

DAY

consideration, and the
ppers to the Big Store

Washing Blouses, Fri- at \$1.25

esses of all kinds are greatly
earing during the warmer
ow due, the colored styles
favorites.

are made of very fine qual-
f zephyrs, and under ordin-
s would be marked much
ght at a special price, we
special price.

AILORED BLOUSES,
ain chambray, in differ-
so pretty striped and
s. Some of the blouses
plain fronts, others have
tucks. They all have
d have stiff linen collars.
Friday's price\$1.25

Shoes for Men



Shoes for Men come in a profusion
the always popular and serviceable
dressy patent leather, and the most
in tan and ox-blood are all shown
not fail to see our display before
Call and see for yourself. There is
purchase. We mention a few below:

- BOOTS, on smart swing last
\$6.00
- BOOTS, ooze calf tops, "Happy"
\$6.00
- DER OXFORD SHOES, "Hump"
\$6.00
- of tan, Russia calf Oxford shoes
patterns.....\$5.50
- DER BOOTS AND OXFORDS,
narrow to the broad orthopedic
\$5.50
- e coupons with a \$5.00 shoe

s From 75c Up

ment of Sweaters and Coat Sweaters
dren. These are nearly all popular
nt values, good styles, choice color-
will not last long.

S, good heavy wool in navy trim-
med with navy. This style is made
75c

made of fine soft wool. Style
y with red trimmings, and cream
\$1.25

ATERS, buster style for small
mmed with red, and red trimmed
\$1.50

RS, made of a beautifully fine soft
ream trimmed with colors. This
ith a director knot. Price.....\$2.50

ERS, made of fine wool. Colors,
and red. These sweaters are full
d are fancy knit. Price.....\$2.25

colates, the Best, Twenty-
Varieties, per lb., 60c

VOL. L. NO. 249

FAREWELL TO ROBBERS TRY JAPANESE TO WRECK SHIPS TO WRECK SHIPS TO WRECK SHIPS TO WRECK

Japanese Training Cruisers
Aso and Soya Broke Moor-
ings Early Today and Sailed
for Vancouver

ADMIRAL CHARMED
WITH HIS RECEPTION

Thousands of Victorians Went
to Esquimalt Yesterday to
Attend Reception On Board
Japanese Flagship

"Sayonara Aso kan; Sayonara Soya
kan."
Soon after 7 o'clock this morning the
Japanese training cruisers Aso and
Soya that once found their moorings in
Esquimalt harbor and steamed out on
their way to Vancouver, with Capt.
Newby, the local pilot, assisting Capt.
Ishii on the bridge of the Aso. The
visit to Victoria was thoroughly en-
joyed. Admiral Ishii and his officers
said that nowhere they had visited
had offered more pleasure to them.

"It is difficult to express the thank-
fulness that I feel for the kindly wel-
come and splendid hospitality of the
people of Victoria," said Admiral Ishii
yesterday. "I and my officers, the cadets
and all on board have thoroughly
enjoyed their visit to Victoria, not
only because of the hearty, spontane-
ous kindness with which we have been
welcomed, but also because of the
scenery and the beautiful harbor."
The harbor of Esquimalt remains as
of old. Its scenery is like our
scenery, and both are beautiful. I
hope it will not be so long as between
my first and second visits until I come
again to Esquimalt.

It is twenty-nine years since the
admiral's previous visit. His flag cap-
tain, Capt. Shimamura, came ten years
ago on the training train. The war-
ships were invited, and on the
Soya throngs came and went all day.
The steam pinnaces and cutters of the
warships piled with the local launches
and boats, and a special street car
service was given for the occasion.
Both vessels were draped with flags
and covered with awnings. The Aso
was profusely decorated with lanterns
and flags festooned on the quar-
ter deck under the awning. All the
visitors were hospitably received, and
details of cadets being told off to point
out to the uninitiated the wonders of
Chick-fing's naval guns, searchlights,
conning towers and other mystic
points about a warship.

On board the Aso, where Admiral
Ishii received his guests, including
Commander Crawford, in command of
the Esquimalt station, Capt. Swales,
and Major Bennett and many other
local military officers, Lieut.-Col. Hall
and his officers, and other guests, an
entertainment that was typically Ja-
panese was provided for the entertain-
ment of the visitors. The usual de-
sultory challenge cups won by the cadets
in the regatta of Saturday were pre-
sented by Mrs. Edgewood, the wife of
the commander of H. M. S. Algerine.
In the presence of Admiral Ishii and his
staff, while the flagships' art in full
dress with bright red tunics, were
drawn up on the quarter deck to
play a few bars of music. The captain
stepped forward to receive the
captain of the Aso, and the boat
in which the competing sides were
crowded under canvases that extended
and went through many obstacles.
Following this, jujitsu and fencing ex-
hibitions were held.

Mats Spread on Deck.
While the guests and Japanese officers
and blue-jackets thronged about, the
manner of the pupils of Prof. Kano
at Kodo Kan. Jujitsu is an institu-
tion on the Aso and Soya. Each day
the lessons of the cadets are com-
pleted—they are at school on each
day. The mats are spread and the
cadets—these mats are spread and the
studies of any Japanese school
without its mat-spread floor where
Judo is taught. Jujitsu is the old Sa-
murai art of fighting without weapons
and it looks like wrestling. The com-
peting cadets are impassive; impass-
ive. They squat at either side of the
cushioned mats, a row of bare-
headed, close-cropped young men
with the regulation Judo haircut,
Monmas, and as the umpire holds his
hand up to stop out and crouch in
salute. Then they grasp the sleeves
of each other's garb and felt, first
they pressed against the leg of the
other, then a sudden twist, a hold
and one is on his back, squirm-
ing, while the other seeks to secure
a hold that cannot be broken, a hold
that must make the other cry "ouch"
"ouch." The grips hold the flags are
peculiar and risky, but jujitsu is
really not an art taught for entertain-
ment, nor for play; it is a method of
war. The master of Judo knows how to put
a rival completely hors de combat.
By a sudden twist a cleverer hold
Judo can unning a joint or snap
uses his own strength.
The struggle in jujitsu seldom
ends in a knockout. It is a test of
strength of the antagonist he seeks to
(Continued on Page Two.)

Loot Mail Car and Then At-
tempt to Ram Rest of Cars
by Sending the Engine
Against Them

"RED McDONALD"
IS THE CHIEF

Twelve Persons Are Injured
and Bandits Obtain Twenty
Thousand Dollars — Re-
ward Offered

Spokane, May 17.—In a holdup of a
Great Northern passenger train, No.
3, in which six bandits were engaged,
twelve persons were injured when the
engine and mail car, which had been
taken down the track by the robbers,
were hurled against the train.
The conductor saw the wild cars
coming down the track at the rate of
twenty-five miles an hour and with
the assistance of the trainmen placed
a tie across the rails to derail the cars,
but to no purpose. Broken legs and
arms were the chief injuries sustained
by the passengers.

It was just after midnight Saturday
that the holdup occurred. Switching
was being done at the station of Col-
bert, east of Spokane, when two men
suddenly appeared in the cab of the
engine. They covered Engineer Wil-
liam Miller with guns and compelled
him to do as they commanded.
Opening the main door, they threw
the engine was taken down the track
by the robbers. "How far they went
no one knows, but they went long
enough away to rifle the mail and ex-
press and it is said that they obtained
twenty thousand dollars.
Then they opened the throttle of the
engine and started it back against the
passenger train. In the meantime re-
ports of the occurrence had been sent
to Spokane and two carloads of sher-
iff's officers started out. So far no
trace of the bandits has been found.
It is supposed that the holdup was
pulled off by Red McDonald, a well-
known bandit, and who is supposed to
have been the man who told the en-
gineer that "You have heard of us be-
cause of being the bandits." He is
leading spirit in the holdup. A reward
of ten thousand dollars each for the
entire 4,000 employees. Following the
raid, notices of the robbers has been issued
from St. Paul.

Reception on Flagship.
Hundreds visited the Japanese
cruisers on Sunday. On board the
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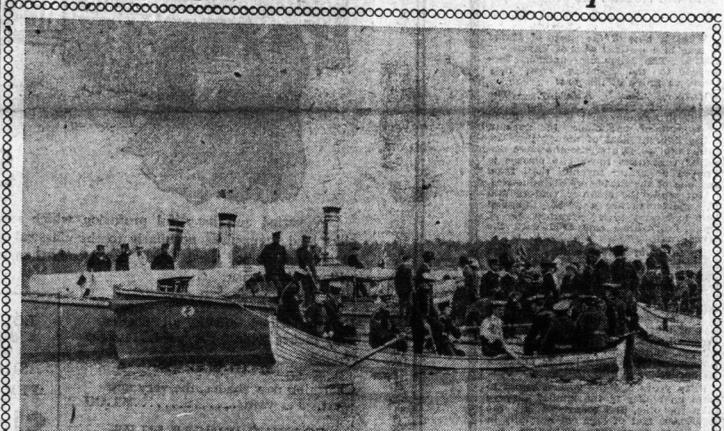
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**Flushing, N.Y., May 17.—Capt. P. C.
Hains, who was convicted of the
slaughter in the first degree for killing
John E. Annis at the Bayside Yacht
Club last August, was sentenced today
by Justice Garretton in the Supreme
court to a term of imprisonment of not
less than eight years or more than
sixteen years at hard labor in the State
prison.**

**Capt. Hains Must Serve Eight
to Sixteen Years in Peniten-
tiary for the Killing of W. E.
Annis**
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sixteen years at hard labor in the State
prison.
Capt. Hains was brought into court
from the Queen's County jail early
this morning. There being considerable
delay before Justice Garretton took his
seat on the bench, John F. McIntyre,
counsel for the defendant, made the usual
motion for the new trial on the grounds
that the verdict was against the weight
of evidence, and also contrary to law.
Justice Garretton denied these motions.
Mr. McIntyre then raised the point of
jurisdiction of the Supreme Court over
the defendant, contending that he had
never been released from the jurisdic-
tion of the Federal Government and
therefore the case was not properly be-
fore the court. Mr. McIntyre also stated
that Dr. Brash, who had been an expert
witness from the defence, had examined
Capt. Hains since he was convicted and
found him "insane." Justice Garretton
said there was no evidence to that effect
before the court and he declined to con-
sider the motion regarding insanity.
The court clerk instructed Capt.
Hains to come to the bar and proceeded
to take his pedigree. The prisoner
seemed dazed and replied with some
difficulty in understanding the ques-
tions. Lawyers McIntyre and Young of
the defence stood on each side of Cap-
tain Hains and assisted him in answer-
ing the questions of the court clerk. In
passing sentence Justice Garretton said
that the defendant had had a fair trial
and before the defence by experienced
lawyers and a jury had found a verdict
commensurate with the requirements
of the law.

Woolen Mills Destroyed
Dunville, Ont., May 17.—The Erie
Woolen Mills, owned by John Slingsby,
were destroyed by fire yesterday. The
loss estimated at \$12,000. There is
\$8,000 insurance.

Scenes From the Entertainment of Japanese Visitors at Esquimalt



SCENE AT THE REGATTA

AT DEATH'S DOOR HE PLANS THIS

Concentric Paris Bachelor Mil-
lionaire Schemes for a Pom-
pious and Costly Funeral As
He Sinks Into Dark Valley

ART GALLERY NEXT
HIS FAMOUS STORE

Paris, May 17.—Almost every tourist
who has visited Paris knows the great
"Magasin Du Louvre," the big depart-
mental store between the Palais Royal
and the Tuilleries. Its founder, H. A.
Chauchard, now at the point of death,
is preparing to give Paris a new sur-
prise. He is a bachelor, many times a
millionaire, and lives in a princely
residence. He has often astonished the
world by the fabulous prices he has
paid for art treasures. He bought
Millet's "Angelus" for \$200,000, and
paid vast sums for other pictures,
notably Meissonier's "1815." In his
declining years the gentleman has
grown rather eccentric, and his chief
occupation has been to arrange the
details of his funeral, which he has
planned upon a royal scale. He has
already had a magnificent sarcophagus,
costing \$18,000, built in the Pere La-
Chaise cemetery, and selected a coffin
costing \$4,000, made of amaranth wood,
the entire 4,000 employees. Following the
raid, notices of the robbers has been issued
from St. Paul.

**BRANDENBURG IN
THE POLICE COURT**
Writer Who is Charged With Faking
Interview With Cleveland
is Held
New York, May 17.—Broughton Bran-
denburg, the writer who was brought
back from San Francisco yesterday, was
arraigned in the police court today
charged with larceny, having sold to the
New York Times an article purporting
to have been prepared by Grover Cleve-
land.
Brandenburg was committed to the
Tomb prison to await trial. The date
has not been fixed. His counsel an-
nounced that no application for bail
would be made at present. Branden-
burg was also recorded in the court
after an interview with Mrs. Branden-
burg in the Criminal Courts building
before going to the Tombs was allowed.

George Meredith is Ill
London, May 17.—Geo. Meredith, the
English novelist, is seriously ill, and
the gravest anxiety is entertained re-
garding the condition of the author.
Mr. Meredith was taken ill on May 16,
since which time he has gradually
grown worse.

CABLES MONEY TO RELEASE HIS SONS

Russian Immigrant in Spokane
Clears Debt Secured by
Four Children After Family
Was Swindled in Brazil

WIDOW OF CARLOS
DECORATED FOR
HEROISM

Spokane, Wash., May 17.—When
Daniel Mann, a farm laborer, employ-
ed by John Kransh on his Moran
ranch, five miles from Spokane,
Spokane, called a money order for \$1,200
to Genoa, Italy, today, he released his
four sons, ranging from 20 to nine
years of age, held there as security
for funds he borrowed several months
ago to bring his wife and four daugh-
ters to Spokane. Prominent residents
of Spokane County have interested
themselves in the case, and they say
if a settlement is not made by the
steamship agent induced them through
misrepresentation to go to Brazil.
Briefly told, Mann's story is that he
and his family of 10 left the village of
Kuraka, Russia, on October 2, 1908,
for Germany, intending to sail from
Bremen to New York and travel thence
by rail to Eastern Washington. When
they reached the sailing point, the
steamship agent induced them through
misrepresentation to go to Brazil.
They were forcibly detained in an
immigrant house in the forest near
Prostent, where one of the child-
ren died, and finally Mann was swin-
dled out of \$1,000, the savings of a life-
time of toil in the czar's land. The
family managed to reach Genoa,
where the mother was also recorded in
(Continued on Page Two.)

**WIDOW OF CARLOS
DECORATED FOR
HEROISM**
Lisbon, May 17.—King Manuel has
bestowed upon Queen Amelia, widow
of King Carlos, the decorations of
three orders for the heroism displayed
by Her Majesty on the occasion of the
assassination of her husband and son,
in February, 1908. These orders are
Order of Christ, the Order of Santi-
Benito Davis.
The decree recites that after King
Carlos and Crown Prince Luis had been
shot dead, the Queen, with noble cour-
age and maternal instinct, flung her-
self in front of her son Manuel and
endeavored to thrust aside the weapon
of Costa, leveled at him. Her cour-
age was remarkable. The bullet struck
her corsege, was deflected and grazed
the forearm of the Prince.
The cabinet has given its unanimous
approval to these decorations, never
before conferred upon a woman. His
Majesty has decorated also the police-
man who shot Buisa, the man who
killed the King, giving him the Order
of the Tower and the Sword. This
decoration endows the recipient with
the rank of an officer and entitles him
to a royal pension.

**QUAKE IS FELT
IN TORONTO, TOO**
Toronto, May 17.—The seis-
mograph at Toronto observatory
registered a slight movement
Sunday night which would cor-
respond with the shock felt in
Western Canada. A strong
earthquake was also recorded at
this morning, which lasted one
hour and thirty-two minutes.

**PRESIDENT TAFT
PRESENTED WITH KEY**
Washington, D.C., May 17.—President
Taft is to open the Yukon-Alaska ex-
position in Seattle on June 1, with a
splendid gold telegraphic key presented
to him today by Secretary Baileigh
and the congressional delegation from
Washington. The key is mounted on
Alaska marble and is ornamented with
two handsome gold nuggets from Alaska.
It will be connected with the White
House telegraph wires and the President
will touch it on the day of the opening
thereby setting in motion the machinery
of the exposition.

FIND BODIES OF LOST MEN

O. B. Moore and Charles Young
Returned From Mackenzie
District With News of Grim
Discovery

IDENTIFIED AS
MCLEOD BROTHERS

How Men Came to Their Death
Remains an Unfathomable
Mystery — Probably Grub
Supply Failed

The discovery of the bleached bones
of two bodies and their identi-
fication as the McLeod brothers
was announced today by O. B. Moore
and Charles Young, who returned from
the Mackenzie district with news of
their discovery.

It is the first time in known history
that earthquake shocks have visited
the Red River or Saskatchewan val-
leys. Prof. Frank Allen, Ph. D., of
Manitoba University, said last night
that they might never recur. He at-
tributed the disturbance to a wave or
series of waves that passed over the
region of Northern India. He thinks
that presently information will
come to hand of very considerable ap-
proach in the southern part of the
continent or in the waters of the Pa-
cific.

Regina Badly Shaken.
Regina, May 17.—The sole topic of
conversation in the city today is the
earthquake shock. It occurred at 8:15
mountain time, when the stores were
crowded with Saturday night shoppers.
Every building in town from the
smallest shacks to the most modern
fireproof office blocks were shaken. The
shock was sufficiently severe to set
pictures swinging, crockery rattling
and to start light pieces of furniture,
in a few minutes the greatest ex-
citement prevailed. People hurrying
into the streets and shops, who
and stores. The higher the building
the more severe was the shock and the
Darcy shock, the most serious, was
constructed of all, being of steel and
reinforced concrete, had about the
worst shaking of all.
A strange feature was that the quake
was unnoticed by people in the streets
and the open.

**LITTLE CHANGE IN
OUTPUT OF MAINE**
Much of Lumber Cut This Season Will
Be Converted Into
Paper
Bangor, Me., May 17.—With the sea-
son's lumber cutting operations prac-
tically at an end it is estimated that
the cut in Maine this year amounted to
about 700,000,000 feet. As compared with
last year, the figures show no ap-
preciable gain or loss. The anticipated
heavy falling off from last season's cut-
ting operations to considerable extent
by the late spring. A considerable quan-
tity of snow remained on the ground up
to very recently, making it possible to
pursue logging operations later than
usual.

To Look Into Militia Department
Ottawa, May 17.—It was announced
in the Commons this morning that the
Board of Inquiry has been ordered by
the Militia Department to look into the
charges of alleged padding of pay-rolls,
etc., against Major Delaronde and
other officers of the local army service
corps.

Winnipeg, May 17.—Earthquake
shocks varying in intensity were felt
all through the Canadian prairie west
at about 10:20, Central time, Saturday
evening. In most places rattling dishes
banging doors and shaking windows
were the chief phenomena, while at
several places people were driven in
alarm out of doors.
At Wolsley the well of the electric
light plant caved in just before the
shock was felt, and the town was
plunged in darkness. Other places re-
ported cracked plaster, but that appears
to be the sum of the damage done.
The shock was very light
this city, but was distinctly felt at Selkirk
on Lake Winnipeg, and from
across the disturbance was noted at
scattered points for a thousand miles
west across the prairie.
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that presently information will
come to hand of very considerable ap-
proach in the southern part of the
continent or in the waters of the Pa-
cific.

Victor and Andy Talk
Rome, May 17.—Andrew Carnegie
was received in audience by King Vic-
tor Emanuel today. He was presented
by Senator Capellini, of the University
of Bologna, to which institution His
Majesty sent the model of a rare pre-
historic animal recently presented him
by Mr. Carnegie. In the course of his
conversation, the king expressed his
appreciation of this gift and showed
great interest in knowledge of Mr. Car-
negie's beneficence.

FAREWELL TO JAPANESE SHIPS

(Continued from Page 1.)

use. As a matter of fact the real art of jujitsu is to win by yielding.

The fencing that followed the judo bouts on board the Aso yesterday afternoon was as typically Japanese as the judo.

After the entertainment on deck refreshments were served in the ward-room, and after a pleasant afternoon, the steam pinnaces of the warships carried the visitors ashore.

At the regatta held on Esquimalt harbor on Saturday afternoon the British bluejackets outwined their brown allies in most of the races.

The regatta was entertained by many interesting features. The chief races were won by the bluejackets of H. M. S. Algernon and Shearwater.

From the Aso a large barge with a platform built across it was towed alongside the naval jetty, and on the platform a number of Japanese bluejackets gave burlesques of geisha dances and of famous Japanese plays.

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The race between the 12 and 14-oared cutters of the Japanese warships was a very good one, a strong fight being made throughout.

The Shearwater beat the visitors in the race for four-oared gigs. The Shearwater finished first.

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor and Mrs. Dunsinuir gave a dinner party at Government House on Saturday night in honor of Rear Admiral Wichi, L. J. N.

WONDERS OF THE HUMAN BODY

Why Many People Never Need a Doctor.

You have a natural laxative in your body. Why, then, should you use a false purgative to move the bowels?

Constipation is a disease, OF the bowels, but CAUSED by the liver. When the bowels do not move regularly and naturally, it is because the liver is not giving up enough bile.

Calomel, cascara, salts, senna, common pills and sweet lozenges and all the other purgatives do not act on the liver at all.

"Fruit-a-tives" cure Constipation because they act on the liver. The fruit principles stimulate the liver to secrete and give up enough bile to move the bowels.

While it is the pine tree that made possible the once prosperous West India trade and built up Maine's shipping in the days before the Civil war.

Former Official of Western Union is Held by the Pittsburg Authorities

Pittsburg, Pa., May 17.—E. D. Saylor, former superintendent of Pittsburg district of the Western Union Telegraph Co., was arrested Saturday on a charge in connection, it is said, with an alleged wire-tapping scandal.

Fort Warden, Wash., May 17.—One of the most sensational incidents in the history of Fort Warden occurred Friday when a raiding party, under Lieut. Daniels, pounced on a gambling hell conducted in the basement of the barracks.

Buffalo, May 17.—Victor A. Olander, general secretary of the lake steamers' union, left for the West Saturday.

Everett, Wash., May 17.—David Pickett, a bucker employed at the Morrill and Ring logging camp, near this city, died of a heart ailment from a wound received in an unusual manner.

South Bend, Ind., May 17.—Charles Rapp, who had considerable local fame as a baseball pitcher, Saturday killed his mother and then tried to commit suicide.

Vancouver, May 17.—John Steiwright, a city employee, driving a lumber wagon, had a narrow escape from death Saturday.

Stuttgart, May 17.—The audience at the Court theatre Saturday were thrown into a panic during the course of a performance of Des Rhodans.

Paris, May 17.—A local court has upheld the validity of a gambling conviction of a city employee, that of George L. Morgan, an American, who lost \$3,000 in a Paris gambling club.

Paynesville, Ohio, May 17.—Three men are dead, one more doubtless will die and two others were hurt as the result of an explosion of a fue in the boiler of the steamer James H. Hoyt.

Ottawa, May 17.—Senator Comeau's two-year-old son has recovered from an attack of smallpox. As a result of prompt medical aid adopted by the local medical health officers there have been no other cases of the disease since the first case was discovered in one of the rooms of the Senate.

Paynesville, Ohio, May 17.—Three men are dead, one more doubtless will die and two others were hurt as the result of an explosion of a fue in the boiler of the steamer James H. Hoyt.

Paris, May 17.—A local court has upheld the validity of a gambling conviction of a city employee, that of George L. Morgan, an American, who lost \$3,000 in a Paris gambling club.

Stuttgart, May 17.—The audience at the Court theatre Saturday were thrown into a panic during the course of a performance of Des Rhodans.

SPRUCE TREE IS TREASURE TO MAINE

Tourists While They Bring Much Money to the State Are Not in It As Compared to the Noble Pine

What is true of the State of Maine is true in a general way of Vancouver Island. The following article, forwarded to the Evening Post, may therefore prove of interest:

Bangor, Me., Saturday.—The swarms of visitors who come to Maine in summer and the thousands of sportsmen who come in autumn bring a great deal of money into the State, and some statisticians have devalued the tonnage of spruce timber derived a greater revenue than from any one of the State's great industries.

Up to about 1855 the pine tree was Maine's greatest source of wealth and importance. Pine was as big a thing as sugar barrels stood close together on thousands of acres, which acres had been in the hands of big capitalists.

While it is the pine tree that made possible the once prosperous West India trade and built up Maine's shipping in the days before the Civil war.

Millinocket, seventy-five miles north of Bangor, on the west branch of the Penobscot, is a spruce town. A few years ago Millinocket consisted of a flag station and one Indian prison.

Then a big paper making corporation took up the ground and saw a fine chance to make pulp and built an immense mill. Then came the town.

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Irresistible Summer Silks advertisement for Henry Young & Co. featuring various silk products like Pongee Silks, Colored Pongees, and Natural Pongee, with prices and a list of items.

BELL IS TOO BUSY FOR DAILY MAIL CONTEST advertisement for Silver Dart.

No Matter What the Weather When Good Fellows Get Together advertisement for Dixie H. Ross & Co.

NO FAKE SALES HERE advertisement for Pianos.

Local Markets advertisement listing prices for various goods like Royal Household, Eggs, and other market items.

LIQUOR LICENSE ACT advertisement for Joseph Ball regarding liquor licenses.

PEARL PIN HAD STRANGE HISTORY advertisement for Fleischer Bros. regarding a pearl pin.

Local Markets advertisement listing prices for various goods like Royal Household, Eggs, and other market items.

LIQUOR LICENSE ACT advertisement for Joseph Ball regarding liquor licenses.

FLEISCHER BROS. advertisement for pianos and other goods.

FIFTEEN MEN AND A DEAD MAN IN A CHEST advertisement for Fleischer Bros. regarding a chest and a dead man.

PEARL PIN HAD STRANGE HISTORY advertisement for Fleischer Bros. regarding a pearl pin.

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THE SONGHEES RESERVE

A person, who had never heard of the Songhees Reserve question, might, after reading the telegrams in yesterday's Colonist, come to the conclusion that the matter was something quite new, and that the Board of Trade were exceedingly unreasonable in expecting the powers that be to deal with it in the hasty manner suggested. He would never suppose that the question is forty years old, and that two generations of public men have been going to settle it "tomorrow." There is a united mind the insistence of the Board of Trade would be utterly indefensible and only to be parlied by restoring fishing optimism in expecting such a subject to be taken up in the last hours of a parliamentary session. The uninitiated person foresaid would very naturally say that the undue haste exhibited disclosed a very poor appreciation of the eternal fitness of things. The uninitiated man might be a little staggered by the references to the pre-election promises of a gentleman named Templeman; but that would be because he would not know that with a certain school of politicians defeat has the effect of a political Statute of Limitations, and wipes the slate clean of all previous promises that as the said Mr. Templeman stated to the Council of the Board of Trade, as one of the things to be done, a Bill to settle the question was probably prepared last February, and there was some intention of disposing of the matter, and this might cause him to wonder why the introduction of the measure had been delayed until it was too late in the session to get it through. There are several explanations of this. One, of course, is that Mr. Templeman's statement was not in accordance with the eternal verities, and that no such Bill was prepared last February nor was its preparation contemplated. We do not advance this as an explanation, for to do so would be to suppose that a Minister of the Crown in conference with the Council of the Board of Trade on an important public question willfully misstates the facts of which which is, or at least ought to be, out of the range of possibility. The uninitiated man would therefore be driven to the conviction that there was no time in March, April or May to introduce into Parliament a measure which was not in the least contentious. He might venture, perhaps, to think that such a measure, if it had been brought forward in the Senate, where its purport could have been fully explained, so that its passage through the House would be purely a formal matter. Another explanation which might suggest itself is that Mr. Templeman says he is writing a letter, it would be premature to suggest what that letter is likely to contain.

A MAD POLICY

A recent writer in a British publication assails the people of Quebec for their supposed hostility to projects which he and his political friends choose to regard as essential to the security of the Empire. This is the policy of madness. There are in Canada a great many people who are of French extraction, and they are just as much Canadians as just as much British subjects as any others. They have played their part loyally in working out the destinies of the Dominion. They are increasing in numbers and are becoming year by year better educated and more alert to what is going on throughout the world. Present indications are that their numerical strength is not likely to be relatively as great in the future as it has been in the past. It is, however, always been an element of the population that will have to be reckoned with in any policy of the Dominion. Their presence in the country, with their own language, certain institutions of their own and their staunch adherence to their own religion, which carries with it a degree of ecclesiastical influence with which English-speaking people are not familiar, creates a domestic problem that is not without its difficulties. The conditions are, for some things, similar to it has been experienced by other countries. It is not an insoluble problem, and if we read the signs of the times aright, it is becoming less difficult as the years go by. What has been needed is the development of mutual confidence and confidence is a plant of slow growth as between two nationalities. Under these circumstances it is deeply to be regretted that a certain set of British writers feel called upon to say things calculated to arouse suspicion, if not actual hostility, among our French-speaking fellow Canadians. These people are practically being told by such writers that the day is not far distant when the Conservatives will be in power at Ottawa, and then they will find themselves forced to submit to a line of policy which they would be falsely represented as being opposed. There may be some great imperial service to be rendered by representing Sir Wilfrid Laurier and the people of Quebec as in point of fact not in sympathy with the Empire and as unwilling to do their share in the making of a great political fabric secure, but the gentlemen of the party from which these allegations emanate have not made such a conspicuous success in dealing with their own racial problems at home as makes their advice prima facie of any great value in Canada. We suggest to these academic gentlemen, who are persecuted by an imperialism which they could not define and which seems at a distance to resemble parliar politics more than anything else, that they would be wise if they would treat Canadian affairs in a different spirit. On the narrow ground of the welfare of the Conservative party in Canada, we protest against representations that there is no intention on the part of Mr. Gordon and his followers to force the people of Quebec into any course, which cannot be justified to their reason. On the broader ground of the welfare of the country, we protest against utterances which, if they have any effect in this country at all, will tend to broaden the line of division which must necessarily exist between peoples of different origin, language and customs.

LORD MILNER'S VIEWS

Lord Milner recently addressed the Basestlaw Conservative and Unionist Association at Worshop. In the course of his speech he touched upon the reform as a political issue in the United Kingdom. Viscount Milner is not one of those who profess to believe that if concessions in the way of preferential trade are not made, the Overseas Dominions will go out of the Empire. He takes the same position that in the framing of the tariffs each country must consult its own interests first of all, but in the case of the United Kingdom he thinks that this condition having been met, the next step ought to be to promote inter-imperial commerce. Too many of those who dilate on this subject, mixed these

things up. They start out by misrepresenting the Colonies as demanding a preference in the markets of the United Kingdom as the price of their loyalty to the Empire, and thus handicap themselves in the discussion. For the most natural answer of the average resident of the British Isles to such a claim would be that if the Colonies will only remain in the Empire on the condition that the people of the United Kingdom shall be taxed for the benefit of their trade, the language of Tennysen would exactly meet the case.

"So loyal is too costly. Friends, your love is but a burden. Loose yourselves and go."

When once the effort is made to consolidate the Empire and strengthen its growth by the adjustment of tariffs in the mutual interest of all parts of it, the start must be made by showing the people of the several parts that what is proposed is primarily good for them. In Canada the people long ago reached the conclusion that a protective tariff was in their interest. To this idea the Marquis of Lorne took such an exception, not indeed on the score of local policy but of its apparent antagonism to the colonial relation, that he asked for advice from the Colonial Office as to giving his assent to the tariff of 1889. He was told to follow the advice of his ministers. The enactment of this tariff not only enabled the people of Canada to develop their own industrial possibilities but gave them an opportunity to extend a preference to the Mother Country. So we have always held that the first thing to be done in regard to tariff reform is to convince the people of the United Kingdom that they in their own interests need a departure from the free trade policy which has been in vogue for so long a time. When this has been done, the arrangement of an inter-imperial preference will be relatively easy. To combine the two things has always seemed to us to be to court misunderstanding if not to the defeat of an important principle. We quote a short extract from Lord Milner's observations:

The Colonies had not framed their tariffs in our interests and they did not expect us to frame our tariffs in their interests. The Colonies having arranged their duties in the interests of their own people, then made a reduction in favor of the Mother Country. Why should not we, who have established our tariffs, give them a preference and thus reciprocate their feeling of brotherliness? The policy of tariff reform is not very deep, and of far reach at the bottom of it was the principle of national development. Why we should attach importance to it was that its supporters believed it would increase the material and human resources of the British Empire.

A LITTLE ABOUT FLAGS

Every now and then one reads an account of supreme silliness exhibited on the part of some people in the United States over the display of the Union Jack. In this country we really have no very great feeling about the flying of any particular flag, but the hoisting of Stars and Stripes, or the French ensign, or the sunburst of Japan, is one of the advantages of living in a free country. But one who has never been brought to the attention of the Colonist in regard to which a little change would be advisable. It is the habit of vaudeville and sometimes of theatrical performers of waving the United States flag as though it were the emblem of their own country, or at least something so supremely great that all mankind ought to thrill in the sight of it; but we do not suppose would be consciously the case if the Union Jack were shown on a stage at Seattle. It has been suggested that when it comes to flag-waving in Victoria, the British flag is to be proper one to use. It has also been pointed out that Mr. Taft is not "our" president, nor is Mr. Roosevelt "our" president. These matters are not really of any very great importance one way or the other, perhaps, to our Victoria audience, do not as a rule pay their money to witness an exhibition of United States jingoism up to the chin. It is said to be sufficient not to say that there is any special reason for speaking that word at this particular time.

CROP PROSPECTS.

The spring has been cold, but the telegraphic reports from the Prairie Provinces say that the crop is being sown under favorable conditions. We have at hand the crop report of the Canadian Northern Railway company and the weather was reported as good and great progress had been made in seeding. Reports from sixty-one places were given and not one of them was unfavorable, and very many of them were exceedingly favorable. The ground is generally reported as in excellent condition, and the weather conditions were good. There was a large increase in the area sown reported from many places, but the majority of the reports said nothing about the area that will be in crop this year. Earlier in the year the season was unquestionably backward; but the change has been decidedly for the better. There must be rather more moisture in the soil this spring than is usually the case, and if the latter part of this month is at all warm growth ought to be very rapid. It is very significant of the progress of the country that this railway has reports from so many points. Looking over the list one sees many names that are absolutely unfamiliar in connection with towns and centres of population. These sixty-one reports refer to hand along

Flies Carry Disease

It is a well known fact that the common house fly does incalculable harm in spreading typhoid fever, as also it carries the tubercular bacilli from the sputum of consumptives and distributes them wherever it alights.

Brown's Famous Fly Coil

is the safest as well as the neatest and most effective fly-catcher to be had today, it will catch more than any other fly-catching device known. Per dozen, 50 cents.

CYRUS H. BOWES, CHEMIST

1228 Government Street. Tels. 425 and 450

the Canadian Pacific or most of its branches, but our information is that the prospects are quite as favorable there.

OUR VISITORS.

We may venture this morning to extend to the officers and men of the Japanese navy now in our waters an informal but none the less hearty welcome to Victoria, British Columbia and Canada. They are our next-door neighbors, although many miles of ocean separate their home from ours. But to people of the British race the sea was never a barrier and the people of the Island Empire of the Orient have given evidence that they are as much at home upon its waves as we are. We may represent different branches of the human family; we may cherish traditions that are dissimilar, we may have ideas that in many ways are divergent; we have a different language and literature; our institutions may be unlike in many respects; but in the capacity to make the sea our servant we are as one. It is true that the glory of the British mercantile marine long antedates that of Japan's; it is true that the British fleet had a long record of honorable deeds before the Japanese had ventured out of their own narrow seas; but the marvellous progress which the latter have made in commercial and naval sea power appeals to the imagination of British people everywhere. Hence it is of peculiar interest, that representatives of the admirable navy, which our ally has created during the last few years, should pay a visit to this westernmost outpost of the British Empire.

It is impossible to think of this visit without its great significance being borne in upon us. We see in our visitors the representatives of a force which with one blow annihilated the naval power of a great European nation. Almost every week and sometimes often we have ships of commerce flying the Japanese flag at our wharves competing with the commerce that is being developed between America and Asia. The sun of Japan is arising above the waters of the Pacific Ocean, and that does it mean to us? What does it mean to the world? The statement of Japan claim, and we believe that she is sincere in making the claim, that the policy of their nation is not one of hostility to any other power. But no nation ever yet was fully master of its own fate. When once a people have sea their feet upon the path of progress neither they nor any one else can prevent them from following it. In entering the arena wherein the European race has hitherto been supreme, the Japanese have the advantage of being able to be eclectic in their adoption of the results of our experiments. Marquis Ito once said, "Japan can profit by the mistakes of Europe." The great Oriental power is under no necessity of learning by its own experience many of those things which we have only found out through tasting the bitter fruits of error. We credit to the fullest extent the claims of Japanese statesmen that they are animated by no other object than to make their nation strong and their people prosperous and happy; nevertheless we realize that the working out of the problems involved in such a policy must be attended with consequences of the greatest importance to the rest of the world. The Orient and Occident are meeting in rivalry, that they have never before experienced, and the best wisdom, of which both peoples are capable, will be required to prevent that rivalry from extending beyond the paths of peace. We have felt that some observations of this kind ought to be made on this occasion, because we realize to some extent the extreme gravity of the problem which is being met by the two countries bordering on the North Pacific Ocean, and think it well that they ought not wholly to be lost sight of even on an occasion of such great interest and so wholly hospitable as the present.

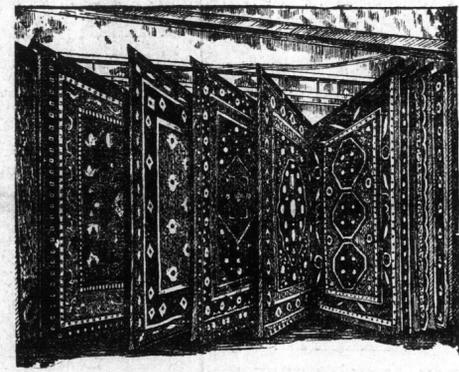
We welcome the visitors not only because of the progress that they have exhibited on sea and land, not only because of the wonderful way in which they have hitherto made their way to competition in the great industrial and commercial struggle going on between all civilized nations, but because they are our neighbors. To a certain extent our fortunes are linked together, and if the diplomats of the two countries had not seen fit to enter upon a treaty of alliance, the mutual interests of the two peoples would have led them to a common ground. We hope that this alliance will never be anything other than a guarantee of peace, that neither country will ever be called upon to draw the sword for the other. The true object of such an alliance is to preserve peace, not to destroy it, and we are sure our visitors will join with us in the hope that the flag of Britain and Japan may long fly together as a guarantee of peace and security, but never for armed defence. That they should be unfurled side by side for the purposes of offence is inconceivable. We are very earnest in our hope that the entry of Japan into the front rank of nations and the alliance between the two empires will prove an efficient factor in preserving the peace of the world.

Once more we extend a hearty welcome to our visitors and express the hope that their short stay with us may be pleasant and that they will carry away, as we are sure they will leave behind, only the happiest recollections. The telegrams relating to the Songhees Reserve read at the Board of Trade yesterday and published in the Colonist this morning form chapters in a very extraordinary story. They hardly call for comment, but there are some things which may be said about them later. They demonstrate the absolute necessity for the people of Victoria to resolve that they will stand no more humbug in this matter.

WEILER BROS. THE "FIRST" FURNITURE STORE OF THE "LAST" WEST WEILER BROS.

Special Values in Carpet Squares

Templeton's Orient Axminster Squares at Interesting Prices



RUGS DISPLAYED ON NEW RUG RACK

WE KNOW of nothing better in carpets than the Templeton make. We have handled their carpets for years and each year they are becoming more popular and larger orders have gone forward. This season we made our order for Axminster Squares so large that we received some special quantity discounts which enable us to offer these Orient Axminster Squares at interesting prices.

These are guaranteed squares—a guarantee backed by the makers and ourselves. The patterns are delightful floral and Oriental effects and the colorings rich and beautiful—a superior rug which must not be confused with cheap imitations.

We show these on the new rug rack and can show you the whole range of sizes in five minutes and you see the rug in good light and see the whole of it, not just a corner. Come in and ask to see these—with this system of showing all trouble is eliminated.

- SIZE 9 ft. x 10 ft. 6 in. \$26.25
- SIZE 9 ft. x 12 ft. \$30.00
- SIZE 10 ft. 6 in. x 12 ft. \$35.00
- SIZE 10 ft. 6 in. x 13 ft. 6 in. \$40.00

WHY NOT SEND HOME A NEW WHITNEY GO-CART FOR TOMORROW

YOU HAVE promised baby a new go-cart for the 24th, so why not get it today and use it tomorrow? You are assured an unbroken assortment today and that is something we cannot promise close to the 24th, for these excellent carts are selling quickly. The largest choice and the finest values are offered and the very best cart made.



COLLAPSIBLE GO-CART PRICE \$6.50. No. L. 1—Body, wood frame and handle. Gear is all steel; four 10-inch rubber tire wheels. Enamel finish in either green or carmine.

COLLAPSIBLE GO-CART PRICE \$10.00. No. L. 2—Body, wood frame and handle. Upholstering, green leather cloth. Hood, leather cloth. Gear, all steel, four 10-inch rubber tire wheels. Green or carmine enamel finish.

RECLINING FOLDING GO-CART PRICE \$15.00. No. L. 42, U. & P.—Body is reed, varnished. Upholstered sides and mattress cushion. Lace parasol. Gear is all steel; four 12-inch rubber tire wheels; patent wheel fastener; foot brake. Patent folding cross reach. Dark green enamel finish. Enamelled push bar.

RECLINING FOLDING GO-CART PRICE \$20.00. No. L. 56, U. & P.—Body is reed, varnished. Upholstered sides and mattress cushion. Lace parasol. Gear is all steel, four 12 1/2 inch rubber tire wheels. Patent wheel fastener. Foot brake. Patent folding cross reach. Dark green enamel finish. Enamelled push bar.

OTHER "WHITNEY" CARTS - - \$3.75 to \$50
Go-Carts Repaired and Extra Parts Kept in Stock
Parasols Tires Springs

SUPPLIES FOR HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS—HOLIDAY NEEDS

Proprietors of hotels and restaurants should lay in a goodly supply of extra crockery, silverware, cutlery, etc., for the holiday business. Not only for the 24th, but for the splendid extra business coming your way during the whole of the coming summer season.

There isn't a western establishment better able to look after your needs in all these lines than this store. If you are not already acquainted with its offerings now is an excellent time to start. Come in and investigate the offerings in supplies for hotels, restaurants and summer boarding houses.

EXCELLENT VALUES IN TABLE LINEN, BED LINEN AND KINDRED LINES HERE

New Dining Room Furniture
We offer you today some splendid new arrivals in Diningroom Furniture—new buffets and china cabinets. These arrived yesterday and they'll be ready for your inspection this morning. Come in and see these and have one sent home before the 24th.

Use Our Rest Room When in Town
When in town make free use of our new Ladies' Rest Room on the Second Floor. It's an excellent place to rest, read, write or meet your friends. Built for your use so don't forget to visit it when "down town."

YOU'LL REQUIRE A NEW BED THIS SUMMER

So Why Not Choose it from this Splendid Showing of Beds?

WE ARE MAKING a special display of Metal Beds—Brass and Iron styles—in our Broughton Street window today, and we suggest that you see the showing and choose the bed you need for the 24th of May visitors and your summer visitors. You have probably been promising yourself a new bed for one bedroom at least and right now is an excellent time to select it, now when it is most likely to be needed. The attractions of the Seattle Fair and the inducement to travel offered in the low railway rates is almost

sure to bring you Eastern friends this summer. Why not prepare right now by getting one of these fine beds? Prices are easy enough to suit most anyone, and the styles—well, we are showing the very latest and best from the leading makers throughout the world. Many lines are confined to us. Purchasing large quantities secures for us very favorable price concessions and this benefits you for we are enabled to offer you interesting beds at interesting prices. The showing is one worthy of your inspection and we hope to see you today or tomorrow.

BRASS BEDS, from \$110 to \$30 | IRON BEDS, from \$40 to \$4

Furnishers of HOMES, HOTELS, CLUBS, BOATS

Weiler Bros

Furnishers of CHURCHES, SCHOOLS, STORES, OFFICES



The history of Spain's occupation, which lasted A.D. 1212, is full of romantic and extraordinary record of them is so mixed with inventions of troubadour traditions that it is not between fact and fable. Moorish regime represented that time advanced civilization, at another time it was archy and misgovernment, served a few names and the markable deeds done in between Christians and Moors are told how Pelayo, who, had taken refuge in the turias, had with thirty men but actually destroyed an army of thousands Moslems—hardly be accepted as true, repetition fired the imagination Christians and kept alive the words led to the expulsion queros. Then there is the and the battle of Roncesvalles surrounded with the fiction one can hardly say what for it. The facts seem to be advancing into Spain signed to drive out the Moors was crossing the Pyrenees upon his rear-guard, which commanded, and utterly defeated is not the legend. That the magné's army was a vast host followed with the rear-guard sand men. A great army, pagan nations of the world Now Roland had a famous which would ring for mountains, and he had of bring Charlemagne to his disdained to do, and fought one hundred thousand of were left. Then another than fifty thousand strong men from Northern Africa sult. Roland at first refused but at length blew his horn heard it and would have persuaded that Roland was was left, and he dragged his above Roncesvalles, where Song of Roland was long Frankish chivalry, and was advancing to the attack on venge—the story ends with field in a series of marvelous all so greatly exaggerated that there was a prince, fell in a battle in a valley can be accepted as historical this story of El Cid, which but this is so long that it So prolific was Spain in the of the battle of Tortosa, July 16, 1212.

The remnant of the served their independence in power and influence attributed to Pelayo kingdoms were established of which are preserved until them there clusters much imagination. They were Leon and Aragon, and united with the King of deavor to destroy the Moors had greatly deteriorated idor from the days when the dova was a centre of leas Disensions had arisen themselves, and successively in control of the Spanish time to which reference is hades were in control. T religious sect formed for grown Islam from certain ing upon within it. The our word Unitarians, and ment was at first religious power, and as was the the followers of Moham a political organization w latter part of the tenth ce of Moslem sectaries had, extending from along the ern coasts of Africa from a distance of more than The emperor had for maglances at Spain, and tal distracted condition of the Christians and the stant strife, he in his eig the conquest of that co successful and established a tinued for a century un by the Almohades. Th the followers of Islam, afford the Christian kin enabled them to increas seen to be inevitable b followers of Christ and The influence of success ed to the consolidation o It proved very successf med-al-Nasar undertook peninsula under his sw confronted with the co five Spanish princes ab

WEILER BROS.

Squares

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etter in carpets than the Tem-
e handled their carpets for
becoming more popular and
rd. This season we made our
o large that we received some
hich enable us to offer these
interesting prices.

res — a guarantee backed by
The patterns are delightful
d the colorings rich and beau-
must not be confused with

w rug rack and can show you
ive minutes and you see the
whole of it, not just a corner.
— with this system of showing

.....\$26.25

.....\$30.00

.....\$35.00

.....\$40.00

FOR TOMORROW

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RECLINING FOLDING GO-CART

No. L 56, U. & P.—Body is reed,
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Patent wheel fastener. Foot
brake. Patent folding cross
reach. Dark green enamel fin-
ish. Enamelled push bar.

LIDAY NEEDS

verware, cutlery, etc., for the
during the whole of the coming

than this store. If you are not
at the offerings in supplies for

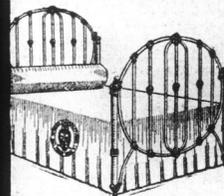
ED LINES HERE

When in Town

use of our new Ladies' Rest.
It's an excellent place to rest,
ds. Built for your use so don't
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IS SUMMER

eds?



getting one of these fine
re showing the very latest
ed to us. Purchasing large
ou for we are enabled to
of your inspection and we

from \$40 to \$4

Furnishers
of
CHURCHES
SCHOOLS, STORES
OFFICES

An Hour with the Editor

TORTOSA

The history of Spain during the Moorish occupation, which lasted from A.D. 611 to A.D. 1212, is full of incidents of the most romantic and extraordinary nature, but the record of them is so mixed up with the fanciful inventions of troubadours and countryside traditions that it is not easy to distinguish between fact and fable. At one time the Moorish regime represented all that was at that time advanced civilization and refinement, at another time it was marked by anarchy and misgovernment. Tradition has preserved a few names and the story of many remarkable deeds done in the long conflict between Christians and Moslems. Thus we are told how Pelayo, who, with a few followers, had taken refuge in the mountains of Asturias, had with thirty men not only routed but actually destroyed an army of four hundred thousand Moslems—a tale that will hardly be accepted as true, and yet its constant repetition fired the imagination of the Spanish Christians and kept alive the spirit which afterwards led to the expulsion of the Moorish conquerors. Then there is the legend of Roland and the battle of Roncesvalles, which is so surrounded with the fictions of tradition that one can hardly say what foundation there is for it. The facts seem to be that Charlemagne was advancing into Spain in an expedition designed to drive out the Moslems. When he was crossing the Pyrenees the Basques fell upon his rear-guard, which his nephew Roland commanded, and utterly destroyed it. But this is not the legend. That tells us that Charlemagne's army was a vast host, and that Roland followed with the rear-guard of twenty thousand men. A great army, composed of all the pagan nations of the world, fell upon him. Now Roland had a famous horn, the notes of which would ring for many miles over the mountains, and he had only to sound it to bring Charlemagne to his aid; but this he disdained to do, and fought the enemy until one hundred thousand of them lay dead on the field, and he and fifty of his own men alone were left. Then another army, this one more than fifty thousand strong, and made up of men from Northern Africa, took up the assault. Roland at first refused to summon aid, but at length blew his horn. Charlemagne heard it and would have returned, but was persuaded that Roland was only hunting. So the unequal fight went on until Roland alone was left, and he dragged himself into the forest above Roncesvalles, where he died. The Song of Roland was long the inspiration of Frankish chivalry, and was sung by soldiers advancing to the attack on many a well-fought field. The story ends with Charlemagne's revenge in a series of marvellous battles, but it is all so greatly exaggerated that only the fact that there was a prince called Roland, who fell in a battle in a valley called the Pyrenees, can be accepted as historical. Then we have the story of El Cid, which is the pride of Spain, but this is so long that it cannot be told here. So prolific was Spain in the growth of legends that we are without any very reliable account of the battle of Tortosa, which occurred on July 16, 1212.

The remnant of the Christians, who preserved their independence, steadily increased in power and influence after the great achievement attributed to Pelayo, and several minor kingdoms were established in Spain, the names of which are preserved until today, and around them there clusters much that appeals to the imagination. They were Navarre, Castile, Leon and Aragon, and their several princes united with the King of Portugal in an endeavor to destroy the Moorish power. This had greatly deteriorated in strength and splendor from the days when the Khaliphate of Cordova was a centre of learning and refinement. Dissensions had arisen among the Moors themselves, and successive dynasties had been in control of the Spanish peninsula. At the time to which reference is now made the Almohades were in control. The Almohades were a religious sect formed for the purpose of purifying Islam from certain irregularities that had grown up within it. The name is equivalent to our word Unitarians, and the Almohadic movement was at first religious rather than political. The new sect rapidly increased in power, and as was the invariable rule among the followers of Mohammed, the transition to a political organization was very easy. In the latter part of the tenth century a confederation of Moslem sectaries had established an empire extending from along the Western and Northern coasts of Africa from Senegal to Algiers, a distance of more than two thousand miles. The emperor had for many years cast longing glances at Spain, and taking advantage of the distracted condition of that country, where the Christians and the Moslems were in constant strife, he in his eightieth year undertook the conquest of that country. He was successful and established a dynasty, which continued for a century until it was overthrown by the Almohades. These conflicts between the followers of Islam, while they did not afford the Christian kingdoms much respite, enabled them to increase their power and become prepared for the struggle that was now seen to be inevitable between the professed followers of Christ and those of Mohammed. The influence of successive Popes was directed to the consolidation of the Christian power. It proved very successful, and when Mohammed-al-Nasar undertook to bring the whole peninsula under his sway, he found himself confronted with the combined forces of the five Spanish princes above named and those

of Portugal. They met on the Tolosan plains, which are in the Sierra Morena, in the southern part of Spain. Details of the battle are lacking, and such as have been preserved are not very reliable. It is known that many English and French Crusaders fought on the side of Spain that day, that the struggle was fierce and the result was for a long time in doubt, and that in the end victory was with the Christians. According to a report transmitted to the Pope, more than one hundred thousand of the Moors were slain, but statements of this kind in relation to battle of that period must be accepted with a great deal of allowance. There is no doubt, however, as to the effect of the battle. It broke the power of the Moors. The Almohades, while successful, were able to command the adherence of the Moslems, but among a people which places religion as the foundation of the state, a crushing defeat is likely to cast discredit upon the particular sect that is in power. Believing that Allah was on the side of all true believers, the defeat at Tortosa seemed to demonstrate to the followers of Islam that the Almohades were not the custodians of the true faith; their influence was completely destroyed, and before a new leader could arise to weld the disunited factions together again, the Christian princes made themselves supreme throughout the peninsula, excepting in Grenada, where the Moslems remained in a semi-tributary state for nearly two centuries. In the year following the battle of Tortosa, James I. of Aragon completed the work begun on that eventful day. The final struggle, by which Grenada was wrested from the Moors has already been outlined in one of the papers on the "Birth of Nations" series.

The importance of the battle of Tortosa can hardly be overestimated. There is hardly any doubt that the action of Pope Innocent III. in settling the disputes between the Spanish princes and inspiring them with the single purpose of overthrowing the Moslem power, was one of the most potent influences in making modern civilization possible. Without it there might have been no Ferdinand and Isabella to encourage Columbus in his epoch-making voyage, and Charles Martel's splendid achievement at Tours might have been accomplished in vain. Of all the results of the crusading movement of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, the victory at Tortosa was the greatest and most lasting. There were many great deeds done on the soil of the Holy Land, but their effect was temporary, and when the Crusades were ended the Crescent remained in the ascendant and has remained unto this day; but the battle on Las Navas de Tortosa changed the whole course of history.

NATURAL RELIGION

If a man, who had never heard of religion, were alone upon an island in the midst of the ocean, he would be at liberty to do exactly as he pleased, as far as his physical powers would permit. Whatever he wished to do would be right. He could not do anything wrong. It would be impossible for him even to think of doing wrong. If a second man should come, with him would come the possibility of wrongdoing, and the necessity for law. Some one has written a story of two men, who were cast upon opposite sides of an uninhabited island, each being unconscious of the other's presence until one night they encountered each other in dense darkness. Neither knowing what the other was, a fierce struggle ensued, but they became separated from each other, and in groping about to renew the conflict drew further and further apart. Thereafter they hated each other, neither knowing what it was he hated. When in the course of many days they saw each other and knew that both were men, the hatred continued, but they divided the island between them by tacit consent, and by a law of hate and fear respected each other's domain. No longer could each do as he wished, and then for the first time came to both the temptation to do something that was wrong, that is, to take something that was the other's. Natural religion may be defined as respect for the rights of others, and it seems highly probable that the origin of that respect was fear. In the supposed case just mentioned, it is difficult to imagine at what stage the law of love could intervene. The only one supposable is that one should sacrifice something for the other, but this would presuppose the existence of some other feeling than fear and hatred. These are natural feelings, having their origin in the instinct of self-preservation, which, we are told, is the first law of nature, and seems necessarily so.

Where, then, shall we seek for the origin of self-sacrifice? Possibly it is to be found in the feeling of a mother towards her offspring. Possibly it arises out of the relation of the sexes, although this is not absolutely demonstrable, for this relation does not necessarily involve self-sacrifice. The relation of a mother to her child does. When the first child was born there was love in the world, whether it had been there previously or not. Self-sacrifice on the part of the mother would compel self-sacrifice on the part of the father, and upon this foundation the family would be established. Thus in mother-love we find a possible source of all human progress. But at this stage a difficulty presents itself. We have no warrant for supposing that our race is more ancient than the lowest race of savages, and hence we cannot claim that we have had more time in which to evolve our complex system of religion than they have had. The expression "religion" is here used not as signifying a creed or form of worship, but as that combin-

ation of moral and intellectual ideas which keep together the modern social fabric. If this religion is natural, if it is the logical sequence of events having its origin in the love of man for woman, or, as would be more probable, in the love of a mother for her child, why is it that there has not been greater uniformity in the rate of human progress? On Fort street a day or two ago, a wrinkled kiltman squatted on the sidewalk; her feet bare; her hair dishevelled; her whole appearance repulsive. Nearby stood a dainty young lady, as radiant of loveliness as a flower. We have no reason to suppose that the one was the product of a longer period of evolution than the other. But we know that in the slums of our cities representatives of our own race can be found just as repulsive to the sight as any kiltman could be and infinitely more degraded. Therefore, allowance must be made for environment in its influence on the individual, and hence also upon races. Nevertheless it must be conceded that the various races of mankind have made varying advances from the absolute primitive condition, each one of them evolving its own religion, using the term in the sense above explained, in a manner which environment will not explain.

A religion is "natural," no matter how involved it may be, as long as it can be traced back by logical sequence to its original source, as above suggested. Upon the foundation of mother-love there would probably be superimposed all manner of beliefs and superstitions, having their origin in natural phenomena, and in the process of time these might become the religion of the race. In the development of them, environment would of necessity play an important part. Hence we would expect to find, as we do find, a wide divergence between primitive religions; but it seems impossible to explain the difference between religions upon the ground of environment alone. If we delve into the ruins of prehistoric civilization we find evidence of a force which was working for the betterment of humanity. So far as human research can discover, there have always been races superior to other races, that is, races in the enjoyment of a better religion than others, employing the term "religion" in the sense of a social cement. It seems hopeless to explain this difference by assigning it to the effect of environment. We seem to be driven to choosing between two alternatives, one a different origin for the various races of mankind, and the other the operation of some agency, external to humanity, upon races of a common origin. The first alternative includes the latter, so that in the end we reach this conclusion, that the diversity between the religious beliefs of races is due to the operation of a cause which is something apart from environment, something different from the law of self-preservation, something distinct from mother-love. The traditions preserved in the early chapters of the Book of Genesis suggest a belief in a diversity of origin of the human race; but no profitable result can be reached by endeavoring to determine the exact meaning of ancient traditions. There is really no reason for supposing that people who lived four or five thousand years ago were any better informed as to the fundamental mysteries of human existence than we are. The whole Bible is full of the idea of an external influence immanent in the affairs of mankind. Thus what is above suggested is in keeping with the Hebrew conception of Monotheism, although doubtless the latter has been disfigured by association with tribal traditions and by the ambitious designs and personal desires of those to whom the people looked for guidance. It seems evident that, if we attempt to trace the progress of religion from what it must have been in the beginning, when the instinct of self-preservation was the dominant note, until today, when we regard the Golden Rule as the supreme test of our relations to each other, we must accept the idea of revealed religion. There may have been more than one revelation. All men will agree that the revelation in the Gospel of Christ is the highest and best. Possibly there may yet be one which will surpass that. The promise of a Second Advent seems to imply this.

THE FIELD OF INVENTION

The part played by the inventive faculty of mankind in bringing about existing social conditions is so great that one may almost say that, apart from the performance of the natural functions of the body, we live artificial lives. If one would endeavor to realize what mankind would be like in an absolutely primitive condition, and compare it with what he is under an advanced stage of civilization, the contrast would be so great that it would seem to be between two separate species. We regard the appliances of civilized life so much as a matter of course that we can hardly conceive what we would be without them. This thought suggests another, namely, that the inventive faculty seems to be in some races in a state of arrested development, and this brings up one of the most interesting questions connected with mankind, that is, the mental equipment of the various races. It seems an extraordinary thing that the people, who invented the boomerang appeared to have been able to invent very little else. Yet the boomerang depends for its efficiency upon the application of certain principles of motion and atmospheric resistance that are not easily explained. Here is a description of this extraordinary implement, taken from Chambers' Encyclopedia: "It is about two and a half inches broad, a third of an inch thick, and two feet long, the extremities being rounded. One side is flat,

the other rounded, and it is brought to a bluntish edge. The method of using this remarkable weapon consists of throwing it in a particular manner. It is taken by one end, and with the bulged side downward and the convex side forward, and thrown directly as if to strike an object about thirty feet in front. Instead of going directly forward, as might be expected, and then falling to the ground, it slowly ascends in the air and, whirling round and round, and describing a curved line of progress, till it reaches a considerable height, when it begins to retrograde and finally it sweeps over the head of the projector and falls behind him." An idea of the motion of a boomerang can be formed if one takes a piece of stiff cardboard and cut out an L-shaped figure with the arms of equal length, say, 4 inches, and three-fourths of an inch wide. The place where the arms meet should be rounded both inside and out. If the device is then placed on the cover of a book held in an upward slanting position, the ends projecting over the side of the book, and a sharp flip is given to it with the finger, it will describe a motion resembling that of a boomerang. It might be supposed that the race, which invented the boomerang, would have invented other things of value, or, even if they were not the originators of it, that long use would have suggested other possibilities in the line of invention, but such does not appear to have been the case. Do we here find an instance of the arrest of the development of the inventive faculty? And, if so, to what is it due? A writer in the Interstate Medical Journal says that there is anatomical basis for the suggestion that in endeavoring to bring up certain of the races to our own standard we "are endeavoring to educate a brain that does not exist," and it seems to be beyond all question, when we look at the fruits of the inventive faculty in the different races, that there is a difference between the mental equipment of those races which is almost radical. Yet this faculty is so universal, although the stage of its development is so varied among different peoples, that one may define man as an animal that invents.

What was the first invention? The story of Eden tells of the creation of the earth and of all creatures and of the expulsion of Adam and Eve from Paradise, and then it speaks of the first human achievement in the way of invention. It is found in the third chapter of Genesis and the seventh verse, and reads as follows: "And the eyes of them both were opened, and they knew that they were naked; and they sewed fig leaves together and made themselves aprons." This is the earliest recorded instance of an invention, and admitting that it may be to a certain extent mythical, it suggests that the first demonstration of the inventive faculty was in making clothing. If the inferences from geology are correct, and they are not greatly dissimilar from the story told in Genesis, clothing would be the first thing that mankind would have any reason to invent. There is reason for believing, apart from anything told in the Bible, that at one time the human race lived under conditions of temperature when clothing would not be necessary. In northern lands clothing is regarded as necessary in order to meet the demands of natural modesty; in warm regions no such idea prevails. No little child ever had the idea that its naked form was immodest, nor do grown-up people think so. The use of clothes, we may infer from geology, was the outcome of necessity; later it may have become in some lands a badge of modesty, but there is such a variety of opinion on the latter point as to detail, if not as to principle, that one cannot regard clothing as invented for any other purpose than to protect the body from cold. In all likelihood it was the first human invention. The second may have been that of weapons. Originally, according to the Book of Genesis, man lived on vegetables, and geology suggests the same thing. If men lived before the Glacial Period, so wide was the distribution of vegetable life adapted for food that the idea of consuming animal food would hardly have entered any one's mind. The use of the flesh of other animals to support human existence was doubtless the outcome of necessity, the development of the post-Edenic period, which geologists call the Ice Age, and very probably it may have originated in the consumption of the bodies of creatures which died from natural causes. We know that within the last fifty years dogs have eaten the flesh of Siberian mammoths, which perished in the terrific catastrophe, which covered the Northern Hemisphere with ice, and it is highly probable that the human survivors of that catastrophe might, in the lack of other food, have kept themselves alive by eating the bodies of their victims. In time it would be necessary to kill things for food and for the sake of using their skins for clothing, and this would necessitate the invention of weapons. A stone tied to a stick was perhaps the first invention apart from the use of the skins of dead animals for clothing.

But human progress did not fully begin until some one invented a means of producing fire artificially. The greatest of all human geniuses was the man who first thought that, because by rubbing his hands together he made them warm, he might by rubbing two pieces of wood together produce fire. There is small wonder that the ancient nations of Europe and Asia deified this great inventor. The whole world is the beneficiary of his genius. He converted motion into heat and light, and our inventors today are struggling with the development of his great thought. With artificial fire came the possibility of cooked food, of light at night, of heated dwelling

places, of a home to which the wearied hunters could return at night to enjoy the warmth of the fire, which their wives or sisters had kept alight. When we reflect on the part played by fire in the life of mankind, we cease to wonder at the reverence with which it was regarded, and the story of the Vestal Virgins, whose duty it was to keep the flame ever burning in the Roman altars, takes on a new significance. When artificial means of making fire was invented, then, and not till then, did human civilization become possible, and so we give the unknown genius who discovered it, the first place among the world's great inventors.

The Birth of the Nations

XVII.
(N. de Bertrand Lugrin.)

THE HINDUS

The Ramayana.—III.

When Bharata's days of mourning for his father were over he left with an army of soldiers, servants and women, to find Rama and Sita. They departed amid general rejoicing, and Bharata, the women and royal attendants crossed the river in boats gay with streamers and banners; the servants and soldiers went upon rafts or in empty jars; the elephants swam the river. The rowers in the boats kept time to the singing of the musicians, and all was mirth and happiness, for the people thought that Rama, the well-beloved, was about to return to them.

The rajahs of the different countries through which Bharata passed, upon learning his mission, showed him every kindness and attention. The Brahmins, appreciating his noble sentiments, invoked the aid of Heaven in his behalf, and miracles were wrought that he might travel in ease and luxury. Mountains were levelled, soft turf covered the rocky places, pavilions sprang up in a night wherein the travellers might rest and feast upon heavenly food, the trees dropped wine and honey, lovely damsels, nymphs sent by the god Indra, danced and sang to them. After some time had passed, Bharata reached Chitrakuta and met his brother. Upon the latter learning of his father's death, he performed the funeral rites, offering water and prepared cakes to the spirit of the dead; then he listened while Bharata offered to let him take his place as Maharaja, listened and that was all. Prayers, entreaties, were all in vain, he would not become his father's successor until he had completed his term of exile. Finally it was decided that Bharata should go back to Ayodhya and rule in his brother's name until the fourteen years were over, when Rama should return home with Sita and assume his rightful place.

Then began a trying time for the royal exiles. They were beset upon every side by the Kakshasas, people who were described as monstrous cannibals. Many were the battles fought, but Rama was always successful through the intervention occasionally of help from Heaven. Sita, however, was the victim of a terrible misfortune. Ravana was the Raja of the Kakshasas, and reigned in Lanka, the present Ceylon. He was a wonderfully powerful ruler, and said to have made the gods his slaves. "He had delivered his subjects from the fear of Yama, judge of the dead, and had compelled Yama to cut grass for his steeds. The sun was obliged to smile gently at Lanka, and the moon to be always at the full. Agni, the god of fire, burned not in his presence. Vayu, the god of wind, blew gently at Lanka."

But Ravana was very susceptible to female loveliness. He had heard of the beauty of Sita, Rama's wife, and straightway was seized with the desire to possess her. One day while Sita was in the hut alone, her husband having gone to hunt in the jungle, someone dressed in the garb of a Hindu devotee came up the path and called her by name. Sita appeared instantly, and seeing the stranger, and believing him to be a holy man, smiled radiantly upon him and bade him enter. At first while he talked with her she was sweetly amiable, knowing no cause for fear. But Ravana could not disguise his real nature for long. Suddenly in a burst of passion he told her that her charms had completely won her heart. He made known his identity, and said that he had come with the express purpose of carrying her away with him. Then, in spite of her struggles and her screams of terror, he lifted her in his arms and carried her to his waiting chariot, which, immediately they were within, flew through the air and across the water to Lanka.

Now when Rama returned and found the hut empty, he sought everywhere for his beloved wife, sending the air with his cries, but he could find no trace of her for many days. At length he discovered that she had been carried away by Ravana, and at first he was almost hopeless of seeing her again.

The following part of the narrative finds a parallel in some of the tales of our Northern Indians. It will be remembered that many of the legends speak of a time when bears walked the earth as men do, and lived and fought and loved as human beings. So in the Hindu story, the bears and monkeys came to the assistance of Rama, though the monkeys play by far the most important part in the story.

Hanuman was the commander-in-chief of the army of monkeys, and Wheeler tells us (Continued on page 5.)

DECLARE FOR REVOLUTION

Speakers At Paris Strikers' Meeting Raise Standard Of Rebellion

ONE ORGANIZATION DECIDES ON SUPPORT

General Expectation That Monday Will See Normal Conditions

Paris, May 15.—A tone of defiance and desperation marked the meeting of strikers tonight, when, despite the steady return of the postal employees to work, they voted to continue the strike struggle to the bitter end, at the same time calling on all comrades in France to strike on Monday. Several speakers holed declared the movement was now purely revolutionary. The meeting ended with an accompaniment of music showing the "Long live the revolutionary strike."

M. Faure, one of the postal leaders, issued a warning to the postal employees who refuse to start work on Monday will be forced to pay dear for it. The federation of building workers and street diggers tonight voted a general strike, leaving the date to the committee. Notwithstanding the support promised from this and other quarters, the general opinion is that the situation will be normal on Monday, unless the various labor organizations enter upon sympathetic strikes. Within the past two days several hundred employees have gone back to their work, many of them being unwilling to join in the revolutionary movement, though they were ready to help in asserting the right to strike. It is believed that the general federation will not order a general strike, although minor labor organizations continue to talk of a sympathetic demonstration. Today the cabinet ordered the dismissal of 313 more of the postal employees, who were actively concerned in the movement. The number now out is placed at 1,917, out of a total of 24,408.

INSURANCE BILL

Many Clauses Passed in Commons—Resolution Regarding Foreign Insurance is Adopted

Ottawa, May 15.—Rapid speed was made with the insurance bill this morning prior to the adjournment. Mr. Fielding introduced a resolution declaring it expedient in case of insurance with an outside company the property in Canada effecting such shall pay to the government a sum equal to fifteen per cent of the total net cost of the insurance so effected. Mr. Fielding said the resolution would gauge the temper of the house upon the question of whether parliament had power to impose such a tax. The resolution was carried, and the house went into committee on the bill. Sixty clauses of the 192 were passed by 1 o'clock.

ROYAL CITY AWAKE

Considering Best Means of Advertising Itself at Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition

New Westminster, May 15.—The question of advertising this city in connection with the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific exposition at Seattle this summer was under discussion at a joint meeting of the special committee from the city council and the finance committee of the board of trade held yesterday afternoon, when the amount to be spent on advertising was the subject of a special by-law will be submitted to the ratepayers to enable the city to make a grant to the aid of the advertising. The New Westminster Bowling Association has asked the advertising committee of the board of trade to assist in sending a delegation to the National Bowling congress which will be held at Seattle in connection with the fair early in June, and in return for the assistance given there offer to do everything possible in the way of advertising this city, while they are at the congress. The matter of the paper advertising as well as distributing any advertising matter which might be given to them.

SEIZED SCHOONER SOLD

Francis Cutting, Captured By Kestrel Last Year, is Bought By Vancouver Man

Vancouver, May 15.—After some spirited bidding, the former American fishing schooner Francis Cutting, was bought at public auction today by George Bingham for the sum of \$6250. The vessel was seized last year by the Kestrel while poaching halibut, and was sold by the admiralty court. The bidding started at \$1500 and the bidders included the owners. The value of the Francis Cutting lay in her engines, the hull being worth little. This was also the case with the schooner Charles Leving Woodbury, seized recently by the Kestrel for alleged poaching near the Haycock islands at the north of Vancouver Island. The hull of the Woodbury is said to be not worth more than \$1000, but she has two gasoline engines of 75 horsepower each, and they are worth at least \$2000 each, so that, allowing the hull a rating of \$1000, the boat is worth \$4000. The Francis Cutting is an old-stager, having been built thirty-two years ago. She is well known over the coast, from Alaska to Mexico.

CONSULAR AGENT DIES

St. Petersburg, May 15.—Peter Wignatus, the United States consular agent at Cronstadt, died today.

POISONOUS ICE CREAM

Five Children in Vancouver Family Nearly Die After Partaking of Greek Peddler's Wares

Vancouver, May 15.—Five small children in the family of Harold C. Clarke, of 1246 Hare street, were taken seriously ill Thursday night with ptomaine poisoning, the result of eating a cone of ice cream which they bought from a Greek peddler. The police were informed of the matter, and will round up the peddler. There are six children in the Clarke family, and only one of them escaped the poisoning. The others were all very ill, and for a time it was doubted if the physicians could save them. The Greek peddler is the one who has been working in the West End for some time, and particularly on Sundays, when church lets out, and afterwards when the children start home from school. The Clarke children have been his extensive patrons, and on Thursday five of them each ate a cone of ice cream. They returned home complaining of pains in their stomachs, and later were taken to the hospital. They suffered intensely all Thursday and Friday, but this morning are reported to be recovering.

TURKS MENACE PERSIAN TOWN

Russian Troops Moved To Protect Urumiah—Foreigners In Danger

Tiflis, May 15.—Two thousand Russian troops and two companies of sappers are leaving for the frontier to reinforce General Svanidze. Officers report that the move is due to the fact that the Turks are menacing Urumiah. The mobilization here has shown a serious condition in the quartermaster's department, and it is not unlikely that a stringent investigation will be made. Situation Bad. St. Petersburg, May 15.—The foreign office has received a report from the vice-consul at Urumiah, saying that the situation there is bad, and that the foreign colony, including British and American missionaries, are in need of protection. The situation at Teheran is decidedly menacing. The Russian troops have orders to prevent the entry of Turkish nationalists and royalists in the vicinity of Tabriz.

General Reyes Dead. Bogota, May 15.—General Victor Caleron Reyes, formerly minister of war and recently commander in chief of the Colombia army, died in this city today.

Woman Wounded by Robbers. Pittsburg, May 15.—Seriously injured about the head, assaulted and robbed of valuable jewelry, Mrs. Adolph Kaufman, 25-year-old daughter of a wealthy family of Adolph, Pa., was found unconscious late yesterday in a clump of bushes near a road in front of her home near Kensington, Pa. Today armed possessors of the property in the vicinity of Arnold for the saloons, who are said to be two men, were ordered to set up six or seven traps, and these were followed up by surveys in the Bulkley, Nechaco, Klaskanine, Bella Coola and other districts, which are being explored every summer, so that in another year there will be a belt of surveyed farming lands from the Skeena river to the Blackwater and traversed by a wagon road. The work of surveying the land is being done by the department of agriculture, and the fact that the surveyors had to explore and locate suitable lands before proceeding to subdivide them, and this in a country broken by mountain ranges was a task which required time and much arduous labor.

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WHAT GOVERNMENT DOES FOR FARMER

Work of Agricultural Department Discussed by Hon. Captain Tatlow

The value of the work of the agricultural department has long been recognized by the majority of the residents of British Columbia, although its work has been done quietly and with little blazon of trumpets. The criticisms leveled at that department by a speaker at the late season of the Vancouver board of trade have been taken at their true value for that reason. Most of those to whose notice the remarks have been brought, are of the opinion that the speaker at that meeting omitted matters in general connected with the work of the department. The fact that he stated that the portfolio of agriculture was held by the department of work, as a matter of fact the department of agriculture is associated with that of finance and the portfolio is held by Captain Tatlow. The efforts of Captain Tatlow to further the interests and to encourage the farmer are well known. Captain Tatlow last year took an alleged holiday, but it was characteristic of him that the holiday was not a holiday, but that the average man would regard as hard work. The majority of the time while he spent in Great Britain was occupied by lectures upon British Columbia devoted to its interests as a whole and particularly to popularize British Columbia in the markets of the old country.

Nature's Barriers. Many obstacles serve to check the progress of agricultural settlement in British Columbia, chief of which are the barriers set up by nature, dividing the country into alternate belts of mountain, valley and plain, and presenting formidable obstacles to the pioneer farmer in search of a home.

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Number of Pre-emptors. "Another hopeful sign of progress is recorded during the past year, when 1,000 new pre-emptors were received representing 180,000 acres and 4,500 acres of crown granted to farmers who had completed the settlement duties. In addition, many have been sold and leased to actual settlers, so that last year's addition to the agricultural population, B. C. has no real fruit shipping, and the total shipments by rail amounted to an increase of over 4,500 tons in six years.

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HUNTING AND FISHING, HERE AND ELSEWHERE

ODD SHOTS

(Richard L. Pocock.)

The coming of the long-deferred rain undoubtedly was a good deal responsible for some excellent baskets of fish made last week-end by Victoria sportsmen. One or two unlucky ones failed to produce much to show for their pains, but good catches were the rule rather than the exception, several having full creels as evidence of their luck or skill or both; one man at least boasted that he filled two baskets on his own account in one day—but there are always some who cannot distinguish between the enjoyment of good sport and hog-tishness. Cowichan Flats upheld their reputation as a good ground for spring fishing, Little Shawigan afforded some excellent catches, Sooke Lake yielded one angler forty-five trout on the artificial fly; in fact, reports from all the nearby resorts were of plenty of fish and enjoyable outings in spite of the heavy showers.

A certain fisherman who was out on the Duncan reaches of the Cowichan river tells a story of the loss and recovery of some of his new tackle the other day. Fishing with a little fly-rod at the end of his cast, he hooked a fine fish, which broke him. Disappointment was great; the fish was a monster, he knew, but he also knew full well that when he came to tell the tale of the encounter he would find it hard to get his friends to believe the size he knew the hooked and lost one to be; but, nothing daunted, he tried again with similar tackle.

Casting over the same pool, the same fish came again, and this time was vanquished. When brought to grass the first cast was recovered, firmly hooked in the fish's jaw. Possibly the weight of the fish was not quite so great as it had been after it broke the first cast, but he had a good story to tell after all, and a good fish in his basket to boot.

The recently imported Mongolian pheasants are reported to be doing their duty nobly in the way of laying, several settings of eggs having been procured from them.

Mr. George Brown, the well-known pheasant fancier of Nanaimo, has very kindly donated a number of golden pheasants' eggs to the game warden of this district for the purpose of turning out the birds reared from them wherever he thinks best. Mr. Brown is a most successful raiser of all kinds of pheasants, and is one of the few men, if not the only man on the American continent who ever succeeded in rearing grouse in captivity.

To complain that the game and fish need better protection does not necessarily mean that the present game wardens are not zealous in the performance of their duty without fear or favor, but it certainly is a fact that they are not sufficient to be efficient. One man cannot be in more than one place at a time, and when he shows his face in a district, naturally the illegal acts complained of in that district automatically cease. A policeman does not necessarily make an arrest of a criminal very often, but there is no doubt that, if there were no policemen, there would be a great many more crimes committed.

It is obviously a difficult task for a few scattered game wardens to adequately protect our game from the unscrupulous and the sportsmanlike. They need the co-operation of every man interested, and should get it. It often happens that offences against the game act are reported to the game warden. He goes to the place where the offences are alleged to be committed; in the majority of cases his arrival is known to the offenders, who take good care to be law-abiding citizens until his back is once more turned.

BEAR HUNTING IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

Kitimaat, our last link with civilization—now an important Indian village, and a tempting location for the many land speculators who are following the construction of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway—lies at the mouth of the Kitimaat Valley, where the wide river of the same name drains into the sea. Southward, northward, and westward are the interminable labyrinths of the Northern British Columbian forests, wide sea-water channels of varying width, in most instances uncharted and absolutely unexplored. For a thousand miles this western seaboard of Canada, from Puget Sound up to the much-debated Portland Canal, is scored by innumerable inlets, studded by an amazing archipelago of islands of all sizes, and seamed in every direction by the intricate waterways referred to. Our route took us up the wild and desolate Gardner Canal, two hundred miles off the beaten track of the coasting steamers on the Alaskan run—a weird, forbidding country, but seldom visited by any white man, save the wandering timber cruiser or mining man; a country of stupendous mountains rising sheer from the sea, with half a dozen isolated valleys draining a vast extent of the unexplored ranges of the interior.

The extreme inaccessibility of this portion of British Columbia has no doubt much to do with the numbers of both black and grizzly bears that are still to be found there. It is a country that can never be shot out. For six months in the year these densely timbered mountains amongst which the bears live are for all intents and purposes impenetrable; then for a few weeks an occasional chance may be obtained, when the animals forsake the forest uplands for their coveted diet of salmon from the over-crowded streams, and then away they

go into some hole or corner in the rocks, where they drowse away the winter. With the advent of spring, however, there is a short, indefinite season of a few weeks' duration, best defined as the period between the departure of the snow from the low ground and the hasty growth of foliage on the cotton-wood brush, when the bears forsake their dens, still fat and ravenously hungry, to feed on the open ravines and hillsides, bared of covert by the avalanches of former years. Here the bears find a sparse growth of vegetation in the sheltered corners, which forms their diet. As the spring comes but slowly and the sun has but little power, save for an hour or so at noonday, this vegetation is but scanty, affording only a semblance of a meal to the overpowering appetites of the hungry animals. This forms one of the chief difficulties of the stalker, for his quarry is constantly on the move hunting for grass. We picked up our two Indians at Kitimaat, Frank and David, two of the best hunters in the tribe of Kitimaats, who had been with us the previous season. Such eyesight as these men possessed was little less than marvellous; the ease with which they could distinguish the black outline of a bear against a far-distant hillside bordered on the miraculous, and it was only to determine the nature of the animal they had spied—grizzly or black bear—that the services of a spyglass were requisitioned.

From Kitimaat to our destination at the head of the inlet, a distance of two hundred miles, we were lucky enough to obtain a welcome lift in Lieut.-Governor Dunsmuir's big tugboat Pilot, which we found awaiting us at the wharf. This great convenience saved us many days of arduous canoe work, for Gardner Inlet is notoriously storm-tossed, and devoid of sheltered anchorages to an alarming extent. We steamed all day up the successive reaches of this wild, forbidding expanse of landlocked water, with great mountains rearing their gaunt, snow-clad sides sheer from the water's edge. We took Frank's big canoe slung in the davits, for it was upon this craft we proposed to spend the whole of our time after the Pilot left us.

Arrived at the head of the inlet, we found the conditions even more wintry than they had been nearer the tidal influences of the Pacific,

and after a consultation with the Indians we reluctantly had to confess that our chances, for fourteen days at least, seemed to be very problematical. We anchored that night off the mouth of the Kitlobe River in the midst of a snowstorm that obliterated every landmark. The only sign of human habitations passed during the day had been the empty houses of the considerable Indian settlement at Kemano, a village picturesquely situated on a pine-clothed sandbar at the mouth of the Kemano River, twenty miles from Kitlobe, at the head of the inlet, and eight or nine hours' steaming from Kitimaat. This place was entirely deserted by the Indians at this season of the year, owing to their annual harvest of a small fish known as the Oolachan, or candle-fish, an oily, flabby smelt in appearance, deemed a delicacy by a British Columbian, and coveted beyond all else by those fortunate tribes of Coast Indians who have an oolachan river in their vicinity. This fish runs up all the Gardner Inlet streams during May in numbers too great to permit of even a hazy estimate; as the tide recedes countless millions are left stranded on every sandbar, a bounteous feast for noisy, querulous gulls, crows, divers and eagles. This amazing waste of fish life became very obvious to our olfactory nerves as we approached to pole up a dozen miles to the Kitlobe Lake to ascertain whether the country farther inland was yet clear of snow and huntable.

It took us nearly four hours to reach the temporary camp of the Kemano Indians, some three miles up stream, where we found the whole tribe of the Kemanos busily boiling down tons of oolachans in rough cedar-wood vessels constructed on the banks of the stream. Two of the tribe had only returned from lake that morning, and reported it still frozen over and hunting out of the question, but we decided to go and judge for ourselves.

Country farther inland was yet clear of snow becoming exceedingly narrow and turbulent, necessitating continual use of the tow rope, in addition to strenuous work with the poles. At last, after one final struggle over the rapids that surge round the outlet, we paddled smoothly on to the still waters of this truly magnificent sheet of water, only to find that we had been told the truth, and that the bear

country in the vicinity was still covered with snow. We therefore lost no time in changing our plans, glided down stream in as many minutes as it had taken us hours to get up, and were soon on board the Pilot, bound for Kemano and the subsidiary valleys thirty miles lower down the main inlet. The Pilot left us at Kemano next morning and proceeded on her five hundred mile run to Victoria, so we cached a certain amount of stores in one of the empty houses at the village and loaded up the canoe with sufficient to last us for a fortnight. Then we hoisted the big sprit sail, and ran down some half-dozen miles to a group of bare "slides" and open country known to our guides as likely bear ground. The glasses were hardly out of their case when I heard the two men excitedly whispering to each other: "There he is! There he is!" Sure enough, we soon had the glasses focused on a black bear grubbing amongst the rocks 500 feet or so above the water. Having won the toss for first stalk, Frank was not long in shoving me ashore in the canoe. We had an awesome climb, for the first 300 or 400 feet consisted of a sheer rock wall that overhung the water with only a narrow cleft, along which we gingerly picked our way upwards until we were well above the bear. We crept cautiously down to where we had last seen him feeding, and then he must have winded us at the same instant we saw him, for in the twinkling of an eye he had whipped over a fallen log, and we heard the stones flying as he raced out of sight down hill. There was just a possibility we might obtain a second chance at him as he crossed a steep, rocky ravine a hundred yards below us, and, sure enough, he slowly walked into view, obviously out of breath and very much scared, at less than the distance we had estimated.

The first shot flicked up the pebbles beneath his hind legs, which caused such an involuntary leap on his part that even Frank's lethargic features relaxed into the semblance of a smile. The bear then scrambled along the opposite side of the ravine, facing us, every now and then stopping to lower his twinkling black eyes in our direction while we prepared for a second shot. Momentarily he paused, and the Mannlicher sights were levelled steadily against the white star on his chest. At

the shot he rolled over and over down hill until he fetched up against one of the many boulders choking the bottom of the ravine. We were soon beside him, and found him to be a fine male in superb coat, and obviously only a few days out of his den. A bear skin in May is a very different trophy from the dilapidated specimens obtained late in the summer or the early autumn. This bear was literally rolling in fat, in spite of the fact that beyond a handful of uninviting grass his body contained no signs of other food. We soon had him skinned, and packed his skull complete, downhill to the canoe. For two days we hunted the many excellent slides in the vicinity of the Brin River Valley, one of the principal subsidiary valleys that drain into Gardner Canal; but the wintry conditions that still prevailed proved prejudicial to our chances and we passed much excellent bear country that would not otherwise have proved blank.

From our camp at Brin River we hunted the slides to the northward without success until the evening of May 5, when David spied a fine black bear high up on the face of the mountain above us, feeding restlessly from the successive couloirs, where faint traces of greenery offered the possibility of a meal. We had a good look at him through the telescope. He was a much heavier bear than our first one, and, like his predecessor, in perfect coat. He was, as David told us, very restless, for in between the mouthfuls of grass he snatched from each little bench or gully he literally ran on to find his next mouthful. He was fully half a mile uphill above us, close under a sheer wall that fell precipitously from the glaciers and infields above, the ground between us, though steep in all conscience, being fairly open, and covered with strips of burnt and fallen timber. The rock wall, the home of fallen eagles, was topped by miles upon miles of snow. We waited until the animal fed down wind behind a corner of the rock wall, and then away we went after him. It was a matter of small difficulty picking up his tracks and following cautiously along them, for everywhere he had left very evident traces of his overpowering hunger—great tussocks pulled up bodily and hurled on one side as unsavory. Frank now advanced with even greater caution, and peering over a boulder in front of us, we saw our bear grubbing away at the roots of some cotton-wood bushes, his body half hidden by the stem of a withered tree. Then he moved his shoulder into full view, and a second later it was pierced by a Mannlicher bullet. No one could mistake the thud that was heard, although he galloped away down hill with apparent strength and speed, when suddenly he collapsed and fell head foremost into a dense patch of cotton-wood brush. He proved to be a very big bear, 2 feet longer than our first one, and again we found it impossible to exaggerate the excellence of his coat—black, deep and glossy, with no trace of any worn patches.—John H. Wrigley in The Field.

THE HINDUS

(Continued from page 4.)

that he is worshipped in India today as a god, his image adorning many pagodas. He had miraculous powers and could assume as large or as small a form as he desired. He was enabled through this power to spring across the sixty miles of water between India and Ceylon. He found Sita in the beautiful palace garden, surrounded with luxuries of every description, but almost broken-hearted with grief. Hanuman gave her a ring which Rama had sent to her, and Sita gave him a jewel for Rama. She told him that Ravana desired to make her his chief Rani, but she would die rather than break her marriage vows.

So Hanuman assumed the shape of an enormous ape and tore up the palace garden and set fire to the city of Lanka. Then as the whole army of Rakshasas fell upon him, he was obliged to return to India.

A great war followed, for Hanuman and his army of bears and monkeys, accompanied by Rama, crossed the water once again to Lanka. After a terrible struggle, Rama and Hanuman were successful and Rama slew Ravana, and Sita was restored to his arms.

Sita, however, was forced to pass through a horrible ordeal. She must go through the trial by fire to prove her purity. An enormous pile was built and the young wife threw herself into the flames. But Agni, the god of fire, protected her, and she came safely through the ordeal, the god himself assuming human form and handing her from his arms to Rama "as pure as the undriven snow."

The fourteen years of exile were now over, and Rama and Sita returned to Ayodhya, where the people welcomed them gladly. Later, however, the country was visited by a famine, and there was death and suffering everywhere. The gods told Rama that unless he would exile Sita, conditions could never be ameliorated, and he was forced to obey the harsh command. Sita was left in the jungle, where a few months later her two sons were born. But Rama could not live without his wife, existence was a terrible burden, and the years dragged on each succeeding day found him sadder and more hopeless. Length his grief and loneliness becoming unbearable, he went to the jungle to seek Sita, and while looking for her he heard his two sons singing. They led him to his wife, who almost fainted with joy upon seeing him again. He begged her forgiveness for his apparent heartlessness, and told her he had suffered through the decree of the gods. They all returned home together and were never parted again, living in happiness until death.

Mr. Peter King Was Given a Reception

The following account of a reception to Mr. King is from the Montreal Witness.

Mr. Peter King should be a proud man, for last night not only did some two hundred of his fellow countrymen turn out to do him honor, but a considerable number of English people as well, including Principal Peterson, Dean Walton, Principal Peterson, Professor Arch. McGoun, Mr. Robert Munro, Walter Paul, the Rev. J. C. Thomson, and Mr. James Rodger, were present. The occasion was a reception given to Mr. King in the room of the Chinese Mission of Montreal, in honor of his graduation from McGill university.

Principal Peterson, who took the chair, expressed regret that he could not make it, but smilingly suggested that he would take up the study of that language one of these days. "The great heart of McGill," he went on to say, "has gone out to Mr. Peter King. We shake him by the hand on both hands—and put our arms all around him and say, 'Well done, Peter King!' There was a time when it was feared that he would do even better than he did, and appear in the list above the honored names of Dean Walton, Mr. Robert Munro, and Mr. James Rodger. As it was, it was a remarkable thing that any young man having to face the difficulties that Peter King did, should finish his law course and come out, if not on top, at any rate a good second in competition with the best minds of McGill. So when I heard of this gathering tonight I said I must come to congratulate Peter King."

Touching upon the subject of the awakening of the East, Principal Peterson said he was proud that an in-

stitution with which he was connected had had some share in helping a member of the Chinese race in the right direction. One perhaps had not quite realized her connection and her opportunities in this forward movement of the Chinese people in Canada. A good deal was being talked about tariffs these days, but no countenance was given to the Chinese, and Mr. McGill would welcome any Chinaman who came with the same spirit as Mr. King.

Dean Walton, of the Faculty of Law, also spoke in high praise of Mr. King's character and ability, and proposed that the following resolution be sent to the Chinese government: "That whereas Chinese students are free to attend universities in the United States, and are in increasing numbers, but are in Canada subject to a poll tax in order to receive a degree, and the imposition of such a poll tax is inequitable and prevents Canada from being a fair field for the development of China. That although the said poll tax may be refunded after one year's study in any recognized university, its imposition deters Chinese students from coming here, and tends to prejudice the relations between the two peoples. Your petitioners therefore pray that the said act be repealed to the effect of allowing free in-

gress to Canada of duly certified Chinese students."

He spoke of the fact that the American government had remitted to China \$15,000,000 of the Boxer indemnity, and that the Chinese government had decided to spend this money in sending one hundred Chinese students to American universities every year. He also pointed out that such students could go to America, England, Germany and France free, and said he hoped that the Chinese government would impose a poll tax on such students.

The Rev. Dr. Thomson made a speech in Chinese, in seconding the motion, the many Chinamen present heartily applauding. Mr. James Rodger, the president of the graduating class to which Mr. King belonged, supported the motion. He said when Mr. King first came to McGill the other students looked on him as a kind of curiosity, and a sort of inferior being, but they soon found he was their equal in every respect, and that his superior in others. Before he had been there a month he had won the affection, respect and esteem of the other students, and had never lost it. He had entered into all the student undertakings, whether work or play, and was known as the Oriental quarter-back of the Law '09 football team. He had never met a more truthful man, or one more straightforward in work, language and conduct. He was proud to be able to count Mr. King as one of his friends.

Mr. Peter King was then called upon to give an enthusiastic reception, supporting the resolution, he outlined in English a speech which he afterwards made to his fellow-countrymen in Chinese. He should tell his coun-

trymen, he said, how well he had been treated in college, and how well all the Chinese in Montreal were treated by the citizens generally. Then he should tell them about the Laymen's Missionary Movement, and especially about the recent great congress in Toronto, after which he should remind them of the benefits of the Laymen's conference on the Chinese by their western friends, and outline what he believed should be their attitude in this country.

"We Chinese have a maxim," he said, "which is 'Fare as you are treated,' or in other words 'When in Rome do as Rome does.' That is one of the maxims which we must study to follow in this country. Another maxim is, when entering a new country to ascertain what is prohibited, and to take care that we do not offend."

Then he should touch on the opium and gambling evils, and tell of the work Dr. Thomson and the Chinese Christian Association were doing in Montreal. Professor Arch. McGoun, Principal Scribner, Mr. Robert Munro and Mr. Hackett, the latter a fellow student of Mr. King, also spoke in support of the resolution, which was unanimously agreed to.

Mr. King leaves Montreal shortly for British Columbia where his father, Chinese missionary, lives. He hopes soon to enter upon a course in Columbia University.

The Triumph of Canada in Aerial Navigation

Under the heading "Canada's Triumph in Flying," the London Mail has the following from its Badsdeck, Nova Scotia, correspondent: "History is being made in this quiet little watering place of Badsdeck, on the shores of the beautiful Bras d'Or Lakes. Here, at the laboratories of Dr. Alexander Graham Bell, inventor of the telephone and founder of the Experimental Association, an army of experts is daily engaged with head and hand thinking and working out the problems of the best way to navigate the air. Even as I write these lines a distant purring sound comes to my ears, nearer and nearer it draws the noise of the rapidly generating engine and the whirring of the propeller become louder and louder, until finally a window is flung open, and there, sailing gracefully through the air at an altitude of about thirty feet, is the famous aerodrome Silver Dart, making one of her cross-country flights. At a distance of three-quarters of a mile the drome becomes lost to sight, but in less time than it takes to write these words the machine has rounded the outer mark of the official course and is on her way to the starting point, the aviator bringing her to earth with the graceful and unhesitating motion of a bird. Hourly flights of four miles or more are but incidents, and the aviators, Messrs. J. A. D. McCurdy and F. W. Baldwin, are as much at home seated on the machine flying through the air as is the stationary and the engine is going at full speed, is 300 pounds.

March 10 witnessed a sensational flight by the Silver Dart when the machine outdistanced all her former records. Having been fitted with a stationary motor, the machine was first made with a large tetrahedral kite at Dr. Bell's summer home in Nova Scotia. The late Lieutenant Seivrage went up in this man-titling kite, and it was hoped to get data as to the lift and what is technically called drift or resistance, with a view to installing a motor and propellers to convert the kite into a free flying machine. The flight was entirely satisfactory, but, unfortunately, the kite was wrecked by being pulled through the water after it had come down. The association then moved its headquarters to the engine works of G. E. H. Curtis, who was executive head of the association. Gliding experiments were commenced, but it was not until the arrival of their fourth aerodrome, the Silver Dart, that substantial successes were obtained. The Silver Dart is a double-deck aerodrome 49 ft. wide, with planes 6 ft. broad, fore and aft. Centred on it is a 50 h.p. motor. The propeller is driven by the H. Curtis Company, of Hammondport, N.Y. This motor drives a ten-bladed propeller, placed at the rear of the airship. The elevation is controlled by a horizontal rudder, broadly made and extending out in front, by the tilting of which the aviator can direct his course up or down. At the rear is placed a perpendicular rudder, by which the drome is steered and which operates like that in an ordinary boat. The planes, with the exception of two small triangular wings at the extreme tips, are of rigid construction, the sections being covered with vulcanized silk. The forward thrust of the propeller, when the drome is stationary, and the engine is going at full speed, is 300 pounds.

Needless to say, this little group of men who are working so earnestly for Canada's success in the science of human flight are enthusiastic in their belief that the future immediately after the record flight of the Silver Dart I discussed his experiences with Mr. McCurdy. "There is absolutely no vibration," he told me, "such as you get in a motor boat or automobile or any vehicle travelling on the earth; just a delightful sensation of rest and thorough enjoyment. The rapidity with which one is moving does not occur to one; in fact, but for the fast flying landscape, caught through occasional glimpses over his shoulder, the aviator of a machine experiences scarcely any sensation of motion."

"I feel confident that this machine could continue flying for an indefinite period," the aviator continued. "These flights we are making are only experiments, and occasionally during a flight when we have gone scarcely more than one hundred yards, some little piece of mechanism gets out of adjustment, and we have to alight to fix it. Then, again, the machine will run along as you have seen, for twenty miles without a hitch. The aerodrome is here to stay, and after it is somewhat more perfected I look to see it employed by the big powers of the world during times of war to carry despatches, do the work of airmail, and to solve the problem of lifting weight does not enter into our calculations any more; we have solved the problem of lifting weight, and what we are after at present is to devise a propeller that will give a much greater forward thrust than anything at present in use."

Finally I spoke with Dr. Bell himself, one of the most kindly and generous of the world's great men. No matter how busy he may be at the moment, he will always spare time to give a visitor a friendly welcome.

His Best Friend.

"Hello, old chap! You look as though you had lost your best friend."

"I have. He eloped with my wife last week."

—W. J. Lampton.

PRAIRIE WHEAT MAY DO WELL

Free Press Finds Seeding Late, But Present Conditions Favorable

ACREAGE REPORTED SHOWS NO INCREASE

Warm Weather From Now On Will Ensure Splendid Crop For West

Winnipeg, May 15.—The Manitoba Free Press today issues its first monthly report on seeding conditions, thus carrying out the tradition it established away back in the early days of the Red River settlement, and its conclusions have had unusual luck in hitting the bullseye more often than not, so far as Western Canadian crop conditions are concerned, considerable value attaches to this summary of actual conditions.

In its preface, this well-known Western Canadian journal explains the rather unusually early date of issuing this report by saying that it is in order to satisfy the known anxiety in business circles as to the extent to which seeding has been done, owing to cold and unfavorable weather. The net result of the replies of the several hundred correspondents communicated with, is that from 85 to 90 per cent of Western Canadian spring wheat is in the ground, but very little of it shows above the surface, owing to the cold and inclement conditions which have accompanied actual seeding operations. However, the bright summer weather of the past few days has been ideal to rush along germination. The report goes on to state that the lateness in growth is fully offset by the condition of the seed-bed, which is ideal. There has been plenty of moisture all over the country, the prime requisite now is warm weather and plenty of it.

Wheat seeding is fully two weeks later than in 1908, but from five to ten days earlier than in 1907, and grain in a week in under more favorable circumstances than in any year of the year mentioned.

Perhaps the most striking feature of the report, as it is the one that is bound to meet the most hostile criticism, is that there is no increase in the acreage of seed wheat in spring wheat in the Canadian prairie west. No doubt good grounds exist for that contention, but, on the other hand, bearing in mind the large acreage brought under the plow for the first time, as well as the incentive to sow wheat, needed for all ten crops, by reason of its abnormally high price, there must be a misculation somewhere.

This report alludes to the greater acreage seeded to coarse grains and oats, but therein lies the explanation of the unquestioned increase in acreage under cultivation, and there seems little reason to doubt that wheat seeding will show a slight increase over last year, while the general prospects of the crop are, as this report states, very excellent, provided lots of good mixed heat and moisture contribute to a favorable vernal season. It amounts to this: Canadian Western seeding conditions are—has been highly successful. It is now up to the summer.

FATAL STORM

People Out Boating On Lake St. Clair Thought To Be Drowned—Circus Tent Blown Down

Corey, Pa., May 15.—A large number of persons were injured, some fatally, when a terrific electrical storm broke over the city tonight and blew down the tent of the "Fros" circus.

Detroit, Mich., May 15.—Reports of heavy damage from rain have been received tonight from little three miles southerly there of Sherman in Michigan.

George Brooks, a fisherman, 70 years old, is missing from Mount Clemens, having gone on Lake St. Clair in a sailboat just before the storm.

Three Mount Clemens youths who went to the St. Clair flats in a power launch and started home after dinner are also missing.

Rudolph Gaminick, driver of a street wagon in Detroit, was electrocuted in trying to pole a live wire out of the way of the reach of a crowd of boys.

EX-SOLDIER'S DISGRACE

Veteran of South African War Sent To Jail From Vancouver On Charge Of Theft

A Vancouver, B.C., famous South African campaigner, who was recommended for bravery on the field of battle, and was a splendid soldier, was this morning sentenced by Magistrate Williams to serve three months in jail at hard labor, following a short trial in the police court on a charge of theft. The man is J. B. Kemphorne, who looks every inch the soldier he is recommended to be. The charge was brought by officials of the city scavenger department, for which the accused had been employed as collector. He was charged with collecting \$125 and falling to turn the money in. Although this was the only specific charge, there were other instances of the man's actions amounting to about \$20 were unaccounted for on Kemphorne's books. The accused claimed that the money that he had withheld the money only to make change with. It was proven that he made out receipts on statements, but should not receipt on that form. On the particular receipt in question this printed notice had been torn off. At the conclusion of his testimony the ex-soldier proffered to the magistrate a bulky package of endorsements and recommendations of the man's army officers under whom he served in the Boer war. Magistrate Williams said that in consideration of the man's previous good conduct and his brave service for his country, he would make the punishment only three months at hard labor instead of six which he intended to make it before he was aware of the army record.

SURVEY WORK IS BEING DONE WELL

Refutation Is Given the Assertion of Vancouver Board of Trade That Government Is Remiss in Exploring Country

That the Vancouver Board of Trade's imputation that the provincial government was remiss in its duty in the matter of sending out survey parties and preparing information on the character of the country for the benefit of prospectors is unfounded is shown by the facts in the assertion of Captain, the Hon. R. G. Tatlow.

Nearby twice as many survey parties have been despatched this summer as were sent out the previous year—in short, twenty-four have departed or will depart at the provincial government's instance, this summer. The Vancouver Board found fault with the government because it declared, \$250,000 had been set aside for surveys during the fiscal year of 1909-10, while almost an equal amount was expended on public works at Prince Rupert. An odious comparison was thus made with the work of the other provinces, the fact that the sum laid out on the Rupert townsite \$200,000 would be repaid.

Capt. Tatlow pointed out that the government had been especially active in the matter of surveying land within the past few years. He stated that a budget of valuable information about the country bordering on the route of the B.P.R. had been obtained and the fruits were apparent in as much as much of the land that was previously held as waste was now being taken up by purchasers and employers.

Direct refutation of the Vancouver board's unfair accusations was afforded by Capt. Tatlow's memorandum as prepared by Sir McKay, which outlined the work planned for the present season. There are only three or four parties that have been sent out and those will set out this week or next.

Mr. McKay's memo of the work as prepared for Captain Tatlow is as follows:

North Thompson River
The survey of a portion of this valley by Mr. Lee has been completed. It proved beyond doubt that large areas of good land still exist in this section to be settled, and at no distant date a railway will traverse this valley. Bonaparte river and the lakes on the plateau between this river and the North Thompson have been surveyed, and no survey of this country has ever been made. I propose sending Mr. Smith to this section, at no distant date. He will have considerable survey work for private parties in this district.

Chilcoot Lake to Ootsa Lake
There is a large section of country between these points, with which Mr. T. H. Taylor of Vancouver is well acquainted and a line for a trail which will bring the grazing country at the head waters of the Chilcoot river within 120 miles of the coast. Bella Coola, as against 200 miles to Ashcroft, with the advantage that all cattle destined for the Yukon or Prince Rupert would drive out and be shipped from Bella Coola instead of Vancouver.

Ootsa Lake and Chestnut Lake
Mr. E. P. Colley has been working in this section, on private work and two for the government. Mr. Colley has done good work in this section and settlers are being attracted into this part of British Columbia. When I mention that two post offices are about to be opened on Ootsa lake and one on Chestnut lake, it will show that the population is considerable, and this season a steamer is likely to be placed on Francois lake.

Francis Lake
"Into this and the country north along Morris river to the Bulkley Valley I propose sending J. Hirsch, a man much good land is reported."

Babine Lake and Beaver River
"Mr. J. H. Brownlee of Vancouver was in this section last year. A large reserve was placed on the northeast shore of this lake to be subdivided, as it was reported to be good land. This land, however, Mr. Brownlee found to be composed of gravel ridges covered with Jack pine, an almost sure sign of poor land. Mr. Brownlee proceeded to prospect for land fitted for settlement and succeeded in locating a large area (now reserved) on Beaver river and South Babine and left me to further prospect during the winter. I propose to let Mr. Brownlee continue this season there."

Skeneva River
"A W. Harvey has been employed on this river and tributary streams, and I would propose to allow him to continue a survey of the main river, as much good land is reported along the banks of this river and tributary streams. I am informed that already the Hudson's Bay company have had application for about 1500 passages up the Skeneva and navigation is just opening. Many of these men are Americans who cannot pre-empt and are anxious to purchase small holdings, and I therefore think that a reserve on the whole river would not be to the interest of the public."

Nass River
"If an area is proposed on this river, Messrs. Swannell and Robertson have supplied information of large tracts of good land and might be awarded this work."

Graham Island
"Noel Humphreys had two parties on the eastern reserve. This season I should propose to put N. F. Townsend as well as Humphreys with two parties on this work and get the same cleared up this season, as there is much demand for this land. I have also recommended to the Chief Commissioner that he send someone to look into the matter of drainage and river clearing on this portion of the island, as should this part be largely taken up by pre-emptors a call would be made on the government to take up the drainage, etc., which if required could be done by some firm acquainted with the work, payment to be made in land for work done."

Cariboo District
"C. H. Elliott has a large block to survey for private parties of purchase land between the Fraser river, east side and Willow river and he could be

BOARD OF TRADE GRANTS E. & N. REQUEST

With Few Dissenting Voices Proposal to Allow Bunkers and Repair Shops on Songhees Reserve Goes Through

The report of the Board of Trade's harbor committee recommending the adoption of the proposals made by the E. & N. railway to erect repair shops and coal bunkers on the Songhees reserve occasioned a long session of the Board yesterday afternoon before the report was finally adopted. The report as submitted and accepted reads as follows:

The Board and members of the Victoria Board of Trade.

Your committee beg to submit the following interesting and important report on the proposals made by the E. & N. Railway company which provide for the erection of repair shops and coal bunkers on the Songhees Reserve or adjacent thereto.

Attached to this report will be found a map which shows approximately the areas required for the above purposes and a list of the names of the members of the association, dated the 1st of May, 1909, in which that association approves of the establishment of coal bunkers in some convenient situation. Among the first questions considered by your committee, after its appointment was the desirability of providing coal bunkers in connection with the E. & N. Railway company, and various plans have been submitted to your committee by the railway company.

Your committee has discussed these plans with those interested in such developments and particularly with the Inner Harbor association. Amendments have been made in the original plans and those now submitted meet the objections raised.

To appropriate about 12 acres of the Songhees Reserve to the use of the railway track and upon this area to erect roundhouses of solid construction and repair shops for the use of E. & N. Railway company's system on the island, including branches and extensions which may hereafter be built.

To erect a trestle on the south shore of the reserve—approximately marked on the plan herewith commencing at a point near Russell's station and extending as far as Songhees Point and not touching at any point the present navigable channel. The trestle will have to be made in order that the steamers may be bunkered where there is now only shallow water.

The E. & N. Railway company state that the bunkers will be available for use by any steamers and that accommodation will be provided, if desired, for the storage of coal for local consumption and for the loading of coals.

Your committee feel that there is a general desire to give every possible assistance to developments which will add to the commercial and industrial facilities at this port and therefore it is of opinion that favorable consideration should be given to these proposals.

It has been generally supposed that a considerable portion of the reserve would eventually be used for railway purposes and the erection of repair shops at the present time would be in accordance with this understanding.

There seems no good reason why an objection to this port should be rejected immediately to some other proposal conceivable in the indefinite future.

It does not appear practicable to plan bunkers which will be convenient for both large ocean steamers and also for smaller steamers. Those now proposed will be chiefly used by the latter but may pave the way for other bunkers at a later date.

The fact that the trestle will be in a part of the harbor, too shallow to be available for navigation and not likely to be deepened, meets objections which could reasonably be urged if it were erected elsewhere in the harbor. Your committee would recommend that this Board of Trade should assist the E. & N. Railway company to increase the facilities at this port on the understanding that the buildings to be erected shall be of a substantial character; that the shops are to be the general repair shops for the entire system of the E. & N. Railway company on the island; that the area to be appropriated shall not be less than 12 acres and that it is of general use at all times of reasonable terms.

Of which is respectfully submitted.

F. A. Pauline (chairman), J. J. Shalloose, E. H. Lugin, Beaumont Boggis, Dissenting: T. W. Paterson.

Moves Adoption of Report

F. A. Pauline begged to move the adoption of the report.

This was seconded by S. J. Pitts, who pointed out that the city was progressing rapidly and the expropriation of this land by the railway company would have the additional advantage of gaining the support of the E. & N. railway in clearing up the Songhees reserve question.

T. W. Paterson, the dissenting member of the harbor committee, in his report submitted was then asked to give his views on the subject. His reason for dissenting he said was that he believed that the Songhees question must first be settled. Were the railway to expropriate this land, then the business of the E. & N. would eventually be done on the other side of the harbor. The proposed ground for the machine shops, etc., would be occupied also by some five or six brick tracks, upon which broken down rolling stock would be stalled, and with the opening of the Indian reserve this would greatly detract from the value of the land.

Mayor Hall stated that he agreed with all that Mr. Paterson had said. The most valuable portion of the reserve would be taken up by the round house and bunkers and in his opinion they should be situated somewhere near Victoria West.

C. H. Lugin, who was one of the harbor committee, then pointed out that they had considered the possibility of locating the round house somewhere else.

W. J. Pendry stated that if they wanted to build up Victoria the only way was to do it.

Open the Doors

A little. The citizens had dalled too

SETTLERS FOR SHUSHARTIE BAY

St. Denis Took Party North Last Night—Many Going into Northern Valleys

A party of new settlers for Shushartie Bay were among the passengers which the St. Denis of the Bosworth Steamship company took north with her when she sailed from Fort's wharf last night. On almost every trip nowadays the northbound steamers are taking parties of passengers to the northern valleys of British Columbia. The influx this season being the greatest known. On her last trip the St. Denis had a party for Bella Coola bound for the South Lake district and the steamer Vado also had passengers for the north valley country. The St. Denis has booked a party of general freight, including cannery supplies and general merchandise for the coast settlements between Victoria and Naas.

Boston, May 14.—Cedar Rapids, Iowa, will continue to be the headquarters of the grand division of the order of railway conductors. This was decided yesterday. No other business was transacted, the delegates devoting the remainder of the day and evening to pleasure.

Patents, Agreement Passed.

Berlin, May 14.—The Reichstag yesterday passed the first and second readings of the patent law, and the agreement of the patents and trade marks agreement.

ST. LAWRENCE HAD A BIG CATCH

Steamer Tees Arrives From West Coast Bringing News of Good Whale Fishing in District

After a pleasant and uneventful trip the steamer Tees reached port yesterday evening from Quatsino and way ports of the west coast, bringing about forty passengers, including A. W. McCurdy, of the Nootka marble quarry, Mrs. Logan and son, of Clooson; Mrs. Balcom, who has been visiting at Ucluelet, where her husband's schooner, the Peacawa was outfitting for some days; and others. The steamer brought a light cargo, the chief shipment being diamond drill machinery brought from Nootka Sound, where boring operations were conducted on the Flaherty property, about twenty miles distant from the Nootka Marble Company's quarry.

The drillers went down to a depth of two hundred feet on the hillside at way ports of the sound, and found marble all the way. It is expected that work will be commenced shortly to open up the second marble quarry on Nootka Sound.

Big Whale Catches.
The Tees brought news that the good weather which has been prevailing of late, has resulted in big catches being made by the coast whalers. The St. Lawrence took seven whales to Kyuquot depot in one day recently. The Kyuquot station had taken 51 whales up to the time the steamer sailed, and the Sechart station had about as many.

The steamer Princess Ena was at Sechart when the Tees called, discharging coal, and was to proceed to Kyuquot. No whale oil or fertilizer was shipped by the Tees, the superintendents at both Sechart and Kyuquot keeping their shipments for the Princess Ena.

The sealing schooner Eva Marie was seen at Nootka, where the remainder of her Indians were shipped. The schooner took fourteen canoes. From Ucluelet the Tees brought 438 sealkins shipped by the schooner Pascewa.

SIR WILLIAM GOES TO THE CONTINENT

London, May 14.—Sir William Van Horne, with Lady Van Horne and Miss Van Horne, have gone to the continent, and will return to Canada in a few days.

Mantels, Grates and Tiles

Lime, Hair, Brick, Fire Brick and Cement

Sole Agents for Nephel Plaster, Paris, and manufacturers of the Celebrated Rosebank Lime.

RAYMOND & SON
No 612 Pandora St. Victoria B.C.

Land Registry Act

TO—S. Maxwell, assessed owner of the North 1/4 of Section 3, Range 2, South Division of Salt Spring Island, British Columbia.

TAKE NOTICE that application has been made to register Richard Maxwell, as the owner in fee simple of above lands under a Tax Sale Deed from the Deputy Assessor of Salt Spring Island, dated the 1st day of December, 1908, and you are required to consent to the claim of said Richard Maxwell within 30 days from the first publication hereof.

DATED at Land Registry Office, Victoria, British Columbia, this 10th day of May, 1909.

S. Y. WOOTTON,
Registrar General of Titles, my 14

VICTORIA'S QUALITY STORE

Before Buying

GROCERIES

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

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

Northern Interior of B. C.

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

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

Lawn Rollers Cotton Hose
Rubber Hose Garden Tools
Lawn Sprinklers Lawn Mowers
Ornamental Wire Fencing

The Hickman Tye Hardware Co., Ltd.
Phone 59. Victoria, B. C. 644-6 Yates St.

CARRIAGES

We Handle One Grade Only And That The Best

BUGGIES and SURREYS **DEMOCRATS & DELIVERY WAGGONS**

CALL AND INSPECT OUR STOCK

B. C. Hardware Co., Ltd.
510 JOHNSON STREET
Warehouse Phone 1611 Store Phone 82

BETTER CLOTHES

A Man's Suit speaks of him as plainly as his card. His card simply tells his name—while his suit proclaims his personality to everyone he meets. Everybody understands the clothes language. Our Suits always speak favorably of the wearer!

There's Individuality in Our Suits

Single and Double Breasted Models. Broad lapels, snug fitting Collars. Concave shoulders. Coats just the right length—Trousers full of ease and grace. Handsome Spring fabrics. Suits for Men of all ages and suitable for every Man's calling.

\$16.50, \$18, \$20 up to \$35.

Allen & Co.
FIT-REFORM
1201 Government Street - - - Victoria, B. C.

FURB BRED LIVESTOCK
STANDARD BRED S. C. WHITE Leghorns from Captain Mitchell's famous laying strain, Santa Barbara, Cal., selected for great layers by the Hogan system. You get eggs from nothing but heavy layers. Send for free descriptive booklet. Ernest T. Hanson, Cowichan, Vancouver Island, B.C.

STUMP PULLING.
PROMPT ATTENTION to all jobs; no job too big; no job too small. Let us give you an estimate for pulling stumps for sale or hire. J. Duncanson, 466 Burnside Road, Victoria. Phone A-1741.

WANTED—Farm with house of about six rooms or more; small acreage; lease or with option; Comox or northern district preferred but not essential; quiet, pasture; experienced farmer; good, comfortable, healthy home. Full particulars early to A. B. C. Strathcona Hotel, Shawigan Lake.

WANTED—Farm to rent or on lease of the State or Territories of the United States, or in any Province of the Dominion of Canada, in which said corporation may be permitted or authorized to do so; to subscribe for, deal in and dispose of the stock of other corporations to such extent as is now or hereafter may be permitted or allowed by the laws of the State of Minnesota, or any other State or Territory of the United States, or any Province of the Dominion of Canada, in which said corporation may be permitted or authorized to do so; to mortgage, bond, or encumber any and all of its property, real and personal, and its rights, franchises and revenues for such sums and amounts, and at such times and upon such terms as the corporation may find necessary or deemed expedient, and as it may be authorized by the laws of the State of Minnesota, or any other place where such corporation may own property, franchises or revenue to be so mortgaged; to carry on any of the business herein mentioned, or any part thereof, or to transact such business as may be permitted or authorized to do so; to subscribe for, deal in and dispose of the stock of other corporations to such extent as is now or hereafter may be permitted or allowed by the laws of the State of Minnesota, or any other State or Territory of the United States, or any Province of the Dominion of Canada, in which said corporation may be permitted or authorized to do so; to mortgage, bond, or encumber any and all of its property, real and personal, and its rights, franchises and revenues for such sums and amounts, and at such times and upon such terms as the corporation may find necessary or deemed expedient, and as it may be authorized by the laws of the State of Minnesota, or any other place where such corporation may own property, franchises or revenue to be so mortgaged; to carry on any of the business herein mentioned, or any part thereof, or to transact such business as may be permitted or authorized to do so.

Venezuela's Agent
Washington, May 14.—Dr. Grigoras of Venezuela has been appointed by that government to be its representative before the Hague court which is to sit in the matter of the arbitration of the dispute which has arisen between Venezuela and the United States. He was a member of the American Venezuela mixed commission of 1904.

CERTIFICATE OF THE REGISTRATION OF AN EXTRA-PROVINCIAL COMPANY

"Companies Act, 1897."
I HEREBY CERTIFY that the "McClure, Timber & Lumber Company" has this day been registered as an Extra-Provincial Company under the Companies Act, 1897, to carry out or effect all or any of the objects of the Company to which the legislative authority of the Legislature of British Columbia extends.

The head office of the Company is situate at Stillwater, Minnesota.

The amount of the capital of the Company is twenty-five thousand dollars divided into one thousand shares of twenty-five dollars each.

The head office of the Company in this Province, is situate at Victoria, and the name of the person appointed as the attorney for the Company, not empowered to issue and transfer stock, is Harold B. Robertson, Barrister-at-law, whose address is Victoria aforesaid, is the attorney for the Company.

The time of the existence of the Company is thirty years from the 15th day of March, A. D. 1909.

The Company is limited.

Given under my hand and seal of office at Victoria, Province of British Columbia, this 13th day of April, one thousand nine hundred and nine. [L.S.] S. Y. WOOTTON,
Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

The objects for which this Company has been established and registered are: To purchase, acquire, hold and dispose of all kinds of real and personal property, including timbered lands and timber standing upon lands; to purchase or acquire, or to lease, or to take, or to operate such saw-mills or saw-mills, and other manufacturing plants or properties as may be necessary or convenient for any of the purposes of said corporation, and to manufacture into such articles as may be from time to time desired, all timber and other products or property purchased under, or acquired by, or for said corporation; and sell and dispose of said manufactured products; to cut down, manufacture into logs or timber, and transport to market or to a place of manufacture, any and all timber which may hereafter be acquired by said corporation, and in so doing to build, maintain and operate such roads and ways, including private logging roads, as may from time to time be necessary or proper, and as said corporation may be by the laws of the State of Minnesota, or any other State or Territory of the United States, or any Province of the Dominion of Canada, wherein said corporation may be permitted or authorized to do so; to mortgage, bond, or encumber any and all of its property, real and personal, and its rights, franchises and revenues for such sums and amounts, and at such times and upon such terms as the corporation may find necessary or deemed expedient, and as it may be authorized by the laws of the State of Minnesota, or any other place where such corporation may own property, franchises or revenue to be so mortgaged; to carry on any of the business herein mentioned, or any part thereof, or to transact such business as may be permitted or authorized to do so; to subscribe for, deal in and dispose of the stock of other corporations to such extent as is now or hereafter may be permitted or allowed by the laws of the State of Minnesota, or any other State or Territory of the United States, or any Province of the Dominion of Canada, in which said corporation may be permitted or authorized to do so; to mortgage, bond, or encumber any and all of its property, real and personal, and its rights, franchises and revenues for such sums and amounts, and at such times and upon such terms as the corporation may find necessary or deemed expedient, and as it may be authorized by the laws of the State of Minnesota, or any other place where such corporation may own property, franchises or revenue to be so mortgaged; to carry on any of the business herein mentioned, or any part thereof, or to transact such business as may be permitted or authorized to do so.

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NOT long ago on weekly periodicals States devoted a fitting the "hum hen" apropos of record laying poultry-raising has come to industry in the vicinity of fitting that a tribute of so paid the unassuming lady wians generally with fresh b

Turkey

Turkey is to shake off restrictions of a mediaeval establishment of its political place among the great nations. This is the opinion of Acting Consul-General of New York and Secretary of the in Washington.

"This tremendous change in a day," said Reouf Abnad predict how long it will take in these days the growth of commerce is rapid wherever for it, and in my country advantages that new of though we are one of the world, we are as if we covered. Our natural wealth touched. Our lands are the world and we have let the have vast virgin forests than timber enough for far into the future. W. posits of lead, zinc, copper gold and much silver. T. much of these minerals y covered. What has been a shoveful from one of y

"While other countries and exhausting their mines by diligent search has been standing still, good for us. You have mineral supply and we have Turkey has been un It is now going to be li You must not think that from the Englishman, G American. He has the s He has the same source similar discernment and tion appeals to him in it has happened in Europe repeated in Turkey. tions permit."

Reouf Abnad Bey in illustration of the truth He says laughingly that average of his countrymen. In his office he sack suit and a four-in-hand street he wears an ordin the evening his dress co no way differs from th except when he goes to tion he wears an ordin is as mild as the picture of a young man with blond hair and his eyes are blue and he is all Tur pure blooded specimen of "The Turkish people continued. "Government diminished this spirit in

Advertisement in THE COLONIST

STATE OF THE REGISTRATION OF AN EXTRA-PROVINCIAL COMPANY.

BY CERTIFY that the "Mc-wood Company" has this day entered as an Extra-Provincial company under the "Companies Act, 1897."

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Venezuela's Agent... government to be its agent before the Hague court...



NOT long ago one of the leading weekly periodicals of the United States devoted an editorial to glorifying the "humble but efficient hen" records of a domestic fowl of accord laying powers.

There are many poultry farms in the vicinity of the city, and all of them are profitable investments, in view of the great demand for eggs, and the satisfactory prices that prevail from one end of the year to the other.

The runs are arranged in two long rows, with an avenue between. At the end of the avenue are the houses for the very small chicks and the brooders. The incubators are kept in the farmhouse, where Mr. Cooper and his wife can keep watchful eyes on them.

Poultry Farming a Vancouver Island Industry

well established, he must get new settings of eggs from time to time, to secure roosters for breeding, as inbreeding is fatal. So one of the troubles persists throughout his experience.

ally, it may be mentioned that the poultry-raisers dream is some machine that will hatch out pullets beforehand. The poor rooster chick serves one good purpose, however. He pays for the eggs wasted in setting, and for the feed of the chicks.

Turkey Shakes Off Her Time-Worn Shackles of Despotism

Turkey is to shake off all the shackles and restrictions of a mediaeval empire with the establishment of its political freedom and take its place among the great modern nations.

desire for liberty. That the masses have made no advancement is not because they are less capable of helping themselves than the masses of the people anywhere else, but because they have had neither incentive nor opportunity.

that his comprehension is limited, and it seems to be a common belief that either soldier or peasant may easily be led by wily men through an appeal to his religious zeal, and that almost any issue may be transposed for them into the color of religion.

him, and in three months he was dethroned on the ground of insanity. Now a constitutional monarch succeeds Abdul Hamid, and a new era opens for the people of Turkey.

"It may be a quarter of a century before Turkey achieves prominence as an industrial nation, but that is only a day in her long history. I expect that a start will be made almost immediately.

As Things Were In Shakespeare's Day

Of course you know already that Shakespeare, the great poet playwright was born in the reign of "Good Queen Bess."

When we think of this we see that it must have been real fun to live as a child in Shakespeare's day. Could one have fairies for neighbors?

was the ancient form of quilts. Will Shakespeare must have known how to play all these games. Also he could fish and swim in the flowing Avon.

A woman of Bazjash, Hungary, is bringing a divorce suit against her husband because, when she remonstrated with him for not wearing a medal he had received for saving life, he replied that his wedding ring spoke much more for his bravery.

