moveth,
No more: but O, the miracle, the miracle is the same!

In the cool of the evening, when the sky is an old Slowly dying, but remembered, ay, and loved with passion still,
Hush! the fringes of His garment, in the fading golden glory, Softly rustling as He cometheo'er the far green hill. -Alfred Noyes, in The Nation

One Went Singing One who went singing on the long highroad Upon his shoulders here a heavy load. A sobbing child delayed him with its clinging. Tender, low and strangely sweet his singing.

And when he shared a drooping comrade's ills His song rose cheerly to meet the hills.

woman walked beside him for a space; bore her load, and matched her feeble Then laborers in distant fields stood still To hear his song, and felt their hearts athrill Footsore, he plodded on through evening dew; Yet still his song rose bravely to the blue. -May Turner in Outlook.

> White Roses Climbing, clustering, springing, Dainty fragrance flinging; White blossoms rare, She gathers there. While dew to their hearts is clinging.

Creamy petals blowing,
Riotous radiance throwing;
White roses fair
In her golden hair.
Their deep yellow hearts are glowing.

Dreaming, drooping, lying, Pearly petals dying; They softly rest On her quiet breast, Their pale yellow hearts are sighing.

The Unforgiven Never for me shall your lamp be lighted.

Never for me shall your door stand wide,
Though the ghost may come when the man has died,
To keep the oath that his live lips plighted.

Though a thousand lights on the way be sighted, Dark and unhoused one heart must bide, Never for me shall your lamp be lighted, Never for me shall your door stand wide, I pay the price of a wrong unrighted—
I am free of the world from tide to tide,
But I never may kneel by one love's side
Penitent; heart-sick for all I slighted.
Never for me shall your door stand wide,
Never for me shall your lamp be lighted.

commercial in sea powe to discharge her will."

So decla M.P., who v in the cours land and Fr Gazette. T bers, who Mr. H. (ducing Sir

Exeter, Eng cier's work to his appo Majesty's territory ce Sir Edgar Dutch repre toman publi of the credi embarrassm as financial ment, and for the cou Edgar had his great (Laughter.) one of thos workers wh given to the A tall,

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Referring cial difficult which Lord described as Edgar spoke 1888, when pull through cided in tho continue the control of fir lands of the national com

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ghts on the way be sighted, one heart must bide, ur lamp be lighted, your door stand wide.

wrong unrighted— orld from tide to tide, theel by one love's side, for all I slighted, your door stand wide, your lamp be lighted.

ters today of speaking of England as old, weary and wayworn, and as a phrase it may be picturesque, but as a description or portrait it is ludicrously inaccurate. Great Britain was never stronger than today, relatively and positively,

commercially, financially, diplomatically and in sea power. Never has she been more ready to discharge her duty or better able to enforce

Tuesday, March 31, 1908

So declared Sir Edgar Vincent, K.C.M.G., M.P., who was the guest of the Canadian Club, in the course of an inspiring address on "England and France in Egypt," says the Montreal Gazette. There was a large gathering of members, who greeted Sir Edgar with hearty ap-

Mr. H. Gerin Lajoie presided, and in intro-ducing Sir Edgar Vincent, who is M.P. for exeter, England, referred to the famous financier's work in Constantinople and Egypt, and o his appointment in 1881 as assistant to Her Majesty's commission for the evacuation of territory ceded to Greece by Turkey. In 1882 Sir Edgar was appointed British, Belgian and Dutch representative on the council of the Ottoman public debt, and to him was due much of the credit of freeing Turkey from financial embarrassment. From 1883 to 1889 he acted as financial adviser to the Egyptian Govern-ment, and was responsible, said Mr. Lajoie, the country's financial regeneration. Sir dgar had effected a currency reform, as did great predecessor in Egypt-Joseph. (Laughter.) Sir Edgar, said Mr. Lajeie, was one of those public-spirited and conscientious workers whom England had through all ages given to the world.

A tall, handsome, and broad-shouldered Englishman, of pleasant personality, free from all air of business obsession, conveying, amid easy indolence of manner, a sense of ample power in reserve, Sir Edgar spoke on Egypt's development within the last quarter of a century, remarking that there were points of resemblance between Egypt and Canada, in that both countries owed their progress and de-velopment to the co-operation of the French and the English, and that both had witnessed the conflict of these nations, who were now

The present, said Sir Edgar, was an unusually interesting moment in the history of Canada. The States had been undergoing a severe financial crisis, and all those that followed with interest the fortunes of Canada, more especially her kinsmen in Great Britain, had noted with gratification how well Canada had borne her share of its effects. In Canada the large corporations could get money for development at 4 per cent, whereas similar in-stitutions in the States had to pay as much as 51/2 per cent. Such were the results of the admirable caution and prudence with which business in Canada had been conducted. Canada had the confidence of London's money market, and there was a patriotic desire to assist in the country's development.

Speaking of Great Britain's policy of expansion, Sir Edgar recalled a saying of Cecil Rhodes, who was not merely a great empire builder, but a profound judge of English character, to the effect that "what the man on the bus wants is to get 5 per cent for his money and at the same time to do something to de-

velop the empire." In this connection Sir Edgar took occasion to correct the fallacy that Great Britain is an old and effete nation, whereas, in reality, she was today at the zenith of her capacity. A substantial proof of her administrative capacity was her work in Egypt during the last quarter of a century, in which connection Sir Edgar paid eloquent tribute to the work of Lord Cromer. Egypt was a peculiar country, and perhaps the best description of it was that of Herodotus, who designated it as "the gift of the Nile." The country's prosperity depended upon facilities of irrigation, and during their regime the British had increased the cultivable area by the engineer's resources; the delta barage securing an adequate diffusion of waand preventing waste, with the result that the cotton crop increased from 3,000,000 cwt. to 6,000,000 cwt. in these years, while its value rose from \$37,000,000 to \$75,000,000. The culfivable area had increased from 5,000,000 to 0,000,000 acres, while the average value per acre had more than doubled.

The total cost of the engineering work had cen \$4,000,000, and the expenditure brought n a return of more than 100 per cent. (Loud applause.)

With regard to the Assuan dam, said Sir dgar, the net result had been an increase of capital value in the land of \$125,000,000. The lam had now a capacity of 1,000,000,000 cubic feet of water, and by raising it a further 23 feet this would be increased to 2,300,000,000 cubic feet. The British had abolished the old system of forced labor, and substituted for it oluntary paid labor.

Bankruptcy to Wealth

Referring to Egypt's former stage of finandifficulties, and to the years 1883-1889, which Lord Milner, in his book on Egypt, had scribed as "the race with bankruptcy." Sir Edgar spoke of the struggle from 1885 to 1888, when few thought that Egypt would pull through. The London conference had deided in those days that if Egypt could not ontinue the payment of interest the entire ontrol of finances was to be taken out of the ands of the Khedive and given to an international commission. Anyone who had had

HERE is a fashion in some quar- experience, said Sir Edgar, would guage what this would have involved, six men in control and deciding each question mainly with an eye to the diplomatic interests of their respective governments. But Egypt had weathered the storm, and the results of British rule were now found in the fact that Egyptian commerce, under their regime, had doubled, the value of agricultural land trebled, and the value of townsites risen to 10 or 12 times the old prices in Cairo.

> Egypt's Future Rosy As to the future of Egypt, there was sig-nificance in the fact that Egypt had her Northwest" in the Soudan, the population of which had been greatly decreased under Mahdism, leaving the country almost bare,

while its capacities were practically boundless. There was every prospect of its rapid development.

There are not," said Sir Edgar, "the limitless possibilities which Canada extends to you, but in a more restricted area there is much good work still to be done, work which will maintain and enhance the reputation of British rule for honesty of purpose, for efficiency of method, and for sincere and unselfish effort to achieve the greatest good for the greatest number." (Loud applause.)

A hearty vote of thanks to Sir Edgar for his address was passed by Mr. Pierre Beullac, seconded by Mr. J. Brierley.

THE ROYAL VISIT TO CANADA

HE PRIME MINISTER of the Dominion of Canada was able to convey to the House of Commons at Ottawa on Tuesday that the Prince of Wales will attend the great historic celebration which is to be held at Quebec next July, says the London Times. It is in all respects meet that the Heir to the Throne should grace with his presence an event of such exceptional interest in the annals of Canada and of the Empire. The pageant which is to represent and to commemorate the birth and the growth of the greatest of all free nations which live their young and vigorous lives under the common flag, must appeal deeply to all who have a spark of historic imagination. The story which it is to illustrate abounds in picturesque and stirring incidents, and it is to be held on classic ground and on an anniversary doubly memorable in the history of the world. Three hundred years have gone by since the French explorer Champlain searched for a place suitable for our settlement." He could find none more convenient or better situated than the point of Quebec, so-called by the savages, which was covered with nut trees." The post which he founded became the capital of French Canada, the centre of that French colonial empire which was ong to struggle with us for the mastery of North America. For almost half of the time which has since gone by the standard of the Bourbons flew over the walls of Quebec. Then after one of those combats equally glorious to the victors and the vanquished, it was lowered by the genius, the daring, and the for-tune of Wolfe. The victory of the Heights of Abraham-the scene of which Canada is now trying to acquire as a public park—drove the armies of the French kings from Canada, and by liberating the North American colonies the dread of French conquest made possible the rise of the United States. While through our own blindness and incapacity we lost the greater number of our North-American colonies, the French inhabitants of our newly-annexed possessions remained faithful to our rule. The last attack which Quebec had to sustain was that in which Arnold and Montgomery were repulsed in 1775. The period to be covered by the pageant will not extend beyond the great contest under Lord Chatham but it cannot be out of place to recall this later episode, as an example of the intimate connection between the story of the old French city and that of all the North American peoples.

The pageant is to be founded on exact historical researches, which are being carried on for the purpose in the new public record office at Ottawa. They are being conducted by Colonel William Wood, the well known author of "The Fight for Canada," and the fact is a guarantee that they will be made with the learning and the zeal of a true antiquary. Few cities in the world could afford a nobler theatre for a ceremony of the kind. Quebec has always preserved much of the old half military, half ecclesiastical character which its founders impressed upon it. It was the headquarters of the soldiers and the priests who aspired to conquer North America for France, and the batteries and the barracks, the churches and the monasteries, which still rise above each other tier on tier from the banks of the St. Lawrence, bear witness to the character of the men who reared it. There were great men amongst them, great warriors and great Churchmen, men with wide and statesmanlike views, of dauntless courage and of high administrative skill. They spread French civilization and French religion far and wide, and the proof of the soundness of their work is that it endures. They will necessarily occupy a chief place in any representation of the past of the province which they wisely ruled and courageously defended for so long; and as the French Canadians look upon the pageant they may well reflect with pride upon the glorious part which their ancestors have played in building up the Canada of today. Some of the greatest amongst them were more Canadian than French in their thoughts and feel-

ings even in those distant times. They loved France, as their sons love her today, but the deepest affections of their hearts were set upon the land in which they lived.

The news that the Prince of Wales will

visit Canada again and be present at the cere-monies of July has been hailed, as was to have been expected, with the deepest satisfaction throughout the Dominion. He has already seen much of the great Empire over which in the natural order of things he will one day be called to rule. While still Duke of York he went out to Australia to open, on behalf of the King, the first Parliament of the Commonwealth. His visit to South Africa on the way home, though it took place at a trying time, deeply gratified our fellow-countrymen in their troubles. His subsequent tour in India had a great effect upon the imaginations of millions of our fellow-subjects. The presence of the North Atlantic and of the French and possibly the American squadrons together on this occasion will lend additional interest and additional significance to his necessarily brief stay in Canada. It is well that the flags of Wolfe and of Montcalm should fly side by side at a time when their descendants are commemorating the greatness of the nation which could not be what she is, were not her debt to England and to France almost equal in the past.

MR. WINSTON CHURCHILL ON HIS TRAVELS

HE first of what promises to be a

deeply interesting series of articles by Winston Churchill on his recent tour in British East Africa commences in the Strand Magazine for March. In the first instalment the Under Secretary for the Colonies describes the Uganda Railway, and illustrates his remarks by a number of specially taken photographs. This railway, he says, is "one of the most romantic and most wonderful railways in the world," and he proceeds to tell us in vivid and picturesque language all about the glorious scenery through which it runs, the peoples through whose country it passes, the splendid condition of the permanent way, its financial status, and its practical value as a commercial undertaking for the increase and development of a great prospective trade. Here is Mr. Churchill's account of the inception and carrying through of the idea of the line's con-

"The British art of "muddling through" is here seen in one of its finest expositions. Through everything through the forests, through the ravines, through troops of marauding lions, through famine, through war, through five years of excoriating parliamentary debate, muddled, and marched the railway; and here at last, in some more or less effective fashion, is it arrived at its goal. Other nations project Central African railways as lightly and as easily as they lay down naval programmes; but here is a railway, like the British fleet, "in being" not a paper plan or an airy dream, but an iron fact grinding along through the jungle and the plain, waking with its whistles the silences of the Nyanza, and startling the tribes out of their primordial nakedness with "Americani" piece goods made in Lancashire.

The Under Secretary for the Colonies goes on to tell his readers about his recent journey on the line from its starting place on the coast, Mombasa up to Simba:

"All day long the train runs upward and westward, through broken and undulating ground clad and encumbered with superabundant vegetation. Beautiful birds and butterflies fly from tree to tree and from flower to flower. Deep ragged gorges, filled by streams in flood, open out far below as through glades of palms and creeper-covered trees. Here and there, at intervals, which will become shorter every year, are plantations of rubber, fibre, and cotton, the beginnings of those inexhaustible supplies which will one day meet the yet unmeasured demand of Europe for those indispensable commodities. Every few miles are little trim stations, with their water-tanks, signals, ticket offices, and flower-beds, complete and all of a pattern, backed by impenetrable bush. In short, one slender thread of scientific civilization, of order, authority, and arrangement drawn across the primeval chaos of the world."

As the train proceeds on its journey, the traveller comes upon the haunts of the wild and tameless animals. Here is Mr. Churchill's account of this portion of his ride:

"After Makindu Station the forest ceases, The traveller enters upon a region of grass. .: And here is presented the wonderful and unique spectacle which the Uganda railway offers to the European. The plains are crowded with wild animals. From the windows of the carriage the whole Zoological Gardens can be seen disporting itself. Herds of antelope and gazelle, troops of zebras, sometimes four or five hundred together, watch/the train pass with placid assurance, or scamper a hundred vards further away and turn again. Many are quite close to the line. With fieldglasses one can see that it is the same everywhere, and can distinguish long files of black wildebeeste and herds of red kongoni-the hartebeeste of South Africa-and wild ostriches walking sedately in twos and threes, and every kind of small deer and gazelle. The zebras come close enough for their stripes to be admired with the naked eye ther up the line, in the twilight of the evening, we saw, not a hundred yards away, a dozen giraffes loloping off among scattered trees, and at Nakura six yellow lions walked in leisurely mood across the rails in broad daylight."

Mr. Churchill managed to get some big game hunting during his journey up the rail-way, and spent some short time at Simba. rhinoceros hunting, at which pastime he would seem to have had a sufficiently exciting-time. Mr. Churchill's articles describing the rest of his journey will be looked forward to with much interest.—Westminster Gazette.



HE dawn of the year 1862 brought prominence to many British Columbians, and especially to the two thousand odd people who then inhabited the brave little town of Victoria. They had come here on the crest of the Fraser river gold excitement. That excitement having proved

considerable of a fortune, all were now awaiting anxiously the results of the prospecting gold in the Cariboo district. Victoria was then the chief mart on the British North Pacific. Here goods from abroad were transshipped to New Westminster. In steamboats y were carried to Hope and at that point were placed in canoes and landed at Yale, the head of navigation on Fraser river. At Yale the goods were placed on mule backs and packed to the interior for the supply of the miners who had penetrated the wilds in search

During the summer of 1861 marvelous stories of the wealth of Cariboo had reached Victoria. From Victoria the stories were spread far and near. All America and Europe were stirred by the reports and soon parties of excited men and women began to arrive in the hope of drawing rich prizes in the golden lottery. Business, which, upon the partial failure of the Fraser river diggings, had languished, began to revive and unmistakable signs of prosperity manifested themselves.

Victoria being, as I have said, the chief mart, was the first to feel the revivifying influence of the gold news. Fraser river had proved rich in spots, but the spots were shallow and the general outlook was bad. Cariboo, it was suggested, was rich from top to bottom, and fabulous wealth, it was said, awaited those who had the pluck and endurance to test the golden sands. Under the stimulus of an increasing population hope was revived in despairing hearts and empty stores and houses were again occupied and the streets of the little town began to present a lively appearance once more. The commerce of the port grew. A curtain of hopeless lethargy was succeeded by a state of business smartness and activity. The arrivals of vessels with passengers and cargoes of merchandise and mining tools became frequent, and as steam communication was infrequent much of the carrying trade was entrusted to sailing vessels that required from ten to fifteen days to make the run.

Just where Finlayson's block stands on Wharf street, there stood in 1862 a wooden building and wharf called St. Ours, named after the owner. At St. Ours wharf cargoes were landed and distributed to the various consignees. The condition of the harbor at that time was such that only light draught vessels could enter and discharge and then only at extreme high water. The harbor improvements since that day have been many. Rocks and shoals have disappeared and many dangerous places have been made smooth, while buoys mark the one-time intricate channel. The harbor pilots handled the sail vessels committed to their care with as much ease and skill as if they were steamers.

Early one morning, the middle of January, 1862, a large schooner bright with newness and with sails as white as snow, advanced leisurely into the harbor, threaded her way through the crooked channel and coming to an anchor off St. Our's wharf was speedily washed alongside. At her masthead the schooner displayed a beautiful blue burgee on which appeared the name of the vessel, "Tolo," in white

The captain and owner's name was Maloney, and he reported ten passengers and a full cargo of merchandise. The captain's wife was among the passengers. She was a tall, handsome woman with dark hair and pleasant manners.

This was the first trip of the Tolo. She had been built expressly for the trade between San Francisco and the Sound, to bring miscellaneous cargoes of goods and take back lumber. The captain's wife explained that all they had in the world was invested in the Tolo, and that having by her presence brought him good luck on the up-trip she intended to return to San Francisco on the mail steamer then due. "I left the children behind," she said, "and cannot stay away from them any longer.'

The Tolo remained two days in port and was the object of general admiration, for the cabins were handsomely furnished and finished in redwood and cedar and all the appointments were new and good.

The chief mate was named Francis Brown. He was a young man of pleasing appearance and bearing and was exceedingly roud of the handsome vessel. The Tolo left Victoria to load with lumber for San Francisco, on a certain bright morning in January, 1862. The captain's wife stood on St. Our's wharf with many others and watched the vessel as she sailed out. The last farewells had been said and as the breeze kissed the pretty burgee that flew from the masthead, Mrs. Maloney remarked that she made the flag with her own hands. "It was my present to the Tolo. It was not much, but it was all that I

ed the smart schooner, her Captain and genial mate from my mind until five days later, when they were recalled by a startling incident. A small schooner arrived in the harbor from the Sound. She had on board three men who had been taken from the wreck of a vessel that floated bottom up in Rosario Straits, not far from San Juan Island. The wrecked vessel proved to be the beautiful Tolo and the rescued men were Chief Mate Burns and two seamen named Chris Petersen and John Sulli-

They reported that on the fourth night after leaving Victoria a squall struck the Tolo and she capsized. Capt. Maloney and six of the crew were not seen after the vessel went over and the survivors managed to clamber on the bottom and stay there until relieved. The feet of the two sailors were badly frostbitten and they were admitted to the Roval Hospital, which then stood on the present site of the Marine Hospital, where several toes were amputated. The sailors stated that but for the gallantry of Mate Burns and his encouraging words they would have given up hope and died. The mate, not content with inspiriting the men, took off part of his clothing and gave it to Sullivan. On two occasions Sullivan was washed off and both times was rescued by Burns. For three days and nights the poor fellows, who were without food, drifted about the Straits. On the morning of the third day they were sighted by the small schooner that brought them to Victoria. Before abandoning the wreck, Mr. Burns wished to remain, in the ope that the schooner might be righted and something saved for the owner's family. The rescuers would not hear of this and forced him to embark.

"If there's any money to be made out of this we'll make it," said one of the rescuers. "You're nothing but three foreign dogs anyhow. You won't live and we might better throw you overboard and seize the Tolo as our property.

Sullivan and Petersen recovered after a long detention at the hospital. Petersen went to San Francisco and Sullivan to Seattle. Captain Burns went to Port Lindlow, where he took command of a new barque, the Forest Queen, and sailed for many years in the lumber trade, finally retiring to engage in business at Seattle.

As he was now a cripple, Sullivan got light work to do and as he was a thrifty man he soon had sufficient means to enable him to buy a vacant lot on First avenue. Seattle was then a straggling village with 200 or 300 in-habitants. Sullivan prospered with the place and in the course of a few years was able to place a pretentious six-story building on the lot which is now situated in the busiest section of the great city.

From 1862 to 1893, a period of 31 years, the writer did not meet Sullivan, but in the summer of the latter year he met him hobbling up and down in front of his fine block. He was then quite an old man and limped painfully, needing a cane. The result of the loss of his toes at the Royal Hospital. He recalled the circumstance of the wreck of the Tolo as an unfortunate affair for everyone but himself. 'To me," he added, "it meant a fortune. My crippled condition prevented me returning to the sea and so I came here and am now worth

About five years ago Sullivan died without having made a will. Then began a contest for the possession of the property. Presumptive heirs came from all over the land. Several families whose name was Sullivan put in claims for the estate. A young ladv. to whom he had paid marked attention, claimed the property because of a verbal promise to marry her, made just before his death. The estate by this time had increased in value until it was worth \$1,000,000. The litigation extended over several years and only a week or two ago the courts decided in favor of certain claimants and ordered the property to be turned over to them.

The attorneys for the successful parties are the legal firm of which U. S. Senator Piles is the head. The firm took the case, champerty being legalized in Washington territory as well as here, on the understanding that should they win one-half the estate should go to them. Having succeeded, their fee is \$500,000, being, I believe, the largest fee ever received by counsel in any country in the world.

Capt. Burns, whose gallantry and human-ity saved Sullivan's life, died four years ago at Seattle, respected and beloved by all. His widow still survives him and always refers with pride to her husband's conduct towards his comrades on the wreck.

NEW IDEA IN LIGHTHOUSES

Germany has a new idea in light-houses. It consists in using a vertical-shaft of light instead of a horizontal beam.

By this means, it is thought, it will be visible for a greater distance than at present. At 100 nautical miles out on the ocean the lights along perhaps 100 miles of coasts will be visible to the navigator, it is calculated.

All the usual devices of dark and light intervals and change of colors can be applied to render the identification of the lights certain. Experiments with the system are to be made at once by the German naval authorities at Friedrichsort.

A Kentuckian with a huge whiskey jug asked a countryman to take him in a waggon had to give," said she.

Mrs. Maloney departed on the next steamer for San Francisco, and other events crowd
asked a countryman to take him in a waggon a few miles over a hill, adding, "How much will it be worth?"

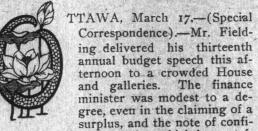
"Oh, a couple of drinks out of that jug will be about right," said the countryman.

After the journey had been made, and the driver had taken a "swig," he said:

"Stranger, I am a peaceable man, but, un-

less you want to be full of lead tonight you had better find out a new way to carry your

Annual Budget Speech in the Commons



dence and self-congratulation which has so often turned the annual deliverance into a glorification of the works, past, present and to come, of the government was entirely absent. Today's effort was not a campaign speech. At times a note of warning was struck with no uncertain sound, and Mr. Fielding was not slow to intimate that under existing conditions there would likely be a considerable falling off in the revenue and an increase in expenditure during the next few months. The speech developed no surprises. There is to be no tinkering with the tariff, although some readjustment of the tax on tobacco is promised. The most interesting and perhaps the most important part was the explanation of the assistance given to the banks, to move the western crop. The banks are permitted to increase their circulation by 15 per cent. of their paid-up capital, for which they will pay 5 per cent. tax to the government upon the circulation thus issued. The Quebec bridge is to be taken over by the government, and an explanation was given of the financial transactions with the bridge company. Mr. Fielding's details of the liabilities of the company was not reassuring. During the past eight months over thirty-one millions have been borrowed in London and Paris, Mr. Fielding spoke for an hour and a half. Foster made an effective reply, starting at 5 o'clock and continuing after the dinner adjournment until 10 o'clock. He probed the open sore of headlong expenditure, and sternly criticized the mad expenditure of 130 millions annually. During the next ten years the government would have to provide two hundred millions to meet their already contracted obligations. The surplus claimed so boldly by Mr. Fielding was shown by Mr. Foster to be of such a gossamer character that it was easily blown away when the lid was lifted. Mr. Foster had the floor when the House adjourn-

Mr. Fielding, who was loudly cheered on rising, said the last volume of public accounts was for a period of nine months, the broken period being made necessary by a change in the fiscal year. It was, therefore, difficult to make comparisons. The estimated revenue had been sixty-five millions, while the actual revenue had been \$67,968,328, or greater than the estimate by \$2,969,328. The estimated expenditure was fifty-two millions, whereas the actual expenditure had been \$51,542,161, or an expenditure less than the estimate on consolidated fund of \$457,838. The estimated surplus had been thirteen millions, but the minister said he was glad to be able to announce that the surplus for the nine months was \$16,427,167, or an amount of surplus greater than the estimate of \$3,427,167. The surplus, Mr. Fielding declared, amid Liberal cheers, was for the nine months greater than for any year since Confederation. The main sources of income were as follows:

ed, and will continue the debate on Thursday.

Customs	\$39,760,172
Excise	11,805,413
Post office	5,061,728
Dominion lands	1,443,632
Railways	6,509,099
Miscellaneous	3,389,282

Total \$67,969,328

It was, of course, Mr. Fielding declared, impossible to make an accurate comparison with the previous year, but in proportion the period of 1906-07 had given a very material increase in all services over the year 1905-06. Mr. Fielding declared the customs revenue was buoyant, and there was an increase in the excise returns, while the post office continued on its way rejoicing. Up to 1902, he declared, the post office department rolled up deficits, but there had been a change since that year, and he was glad to say that department for 1907 showed a surplus of \$1,082,171. This Mr. Fielding considered was excellent. The Intercolonial also made a good showing with a revenue of \$6,248,251, with working expenses of \$6,030,-171, an excess of revenue over expenditure of \$218,079. The Prince Edward Island railway, however, showed a deficit of \$67,713.

Coming to the expenditures of all kinds for the nine months ending March 30, 1907, these were:

dated fund\$	ET E42 16T	d
Capital expenditure, National		s b
Transcontinental railway	5,537,867	ט
Railways	1,603,701	iı
Canals	887,838	
Public works	1,797,871	\$ 6
Dominion lands	526,582	4
Militia	975,282	d
The same of the second section of the		

ture of	\$11,329,143
Railway subsidies	\$1,324,889
Total	\$2,006.833

Combined, these made a total expenditure of \$65,778,138. With the total revenue of \$67,972,109, this left an excess of total revenue over expenditure of \$2,193,971. Adding to this the sinking funds of \$1,177,146, the decrease in the net debt of Canada was \$3,371,117. The Debt.

Mr. Fielding explained that the question of the public debt was an interesting one. It would not be reasonable to expect frequent reductions in the debt. Only in six years since Confederation had there been such a reduction, and four of them had been during the present administration. It was especially gratifying that, notwithstanding that every department had been administered with the utmost liberality, and in spite of special expendi-tures, the addition to the public debt in ten and three-quarters years had only been \$5,174,427. Mr. Fielding also added that if it had not been for the large expenditures on account of the National Transcontinental there would have been no increase in the public debt. Canada, in fact, was most modest in incurring public debt. It was gratifying also to know that the net debt of Canada per head was decreasing. Taking the calculations of the census office of the population from 1891, the amount of the net debt per capita showed a falling off. In 1891 it was \$49.09. On March 31, 1907,

Mr. Fielding estimated the expenditure on capital and special account for the current year would be thirty-three millions, making a total expenditure of \$110,500,000. The estimated revenue was ninety-six and a half millions; sinking fund, two and a half millions, making a balance at the end of the year to be added to the public debt of twelve millions. Mr. Foster-"Cheer now."

Mr. Fielding-"It must be remembered that in the present year we shall spend nearly eighteen millions on the National Transcontinental. If it had not been for that expenditure the year would have closed, not with an addition to, but with a reduction of the public debt. He was under the impression that the large increase in population would more than balance the debt per head. At the beginning of the work on the Transcontinental the demands were not large on the treasury. From 1904 to 1907 there had been an expenditure of 8,163,878, and to the end of the current year t was estimated that \$12,748,000, would have been spent for this work this year, so that at the end of March about twenty-six millions will have been spent on the Transcontinental. Mr. Taylor-And the whole road was to

have been built for thirteen millions. Mr. Fielding-That is one of my friend's

The Coming Year.

Turning now to the fiscal year 1908-09, Mr. Fielding said: "I think I am correct when I say the general feeling of our business men is one of hopeful confidence, united with much caution. We are just emerging from a period of world-wide financial stringency. Financial systems and institutions of all countries have been severely tried. It should be a gratification to us all that none have stood the test better than those of Canada. In the single case in which one of our banks became embarassed, sister institutions temporarily took over its affairs and its business went on without the slightest hitch, so far as the public interests were concerned. One of the conditions which accentuated the difficulties in the neighboring republic was fortunately unknown

Turning to what is called the hardening of money, he said: "In the United States, men lost faith in financial institutions, and withdrew their money and locked it up. Happily nothing of the kind occurred in Canada. There was a justifiable confidence in banking institutions. While money was withdrawn it was not to be hoarded, but to be utilized in investments or other useful purposes. The curtailment of credit naturally produced some embarrassments; but even out of this condition, good may come. There was danger that the rapid expansion might lead to over trading and imprudent ventures. It is as well, perhaps, that all concerned should be warned against such things. Business has received a check, but I do not look for a continued period of depression. Conditions should improve in the early summer, and if we are blessed with a season of good crops confidence will be fully restored.

"On the part of the government it is a time for caution and yet a time for courage. Large new enterprises which would call for great outlay may well be laid aside for a little while. But the works which we already have in hand, and perhaps other works not calling for heavy outlay must not be neglected. Particularly must we not fail to push forward the great enterprise of the Transcontinental railway. We have reached a stage in the enterprise which calls for heavy expenditure, yet we feel it our duty to urge upon the commissioners the prosecution of the work, so that the new road may be completed at the earliest possible date.

The main estimates for the year already the possession of the House propose to appropriate on account of consolidated fund. \$76,871,471; and for capital account, \$42,365,-Supplementary estimates will come in lue course and add considerably to these appropriations. It must be remembered, however, that the estimates do not usually by any means present the actual expenditure. A considerable portion of the appropriations of every year remains unexpended, and the works con-cerned are provided for in the following year. As to the probable revenue for the coming year, I would wish to speak with caution. The monetary stringency is producing a curtailment of imports. Some of my hearers will regard that as a misfortune. I anticipate a falling off in our revenue in the early part of the new year. I am hopeful that later on the loss will to a considerable extent be made up

and that in the end we shall find the revenue fairly satisfactory. I am estimating a revenue of \$96,500,000 for the year soon to close. I do not feel justified in expecting so large a revenue for the coming year. Probably it will be more likely to fall below \$90,000,000 than rise above it. Such a revenue would enable us to retain our strong financial position. We should have to be content with a reduction of the surplus. But I would expect the revenue to enable us to provide for all our consolidated fund expenditure and something as well by way of surplus. For our capital expenditure, or a considerable part of it, we shall undoubtedly have to add to our public debt. But, as I have often pointed out, it is unreasonable to expect that in a country like Canada we can carry on work of development without occasional additions to the debt. If we have to add in the coming year to our debt account, it will not be for ordinary expenditure, but for our work on capital account, and particularly for our great work of the Transcontinental railway. For that work alone we are asking an appropriation of \$30,000,000 for the coming

The Tax on Tobacco.

Mr. Fielding said it was intended to make some important changes in the excise laws, which, however, would not affect the revenue. It had been decided to readjust the tax on tobacco, the reasons for such a change being the desire to have a uniform license instead of a varying license, a uniform stamp and a tax on the raw leaf instead of on the manufactured article. These changes were for the convenience of the department. Mr. Fielding said that Mr. Templeman, minister of inland revenue, would move the following resolution: That it is expedient that the Inland Re-

venue act be amended as follows: "That section 275 of the said act be repealed and the following substituted therefor:

"275-The person in whose favor a license for manufacturing tobacco or cigars is granted, shall, upon receiving such license pay to the collector the sum of fifty dollars. "That section 279 of the said act be repeal-

ed and the following substituted therefor: There shall be imposed, levied and collected on tobacco and cigars manufactured in Canada, the following duties of excise, which shall be paid to the collector as by this act provided

that is to say:

"(a)—On all chewing and smoking tobacco, fine-cut, Cavendish, plug or twist, cut or gran-ulated, of every description,—on tobacco twist-ed by hand or reduced into a condition to be consumed or, in any manner other than the ordinary mode of drying and curing, prepared for sale or consumption, even if prepared without the use of any machine or instrument, and without being pressed or sweetened—and on all fine-cut, shorts and refuse scraps, cuttings and sweepings of tobacco made from raw leaf tobacco or the product in any form, other than in this act otherwise provided, of raw leaf tobacco five cents per pound actual weight:

"(b)-On common Canada twist, when made solely from tobacco grown in Canada, and on the farm or premises where grown, by the cultivator duly licensed therefor or in a licensed tobacco manufactory, five cents per pound actual weight.

"(c)-All snuff made from raw leaf tobacco or the product in any form of raw leaf tobacco, or any substitute for tobacco, ground, dry, scented or otherwise, of all descriptions, when prepared for use five cents per pound

actual weight. "(d)-Snuff flour, when sold or removed for use or consumption, shall pay the same duty as snuff and shall be put up in packages and stamped in the same manner as herein prescribed for snuff completely manufactured -except that shuff flour not prepared for use, but which needs to be subjected to further processes, by sifting, picking, scenting or otherwise, before it is in a condition fit for use or consumption may be sold by one tobacco manufacturer directly to another tobacco manufacturer without the payment of the duty. under such regulations as are provided in that behalf by the department.

"(e)—On cigars of all descriptions, made from raw leaf tobacco or any substitute therefor, two dollars per thousand. "(f)-On all cigars when put up in pack-

ages containing less than ten cigars each, three

dollars per thousand. "(g)-On cigarettes made from raw leaf tobacco or any substitute therefor, weighing not more than three pounds per thousand two dollars and forty cents per thousand.

"(h)-On cigarettes made from raw leaf tobacco or any substitute therefor, weighing more than three pounds, per thousand, seven dollars per thousand.

"(i)-All foreign leaf tobacco, unstemmed, taken out of warehouses for manufacture in any cigar or tobacco manufactory, twentyeight cents per pound, computed according to the standard of leaf tobacco as hereinbefore established.

"(j)-On all foreign raw leaf tobacco, stemmed, taken out of warehouses for manufacture in any cigar or tobacco manufactory. forty-two cents per pound, computed according to the standard of leaf tobacco, as hereinbefore established.

"3-In all tobacco manufactories where less than 50 per cent. of Canadian raw leaf tobacco is used, and where 10 per cent. or more of other materials is used, such materials shall be subject to a duty of sixteen cents per pound, actual weight.

"4-All stemmed and unstemmed raw leaf tobacco and all materials and articles, the product in whole or in part of raw leaf tobacco,

which are in process of manufacture in any tobacco or cigar manufactory licensed to use foreign raw leaf tobacco, shall, in addition to the duty already paid upon the raw leaf, be subject to the difference between the rate so paid and that hereby imposed, and all other materials in stock in any factory at the time this act comes into force, shall, under the conditions of subsection 2 of this section, be subject to the rate of duty therein mentioned, and the quantity upon which such additional duty shall be paid, as well as the quantity upon which the percentage of such other materials shall be based shall be determined in such manner as the department directs. All manufactured tobacco and cigars in bond at the time of the coming into force of this act shall be subject to the rates of duty thereon now existing, and such rates of duty shall remain in effect so long as any goods to which they apply remain in the bonded warehouse of the manufacturer or any other person.

5-That sections 280 and 281 of the said act be repealed.

"6-That an amendment be made requiring manufacturers of wood alcohol to take out a license and to pay therefor an annual fee of one dollar.

'7-That the rates of duty hereby imposed shall come into force and affect upon such day or days as the governor-general by proclamation directs.

Mr. Fielding read the following table.

showing present and proposed rates:	STORY CO.
Chewing and smoking tobacco	Pro- posed.
from imported leaf 25c Manufactured tobacco from na-	5c
tive leaf	5c
40 per cent. of moisture 25c Moist snuff, containing over 40 per cent. moisture; in packages	5c
of less than 5 lbs 25c The same, in packages of 5 lbs.	5c
and over 18c	5c
Cigars from imported leaf\$6.00	\$2.00
Cigars from native tobacco 3.00 Cigars in packages of less than	2.00
to each	3.00
weighing not more than 3	一、統語
lbs., per M 1.50	2.40
Cigarettes from foreign leaf weighing not more than 3	
lbs., per M 3.00	2.40

Cigarettes, from either foreign ad was or native leaf weighing more than 3 lbs., per M. 8.00 9.00 Per lb. Per lb. Foreign leaf tobacco unstemmed 10c 28c
Foreign leaf tobacco stemmed 14c 42c

The Quebec Bridge.

Dealing with the government's relations with the Quebec Bridge company, Mr. Fielding recalled that last session authority was taken from parliament to advance money to that company. Authority had been previously taken to guarantee an issue of the Bridge company's bonds; but the money market conditions for the sale of the latter were not satis-

factory, and they were used instead only as a basis for raising advances from the banks. It became apparent to the government that the Dominion would probably have to take over the bridge and that if these bonds were sold at a sacrifice they might have to buy them back in a few years at par. Accordingly, authority was obtained to advance money to the Quebec Bridge company in the same way as money is advanced to the Montreal Harbor Commission, taking over the company's bonds as security. The government was about to act in this way when the bridge fell, and further action was suspended. Since the government recognized the fact that the bridge must be completed and that they would probably have to take the enterprise over they had determined to carry out the legislation of last session. Two million dollars had been recently advanced to the Bridge company to enable it to meet part of its indebtedness to the banks, and as soon as it could be arranged they would be given the balance, a little over \$3,000,000. The bonds would then be entirely released

like that of the Montreal Harbor Commission. Mr. Borden asked how much the country would have put into the bridge when that transaction was completed. Mr. Fielding replied that the money actually paid in would be the \$5,016,000, with interest, plus that portion of the subsidy which was originally paid, viz., \$374,353.

The banks would not any longer have a claim

upon them, and the debt would become a debt

Mr. Ames asked if the \$30,000,000 which the minister estimated for the Transcontinental next year included the amount required for the bridge.

Mr. Fielding-No; the Quebec Bridge company is treated separately. Mr. Borden-Has the government any esti-

mate of the additional expenditure required to complete the Quebec bridge? Mr. Fielding—No. Mr. Borden—Has the government any esti-

mate of the additional expenditure to complete the bridge?

Mr. Fielding—No; that comes under the Department of Railways and Canals. Mr. Fielding then dilated upon the progress

made during the past thirty years. As to the question of outstanding loans, Mr. Fielding said, though money had been borrowed from time to time, little had been added to the public debt. However, Canada, in view of Transcontinental expenditures, must go

more frequently to the money markets of the An interesting feature, Mr. Fielding declared, was that those who invested in Canadian securities abroad seemed to be fond of their investments, and stayed with them. Mr. Fielding reviewed the history of the financial transactions in London and Paris, details of which he has given before this session, the one new point being that during the past eight months they had borrowed in London and Paris \$31,200,000. On November 1 of this year a loan for four and a half million pounds sterling fell due in London. He hoped, however, that during the summer there would be some improvement in the money market, and a satisfactory arrangement could be made. To provide funds for the Transcontinental it had been necessary last August to borrow £500,000 for one year at 41/2 per cent. Mr. Fielding went on to refer to the ad-

vance of money to the banks in consequence of the failure of the crops. It had been said that this was an effort on the part of the banks to obtain aid; but in justice to the banks he desired to say that they were not the movers in the matter. When it was first mooted some of the bankers thought there was no need for aid. However, representations continued to come to the government in such a way as to demand consideration, and eventually the bankers modified their views and advised the government that some such action as had been proposed should be taken. Consequently, the government decided to assist such of the banks as were engaged in the grain trade and who desired to avail themselves of assistance in the aggregate to the extent of \$10,000,000. The government required interest at the rate of 6 and 7 per cent., terms which were undoubtedly high, but still no higher than the Bank of England rate. The banks seemed disinclined to take advantage of this, and the movement which the government had in view could only be made successful through the co-operation of the banks. Finding this hesitation, they endeavored to meet it, and accordingly modified the arrangement and let the banks have money at a reduced interest, namely, at 4 per cent. It had been said that the government did not give any money to the banks, that the banks did not give any money to the people. Under the arrangement, however, and with the reduced rate of interest, the government loaned to the banks \$5,313,000. Nearly all this money had been returned. About \$965,000 remained unpaid, but there could be no doubt, it would be promptly repaid. With the Bank of England rate so high it was not easy to borrow money, for if they tried to obtain it hurriedly in England they might not be able to get it. They, therefore, came to the conclusion that they might impair to a slight extent the reserves which were held as security for Dominion notes. The reserve was in part gold and in part imperial guarantee debentures. They decided to accept from the borrowing banks the securities which they were able to give the government, plus the guarantee of the Bank of Montreal, which not only acted as the government's agent, but which was required to guarantee the whole transaction. They decided to accept the securities as an equivalent of the guarantee debentures which they held in their reserve funds and issue their notes as against this. It was a departure from the Currency act and would require ratification, but Mr. Fielding thought the step they had taken was justifiable. The transaction only reduced the reserve by 5 per cent. and in exchange they had the securities put up and the guarantee of the Bank of Montreal. Mr. Fielding thought that the experiences in regard to last year's crop would lead to an amendment of the Bank act, by which they would allow the banks to issue for a limited time in the crop moving season an emergency currency to the extent of 15 per cent. of their combined paid up capital and rest or reserve. It might be thought that they might get the increased currency by the increase of the bank capital, but this latter system might lead to embarrassment of the shareholder, and in one way, or another he did not think it would be workable. For this emergency currency the banks would have to pay a tax to the government not to exceed 5 per cent.

In closing, Mr. Fielding said that it was not proposed to make any changes in the custom tariff. A revision was made last year, and though he did not claim that it was perfect, he believed it had worked well. Mr. Fielding closed his speech with no peroration and moved that the House go into committee of ways and means.

Mr. Foster then rose to reply.

Mr. Foster commenced by strongly criticizing Mr. Fielding's indefinite explanations of the excise exchanges. Mr. Fielding had not had much to bring about. In 1890-1895 there was depression, world wide, but Canada did not suffer as much as the other lands. For this the Conservative government of that day could take credit, as it reduced the taxation, amounting to \$21,873,000. The Conservative government had been economical in expenditure. In 1889 it reached \$43,500,000. When the present government came in, Mr. Foster said, the country was on the upgrade of a wave of prosperity. The Northwest had passed the experiment stage. Immigration began to flow in. The battle of industrial progress had been fought out during the previous eighteen years. Owing to the principles of protection laid down by the Conservatives, the present government came in and went forward on the lines then laid down. The Liberals set themselves the task of reducing expenditure and taxation, to abolish protection, to abolish bounties, to

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Taking up the matter of the debt, Mr. Foster said Mr. Fielding slid over the taxation and expenditure. The ice was very thin. Why did not the debt increase? Simply because the people were taxed to the hilt. The debt would increase, however, in the future, because a limit must come to the taxation of the people. The mad, reckless looting of the public must terminate. Then Mr. Fielding would find the debt would go up. It was easy to keep the debt from going up if the burden of taxation was put on the people. The Conservatives preferred to increase a debt of \$31,000,000 and drop taxation of the people. It was not fair to take out of a young country more than was absolutely necessary. Mr. Foster declared the only right way was to borrow the capital for large undertakings and spread the payment of interest over generations equally, and fairly. It was nice to see Mr. Fielding, even at this late hour, putting his faith in Providence, which he hoped "would bless Canada with good crops." This arm-in-arm familiarity with Providence was somewhat of a somersault.

to be met in the way of renewing loans. That was a tremendous responsibility. Mr. Fielding had gone on madly piling up obligations without a thought of the morrow. Not a step had been taken to diminish the obligations. The minister had given no estimate of the cost of the Transcontinental between Moncton and Winnipeg. Yet he was calling for millions more. Was he putting off the evil day? Where were the mountains of information the Premier had boasted about?

Mr. Foster said all kinds of unthought of and unheard of expenditures were cropping up in the Transcontinental work. He prophesied that before it was finished the line from Moncton to Winnipeg would cost \$130,000,000. The Finance Minister had to face the problem of \$100,000,000 for renewing loans and \$1,000,000 for building the Transcontinental. These were tremendous obligations to be faced within the next five or ten years. Mr. Foster doubted whether the minister realized the seriousness of the situation. He entered upon it with too gay and facile a mind.

Taking up the financial obligations of the country, Mr. Foster said between today and October, 1913, one hundred million dollars had per head in the United States was \$6.50, in mot a matter for boasting.

Canada \$11 a head. On expenditures on or-dinary account, the United States was \$6.66 a head, and in Canada \$12 a head. The present administration must not think it had Heavengiven powers.

As to the Banks

As to the dealings with the banks, Mr. Foster said the banks, as shown by the minister, did not want the imposed assistance. Then the minister came to the rescue by breaking the law of the country. He had entered the treasury, locked by the law of the country, and taken the legal reserve. This was, in Mr. Foster's opinion, a rash act. There was no absolute crisis to warrant this. Mr. Foster strongly condemned the action of the minister in not coming to Parliament before this to get a bill of indemnity. Parliament had been sitting now for four months. Was Parliament making the laws, or just a committee doing that work? It was a dangerous precedent.

Of the surplus or supposed surplus, Mr. Foster said that it was mythical, swallowed up. Mr. Fielding's anxiety for surplus had led him to pay bounties out of capital instead of revenue. If, by a change of bookkeeping, millions were added to a surplus, it was surely Reckless expenditure was Mr. Foster's next theme. The old rules in this regard had been obliterated. Today it was found that there was an obliteration of the line between public and private interest. For ten years large public expenditures had been made to assist private parties. Why had the Arctic made three voyages at a cost of \$400,000; what were the results? Practically nil. Why, then, was this money of the people expended on so worthless an object? The North Atlantic Trading company was paid \$370,000. To whom was it paid? Then what about that pretty pickle of fish, the Ross rifle? Quebec bridge was also an example of the extravagant recklessness of the government. If a national work was to be built, why hand it over to the middleman? If Mr. Parent had not been such a friend of the Premier, the Bridge company would never have started that great undertaking.

Mr. Foster pointed to the mint as an example of misrepresentation or lack of information. The total deficit in the management of the Yukon from 1900 to 1906 was \$3,648,899. The telegraph line into the Yukon was another example. From 1899 to 1906 the revenue was \$707,000 and the expenditure \$1,326,000,

a deficit of \$620,000.

Exploratory Survey of Peace River Country



survey in the Peace River district in connection with the location and selection of the 3,500,000 acres granted to the Dominion govern-ment by British Columbia, made the following report

learing on general conditions. The soil of the Peace River district consists principally of a yellow clay loam carrying from four inches to twelve inches of a rich top soil and varying all over from the greater depth to the lesser depth mentioned. It carries finely distributed throughout its mass Itme in the form of Selenite, and it is evident from the growth upon its surface that it is comparatively a rich and nutritious soil. This soil is universally distributed over the entire Peace River district.

Tuesday, March 31, 1908

get reciprocity with the United States, to keep Dominion lands for the settler. The whole

world would have watched with interest if the

present government had attempted that task.

Was the task attempted? Every man in Can-ada knew it had not. They had gone back on all their policies, blazoned forth so loudly

in opposition. In ten years, from 1896 to

1906, customs taxation rose from \$19,833,000

to \$46,064,000, excise from \$7,000,000 to \$14,-

000,000. The per capita tax rose from \$5.46

in 1896 to \$10 in 1906, and \$11 or \$12 in 1908.

During ten years of Conservative rule the total

taxes were \$287,000,000. It rose in ten Liberal

years to \$430,000,000. In 1896, Mr. Foster said,

the Conservatives took out of the people in

taxation \$76,000 daily. In 1908 the Liberals

extravagance of the present government. He

read quotations from speeches of Laurier and

Cartwright in which these gentlemen, when

in opposition, had gone up the side lines and concessions making the welkin ring because

the Conservative government spent annually

\$30,000,000. What did these men think of the

\$130,000,000 which was now found necessary

Mr. Foster dwelt at length on the reckless

took \$200,000 a day.

to keep the wheels running?

The distribution of water, as far as we could judge, is not sufficient for the requirements of a newer settlement.

In many parts of the district the clay loam surface is from 50 feet to 150 feet in depth, and in most places evidently holds water which would yield an abundant supply if wells were sunk into it, but this is only supposition, as we did not test for water on our trip.

On Pouce Coupe prairie it is well watered by many streams; at about 100 feet in depth the banks show a gravel sub-soil from which water percolates into the various streams, almost from the beginning of such streams until they become quite deep in their channels of over 150 feet in depth below the prairie. When you penetrate to that depth you almost invariably penetrate the shale, and water procured there is so strongly alkaline as to be unfit for any use, of either man or animal.

The prairie surface consists generally of a moderately rolling plain, intersected by deep ravines where they cut through it on their way to join the Peace river. This fact will render railway locations in the vicinity of the river somewhat difficult, and will necessitate such locations being at a distance of 25 or 30 miles north or south of the river, in order to avoid heavy crossings, such crossings near the river being almost impossible, the ravines being 600 to 800 feet in depth and from one to two miles in width at the surface, and having badly broken and crumbling banks.

The whole of the river banks in the district are composed of shale which is in a continuous state of change through weathering and disintegration, which causes a process of denudation and constant sliding of the embank-

Timber

The principal timber we saw in the country was undersized poplar averaging about four inches in diameter and from 20 to 30 inches in height. We saw a great deal of spruce on the hilltops, but it also was undersized and in the main unfit for railroad uses. There is birch and alder also to be found, but it is also undersized, the birch not averaging more than six inches in diameter and the alder four inches. The cottonwood (balm of Gilead) grows in the bottom of the Peace River valley.

These latter grow to a very large size, ometimes attaining five feet in diameter, but it is a loose shaky wood and is apparently unfit for economic uses. There is no red or white pine in the district, and although there has been some very fine spruce it has been almost without exception destroyed by fires, and nothing now remains of them but extensive windfalls, which act as impediments to progress through the country. There is an occasional ridge of jackpine where, as is the case in a few localities there is a greater proportion of sand mixed with clay soil.

The entire bush which grows in the counmay be said generally to be undersized and scattering, thus leaving many prairie openings; this is characteristic of the entire district. We made progress through the country by followng up the old Indian trails, and very seldom had any extra cutting to do, although these trails were sometimes unusually narrow and constructed by a minimum of labor on the part of the Indians. An occasional tree only equired to be cut. One reason why the trails re so crooked is that the Indians never fol-

R. J. A. MACDONELL, who lowed the cutting in a straight line, but di-carried on an exploratory verted from side to side always to get the nearest and easiest tree to cut. They also diverted said trails around marshy or soft places on their way, hence an Indian trail is sometimes twice as long as a white man would make the same road.

Minerals

We discovered a large deposit of talc on the Middle River upon the course of our first day's travel from the Pine. We discovered also two small veins of anthracite coal near the Forks; one vein was about six inches in thickness, the other vein was not well developed. We also discovered coal on the Kiskapiskow river on Pouce Coupe prairie, but did not trace up these discoveries, there being evidences of coal everywhere in the district of Peace river on the south side, or in that portion of it from which the selection is to be made.

There is also gold in the gravel bars of the Peace river, and it has formerly been secured there and panned out, yielding from \$15 to \$50 a day, but the period during which gold can be taken from the bars does not exceed two months or two months and a half of each season, and up to the present the difficulties and the cost of supplies have been so great as to discourage the miner. We discovered nothing else of economic value in the way of minerals in the country.

Climate. The climate is thoroughly endurable; the summers not being so hot, nor the winters so cold as in Manitoba and Ontario. The summer nights are cool enough to enable one to sleep comfortably covered by a blanket. The winters are also endurable, not reaching the extreme low temperatures of Manitoba, nor. even that of Ontario. There appears to be a liability to early frosts, which liability will likely disappear through cultivation and settlement. I would not, however, advise any one to attempt to settle in the country until a rail-

road first penetrated and opened it up. In the month of May the thermometer registered as the greatest degree of heat at 1.30 p.m., 78 degrees. During the month of June, 72 degrees. During the month of July, 84 degrees on one day only. During the month of August, 78 degrees on two days only. During the month of September, 70 degrees on one day only. During the month of October, 56 degrees on one day only. All of these being registered above zero, and being for the sum-

During the month of November it registered 3 below at 7 a.m. On the 29th it registered 24 below at 5 a.m., and on the 30th, 20 below at 7 a.m. On December 1st, it registered 20 below at 6.30 a.m. From December 2nd to the 6th it registered from 40 below to 4 above. From the 6th to the 8th it registered from 6 below to 6 above. From the 8th to the 19th it registered an average of about 16 above. On the 19th it registered 4 to 5 below. On the 20th it registered 8 degrees below. On the 21st it registered to degrees below. From the 21st to the 29th it averaged about 20 degrees above. On the 29th it registered to degrees below. On the 29th, 30th and 31st it averaged about 5 degrees below. On January 1st, 1906, it registered 3 above. From January 1st to January 11th it averaged about 25 degrees above. On January 11th it registered 17 degrees below. On January 12th, 16 below. From January 12th to the 25th it averaged about 30 degrees below. From January 26th to February 1st it averaged about 30 degrees above zero. On February 5th to the 10th it averaged about 15 above. From February 4th it registered to degrees below. On February 5th to the 10th it averaged about 15 above. From February 13th it averaged from 10 above and 5 below and 12 below, and 15 and 27 above, alternating above and below the zero point, for the balance of the month! During the month of March the temperature alternat-ed between 42 above as the highest registered temperature, to 18 below, as the lowest registered temperature. During the month of April the highest registered temperature was 72 degrees, which occurred upon one day only. During the month of May the highest registered temperature was 78 degrees, which occurred during our exploration travels on the middle branch of the Pine river. During the

month of June the highest registered temperature was 72 and 75 degrees, occurring on the plateau at Graves Creek, also in the course of our travels. During the month of July the highest registered temperatures were 82 and 92 degrees, which also occurred upon the upper plateau during the course of our travels, in the year 1906.

The first winter the thickness of the ice upon the river did not exceed two feet and a half, at the utmost three feet six inches. During the year 1906 the thickness of the ice upon the Peace river was four feet generally. In some places it exceeded that thickness.

During the course of our travels upon the plateau in the months of May and June, 1906, we were visited with frost upon several occasions during the night. The registrations of the thermometer were taken at six in the morning, the thermometer apparently not registering quite the lowest temperature which had apparently been obtained through the night. On the 3rd and 4th of May it registered 30 degrees. On the 7th of May it registered 30 degrees. On the 7th of May it registered 25 degrees. On June 15th it registered 34 degrees, with evidence of frost upon the vegetation. The above statement of fact applies only

to that portion of the Peace River territory comprised within the land selection, and is not intended to apply to the balance of the Peace River territory within the Northwest Territories. So far as we were able to judge, the balance of the Peace River enjoys a somewhat milder climate, as is evidenced by the successgrowth of cereals and vegetables therein. I made a close comparison of temperatures between Dunvegan and Spirit River. Spirit River is south of Dunvegan about 25 miles, and situated upon the plateau of the prairie about 800 feet higher than Dunvegan, which is situated in the valley of the river and immediately adjacent to the river. The temperatures were reported by travelers coming into Dunvegan from Spirit River. No record was kept of these temperatures, but they showed generally a difference of about eight degrees of lower temperature at Spirit River. During the winter no record was kept of the summer temperatures or of the difference between the upper elevation of the banks and the valley below. But it is safe to assume that the difference in temperature was pretty constant both summer and winter.

During 1906 there was a fair distribution on the lower Peace river from Vermilion to Dunvegan, but the rainfall above Dunvegan was deficient, and the majority of the garden stuff grown in this district was a failure in

During the year 1905 the snowfall was quite heavy. During the month of January it measured about two feet and a half in the bush, and about two feet in depth on the open prairie. During the year 1906 the snowfall did not exceed three inches in depth either in the bush or upon the open prairie, and there was really no sleighing during the entire winter, excepting upon rivers.

Ranching

Hay grows finely over the entire district of Peace River and affords good pasturage wherever the open prairie exists. Much of the country is covered with an undersized growth of poplar, jackpine, birch, alder and spruce. Throughout the growth of this timber, hay also grows, and in places in sufficient quantity to afford some feed, but not in sufficient quantity to be relied upon as regular pasturage, nor to afford hay. About a four to five months' supply of hay should be pro-vided to carry cattle safely through the winter. At the very least, four tons per head should be allowed for cattle, and about three tons for horses. We carried our horses over the winter at Fort St. John upon a supply of three tons per head. Pigs are easily raised. The pigs in the country run wild during the summer and live principally on roots and by grazing. Very little attention is given them by their owners, but they would require to be fed from November until April.

Agriculture On arriving at Fort St. John on May 8th, 1905, I at once proceeded to plough, cultivate and plant land for an experimental farm.

On the 17th started breaking and hauling ogs for the necessary building. Started planting potatoes on May 27th,

sowed radishes, lettuce, turnips, carrots, parsnips, beets, peas, corn, onions, pumpkin, cucumber and squash. The turnips and radishes grew finely, also

he beans, radishes and lettuce; the corn matured and ripened; the principal portion of the beans also matured and ripened; the peas ripened but were entirely destroyed by the chipmunks, which devoured them as rapidly as they matured.

The lettuce grew well and was deliciously tender; the onions also grew well; the pump-kin, cucumber and squash were not a success, although they have during occasional seasons been grown successfully upon the Hudson Bay side of the river.

Oats were successfully ripened upon the Hudson Bay side of the river. Cauliflower was not a success; many of the

cabbage matured, some did not do so. The corn matured and was uninjured by the succeeding frost. Our potatoes were very good and gave sufficient yield for what we planted, about one acre, the return being be-tween four and five hundred bushels. Upon the Hudson Bay side of the river they succeeded in growing the finest potatoes I have

They selected from the growth upon a half acre of ground about four bushels of potatoes the majority of which weighed seven pounds, actual tested weight, this weight being phenmenal weight for the vegetables mentioned. The potatoes were sound and generally in od condition.

In case this statement might be doubted I may mention that I speak from personal obsertion and a personal test of the weights.

Being busily employed in doing some general work, the first fall frost caught us unprepared and destroyed some of our garden stuff, ugh everything in the garden was in shape to be housed and taken care of.

The corn and beans being ripe at the time were uninjured.

We also sowed a variety of flowers such as are usually contained in Ferry's seed packets. They grew wonderfully well, all coming into bloom, and many of them lingering until after the third and fourth frost. Sunflowers grew vigorously and blossomed and ripened their

Watermelons grew upon the Hudson Bay side of the river, but developed fruit only about one-fourth in size of that which grows in Ontario. Unnecessary to say that it did not ripen.

I might here mention that over this entire section of country, the cut worm was remarkably developed during the year 1906, and caused much destruction to garden stuffs by its ravages. Its development was not confined to any one district of the Peace River, but seemed to prevail universally.

Oats which were sown for feed upon the Hudson Bay side of the river matured and were harvested about a month in advance of

There was scarcely sufficient rainfall, and we were compelled to provide additional moisture for growing of plants and vegetables by carrying water up from the river.

The distribution of moisture over the country is unequal.

During 1905 there was a fair distribution of rainfall over the entire Peace River district. Unfortunately, we did not have seeds of any of the cereal crops with us. The country is subject to summer frosts, which would appear to some extent, especially on 'the higher plateaus in the vicinity of St. John, and from there to the mountains, to be detrimental to the universally successful growth of such crops, although oats have always ripened in the valley of the Peace River at Fort St. John where they have been grown for rough feed. Wheat has not been grown there, and its successful growth in this vicinity is not to be depended upon, although the soil is apparently well adapted to the successful growth of all cereals. Down the river, about 100 miles below St. John, such crops are successfully raised, and wheat, oats and barley yield well, although this territory also is visited by occasional summer frosts.

Frost struck us upon the 4th of September, 1905, and affected everything growing in the garden. The potato vines were frozen to the ground. It struck us again on the 15th inst,, so severely that the growing vegetables were all frozen deep in the ground, the turnips apparently being frozen two inches in depth, the carrots, parsnips and beets being likewise similarly frozen, also the onions and cabbage; the beans and corn being thoroughly matured were not affected. We had taken up the principal quantity of potatoes and had them secured in the cellar; about one hundred bushels which we had not removed were so thoroughly frozen in the ground that we found it impossible to remove them, so they were abandoned in place.

About the last week in July, 1905, proceeded with the cutting and stacking of hay. This occupied us July and August, and a small portion of the month of September, during which period we put up by admeasurement about sixty tons, estimating that this would be an ample supply to feed our horses through the

We fed about eighteen horses, averaging about three tons per horse for the winter's

We had about four hundred pounds of hay left unfed when we went for the horses during the last week of April, 1906. The grass was well developed on the hillside. At this time the horses were feeding on the hillside of the North Pine River, where we had wintered

About the 2nd of September we returned to St. John, completed our building, and got verything in shape for the winter.

While the ice was making upon the river, we were busily engaged laying up firewood. Animal life is represented principally in the country by moose, black bear and cinnamon bear, the wild cat or lynx, the coyote or ordinary prairie wolf, the black or timber wolf, the common rabbit, fox and skunk. A smaller animals are to be found the beaver, the mink, the marten, the common Canadian red squirrel, the chipmunk, a species of rat called the wood or bush tailed rat, and mice of a different species from the mouse found in Manitoba and the larger portion of the Northwest. The moose is becoming scarce, and has almost disappeared from the immediate vicinity of the Peace River. Indians have now to penetrate back from the river about thirty miles in order to secure food. The bear is disappearing from the immediate vicinity of the Peace River. The beaver is also becoming a very rare animal.

Fish In the Peace River proper, fish are somewhat scarce, an occasional trout only is caught in the river. The most common fish is called the squaw fish. It is about the size of an Ontario chub, and much like it in general appearance. It is insipid to the taste, and very bony. It is eaten by the Indians, but white men,

when they catch it usually throw it away. The next most common fish is the sucker, which is a soft fish and not much relished either by the white men. The next fish, which is but seldom caught, is the ling, or maria, as it is most commonly called. This fish is sometimes eaten by both Indians and white men.

Upon reaching the upper tributaries of the Peace River, the water is always clear and there are abundant trout in the various streams. We caught trout from two to five pounds in weight.

Pike and white fish exist in the lakes, and pike in the lakes and running water. There are four kinds of trout speckled trout (bull trout), weighing up to 5 I-2 pounds or more; the trout called the Arctic trout, a beautifully mottled fish; the rainbow trout, a trout carrying a rainbow band longitudinally along both sides of the body; a black speckled trout, growing to about two pounds in weight; all being a well flavored, firm, edible fish.

"Dora, would you be willing to marry a young man who has to make his own way in the world, and who has nothing but his love for you to recommend him?"
"Certainly, Gerald, if I cared enough for him

but at present I don't know of any such young man. Frosty weather, isn't it?"—Chicago Tri-

Only Three Weeks More and Then Easter

Time flies; this is an old and very true saying, and at an important season of the year like this the time is inclined to slip around unnoticed until the important day has arrived and nothing has been done. Don't let that happen to you. Do your shopping now and in addition to having it over, you have the benefit of an early choice from a good assortment instead

of having to be satisfied with almost anything at the last minute, new goods in every department for Easter trade.

Ladies' Hand Tailored Spring Suits



We have added many new suits to our stock during the last few days. The styles this season are particularly pleasing, being a radical change from those formerly worn. Smart new models, the portend to beauty, the tailored made suits have been gradually changing from the severely plain gar-ments to the dressy ones of the present season, these possess-ing all the features of the best imported creations.

Ladies' Smart Tailor-made Costume, in new green and white striped effect, hip length coat, fitted back, single-breasted front, fastened with cord and buttons, threequarter length sleeve with cuff, collar and cuffs inlaid with silk and covered with cream applique, new circular cut-skirt finished with threeinch bias fold. \$40.00

Ladies' Stylish Costume, in navy Venetian cloth, 27-in. coat, semi-fitting back, cutaway front, full-length sleeve with cuff, collar, cuffs and seams finished with stitching, skirt fifteen gore, with pleat at each seam and finished with three-inch bias \$26.00 fold. Price ... \$26.00

Men's Handsome Spring Coats and Suits

What a wonderful advance there has been in the manufacture of Men's Ready-to-Wear Garments. When this branch of the business was in its infancy many men were inclined to refer with contempt to a man wearing ready-made clothing. What a difference now! The ready-to-wear business has developed into a science, and it is the man wearing a garment thus made that is the best dressed, that is easily explained by the fact that only competent operators are employed in making these garments, each working only at a part of which he is an adept worker, the combined efforts of these artists -it is no exaggeration to call them such-producing an excellence that custom work cannot excel and seldom even equal, men in Victoria know that the makes we carry are some of the best, and that our clothing can be bought with the same money-saving opportunities that mark all branches of our

Prices Range from \$8.75 to \$30.00

Garments That are Smart, Snappy, Stylish
Garments of Individuality and Exclusiveness Garments of Superior Quality and Workmanship
Garments That Appeal to People of Taste Garments That are Absolutely Correct



Some Very Interesting Spring Shoe Suggestions for Men and Women

Women's Ultra Spring Footwear at Low Prices

As we have the sole agency in Victoria for the Queen Quality Shoes for Women we are able to show exceedingly nice exclusive styles for fashionable footwear. These shoes are made in Rochester, New York, and for general excellence of make and superiority of style cannot be beaten. We carry a large and varied assortment of all shapes, and can fit any foot, and please the most particular. The sole agency price marked on the soles of each pair. Prices range from \$4.00 to \$5.50 per pair, in Vici Kid, Oxford Ties, Lace and But-



WOMEN'S PATENT KID LACE BOOT, dull kid top, military heel, medium 'sole, Gem last, stamped, per pair \$4.00

WOMEN'S TAN CALF, circular,



WOMEN'S PATENT KID BLU-CHER OXFORDS, dull kid quar-ter, Cuban heel, light sole, stamped, per pair \$4,00

Newest Footwear for Men Moderately Priced

In Gentlemen's Footwear we handle a most extensive assortment, including the nicest styles of the best manufacturers. We can show lines that are not to be seen elsewhere, and styles that will commend themselves to even the most fastidious person. We also have the selling of Keith's Konqueror Shoes exclusively for this city. These shoes are made by Preston B. Keith, Campello, Mass., and have a most enviable reputation in the



Men's Tan Russia Calf Blucher Bals, Pike last, welt sole. Per pair \$5.50

Men's Tan Calf 2-Buckle Oxfords, welt sole. Per pair \$5.50

Men's Calf Blucher Oxfords welt sole. Per pair \$3.50 Men's Dongola Kid Oxfords, 'medium sole. Per pair \$2.50 Men's Calf Blucher Lace Boot, special medium sole

Per pair \$3.00 Men's Patent Calf Blucher Oxford, welt sole. Per pair \$4.00 Men's Gun Metal Oxfords, welt sole. Per pair \$4.50 Men's Calf Button Oxfords hand welted. Per pair \$5.00

Men's Tan Kid Blucher Lace Boot, welt sole. Per

Men's Tan Kid Blucher Oxford, welt sole. Per pair \$3.50



Men's Tan Kid Blucher Lace Boots, medium sole. Per Men's Dongola Kid Blucher Lace Boots, welt sole. Per

pair \$3.50

The Corset as an Essential to Dress



Many do-but again, many do not-appreciate the importance of the corset in dressing. For instance, new coats and costumes require new corsets. To get the full benefit of the outside garments the figure must be in harmony with the prevailing styles. That is where the corset comes in. We have many new models, presenting the latest achievements of the best corsetieres of Europe, United States and Canada, each model designed expressly to conform with the requirements of the spring styles of dress. We handle the celebrated Royal Worcester Corset exclusively for Victoria. This corset has a world-wide reputation for general worth, and in this line it a world-wide reputation for general worth, and in this line it is always possible to obtain the very newest and most up-to-date models.



Still More About Our Millinery

New and exclusive millinery creations are still arriving. Our Show Rooms are a veritable garden at present. It certainly will convince anybody that spring is at hand to visit them, and they are visited every day by crowds of admiring women who wish to have their hats selected and made ready before the last minute Easter rush starts. It happens at somewhat regular intervals that the creators of hat styles seem to excel themselves in producing handsome and stylish millinery, and this season they seem to have reached the zenith of their powers in that respect. More beautiful creations would be hard to imagine, and then there is always a certain superiority and individuality about our millinery that appeals to any person wanting something a little different from the ordinary. Best come and look them over. You'll not be sorry for



Stylish Dress Materials

We are adding, ever adding, to our already well-assorted stock of fine dress goods. If you inassorted stock of fine dress goods. If you intend having a dress made up before Easter give the dressmaker a chance and buy now. You will find that we can please you no matter what you may be looking for. Our range is most comprehensive, and includes all the latest and most asked-for cloths in all the new shades and colorings. Don't be afraid to ask to see and colorings. Don't be afraid to ask to see them. We will be pleased to show these goods to you at any time. We mention here some excellent lines that we are offering

CREAM DELAINE, all-wool, 38 inches wide 50¢
CREAM BEDFORD, 38 inches wide 50¢
CREAM CREPE DE CHENE, all-wool, 38 inches ... 50¢
CASHMERE, fine Henriette finish, all-wool, in cardinal,
dark cardinal, brown, wine, navy, sky, pink, brown
and black, 40 inches wide. Per yard 50¢

\$2.25 Quality Muslin Blouses, Monday \$1.50

This is the best blouse offer of the season, and when we say that we have in mind the many excellent ones that have preceded this one, but these are a few lines that we are able for various reasons to sell much under price. They are all new goods, just opened, and at the price marked we don't expect them to stay with us very long. Descriptions of two of the styles:

ized, hand embroidered in a dainty and handsome design, has cluster of fine shoulder tucks which give the fullness required, large full threequarter sleeves, with tucked cuffs and attached collar, with fine valenciennes lace, back trimmed tucking in yoke effect, size 32 to 44. This waist \$1.50 is a beauty. Regular \$2.25. Monday \$1.50

LADIES' MUSLIN WAIST, made of fine soft mull, mercer- LADIES' MUSLIN WAIST, made with beautiful allover eyelet, embroidered front trimmed with tucks, large full threequarter sleeves, with deep tucked cuffs buttoned in the

DAVID SPENCER, LTD

Our Boys' Clothing is Sure to be of Interest

It will not do to forget the boy in buying the Spring outfits for the family, and we can certainly give you Boys' Clothing that is all right. Our goods are hard to beat for quality, and the workmanship displayed in the makeup is par excellence. They impart a tasteful dressy elegance to the boy that is bound to please both him and the parents. Then another important REFORM

Governmen

Commons to stated that is the House wi

ber for Picto day's resolution ken by the with western W. P. Rich & Co., New Y Kenneth Falce nected, was committee as his firm in tiview to show same as these ion governme while account might have a his firm did ment, it wou dovetail the

Examined said at the agency they cord whatever department's name. At Prof individual were badly a ed, incurring the firm foun, man in chars tion, the men ployed and the to manipulate and signed be the men. At some \$800,000 things were in no suitable reover the recestores.

At St. John fulness, whil was also in at the latter found 100 to another 100 As to the co. alone figured

Mr. Foster business man have discover a "productive ards said: "Client yet whave done the it done by users."

"But you're though," said East Simcoe Protectir