White Muslin Shirt se sale of the week just any hundred women ded to buy new blouses ion that we have fifty ood news to anybody

gular \$1.50 qualities, ood assortment of very buy the goods alone ce asked. ce asked. \$1.00

Perfumes

ent of strictly high best makes. You will ery lowest. These are

APPLE. White e and Heliotrope Peres, \$1.25 and ... \$1.00 ER AND GALLETT fumes, prices ranging 1 \$5.00 to\$1.50 RADORA HASU-HANA Perfumes.

nderskirts

ry good values in Saskirts are here meney are made of good en that is fast color, de in a good full cut, npy kind that is some-

BLACK SATEEN UNr, made with a deep ed flounce. Special \$1.25 BLACK SATEEN UN-IRT, made of extra uality, has deep knife flounce, finished with g and rows of stitchng.

nderwear

Ladies' Underwear is to rately priced. S' FINE RIB DRAWwhite cotton, knee open and closed, UNDERVESTS, Ellis'

Needle brand, fine cotton, high neck, and short sleeves. Also rs to match, at90¢

Shoes for en

The Semi-Weekly Colonist,

VOL L., NO. 140

MANY SETTLERS Oak River, Man., April 22.—A fatal PLEDGES MADE here, yesterday. Chas. Haynes a far-mer, was killed by his horses running away while he was fixing a gang FROM NEBRASKA mer, way plow.

Movement to Canada From Middle West Commences Early This Year

HUNDREDS ALREADY GONE

Intending Settlers This Season Are Seeking Chiefly for Homesteads

orthwest are that fully twenty-five reent more emigrants will leave is section of the country for Canadian athan during any provious grants who have already passed through Omaha bound for Canada.

Usually the movement into Canada does not start in Nebraska until about the first of May. This year the start was made in March, when 352 one-way railroad tickets were sold through the Canadlan land office here, and the purchasers took, the train for their new homes. Last year the March Omaha, compared with 69 in 1907. ada than during any previous year.
This estimate is made up from the
number of inquiries reaching the Canadian government land office in this

A vast majority of these letters ask for information about homestead lands where those in former years asked for "purchase lands."

BAD MANAGEMENT

Commissioners in Another Appendix Severely Condemn the Company whole than would the selling of deed

the northwest and sold and they reare harvested and sold and they receive their pay for the year's work.

"We are having many inquiries concerning the great Peace River country and many settlers are going in there from down here.

"An error of judgment made by the Quebec Bridge company." say the commissioners, "was the selection of an engineer who did not possess the necessary special knowledge and expectifications."

Mechanical Employees of Soth Big Roads Showing Signs of Dis-satisfaction

Ottawa, April 22.—There appears to be a feeling of dissatisfaction among the mechanical employees in the local slipps of both the C.P.R. and the G.T. R. over the fact that the short hours are being continued and that some men are idle, being dismissed.

From this feeling of unrest, arising as if does concurrently with the protest meetings being held in Montreal, Toronto and Winnipeg, it would seem that a crisis is at hand.

Officials of both roads say they have received no intimation from the employees that there is any dissatisfaction, but the men express themfaction, but the men express them-selves as being put out at the con-tinued short hours.

Louisiana Elections. New Orleans, April 22 .- Returns re-

Ottawa, April 22.—James G. Foley, deputy clerk of the crown in Chancery has been promoted to the office of Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, in guessian to the How I. in succession to the late Henry La-

Murderer's Disappearance. London, April 22.—Up to a late hour last night the slayer of Color Sergeant Lloyd was still at large, nothing having been heard of him since Sunday morning, when he was seen near Thorndale. It is feared that he has cheated justice by committing Mr. Lloyd-George Offers to Bet suicide.

Toronto Lawyer's Death. Toronto, April 22.—Wm. Archibald Kerr, member of the firm of Blake Lash and Cassels, died suddenly yes-Winnipeg, April 22.—A special from maha, Nebraska, says: Prospects for appendicitis. He leaves a widdow or the spring movement of settlers and three children. The widow is a company the middle west to the Canadian daughter of D. R. Wilkie, general

Died in Saving Cattle.

Dubuc, Sask., April 22.—Michael Manton, a farmer, eight miles north of this twon, was burned to death today while trying to save his cattle from a mrs. Clara Cook was told in the police court today. Florence Marshin, 10 court today.

iands to settlers who would take up their homes on their own property. In time, the speculators will profit by the present movement, but not as much cas last year. Mr. Bennet looks for tremendous movement into Canada as soon as the spring crops are planted, and for a still greater movement when the crops are harvested.

He says: "Renters are busy putting in their crops, but when they are through doing that thousands of them will rush up to Canada to take a look at the wonders which their old neighbors have written them about the new country, and when they are assured of a good crop down in this section of the country this year, a large number of these people will begin making preparations to move to the northwest as soon as their crops are harvested and soid and they receive their pay for the year's work.

"We are having many inquiries contending or manufacturing company."

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"The Alberta government last night issued a warrant for the croyal company method the commission which inquired into the counter and condennation of the commission which inquired into the counter, the area of the area of the are

Contest in Manchester Brings Out Some Announcements

on the Old Age Pension

Manchester, April 21.—The furious election that is being waged here has brought forth two weighty pledges from the Liberal ministers.

The first of these was Winston Spencer Churchill's Home Rule pronouncement yesterday, and tonight David Lloyd-George offered a bet to his opponent that the old age pension scheme would be established within a year.

Omaha, compared with 69 in 1907.
During January of this year, only 98 people went from Nebraska to Canada, but this number was four times as large as the number was four times as large as the number which went last year during the corresponding month.

There are from 50 to 75 letters daily received at the office of W. V. Bennett, Canadian land agent in this city, everyone of which is asking questions concerning Canadian lands.

A vast majority of these letters ask

A vast majority of these letters ask

Toronto, April 22.—A remarkable story of how three little girls were story of how three little girls were at luncheon today of the deal story of how three little girls were story of how three little girls were at luncheon today of the deal and story of how three little girls were story of how three little girls were at luncheon today of the deal and story of how three little girls were at luncheon today of the deal and shift to the little girls were at luncheon today of the deal and shift to the little girls were at luncheon today of the deal and shift to the large at luncheon today of the deal and shift to the large at luncheon today of the deal and shift to the large at luncheon today of the deal and shift to the large at luncheon today of the deal and shift to the police of this twon, was burned to death today while trying to save his cattle from a stable which had taken fire. He got be wildered by the fire and smoke while rendeavoring to untie the halters, and of her 7-year-old sister and was unable to find his way out. Finally the crawled out, but his injuries were such that death occurred in a few hours.

A vast majority of these letters ask hours.

A vast majority of these letters ask homested in a few hours.

Toronto, April 22.—A remarkable story of how three little girls were large to the death today and the fire at luncheon today of the death today and the fire at luncheon today of the death today and the fire at luncheon today of the death fire the got hunting the crawled and said: "I can say nothing o

Death of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman Yesterday Morning

final illness dates from February 12, when he last appeared in the House of Commons and moved the closure on the Scottish land bills, although he had been alling since November 13, 1907, when he participated in an entertainment in honor of Emperor William at the Guild Hall. On November 14, after addressing a political meeting at Bristol, he was seriously stricken with heart weakness and later influenza, which added to his heart trouble, bringing on his fatal sickness.

ble, bringing on his fatal sickness.

The ex-premier fully appreciated his condition, and realized that his recovery was improbable. He offered to give up office some time before he formally resigned early this month. Few invalids have been the object of so much solicitude and affentium as was bestowed upon Sir Henry, there having been a constant afream of callers at his Downing street residence. le, bringing on his fatal sickness. at his Downing street residence. In-cluding King Edward, who visited him on two occasions, Queen Alexandra, the Dowager Empress of Russia, the Prince and Princess of Wales and many prominent men in public life.

Sir Henry's last public utterance was a letter of thanks to his Scottish David Lloyd-George, chancellor the exchequer, on receiving the news of Sir Henry's death said: "I never of Sir Henry's death said: "I never met a great public figure since I have been in political life who won so com-pletely the attachment and affection of men who came in a second

The funeral arrangements were completed this evening. There will be a funeral service in Westminster Abbey at noon on April 27, attended by representatives of King Edward, Queen Alexandra, the diplomatic corps and members of parliament, and the final interment will occur at Meigle, Perthshire, beside the body of Sir Henry's wife, on the following day.

Messages of sympathy were arriv-Toronto Woman Induces Three Little world, and a continuous stream of people called at the residence of the

former premier.

VERY LIVE TOPICS

i nEdmonton

"We are fighting for the saneity of our homes. If the council will depute the power to us we will do the work for which the police are employed in exactly two hours." This was the emphatic language employed by L. Norman when he rang the bell in the argument of the deputation from the residents of Norwood which was present in imposing strength at the regular meeting of Edmonton city council on Tuesday evening to reiterate the demands for complete eradication of disorderly houses from the north end of the city, claiming that since the announcement of the crusade against the evil no effective work had been done by the police.

Weshinter with 9,828, an increase of 1,764

SIGNS EMPLOYERS'

LIABILITY MEASURE

After Consulting Attorney-General

"Our mail this year is fully one-third larger than for the same period for ten years. That means more inquiries about Canada, and that means more ingular say 'ten years,' that means really since Canada. When I say 'ten years,' that means really since Canada and swere opened for set-tlement.

"I cannot speak too highly of the prospects for Canada this year."

Toronto's Tax Rate

Toronto's Tax Rate

Toronto's Tax Rate

Toronto and speak too highly of the board of control's Tax was struck tonight by the board of control at 18½ milts on the dollar. An assessment of \$206,200,000 realizes not considered with sufficient care not only from a practical or business standpoint, while inconsistence are of frequent occurrence, ambiguity and lack of definition made the whole subject was standpoint, while inconsistence are of frequent occurrence, ambiguity and lack of definition made the whole subject was standpoint, while inconsistence are of frequent occurrence, ambiguity and lack of definition made the whole subject was and lack of definition made the whole subject was standpoint, while inconsistences are of frequent occurrence, ambiguity and lack of definition made the whole subject was standpoint, while inconsistences are of frequent occurrence, ambiguity and lack of definition made the whole subject was standpoint, while inconsistences are of frequent occurrence, ambiguity and lack of definition made the whole subject was summoned at once by the police.

London, April 22.—Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, former premier, died at 9:15 o'clock this morning, at his official residence in Downing street. The end was peaceful. The cause of the council to sake radication of the shift of the whole subject was sheart failure.

Sir Henry Campbell Bannerman feeting the specifications of the office of prime minister of the first failure.

Signed the office of prime minister of the curus of the council to sake and cate of the ordinary of the other bridges, while the bridge with these for the deputation appeared betwent the profice of pr

and not only from a technical standpoint, who he increases, who is the profile of the exchequer and then act that the profile of the profile

Eastern and Western Views on Mr. Monk's Proposed Amendment

MR. PUGSLEY DISCIPLINED

mmigration Figures Show Decrease for Past Three Months

veloped brawn and sinew must

tomorrow, when it is expected to end.

Mr. Pugsley again refused to bring
down the order in council regarding
dredging contracts which he rescinded. Mr. Borden told the minister he
was merely laying up trouble for himself, as there was a rule of the House
which made it imperative that when
an official document was referred to
in dahete and an argument based in debate, and an argument based thereon, it must be on the table. Sir Wilfrid whispered a word to the minister, and he then consented to consider the matter.

Mr. Borden again questioned the premier president the treety recipies.

Mr. Borden again questioned the premier regarding the treaty ratified by the United States senate, copies of which have not yet reached Ottawa. The only information Sir Wilfrid could give was that the British embassy at Washington had not deigned to answer a telegram on the subject of the delay.

The immigration for the last fiscal year was 262,409, made up of 120,182 British, 83,893 continental, and 58,812 from the United States. For the corresponding months of April 1, 1906, to the end of March, 1907, which is part of two fiscal years, the immigration was 222,702, made up of 102,966 British, 59,473 Continentals and 59,233 from the United States. The increase for the twelve months was 39,867. The total immigration for the first three months of this year was 27,144, as compared with 42,049 for the same three months in 1907, showing a decrease of 14,904. The British Immigration was 8,944, as compared with 1278 The ing a decrease of 14,904. The British immigration was 3,944, as compared with 20,822, a decrease of 11,878. The continental immigration was 6,810, as compared with 20,822, a decrease of 11,878. The continental immigration was 6,810, as compared with 11,600, a decrease of against him in the recent police investigation.

"We are fighting for the saneity of our homes. If the council will depute the power to we continental immigration from the United States was 11,390, as compared with 9,826, an increase of 1,764

Washington, April 22.—President Roosevelt today signed the employers' liability bill, upon receiving an opinion from Attorney-General Bonaparte that the measure was constitutional.

The bill makes railroads or other common carriers, while engaged in interstate commerce, liable for the injury or death of an employee, if the injury or death results in whole or in part from the negligence of any of the officers, agents or employees of such carriers, or by reason of any defect or insufficiency in equipment. This provision is made applicable also to carriers in the territories, the District of Columbia, the Panama Canal zone and

uffering from pneumonia, was slight-

Funeral of Sir A. Caron Ottawa, April 22.—Hon. R. Lemieux will represent the government at the funeral of Sir Adolphe Caron, which

Rubber Trust Covers Canada Montreal, April 22.—It was stated in financial circles here today that the United States rubber trust has obtained control of a majority of the stock of the Canadian Consolidated Rubber Company through an agreement with a large trust company, which put up about \$2,000,000.

Quebec, April 22.—In the case of Omer Rochett, accused of having poisoned his first wife Mary Anne Plamondon on November 21 last. Dr Marols, who performed the autopsy, in his evidence this morning, said he had found the body saturated with arsenic, and in his opinion no other cause could be assigned Rochett's death than arsenical poisonamination of the body.

For improved Textbooks

Toronto, April 22.—In welcoming the Ontario eduration association to the city last night. Minister of Education Payne annuaged that the Textbooks

Toronto, April 22.—In welcoming the additional amendment appropriating \$7,000,000 towards the construction of those ships.

NEW YORK'S AFFAIRS

State Legislature Providing for Another Committee of !nquiry

After pointing out that the funded indebtedness of the city for improvements under way will run above \$100,-000,000, the resolution empowers the committee to subpoena and force the attendance of witnesses to examine any and all public documents; to employ counsel and to hire necessary clarical assistance. The scope of the investigation covers the methods of accounting and evidenced his desire in the might have been realized.

bookkeeping in the office of the compbookkeeping in the office of the comptroller and the various departments of the city, the purpose for which the bonds and corporate stocks have been issued, and the usees to which the proceeds were or are to be placed, and the cost of the administration of the government of the city.

The committee is directed to report to the next legislature, with appropriate bills.

The resolution is expected to be Came Within Law's Reach

Toronto, April 22.—James Rudd was this morning arrested as he was entering the city hall. Two years ago he was clerk of the William Davies company and was accused of stealing \$97.75. He disappeared at the time, and has since been living in Buffalo.

Railway Commission's Work Ottawa, April 22.—The Railway

The resolution is expected to be passed in the assembly tomorrow.

Chief Sues for Libel Edmonton, April 22.—Major Beal, chief of police, has entered a libel suit for \$10,000 against G. H. Leonard, member of the vigilance committee, engaged in a campaign against disorderly houses in the north end. Leonard accused Beal of being in collusion with the women.

Montreal, April 22.—The condition Charles Drinkwater, assistant to the president of the C. P. R., who is uffering from pheumonia was affected. ON NAVAL BILL

President Threatens Veto Unless it is Made to Carry Appropriation

DOES NOT WANT TRAVESTY

Still Intent on Programme Involving Four New Battleships

Washington, April 22.—President Roosevelt will veto the naval appro-priation bill should the senate, as did the house, fail to make any appropria-tion for the battleships which are authorized in that measure. The prampt announcement of this fact to senate leaders today is regarded as

Ontario education association to the city last night. Minister of Education Payne announced that the government was going to improve the text books of the province and give them to the public at a reduced rate. It was his aream to have a Canadian series of readers, and that the government was in negotiations with the other provinces on the matter. The attendance at the convention this year is very large.

Union Bricklayers Strike

Ottawa, April 22.—A strike was declared today by the union bricklayers at work on the Y. M. C. A. building because they were asked to handle materials supplied by non-union builders' laborers. The union wage for builders' laborers in Ottawa is 25 cents per hour, but owing to the large number of newcomers to the city contractors are able to get men for 15 to 18 cents, and they claim they should increase whatever, he would have no ground on which to veto the measure of the city lain that, should the wisdom of congress result in the passage of a bill providing for sign naval increase whatever, he would have no ground on which to veto the measure.

gives but a vote of 26 in that body in favor of the president's naval programme for four ships. Significance is attached to this poll of the senate in that it is said to show a loss to the president of some of his here-tofore staunchest supporters in that body. Senator Lodge is understood to have quit the fight for the full naval programme advocated by the president and to have given his reasons personally to the President for so doing. The loss of the influence of the Massachussetts Senator is regarded as responsible for the weakness shown by the poll, as it is believed by those favoring the programme that had the president's senatorial supporters entered the fight with the vigor he has evidenced his desire in this direction might have been realized.

Came Within Law's Reach

Ottawa, April 22.—The Railway Commission has re-arranged its procedure rules, and will hereafter sit monthly. Indiscriminate sittings have produced a great deal of work for one day and then affairs piled up. Today twenty-two cases had accumulated. This impressed the board with the necessity for a regular system.

Turns Baptist. Toronto, April 22.—Rev. Geo. A. Lowes, pastor of the Parkdale Congregational church, stated at a specially called meeting of Baptist clergyman last night that he believed in the necessition that its property of the constitution to the constitution of the constitutio

New Orleans, April 22.—Returns received today from yesterday's state clection, show that Jared Y. Sandere and escaped without injuring and escaped without injuring and escaped without injuring the permitted to the state of the

TEACHERS HOLDING YEARLY CONVENTION

Many From All Parts of Province Attend-Instructive Discussion

Vancouver, April 22.-Nearly 300 teachers of the province are attend-ing the eleventh annual teachers' convention, which opened yesterday morning with City Superintendent Argue in the chair. The High school auditorium was crowded with male and female instructors of the young. In the opening address Superintendent Argue made a touching reference to the absent teachers who had passed out of human life in the province during the last year, and to the regretted absence of Superinten-dent Alexander Robinson, who had gone to Dalhousie to receive a wellgone to Dalhousie to receive a well-merited honorary degree. Mr. Argue then dealt with the rapid growth in the school attendance in British Columbia and quoted figures which enforced his appreciative reference. He said there were 38,000 pupils in attendance at the public schools beside a high school attendance of 1,500, an average of 100 for each High school. He also urged that the school curriculum might be improved and amended by giving less attention and time to comparatively unimportant subjects comparatively unimportant subject and devoting more to subjects of abid-

ing interest.

The next session of the convention will be held in Nelson in 1910, the committee unanimously accepting the invitation of the trustees and teachers of the inland capital to hold it clubs

After the preliminary work of orgapization and registration was com-pleted the convention listened with marked appreciation to an address demarked appreciation to an address delivered by Dr. W. A. McIntyre, principal of the Normal school at Winnipeg. Dr. McIntyre is a born educationist and handles all the subjects
coming within the purview of his
work in an easy, lucid and attractive
manner. His address in the afternoon
was listened to with even more interest than that of the morning session.

The morning address, while without was listened to with even more interest than that of the morning session. The morning address, while without a specific topic, dealt with the broad educational principles for which Dr. McIntyre pleads. He is an advanced type of the modern educational reformer and holds that the profession of the teacher involves much more than giving or interpreting the instruction contained in books. In Canada, he realizes that a nation has been already born and the experimental stages were past as far as regard school work. The individuality of the life of each pupil is beginning to be recognized, and he dwelt at length on stages were past as far as regard school work. The individuality of the life of each pupil is beginning to be recognized, and he dwelt at length on the Influences which affect the child in the formative period of character moulding. Not only must the deformative characteristics and propensities of the child be lopped off, but all that is beneficial should be inculcated. "Social justice, social well-being and a progressive humanity" were the ideals that should be inculcated. He condemned the erroneous conception which characterized education as an equipment for the "battle of life." A part of the blame was ascribed to teachers. In turn, they ascribed fallures to home training, and there likely enough the father in turn laid the blame on the poor mother. "Education," he continued, "is not a mere matter of training pupils for business, or the mere fashioning of minds to make dollars. It is the training of young people to do their duty. If it does not mean that it does not lead through their property, and to build a new road along the C.P.R. tracks, and also for the proper care of the proper care of the proper care of the circle. P.R. tracks, and also for the proper care of the circle. P.R. tracks, and also for the proper care of the proper care of the pipeline through the asylum farm property was received, and the water committee will look into the matter and report back to the council.

ROYAL CITY PUBLICITY

Association Formed to Carry on Work of Advertising in Systematic Manner

New Westminster, April 22.—The New Westminster publicity association was formally organized at a large and enthusiastic meeting held in the board of trade rooms last night. The following officers were

ing of young people to do their duty.

If it does not mean that it does not mean anything." He thought also that mean anything. He thought also that the ideas prevalent respecting military discipline in schools and the prevalent solemnity in school proceedings should be modified. He advocated patterning the modern school on the ideal of a home in which, while pupils were made to feel their individual responsibility, it should not be done in a coercive. should not be done in a coercive

ing manner with the subject of the "First Four Years of School." In this connection Dr. McIntyre explained how words come to be recognized by the early pupil, the three methods elu-cidated being "Introduction," Building

After the address by Dr. McIntyre. Inspector David Wilson expressed his personal appreciation of the lectures, both of the morning and afternoon. He regarded the remarks of the speaker as being not only scholarly, but eminently practical, and added several of his own reflections. H. B. King also contributed a thoughtful critique to the intellectual treat of the afternoon.

Inspector A. C. Stewart added the reflection that his work lies for the Inspector A. C. Stewart added the reflection that his work lies for the most part in rural schools and that his sympathies were always with the rural teacher on account of the (often) isolation of his position. He thought it might be difficult to carry out the model school ideals advocated by Dr. McIntyre in rural districts, but the benefits of holding to them and striving for their achievement must always be a valuable adjunct to the success of rural work. While he did not feel called on at the moment to debate or challenge any of the theories advocated by Dr. McIntyre, he admitted that there had been some things said which would receive his serious reflection and perhaps at some future time. A very interesting round table discussion followed and at its conclusion Dr. McIntyre congratulated British Columbia on the fact that it was fifty years ahead of Manitoba in its nurse.

The convention will close tomorrow.

SEYMOUR CREEK MINES

North Vancouver Board of Trade Will Ask Government to Have Old Trail Respend

North Vancouver, April 22.—At last night's meeting of the board of trade the question of mining development in the district between Seymour creek and the Squamish came up for discussion through the application of B. A. Welbon, secretary of the British Columbia American Mining & Development company, for membership. He was nominated by Ald. Irwin and duly diected. In response to the invitation of Chairman A. J. Phillips, Mr. Wel-

bon gave some particulars of the work the company has in view. The company is organized under the laws of Arizona and registered in Van-The company is organized under the laws of Arizona and registered in Vancouver as an extra provincial company, the license for which was issued last week. The company has acquired what are known as the Bank of Vancouver claims situated at the head-quarters of Seymour creek and average 4 4-10 per cent. copper. The company will develop these claims as soon as the snow goes. At present the only way into the property is from South Valley and supplies have to be packed in on men's backs.

Mr. Welbon asked the board to help the company to get the old Lillooet trail opened up where it leads up Seymour creek to the Squamish for this would open up a big mining district in which are a number of properties owned by Vancouver people. The ore beit runs to this side of the Britannia mines and twelve miles of trail will have to be cleared of logs and wind-

have to be cleared of logs and wind-falls.

Ald. Irwin moved that the board en-

Ald. Irwin moved that the board endorse the request for the clearing of the trail and that a petition be forwarded to the provincial government asking for this to be done. This was carried, and Mr. Crowston was appointed chairman of a committee to draft the memorial which will be presented through Hon. F. Carter-Cotton, member for Richmond district.

GAMBLING IN CLUBS

New Westminster Council Exercise Over Illegal Practices of New Organizations

gambling flourishes in a number of private clubs in this city was the startling statement made by Mayor Keary at the city council meeting last night. He stated that several new clubs had been formed, and that liquor was said see gambling allowed and was sold and gambling allowed, and that the city had no jurisdiction over them. A committee, composed of Ald. Jardine, Feder and Johnston, was ap-

following officers were elected:
Honorary president—D. S. Curtis.
First vice-president—H. L. Edmonds.
Second vice-president—A. W. Mc-

Secretary—W. F. Hansford, Treasurer—W. N. Carty, Publicity commissioner—Captain W. Executive—George Adams, E. A. Paige, E. H. Sands and M. W. Min-

thorne.

Committees were appointed as fol-

it should not be done in a coercive way.

Many expressions of appreciation of the broad-minded, high-idealed address were heard in the corridors at the conclusion of the morning session, and Dr. McIntyre was heartly thanked by many of the teachers for his lucid interpretation of the new theories of it provides for an annual members his It provides for an annual membership study and education.

In the afternoon the session was devoted to another address by the gible as members. Monthly meetings same speaker, who dealt in a fascinat-

> A feature of the evening was an in-A reature of the evening was an in-teresting address on publicity work by Dr. Elliott S. Rowe, of the Vancouver tourist association, and he gave a num-ber of valuable suggestions which will

LOCKS UP POLICEMAN

Inmate of Trail City Jail Makes Sen-sational Escape—Takes Horse From Young Lady

cussion followed and at its conclusion Dr. McIntyre congratulated British Columbia on the fact that it was fifty years ahead of Manitoba in its rural and municipal school system. The municipal school board is just what the people of the prairies are contending for, according to the lecturer.

Chairman Argue closed the meeting with a fitting resume of the whole cape was comparatively easy with Policeman Gee locked in the kitchen. Walking through the police office he rushed up the mountain at the rear, and gaining the Columbia river, he circled down the river, reaching the trail at James Donaldson's. Here he

met Miss Quandstrom, who was out horseback riding. He commanded Miss Quandstrom to give him the horse, and once astride, he made record time down the river for the in-ternational boundary line.

Policeman Gee, who took up the pursuit, reported that Torney had been seen by a rancher two miles this side of the international boundary Saturday evening just one hour and

WARM DISCUSSION ON BRIDGE MATTERS

Vancouver Council Has Much Trouble on Account of Granville Street

Vancouver, April 22.—That there is considerable divergence of opinion among members of the city council on the question of the new bridges over False Creek was amply proved during the closing moments of last night's session of that body.

Ald Hephyrn stated the bell rolls.

session of that body.

Ald. Hepburn started the ball rolling by calling Ald. Calland to time for his recent letter on the question. The speaker said the communication intimated that there had been surreptitious actions carried on and, in general, it reflected on the fairness of the Bridge Committee. Ald Calland should Bridge Committee. Ald Calland should explain in what way the bridge plans had been changed. As far as he (Ald. Hepburn) knew, the approach plans had been outlined last year along the lines now followed. The City Engi-neer had drawn a plan showing where these were located and it was a pity that this had not been lithographed and published in connection with the

and published in connection with the bridge by-law.

Ald. McSpadden put in his voice to the effect that Ald. Calland's public letter was hardly the proper thing and reflected severely on the bridge committee, which was trying to work up the public interest.

Ald. Calland replied that it was possibly as hard for him to get some ideas

sibly as hard for him to get some ideas out of his head as for Ald. Hepburn to get rid of some of his own opinions. As far as the public letter was con cerned he had told His Worship he in-tended to issue the statement. He was now certain that his opinion regarding the Granville street bridge was right, inasmuch as hundreds of residents had sought him out and congratulated him on his stand.

"I say yet that the Granville street bridge will not be built according to the location now made by Engineer Waddell" confidently stated Ald. Cal-land. Continuing he said that it was very very important that the public very very important that the public should know the exact cost of the bridge before the present scheme was undertaken. Last year it was stated that the mills on either side of the creek could be secured at small expense, but now the council was finding that the probably cost of acquirement was exceedingly large. The new bridge should be built along the line of the present bridge and if Engineer Waddell could not arrange such a plan there were other engineers who would there were other engineers who would take up the work. As far as change of location of the bridge was concern-ed Ald. Calland contended that at the ed Ald. Calland contended that at the council meeting last year when the Bridge By-law was passed it was admitted that the plans for the bridge were not settled and the by-law was being sent up to the electorate in an incomplete form as to detail.

Ald. McSpadden intimated that Ald.

Ald. McDonald said that as matters were now going it looked as though the city should move cautiously in directing work on the Granville street oridge. The amounts which were being demanded as compensation were so large as to make the scheme of the repair of the old bridge worthy of

FLOODS IN TEXAS

The loss is estimated at more than \$1,000,000. The waters are receding almost as fast as they came up, and with no more rain within two or three

Worth about noon yesterday and two hours later the water began to recede, the rainfall ceasing. At the time the city park was inundated to a depth of about ten feet. Between Fort Worth and North Fort Worth, where the meeting of the company: President,

Phoenix, April 22—A special meeting of the Phoenix Conservative association was held in the Scandinavian hall last Tuesday evening for the election of delegates to the convention to be held at Vermon on the 23rd inst, for other homolation of a candidate to contest the Yaie-Cariboo riding at the next federal election. About forty delegates short but interesting specches each expressing confidence that after the election in the next general election the old Conservative party would again hold. The next general election the old Conservative party would again hold. The suppress country." The following delegates of John W. Griggs, of New Jersey, John D. Oppe, of Montreal and James W. Townsend.

In the abolition of the refund of the head tax to Chinese immigrants attending school in Canada.

New York, April 21.—Part of the wasting school in Canada.

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New York April 21.—Part of the subscribe to every line of this result on the Lemicus arrangement.

So the Lemicus Arthur Great th

were elected: G. W. Rumberger, John Pierce, J. O. Church, Wm. Docksteader, M. M. Stephens, W. R. Williams, O. N. Galer, A. S. Hood, Wm. Pierce, David Oxley, D. L. McElroy, D. Gunn, James Marshall, J. R. V. Dunlop, D. Docksteader, The Conservative meet-Docksteader. The Conservative meeting held in Greenwood last week was unanimous for Martin Burrell as a candidate in the approaching federal election. If Mr. Burrell will not accept the nomination Price Ellison! the

Currency Commission.

Vancouver, April 22.—George Clark was given six months in jail on the charge of living on the proceeds of vice. He first told a story of having bought "protection" from the police, but on further question admitted that he had not been telling the truth.

IRISHMEN TO CONVENE

Consider the Present Politica Situation in Great Britain

Dublin, April 20 .- It is regarded as Irish political situation. O'Brien, who strongly believes that good is likely to result from an interchange of views and that a common agreement is possible, already has apagreement is possible, already has approached a number of prominent Irishmen on the subject. Unlike the late land conference, the

Unlike the late land conference, the meeting probably will lack the formal indorsement of the Irish party, which will remain unbound by its decisions. Sir William Butler is mentioned as the probable chairman. The members of the Irish party will join Mr. O'Brien. Arthur Griffiths and O. R. Hobson, who are about to leave for America on behalf of the Sinn Fein party, also have been asked to participate. Lindhave been asked to participate. say Crawford, a representative of the democratic Orangemen of Ulster, has been invited, but thus far has declined to attend the meeting.

GOVERNMENT GRANT FIFTEEN THOUSAND

Central Olympic Committee Now Promised for Canadian Entries \$18,500

Ottawa, April 21.-The Central Olympic committee met today to deal with matters in connection with send-ing the Canadian team to London, The

Aid. McSpadden intimated that Aid. Calland's opposition to the bridge location was founded on the idea that the present plan would depreciate the present plan would depreciate the for by the committee some time ago. This makes a total of \$18,500 so far promised.

This makes a total of \$18,500 so far promised.

Messrs. Coley and Kerr, of Hamilton, will be allowed to go over to property interests south of the creek merely as an illustration of the general result.

Aid. Macmillan said that the row over the present location of the Granville street bridge was a "tempest in a teapot." The protest against the present scheme represented the views of only a small portion of the Ward Six electorate and it was probably that in a short time the real feelings of the ratepayers of the district would be disclosed.

Ald. McDonald said that as matters.

WORK AT ST. ANDREW'S

Engineer Vautelet Given Very Favor able Terms on Contract for-Drawing Plans

Ottawa, April 22.-E. H. Vautelet, civil engineer, of Montreal, was be-fore the Commons public accounts committee today in connection with CAUSE MUCH DAMAGE

the contract made with firm in 1800 by the Public Works department for the preparation of plans for the power dam at St. Andrew's rapids, near Winnipeg. He was to receive five per cent of the contract price, Water and Transportation
Hampered

Fort Worth, Tex., April 20.—The indications are that the storm which has prevailed for the past several days in Northern Texas is about over.

And a special allowance of \$600 to cover the expenses of a trip to Europe where he visited a couple of works on the Seine of a similar character. He had since been paid ten thousand dollars for the plans he had drawn, and the improvement at St. Andrew's rapids was now being made.

Mr. Vautelet claimed that improvements embodied in the new plans saved the government large sums, and a special allowance of \$600 to

sums.

J. B. St. Laurent, assistant chief engineer of the Public Works Department, said he had made the contract with Vautelet, and it was money well The dam was variously estimated

Marconi Company New York, April 21 .- The Marcon

about ten feet. Between Fort Worth and North Fort Worth, where the packing houses are located, the water reached a depth of six to seven feet. Fully 8,000 persons, principally of the poorer classes were driven from their homes in the submerged district.

Boundary Conservatives.

Phoenix, April 22.—A special meeting of the Phoenix Conservative associated on the process of the Phoenix Conservative associated and James W. Townsend.

REPORTS GOLD FIND IN NORTH COUNTRY

T. O. Oliver Speaks of Discoveries Made at Great Slave Lake

Seattle, April 21 .- T. O. Oliver, who recently returned from four years of prospecting on the Mackenzie. Peace and Le Lard rivers, during which tim he crossed the Barren lands to the first cache of the Franklin expedition brings news of gold discoveries which he says surpass the early finds in the Klondike. He will head a party that will leave Seattle early next month on the return to these discoveries.

Further than to state that his discoveries were on Great Slave lake, Mr. Oliver declined to go into details of the location of the new gold fields. He confirms the recent reports received of the big gold strike at Herschel island and predicts a big rush into the Mackenzie country this year. When seen at the Savoy hotel last

night Mr. Oliver said: "The greatest gold diggings in the world are in the Mackenzie river coun-try. The strike at Herschel island is one of the biggest discoveries of recent years, but the richest fields will be found in the Barren Lands near Great Slave lake. I have prospected for gold since I was 15 years old and I have been in all of the best known mining camps during that time including two years spent in the time, including two years spent in the Klondike, but the Mackenzie river country surpasses all of the places that have ever been discovered.

"The wonders of this wild region will astound the world when it te-comes known. This year there will be a big rush into this country, but it will be larger next year and the year following.

When asked regarding the values of the gold finds which he made and the location Mr. Oliver declined to go into details.

"I do not care to discuss locations and values at this time," he said, "but the world will hear of gold finds in the Mackenzie river country that will go to every section of the globe before another year. "The country is extremely difficult

to prospect and this is all that has prevented the great gold discoveries before. I went into this country in 1907, by way of Peace river, striking that stream at Peace river crossing. We went down the Peace river in boats about 700 miles to Vermillian fells and from there on to Fort falls, and from there on to Fort Smith, an old Hudson's Bay trading post. The only difficult part of the river to navigate was sixteen miles river to navigate was sixteen miles before reaching Fort Smith, which we were forced to portage on account of the rapids. From this point it is 200 miles to Great Slave lake. On Great Slave lake, thirty miles from Peace river, is Salt river. We prospected up this stream thirty miles and found salt beds where we were able to dig out sufficient salt to cure a winter's supply of fish.

"We went up the Great Slave lake

"We went up the Great Slave lake in a 24-foot birch bark cance, a three weeks' journey to a stream the Indians call Copper river and the three weeks journey to a stream the Indians call Copper river and then struck across the barren lands, which the Indians call Little Sticks, because there is no timber. We went across this country until we reached what we believed to be the first cache of the Franklin expedition, about 1,000 miles from the nearest Hudson's Bay trading post. This trip we made with dog teams. In crossing to the old cache we were forced to carry what fuel we needed for cooking purposes, only using enough to boil a pot of tea and to cook a little meat. Sometimes we would find a little wood and replenish the stock, but there is very little that can be used for fuel after leaving the Copper river until the Franklin cache is reached."

NOTICE

We beg to advise our customers that through the courtesy of the Ideal Shoe Store in providing us with an office, and the local hardware firms offering to supply us with goods in our present calamity; we have opened a

Temporary Office

In the Ideal Shoe Store

We will be pleased to take care of any orders to the best of our ability, under the existing circumstances.

OGILVIE HARDWARE, LTD.

Close Economy

JAMS AND PRESERVES

The sort of preserves that insure excellence and economy; WAGSTAFFE'S Gooseberry, Strawberry, Raspberry and Black BRITISH COLUMBIA Raspberry and Strawberry Jams, in 5-lb.

LARGE NAVEL ORANGES-PER DOZEN 25c

W. O. WALLACE The Family Cash Grocery Cor. Yates and Douelas Sts. Phone 212

hibitathe emigration of Hindus from India and other British possessions.

5. The adoption of an act based upon the Australian immigration restrictive act, as a general measure to exclude undesirable immigrants.

And that copies hereof, be sent to Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Mr. R. L. Borden, asking that they initiate and assist the passage of the desired legislation at the present session.

To this end, reached without an audible dissenting voice in a hall jammed to the doors, the meeting heard all the familiar anti-Asiatic arguments and some brand new ones.

"One hundred thousand dollars of the Australian act being alive to the Australian act being alive to the Australian act being alive to the dange."

Sir Wilfrid's reply was: My hour orable friend is contemplating a contingency that hasn't the slightest possibility of taking place. (Laughter.) Then Sir Wilfrid gently lifted the threatening member to the judicial bench."

Weak, puerile and insuiting were the terms by which Sir Charles characterized Sir Wilfrid's obvious blunder in a final appeal to fight hotter and harder than ever the recreant Liberal government.

"One hundred thousand dollars of

arguments and some brand new ones, delivered with great earnestness, and at times with considerable oratorical

sammed to the doors, the meeting bring of the cold cache we were forced to cray that fuel we needed for cooking purposes, only using enough to hold a pot of tea and to cook a little meat. Sometimes we would find a little meat. Sometimes we would find a little wood and replenish the stock, but for fuel after leasange to the the server will the Franklin cache is reached.

STRONGLY VOICED

STRONGLY VOICED

Citizens' Meeting at Vancouver, April 21.—With renewed we mphasis and reswakened enthuisaam twelve hundred citizens at the Asia and by Great of the word of the server and by Great of the word of the server and by Great of the word of the server and by Great of the word of the server and by Great of the word of the server and by Great of the word of the server and by Great of the word of the server and by Great of the word of the server and by Great of the word of the server and by Great of the word of the server and by Great of the word of the server of the word of the server and by Great of the word of the server of the server of the word of the server o

The meeting then unanimously adopted a resolution which will be sent to the federal premier by way of reply, which reads:

Whereas, the continued large imWhereas, the continued large imalthough Sir Wilfrid has pledged him-

FOR BATTLEFIELD FUND

The meeting then unanimously adopted a resolution which will be sent to the federal premier by way of reply, which reads:

Whereas, the continued large in adithough Sir Wilfrid has pledged himself and the sent restrictive measures to be inadequate; and whereas, the restrictive effect of the Head Tax is overcome by the reliand to Chinese immigrants who attends shool for one year after their arrival in Canada; and Whereas, the resent restriction of a planeae is not satisfactory, in that it is impossible for it nade to meet any change in the present immigration policy of the present policy of the present immigration policy of the present immigration policy of the present policy of the present policy of the present immigration policy of the present policy of t

GEORGI

Autineers racks at

DOUBLING Growth of Tehuanta

Improv

The steame of the Canad fine trip nor Ladysmith ye brought a sm tons of salt smith, cedar mercha shipping mar a rich silver been visiting ities offering southern Rep From Maza that the troo racks broke orized people policemen bei who sought t were witness curred when

mas, a port April 2.

The mutin The people we Palm Sunday as at a religand the whole

Many of the

in ignorance There was for their ou It happen and, taking overpowered out upon the yelling and Municipal poed to round policemen as within range were shot determined. Governor loa, who wa district poli interior, but ing for the to the south to the south back from that they h whose cloth from them three of wh their unifor stolen garme

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ARE, LTD

good Jams for little money, and economy: aspherry and Black wberry Jams, in 5-lb. Blackberry Jam, 1-lb, .50

ER DOZEN 25c

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endment similar to the Ausact being alive to the engardant influx.

Wilfrid's reply was: 'My hot, friend is contemplating a cony that hasn't the slightest posof taking place,' (Laughter,) Sir' Wilfrid gently lifted the ning member to the judicial

puerile and insulting were ms by which Sir Charles char-d Sir Wilfrid's obvious blunder nal appeal to fight hotter and than ever the recreant Liberal

hal trade with Japan or a profit t \$10,000 is all we get for this with the sacrifice of our right rulate our own immigration t involves," declared Mr. Woodtrade with Japan or a profit n a brief and able address. H viewed much of the history of estion, praised the league for its I forbearance and paid a fit-libute to Hon. Mr. Borden and

eems to me I am in a hotbed of vatism," half shouted Rev. D. cRae, "but take my advice; in your faith to any politician a great question like this, but at for yourselves, every one of

hen buried the meeting under al avalanche, finally effecting imely rescue with the light of cal pyrotechnics which alter-dazed and convulsed them. Christopher Foley followed harles and Mr. Woodworth, series of sweeping stric-pon the heads of the offending

one the heads of the olicidity of government, urging, although ong Liberal, a solid vote for the vative party. s league has not pinned its faith er political party," said Presidition, in reply to Rev. Mr. Machine of the control of "We are sailing a straight for absolute exclusion. We in-oth Conservatives and Liberals k at this meeting and it is not ilt that the Liberal

meeting generously subscribed funds of the league, and at the nany signed its membershi

R BATTLEFIELD FUND

tial Men in Britain Start Move ment to Raise Large Contribution

lon, April 20.—An important ent is afoot to make a national presentation to Canada at the ay presentation to Canada at the f the Quebec Tercentenary. The of Argyll and Lords Aberdeen, Lansdowne and Minto recently an invitation to a number of suished persons suggesting that contribution towards the £250 public park. A meeting of the ters of the movement was held Mansion House, the Lord Mayor ng, when an executive commit-is appointed, of which Viscount s appointed, of which Viscount ton is chairman and Lord cona and Lord Mount Stephen rs. Mr. Arthur Grenfell stated he suggestion had been made to English participation should English participation e form of a memorial to Wolfe ontcalm. The response has albeen very gratifying. The Lord has acceded to the request to public meeting on May 15, when uke of Argyll and Lord Lands and Lord Derby will speak.

Horse Dealer's Death. alo, N. Y., April 21.—V. illiar reported to be one of the larges dealers in the world, died her

GEORGIA RETURNS

Mutineers Who Broke Barracks at Mazatlan Terrorized Southern Port

DOUBLING ISTHMUS ROAD

Growth of Business Over the

The steamer Georgia, Capt. Forbes, of the Canadian-Mexican line, reached port about 8 a. m. yesterday after a fine trip north, and proceeded to Ladysmith yesterday afternoon. She brought a small cargo, including 200 tons of salt from Carmen island for transhipment to Seattle, 81 tons of ore transhipment to Seattle, 81 tons o from the Berfadero mines near Acapulco for the Tyee smelter at Ladysmith, cedar lumber, and cases of general merchandise. Two passengers
were brought north to Victoria, J. E.
Macrae, the well known Vancouver
shipping man, and F. G. N. Frier, of
the Butters Copalo Mining Company,
a rich silver property. Mr. Macrae has
been visiting various Mexican ports,
and is impressed with the opportun-

been visiting various Mexican ports, and is impressed with the opporting of fering for business in the southern Republic.

From Mazatlan news was brought that the troops at the Mexican barracks broke out in mutiny, and terriorized people with their rifles, two policemen being killed and one citizen, who sought to aid the officers. There were 25 mutineers, who broke out while the people were engaged in a religious fiesta. Three men were way-laid and rebbed by mutineers in the outskirts of the city. None of those on board the Canadian-Mexican liner were witnesses of the affair, which occurred when the steamer was at Guaycurred when the steamer was at Guay-mas, a port further north, on Sunday, April 2.

The Tehuantepec Isthmus route has taken rank as one of the world's great trade highways. This line now carries practically all the sugar from the Hawaiian islands to Philadelphia and New York. Both its Pacific and Atlantic terminals on the isthmus have been vastly improved, the former having been transformed from a merely open roadstead to a capacious harbor by the throwing out from the land of two massive breakwaters which form

2 14 47 T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T	CONTRACTOR STATEMENT
New York to-Tehauntepec.	Panama
San Francisco 4,226	5.49
Victoria 4,946	6.21
Puget Sound 5,026	6.29
Acapulco 2,363	3,61
Mazatian 3,017	4.05
Yokohama 8,666	9.83
Honolulu 5,699	6,68
New Orleans to-	0,00
San Francisco 3,091	4.70
Victoria 3.881	5.42
Feattle 3,891	5,500
Acapulco 1,262	2.86
Mazatlan 1,759	3,45
Liverpool to-	
San Francisco 7,812	8.03
Victoria 7,901	8.75
Seattle 7,982	8.83
Acamulan 5 974	6.03

CAMOSUN RETURNS FROM PRINCE RUPERT

Construction Work Commenced by Northern Railroads—Hazelton Ready to Start

The mutiny was wholly unexpected. Excitement on Skagway Liner as She he people were at worship observing alm Sunday in the churches, as well Steamer

The mutiny was wholly unexpected. The people were at worship observing Palm Sunday in the churches, as well as at a religious flests out-of-doors, and the whole town was in gala dress. Many of the troops were on liberty in various parts of town, but these were in ignorance of the plans for the mutiny or its execution. The whole trouble came from the twenty-five soldiers who were in the cuartel, and these, it appeared, had become drunk. There was no other excuse offered for their outbreak.

It happened at 11 o'clock Sunday morning. The twenty-five men, who were among the worst in the garrison, buckled on their full cartridge belts and, taking their muskets, suddenly overpowered the sergeant and burst out upon the streets. Whoopmay and there was joy among the worst in the muskets, suddenly overpowered the sergeant and burst out upon the streets, whoopmay and there was joy among the engineers of the steamer Princess May when she was sighted so far in advance for although they are not less within range of the voiley of ballets were shot dead. The people in the streets were only too cage to rush into the stores and houses to escape the mad mutineers.

Governor Francisco Canedo, of Sinala, loa, who was in the city, loss no time below the propose and many men to the content of the color of the steamer princess within range of the voiley of ballets were shot dead. The people in the streets were only too cage to rush into the stores and houses to escape the mad mutineers.

Governor Francisco Canedo, of Sinala, loa, who was in the city, loss no time the body of the left of the princess may can extend the many the men and the color of the state of the care of the steamer princess were only too cage to rush into the stores and houses to escape the mad mutineers. and the speech became clear, the distinct place is compared to the speech the man mutineers.

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Governor Pannels Cit, it is the third to the chirch and the speech the man mutineers.

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open roadstead to a capacious harbor by the throwing out from the land of two massive breakwaters which form a sheltered outer harbor of about twenty acres. The inner harbor has been excavated upon the former site of the old town of Salfna Cruz.

At Coatzacoalcos (Puerto Mexico) the river of the same name forms an atural harbor of unlimited capacity and with an average depth of 50 feet. The only obstruction having been as bar which has been removed and its referming prevented by the construction of two converging jettles or training walls carried a distance of 1,300 meters from the mouth of the river into the sea. By thus confining the current its movement has been accelerated sufficiently 'to insure the scouring out of the river itself.

A comparison of distances between the Capacity and convergated and the Panama Canal route is interesting, and is as follows:

Via Via

New York to—Tehauntepec. Panama San Francisco 4226 5,495

Acapulco 1,262 2,861
Mazatlan 1,759 3,453
Liverpool to—
San Francisco 7,812 8,065
Victoria 7,901 8,758
Seattle 7,982 8,838
Acapulco 5,274 6,035
Honolulu 8,511 9,263
The steamer Georgia, when bound south sighted the U.S. battleship aguadron at target practise at Magdulapa bay, passing at a distance of bout five miles from where the war-

ships were noisity hombarding the targets. At Acapulco on April 1 the U. S. torpedo boat destroyer squadron was met, and the S. S. supply steamer Arethusa and Peruvian cruiser Almirante Grau was also at the Mexican port.

Returning north the Georgia left Salina Cruz on March 30, Acapulco, April 2, Managanillo April 4, Mazatlan April 7, Guaymas April 12, and Carmen island on April 13. A number of coastwise passengers and much coastwise feright was carried by the steamer. She will sail south again on April 30.

CAMCOLINI DETINATION.

To hombarding the toria in opposition to the C.P.R. is declared to have roused the fighting declared to have roused the fighting declared to have roused the fighting blood of the C.P.R. is declared to have roused the fighting blood of the C.P.R. is Land Company, the existing feeling is decidedly strained, and much of the blame for the trouble is laid at the door of Peabody.

It is learned that the recent reduction of the C.P.R. rates between victoria and Seattle to meet the rates of the linand Navigation company, was due to the fact that it was the intention of the American company to place the steamer. She will sail south again on April 30.

Henry Clews of New York in returning the declared to have roused the fighting declared to have roused the fighting declared to have roused the fighting for high declared to have roused the fighting for head of the C.P.R. is Learned that between the C.P.R. is Learned that the recent reduction of the C.P.R. is Learned that the recent reduction of the C.P.R. is Learned that the recent reduction of the C.P.R. is Learned that the recent reduction of the C.P.R. is Learned that the recent reduction of the C.P.R. is Learned that the recent reduction of the C.P.R. is Learned that the recent reduction

month with a passenger rate of \$1.25, which would be considerably below the C.P.R. rate.

No More Credit for Trappers Edmonton, April 21.-The credit system that has been in vogue in the north since the trader and trapper in-vaded the country has been practically

dynamite at the Durkes construction camp, six miles west, resulted in the instant death of four Italians and the injury of a score of others.

LOOKS LIKE PLAGUE

Port of La Guaira, Venezuela, Closed on Account of Suspicious Disease

Washington, April 21.—A United States war vessel will be sent to Venezuelan waters, but her mission is to be an entirely peaceful one. The closing of the port of La Guaira because of the existence of what is believed to be the bubomic plague there has made it necessary for the State department to have at hand some vessel. has made it necessary for the State department to have at hand some vessel to be used as a despatch boat by Minister Russell in sending messages to Curacao or to Port of Spain, Trinidad, and for taking cablegrams to him from the State department. One of the smaller gunboats now in West Indian terment on Skagway Liner as She

CHIPPEWA RETURNS
HERE THIS AFTERNOON

Rate War on Victoria-Seattle Route
Will Be Fought to the End By
the C. P. R.

The steamer Chippewa of the Alaska
Steamship company which was withdrawn some months ago will arrive at 1.30 today resuming her service for the International steamship company on the Victoria-Seattle route. She will religious sentiment has gone abroad

her here as a British boat to compete with the local company on the Victoria-Vancouver route, nothing further has been learned and the general disposition is to regard the announcement. The Chippewa has been replacing the steamer Iroquois on the Seattle-Vancouver route and that vessel returned yesterday. A Vancouver despatch says: The fight between the International Steamship company, a subsidiary company, and the C.P.R. over the passenger business between Victoria and Seattle is to be to a finsh, according to instructions received from Montreal by the Vancouver officials of the latter company. Practically the orders from headquarters of the C.P.R. are to stay with the game even if it leads to giving bonus-

MAKES ITSELF FELT

Despite Accumulation of Funds

Henry Clews of New York in re-

viewing the financial situation this week, says:

The financial situation continues to labor under conflicting influences. Outside of Wall Street depression is universal, and in some cases is more acute than at any time since the universal, and in some cases is more acute than at any time since the panic. Within the precincts of the financial district, however, the tendency continues towards recureration. The most favorable feature, periaps, is the increasing ease of moncy. This tendency is always noticeable after a panic, when slackened trade and lowury operations will much disturb the oney market.

As for gold exports, there is a possibility that we may ship gold to Paris. Some pressure exists in the Continental money markets, particularly at Berlin, owing to the issue of new loans and a general strain upon credit. For some reason the demand ap-pears to fall chiefly upon Paris, and that centre naturally looks to New York, where gold can be obtained upon the most advantageous terms. As yet, however, there are no indications of an alarming efflux of the precious metal.

Falling Off in Trade. Because of business depression there has been a marked decline in imports has been a marked decline in imports thus permitting a continued heavy excess of exports! This of course, is discouraging to gold shipments, yet it is always best for all concerned that gold should freely go where it is most needed, and as we are in a position to give freely of our large reserve, shipments of a few millions of gold to the continent would probably prove indirectly beneficial though lessening the glut of idle funds at this centre and relieving the strain upon the other

EXCLUSIVE CAMPBELLS'

by the return of currency from the interior as well as by the rigidity of interior as well as by the rigidity of a currency system, which does not permit of adequate contraction in times of extreme stagnation. Until the crop demands begin we are practically sure of abnormally easy money the only offset being gold exports and the withdrawal of public funds from the banks. It has been rangered that the Treasury would shortly make a call for about \$50,000,000, an operation which would have little effect upon rates at this time, because the govern-ment already has about \$190,000,000 deposited in the banks and the withdrawal would probably be made at points where congestion is greatest. It is not likely, therefore, that treas-

young after taking a ter's Rocky Mountain Tea or Tablets. C. E

Vancouver, April 21.—Following is a copy of the reply sent by Sir Charles Tupper, Bart., to G. H. Barnard, president of the British Columbia Conservative association:

The LOCAL Make a copy of the reply sent by Sir Charles Tupper, Bart., to G. H. Barnard, president of the British Columbia Conservative association:

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which the balloon went up and began the journey in a northerly direction.
The Associated Fress at 10:10 o'clock tonight received the following despatch: "Willimington, Del., April 22-patch: "Willimington, Del., April 22-patch: "Willimington, Del., April 22-patch: "Willimington, Del., Bacon, per lb. "In steamships will be marntained indefigured to a considerable period—good stocks will look exceedingly cheap, even allowing for reduction in dividends, being for reduction in dividends. Meanwhile, the power of cheap money cannot be ignored in stock market aperiod—good stocks will look exceedingly cheap, even allowing for reduction in dividends. Meanwhile, the power of cheap money cannot be ignored in stock market aperiod—good stocks will look exceedingly cheap, even allowing for reduction in dividends. Meanwhile, the power of cheap money cannot be ignored in stock market aperiod—good stocks will look exceedingly cheap, even allowing for reduction in dividends. Meanwhile, the power of cheap money cannot be ignored in stock market aperiod—good stocks will look exceedingly cheap, even allowing for reduction in dividends. Meanwhile, the power of cheap money cannot be ignored in stock market aperiod—good stocks will look exceedingly cheap, even allowing for reduction in dividends. Meanwhile, the power of cheap money cannot be ignored in stock market aperiod—good stocks will look exceedingly cheap, even allowing for reduction in dividends. Meanwhile, the power of the power



Smart Summer Skirts

OUR SHOWROOMS are a very mirror of May Modes. You require no guide-just walk

in and look around. At this season the question of extra smart separate skirt-wear is all

important; recognising this, we have gathered together from every fashion center in the

world a vast array of smart separate skirts, the sort that clean and wash to perfection.

Equally Important—We have priced these choice garments extremely low, because we

PANAMA SKIRTS, in champagne, blue, green, brown, etc. both plain and fancy, in the very cream of fashion, from \$6 TWEED SKIRTS, in endless

variety, but exclusive and individual in style, very hand-somely pleated, folded and strapped, from\$4.75

MISSES' SKIRTS, in smart lustres, all the latest and daintiest shades, pleating, etc, ...\$5 N. B. - Misses' Panamas from

.....\$5.90 BIG SNAP. in Misses' skirts. Ask to see our samples in Alpacas, they are great bargains at Snap Prices \$2.25 and \$2.75

"THE HOME OF THE DRESS BEAUTIFUL."

ANGUS CAMPBELL & CO

BEAUTIFUL BLOUSES

system of doing business.

ficent assortment of smart

Blouses, exclusive and econo-

The Ladies' Store Gov't St., Victoria

EVERYTHING READY-TO-WEAR

the glut of idle funds at this central and relieving the strain upon the other side. In March our merchandise exports amounted to over \$141,000,000, compared with \$161,006,000 a year ago. This was a decrease of about \$20,000.

Our importations during the same period were \$89,000,000, compared with \$133,000,000 a year ago, a shrinkage of \$44,000,000. This left an excess of export for the month amounting to over \$52,000,000, as against \$28,500,000 in March 1907. In this connection it is interesting to note that during the nine months anding March our exports of merchandise increased \$47,000,000, while our importations declined \$135.

General business conditions are any.

To support the market for the purpose of lessening their holdings of stock bought to check the panic and to enperiod were \$89,000,000,000.

This was a decrease of \$4000,000, of lessening their holdings of stock bought to check the panic and to enperiod were \$89,000,000, ompared with \$125,000,000, as paints \$22,500,000 or able them to better finance these deals. It is quite evident, therefore, that big in the longest plers on the North river front. Build steamships 200 feet long-front. Buil

alone deal in your reply of the 17th.

"I quite agree with your concluding remark that the selection should be left to the party in the various constituencies free from intervention from the outside.

"What I do deplore in the interest of the party is that any recognized "Interest of the party is that any recognized".

Wild Rose, per bag

Calgary, a bag

Hungarian, per bbl

Snowhake, a bag

Snowhake, per bbl.

Moffet's Best, per sack

Drifted Snew, per sack

Three Star, per sack

after sting and increased \$47,000,000.

General business conditions are any thing but satisfactory. Here and there is signs of recovery are visible, but, in many cases the industrial depression is an accusate of the panic. The consumption of merchandise is consequently being much operations. Purchases should only be made on good reactions; and, until the outlook becomes considerably brighter chandise is consequently being much rechandise is consequently being much rechandise is consequently being much rechandist for consumption of merchandise is consequently being much operations. Purchases should only be many change on good reactions; and, until the outlook becomes considerably brighter, operations. Purchase should only be many change on good reactions; and, until the outlook becomes considerably brighter, operations. Purchase should only be many change on good reactions; and, until the outlook becomes considerably brighter, operations. Purchase should only be many change on good reactions, and, until the outlook becomes considerably brighter, operations. Purchase should only be many change on good reactions, and, until the outlook becomes considerably brighter, operations. Purchase should only be many change on good reactions, and, until the outlook becomes considerably brighter, operations. Purchase should only be many change on good reactions, and, until the outlook becomes considerably brighter, operations. Purchase should only be many change on good reactions, and, until the soutlook becomes considerably brighter, operation. Purchase should be traken upon and even of profits should be taken upon and even of profits should be taken upon the being industrial centers, and notably committee on rules, of which Speaker when the builting to run them at a beautiful to the same action. It is a subject to the public service commission to the public serv

You feel young, act young, and are young after taking a course of Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea. 35 cents, Tea or Tablets. C. H. Bowes, Agent.

THE LOCAL MARKETS

and of stringent economy the railroads have been able somewhat to compensate for the shrinkage; but the loss of business, if continued much longer, will prove a more serious matter to some of the companies than was at one time anticipated. Bank clearings of leading cities continue to run about to the party is that any recognized body of Conservatives should attempt to prevent the free discussion and of the party is that any recognized body of Conservatives should attempt to prevent the free discussion and careful consideration of candidates to be brought before a convention. Is some indication of the dullness of trade, although allowance must be made for the fall in prices and the shrinkage in speculation compared with one year ago.

Within stock market circles, as already said, the situation shows some improvement. The rise which has taken place is inducing the selling of a candidate and is fraught with consequences of a most serious nataway between the paragraph of its statement to which they would like to find a mark the fall may be stocks for which they would like to find a mark to the consequences of a most serious nature to the interest of the Conservative has a taken place is inducing the selling of a candidate and is fraught with consequences of a most serious nataway be a convenient is not general. Many of the big operators still hold large lines of surplus stocks, for which they would like to find a mark to carrying comparatively small lines of securities. Just now the key to the situation is the money market.

Thought in the various of interest of interest of the consequences of interest to the consequences of interest to the consequences of inducing the selling of securities. Just now the key to the situation is the money market.

Cheaper Money

While present low rates of interest.

Evidently the competition for size in fine testing the consequences of interest to the consequences of interest to the consequences of inducing the selling of securities. Just now the key to the situation is the money ma

Births, Deaths, Marriages

SOSTOCK—At Springfield avenue, Vic-toria West, on April 21, to Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Boetock, a son.

BARCLAY-CORNWALL.—On April 20, by the Right Rev. Bishop Cridge, George N. Barclay, of Ashcroft Manor, Esquire, to Maud, daughter of the Honorable C. F. Cornwall and Mrs. Cornwall.

TODD-SHAW—At Seattle on Wednesday, April 22, 1908, by the Rev. W. H. Trusch, Milera Compton Shaw, to Thomas Todd of Cedar Hill, V. I.

MARRIED.

Years.

TAYLOR—At New Westminster, on the 14th inst., the death of Mrs. Sarah Taylor, at the age of \$4 years and 11 months, a native of Swallow Hill, Yorkshire, England, for many years a resident of Victoria.

St. Thomas, Ont., papers please copy. on Friday, 17th inst., Frances, dea beloved wife of Albert T. Goward. TYRWHITT-DRAKE—On Easter Sunday, at Point Ellice, Montague William Tyrwhitt-Drake, son of the late Rev. George Tyrwhitt-Drake, rector of Malpas, Cheshire, and lately a puisne judge of the Supreme Court of British Columbia, in his 79th year.

FOR SALE—Registered Guernsey Bull, 2 years old on May 18th, very gentle, price \$85. For further particulars apply C. R. Young, Bazett, Maple Bay P. O., Vancouver Islanl, B.C. a24

The Colonist.

Company, Limited Liability

27 Broad Street, Victoria, B.C. THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

Six months 50 Three months Sent postpaid to Canada and the

THE GROWING TIME. The most remarkable thing about Canada's growing time is the enlarged idea we all feel justified in holding concerning the adaptability of the Dominion for settlement. Some few Colonist readers may recall the report of the committee of the Senate, of which Dr. Schultz, of Winnipeg, was chairman, issued, if we remen aright, in 1888. This report contained some statements about the Macken-zie River basin, which were regarded at the time as fanciful in the ex-treme. The general public looked upon the members of the Senate, who prepared it, as a lot of well-meaning old fellows, who had allowed them-selves to be misled by the optimism of some over-enthusiastic explorers or some over-entusiastic explicite and misguided residents of the Canadian hinterland. There was a general hurry to get the report out of sight as soon as possible, and if any credulous person quoted from it, his quotation was met with a smile of derision tempered with airs. In the derision tempered with pity. In the course of his evidence given before that committee by Professor Macoun, of the Geological Survey, that gentleman said substantially that he ex-pected his opinions of the capacity of the great north land to be regarded ith doubt, for he said that, when had stated some years before that we vegetation in and about Calgary, speech to the Legislative Assembly, stated that the net income of the vegetation in and about Calgary, and the fact that great herds of buffalo lived there showed the country to be fit for cattle-raising, the members of the committee of the House of Commons, whom he was addressing, received his statement with laughter. He was not disappointed as to the reception of his statement with the reception of his statement of the Senate Committee. They were received with something very much stronger than doubt. Well, today the newspapers are publishing as news, ranger striking head-lines, statement with the public debt. The loan maturing the stronger than doubt. Well, today the newspapers are publishing as news, regarding the northern country that could have been found any time within twenty years in the pages of the blue book containing the Senate committee's report. But people are proverbially slow to learn and slow to believe what others say they have to there say they have others say th within twenty years in the pages of the blue book containing the Senate committee's report. But people are proverbially slow to learn and slow to 610. committee's report. But people are proverbially slow to learn and slow to believe what others say they have learned. Of course, there are reasons why Eastern Canadians should look upon northern Canada as a waste land. The forty-ninth parallel of latitude, which crosses Vancouver Island somewhere about Duncan's and in a locality where peaches and grapes thrive in the open air, and there is rarely snow enough for solelighing, comes out to the Atlantic grapes thrive in the open air, and ture for the same period is \$3,026,311, there is rarely snow enough for so that in the ordinary course of sleighing, comes out to the Atlantic events there will be a further considcountry marked by very severe winters and late and early frosts. The fifty-fifth parallel, which comes out to the Pacific coast about Pert Simpson, and in a locality where climatic conditions are favorable to all the vegetation of the North Temperate Zone, crosses the Atlantic coast on families. The total estimated value winters and late and early frosts. The fifty-fifth parallel, which comes out to the Pacific coast about Pert Simpson, and in a locality where climatic conditions are favorable to all the vegetation of the North Temperate Zone, crosses the Atlantic coast on the shores of Labrador, after traversing a region, which for purposes of agriculture is valueless, as far as any one knows. The sixtleth parallel which forms the northern boundary of British Columbia and traverses a region in Cassiar, where horses live out the whole winter, and on the plains a vast area on which such few plains a vast area on which such few trils as have been made of agriculture. ture have been successful, reaches the Atlantic coast at the southern shore of the entrance to Hudson's Straits, in a land where white coloniwould never be seriously pro-Great trees grow on the Mackenzie Delta, which corresponds in is at the present time producing over latitude with Baffin's land, with its \$200 per annum for every man, woman vast ice-fields, and Greenland, where the whole region is an unchanging waste of snow. Small wonder, therefore, that the East refused to believe that the truth had been told about day north as any rallway ought to be built. Marcus Smith said otherwise, but he was in the minority, and minorities are always wrong until afterwards. After a little the Canadian Northern and the Grand Trunk Pacific began to open the region lying further north, and other enterprises are proposed to cross the, content still further north, and all the transcontinental companies are content such as been able to say about our proteins dayn of the associated were as unknown land where a sumer the vast unknown land where a sumer day has scarcely ended before the dayn of the next appears in the country has a scarcely ended before the dayn of the next appears in the server prominent refersher the west, when it was represented to be a land fit for habitation for more than a thousand miles north of the labout as any rallway ought to be been impossible to resist the vast in the manufacture of the more of enterprise, pointing at the specially congratulate the people of the province. We have no fear that the influence of the credit for the would be the last man to claim that he is entitled to all the credit for the splendid showing that he is able to make, but he has done his share, and done it well. In addition to what he has been able to say about our provincial government of the construction in the not very distant future branches to open the reasontinental companies are constinental c day has scarcely ended before at Ottawa or any of the other provin-

mer day has scarcely ended before the dawn of the next appears in the eastern sky. Every year we change the map of Canada by marking upon it, as useful, areas which we had supposed were of little value. you happen to know where Slave Lake is? If you do not, look it up on the map. It is a little southwest of Great Slave Lake, and

but he was taking a good deal on trust. We know now that the region is very likely to prove exceedingly valuable. And so it goes on. We cannot hope to broaden Canada much more than it has been broaden ed, and for the future we must expect details rather than large state-ments, but we will learn very many things. We will find new sources prosperity constantly being made known, and from year to year have new evidence that Canada is fitted to be the home of the greatest nation

JOINED THE MAJORITY.

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman has passed away. The Colonist so very re-cently reviewed the career of this distinguished gentleman that it is not necessary to speak of it again today. le was personally very greatly es-eemed. Possibly he was a little too breme in some of his views as to the ecessity for reform legislation to suit

able notice in England. One of the most comprehensive references to it appeared in the London Morning Post, which was so excellent a summary that we quote it for the benefit of Colonist readers:

The Hon. R. G. Tatlow, the Minister of Finance, in his recent budget speech to the Legislative Assembly, stated that the net income of the province for the past year was \$4,396, 1682, and the net expenditure \$3,194.

1882 and the net expenditure \$3,194.

1983 leaving a surplus of \$1,201,083.

2984 derivations as to law and government as we ourselves hold, and if sometimes they may be a little difficult to get along with at first, there is no doubt whatever that they make the best possible settlers. No man in Canada lives in any fear of his neighbors if they are Englishmen, Irishmen or Scotchmen. The same is largely true of people who come into the country from the United States. It is also true of those who come from Denmark and the Scandinavian t through the northern part of crable surplus. Mr. Tatlow, in the Gaspe peninsula, which is a course of his speech, dealt with the \$25,738,983, as compared with \$24,980,-546 in 1906. The total production of the agricultural, fishing, lumber, and mining industries of the province in the year was \$5,000,000. As the popu-lation is only about 250,000 it means that the province of British Columbia

look it up on the map. It is a little southwest of Great Slave Lake, and you cannot miss that. We say a little southwest, and that is what it seems to be on the map. Yet around Lesser Slave Lake as a centre there lies a region as large as the province of New Brunswick, which seems likely to prove to be quite as capable of supporting a considerable population as the eastern province is. Practically no one lives there now. The Colonist had a caller a few days ago, who said that he and some friends were going in there to take up land, for he believed it was the best part of the whole Northwest. You remember that Mr. Edward Hake called British Columbia "a sea of mountains." Some one has said that it is "a world of valleys," and they are valleys which will serve to make this province with Order of the province of British Columbia and integrity while he remained in his judical office, and carrying these qualities into his retirement. There must be many thousands of Victorians to whom he was personthat it is "a world of valleys," and they are valleys which will serve to make this province "the Orchard of the Empire." A few people have known this always, but most people have only got to know it very recently. When a few years ago the construction of the National Transcontinental Railway across the region north of Lake Superior was proposed, there were many dubious thatings of the head as to the probable value of the region that would be epened. This was by no means confined to the Opposition in Parliament, for the most that the great confined to the Opposition in Parliament, for the most that the great maintained its dignity without ostentially of the government supporters could do was to hope that a mistake was not being made. Sir Wikird Laurier talked eloquently about the country, but he was very him an honored name; Victoria may not have been exactly guessing, who contributed to make this city

teemed. Possibly he was a little too exercised. Possibly he was a little too exercised. Possibly he was a little too exercised. Possibly he was as to the necessity for reform legislation to suit many excellent people, but no one doubted his patriotism or questioned his sincerity. His career shows how needless bitterness is in political life. He had many political opponents, but no personal enemies. Possibly his usefulness had ended when his public life closed, for conditions in the United Kingdom are so shaping themselves that a man of a somewhat different type was needed at the helm. He will be remembered, not as one of Britain's great premiers, but as one of her truest and most progressive sons.

B. C. IN ENGLAND.

Capt. Tatlow's Budget speech has received very general and very favorable notice in England. One of the most comprehensive references to it and it is specified by the same general traditions as to law and governable notice in England. One of the most comprehensive references to it and it is specified by the same general traditions as to law and governable notice in England. One of the most comprehensive references to it and it is specified by the same general traditions as to law and governable notice in England. One of the most comprehensive references to it and it is specified by the same general traditions as to law and governable notice in England. One of the most comprehensive references to it and it is specified by the same general traditions as to law and governable notice in England. One of the most comprehensive references to it and it is specified by the same general traditions as to law and governable proposed amendment to the franchise proposed amendment to the franchise and it is determination to proceed with the proposed amendment to the franchise and it is a largely increased acreage over last year. They are in a characteristic proposed acreage over last with ideas foreign to ours. They are in a characteristic proposed acreage over last with ideas foreign to ours. They are in a chara

least as many of the population at that date will be from Central Europe as are natives of Canada. Let us make ourselves clear on this point. We would welcome colonists from Central

possible. If the country has any money to spend in fostering immigration, we should greatly prefer to see it spent in the United Kingdom.

CEDAR HILL

Sufficient stress is not laid upon the MR. JUSTICE DRAKE.

We chronicle with great regret the death of Montague W. Tyrwhitt-Drake, for many years one of the Justices of the Justices of the Superpass Court of this province. from it, and at all times the islands of the Georgian Archipelago, the Strait of Georgia, the curving shore of Vancouver Island, the city and the beautiful farming section surrounding it lie spread out like a great panorama. Comparatively-few people ascend the hill, but it is not a very difficult climb. There are several ways of getting to the summit but the constant of developing coal mines and extending railwads to them. of getting to the summit, but the one and extending railroads to them.

Try It Next Wash Day

Laundry Bluing

Simpler, cleaner and infinitely better than the old way; made in little sheets—a sheet for a tub; 26 sheets in a package. 10c worth will last an ordinary family six months. Get it from

Cyrus H. Bowes, Chemist Government Street

what it is today and the province will keep him in mind as a judge who dide much towards maintaining on a sound foundation the reputation of our courts for the impartial administration of justice.

IMMIGRATION

Undoubtedly the time has come when Canada must look the immigration question firmly in the face and the longer, route is by a beautiful foreign made year have its fitted to test nation

RITY.

RITY

proposed amendment to the franchise act providing for the revision of elec-toral lists in British Columbia, Manitoba and portions of Quebec and Onterio. In this attitude they will be supported by public opinion through-out the country. The measure is an infamous one, in justification for which we have not seen a single logi-

The Laurier government has just made an appointment which will be heartily endorsed by all newspaper-men in Canada, irrespective of party affiliations. We refer to the selection of Mr. William Mackenzie, for many years in the press gallery at Ottawa, for the newly-created post of Can-adlan secretary for imperial and for-eign correspondence. Mr. Mackenzie has been in harness for more years than most of his friends can remem-ber, and during the whole of this long career has so faithfully maintained the high standards of the profession that he enjoys the esteem of all newspaper-men who have had the pleasure of his

is no more competent authority in the province, after having completed an official tour of the interior districts is of the opinion that it will only be a short time before British Columbia is shipping double the quantity of fruit that she now does. This is a showing as amazing as it is gratifying. We are pleased to note in this connection ways, his children will make good canadians. But the off-scourings of European cities are not needed in Canada and they should be kept out. There appears to be a probability it that very many people will in the furture come into the country from the United States. We must expect this We have a great vacant area adjoining a country with a rapidly growing population which is now eighty millions. While regarded from the European point of view the United States cannot be said to be crowded, we must keep in mind that the best people in that country is very been accustomed to alave a good wall of elbow room. They will come to Until very recently the press of the Correction of the country is the property of the content of the farmers, and that the latter are anxious to secure the services of more of them. The entire situation in respect to the agricultural industry in the province is eminently satisfactory. This reference to the European district, wancouver island, the area under cultivation become double what it was last year. that Mr. Palmer finds that the Salva

ment in respect to the development of Alaska. It declares that "there is no reason to suppose that there is no reason to suppose that the scheme for a railway to Hudson Bay is not prac-ticable," and continues: The Cana-dian government is exhibiting wisdom in opening this country to ment which contrasts somew the unwillingness displayed congress of the United States to aid largely in the development of the enormously greater and in every re-spect riched territory of Alaska. In WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED A CARLOAD OF NEW STYLES IN

BEDROOM FURNITUI

WE have just received a carload of medium-priced Dressers and Stands, and if you have been "wishing" for something dainty and attractive in this line of bedroom furniture, you are offered an opportunity to see some genuinely nice examples. We think we can satisfy most anyone with this range of styles, and we advise that you come in and see our excellent range of bedroom furniture. Other furniture styles are almost daily arriving, and our present showing of furniture is a most complete exhibit, representing the best efforts of the world's leading manufacturers and much labor and planning on our own part. If you are one of the many who are about to experience their first "effort" in "keeping house," you shouldn't invest in any furniture or furnishings until you have first thoroughly investigated the offerings of this establishment. Remember, the experience of "experts" may be of some value to you, and it is yours for the asking. You are welcome to come and under absolutely no obligation to purchase.

A SPECIAL DISPLAY OF NEW BRUSSELS CARPETS

We are daily in receipt of commendation for the unrivalled selection of Brussels Carpets that hard wearing weave of carpet, the favorite of the housekeeper. We admit we are just a little pleased with this season's showing, pleased because we have delighted so many of our friends. We tried hard, planned hard and long, made every possible effort to gather together an assortment that would please, and we have been agreeably surprised at our success. We want you to see this splendid showing at the very earliest possible moment. We want you to come in and ask to be shown the newest in the Brussels. If you have a green and white bedroom, ask to be shown the new green and white Brussels carpet. If the room treatment is blue, there is a blue and ivory Brussels that would make that chamber a most joyful and inviting room. There isn't any other carpet that is so easily kept clean, none that will stand so much hard wear.

A SPLENDID RANGE OF PATTERNS FROM, PER YARD, \$2,00 DOWN TO \$1.00

MUCH THE BEST SHOWING OF LACE CURTAINS WE HAVE EVER OFFERED

Lace Curtains of bewildering beauty for every conceivable style of window are shown here. A range of curtain styles never before equalled here and all priced so reasonably fair as to bring them within the reach of every purse. You'll find between the handsome latest novelty curtains direct from Paris, made of India Mull and Real Lace Insertion, and the low-priced styles in Nottingham Lace, a choice of styles and a range of prices that will surprise you, we

We claim to offer the very best curtain values in this or any other Western city and we would be delighted to have the opportunity of proving our claims. Come in and see if you cannot save considerable on those curtains you promised your rooms this spring. Ask to see the Ecru and White Cable Lace Curtains. These come in very attractive designs and the peculiar weave makes this the strongest net woven.

Also see the new Ariston Lace Curtains in White and Ivory. The new designs are very dainty and pleasing. Second Floor. CABLE LACE CURTAINS—Here is one of the best

wearing Curtains manufactured. This famous Cable Net will outlive almost any other curtain style. A special weave makes a strong, staunch wear-resisting mesh that will stand lots of washing and general hard usage. We show some genbe surprised at what an amount of style we can ARISTON LACE CURTAINS-This is a very dainty curtain and the new styles just unpacked are indeed pleasing. A special weave makes a very strong curtain and you'll find this style an excellent wearer. The ecru and two-tone effects are very pleasing. Several very attractive designs are shown at, from per pair, \$6.00, down to \$4.00

WHEN IN, ASK TO BE

SHOWN THE NEW AR-

RIVALS IN LATEST ART

CRETONNES, CHINTZES

AND MUSLINS.

IN NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS WE ARE SHOWING A SPLENDID RANGE NOW In these new designs are to be seen the latest creations of the World's best makers of curtains. They have special features, such as the Hang-Easy Top, and others, which are lacking in some makes—little items perhaps, but combine to make a better curtain. The range of pricings permits a great choice. You'll find every pair the best possible value at the price asked. If you want a low priced curtain investigate the

Real Arabian lace, plain net centre, in ecru. A very handsome curtain, at a low price. Sizes 3 ft. x 50 in. Per pair \$5.50 REAL LACE CURTAINS-Genuine lace curtains, with cluny lace edging and Battenburg corners. This is a certain style

you'll like. They come in white.

ANTIQUE FIRST EMPIRE—A
bold design of Linen Applique
on heavy net. A handsome curtain for dining-room or library
new champagne shade, 3 yds. x
50 in. Price, per pair. *\$16.00
FLORENTINE LACE CURTAINS—Dainty designs in ecru
and white with hand-worked and white, with hand-worked insertions, at, per pair \$12.00 IVORY POINT VENISE—An elegant reproduction of this fam-ous lace in two-tone treatments —ivory with white embroidery, 3 yds. x 50 in. Price, per\$20.00 pair..

NOVELTY BRAIDED CURTAINS—This is a "new thing" in Curtains and a style we think you'll like very much. The designs are uncommonly dainty and pleasing. We have them in Arab and white and offer you very special value, at, per

ARABIAN LACE CURTAINS- | ANTIQUE FIRST EMPIRE-A | IVORY ITALIAN FILET-A new IVORY IRISH POINT-Handsome floral treatment, rich border, finished by hand, 3 yds. x 48 in. Price, per pair, and.....\$9.50 DAINTY CURTAINS, with designs of inverted fleur de lis and other motives, 3 yds. x 48 in., at, per pair.....\$10.00

SWISS LACE CURTAINS-We offer about one hundred different designs in this stylish curtain. Many very attractive designs are shown in white, champagne, ivory and ecru shades. We should appreciate an opportunity to show you some of these. Prices range from, per pair, \$30.00, down to

If You Live Out-of-the-City, Try "the Mail Order Way"

Why not try the Mail Order way of shopping here? We satisfactorily serve a goodly portion of British Columbians living outside this city through the medium of our satisfactory Mail Order Department. We have made improvements in this department until now it is one of the most satisfactory in Canada. We shall be pleased to have you write us if you are interested in Homefurnishings and any information that we may be able to give you along this line will be freely and cheerfully given. Just try us with a small order. We guarantee you satisfaction.

FURNISHERS -OF HOMES HOTELS GLUBS Complete and

Good



THE "FIRST" FURNITURE STORE OF THE "LAST" WEST

GOVERNMENT STREET, VICTORIA, B.C.

FURNITURE AND OFFICE FITTING S That Are

MAKER3

-OF

Better

BASEBAL

That the V have one of he Pacific and with this roundsman, ork engage ough spots A large sta this work, ar grounds will sunday and

the first mate ed on May 9. mier McBride and that the Besides the ne ground a layed on the f grass will rst game is ave forbidde ng on the (the football ception may the lacrosse unior footba to be played this ruling. agement to the grand st and the wir stand will b public from be finished ball" is ann

The next be held on a ed that a la Sunday will the roll call nd basema Omaha, and tise. Plumn has played o the Eastern the West to

BRI

Mr. Redm solution urpose of 'all parties debate did for by Mr. rnment n theory of fi Government legislation a Opposition antage, ar which the udgment at He would party would of Home Ru alists "to ma their proposagree that the

against all the Union d governing protective t octent instru ration. His tection, but with the der lonists have economic ev tem. It rem their work fluence of t

London Da bate in the l Redmond's r alting in the may be said eral obsequi-corously pro-hurried the their blessin Birrell prom-in a cloud of two points of the present the present time was a said of the present time and the present time and time time time. more time u second is th the issue of The question years, which means etern that he is go ideas. The rural distric driving, law counties cea sinecure, effi sinecure, effi missing Sir. where he is peasant, and dicien. The simple, gene they really tion of thing ed to comm the demand was shown speeches ye rang with the John Bull is Nationalists

Henry Young

Company

TYLES IN

y and attractive ity to see some one with this arriving, and t, representing nuch labor and are about to exivestigated the of "experts" You are wel-

CARPETS

of Brussels Carpets admit we are just nted so many of our fort to gather tourprised at our sucsible moment. We you have a green pet. If the room hat chamber a most ept clean, none that

CURTAINS



IN, ASK TO BE N THE NEW AR-S IN LATEST ART ONNES, CHINTZES

designs are very

very attractive designs ir, \$6.00, down to \$4.00 RANGE NOW

of curtains. They have ome makes—little items reat choice. You'll find curtain investigate the

FALIAN FILET—A new of Filet Insertion, double nd crown decorations, rsed with other motives, x 50 in. Price, per IRISH POINT-Handoral treatment, rich bor-ished by hand, 3 yds. x Price, per pair, \$12.00,

CURTAINS, with def inverted fleur de lis er motives, 3 yds. x 48 per pair....\$10.00 -We offer about one in this stylish curtain designs are shown in and ecru shades. We

portunity to show you age from, per pair, \$30.00,

Order Way" rily serve a goodly um of our satisfactory nt until now it is one rite us if you are into give you along this We guarantee you



-OF-FURNITURE

MAKERS

AND OFFICE FITTINGS That Are Better

Friday, April 24, 1008.

omana, and will turnout at this practise. Plummer has a fine record, and has played on several of the teams in the Eastern leagues, but migrated to the West to follow his profession last lyear. He is going into business in the city, and will be a fixture here.

Secretary of the control of the cont

BE BEST ON GOAST

To the Chronicle) with the Irish Nationalists. Let them make it clear, as Mr. Birrell suggested yesterday, "what their proposals are and what they would accept." Mr. Birrell mentioned as one point specially needing elucidation for the sake of converting "the predominant partner" the proposed in support of Mr. Birrell's supplied by Mr. Red. Another reason in support of Mr. Birrell's plea is supplied by Mr. Red. Another reason in support of Mr. Simon's amendment. It will be remembered that in 1898 Sir William Harcourt opposed Mr. Redmand's Home Rule resolution because it did not reserve the was decided upon at a recent meeting, and with this can in view the officials have already obtained an expert groundsman, who is at present at work engaged in smoothing out the rough spots and levelling the entire field.

A large staff of men are engaged on

small and some matter of words but that its rows and eveiling the entire lield.

It work early it is expected that the grounds will be in fair condition when the first man are ongaged as the swork, and it is expected that the grounds will be in fair condition when the first man in perfect condition when the first man are on the same in place on this vital point. Last make the season is place on the vital point. Last make the first ball of the year at this game of the grounds will be in several that the thing the first ball of the year at this game of the ground a hose is being continually played on the diamond, and a fine continually the football players, atthough an exception may be made to accommodally the football players, atthough an exception may be made to accommodally the football players, atthough an exception may be made to accommodate the lacrosse men at practise. The business football game between the two played elsewhere as a result of this rulling.

It is also the intention of the manuscement to make extensive repairs of the grand stand and the bleachers, and the wire netting in front of the started immediately, and will also be inished when the signal to "jub played on the continual players and the wire netting in front of the started immediately, and will also be inished when the signal to "jub player" is announced by the premier on the proof of the grand stand and the bleachers, and the wire netting in front of the feroment of the football game of the case of the team will be leaded to be more desirable than the commodition of the played elsewhere as a result of the remainder of the started the lacrosse men at practise. The thing of the played elsewhere as a result of this rulling.

It is also the intention of the manuscement to make extensive repairs of the played elsewhere as a precise of the played elsewhere as pression, coercion, the ruling of Ireland as a Russian province in the interests of England rather than in the interests of its own development. The system has been judged and condemned by history and all the world. No Colonial Premier has been persuaded to defend it. An "Imperial Senate" would bestow Home Rule on Ireland tomorrow. It is the only way out of the position everywhere recognized as impossible.

CHARTER WAS CANCELLED

Loudon Hill Lost Valuable Fixture by Delay at the Quartermaster Drydock

Henry Young Company

Price Surgery for Friday and Saturday

Clear Up of Odd Lines in Ladies'

LADIES' BLACK CASHMERE HOSE, 8 1-2 and 9 1-2 inch, only

LADIES' 2/1 RIB CASHMERE HOSE, 9 and 9-1-2 inch, only. regular, 45c pair. Friday and Saturday, 3 pairs for \$1.00 LADIES' CASHMERE HOSE, with Lace Ankle, 8 1-2 and 9 1-2,

LADIES' BLACK LISLE HOSE, with Vertical Rib, sizes 9 and 9 1-2 inch, regular 50c pair. Friday and Saturday 35¢

A stitch in time saves nine, but a purchase here saves money. Sagacious ones always watch our ad. for Friday and Saturday Bargains. These prices on good Hosiery will make them stop to wonder if dollars are as elastic as stockings.

Dress Goods and Dress Making a Specialty

A large and expert staff. Well equipped rooms



"Home of the Hat Beautiful"

Latest Ideas in High-Class Exclusive Mil-

VICTORIA DAY TO BE LOYALLY CELEBRATED

Preparatory Steps Towards That End Taken Last Night at Public Meeting

(From Thursday's Daily.)

That there shall be a Victoria Day celebration here this year which will be a credit to the city, was decided upon at a public meeting held in the city hall last evening when Mayor Hall presided and a number of citizens attended for the purpose of taking the preliminary steps towards preparing for the event. The celebration will be held on May 25 and if necessary will be continued on the 26th. It is the desire to have every line of sport interested besides which there will be special features such as a decorated automobile parade, fireworks, school concert and sports, music and all the other details which go to make an event of this kind a suc-(From Thursday's Daily.) to make an event of this kind a suc cess. Committees were struck to un-dertake the necessary work in connection with the various events and these will report later to the general committee when the detail can be worked out. Last night's meeting was merely preliminary and beyond the ap-pointment of the committee little was

Mayor Hall in calling the meeting to order stated that no doubt all were in favor of holding the annual celebration. He was sorry that J. E. Smart, who was secretary of the event the past two years was not present but he felt sure that the meeting could be rething heater than each Mr. Smart do nothing better than elect Mr. Smart secretary again this year. This was done. A. J. Brace acting as secretary

Will Hold Celebration.

After unanimously deciding to hold the celebration this yeer, a general committee was appointed consisting besides the Premier, Hon. Richard Mc-Bride, H. B. Thomson, M.P.P., Fred. Davey, M.P.P., H. F. W. Behnsen, M. P.P., the mayor and aldermen, and the officers of the military and naval forces and the following: H. D. Helmcken, K. C.; Noah Shakespeare, Capt. Cox, Capt. Gaudin, E. Redfern, George Courtenay, Foster Magurn, Skene Cox, Capt. Gaudin, E. Redfern, George Courtenay, Foster Magurn, Skene Lowe, C. Denham, Bandmaster Rogers, Samuel Sea, Otto Weller, Sergt. Maj. Mulcahy. The following of those present at the meeting, were also made members of this general committee: G. D. Christie, George Jay, Capt. A. J. Dallain, Richard Drake, E. C. Smith, W. A. Burt, H. Willie, W. Winsby, A. G. Peele, J. C. North, W. O. Wallace, Alex. Watson, P. Cameron, J. W. Lorimer, W. E. Staneland, A. J. Lancaster, John C. Darling, W. H. Price, F. J. Bittancourt, C. F. Moore, J. G. Brown, G. C. Wilson, W. T. M. Barrett, W. A. Long, A. J. Brace.
Mayor Hall explained that the city council has set aside \$2,000 for this

Committees Struck In order to ascertain just what can be done in the way of getting every

pointed chairman. The leaders of both bands will be asked their terms per man for from sixteen to twenty musicians to play for a period of seven hours, one band in the morning and one in the evening. The intention is to give three concerts each day, 10 to 12 o'clock in the afternoon, and 8 to 10 o'clock in the afternoon, and 8 to 10 o'clock in the evening, to play where required. If there should be funds available an effort will be made to engage the St. Andrew's society pipe band. The committee will meet again next Monday afternoon.

The fireworks and decoration com-

The fireworks and decoration committee also met and decided to ask Hitt Bros. of Seattle to furnish an estimate of the cost of an adequate fireworks display. The sum of \$50 will be. offered in three prizes, \$25, \$15 and \$10, for the best decorated building or store front.

The sports committee will meet Friday night at the Y.M.C.A. at 8 o'clock.

LONDON UNDERGROUND

Plan of Readjustment of Company Outlined in Circular From Speyer & Co.

New York, April 21.-Speyer and con pany today made public a circular out-

Mr. Speyer also announced that the voting trust will be dissolved, and that it is intended to proceed with the scheme under the joint stock companies arrangement of 1897. For this purpose the company must be temporarily put into voluntary liquidation.

A meeting of the note-holders will in due course be convened by the court, and the necessary approval of such a meeting has been obtained. Application will be made to the court to confirm the scheme upon such confirmation. The scheme will become binding and the liquidation and receivership will be staved.

NEW PRINCIPAL OF THE PRESBYTERIAN COLLEGE

Rev. Dr. Mackay, D.D., Has Arrived in Victoria-Preaches Here

Price, F. J. Bittancourt. C. F. Moore, J. G. Brown, G. C. Wilson, W. T. M. Mayor, Hall explained that the city council has set aside \$2,000 for this event and the amount required would depend altogether on what the celebration consisted of. E. C. Smith, treasurer last year, and responsive depend altogether on what the celebration consisted of. E. C. Smith, treasurer last year, and responsive that last year the city, had contributed that have the contributed that the city and the properties of the last that the city and the properties of th (From Tuesday's Daily) Rev. John Mackay, D.D., late

W. J. Sanders Goes North to Survey Site on the Copper River

attraction for the two days sub-committees were appointed as follows, the first name in each being that of the convener of the committee:

Finance: Noah Shakespeare, W. O. Wallace, J. D. Christie, Foster Magurn, George Jay, Alderman Cameron.

Printising and advertising: E. Redfern, Albert Sargison, F. J. Bittancourt, John Nelson, C. McNeill, N. Shakespeare.

Music: J. G. Brown, W. E. Stane-

Shakespeare.

Music: J. G. Brown, W. E. Stanelands, I. Lancaster, Richard Drake, J.
C. Darling, C. Denham.

Sports: Capt. Dellain, Capt. Winsby, A. J. Brace, H. Wille, J. W. Lorimer, S. Peel, Fire Chief Watson, Chief
of Police Langley, Alex. Monteith
Daniel O'Sullivan, W. E. Staneland,
George Jay and H. Dallas Helmcken,
K.C.

Decorations and fireworks: W. H.

The name of "Copper City."

In the not far distant future the smoke of its factory chimneys will go into partnership by day with the clouds and by night dance under the stars over the Skeena, where the Copper river joins that uncertain stream, exactly seventy-nine miles east of Prince Rupert.

Mr. Sanders, who is prospector and private citizen when the legislature is went into training yesterday at Shanrot in session, and stream of "Copper City."

Journal of Copper City.

Journal of Copper Ci

K.C.

Decorations and fireworks: W. H.
Price, C. J. Christie, Fire Chief Watson, W. A. Burt, J. North.

Parade: W. O. Wallace, Bert Todd,
T. Plimley, J. Woods, J. W. Lorimer,
Alderman Henderson, Chief of Pelice
Langley.

Transportation: Alderman Henderson, Alderman Henderson, Chief of Pelice
Transportation: Alderman Henderson, Chief of Pelice

Mr. Sanders, who is prospector and private citizen when the legislature is not in session, is in Vancouver making arrangements for the surveying of 292 acres of his 1,292 acres, his entire holdings for which he holds the crown grants, into town lots and streets with in market

REDUCING GRADE ON THE C.P.R. "BIG HILL

Colossal Engineering Feat Being Carried Out on Line in British Columbia

Though few realize it, one of the most colossal engineering feats ever attempted in railway construction is in progress in British Columbia at the present time. The work has been instituted by the Canadian Pacific railway company for the purcific railway company for the purpose of reducing the grade of their line over the Rocky Mountains. The project involves the expenditure of millions of dollars, will take upwards of three years to complete, calls for the tunnelling in circular form of two mountains, and will have the effect of so reducing the grade as to make the barrier between this province and the prairies practically imperceptible to the traveling public.

The contract for this huge undertaking, as has been stated in press despatches, has been let to Macdon-ald and Gowski. They have establishpany today made public a circular outlining the pian of readjustment of the
Underground Electric Railways Company of London. The share capital of
the Underground company amounts to
\$25,000,000, and under the plan of readjustment, no assessment is asked for
from the shareholders, whose shares
will remain intag. The cash requirements of the company are to be met
by Messrs. Speyer and company and
their friends to the amount of \$5,000000, in return for twelve-year 5 per
cent, prior lien bonds, and Messrs.
Speyer also agree to provide up to \$1.500,000 for any possible deficiency in
charges during the next few years.

Mr. Speyer also announced that the
Mr. Speyer also announced that the
Mr. Speyer also announced that the
despatches, has been let to Macdonald and Gowski. They have established their camp at Field, one of the
most popular of the mountain resorts
of British Columbia. Formerly it was
but a quiet little town of one hundred
or so population, although these
numbers were augmented from time
to time during the summer season by
tourists spending a few weeks or
more in admiring the scenery of the
Rockles, of Emerald lake and Lake
Louise and other beautiful bodies of
water in that locality. Now its stillness is broken by the clang of hundreds of hammers, by the loud reports water in that locality. Now its still-ness is broken by the clang of hun-dreds of hammers, by the loud reports of blasting and other innumerable discordant noises which always accompany industry on a large scale. At night the streets of Field are crowded with workmen and the public houses do a thriving business. Here anyone who can swing an axe or manipulate a chocal may obtain work. manipulate a shovel may obtain work. Men are moving there from all directions, the majority taking employ, ment for but a few days in order that they may obtain sufficient money to carry them to Prince Rupert and other present centres of attraction. er present centres of attraction.

While it is common knowledge that the C.P.R. has undertaken this project the man who has done the figuring, who surveyed the line, and submitted the plans that were accepted has kept modestly in the back-ground. His name is J. H.

back-ground. His name is J. H. Merriam, a comparatively, young engineer, of retiring disposition—one of the kind who thinks a lot but says little. He it was who proved to the satisfaction of all concerned that it would be possible for the C.P.R. to cross the Rocky Mountains on so cross the Rocky Mountains on so slight a grade as to reduce the running expense materially, making the millions of initial expenditure a profitable investment. IHs scheme is of a most intricate character and is difficult to understand much less ex-

famed for its fruit growing. The district has always been one of the most productive on the island and this year will see a wonderful increase in the area of the strawberry beds and the number of fruit trees. It is estimated that the strawberry will be a strawberry beds and the number of truit trees, it is estimated

went into training yesterday at Shan-non's villa in Marin county for his twenty-round fight with Boer Unholz, May 14. Before starting for his train-

Ottawa, April 22.—A return tabled by the Minister of the interior shows that the Dominion government since 1896 has received for land sales in Manitoba \$1,075,451 in cash and \$209,475 in script; in Alberta \$1,455,715 in cash and \$273.086 in script; in Saskatchewan, \$1,173,753 in cash and \$278.086 in script; in Saskatchewan, \$1,173,753 in cash and \$158,308 in script.

E. & N. IMPROVEMENTS

Line From Station to New Freight Shed Location About Com-pleted

Workmen were yesterday engaged in tearing down the old platform at the E. & N. station to connect the main track with the new line run-

these tracks.

The freight shed site is almost cleared of the debris of the Old Albion works buildings and what rebion works buildings and what remains is being fired by the contractor, W. Hepburn. The only part of the work remaining to be done to make the property ready for building the new freight shed is the filling in of the cellars of the old buildings and the company will do this work themselves.

It is stated that the British Colum-It is stated that the British Columbia Electric railway will start almost immediately to electrify the new line between the station and the new freight shed site, and it is expected that within a very short time cars will be running over this line and into the freight shed yards.

TRAINS STILL RUN OVER V. W. & Y. TRACK

Prohibition Delayed Pending Result of Negotiations

"Mr. Hill's statement respecting the relations between the two companies," said Mr. Hendry last night, "did not have a tendency to foster good feeling towards himself or his company, and as the trains of the Great Northern Railway company were and are only operating into Vancouver over the V. W. & Y. track by a permissive arrangement, our board of directors considered that in attacking us as he did, Mr. Hill had forfeited all right to any consideration on our part, and we de-Air. Hill had forfeited all right to any consideration on our part, and we declared our intention of refusing to allow him to continue handling traffic over the V., W. & Y.

"However, after considering a tele-gram which we received from St. Paul, requesting that we suspend action with a view of having the difficulty seta view of having the difficulty and in consequence of representations which were made to the board tations which were made to the board And Matthew Washington Bry-Strawberry Plants and Fruit of directors on Saturday and Strawberry Plants and Fruit last, by a representative body of citizens, including A. H. B. Macgowan, M. P. P., who first communicated with them upon the matter, and at whose solicitation the other gentlemen comprising the deputation, W. H. Arm-strong, Ewing Buchan, Manager of the Bank of Hamilton, F. R. Stewart, E. H. Heaps, President of the Board of Trade, Wm. Skene, the Secretary and A. K. Evans, who urged upon us the possible serious injury and public inconvenience which would result in our tying up the traffic, our board of directors, consisting of C. O. Wickenden, C. G. Major, A. E. Woods, Mr. Robert Jardine, Thomas Wilson, James Jeffrey, and myself decided that they would reconsider their action and nerwould reconsider their action and per mit traffic to continue as heretofore. "Neitner Mr. L. W. Hill nor his company have any control whatever over the V., W. & Y. Railway company, and their trains, and if we wished to do so we could prevent Great Northern trains from running over the V., W. &

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER CAREFULLY GUARDED

for his Unholz, Six Private Detectives Accompany Him and His Grand-

MORE ACCOMMODATION

Present Sanitorium Does Not Meet Requirements-Patients Progressing

The accommodation of the Tran quille sanitorium, for the treatment of incipient tuberculosis, is taxed to its utmost. This statement was made by Dr. Fagan, secretary of the provincial board of health, yesterday. Moreover, he said, applications for admission ming along Store street to tap the were bing received every day and from new freight shed site. This work will be finished within a couple of from the examination of a particularly days. The track will run over the present location of the team scales that are situated in the yard and the patient that it would be impossitated in the particular than the patient that it would be impossitated in the particular than the patient that it would be impossitated in the particular than the patient that it would be impossitated in the particular than the patient that it would be impossitated in the particular than the patient that it would be impossitated in the particular than the patient that it would be impossible to give her proper treatment in that are situated in the yard and these will be removed to the location of the new freight shed.

At the freight shed site of the new line another gang of men are laying the track from Sters.

end of the lot to near Government street. Besides this three other tracks will be laid in the new yards and these will run parallel with Chatham street and from Store to Government streets. Engineers are at present busy giving the levels for these tracks. sociation had not taken the matter up immediatelyl was because of the present financial depression. But, he states, the work will be undertaken, and every effort made to carry it through to a successful issue, immediately it is felt that business men of the province have suficiently recov-ered from the recent slump to allow all to contribute without inconveni-

Discussing the work of the present sanitorium near Kamloops, he said that the result was most satisfactory. Referring to the report of the medical superintendent for April, it was shown that there were twenty-six cases under treatment at present. Only three were declining. The remainder were were declining. The remainder were struggling hard to regain their lost health, and he was pleased to say that they were succeeding. One had gained as much as twenty-eight pounds while the others had increased in weight. This, Dr. Fagan thought, proved the efficacy of the climate and the treatment, and was conclusive evidence that the same might be done for the many now suffering from the ravages of the white plague who were unable to obtain accommodation at the sanitorium.

Remarkable increase Over

American Team Wins.

Result of Negotiations

With G. N.

New York, April 22.—Baron Albert De Rothschild of Vienna, Tr. 1e Anglo-American cable chess match for the Newness trophy, has cabled to the Brooklyn Chess club as follows: "Consider both games drawn." The message had reference to the game left unfinished on March 14, and upheld the contention of the American committee that the games could not be won by the Englishmen despite the fact that each of turther considering the matter, the officials agreed to let things remain as they were. The trouble arose over the statements made by L. Wallil during a recentivist to this city regarding the manner in which John Hendry, President of the V., W. & Y., had handled Great Northern business in Vancouver.

"Mr. Hill's statement respecting the warming the manner of the two companies."

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"Mr. Hill's statement respecting the two companies."

Captain Jarvis of the Northwestern

son Weds Inamorata on Canadian Soil

Friday, April 24, 1908.

It is a trite saying that "love finds a way," and even the keen eyed immigration officers doing duty here have found out the truth of the old saying. The chocolate colored cupid who fluttered about the dusky couple, now man and wife, laughed the Do-minion officials to scorn yesterday, though it required three different attempts and a change in route before Miss Carolina B. Taylor and her flance, Matthew Washington Bryson. gained admittance to the city of Vic-

Encumbered with several valises poodle dog, banjo and guitar and last but by no means least a Merry Widow hat which threatened to decapitate the more ventursome bystanders, the pair have finally reached the summit of their wishes. Yesterday afternoon the dictum of Dr. Milne went forth that the insistent couple should be allowed to remain in the city. In half an hour they were at the office of Sheriff Richards, where a marriage licence was secured and in the shortest possible time thereafter Miss Carolina, tremulously promised to love, cherish and obey Matthew Washington.

Several days ago the pair arrived on the Scattle boat but aroused the suspicions of the immigration officials.

Meeting of Mystic Shriners The Imperial Council of the A. A. O. of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine will meet from July 12 to 17 at St. Paul. There will be representatives In attendance from all parts of the United States and Canada, It is understood that Robert Brett will be present in behalf of the local branch. it is possible that others will go from

Will Resume Operations

The Richard III. mine, which is located at Mt. Sicker, has decided to renew development work which has been suspended for some months. J. E. Smart has been appointed secretary, and the office of the company will be moved from Duncans to Victoria for the purpose of giving the shareholders residing in the Sound shareholders residing in the Sound cities an opportunity to attend the regular monthly meetings.

A Novel Egg

An egg of huge proportions was brought to the city yesterday by Mr. C. E. Pooley, K.C. It was more than twice the size of the average. Mr. Pooley took it to Dr. Fagan as a yards of the company, these being run along Chatham street for a short distance before they turn into the yards. After entering the yards the rend of the lot to near Government street. Besides this three other tracks will be laid in the new yards

A big rush from Seattle and other ound points to Prince Rupert is going A big rush from Sound points to Prince Rupert is going on, and the steamer Camosun, which arrived yesterday, passed the Cottage City and the Dolphin going north with large crowds. Need for an immigration inspector at Prince Rupert is justified by the fact that Italian laborers and others who have been refused admission at Victoria or Vancouver, can go straight to Prince Rupert from Seattle and land without any restriction.

That, Dr. Fagan stated, was the object of the government measure. As it were "it would complete the circuit." The Anti-Tuberculosis association had provided for the incipient

To Operate Two Theatres. The management of the Arcade theafre, in view of the success which has attended their performances, will not close that place of amusement when the new Empress theatre on Government street is opened. Both places will be kept open.

TRADE NEVER BETTER Total So Far This Month Over Eighty-Six Thousand Dollar Mark

Remarkable Increase Over Last Year

future success is assured.

"We thought last year was an ex-

tent so long as there is an oppor-tunity of furthering the best inter-ests of the city and province."

SAND PLOUGH TO

An Ingenious Invention For Use in Refloating Stranded Ships 'An ingenious form of sand-plough

for use in helping to refloat stranded

shins is described in Scientific American. The plough is intended to turn a furrow of sand away from the ship, and so loosen it. In the case of a steamer the plough may in some instances be worked by powers sup-plied by the vessel herself and in-dependently of outside help, but plied by the vessel herself and in-dependently of outside help, but usually the services of one or more tugs are required. The stranded ship is anchored ahead and astern. Blocks are fixed to these anchors and ropes are fixed to these anchors and ropes attached to the plough are rove through them and attached to winches on board. The plough, which has a double ploughshare, so that it need not be reversed on returning, is controlled from the deck of the boat by means of compressed air, and is drag-man of compressed air, and is drag-man of compressed air, and for the car.

"Black smoke" indicates too much carefully to the company of air in the careful or the care. price. C. J. Christo, Fire Chief Wait.

The surgestion of the Surveying of 252

Th auto Chug-Chugs.

One of the best methods of saving reapir expenses is to pick the best read for the car.

"Black smoke" indicates too much gasoline to the amount of air in the cash of the boat. A channel is thus cut in the sand, freeing the imprisoned ship. To remove the loosened sand and prevent the soft material from caving in and filling the furrow, a number of water-jet hoses are suspended over the side of the vessel. The ship's screw in some cases is kept revolving and joins the water-jets in setting up a current to waterjets in setting up a current to starting.

Special care should be taken in fill-carry off the loosened suspended sand.

AN EXPLANATION OF **GOVERNMENT MEASURE**

an Interpretation of Order-in-Council for Benefit of Provincial Hospitals

The order-in-council passed by the provincial government requiring that all hospitals receiving aid from the administration, should provide accommodation for the treatment of tuberculosis patients has given rise to considerable misapprehension. Since the introduction of the regulation Dr. Fagan has heard from the majority of these institutions in British Columi Almost all want to know just what is meant, what they will be expected to do for such patients, and other information relative to the treatment this class.

In reply to these queries he has writ-

ten telling them that he interprets the measure as meaning that hospitals, which are partly supported by the government, will be required to make curator. Breaking the shell it was found to contain, besides the usual contents, a smaller egg, shelled and complete in every particular with the exception that it was yokeless.

Inspector Needed.

government, will be required to make arrangements to take in from two to four consumptives should they be called on to do so. He explains the position very clearly, pointing out that at present those who are in the advanced stages of this disease have no place to go. Many of them are members of large families and must remain at their homes, in a helpless

ation had provided for the incipient cases as far as possible in the estab-lishment of a sanitorium. Now, those Both attention and comforts necessary without being obliged to endanger the health of those nearest and dearest

BUILDING FIGURES GROW

Up to date this month building per-

mits of an aggregate value of \$86,150 have been issued by the building inspector. Yesterday's applications for permits swelled the total to the extent of \$16,800, the permits for the new Chinese Girls' Rescue home, which will cost \$13,000, and that for two dwell ings to be erected by R. Heatherington, at a cost of \$3,800, on Johnson street, being issued. It is not expected that April will come up to the March figures when the total value of the buildings for which permits were is sued was \$110:000.

CHARLES BROWN FINED FOR CARRYING GROUSE

Constitutionality of Game Laws At-tacked By Counsel for the Defence

Captain Jarvis of the Northwestern Fisheries company, owners of the Guy C. Goss says it is not possible that the Guy C. Goss is the vessel wrecked off the Vancouver Island coast. The Goss cleared the cape on the morning of April 17, while the wreckage was reported as coming ashere on the evening of the 16th. The Goss had no mandogany battens, and her hull was black and white, instead of lead colored.

DUSKY CUPID FLOUTS

IMMIGRATION OFFICIALS

We thought last year was an exceptionally good one in local business to the Guy C. Goss says it is not possible that the Guy C. Goss says it is not possible that the Guy C. Goss is the vessel wrecked off the Vancouver Island coast. The Goss cleared the Cape on the morning of April 17, while the wreckage was reported as coming ashere on the evening of the 16th. The Goss had no mandogany battens, and her hull was black and white, instead of lead colored.

DUSKY CUPID FLOUTS

IMMIGRATION OFFICIALS

We thought last year was an exceptionally good one in local business it was fined \$25 yesterday for having two grouse in his possession contrary to to the game laws of the province. The our business has been increasing over the corresponding months of the previous year, but since the first of the previous year, but since the first of the present year trade has shown a decided improvement even over previous months. In fact, I believe that this year's business will show an increase of twenty-five per cent. over that of the previous season."

Mr. Fraser believes, however, that it will rest almost wholly upon the efforts of the business interests of Victoria whether this city shall continue to forge ahead and increase its hold on the trade of the country or.

And Matthew Washington Bry
Bry House House House And St. The Goss corresponding months of the previous season."

We thought as the was fined \$25\$ yesterday for having two to the provin

thrue to forge ahead and increase its hold on the trade of the country or, by supineness and indifference, allow other centres to capture the major part of the growing business.

"The business men of Victoria must be alive to the splendid advantages possessed by Victoria as a shipping point, urge this city's claims in a commercial way and never rest content so long as there is an opportant to long as there is an opportant to believe his client's content to believe his client's the court to believe his client's

way and never rest cong as there is an opporturithering the best intercity and province."

OUGH TO

AID THE SALVORS

us Invention For Use in floating Stranded
Ships

Ships

left the gun for him to repair.
For the defense S. Perry Mills, K.C., asked the court to believe his client's story and further urged that the game acts were ultra vires of the provincial legislature as establishing a criminal code. For the prosecution, H. H. Shandley scouted the idea that a man would pick up a sack unasked and walk a mile with it without looking inside it.
His honor shared Mr. Shandley's view of the facts, and did not feel

view of the facts, and did not feel led upon to rule on the constitutional question. Stay of execution was granted for fifteen days to allow of time for an appeal. Henning Won at Pool-

The pool match played at Rendell's etween Henning, of Seattle, and Men-rd, of Victoria, resulted in a win for This evening the game will be be-

Special care should be taken in filling grease cups to remove mud which may have splashed upon them; otherwise the grit is likely to find its way to and injure the bearings.

A Paris court has sentenced to six months' imprisonment the chauffeur who fatally injured Mme. Lamber, wife of the architect of Versailles palace, and has ordered the owner of the car to pay the widower an annuity of \$240 during the remainder of his life.

Explosions in the muffler of a multi-oylinder car are caused by the cylinders firing irregularly. The unexplosion of the carge passes through the exhaust pipe into the muffler and is ignited there by the heat of the mext explosion. Very often a poor spark caused by a weak storage battery is the cause of the trouble.

Increased l

AGENT G

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(From The report gent-general the premier. the increased to the wider Columbia is re The increased

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in the report.

The Hon. Ric of British C Sir—The year portant one in Columbia, and history of thi great amount lectures, litera has been disse ain and Irelan respecting Bri arisen an en-respondence a callers at the advice on ever gration and to the Dominion growing that ony of Britai the best part The major personally or desirous of t some form, as

ing. As a ru only those wi to keep them riving; should almost all-wh ture have from a number v lars. A part some \$175,000 some \$175,000 fing to go ou ment. There amount of en ermen and o and domesti The large i lowing figure

> Letters recei Letters writt Express pac taining 2 pamphlets, Callers at of No actual went on in had, but from tainable on and steamboo amounted to the emigrant bia. Many philanthr migrants to

that of the itral emigrat Army and I founding far children so brought up The charges and upkeep of frayed from Britain. A s ried out in 1 The gove annually ser in Britain serving exa suitability riculture an

ive form of settlers. Gi Palmer for shows were Burrell for Burrell for work and fine had deli try, his last the 18th instured at M Magna, W Edinburgh, mouth, Reaton and in tute, St. F. square and The usef shows of ou

shows of ou been thorou have draw classes to province an ed the notic of the coun be generally vince that t going on 3 1903, and have been v bia fruit. misapprehen sent, which libit, and awarded to recognition Colonial in England. ments for r and have In 1904 yearly sinc have earn medals; in T. Eart ...

T. Earl...
Stirling & Mrs. J. Sm J. R. Brow. Fruit Grow Oscar Brow A. Unswor Fruit Grow J. A. Ritchl Fruit Grow F. R. Gartr Fruit Grow The Grow.

The proving improved in 1907, when

PLANATION OF ERNMENT MEASURE

pretation of Order-in-I for Benefit of Proincial Hospitals

er-in-council passed by the government requiring that on, should provide ac on for the treatment of tupatients has given rise to misapprehension. Sinc action of the regulation Dr. heard from the majority of tutions in British Columbia. want to know just what at they will be expected to ative to the treatment of

these queries he has write them that he interprets the as meaning that hospitals, a partly supported by the will be required to make ents to take in from two to do so. He explains the pointing out who are in the stages of this disease have o go. Many of them are of large families and must their homes, in a helpless and a menace to their rela friends. With provision tion at the hospitals of the which they may be residould be properly taken care end and always be close

Fagan stated, was the obgovernment measure. As would complete the cir-Anti-Tuberculosis associprovided for the incipient ar as possible in the estaba sanitorium. Now, those so far gone that hope had who could not be benefitted ent at the Tranquille instiuld be able to obtain all the comforts ing obliged to endanger the those nearest and deares

NG FIGURES GROW Far This Month Over Eighty-ix Thousand Dollar

Mark

iate this month building per-n aggregate value of \$86,150 n issued by the building in-Yesterday's applications for welled the total to the extent , the permits for the new irls' Rescue home, which wil o, and that for two dwell-erected by R. Heathering-cost of \$3,800, on Johnson ing issued. It is not expected il will come up to the March when the total value of the for which permits were is-

ES BROWN FINED OR CARRYING GROUSE

ionality of Game Laws At-ked By Counsel for the Defence

s Brown, of Shawnigan lake, 1 \$25 yesterday for having two n his possession contrary to me laws of the province. The an last week, when W. J ame warden for the E. & N. to having met Brown coming track with a gun and a sack k contained two blue grouse, e said yesterday, looked as if l been killed the day before was arrested. Brown's story t the gun had been left at k by Mrs. Jacobson, to whom breviously sold it, with a note im to repair it. This he had was returning the gun v ith the game warden. He said sack was beside the gun and had never looked to see what ide, but thought it belonged

gun. day J. S. McGeary, foreman hawnigan Lake Lumber comabout that part on the day in and Mrs. Jacobson corrobor-wn's statement of her having gun for him to repair. e defense S. Perry Mills, K.C., court to believe his client's further urged that the game ultra vires of the provincial as establishing a criminal re as establishing a criminal repugnant to the criminal or the prosecution, H. H. v scouted the idea that a man v scouted the idea that a man ick up a sack unasked and mile with it without looking

nor shared Mr. Shandley's the facts, and did not feel Stay of execution was for fifteen days to allow of an appeal.

lenning Won at Pool, ool match played at Rendell's Henning, of Seattle, and Men-Victoria, resulted in a win for city champion.

afternoon and evening after

Manual evening after

ne Mr. Henning will give ex-s showing many difficult and hots as used by the leading perts of the country.

Auto Chug-Chugs. the best methods of saving benses is to pick the best road car.

smoke" indicates too much
to the amount of air in the
ter; blue smoke indicates too
linder oil.

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care should be taken in fill-

Il care should be taken in fillse cups to remove mud which
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imprisonment the chauffeur
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ower an annuity of \$240 durremainder of his life,
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AGENT GENERAL'S REPORT RECEIVED

Friday, April 24, 1908

Increased Usefulness of Office Shown by Work of, 1907

(From Wednesday's Daily)

The report of Hon. J. H. Turner, gent-general of British Columbia in ondon for 1907, has been received by e premier. The report deals with e increased work of the office and the wider publicity which British umbia is receiving in Great Britain. increased demands placed upon agent-general have necessitated creased office room. A recommenda-on with regard to this is contained n the report. In full, it reads as fol-

The Report.

Hon. Richard McBride, Premier

of British Columbia, Victoria. Sir-The year 1907 was a very imsir—The year 1997 was a very important one in the history of British Columbia, and an eventful one in the history of this office. Owing to the great amount of information through lectures, literature and interviews that has been disseminated over Great British and Ireland and other parts of the Empire as well as foreign countries. Empire, as well as foreign countries, respecting British Columbia, there has arisen an enormously increased corspondence and an equal increase of llers at the office of the agent-gen-al, seeking for more information and vice on everything relating to emiration and to settlement in the prov-nce. The result is that it is becoming setter known than any other part of the Dominion, and opinion is rapidly growing that Canada is the best col-ny of Britain, and British Columbia he best part of Canada.

Many Enquiries. The majority of enquiries, either personally or by letter, are from those desirous of taking up agriculture in some form, and especially fruit-growing. As a rule, I strongly advise that only those with money enough at least to keep them a few months after arriving; should think of emigrating, and most all who desire to make the ven-ire have from \$500 to \$5,000, and quite

Paimer for the admirable manner the shows were arranged, and to Mr. Burrell for his co-operation in the work and for the many able lectures work and for the many able lectures.

It is entitled to this will be the arrangement until the new and faster Empresses said to be projected by the company put in their development Steamer Quadra Left Yes-terday With Big Cargo For Many Points he had delivered through the country, his last being at Clerkenwell on the 18th inst. He had previously lectured at Monmouth, Hereford, Chew

misapprehension, bottled fruits were sent, which, however, the Royal Horticultural society agreed to exhibit, and a bronze medal was awarded to the agent general as a recognition of its being the first show of Colorial fruit at public exhibitions in England. The Royal Horticultural society then decided to make arrangements for regular colonial fruit shows and have kept up ever since.

In 1904 two Royal Horticultural in one form or another, is recurrent.

judges as the best show of apples CIGAR FACTORY IS

Many Visitors From Province A very large number of British Columbians crossed to Europe in 1907 and great satisfaction was expressed on all sides, that you as premier were able to visit the Metropolis and accomplish your very important business. You were then enabled to see something of the working of this agency, and you no doubt fully unagency, and you no doubt fully unagency.

agency, and you no doubt fully understand how desirable it is that more
commodious rooms should be provided for the greatly increased and increasing business.

In September last I laid before the
government a proposition from a
London syndicate, whose plan was to erect a very magnificent building on a site near the Law Courts, coma site near the Law Courts, commodious enough to provide exceedingly handsome rooms for the high commissioners and our other Dominion officers, and also similar offices for all the provinces of the Dominion in the event of all appointing agents-general, which is generally considered very advisable. This scheme has unfortunately been dropped, I am recently informed, owing largely to the great cost for the rent of the land, some £55,000 demanded

of the land, some £55,000 demanded by the London county council. There is, however, another plan for a somewhat less costly set of offices now being got up, and with this in view it would be of advantage if I were authorized to make a temporary change into larger rooms in Salisbury House for the present, which would entail an increase of rent of about £100 a year.

We visit to my old home in 1907

My visit to my old home in 1907 at the request of the government, proved a most delightful and beneficial change for me and was at the same time most instructive, enabling me to personally see and realize the great advance in the development and prosperity of the province made since I left in 1901 to take up the work of this office. And the great heavitality and genuine kindness exhospitality and genuine kindness extended to me in all parts of the pro-vince by all the people will always be a delightful memory to me.

Your obedient servant, (Signed) J. H. TURNER, Agent General for British Columb

Under the head of transpacific

ESTABLISHED HERE

loops to Victoria

(From Wednesday's Daily)

A new and important enterprise has been established in Victoria. It is a local force at Co. The charter provides for

sections, shipments being sent as far east as Winnipeg. By enlarging his staff and increasing the facilities for manufacture Mr. Brothwick is confi-

dent that, with Victoria for his head-quarters, he will be able to broaden the scope of his business materially. Nelson Chief of Police

Nelson, B. C., April 21.—Chief of Police Carroll has been dismissed from the force for reasons which are not disclosed, but which he himself confesses to have been "highly reprehensible conduct."

the 18th inst. He had previously lectured at Monmouth, Hereford, Chew Magna, Wye Agricultural college, Edinburgh, St. Andrews, Bournemouth, Reading, Sheffield, Southampton and in London at London institute, St. Peters schools, Belgrave square and Clerkenwell.

The usefulness of these annual shows of our fruit in Britain has now been thoroughly demonstrated. They have drawn the attention of all classes to the productiveness of the province and have especially attracted the notice of the press in all parts of the country. It may perhaps not be generally remembered in our province that these shows have now been wor by the British Columbia fruit. In 1903, owing to some misapprehension, bottled fruits were sent, which, however, the Royal

ments for regular colonial fruit shows and have kept up ever since.

In 1904 two Royal Horticultural society gold medals were won and yearly since then the province has carried off this, the lighest award, and in addition, individual exhibitors have earned silver and bronze medals; in 1907 the winners being:

The Eart. Lytton String & Pitcairn Kelowns Mrs. J. Smith. Spences Bridge IR. Brown Summerland Fruit Growers Nelson Scar Brown & Co. Vernon A. Ritchie. Summerland Fruit Growers Grand Forks F. R. Gartrell. Summerland Fruit Growers Grand Forks F. R. Gartrell. Summerland Fruit Growers Salmon Arm The provincial exhibit has yearly improved in quality and packing until the provincial exhibit has yearly improved in quality and packing until the summer and in the American flag.

Columbia ports and Skagway for the Mackenzie Steamship company, is costing the Vancouver company £700 per month. It has not yet been decided whether the steamer Transit, now lying disengaged at Nanaimo, will also be used in the northern

Another charter recently reported is that of the steamer Nederland bring coal from the Atlantic coast to San Francisco for the United States navy, which has been fixed for one voyage from Puget Sound ports and San Francisco to the west coast of

demanded it. There would be materially augmented in the near future. It was explained that the tokeco which is used in making the Moreno cigar is brought view there having been specially retained to do the purchasing. At present, the company's daily output is 4,000 cigars. Salis-vieh by the company's daily output is 4,000 cigars. The principal market for the Moreno cigar is found in the interior of the province, especially that it will take weeks to meet the requirements of their customers.

The principal market for the Moreno cigar is by no means confined to these sections, shipments being sent as fare and manufactured. The principal market for the Moreno cigar is found in the interior of the province, especially throughout the sections, shipments being sent as fare and manufactured in the company on the continent.

The tug Marion, which was purchased by Messrs. J. H. Greer and S. R. Newton, of this city, to be added tug-boats, left. Ketchikan on Monday in boats, left. Ketchikan on Monday in boats, left. Ketchikan on Monday in boats, left. Ketchikan on Monday in the interior of the company's daily output is 4,000 cigars. American vessel. Duty will be paid of the company's action in improving the E. Shall take weeks to meet the requirements of their customers.

The principal market for the Moreno cigar is found in the interior of the province, especially throughout the manufacture in the company's action in improving the E. Dail.

Chester, Street Car Strike

Che

Chester, Street Car Strike
Chester, Pa., April 21.—Carrying no passengers, cars manned by non-union men are running today on all of the lines of the Chester Traction Company, the employees of which have been on strike for more than a week. The cars are not accompanied by delegates of the state police, as the strikers and their sympathizers are not molesting the crews. The strikers are advocating a boycott, and some of them have horse carriages in operation in competition with the company. Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, in the large appropriations that had been brought down for the present year and passed by the board of directors of the C.P.R. was the item containing the appropriation of \$125,000 for this part of the system.

ELABORATE SCHEME FOR FRASER RIVER

ation in competition with the

Government, Bench and Bar Represented at Obsequies of Late Pioneer

(From Wednesday's Daily)
The Ameral of the late Hon Mr. The Control of the late Hon Mr. The Company attended spontaneous and the late yeather of the manager some thirty-leftlien, to St. Sayfor's church, Victoria, and the late yeather of the manager some than the late of the manager some thirty-leftlien, to St. Sayfor's church, Victoria attended to No. 200 Medical property of the wife of the manager some thirty-leftlien, to St. Sayfor's church, Victoria attended and the late Hon Mr. The Sayfor's church victoria attended to the late Hon Mr. The sayfor's church victoria attended to heart of the bench the late Hon Mr. The sayfor's church with the late of the late Hon Mr. The sayfor's church victoria attended to heart of the bench the late Hon Mr. The sayfor's church with the late Hon Mr. The sayfor's church with the late of the late Hon Mr. The sayfor's church victoria attended to heart of the bench; the late Hon Mr. The sayfor's church with the late of the late Hon Mr. The sayfor's church victoria attended to heart of the bench; the late Hon Mr. The sayfor's church with the late Hon Mr. The sayfor's church with the late Hon Mr. The sayfor's church victoria attended the hurch. Another sayfor church with the late Hon Mr. The coll you of th (From Wednesday's Daily)

FOR E. & N. RAILWAY

One Hundred and Twenty-five Thousand Dollars for Roadbed Improvements

(From Wednesday's Daily) One hundred and twenty-five thou-sand dollars will be spent this summer in improving and modernizing the seventy-eight miles of roadbed of the E. enty-eight miles of roadbed of the E. & N. railway between here and Nanaimo and this work will start at once and be rushed to completion as fast as possible. This is the important announcement that was made yesterday morning by one of the prominent officials of the E. & N. railway.

The policy of improvement that has been adopted this season will be in keeping with the progressive forward movement that the C.P.R. management has inaugurated in connection with the

The greater part of this outlay will be expended upon the improvement of the roadbed and particularly upon that part of the line where wooden structures are used in crossing streams the intention being to replace these with permanent steel structures. The larger part of this improvement will

Attendance at Obsequies of Late Lady Was Large

(From Tuesday's Daily)

The funeral of the late Mrs. A. T. Goward took place yesterday morning from the family residence, 2540 Mt. Pleasant street, Oak Bay. The cortage proceeded to Christ church cathedral where services were conducted by the Ven. Archdeacon Scriven assisted by Rev. Canon Beanlands. A large number of friends of the late lady were present and as a mark of respect to the wife of the manager some thirty-four employes of the British Columbia Electric company attended spontaneously.

The surpliced choir of which Mr. Goward is a member, was in attendance and the hymns "Abide With Me"

In the absence of Dr. Hazell, the resident physician, a report was read from Dr. Leeder who has taken his position temporarily. It was to the effect that during the last month the daily average \$2, and the total number of patients treated 184. This also das adopted.

Donations were reported by the matron as follows: B. M. Godsal, 25 boxes of oranges and 10 of lemons: Mr. Bell, \$10 for the children's ward; Mrs. Byrne, cake and oranges; Mrs. H. D. Helmcken, papers and magatine Electric company attended spontaneously.

The meeting, after considering other matters of detail in connection with the hospital, adjourned.

Queen City made for Nanaimo, where she reported the occurrence, news of which was brought to Vancouver this morning by the steamer Charmer.

CAPT BEBBINGTON RETIRED Marine Department Authorizes Pilot-age Board to Discharge Local Pilot

The marine department at Ottawa has notified the local pilotage authority to retire Capt. J. Bebbington and he has been notified that his services as a pilot are no longer required. The grounds for the action quired. The grounds for the action by the government are based upon complaints stated to have been made by the local agent of one of the trans-Pacific lines, who stated that captains of his steamers were averse to employing Capt. Bebbington. An investigation was held some months ago and the complaints were withdrawn. Nothing further was heard until the notification arrived retiring the pilot. No action has yet been takthe pilot. No action has yet been takwith regard to the appointment of a successor.

New Westminster Deaths

New Westminster Deaths

New Westminster, April 21.—The funeral of the late Duncan Robertson, of Vancouver, whose death occurred in this city on Saturday, was held this afternoon to the Mountain View cemetery, Vancouver. E. Holt, a painter, died in St. Mary's hospital on Sunday from diptheria. The deceased was a young man, and was a well known resident of Central Park, where several sisters reside. The where several sisters reside. The funeral of Mrs. Elizabeth Bryson took place yesterday and was largely attended. The deceased was the mother of J. S. Bryson, a well known hardware merchant and was eighty years of age.

Fire Panic in Hospital.

Ottawa, April 21.-Only perfect discipline prevented a panic when fire broke out in the Protestant general hospital this afternoon. The roof of the west wing was in a blaze when discovered, but prompt action by the attendants quelled the patients' fears until the fire was extinguished. until the fire was extinguished.

NURSES' HOME FOR

Mrs. Bridgman and Mrs. Crease, the surviving members of the family in Victoria attended the church. Another daughter, Mrs. Barnardiston, resides late to attempt to stop him.

The pallbearers were W. F. Bullen, F. O. Relliy, A. J. O'Reilly, J. Musgrave, C. A. Holland, W. H. Langley.

Mr. Newton's Residence

The contract for a fine residence for Mr. S. R. Newton at Oak Bay has been let to the Pacific Building and Contracting company.

Fire in Michigan Hospital

Grand Rapids, Mich., April 21.—At the hospital at Big Rapids, fire broke the hospital as Big Rapids, fire broke the hospital was the hospital as Big Rapids, fire broke the hospital was the hosp

DOUBLE IN TWO YEARS

R. M. Palmer and C. P. R. Officials Visit the Okanagan— Their Impressions

In order that R. M. Marpole, general executive assistant of the Canadian Pacific Railway company, and J. Cambie, another prominent C. P. R. official, might obtain by personal investigation an idea of the growth of the fruit industry in the Okanagan, R. M. Palmer, provincial commissioner of horticulture, accompanied them on a tour through the Okanagan district The party returned on Saturday, after visiting, among other centres, Vernon, Kelowna and Summerland. They were impressed with what they saw and expressed themselves as pleasantly sur-prised at the great possibilities of the development of that section along the ine mentioned.

Mr. Palmer is of the opinion that the

fruit output of the part of the Okana-gan visited will increase to such an extent during the next two years as to render it necessary to augment the transportation facilities now available. At present the farmers ship their produce by steamer from different points on the lake to the railway. He thinks that this arrangement is quite adequate under the prevailing conditions, but is conident that the crops will be so much larger a couple of seasons hence as to not only warrant but make When the time comes, he says, the C P. R. will put car barges on the lake. Thus it will be possible for farmers to load their fruit practically where it is picked and packed and send it off to the various market centres.

Greatly Increased Acreage.

Very few realize, Mr. Palmer says, the possibilities of the development of the industry in British Columbia. He asserts that the exploitation of fruit by the agriculturists of this province was only commenced in earnest about two years ago. Hence the orchards, for the most part, are young, and also on that fact is based his conclusion that the next two seasons will see the output doubled. In that time those planted but lately would come into hearing. In corresponding of his state-

ladies auxiliary of the hospital have quarry gang has another twelve.

The only work that will be attempted near this city will be that on the Cobble Hill bridge where a new steel structure will supplant the present wooden one. This bridge is about 31 miles from Victoria.

FUNERAL OF MRS. GOWARD

Attendance at Obsequies of Late Lady Was Large

(From Tuesday's Daily)

The funeral of the late Mrs. A. T. Goward took place yesterday morning from the family residence, 2540 Mt. Pleasant street, Oak Bay. The cortage proceeded to Christ church cathedral where services were conducted by the matron as follows: R. M. Godsel. 25 agricultural industry of the province

SMUGGLERS CAUTIONED

LONG SESSION SEEMS LIKELY

Members Now Expect to Be in Ottawa for Large Part of Summer

OBNOXIOUS FRANCHISE BILL

Minister Pugsley Retreats From Dredging Contract Position

Ottawa, April 21. — Members Parliament who have returned Parliament who have returned for the third and last stage of the present session, seem to be of the opinion that the earliest they can get away from Ottawa will be the end of June, with the possibility of the session running into July or later. The gen-eral impression is that the proposed amendment to the franchise act providing for the revision of electoral lists in British Columbia, Manitoba and portions of Quebec and New Ontario, is the piece of legislation most likely to prolong the session. The Conservative members declare that the house will sit till August or September if this bill is pushed, while the Liberal members are equally determined that it shall become law, even if the session is prolonged.

even if the session is prolonged.

A loud echo of the stirring debates of the session of 1905, when the educational clauses of the Autonomy bill fanned the fires of race and re-ligion, was heard in the House today Armand Lavergne brought up the subject of the recent secondary school legislation by the Saskatche-wan government, which might jeoparrize the rights of the Roman Catholic minority, which showed that the embers of creed and nationality are capable of bursting into a glow when the torch is applied. Sir Wilfrid Laurier maintained that there had been no complaint from the minority of Saskatchewan, and the Minister of Justice said the legislation was quite

Mr. Pugsley today retired from the stand he took recently in regard to dredging contracts. The Minister had an order-in-council passed some days ago extending the contracts without inviting tenders. When pressed to produce this order-in-council, he stated today that tenders would be called and the order had been re-scinded. Mr. Fielding's bill encouraging the building of dry docks received its first baptism of criticism in

Tomorrow the adjourned debate on immigration goes on to a concluding vote. It is rumored in the lobbies tonight that morning sessions will be brought on inside of the next three weeks, to try and bring an end

The meat and canned foods act was set was considered and progress reported. Mr. Fleiding gives notice tonight of two bills, one to amend the bank act, the other respecting a cer-tain issue of Dominion notes. Both were foreshadowed in the budget speech. One is to provide for the issue of emergency currency, as in the case of the assistance to the grain banks last fall, the other to legalize the action of the government taken at that time.

Under orders of the railway com-mission, an inspection is now being mission, an inspection is now being undertaken of every railway station in the Dominion, with the object of learning whether the accommodation provided is what the public is entitled to receive, and to see also that the railways comply with the law regarding the publication of freight tariffs and the maintenance of notice

based on the principles of the Lemieux act. The government has agreed that

the government has agreed that the debate on Mr. Monk's resolution for the abolition of the immigration bonus system, which was to have been resumed today, shall go over until tomorrow, in view of the small attendance of members.

The cabinet council yesterday discussed the principles on which the new civil service act, to be brought down this session, will be based. It is understood to be the government's intention to make the measure com-

down this session, will be based. It is understood to be the government's intention to make the measure comprehensive and in many respects radical, so far as concerns the decommission's report with regard to the evils of patronage and partizanthe in the service. The government of the particular of the service and in the service of the Bendigo train says that he saw the signals and when the brakes failed to work he reversed his the service. The government of the service of the bodies of his two sisters buried in the wreckage. Several of the victims died as they were being lifted from the wreck. The driver of the Bendigo train says that he saw the signals and when the brakes failed to work he reversed his engine, but was unable to stop the large of the trains.

San Francisco, April 20,—Manager Woods of the St. Francis hotel was surprised when Emma Goldman, "queen of the anarchists," and Dr. Ben in the service. The government train. ship in the service. The government will seek to give effect to the prin-ciple of appointments and promotions by merit only.

OPEN SHOP ON C.P.R.

Coal Mines Opened. Frank, Alb., April 21.—The Bellevue nines, belonging to the Lille Collieries, have opened up, giving employment to

Mr. Drinkwater's Illness. Montreal, April 21.—Charles Drink-water, first assistant to the president of the C.P.R., who is ill with pneumonia is holding his own today. At three o'clock this afternoon there was a slight improvement in his condition.

Elevator and Station Burned. Mowbray, Man., April 21.—The Imperial elevator and the C.P.R. station here were completely destroyed by fire. The fire broke out in the elevator from some cause unknown and spread to the station. Three thousand bushels of wheat stored in the elevator were destroyed. The loss is fully in-

Raided by Tramps. Adirondack Jct., Que., April 21.—A party of five tramps took possession of the van of a New York Central freight train here last night, and after taking all the trainmen's food, decamped. When a brakeman objected he was told to keep quiet, and not in-terfere with them. The tramps were

well supplied with burglars' tools and Thaw Wants Examination Newburgh, N.Y., April 21.—Counsel for Harry K. Thaw today served an order of the supreme court upon the superintendent of the Matteawan institution to permit Thaw to sign an application for a writ of habeas corpus. Thaw then signed the applica-tion, which will be submitted to a justice of the supreme court. Thaw

SEVERE SENTENCES ON KNIFE WEILDERS

will then be brought into court for a

Justice Lavergne at Montreal Gives Warning to Foreigners

tempted murder, to 19, 12 and 15 years respectively. Dease and Moore, who blew up the safe of the Montreal Fruit Auction company, got ten and seven years respectively. Hudson and Brown arrested at St. Lambert after a running fight with detective, and who were convicted of a series of burglaries got ten and seven years respectively. Payatte, convicted on five counts of assault, got nine years. George Oleary were convicted of a series of burglaries got ten and seven years respectively. Payatte, convicted on five counts of assault, got nine years. George Oleary convicted of assault on a woman got it is expected the steamer will break the convergence of the convicted of the convicted of assault on a woman got it is expected the steamer will break the convergence of the converge

about with dirks, knives and revolver He hopes the sentences would be taken as a warning, not only Italians, but by other nationalities.

FORTY-TWO BODIES

ms of Australian Train Wreck May Number Many More— Cause of Collision

Melbourne, April 21. — Forty-two bodies have been taken out of the wreck caused by the collision on April 19, of two trains from Ballarat and Bendigo respectively, at Bray-brook Junction, about eight miles from Melbourne. It is believed that boards for the announcement of brook Junction, about eight miles from the Minister of Mines for the debris. The number of persons in-Transvaal says the Transvaal government is about to enact legislation based on the principles of the Lemieux act.

The government has agreed that

VALUABLE TIMBER

Balm of Gilead and Spruce Forest on the North Fork of Kettle River

After Papar Trust

Washington, April 21.—The house today adopted Speaker Cannon's resolution authorizing the appointment of a committee to investigate the so-called paper trust, and the general action paper trust, and the general action paper, acting paper,

Nancouver, April 20.—The Indian trusted at Smith Inlet and brought dashed out of the hotel and thrown off this track the detective who was sent to have been the culmination of the hotel and thrown off this track the detective who was sent to shadow him.

Vancouver, April 20.—The Indian trusted at Smith Inlet and brought his track the detective who was sent to shadow him.

Vancouver, April 20.—The house dashed out of the hotel and thrown off this track the detective who was sent to shadow him.

Acting Captain of Detectives Tom Acting Captain of Detectives Tom Seattle.

At Roberts Creek a quantity of the Chipman from Seattle.

At Roberts Creek a quantity of the Chipman from Seattle.

The tragedy occurred, it is alleged, six man would not be permitted to speak when the latter did not conceal his intention of the total and thrown off this track the detective who was sent to have been the culmination of business differences between the two interests.

At Roberts Creek a quantity of the Chipman from Seattle.

The tragedy occurred, it is alleged, six man would not be permitted to speak man would not be permitted to the dashed out of the hotel and thrown off interview, which the track the detective who was sent to have been the culmination of the chipman flat in the call matter to set the didnistion this morning when they arrived net to the dashed out of the hotel and thrown off interview, which the trust is a difficult matter to set the didnistion of the Chell. It is a difficult matter to set the didnistion of the Chell. It is a difficult matter to set the didnistion of the Chell and thrown off in the call matter to set the didnistion of the chipman flat in

SUBSIDY FOR

Imperial Government Decides to Renew Arrangement for the Overseas Mail

WHITE LINER SEEKS RECORD

Empress of China Left Yokohama One Day Late and Will Make Fast Run

The Overseas mail fast service given by the C. P. R. system with the Atlantic and Pacific Empress linthe mails between London and Hongthe Imperial authorities have reconsidered their decision to discontinue the subsidy. The amount now paid, however, will be reduced. The advices received at Ottawa are to the effect that the British government has agreed to continue the payment of a substantial subsidy, though not as much as is now paid. One condition of the Imperial subsidy is that the Empress steamers are to be used as auxiliary cruisers, or for what other as auxiliary cruisers, or for what other Imperial service is desired, in the event of war. Whether it is made a condition of the continuance of the service that a faster schedule must be maintained is not known.

An effort to make a new mark

An effort to make a new mark for the voyage across the Pacific ocean, the record for which is now held by the steamer Empress of Montreal, April 21.—In the court of the King's Bench today, Justice Layergne sentenced Plutino, Carboni and Putzari, three Italians convicted of attempted murder, to 19, 12 and 15 years respectively. Dease and Moore, who chorage within the breakwater at the Japanese port at noon the previous day, and she is just 24 hours late in

convicted of assault on a woman got five years,
Plutino and Carboni were convicted on charges of attempted murder on St.
Paul street early in winter. Putzari was convicted of attempted murder in St. David's lane in January.
In sentencing the Italians, Justice Lavergne safe if was time that an example was made of foreigners who come to our shores and commit murders. "We are a peace-loving people," he said, "and although we have our own criminals to contend with, we do not wish to have foreigners walking about with dirks, knives and revolvers and content with dirks, knives and revolvers ago. If conditions are favorable it is expected the steamer will break her former record.

The R. M. S. Empress of China has one of the most paying complements of passengers and best freights brought across the Pacific for some time and the profits from this voyage will be large. A cablegram received by the local office states that on leaving Yokohama the steamer had 100 saloon and 760 steamer will break her former record.

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Bunkle, La., April 21.—Three men went to sleep on the Texas and Paci-fic railroad tracks near here shortly before midnight last night, and as a before midnight last night, and as a result two of them are dead, and the other so badly mangled that he is expected to die. The dead are Mm. Regan, of New Haven. Conn., and C. Cole, of Buffalo, N. Y. The injured man is Pat Melis, of Greenock, Scotland. He said that he and his companions knew that a train would pass, but expected to be awakened by the noise. He did awaken, but was so late in trying to arouse his companions that he himself was struck. He said that all three men were out of work.

EMMA GOLDMAN AT SAN FRANCISCO

"Queen of Anarchists" With King of Tramps is Again Located

swooped down on him, closely followed by Chief of Police Biggy and a large posse of plain-clothes men. The royal pair was accorded a welcome befitting their exalted stations and were tucked.

Rector Resigns.

Vancouver, April 20.—Rev. H. J. Underhill has resigned the rectorate of St. Paul's Episcopal church. away in two of the most sumptuous suits in the hostelry.

OPEN SHOP ON C.P.R.

Company Posts Notice and Mechanics Organize to Fight the Proposal

Winnipeg, April 21.—The Canadian Pacific Railway today posted an open shop notice in all shops operated by the company from Fort William to Wontreal abrogated an agreement with the company, preparation of glead. This is the same kind of a federation of fight the open shop rule of the open shop notice in all shops operated by the company from Fort William to Montreal abrogated an agreement with the company, preparation of glead. This is the same kind of timber as is being set out at present entire of the open shop rule of t

Acquitted by Court.

Montreal, April 21.—Abraham Hobeika the Syrian interpreter charged with
the theft of \$1,700 from the courthouse
was acquitted by the court of King's

EDOM THE ODIE Bench this afterno

Propose to Increase Rates New York, April 21.—All railroad freight rates should be increased, was the consensus of opinion at a conference of the presidents of nearly all of the eastern trunk lines held in the office of the Trunk line association yesterday. No final action was taken in the matter, which will be further considered by the individual range Considered by the individual range Considered by the individual roads. F. Bær, president of the Reading railroad company, presided at today's conference.

Coal Report From Port Moody Vancouver, April 20.—A large seam of coal seven feet below the surface is reported to have been discovered at Port Moody, fifteen miles from Van-

G. T. P. SURVEYS

Vancouver, April 20 .- Mr. Van Arskong is to be continued. It was feared that when the subsidy of \$\times 245,000 a year for the C. P. R. service expired in July, it would not be renewed. Advices have been received from Ottawa, though that the authorities have been informed that veys made from Kitsalas canyon on the Imperial authorities have recontinuously and their decision to discontinuously and their decision and Bulk-land and their decision to discontinuously and their decision to discontinuously and their decision and the substitution of the Grand Trunk Pacific, will reach here tomorrow from preceded today by several assistants.

TO DEFY BIG STICK

Inspires His Paper to Make a Fierce Onslaught on Calhoun Report

Caracas, Sunday, April 19.—For the first time in nearly two years General Castro was able to mount oh horseback last week. Although for a year he has been gradually recovering from the illness which nearly cost him his life, he never had completely recovered until his late stay at Los Eques. He had been absent from the capital for nearly two months. His return was coincipated to the capital for nearly two months. His return was coincipated and the capital for nearly two months. His return was coincipated to the capital for nearly two months.

Calhoun's first conclusion, that the collapse and 200 people were killed.

New York and Bermudez Asphalt Company never fulfilled the conditions Portland, with lumber, was caught in company never fulfilled the conditions imposed by the Hamilton concessions, the storms off North Japan and put into Hakodate with damaged bulwarks, other three adverse conclusions. Et constitutional says: "The American Judge could not maintain the impartially of his position, and he has tried to invalidate his own position, based on modern law, by means of two or three high-sounding phrases of a pettifoging lawyer."

After refuting in detail Judge Col.

After refuting in detail Judge Col.

After refuting in detail Judge Calhoun's conclusions, the inspired editorhalf bitterly complains of a purely legal
question being made diplomatic. It
which a gang of water front crooks at

"Inasmuch as from whichever side one looks at the question, and no matter how much sophistry and subtlety of the pettifogger lawyer is involved, the question only presents a judiciary charge, and on its face a mere matter nese and the subsequent search of law. We ask in what courts does Judge Calhoun think the trial should here—those of Venezuel or these of members of the crews of transpacific noise. He did awaken, but was so late in trying to arouse his companions that he himself was struck. He said that he himself was struck. He said that all three men were out of work.

Mayor of St. John.

St. John, N. B., April 21,—Thomas Bullock was elected mayor of St. John today, deefating Mayor Sears by 361 today. ways inharmonious or aggressive, by means of which the American government can maintain, before a conscientious and just government, the prestige of its moral authority, the reputation of its statesmen who try to mix up with the question not at all within their jurisdiction the good name of the people, who are vain with the though that they are the standard-bearers of justice and the paladins of liberty? Is it in this way that the government believes it is supporting the justice of its citizens by violentity and arbitrarily transferring fickle, artificial and subtle grounds of diplomacy. It is supporting the justice of subtle grounds of diplomacy, It is supporting the justice of its citizens by violentity and arbitrarily transferring fickle, artificial and subtle grounds of diplomacy. It is only by maintaining a leonine pretension of its own rights and those of the Latin-American republic that the ludited States can hope that Europe unreasonable or intemperate, but al-ways inharmonious or aggressive, by its citizens by violently and arbitrarily transferring fickle, artificial and subtle grounds of diplomacy. It is only by maintaining a leonine pretension of its own rights and those of the Latin-American republics that the United States can hope that Europe will consent that it he margine. will consent that it be the guardian of

Chartered Freighter for C.P.R. Service Reached Port Yesterday

STORMS KILL JAPANESE

Osaka Shosen Kaisha Will Run to Hongkong-Stowaway Transactions

(From Wednesday's Daily) With 2,400 tons of general freight, including a big shipment of silk, best paying of all freights carried across paying of all freights carried across the Pacific, the chartered steamer Lennox, owned by J. Warrack & Co., of Leith, Captain McNair, reached port yesterday from Hongkong, via Woosung, Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama, after an uneventful trip across the Pacific, good weather being experienced throughout The Lennox. the Pacific, good weather being ex-perienced throughout. The Lennox, which has been chartered by he C. P. R. for six months, together with the Glen line steamer Glenfarg, with the option of four months if required, formerly traded across the Pacific and has re-cently been oversted by Lee Chi & cently been operated by Lee Chi & Co., a Chinese firm, in the coolic-carrying trade to Mexican and Chilean ports from Hongkong. During the Spanish-American war the steamer acted as a transport for the United States government. Captain McNair, master of the Lennox, is no stranger to Victoria. He was in command of the steamer Queen Adelaide of the Dodwell line and rea here for three years.

steamer Queen Adelaide of the Dod-well line and ran here for three years. Mr. Ralph, formerly assistant purser of the Empress of India, is purser of the latest of the C. P. R. fleet. The Lennox is a steel screw steam-er of 3,677 tons gross, 2,361 tons net, built in 1895 by Barclay, Curle & Co. of Glasgow for J. Warrack & Co. of Leith. She is a British freighter of the type used some years ago by Dod-

been absent from the capital for nearly two months. His return was coincident with the news from Washington giving the Calhoun report, and the next day, El Constitutional, the government newspaper, made a bitter attack on the United States commissioner and against those conclusions which are adverse to Venezuela.

heavy loss of life in northern Japan as a result of unprecedented snowstorms. Gales off Hokkaido were also responsible for great loss of life. Fifty-seven lishing vessels, with over 400 fishermen on board, were lost from Tenri village. Thirty bodies had drifted ashore. Near Kujiro, a suburb of Otara adverse to Venezuela. heavy loss of life in northern Japan as a result of unprecedented snowstorms. aru, snow had caused many houses to

which a gang of water front crooks at Yokohama have been engaged in stowing away Japanese on transpacific steamers were unearthed at Yokohama just before the sailing of the steamer,

Bucharest, Roumania, April 21.—The prevails that the convention will unite for the chamber of deputies a bill directed against the petroleum combine. This action is a result of the agitation against the Standard Oil company which the Roumanian oil dealers have carried on for some time past.

Several municipalities in which the standard of the Okanagan of the Okana

Vancouver, April 21.—The tug Tartar, Capt. Cooper, returned to port this morning after a search for the boom which she was obliged to let go during the gale last week. There were fifteen swifters, or 500,000 feet, were fifteen swifters, or 500,000 feet, of lumber in the boom, which was on the way to Blaine.

May Lead to Revelations. May Lead to Revelations.
Ottawa, April 21.—Henry Pinault, eweler of Hull, was charged with reare many developments expected from this arrest probably connecting with many recent robberies

Crushed by Falling Floor.

legs supporting the floor broke, the floor falling on the unfortunate man, killing him instantly.

Rush of Settlers.

Battleford, Sask., April 21.-The annual rush of passengers and settlers' effects still continues. Hundreds of people arrive daily, and the accommodations of the town are greatly over-taxed. Many tents are pitched on the outskirts of the town for the accomodation of settlers.

Attack on President Cabrera. San Francisco, April 21.—A message from Guatemala City was received last night by the Guatemalan consul here stating that an attempt was made!

morning claimed that enforcement the game laws in Oontrio was a farce, pot here for Northport, and at 10.3 reached the first twin bridge across the state of the state that while the laws were good enough they were not put into effect. A resolution was passed asking politicial candidates to use their influence in having the lay carried out.

AUSTRALIAN WRECK KILLS MANY PEOPLE

Trains in Collision Near Melbourne-Forty-One Are Dead

Melhourne, April 20.-Two trains from Ballarat and Bendigo respectively collided last night at Braybrook Junction, eight miles from Melbourne. Forty-one persons were killed and 60 in increase.

able when recovered. The Bendigo train suffered but little damage, but the two engines were piled up on the rear coaches. Terrible scenes followed, many of the injured being caught in the wreckage and be-

ived on the scene, and in consequence ntense suffering prevailed upon the

DYNAMITE KILLS NINE

Explosion With Deadly Results on the Quebec Section of Transcontinental Railway

St. Charles, Bellechasse, Que., April 21.—According to the Chronicle, the C. P. R. will dock the Empress liners at Three Rivers this year, owing to the arbitrary refusal of the dynamite explosion at Armagh on the Transcontinental railway, was "accidental death from injuries received in a second continuous continuous and continuous continuo

The cause will always remain a mystery, as those who would have been in a position to give the surest information are among the dead. The injured are in no condition to give any information.

In thic to longshoremen that the wages to be paid this year will be at the rate of 27½c per hour for day work, and 22½c per hour for night work. In addition to this, longshoremen will be paid a bonus of 2½c per hour for the season, providing they work throughout the whole shipping season.

HOPEFUL OUTLOOK

Several municipalities in which the Standard company has attempted to establish oil tanks have made regula- the figures of 1904. The registration The total registration for Yale-Carithe figures of 1904. The registration to the Okanagan was 3,583, an increase of 1,212 over the old list. It will be conduct business. Minister of Finance Constinescu, speaking in the chamber on behalf of the proposed measure, said amid unanimous applause: "The Americans say 'America for the Americans.' We will say 'Roumania for the Roumanians.'"

The chamber has approved of the American Roumanian commercial contents which was signed with the figures of 1904. The registration in the Okanagan was 3,583, an increase of 1,212 over the old list. It will be evident that a Conservative candidate halling from this district will have a great advantage over a non-resident opponent like Mr. Ross. Conservatives have been very attentive in enrolling the large number of settlers who have because in the district during the past few years. Party organization has never been more perfect.

It is understood that speakers at Thursday's convention will include

LOGS GET ADRIFT

LOGS GET ADRIFT

Gales Play Havoc With Booms—Logs and Lumber Along Mainland Ashore

Vancouver, April 21.—The tug Tarar, Capt. Cooper, returned to port his morning after a search for the during the morning after a search for the morning after a search fo

Capt. Cooper reports that the logs have all gone north and are scattered along the beach as far as Sechelt. It is a difficult matter to get them off just now as low tides prevail during daylight.

Vancouver, April 21.—Because they had not sufficient money, were not citizens of the United States, and were supposed to be coming under contract, a gang of 17 Italians were refused admission this morning, when they arrived on the steamer Chippewa and Queen Alexandra arrived here to day from London on a visit to the Dahish royal family. They were well-comed by King Frederick and Queen

THROUGH BRIDGE

Coleman, Alb., April 21.—While John Mission, an Italian, was putting some supports under the floor of the lime house of the Summit Lime Works the Rossland

LOCOMOTIVE IN STREAM

Engineer and Fireman Have a Remarkable Escape From Drowning

Rossland, B. C., April 21.—An engine, tender and flat freight car and a box car attached to the passenger train plunged through the first twin here stating that an attempt was made to assassinate Manuel Estrada Cabrera, president of Guatemala. Many shots were fired at him, only one striking his hand.

Ontario Game Laws.

Toronto, April 21.—Speakers at the convention of the Ontario Forest, Fish and Game Protective association this morning claimed that enforcement of the game laws in Oontrio was a farce, or the result of the game laws in Oontrio was a farce, or the result of the passenger train plunged through the first twin bridge across Sheep creek, north of Sheep Creek falls, on Monday morning, carrying down with them J. Gollphon, the engineer, and J. Olsen, the fireman. They escaped from the wreck, but the firemen sustained a broken leg and other injuries, while the engineer was severely bruised and shaken up.

The train left the Red Mountain developed the passenger train plunged through the first twin plunged the first twin

Sheep creek, which is about sixty Sheep creek, which is about sixty feet long and stands about twenty feet above the bed of the creek. The engine had only about got its weight on the structure when it went through and struck the opposite bank, but was submerged all but the top of the smokestack. A flat car piled on top of the engine, so that the front end touched its boiler. The remainder of the train remained on the rails.

Engineer Goliphon and Fireman Olsen went down into the wild waters of the creek with the locomotive, and how they escaped from the wreckage. of the creek with the locomotive, and how they escaped from the wreckage is hard to understand. They felt their way from under the flat car and managed to reach the surface. They were carried rapidly down stream. When about 15 yards below the wreck Olsen caught hold of some driftwood, and was rescued from his perilous position. Engineer Gollphon was swept with great speed for about 50 yards before he could reach a place where he could make a landing. It was found that Olsen had sustained a fractour the could make a landing. found that Olsen had sustained a fra The Bendigo train, with two heavy engines, crashed into the rear of the Ballarat train. The wreckage took fire and was almost completely consumed. Many of the bodies were unrecognizable when recovered was badly bruised, weak and dazed from his exertions, but fortunately not seriously injured

The Bendigo train suffered but little damage, but the two engines were piled up on the rear coaches. Terrible scenes followed, many of the injured being caught in the wreckage and being with difficulty rescued.

It was a long time before doctors arrived on the scene, and in consequence intense suffering prevailed upon the

EASTERN LONGSHOREMEN C. P. R. Steamers to Forsake Quebec-Notice of Rate of Wages at Montreal

way, was "accidental death from in-juries received in an explosion on April 18."

Montreal, April 21.—Steamship lines trading to Montreal today issued a notice to longshoremen that the wages to be paid this year will be

Rifles Used by Strikers.

Pensacola, Fla., April 21.-The street Much Interest Taken in Conservative ous turn today, when a number of strikers attacked a car about five miles out of the city limits, and fired a fusi lade from rifles. The conductor was wounded, three bullets striking and

Montreal, April 21.—The Coroner's jury today decided that Nicolai, the Greek, who was found dead at Dorval a few days ago with his throat cut

German Car Leaves Seattle Seattle, April 21.—The German car n the New York to Paris race sailed resterday on the steamer Glenlogan for Vladivostock. The American car i on the steamer Shawmut, which will leave for Yokohama today.

It is understood that speakers at Thursday's convention will include two-year-old child of James Norquay, and in all probability Hon. W. J. Bowser, attorney-general, who more than the street of the prairie of the prairie since Sunday is a ser, attorney-general, who more than the prairie since Sunday is a ser, attorney-general, who more than the prairie since Sunday is a ser, attorney-general, who more than the prairie since Sunday is a ser, attorney-general, who more than the prairie since Sunday is a series of the prairie of

erals for the legislature in opposition to Donald Sutherland, the Conserva-tive nominee. Mayberry ran against Sir Richard Cartwright in an election for the Commons as representative of the Independent labor party.

INVEST NE

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Major Hod

The impo

investigation

Simon Napel McIsaacs an sioners of t ental railway reasons for ernment en cost of the I ticular, was day by Majo ernment eng part of the who was as insisted upo be honest d The impo investigatio during the which it wi According contracting tractor agre certain scal much work each kind, ount due i tor. If for cation unfai who are pa-ed by the tractor, in t spiracy, car ing the ind difficult to recovered nonorable redress or There is a question, t

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now asks "Does a from incre And unl explained persons whave heard it does. Speakin day, the "When to come gineers I instances not finish was aske and I wer

received a the chief send in m as he said me" at O of what I engineer, edged my the Septe tant did Was sent Foss was New Bru work he that Sim rent, thr thorized Mr. Foss estimates half a m "Mr. L Collingw ing engir Mr. Butl railways their han

to go. It tlemen sh and outs authority is right of if they do judge for on the c valueless.

NE CRASH**ES** HROUGH BRIDGE

g Accident on the Red ntain Railway Near Rossland

OTIVE IN STREAM

er and Fireman Have a arkable Escape From Drowning

nd, B. C., April 21.—An ender and flat freight car and attached to the passenger sed through the first twin ss Sheep creek, north of ek falls, on Monday mor ing down with them J. Goli-engineer, and J. Olsen, the They escaped from the firemen sustained a eg and other injuries. whi was severely bruised and

in left the Red Mountain de for Northport, and at 10.30 he first twin bridge across ek, which is about sixty feet about twenty fee bed of the creek. The about got its weight on when it went through e opposite bank, but was but the top of the all but the top of the that the front end The remainder of remained on the rails

into the wild waters escaped from the wreckage understand. They felt their under the flat car and manthe surface. They were apidly down stream. perilous posigineer Goliphon was swept t speed for about 50 yards Olsen had sustained a frac ne of his legs, and he was the hospital at Northport, who had remained longer ter, it is thought, than Olser

creek is a mad torrent, filled and ice, and this weakened binning of the bridge. a shaking up, the passeng-unhurt. Had the train not

RN LONGSHOREMEN

Steamers to Forsake Quebec-tice of Rate of Wages at

April 21.—According to the the C. P. R. will dock the liners at Three Rivers this ing to the arbitrary refusal

al, April 21.—Steamship lines to Montreal today issued a ongshoremen that the wage d this year will be at the rate per hour for day work, and hour for night work. In adthis, longshoremen will be onus of 2½c per hour for the roviding they work through whole shipping season.

ifles Used by Strikers. ola, Fla., April 21.-The street e situation here took a seri today, when a number of

city limits, and fired a fusirifles. The conductor was three bullets striking and injuring him. The motorman aten by Her Husband.

, April 21.—Mrs. Marguerite wife of George Arnott, a C. P. breman, has taken out a writ tration and interim alimony case is tried of \$40 a month ott is in a hospital here, sufrom injuries which she says from her husband beating her.

uth Norfolk Nomination. , Ont,. April 21 .- South Nornservatives today nominated att, M. L. A., as their condi-the legislature.

Took His Own Life. eal, April 21.—The Coroner's ay decided that Nicolai, the ho was found dead at Dorv days ago with his throat cut

nan Car Leaves Seattle , April 21.—The German car ew York to Paris race sailed on the steamer Glenlogan for tock. The American car is steamer Shawmut, which will

Child Lost on Prairie ne Hat, Alb., April 21.—The cold child of James Norquay, er, wandered away, and has ton the prairie since Sunday Search was begun half an er the disappearance. Fifty going over every foot of the lit is feared that a wolf or an ay have carried off the little

South Oxford Liberals. tock, Ont., April 21.—T. R. y, of Ingersoll, manager of the lent Telephone company has ninated by South Oxford Libthe legislature in opposition d Sutherland, the Conservaninee. Mayberry ran against ard Cartwright in an election mons as representative of

pendent labor party. and Queen at Copenhagen gen, April 21.—King Edward en Alexandra arrived here to n London on a visit to the royal family. They were welly King Frederick and Queen the diplomatic corps and the nd military dignitaries. The hrough which their majesties the palace were gally decoratrowded with people,

INVESTIGATION NEEDED AT ONCE

Friday, April 24, 1908

Should Determine Cause of Increased Cost of Section of Railway

ABOUT THAT RESIGNATION

Major Hodgins Tells of the Circumstances Leading Up To It

(From Tuesday's Daily)

The importance of an independent investigation into the proceedings of Simon Napoleon Parent, Robert Reid, McIsaacs and Young, the commissioners of the National Transcontinental railway, in general and into the reasons for the increase in the government engineers' estimates of the cost of the McArthur contract in particular was again usuad upon vector ticular, was again urged upon yester-day by Major A. E. Hodgins, the gov-ernment engineer in charge of that part of the National Transcontinental, who was asked to resign because he insisted upon what he considered to be honest classification.

Interests Identical "It should never be forgotten in considering this matter," said he, "that the interests of the Canadian public the interests of the Canadian public and the Grand Trunk Pacific are identical. The former are building the road east of Winnipeg, and the latter have agreed to lease it for fifty years, paying three per cent. on the cost of construction. Thus both are equally interested in getting the road built on a fair, business-like basis. If any money is paid which should not be paid, it has to come out of the pockets of the Canadian people, while the Grand Trunk has to pay the interest on it. Of course the public will eventually have to pay the extra interest

tually have to pay the extra interest also, in the shape of increased freight "Now, if the Grand Trunk Pacific

will be plain to every taxpayer in Canada."

Speaking of the Latuque cutting. Speaking of the Latuque cutting of the Latuque cutting of the Latuque cutting the lature of the lature of

nounced to have been increased, he

"When the August estimates began to come in from my assistant engineers I found a number of flagrant instances of over classification and I "The services of Major Hodgins have instances of over classification and I commenced an investigation, and I had not finished this investigation when I was asked to resign. My assistant and I were out on the work when I received a letter from Mr. Lumsden, the chief engineer, requesting me to send in my resignation at once because as he said, "there was a feeling against me" at Ottawa. I reported something of what I had discovered to the chief engineer, but he never even acknowledged my letter. I did not sign or see the September estimates. My assistant did not sign or check them. He was sent off to North Bay, and Charles Foss was brought all the way from Poss was brought all the way from Practical recognition of his services, to New Brunswick to sign estimates for work he had never seen. I presume that Simon Napoleon Parent, sometimes called the honorable Simon Parent, through the chief engineer, authorized the suditorrental to accent thorized the auditorgeneral to accept Mr. Foss's signature to the September estimates, which amounted to over half a million dollars. Otherwise he

would not have passed it.

"Mr. Lumsden is the chief engineer, Collingwood Schreiber is the consulting engineer for the government, and Mr. Butler is the deputy minister of railways and canals, and it is through their hands that the final reports have to go. It seems to me that these gentlemen should not only know the instand outs of the affair, but have the authority and judgment to decide what is right or wrong classification. But if they don't go out on the work and judge for themselves, their opinions on the classifications in dispute are valueless. would not have passed it.

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the big black plug chewing tobacco. A tremendous favorite everywhere, because of its richness and pleasing

An Enquiry Necessary.

sioners have been lacking in proper vigilance and care, new commissioners should be appointed. In the appointment of the new commission the Grand Trunk Pacific, which will lease the road eventually, should have a representative, who will be more of a rail-

"It is current rumor that Paardeburg, on the South African veldt, where Canadians from British Columbia distinguished themselves, was 'dead easy' as compared with Kenora (Major Hodgin's station), on the dividing line between Ontario and Manitoba. where Canadian engineers from The importance of an immediate investigation is enhanced by the fact that while it is not too late to prevent the greater portion of the unearned money being paid over, yet every day during the delay money is being paid which it will be impossible to recover. According to the system of rairoad contracting now in vogue, the contractor agrees to do certain work for a certain scale of pay. Each month the government engineers certify to how much work has been accomplished of each kind, and a check for the amount due is forwarded to the contractor. If for occult reasons a classification, on the South African veldt, where Canadians from British Columbia have had to walk the gang plank on orders from the chief engineer of the transcontinental railway commission, a commission made up of Mr. Parent of Quebec, who holds the dual position of chairman of the commission and the president of the Quebec Bridge company, whose bridge collapsed, killing eighty odd each kind, and a check for the amount due is forwarded to the contractor. If for occult reasons a classification unfair to the people of Canada, who are paying for the road, is ordered by the commissioners, or the engineers they have appointed, the contractor, in the absence of proof of conspiracy, cannot be blamed for accepting the increased amounts, and it is difficult to see how they can ever be recovered from him. Hence the importance of an immediate enquiry, quite apart from the injustice of an honorable career being ended without redress or an opportunity of defense. There is also another phase of the question, to which Major Hodgins drew attention yesterday. who was bounced from office because of taking too many liberties with the wives of other men; Mr. Reed of Ontario, a brother of George Reed of London election fraud fame, appointed by ex-Minister of Public Works Hyman who quit office because of ill man, who quit office because of ill health, and Mr. Young, representing the West, and Clifford Sifton, who was driven from the office of the minister of the interior by a Catholic bishop of Ottawa in order to better protect some of the married women of his diocese. of the married women of his diocese. Of course, the individual members of the commission may have better reputations than have some of those who are held responsible for their appointments, but the people are suspicious. When men go into battle it shows them willing to lay down their lives for their country. Men willing to do this may be trusted when dealing in responsible positions with questions in which their honor alone safeguards the interests of their country. None of them members of the transcontinental rallway commission have fluight other than election battles for their country. More can be said for some of the engineers summarily dismissed from important positions under the transcon-

portant positions under the transcon-tinental railway commission." "Now, if the Grand Trunk Pacific later on refuses to pay interest on certain sums, and give as their reason that their engineers on the work have recommended that they should not pay interest on such sums, the importance of the government immediately insisting on seeing the reports of the Grand Trunk Pacific engineers with two medals and six clasps, an unusual distinction, one of the latter being for Paardeburg. After the fighting was over he went on Sir Percy Girouard's staff of railroad engineers, occupying important positions until 1904. The Major's Record

"Johannesburg, June 21, 1904

now asks:

"Does all this large increase come
from increased classification?"

And unless and until the increase is
explained by an enquiry all unbiassed
persons who know Major Hodgins and
have heard his story will believe that
it does.

His Resignation
Speaking of his resignation yesterduy, the major said:

"When the August estimates becan
"To All Concerned.

"Major A. E. Hodgins, who has filled
the position of superintending engineer, new construction, on these railways, is retiring from the service witha special gratuity in recognition of his
services both during the war and subsequentity, in consequence of the abolition of his office; such abolition being
due to the retrenchment that has become necessary owing to the long con-



PUNITIVE FORGE CAUGHT IN TRAP

Kurdish Brigands Threaten Annihilation of Russian Troops

TRIBESMEN ARE NUMEROUS

"The matter can easily be straight-ened out by an enquiry, and if the government finds that the commis-Set Forth Situation as Grave

the road eventually, should have a representative, who will be more of a railroader than a politician. Mr. Morse has proved himself to be a railroad builder of energy and ability, and if his onerous duties will permit him to accept a position on a new board of commissioners with advantage to the taxpayers of the country and also to the railway which will operate it in the future.

The editor of the Prince Rupert Empire paid his respects to the national transcontinental commissioners in characteristic manner not long ago. He said:

Tifilis, April 20.—An alarming report has just been received here setting forth the critical situation of the small Russian expeditionary force to Persia which is menaced by a vastly superior body of Persian brigands. The Russian troops penetrated the frontier in the neighborhood of Belesuvar in pursuit of Kurdish brigands who had committed depredations in Russian territory. In following this course the first of the maintenance of order in Northern Persia by the recent Anglo-Russian agreement.

The Russian commander has sent

The Russian commander has sen out a messenger demanding reinforcements of infantry and cavalry. The Persians, who have been joined

St. Petersburg, April 20.—The Associated Press despatches setting forth the grave situation of the Russian detachment in Persia are fully confirmed tonight by official reports received at the foreign office from the Russian commander at Yelisavetpol, in Trans-Caucasia, ninety miles from Tiflis.

DIES IN MONTREAL

Was Minister of Militia in Sir John Macdonald's Cabinet

Montreal, April 20.—Sir Adolphe Caron died at the Royal Victoria hospital today. He was minister of militia at the time of the Northwest rebellion in 1885, and for his services in was killed. suppressing it was knighted by Queen

Sentenced to Hang.

Sentenced to Hang.

Change in Ordnance Corps

Sacramento, April 20.—Antonio Cippolla, convicted of the murder of Jos.

Rene Adolphe Caron was born in 1842, a son of the then Lieutenant Covernor of Quebec, Hon. R. E. Caron. He was educated at Laval and McGlil univerano was norribity Stastied by three of sittes and called to the bar in 1865. In 1880 he was minister of milita in the Macdonald government, and in 1892 became postmaster-general under Sir John Abbott. He was created K. C.

M. G. in the latter year.

Sentenced to Hang.

Change in Ordnance Corps

Ottawa, April 20.—Lieut. Col. H. K. Scott, D. O. C., of the Canadian Ordnance corps, is gazetted to succeed Lieut. Col. J. G. Donaldson as director of clothing and equipment and principal contained principal contained from this countrymen, and thrown into the river.

Took Dose of Cyanide

Monitreal, April 20.—Henry McKinnon, marine applies.

Hiccoughs Proved Fatal

Part in Real Tragedy

London, Ont., April 20.—"Parsifal, Parsifal, your mother is dead." At the Grand theatre on Saturday night, Miss Keating, in the role of Kundry in "Parsifal" was compelled to repeat the above line three times. There was real tragedy behind the words. Just before the curtain went up Miss Keating received a telegram from Chicago announcing the death of her mother. The strain was too much for her, and she fainted three times. She left for Chicago after the performance. Chicago after the performance.

COMMITTED CRIME AND DEFIES ARREST

Knotty Problem Presented By Criminal Who is Quarantined

San Francisco, April 20.—Is a man the third returned for the wheel he was arrested. He turned out to be H. C. Foster, a dangerous criminal wanted by the polloce. His apartments were searched and stolen goods to a large amount discovered. The prisoner has been first by the polloce while prisoner and a loaded revolver on his person when arrested.

Drowned in Athabasca River of Great British Consul General Walter Risley Hearne have all been called upon to give an opinion as to the law for the law first and were drowned. The party were and the law in the case.

At midnight Sunday night Alberta Frusanseky, a said or on board the Allerton, who is under quarantine because he is infected with trachoma, stabbed Rudolph Rudandt, another sallor in the back, wounding him seriously, and now Prusanseky sits on the rall of the ship and defines a warent all of the ship and defines a warent on the law filled Sergt. Lloyd at Wolsteley barracks on Briday night. A watch has been fall of the ship and defines a warent on the party were cause he is infected with trachoma, stabbed Rudolph Rudandt, another sallor in the back, wounding him seriously, and now Prusanseky sits on the rall of the ship and define a warent on the rall of the ship and define a warent on the rall of the ship and define a warent on the rall of the ship and define a warent on the rall of the ship and define a warent on the same and the relations.

Turkey Concedes Asked By Italy, and Squadron Stays a doing the ship and spatch returned should be the passing along the wheel standing on the curb. He invoked the curb. He invoked the wheel the wheel he was apartments were scripting to the beat of the ship and define suppo

be a violation of the federal laws to do so Captain Rae then started to put the would-be assassin in irons, but the sailor quoted from the British law, preventing the captain of any British ship from detaining a sailor on board the ship in port. Capt. Rae was forced to admit that the man was right, and did not wish to risk having his license taken away from him for a viocense taken away from him for a vio-lation of the laws under which he sails. This morning Capt. Rae visited Walter R. Hearne, British Consul General at this port, and put the case

General at this port, and put the case before him.

"I don't see what you can do about it" was all the help that Hearne could offer. "The man is not under the jurisdiction of the California Court until he lands on California soil, and is not permitted to land while he is under quarantine. I think the only thing you can do is to wait until you get to a British port and then have him arrested." United States District Attorney

Devlin and Shipping Commissioner Hescock were then appealed to, but neither one could see any way out of the dilemma, and both are unwilling to allow the man to be taken from Killed By Street Car

Montreal, April 20.—Alphonse Champagne, 30 years old, was run over and killed by a street car in the east Ontario street subway yesterday.

MARINE DEPARTMENT Two Lawyers Appointed to Assist at Investigation By Justice Cassels

Ottawa, April 20.—G. H. Watson, K. C., Toronto, and J. D. Herron, K. C., Montreal, have been retained as counsel by the marine and fisheries depart-

so Seattle, April 20.—Seattle clearing house banks have agreed to reduce rates on Canadian currency one half. Hereafter the discount rates will be one half of one per cent on sums not over \$100, with a minimum of ten cents. On any sum over \$100 the charge will be one-eighth of one per cent. The new charges are just sufficient to cover actual cost of shipping the currency back to Canada and getting returns.

That he had declared, and further, that the objection to the Japanese treaty was that it leaves to Japan and not to Canada the enforcement of restrictive measures, and that no provision has been made to make any change in the operation of the objection to the Japanese treaty was that it leaves to Japan and not to Canada the enforcement of restrictive measures, and that no provision has been made to make any change in the objection to the Japanese treaty was that it leaves to Japan and not to Canada the enforcement of restrictive measures, and that no provision has been made to make any change in the objection to the Japanese treaty was that it leaves to Japan and not to Canada the enforcement of restrictive measures, and that no provision has been made to make any change in the objection to the Japanese government.

Mr. Foley said it was time the electors of British Columbia turned out that set of "infernal grafters in power at Ottawa."

Sir Hibbert Tupper thought Sir William and the objection to the Japanese treaty was that it leaves to Japanese fo

Drowned at Chatham Chatham, Ont., April 20.—Edward Nolan, colored, fell off the C. P. R. bridge here and was drowned.

G. N. Train Burned.

Montreal, April 20.—Henry McKin-non, marine engineer, of Perth, West Australia, committed suicide in St. James hotel here by swallowing a dose Coburg, Ont., April 20.—John Belsot, of Hamilton township, is dead as a result of hiccoughs. He was 83 years old.

James hotel here by swallowing a dose of cyanide of potassium. Before doing so however, he wrote two letters to the coroner, asking that the news of his vicide he kept out of the newspapers and that he be given a decent burial. Drink and separation from his wife and children are believed to have been was renominated for the legislature by

Winnipeg, April 20.—Immigration officials report an increase of 60 per cent, in the American immigration to the Canadian Northwest for the first quarter of the current year, as compared with the first quarter of last year. The outlook for the present year is that the Canadian west will receive 70,000 settlers from the United States.

Toronto, April 20.—An increase of \$100 a year to each of the clerks in the general postoffice and the substation, with another hundred additional to the employees in the registered letter and money order departments on account of the extra responsibility involved, is the propostion laid before the employees of the postoffice department by George Ross, chief superintendent for

IMPORTANT ARREST

Winnipeg Police Accidentally Get Hold of a Dangerous Crim-inal

called upon to give an opinion as to the law in the case.

At midnight Sunday night Alberta Prusanseky, a sallor on board the Allerton, who is under quarantine because he is infected with trachoma, stabbed Rudolph Rudandt, another sallor, in the back, wounding him seriously, and now Prusanseky sits on the rail of the ship and defles anyone to arrest him.

A few minutes after the stabbing two policemen arrived at the ship to arrest Prusanseky, but on learning that he was under quarantine for trachoma, they refused to remoya him from the ship, stating that it would shoot on provocation.

Lie Droke, precipitating them into the log of water into the same week last year, a decrease of \$124,000. The Grand Trunk for the same period shows a decrease of \$194,716, the figures being: 1908, \$694,285, and 1907, \$889,001.

After Night Riders.

Owensboro, Ky., April 18.—Company and the Kentucky National Guard received orders from Adjutant-General Johnson last night to leave today for trachoma, they refused to remoya him from the ship, stating that it would shoot on provocation.

FOR EXCLUSION

Declarations of Citizens' Meeting Held in the Terminal

GOVERNMENT CONDEMNED

Addresses by Sir Charles H. Tupper and Christopher Foley

Vancouver, April 20.—Two thousand citizens at the meeting tonight heard Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper and Christopher Foley, a member of Laurier's Chinese commission, condemn the Laurier government for what the former described as its gross negligence and blundering on the Asiatic Immigration question.

The meeting then adopted a resolu-tion calling for the abrogation of the immigration privileges in the Japan-ese treaty, for the immediate enactment of measures to exclude Japanes to become effective upon a breach by Japan of the Lemieux arrangement and the publication of the details of that arrangement. The resolution out a messenger demanding reinforcements of infantry and cavalry. The Persians, who have been joined by warlke tribes of nomads, surround the Russians. The sending in of Russian reinforcements is made particularly difficult by the flooded condition of the country. Yesterday the Russians had three men killed and ten wounded in various minor engagements with the Persians.

St. Petersburg, April 20.—The Associated Press despatches setting forth the grave situation of the Russian detachment in Persia are fully confirmed to night by official reports received at the foreign office from the Russian dat the publication of the details of that arrangement. The resolution ascidlated accounting the marine and fisheries department to assist Justice Cassels in the investigation of alleged wrongdoing on the part of officials of the department. The investigation of alleged wrongdoing on the part of officials of the department. The investigation opens this week.

CANADIAN MONEY

CANADIAN MONEY

Seattle Clearing House Banks Agree to Reduce Discount Rates By One-Half

Sir Hibbert Tupper thought Sir Wil-frid Laurier's plans were born of the desire of the government to be jackals for the G. T. P., and that the govern-ment had got itself into a position from which it was impossible to extri-cate itself with credit.

Settler's Suicide Red Deer, Alb., April 20.—An Englishman named Henry Jones, farming at Trentville, near here, committed suicide by shooting himself with a shotgun. Deceased was unmarried.

Intersaken, N. Y., April 20.—Three inches of snow fell here early today in a heavy storm which was accom-

dressed man passing under the name of John Jones, said to reside in the city, was thrown over the side of the Proposition of Increase Made By the Government Not Acceptable to Essergi Staff lice are looking for him.

> Fleet at Los Angeles Los Angeles, April 20.—A long day of merrymaking by the sailormen of the American battleship fleet, boxing matches, baseball games and wild west shows being included in the entertainsnows being included in the entertainment provided by the city, was brought to a close tonight with two big banquets—one to the petty officers in the largest cafe in the city and the other to the admirals and commanding officers of the fleet and members of their staffs.

> In Danger of Lynching. Bristol, Tenn., April 20 .- Posses are bristof, Tenn., April 20.—Posses are hunting a negro highwayman who held up and shot Gearge H. Smith, a suburbanite, here on Saturday night. If captured he will be hanged. Smith was not even resisting. The bullets struck him in the breast and abdomen. Wrestling the revolver from his sessil. Wrestling the revolver from his assailant, he fired at the latter as he fled but missed. Smith is in a critical

NO DEMONSTRATION

Turkey Concedes Postal Privileges Asked By Italy, and Squadron Stays at Home

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The Sprott-Shaw O BUSINESS VANVOUVER, B. C.

Logger Goes Insang

Orange Juice and Health OFFICIAL TRIAL TRIP For Stomach and Skin

Few of us realize what an important part the skin plays in keeping us well or making us ill.

The millions of tiny glands, or pores, are intended to rid the system of waste matter, which the blood brings to the skin. It is a well-known medical fact that the healthy skin carries off more Urea or waste matter than the kidneys. Just think how much poison remains in the system when there is any skin trouble.

The skin and stomach are intimate ly associated. Find a person, with a dry, harsh skin and you will find one who suffers with indigestion or constipation, and both, usually.

Both may be relieved by a judicious use of orange juice. Both can be cured by taking the juice of an orange every morning before breakfast, and taking "Fruit-a-tives" at night. "Fruit-atives" are fresh juices in tablet form. The fresh juices of oranges, apples, figs and prunes are separated from the pulp and then combined in such a way that the medicinal action is intensified. Orange juice alone will not cure Skin, Stomach or Bowel troubles. But when taken in connection with "Fruitwhen taken in connection with Fruit-a-tives," a positive cure results. "Fruit-a-tives" may be obtained at all dealers or will be sent on receipt of price—50c a box—6 for \$2.50. "Fruit-a-tives" Limited, Ottawa.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

IN THE MATTER of the Estate of Joseph Eya Phillips of the City of Victoria; deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that all creditors having claims against the estate of Joseph Eva Phillips, deceased, who died at the City of Victoria, are required on or before the 20th day of April, 1908, to send to Bodwell & Lawson, Solicitors for the Executrix of the will of the deceased, their Christian and surnames, addresses and descripand surnames, addresses and descriptions, full particulars of their claims, a statement of their account and the nature of their securities, if any, held by them:

by them:
AND FURTHER TAKE NOTICE that er the said 20th day of April, 1908
Executrix will proceed to distribthe assets of the deceased amongst ute the assets of the deceased amongst the parties entitled thereto, having re-gard only to the claims of which she shall then have had notice, and that the said Executrix will not be liable for the said assets, or any part thereof, to any person or persons of whose claim notice shall not have been re-ceived by her at the time of such dis-tribution.

BODWELL & LAWSON, 918 Government St., Victoria, B.C. Solicitors for the Executrix.

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

1. Commencing at a post planted at District and described as follows:

1. Commencing at a post planted at
Coal Point on the West Coast of Saanich Peninsula, thence west 60 chains,
thence north 80 chains, thence east 80
chains, thence following the sinuosities
of the foreshore to point of commencement, containing \$46 aeres more or
less.

Arthur D. Westcott, Vancouver, Agent. March 12, 1908.

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

Commencing at a post planted on the north 30 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence following the sinuosities of foreshore to point of commencement, containing 640 acres more or less.

JAMES ABBOTT, Arthur D. Westcott,
Agent, Vancouver.

March 12, 1908.

March 12, 1908.

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

Commencing at a post planted on the north coast of Saanich Peninsula, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence west 60 chains, following the sinussities of the foreshore to point of commencement, containing 640 acres more or less.

W. A. BISSETT,
Saanichton.
Arthur D. Westcott,
Vancouver, Agent

NOTICE is hereby given that 20 days after date I intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner for a license to prospect for coal and petroleug under the foreshore and under the lands cov-

OF PORT SIMPSON

New Hudson Bay Steamer Carried Many Guests Yesterday

(From Tuesday's Daily) "When I came to British Columbia ed, "I would like you to know that there was little but forest. Now we have thickly settled communities and (Laughter.) a rapidly developing trade. Who can tell what the future will bring forth? I predict that the Pacific coast will see just as much maritime trade as that enjoyed by the Atlantic." So remarked Dr. Helmcken, in an address delivered yesterday afternoon on the occasion of the trial trip of the steamer Port Simpson, built by the Hudson's

marked Dr. Helmcken. In an address delivered yesterday afternoon on the occasion of the trial trip of the steamer Port Simpson, built by the Hudson's Bay company, for service on the Skeena river.

The new vessel left the inner harbor shortly after 2' o'clock. A large number of guests' had been invited for this, the official trial trip. Everything went beautifully. Officers in new uniforms hurried hither and thither as the ship slowly steamed out of port, while the passengers gathered

of Mesdames Johnson and Jackman, was served during the run to Esquimalt. Arriving there the guests were invited to the diningroom.

Dr. Helmcken, who was one of the first to enter the service of the Hudson's Bay company in Victoria, took the chair. He performed the duties devolving on him in his own happy style. It was fifty-seven years since he had come to the Pacific coast. With others he had landed but a few yards distant from where the ship was then

ered by water opposite the foreshore of North Saanich District, and de-scribed as follows:

Take notice that John Edward Moody, of Hazelton, B.C., occupation, gardener, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted N.E. corner of N.E. 4/4 Sec. 7, Tp. 6, R. V., thence following the lines of the new Government survey, the lot being known as N.E. 4/4, Sec. 7, Tp. 6, R. V.

JOHN EDWARD MOODY, Fred. L. Stephenson, Agent. February 29th, 1908.

PRE-EMPTIONS

stationed—Esquimalt harbor. He remembered that they had all been quarantined and had to undergo a disagreeable washing, and scrubbing, and figuratively, "hanging out to dry." (Laughter.) But he did not wish to bore his hearers by recalling the past.

The Progress Indicated There was not the slightest doubt but that the Port Simpson was a fine ship. All were agreed on that. He and Mr. Thomson had just been having a dispute as to which was the better, the Beaver or the Port Simpson. Personally he was inclined to stick by the pioneer. "For," he added. "I would like you to know that

When the pioneer of all Pacific ocean steamboats had come to British Columbia the country was a wilderness. What a vast change had taken blace in the fifty years that had elapsed. Now there were thickly set-

thing went beautifully. Officers in new uniforms hurried hither and thither as the ship slowly steamed out of port, while the passengers gathered in the handsomely furnised saloon or wandered about admiring the ship's fittings and the evidence of care and attention in providing all conveniences and comforts for the traveling public. On reaching Race Rocks the Port Simpson was headed for Esquimalt. In this the captain had an opportunity of showing how easy the vessel can be handled. She came about within

In this the captain had an opportunity of showing how easy the vessel can be handled. She came about within her own length and, later, was brought to a standstill in equally short space, both qualities are essential in a ship to ply upon the Skeena.

Afternoon tea, under the supervision of Mesdames Johnson and Jackman, was served during the run to Esquimalt. Arriving there the guests were invited to the diningroom.

Dr. Helmcken, who was one of the first to enter the service of the Hudson's Bay Company, a concern that was always to the fore in enterprise, whose business was extended as the requirements demanded, by that time would have a fleet four times as large as the present. (Applause.) He predicted that there would develop a New World on the would develop a New World on the Pacific. There was a truly glorious future in store for the magnificent country into which the Hudson's Bay Company had been the first to enter as an astablished besides.

others he had landed but a tew jumper distant from where the ship was then the Port Simpson. He expressed the hope that the returns realized on the wassel would more than meet the deof North Saanich District, and described as follows:

Commencing at a post planted on the east coast of Saanich Peninsula north of Shoal Harbor, thence east 50 chains, thence north 70 chains, thence west 60 chains, thence following the sinussities of the foreshore to point of commencement, containing 640 acres more or less.

We would more than meet the desires of the manager and all identified with the company. And he trusted that it would not be long before it would be necessary to construct a ship larger and finer than the Port Simpson and "even better than the Beaver." (Laughter and cheers.)

Mr. Thomson in Reply

Mr. Thomson in Reply

Responding, on behalf of the company, Mr. Thomson thanked the previous speaker for his kind words and for the enthusiastic way in which they had been received. He endorsed the statement that the country was going ahead rapidly. Had anyone said 50 syears ago that British Columbia was to have a population of some 250,000 within the time that had elapsed it was doubtful whether the prophesy would have been credited. In view of the progress made in the past he east side of Saanich Peninsula, north of Shoal Harbor, thence sast 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 70 chains, thence following the sinuosities of the foreshore to point of commencement, containing 640 acress more or less.

A Mégvoy.

Wancouver.

Responding, on behalf of the company, Mr. Thomson thanked the previous speaker for his kind words and for the enthusiastic way in which they had been received. He endorsed the statement that the country was going ahead rapidly. Had anyone said 50 syears ago that British Columbia was to have a population of some 250,000 within the time that had elapsed it was doubtful whether the prophesy of the progress made in the past he did not believe that it would be out of the way to predict that within another half contury this province aguid have at least two and a half millions. He was pleased first such charming weather had been received. He endorsed the statement that the country was going ahead rapidly. Had anyone said 50 syears ago that British Columbia was to have a population of some 250,000 within the time that had elapsed it was doubtful whether the prophesy of the progress made in the past he did not believe that it would be out of the way to predict that within another half century this province aguid have at least two and a half millions. He was pleased first such charming weather had been received. Mr. Thomson in Reply

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The Port Simpson already has been briefly described in these columns. She is 136 feet 6 inches in length, with 30 feet beam draft 3 feet 4 inches. Her engines are of the most modern type.

They are 16 inches in diameter, having a 6 feet traffe. The propelling helps They are it inches in diameter, naving a 6-foot stroke. The propelling boiler has 1,800 square feet of heating surface, and a steam limit of 210 pounds. Also there is included a turbine dynamo, the second to be installed on the

Vancouver, April 20.—Telling every-one in solemn tones that he was go-ing to join the navy as admiral of the fleet, Dan Egan, a logger, was brought down on the steamer Cassiar yester-day and is today confined in the New who was formerly a bluejacket in the Royal navy, and took him over to Westminster yesterday afternoon.

QUADRA WILL CARRY SUPPLIES TO PACHENA

Take Freight for Trail-Builders, Wire-less Stations and Lighthouses to Island Coast

(From Tuesday's Daily)

The steamer Quadra, of the Domin-ion government, which returned from her trip to Vancouver for stores on Saturday night, will probably leave today for the west coast. She is carry-ing the fine-cut glass lenses bought ing the fine-cut glass lenses bought from Chance Bros., of Birmingham, at a cost of \$35,000, and other material a cost of \$35,000, and other material for the new lighthouse to be established at Pachena point, which it is expected will be ready for operation by July 1. The cargo of the government steamer also includes the material, ready to be put together, for the construction of a five-reomed cottage at Pachena for use of the staff of the wireless telegraphic station. Stores for Carmanah, Lennard island and struction of a five-roomed cottage at Pachena for use of the staff of the wireless telegraphic station. Stores for Carmanah, Lennard island and other points will also be carried by the steamer, as well as material for the party of trail-builders, who will leave shortly, headed by Mr. Macdonwill ald to spend another summer on the

TUG NANOOSE IS

Will Tow Car-Ferry Barge Between Island and Mainland for C.P.R. Co.

(From Tuesday's Daily) The new steel tugboat, which is be-The new steel tugboat, which is being built by the British Columbia Marine Railway Company, and is almost complete is to be named the Nancose. It is understood the tug will be evident from a glance at his career. Mr. Justice Drake was a man of wide interests and distinguished ability. While on the base he stood vary high in the es-Nanoose. It is understood the tug will be used to tow the big car ferry barge built by the Victoria Machinery Depot at a cost of \$25,000 between the ferry depot to be made at Nanoose tainments caused him to stand out tainments caused him to stand out tainments caused him to stand out

TEES CARRIES MANY

HON. MR. JUSTICE DRAKE At BREAKFAST PASSED AWAY SUNDAY

and Honorable Public and Legal Career

The Hon. Montague Tyrwhite Drake passed away at his home or Pleasant street at about six o'clock on Sunday morning. His death was not unexpected as he had been failing in health for over a year past, though able to be out in the garden in an invalid chair so lately as Thursday last. He had reached the advanced age of 79 years, and had retired from the bench, of which for fifteen years he was a distinguished member, some our years before.

Mr. Justice Drake was one

pioneers of British Columbia, and his name will always be indissolubly bound up with the early history of the province. Born the 20th of Jan-uary. 1830, at Kings Walden, Hert-fordshire, he was the second son of the Rev. George Tyrwhitt Drake. The Tyrwhitt Drakes are an old country family hailing from Shardelves, Buckinghamshire, and originally descended days. Judge Drake was educated at Charterhouse school and was sub-sequently admitted as a solicitor in England in 1851. In 1859 he came to British Columbia by way of the Panama Isthmus, and after a brief and unremunerative effort at placer mining in Cariboo, came to Victoria and resumed the practice of his pro and resumed the practice of his pro-fession. He was for two years in partnership with Attorney General Carey, and from the first took an ac-tive interest in public affairs. He was a member of the legislative coun-cil of Victoria from 1868-70, and when the law society of British Columbia was organized, he became a member of the British Columbia bar in 1873 and was made a Queen's counsel in 1883. was made a Queen's counsel in 1883 In the same year he represented Victoria as a member of the legislative assembly, holding the seat till 1886, and was president of the executive council from 1883-4. From 1872-79 he cation, and in 1877 was elected mayor of Victoria. In 1889 he was elevated to the bench of the Supreme Court of British Columbia, retiring in 1904.

epresentatives. In 1862 he married Joanna, daugh In 1862 he married Joanna, daughter of James Tolmie, of Adversier, Scotland, who died in 1901, and is survived by four daughters and a son. The latter, Brian H. T. Drake, is registrar of the Supreme court, and of the daughters, Mrs. G. Bernardiston lives in Yorkshire, England, while Mrs. A. W. Bridgman, Mrs. A. D. Crease and Miss Drake reside in Victoria.

EVERY BERTH IS SOLD Princess May and Other Northern Steamers Enjoy Heavy Travel Northward

(From Tuesday's Daily) The accommodation on board the steamer Princess May, which left Port Essington yesterday and is due here tomorrow is entirely sold for her next passage north to Skagway. Prince Rupert and way ports, leaving Wednesday night, and the steamers Camosun and Vadso, scheduled for tomorrow night will also have large complements of passengers. The complements of passengers. The Princess May has 84 staterooms and tickets have been sold for about three to each room. Other prospective passengers are now buying tickets with the understanding that they are to sleep wherever a shakedown

Ask for Amherst solid leather foot-

Disfiguring Face Sores HOW TO CURE THEM.

Pimples, face sores, and the kindred eruptions common to late winter and early spring, are the worst disfigure-PRE-EMPTIONS

They are its incine in coastest, naving the properties of the stage and a steam limit of 24 pounds, and a large carp with a law limit of the blook of the wast coast of vancouver limit and part of the wast coast ments the fair sex have to bear. The indoor life of winter has caused im-

LUNCH DINNER SUPPER

Distinguished Jurist Had Long

pot at a cost of \$25,000 between the ferry depot to be made at Nanoose bay, where the new branch runs thence to Alberni, and connects with the Esquimalt & Nanaimo railway and the ferry slip at Vancouver.

The Nanoose is a fine sea-going steel tug of about 90 feet in length and with excellent lines. She has considerable sheer and long bow. The vested was designed by Capt. J. W. Troup. It is expected the tug will be ready for launching this week.

TUG BEATRICS WILL

BE HIS ORIC VESSEL

Has Engine of Old Ecacobitz and Hull of a Seized Sealing Schooner

The tug Beatrice and the steamer Leebro were towed to the outer wharf

The funeral takes place today, and the cortege will leave the house at 2.30 p.m. The services will be held at 3.00 p.m. at St. Saylour's Victoria West, and will be conducted by Archdeacon Scriyen and the rector, Rev. R. Connell.

SAVAGE DREAMERS

Their Readiness to Kill "Unbelievers"

Always Acceptable Always Delicious

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There is a tide in the affairs of men, which, taken at the appetite

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C. & B. MIXED20c C. & B. CHOW CHOW 20c DAVIES' SWEET......25c DAVIES' RELISH......25c CALIFORNIAN HOME SW.

HEATON'S CHOW CHOW .. 200 LAZENBY'S MIXED.. 35c LAZENBY'S RELISH..25c GILLARD'S PICCALILLI ..30c GILLARD'S RELISH 25c BRADY'S CHOW CHOW ... 25c BRADY'S SWEET MIXED. . 35c HEINZ SWEET MIXED. . . 40c HEINZ SWEET GHERKINS 40c

Also a full line of Bulk Pickles

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Cor. Yates and Broad Sts

NORTHERN INTERIOR OF B.C Miners and prospectors going into Talkus, Omenica or Ingineca Camps will find a full stock of mining too is, camp outfits and provisions at my

general store at Hazelton, which is, the head of navigation on the Skeens River and headquarters for outfitting for above points. R. S. SARGENT - - HAZELTON, B. C.

D. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne The ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE COUGHS, COLDS, NEURALGIA, GOUT, ASTHMA. BRONCHITIS. Acts like a charm i DIARRHEA, DYSENTERY, & CHOLERA.

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would get into trouble. God Jacob had threatened him with revenge for leaving the church. FREE WITH WEAPONS Other witnesses gave evidence of a similar nature. The trial will be continued.

Further Evidence Showing "I think I know," said little May,
"Just why they call them boys,"
The reason just as plain as day:
It's cause that rhymes with 'noir -Philadelphia Press.

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brought the exceptionally Lady Doug third genera Douglas res nelle and I Volunteers .

"What ing, preciou The firs

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who sous the mine men, and Scottish They the high hop brave an spire, Ye have Truly, h miserable

and the down th As w look ove ied histo mingles nations, pany, th times, se N the April number of the Westmin-

ster magazine there appears the

third of a series of bright and in-

teresting articles from the pen

of Miss Agnes Deans Cameron,

formerly of Victoria, on "The

deals with historical episodes

brought the province into world-wide notice;

and the illustrations are most appropriate and

Lady Douglas and her descendants, to the

third generation" (taken in front of the old

Douglas residence), views of Lillooet, Ques-

"What is here? Gold? Yellow, glitter-

The first period of British Columbia's his-

ory is the sea-story of her early navigators.

he second chapter is written within fort-

walls and out in the free open by the sturdy

factors of the Fur company. Overlapping and intruding into the period of peltries comes the third age, the Age of Gold.

Recently, the government at Ottawa,

auxious to preserve the old records, sent to

Victoria one of Canada's brightest women and

set her delving among the dry bones of the valley in the Provincial library. She doubt-

less will unearth there much that is of moment,

for she herself, like Mulvaney, "has bowels,"

and is full of the mellow juice of life. Had

been sent on a mission to gather data of the

gold days of British Columbia, there are two

places that would strongly draw me, both of them lush with interest, the Old Men's Home

and the Quadra Street cemetery—the quick

bid be it; here is crystallized history, if it is history you speak; and history is but looking

backward that one may intelligently look for-

'Far and far our graves are set round the

Voe for us if we forget, we that hold by

Unto each his mother-brach, bloom and bird

lasters of the Seven Seas, oh, love and

In nothing is the cosmopolitan nature of early British Columbia more strikingly shown

than in her graveyards, and in the old ceme-tery at the corner of Quadra and Meares

streets in Victoria, the pioneers of the gold

rush, the forefathers of the hamlet, many of

them, sleep. For twenty-five years, from 1848 to 1873, this was the burial place for the young colony. Sixty years from the time the

first little mound was made in the rude

in this little colonial God's-acre half a hun-

dred years of slow forgetting-sorrow and

resignation falling into forgetfulness, and

en branches make it difficult for us to de-

cipher the names and inscriptions on the crumbling stones. Age and youth meet.

"David Cameron

First Chief Justice of the Colony of

Born 1804; died 1872."

The words of Job come to us; "Thou shalt

come to thy grave in full age, like as a shock

work of pioneering. Wandering on, we come

A heart-history told in a scant six words.

Mother Nature has thickly carpeted this

resting place with softest grass, through

which wild violets peep; as we rise from slowly feeling out the words with our fingers, we think of Ophelia:

And from her fair and unpolluted flesh

And all around us are the graves of men

who sought wealth in the Fraser placers and

the mines of Cariboo. The fathers of these

men, and their fathers' fathers, rest in

Scottish graves and English churchyards.

hey themselves left home and kindred with

high hopes. Were they not young and

Ah Western pine, and stately Kentish

Truly, here the warlike and the peaceful, the

miserable and the fortunate, the beloved

and the despised, mingle their dust and pay

ook over the old graveyard, we see the bur-

ied history of decades. In this little plot

nations, servants of the Hudson's Bay Com-

pany, the fathers and mothers of colonial

As we turn back for one comprehensive

"A beloved wife, Aged 18 years."

to an almost obliterated inscription,

Vancouver Island.

Moss and ivy, trailing brambles and fall-

forgetfulness into oblivion.

of corn cometh in his season.

"Lay her i' the earth;

May violets spring!"

brave and vigorous?

Ye have one tale to tell!"

lown their symbol of mortality.

Here we read:

In the outside world, the busiest, noisiest, most eventful half-century of man's history;

Morbid to haunt a graveyard? Then mor-

-Timon of Athens.

ng, precious gold?"

Seven Seas:

sings Kipling.

these!"

and land.

vays Acceptable vays Delicious

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fits and provisions at my navigation on the Skeens ELTON, B. C.



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into trouble. God Jacob ened him with revenge for nesses gave evidence of a

know," said little May, ny they call them 'boys,' n just as plain as day: se that rhymes with 'noise.'" -Philadelphia Press.

oria, B.C., April, 1908. e Ht|Time Ht|Time Ht|Time Ht

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Meridian west. It is counted 24 hours, from midnight to The figures for height serve uish High Water from Low

Victoria City and the Island of Vancouver

Third of the Series of Articles on "The Romance and Beauty of British Columbia," From the Pen of Miss Agnes Deans Cameron

Romance and Beauty of British Columbia." The last chapter ors, sappers, miners, soldiers of the Queen- three successive years, no conservative posisurrounding the discovery of gold, which first those who, for us, bore the heat and burdenof the day. There all are equal, the poor man and the son of pride lie calm and still. Could exceptionally interesting. These pictures are: they speak, what account would they give How tell the story of the home-leaving! We sit down on a queer-shaped tomb, one that always fascinated us when we were nelle and Harrison Lake, and "A Parade of Volunteers at Beacon Hill." The article folschool children, and to which we used to steal away in lunch hours from the "Central" there to read surreptitiously Longfellow and Mark Twain and Bret Harte when the

> Keeping very quiet, and shutting out all thoughts of wrangling politicians, clashing

time-table prescribed Euclid's lines and

angles and the seductive Gallic wars of

tion in the outside world with a certain salary fixed and limited can ever after have power to hold him.

In British Columbia, as elsewhere, the early activities were all in the placers. Placer mining is poor man's mining and has a charm, glamor of expectancy which yields to no elaborately planned-out campaign of the capitalist with his imported machinery, preferment of shares and consolidation of companies. The free prospector works off his own bat, makes his own discoveries and locations and hugs to his soul each night the delirious hope of millions on the morrow.

In the gold rush of 1858, it was the diggings at Fort Hope on the Fraser that first mayors and aldermen and the clamor of the attracted the get-rich-quick. The Yale dig- \$25 at the expiry of the contract.

out, a more practical and less hazardous route to the front became imperative. The Indians knew of a way from Lillooet, through Harrison Lake and River and over the Douglas portages. In Victoria five hundred miners had their faces turned toward the new diggings. Douglas would try the virtues of co-

His proposal to the miners was this: Each man as an evidence of good faith would deposit \$25 in the hands of the Hudson's Bay Company, and sign an agreement to work upon the trail until it was completed. The Hudson's Bay Company in return agreed to carry the miners to the point of commencement on the Harrison River, feed them all the time they worked, and give each back his

boots;" and it was only last year that I came across in a Toronto junk-shop a china sugarbowl ornamented with a sylph-like figure emerging Hagarlike from an Oriental tabernacle ornamented with the legend "A Camp on the Cariboo." It bore about as much resemblance to a Cariboo camp as a Yarmouth bloater does to a Sockeye salmon, but it satisfied the artistic unities of Stoke-on-Trent and lone and distant colonials must not ask too

Each creek had a history of its own, Quesnel Forks being the first to develop into a permanent camp and early assuming the dignity of a small town. In Cedar Creek exceptionally rich diggings opened out. Here the Aurora claim with sluices, flumes and working plant yielded in the year 1866 \$20,000, and in August of the next year it was paying one hundred ounces a week, and an ounce of Cariboo gold ran all the way from sixteen to twenty dollars.

On the right branch of the Quesnel was the famed Keithly Creek, at whose mouth in-1861 grew up the town of Keithly. On the creek in this year five men in a single day laid bare \$1,200 in good sized nuggets, and their daily output for a time was sixteen ounces of gold per man. In the autumn, several companies turned out a hundred dollars a day to the man. The diggings continued on Keithly until 1875, the conservative Chinee hanging on for a decade afterwards scraping these auriferous sands on his own account, flashing back a non-commital "no sabe" to the inquisitive stranger, smiling his old-ivory smile and obeying the scriptural injunction "keep all these things in thy heart."

In 1864, Cunningham Creek made good, here a party of four white men unearthed an old river-channel and in one day took out \$460 apiece. Then Antler Creek aroused the interest of two continents. The London Times declared the bed of Antler to be, like the heavenly streets, paved with gold, rockers yielded easily fifty ounces in an hour or two, a shovelful sometimes realized \$50, and goodsized nuggets could be picked out by hand. The inevitable stampede followed, a tented city arose in a night, saloons and sawmills followed. Individuals at Antler made as high as \$1,000 a day, much of the ground yielded \$1,000 to the square foot, the creek as a whole easily produced \$10,000 a day for the entire

Then came Grouse Creek with its record of eighty ounces a week for the whole season, and Williams Creek looms large on the horizon. In 1865, Barkerville, on Williams Creek, became the distributing point for the whole Cariboo country, the aggregate output of which in seven years was to total no less than twenty-five millions of dollars. The Steele party picked out of the blue clay 796 ounces in two days, and prospects of \$600 to the pan are vouched for.

And so the story goes on. The year 1862 eclipsed the year 1861, and 1863 was better than 1862. Cariboo is a sea of mountains and pine-covered hills rising to the height of 8,000 feet above sea-level. Everywhere are evidences of volcanic eruption, strata are uplifted, and the beds of old streams are heaved to the hill tops. Round this centre of old wealth the Fraser wraps its semi-circular stream the ing branches poured their tribute. The extraordinary yield of the Cariboo mines appears in the fact that in 1861 the whole of British Columbia and Vancouver island were supported by the gold gotten from Antler Creek alone, and in the further fact that for four years Williams Creek supported a population of 16,000 people, many of whom left for the world outside with independent fortunes. And yet Williams Creek was only a narrow gully worked for less than two miles of its length in the roughest and most primi-

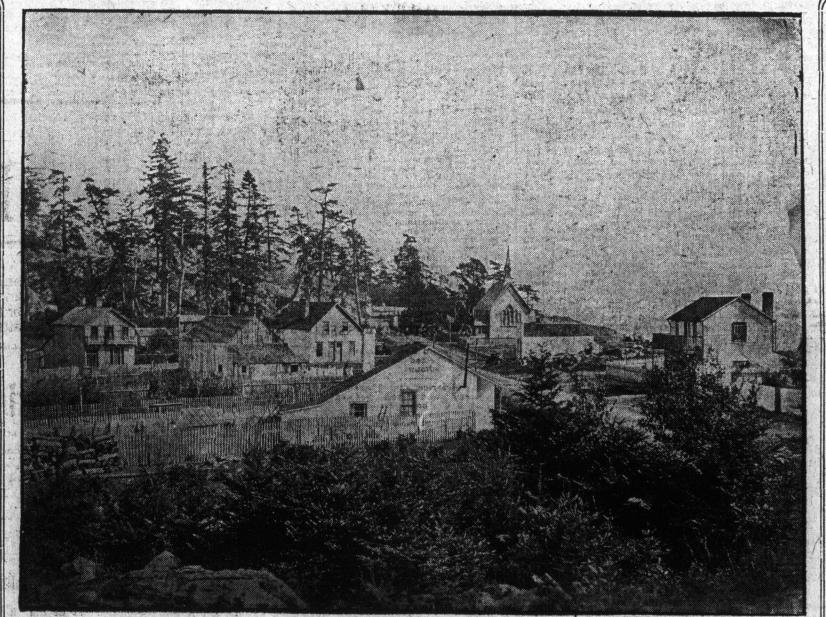
tive manner. Fortunes were made in Cariboo, colossal fortunes. And much was lost, much sacrificed. There was a reverse to the shield; there always is. Alongside the pictures of glittering nuggets and fat sluice boxes there creeps on the canvas, intrusive, the shadow of poor and meagre homes in Victoria, the tired faces of patient mothers, and hungry babies pulling at the skirts. These are the hostages given to Fortune by the miner who did not make his pile; and his name is legion because he was

You may read the aftermath of Cariboo in the Old Men's Homes and in the kindly Rest-Refuges accorded to old and friendless women throughout the Province today. Here as everywhere you find the happy and the miserable, the philosophical and the fretful; it is the world in small.

The concluding portion of an interesting article on "Trout Fishing Through British Columbia," in Rod and Gun in Canada, from the pen of G. G. Hacking, reads as follows:

There is still the beauty spot of America to be visited. I speak of Vancouver island, to which my poor words of praise can do but scant justice. It is simply an Island of Enchantment. The Island is reached from Vancouver by either of the two Canadian Pacific steamers which provide a double daily service to Victoria. The magnificent new hotel erected by the company will be open for the reception of guests this season, and will be made the headquarters for many fishing trips.

The Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway runs from Victoria to Nanaimo, along which line fishing can be enjoyed at Shawnigan lake, Cowichan lake and up to Nanaimo.



in the man-stifled town; We yearned beyond the sky-line where the

strange roads go down. But woman had her part in the brave

us to lead.
As the deer breaks—as the steer breaks—

fern-scrub we lay,

that we lost. For the sound of many footsteps, for the tread of a host."

eclipse both that madness and the more recent and infinitely tamer fever of the Klondike.

Where in the long scale of the passions woman's virtue, and man's honor. mingles the dust of men and women of many

Gold fever is a disease that the doctors cannot cure, and if its fiery strain times, seekers after wealth in Cariboo, sail- courses through a man's blood for two or

gings came next, these embraced the river banks between Hope and Yale and for some distance beyond Yale again, Hill's, Emery's and Boston Bars being the most historic. The enormous rush of miners, although by no means exhausting these grounds, did take the cream of the big gettings from the deposits, and now the cry for richer and more removed

benches goes up. Was not California gold more plentiful near the source of the streams, and are not the rivers of British Columbia greater than those of California? Farther back towards the frozen ocean the fortune-hunters will go.

And so the peaceful settlers on Vancouver island, on the Cowlitz, and from the vallev of the Columbia, leave ox and plough and steading; the bound servants of the big company break their contracts and throw off their allegiance; the sawmills of the sound are silent, and the northern trek begins

By sea and by land the Argonauts pour in, from Oregon they come and from California, from Canada the crowded centres of the Old World, from Australia and the ocean's last, least lump of coral. It is the story of Sacramento and of Ballarat told over again; the world sees enacted the third great devil-dance of the nations.

How did Governor Douglas adapt himself to the new conditions? Here are thousands of adventurers pouring in to the erstwhile peaceful fur-preserves, the most desperate, debonair and lawless of the Legion of the Lost Ones. How shall a semblance of British law and order be maintained among these away off in the silence of earth's immensities where according to the traditions of all goldcamps "there ain't no ten commandments and a man may raise a thirst?"

James Douglas was a diplomat, he looked ahead and he knew how to manage men. When the first Fraser placers were worked

The length of the proposed trail, including water-way, was seventy miles. The scheme worked well; it was an object lesson in economics, the miners were well pleased with their bargain and the Ancient and Honorable Company found itself in possession of a money-making toll road. Miles were money in these days. Beans that could be bought in Victoria for a cent and a half a pound were worth five cents at Port Douglas where the trail began, and at the end of the communistic highway had increased to the Delmonico value of a dollar and a half a pound. When modern historians extol to high heaven the glories of the ocean-to-ocean road-beds of steel with their short ribs and long ribs reaching out to the fields of 40-bushel wheat, let us not forget the pioneer empire-builder of them all, the man who, attended by no visions splendid, with indomitable pluck wrought steadfastly his day's work, leaving to others to tell the story. In all truth has Sir James Douglas earned the honorable title, "King of Roads.

In 1860, the Cariboo rush began. The Cariboo country may be roughly described as lying between the headwaters of the Fraser and the Thompson in latitude 52 degrees to 54 degrees north. The chief river of the region is the Quesnel, and old Fort Alexandra lay but forty miles distant. Placers and pokes of dust overshadowed peltries, skins gave way to sluice boxes. Cariboo was rich; the authenticated reports read like fairy stories, Aladdin's lamp and Fortunatus' purse that held the treasures of the universe.

The 1,500 miners of Cariboo shipped to Victoria before the end of the next year (1861) two millions of dollars in coarse nuggets, and the name Cariboo figured in the newspapers of every civilized country in the world. Man-chester merchants made "Cariboo shirts;" enterprising Yankees advertised "Cariboo coffee;" "Cariboo braces," and "Cariboo gum-

Courtesy of Miss Emily Woods. Esquimalt as it Appeared During the Days of the "Gold Rush," When All Passengers Were Landed at the Naval Port

market-place, a whisper wafts to us from the dandelions and daisies.

"We were dreamers, dreaming greatly,

Came the Whisper, came the Vision, came the Power with the Need, Till the soul that is not man's soul was lent

from the herd where they graze, In the faith of little children we went on our

On the sand-drift-on the veldt side, in the

That our sons might follow after by the bones on the way. Follow after-we are waiting, by the trails

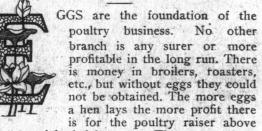
There are many graves here, and many dates, but the majority of both names and dates identify themselves with the gold rush, the mad stampede which, coming just ten years after the California gold excitement, in intensity, impetuosity and abandon was to

which influence men must we place the lust . for gold? Is there anything in this life for which men will risk more, endure more, suffer more? As a factor in our destiny it stands high above religious fanaticism or love of empire. In the early history of this Pacific colony not once but-many times has it overshadowed, nay, overthrown, family affection.



WITH THE POULTRYMAN

SELECTING THE LAYING HEN



the cost of feed, labor, etc. The more eggs a pullet lays in its maiden effort, the more eggs it will lay in its second year.

It is a well known fact that the older the hen the less eggs it lays. Thus if a poor layer as a pullet, a poorer layer as a hen-a pullet laying 125 eggs in its first year.

As a hen in second year of laying would fall below the 100 mark, some much lower; but the pullet that laid 180 to 200 eggs in its first year could be depended upon to lay 125 to 150 eggs its second, thus proving itself to be a real money maker.

Now, we are prepared to admit that pullets laying 180 to 200 eggs in the year are not found by the hundreds in the poultry yards of the fancier, but on the farms and plants of the utility raiser whose sole aim is eggs and meat, heavy layers are on the increase. There are quite a few egg farms that have made phenomenal records in the past few years, getting from 150 to 180 eggs per hen in flocks.

These poultry raisers have been breeding for years along the lines of heavy egg production by the use of trap nests. The only sure method of selecting the hen that laid the egg.

Now it takes time to attend to trap nests, for no half-way system will pay. They must be in use from the first egg at maturity to the end of the 365 days that make the year. It is the persistent layer that makes the record. We have known pullets to start with a rush—that had the average been made by the first two months, one would think the 300 mark had been teached, but in the long run others with not such a good two-months average would beat them out.

The extra time consumed in attending trap nests to select future breeders will repay twofold. No matter how few hens the poultry raiser keeps, it pays you to trap nest a few. A few good layers are worth more than many poor ones. In a few years, by careful breeding, the poultry raiser will be enabled to obtain twice the number of eggs per flock than for-merly where no system was used to tell which "hen laid the egg."

It is a fact that there are now quite a few egg farms with but 500 to 800 layers that are turning out more hen fruit than some of the larger plants so often read about. We have in our mind now a little plant at Hammonton N. J., of 500 layers each winter, Wyandottes, that made the average of 170 per hen, and there are others seldom heard of in the poultry press that are quietly working out the problem of more eggs by the use of trap nests. It is the layer that pays-there is no disputing that fact. Here on the farm we not only breed for layers, but for early maturity, never breeding from any pullet that does not lay its first egg within six months from incubation, with the results this year of having many pullets start laying at four and one-half months, the majority starting at five and five and one-half months. These birds are not forced, nor are the layers forced. It wholly lies within the breeding. No matter how the fowls are fed, no flock not bred for egg production will make the same average in the year, as the flock bred for egg production. Feed and proper housing play an important part in a heavy egg yield. But breeding must be back of it. To the beginner, then, who is looking for results, it is wise to use trap

The only sure method that will lead to a large increased egg yield, the extra time con-

FEEDING SUGAR TO POULTRY AND FANCY POULTRY VS. FARM POULTRY FARM ANIMALS

This is a practice as old as the hills and the name of the man who is responsible for it has been forgotten for centuries.

The instincts of animals, however, remain for ages, and the same motive that prompts animals to travel for miles to obtain salt from some available lick is alive in them today. Many of the plants on which wild animals graze have a small quantity of sugar in them, and in this manner they obtain the small amount necessary to satisfy their needs. Our domestic animals, not being allowed to seek the sugar-bearing plants, are obliged to go without it, except when some one playfully offers them a bit. You have doubtless noticed how greedily horses eat it; they will follow one about, hoping to get enough to satisfy their craving.

This action in time attracted the attention of some scientific fellow, who fed sugar to his poultry and farm animals, and noted results. compounding a balanced ration of grains and molasses, but experiments finally convinced that the same could neither be sent out ready mixed with the raw molasses nor use artificial heat to dry it. Continued research, however, finally developed a process of turning the molasses into sugar in a granular dry meal form, that was a new one, and the process was patented. This done, the rest was easy, and today there are thousands and thousands of tons o dairy, horse and poultry feeds being used with great profit to the feeders.

The value of sugar in a dairy feed has been advertised and brought before the notice of the public more extensively in the past few years than that of poultry feed. This does not, however, in any way reflect on the value of this ingredient for chickens, as experiments have already shown that sugar in the proper form when mixed with a perfect balance of other grains of known value, is a great saving for the poultryman as well as increasing the profits. It is a wonderful egg producer and builder of bone, flesh and feathers. Another important feature of sugar feeding is the flavor of meat which it imparts to the flesh of the bird, making a rich, juicy meat which commands a premium price on any fair market.

Extensive experiments have been made with a feed of this nature for ducks and turkeys. On the duck farm the birds are ready for market in from ten to eleven weeks after leaving the shell, and as the cost of the feed is no greater than other rations used, a great saving is readily recognized.

The molasses or sugar has 80 per cent of the nutritive value of corn, but is far more valuable as a feed stuff owing to its effect on the system of the bird fed. It aids in the digestion and assimilation of all the feed eaten during the day and keeps the fowl in a healthy condition, avoiding the necessity of using condition powders and medicated condiments of the one hundred and one varieties in vogue.

Within the next twelve months it is conservative to say that the poultryman who is in the business for profit will find, after making a test for himself, that the proper amount of sugar in the feed for his poultry will be the source of greatly increased profits and healthier fowls. American Poultry Journal.

FIVE EGG RULES

Here are a few simple rules which will be of great benefit to those that expect a large egg yield during the coming winter, and if they are carefully followed they will assist very materially in the fulfillment of your "egg desires."

First-Remember that your hens are like other stock—the better they are cared for and fed, the more they will earn for you. Diet them properly and results will be satisfactory. Second—Keep your hens at work. This is

hens run after you it is a sure sign that they are fed too much and are too lazy to work at scratching. Try to encourage them to scratch, and hang their green food so high that they will have to work to get it.

Third-In the morning feed a light food, and if the weather is cold, feed a warm mash and do not feed too much in the morning, but in the evening, or just before roosting time, feed a good solid food, enough to satisfy all wants, and if the weather be cold, feed a goodlyamount of corn, not "nubbins," but good, clean

Fourth-After the morning meal, scatter some millet seed, wheat or oats in the litter, so they will have to scratch during the day, and if they refuse to scratch, let them fast for two or three days. An ounce of cut bone should be given each hen every other day at the morning feed and a little cut clover in the mash will do a

Fifth-Do not think because the weather is, cool you will not have to keep them clean, but remember that cleanliness is essential to your poultry as it is to yourself, and remember that sumed will amply repay any who raise poultry, you do not, or at least should not, neglect your baths because it is winter.-Poultry Yard.

As the season is advancing day by day and young chicks are growing stronger and larger, the true fancier is watching the young stock and under the care of a good poultryman they will thrive and by show season will return to him in compensation many a dollar for the time and care he has taken during their infancy. Breeding fancy stock does not cost a great deal more than raising for market. The farmer has the advantage of space and feed, but when it comes to disposing of surplus stock he will have to sell one-half to one dozen of his birds at the price the fancier gets for one of his purebred birds. This amount varies from five to ten dollars. Spring chicks at six to seven months old will bring usually twelve and a half to fifteen cents a pound. The fancier gets about \$1 to \$2 per pound, and quite often more than \$2 per pound. In the late summer and fall and winter season, the fancier gets the

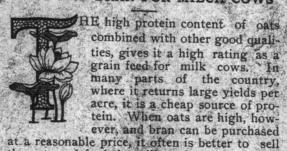
two to four varieties by having a lot 75 by 150 feet, making the runs 15 feet by 50 feet long, leaving the balance of space as a run, turning one pen in the morning, the next in the afternoon, thus making it very handy and giving the birds free range and plenty of exercise.

In regard to farmers breeding fowls for market, I advise them to discontinue breeding black fowls or feather-legged ones, on account of shippers paying you from one and one-half to two cents less on the market per pound. I am informed by our large produce houses that the demand for yellow skin and medium sized birds will give a better price than for all kinds of a mixed lot of birds.

Rhode Island Reds, Wyandottes and Rocks are the best market fowls, being of medium weight, yellow skin, which is so much desired by poultry produce houses. Breeders of fancy fowls in the Asiatic classes will have to cater almost exclusively to the fancy trade on account of the above discrimination of black fowls and feather-legged ones by our Western poultry houses. As the season advances, many a prize winner will be making his bow to the poultry fraternity this coming winter, and will put his owner up a notch towards getting his egg business increased the coming season. Advertising your stock, if it is worth advertising, is the starting point towards your success. Let the people know that you have got stock to sell. Give them value for money received, and you will not have to put any of your surplus cockerels on the market. Our largest advertisers in the country have commenced at the bottom, and by using good judgment their cash receipts run into hundreds of dollars received for stock and eggs. Go thou and do likewise. Poultry

With the early setting hens at least food should be placed within their easy reach so that

AROUND THE FARM OATS AND BRAN FOR MILCH COWS



oats and feed the mill product. There is a close similarity between oats and bran in their analysis and their value for feeding. One experiment is on record where whole oats were ground and gave 10 per cent. better milk and butter-fat returns than bran. Of course, bran is quite variable in its analysis, so that this result could only be considered as indicative. However, the above experiment

does not disagree much with general opinion. Bran, that is, wheat bran, derives its highvalue from the fact that it contains a larger amount of digestible protein and ash than any of the common grains. Besides it adds bulk to a heavy grain ration; for example, corn meal, and is a natural laxative-two points considered by many to represent the best properties of

Comparing the analysis of oats with that of bran, we find that for every hundred pounds of weight, bran furnishes three pounds more of digestible protein and nearly the same amount more of ash. While it is somewhat short on fat content, we will not consider that feature, both of these feeds are used primarily for their ash and protein, principally the latter, and other qualities mentioned before. Let us compare the two feeds on a protein basis alone, placing the cost of this element at three and three-quarters cents per pound. This is what protein costs in feeds where it comprises a arge part, as for example, in cotton-seed meal. Just on a protein basis, therefore, bran is worth nearly twelve cents more per hundred pounds than oats. Thus if the cost of bran is ninety cents per hundred, oats would be worth twelve cents less, or practically twenty-eight cents per bushel. With bran at eighty cents, oats would equal it at twenty-five cents.

It must be remembered that this comparison has been based solely on protein basis. While we think that is the point on which to make the most representative comparison, there are other things to be considered; for example, the cost of marketing the oats and hauling back the bran. This expense would allow oats to be two or three cents per bushel above their value compared with bran, before the change would be profitable. Then in turn this expense might be offset by the superior property of the bran in giving bulk to the ration of grain and keeping the digestive apsame price for his surplus eggs, sometimes one paratus in tone. Ash is low in many rations

celled grain for milk making. But suppose oats are worth twenty-eight cents per bushel and bran eighty cents per hundred, it is quite likely that the farmer any reasonable distance from the market could buy and feed bran freely, especially if no clover hay or other roughage high in protein could be fed. The following ration will illustrate our point. It is intended that corn stover and clover hay be fed freely for roughage in conjunction with this grain ration: Three pounds corn-and-cob meal, two pounds oats and six pounds bran; this amount to be fed daily to a cow weighing 1,000 pounds. Though a trifle below the standard set for protein, this ration will be economical and conducive to the thrift of the herd. If clover hay is not obtainable then one or two pounds linseed meal must be added. Some careful breeders would not be without bran, whatever it cost, but the farmer not making a specialty of dairying must be economical and use feeds of his own raising as largely as possible.

KEEP YOUR COWS CLEAN

It is strange that so many men, who are supposed to be good dairymen, fail to realize what damage dirt does to milk, remarks a writer, "Why I can take it out with the strainer," is a reply that is far too common, and which shows ignorance of true conditions.

The change in milk, such as souring and roduction of bad flavors and odors, are due to bacteria. These are conveyed to the milk in dirt of one kind or another—dust in the air, dirt dropping from the cow's sides and udder, dirt from the milker's hands or unclean milking utensils. These bacteria, once in the milk cannot be separated by straining; you might as well mix salt with dirt, put it in milk, and expect to remove it by straining. The bacteria pass through the strainer with the milk, and rapidly multiply. Bacteria carried in on manure and dirt from the cow's sides and udder are they need not be long in quest of it.

A dust bath almost every day is necessary developing bad flavors, which pass to the butto the health and happiness of a hen, and she ter through the cream. Remember that the very undesirable, for most of them are putredirt does not do the damage—dirt can be re-moved by a strainer. It is the germs earried in by the dirt that give trouble, and no amount of straining will remedy this. Keep your cows clean and keep down dust when milking is in progress. Above all, never allow one who has been about a sick person—in such diseases as are commonly called contagious-have anything to do with the cows or milk. Disease is transmitted far too easily in this way.-Vet. Halifax, N. S.

TO KEEP HORSES HEALTHY

Here is a very sensible suggestion which comes from one long experienced in handling horses, taken from the American Team Owner.

The care of the skin and coat is not a matter of smoothness or ugliness of the coat; it is merely a question of cleanliness of the skin, which is essential to the health of the horse, Some people reason that as a horse turned out to pasture does not need grooming, it is not natural and the horse should not be groomed. The necessity for grooming comes with the amount of work done and the kind of food given the horse. The secretions of the glands of the skin are enormously increased by work, and also the work horse must be fed nutritious food, which also largely increases the secretions of the skin.

Nature must be assisted by artificial means to remove these increased secretions, or the pores of the skin will become clogged and the health impaired. The greater the activity of the skin the greater the attention necessary. The horse in state of nature takes only the exercise required to obtain his food, and he feeds principally on laxative diet, and as the debris of the food and excretions of the system are carried through the kidneys, grooming is not necessary.

The appearance of the coat readily shows the healthy or unhealthy condition of the skin. Without grooming, the diet remains in the hair, but through the excretory glands enters the system. This important set of glands acts as drains, and when these are checked with impurities, the general health necessarily suffers.

When the horse sheds its coat in spring and autumn the nourishment of the old hair is arrested, and the soft, pulpy extremities shrink and dry up, the hair becomes detached and falls out; at the same time a new hair is formed and pushed up to its side.

Grooming answers two principal and several subsidiary ends. First, it removes from the skin those particles of perspiration, dust and dirt which would otherwise impede and clog the free action of the sweat and oil glands. Secondly, it removes the scurf or wornout cells, which are no longer required on the surface of the skin, and which would, especially when cemented together by particles of sweat, add to the obstruction of the glands.

In order that grooming should produce the two above mentioned principal effects, it is necessary that the skin be cleaned with a good bristle brush strongly applied and well laid on.

THE USE OF THE DISC HARROW

There is no work to which the disc harrow specially adapted. It is a general purpos tool for cultivating the soil, useful in the spring when the land is being prepared for seed, indi pensable in handling the summer fallow later in the season, after harvest sometimes taking the place of the plow.

In the preparation of the seed bed the disc has two functions to perform. First, the soil is required to be put into the best possible mechanical condition for receiving the seed, and, second, this condition should be brought about in such a way and at such a time that the greater portion of the moisture which fell on the land during the winter will be retained and held for the use of the crop. To accomplish this last purpose best the discs should be put on to the land as early in the spring as possible, should be used first as soon as the soil is dry enough not to stick to the blades. A mulch is thus formed over the water supply in the soil before much of it can evaporate, and the maximum amount of the moisture of the winter's snow is conserved, a factor of considerable importance to the grain farmer of the central and southwest portions of the prairie provinces.

In the proper use of the disc harrow the land is gone over twice, the disc being lapped half. Lapping is better than cross disking, which some farmers practice, and is the most effective means of getting the soil into that thoroughly pulverized and loose surface condition so essential in moisture retention. Cross disking defeats the very purpose it is intended to fulfil. Crossing leaves the surface in an uneven condition, and increases the soil surface exposed. The result is that evaporation is increased and the soil moisture as rapidly dissipated as it would be had no cultivation been undertaken at all. Lapping each half over and giving the soil two full strokes has an entirely different effect. In the first place it levels down the ridge which all discs form whether they throw the soil inward or outward; second, it pulverizes the soil more thoroughly than could be done by cross disking, and in addition leaves the surface smooth and level and less liable to be drained of its moisture. A soil mulch made by disc harrow when properly employed is the most effective moisture retainer possible to obtain.

MAKE USE OF THE EXPERIENCE OF OTHERS

The men who have had experience in fruit growing in this Western country are unfortunately few. In every district each year farmers set out trees, bushes, vines, shrubs or flowers with little or nothing to guide them in the matter of choosing species or varieties. The agent, of course, from whom the stock is derally tree enough with advice on what to choose and how to plant and manage, but his advice is more frequently given to lure the customer into signing a good large order, than it is from any desire to see the purchaser make a success of the business. The advice of agents, as a rule, is not worth taking seriously. The horticultural knowledge possessed by the average of them is derived from a brief perusal of the circular of "instructions to agents" sent out by nursery companies, and these instructions are intended generally, more as an aid to the salesman in preparing a "coin fetching spiel" to shoot into prospective customers, than as information from which he may derive a knowledge of the problems and practices of fruit or plant growing sufficient to make his advice to farmers, on what to grow and how to plant, of any value whatever.

Before a man goes into the fruit growing business in this country, he needs to inform himself as thoroughly as he can on every phase of the industry. He should know for a certainty what varieties are adapted to his district, how each should be planted and cared for. He should make use of the experiences of others and reduce his chances of failure, planting only varieties that with reasonable care are certain of bringing forth fruit.

In a number of the older districts there are men who have made some success in horticulture and the branches that pertain thereto, flowers, gardening and tree growing, but whether the counsel of such men is available or not, every farmer should have at hand reliable information on horticultural questions. Information of this kind is available in the form of government bulletins, experimental farm literature and horticultural society reports, but to the average farmer a good book or two written expressly for the guidance of planters in our own provinces will be of more use than these, and the information given, while it may not be of greater value than that contained in bulkier volumes and reports, will at least be in a more readily available form. No farmer should go far in fruit growing in this country without the experience of others to guide him. If he does, failure ninety-nine times in a hundred is bound to occur. Neither is that experience any less valuable because it is printed in a

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Australia's Defence Plan-Compulsory Training

HE Military Correspondent of the London Times writes as follows:

Friday, April 24, 1908

The Australian Correspondent of the Times, in a letter from Sydney dated November, 7 last, described the genesis of the movement in Australia in favor of universal compulsory

He showed how the lamentable deficiencies in Australian defence had brought the National Defence League into existence, how wide became the circulation of its journal, The Call, and how splendidly the secretary of the league, Mr. W. M. Hughes, made converts, one by one of many of the leading statesmen of the Commonwealth, including Mr. Ewing, the new Minister of Defence, and, ast but not least, Mr. Deakin himself. The speeches of Mr. Deakin and Mr. Hughes at ublic meetings in London during the last Conference of the Colonial Premiers made ully manifest their opinions on the general mestion involved, and were a revelation to many, and an education to all.

The Correspondent of the Times, in his etter of November last, gave a necessarily rief sketch of the scheme which Mr. Deakin and Mr. Ewing subsequently planned. This scheme was outlined by the Prime Minister the Commonwealth government in the ederal House of Representatives on Decemer 13, last, but the House adjourned directly afterwards and very few details of the scheme were immediately accessible. On January 31 of this year, however, the Department of Defence, through its secretary, Mr. Pethebridge, supplemented Mr. Deakin's speech by a memorandum entering into the details of the proposals, and as this document has now reached England, the moment has arrived for an endeavor to acquaint the public at home with the character of a plan which, if accepted, may produce consequences of some moment.

The Defence acts of 1903-4 imposed upon all citizens of Australia between the ages of 18 and 60 liability to service in time of war, but omitted to render the obligation effective by training. The new scheme repairs this omission, and proposes to make every male citizen liable to military training; first, from 12 to 18 years of age in Cadet corps; and secondly, from 18 to 26 years of age in the National Guard. The personal obligation to military training will operate only in respect to those who reach the age of 18 after the scheme becomes law.

The Cadet and senior Cadet training is intended to become universal and eventually compulsory on all lads, whether at school or afterwards, up to the age of 18. It will be arranged so as to interfere as little as possible with their employments, but it will not become compulsory until sufficient instructors can be found. Meanwhile, the Volunteer Cadet organization will be fostered, and made as nearuniversal as possible. The training of Cadets will consist of physical drill, elementary musketry, and marching; that of senior Cadets will include military formations and more advanced musketry. The memorandum promises further details on these subjects, deferring them "in view of the prior necessities for the creation of a large force, actually available within the next few years.'

For the National Guard training men will be divided into two classes. Those aged from 18 to 21 will be required to attend a training of 18 days in the first year, 18 in the second, and 12 in the third. After passing out of this class at the age of 21, men will be incorporated in the senior regiments of the National Guard. Training is to be suited to local conlitions and employment. All units are to be formed on a territorial basis and to be trained in their own districts. There will be a collateral organization of Volunteer reserves, so that the patriotism of all ardent citizens may find full scope. Service will be unpaid up to the age of 21, but an allowance will be given to those dependent upon serving men. All officers and non-commissioned officers will have to pass through the ranks, and promoions will be based on practical examinations in the field, followed by courses of instruction and examination, without any expense to candidates, at schools of instruction which will e practically continuous in each state. Throughout, promotions will be exclusively by merit proved by practical tests, and the conditions of service are, it is said, to be so framed that no man qualified to become an officer shall be debarred by reason of his civil occupation or social position

The object in view is declared to be the provision of a fighting force, as large as possible, and at the lowest possible cost. Consequently the training will be limited to such matters as are absolutely necessary for war and all else will be eliminated. Musketry will be on a graduated scale with 400 rounds allowed for practice during the first three years. Further practice will be allowed in the rifle clubs with free ammunition, while field artilery will receive practical training in shooting under service conditions. By training at annual camps and concentrating the work of most units into a few weeks, it is hoped to avoid the cost of drill-halls, offices, and continual clerical employment of instructors. Each man, it must be remembered, will have learnt the elements of drill and musketry as a cadet, and consequently instruction in camp will be restricted to practical work in the field and field firing. The senior officers will be given requent opportunities of commanding forces

which will enable marches and supply in the field to become understood.

The uniform is to consist of "a military hat," with badge showing arm, regiment, and rank, a woollen jumper or shirt like that worn by the United States Army on service, cord breeches, leggings or puttees, and boots, the whole costing about £3. Officers, as well as men, will be supplied with uniforms, and consequently no one need be debarred from qualifying as an officer from fear of the cost, while swords and unnecessary articles" will be abandoned unless prescribed for some special corps. The equipment will consist of bandolier, water-bottle, mess tin, haversack, blanket,

waterproof sheet, and greatcoat. The Memorandum states that provision has of a small-arms factory, that an existing factory for the supply of small-arm ammunition, now in the hands of a private company, will be taken over by the government, and that its output will be trebled by new plant. It is declard that arrangements are in progress for the

there will ultimately be 750,000 Australians and who have overcome by field practice the debauched. If again, between the ages of 18 under the age of 40 who will have received

No disbandment of existing militia units is contemplated. Each existing unit will be expanded, and all militiamen and volunteers who are willing to continue their service will be absorbed into the new corps. Each existing a tional Force, and as public opinion ripens in unit will normally form three units of the new National Guard. There will be only one establishment, that of war, and the training will be in bodies similar to those maintained on service. - A militia unit of 521 all ranks will form the nucleus of three regiments, eventually 3, 156 all ranks. In the first year it is calculated that there will be 174 all ranks of the existing militia unit in each new National Guard regibeen made for the supply: of 20,000 rifles a ment, and 300 of the new force-total 474. In year, that steps are being taken for the creation the second year the total will be 774, and in of a small-arms factory, that an existing factory that an existing factory. isting militia will be paid at present rates but there will be no fresh enlistments on the old basis. It is confidently anticipated that a large proportion of the men in the militia will con-

great difficulties of organization and combination, without which the bravest men do not make an army. . . . Increased efficiency will result from year to year as the system is better understood in the light of the experience gained by the practical organization of a Nathe community, all of whose male electors will have themselves been educated by serving through the prescribed courses.'

Shortly stated, the proposal is to substitute the rational system of Switzerland for that of paid service, and to make Australia able to resist attack. 'The citizen is asked to regard service without monetary reward as part of his national duty, but recognition will be given to the extra claim on the time of officers, noncommissioned officers, and special branches. Australia is told by her guides that she is threatened with extinction by the overflowing Asiatic wave, and is warned that if a run of good luck has hitherto kept her carelessness rom becoming disastrous it has not vindicated tinue to serve for many years and will thus en- her neglect. A majority of the Commonwealth construction of a cordite factory, and thanks to able the new organization to take effect more government is said to favor the plan, and the

and 21, the Senior Cadets were passed on automatically into their county regiments of the Territorial Army and given a few weeks of serious military training every year, there is not a parent or an employer of labor in the country who would not in the end bless the statesman who had created such a revolution in the physical development, character, and conduct of the young apprentices in all trades.

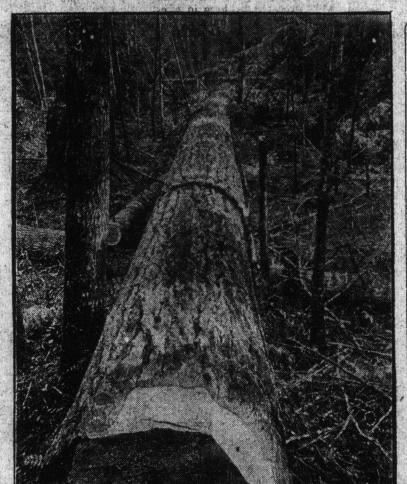
But these things seem far from us! We must not militarize youth. It is a cardinal sin, Nonconformity says so, and the trail of the Puritan is over us yet. We must not teach them to use arms for fear lest they should shoot their grandmothers. We must not enable them to defend their country because Lord Rosebery's four million German soldiers might consider it a reflection upon their good intentions. We must not make them well setup, bright, alert, and amenable to discipline because the cult of that brazen serpent Liberty demands that every one shall do what seems to him good, especially when it is bad. So the average boy of the working classes, after leaving his primary school, is to be allowed to run to seed, if it be his sovereign will and pleasure; to learn nothing, to do nothing, and to be nothing, and, finally, to join the ranks of the unemployed, or to pass from the reformatory to the prison and from the workhouse to a paup-

Australia has not to contend, as we have, with all this superannuated tomfoolery which, together with the infatuated suspicion of the regular soldier, comes down to us from the darkest ages of the remote past and is simply the result of the blackest ignorance. Australia looks facts squarely in the face and takes her measures accordingly. Knowing well that a nation in arms has the last word in the strife of people and the shock of interests, she prepares to become one, and asks her sons to scout and flout the example of a phrase-ridden motherland, and to give something to a country which gives everything to them.

Yes, one day the mood will come and Australia, maybe, will inspire it. Some statesman-heaven knows who-some orator, some one burning with the sacred fire of leadership, some one able to electrify and move the great inert masses of our people, will speak to them, and tell them what no politician dares tell them yet. He will show them the error of their ways, point out to them their duty, and win, as Mr. Hughes has won, their swift, whole-hearted, patriotic support. Who has the right to say that the British people refuse such service as Australia seems ready to accept? It is not the people who are backward. It is the miserable timidity of that earth-worm the politician that delays an advance on Australian lines. It is the terror of the Whips; the arithmetic of the political agent; the awful fear of losing votes. The first great statesman-the law of averages should soon give us one—who understands the spirit of the people, and is in his soul and conscience convinced that Britain must become a nation in arms or perish, will brush aside all the flimsy pretexts, the fudge and fustian, that shepherd away the people from the path which leads them to security. It will be he who will be the true peace-maker, for who will care or dare to encounter a Britain







LUMBERING ON SALT SPRING ISLAND A Sample Stick of Timber Cut on W. E. Scott's Land Near Ganges Harbor

these various arrangements it is hoped that Australia may become self-supporting so far as rifles and ammunition are concerned.

There is to be a Central School of Instruction for which the services of the most highly qualified officers are to be obtained, and in each state there will be schools of instruction, free of expense, for officers and non-commissioned officers under the permanent officers of the staff, conducted with a view to enable the commissioned and non-commissioned officers of regiments, without other guidance, to train the men whom they will lead in war. Such men as elect to join the Light Horse units will have to provide a horse and saddlery until other arrangements can be made. it is suggested that each state may find it best to keep up an establishment of horses for training its batteries in turn, and it is proposed to provide four batteries each of four guns a year, complete with all equipment and 500 rounds a gun. For transport purposes, the vehicles in use in the country will be employed until the resources of Australia admit of the provision of all regimental carriages.

The Memorandum remarks that there are 800,000 Australians of military age physically fit for service, and that 27,000 males physically fit reach the age of 18 every

year. In eight years the new system is expected to supply "214,000 men, fairly trained, physically fit for war, properly equipped, and organized in self-contained brigades for use as a field force or in similarly complete units for garrison defence at important localities." Of these 214,000, some 83,000 will undergo training annually, while the remainder, aged 21 to 26, will be in the Senior Regiments corresponding to the Junior Regiments in which they will have performed their trainings. It is suggested that there is no need to determine yet what training these Senior Regiments should receive, but that one week every two or three years, or an annual course with a rifle club, may be sufficient.

When the system is in full working order, nine years after it begins, the 214,000 men will be available for service in war. There will be 27,000 men, from 18 to 19 years of age, at regimental depots; 83,000 men, aged 19 to 22, in the Junior Regiments of the National Guard; 83,000, aged 22 to 25, in the Senior Regiments; and 21,000 supernumeraries, aged 25 to 26, to replace casualties. After the age of 26, men are apparently to be passed into a reserve, and it is calculated that, with ordinary rates of

easily. Serving men will have unusual chances of promotion at first, and after three years have elapsed it is expected that officers and senior non-commissioned officers will be obtained from the young men of the National Guard. By forming all three regiments at once each will eventually have a third of its strength due to leave it each year; its men will be in three stages of instruction, while the new men will be able to learn from those with more experience. For artillery and other scientific corps there will be some modification of these arrangements, but the details have not yet been

The Memorandum concludes as follows:-"It is not expected that the 48 days' training of the National Guard will of itself produce a soldier of the European, type, or that the training would be sufficient alone. It is to be remembered that the object in view is to train all Australians from the age of 12 upwards, that at each age they will be learning as much as their physical and mental development will permit, and that finally, on attaining manhood, they will be taught the principles that that must guide, and the responsibilities laid upon, the soldier in the field of battle. The training will not guarantee a "well-drilled" soldier in common acceptation, but of all arms in manoeuvres, and camps will mortality, and allowing for an increase of pop-drilled" soldier in common acceptation, but stead of being, as too much of it is, sloppy, un-eventually take the form of movable columns ulation at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum, should give us men who know how to shoot, kempt, slack, round-shouldered, loafing, and

parliament is apparently also won over to the good cause which gains friends at every election and every debate.

Whatever the fate of Mr. Deakin's proposals may be in Australia, they certainly deserve success and are of practical interest to us at the present time. The plan is broad and comprehensive, sufficiently modern to meet the principal requirements of scientific organization in the present day, and yet sufficiently democratic and loose-jointed to suit the life of a freedom-loving Anglo-Saxon community blessed with an ocean frontier. Cadet corps have taken such firm root in Australasian soil that a young fellow who has belonged to such a corps for seven years will bring to the junior regiment when he joins it at the age of 18 a very fair knowledge of drill and musketry, and will be in a good position to benefit by his brief training. If the suggested training of the senior regiment appears uncommonly meagre, this is not of much importance, since four years must elapse before these regiments will begin to receive the men from the junior corps, and by that time the question will have been reconsidered.

What Australia desires is a large and well-defined organization in which the manhood of the country can take its place in time of danger. This organization the plan supplies, and it promises to give

the infantry at all events sufficient training to enable it to become a useful force in war. As in all schemes of this nature, the choice and education of the officers and the training of the artillery presents the greatest difficulties, and Australia will be wise, supposing she accepts the plan, to devote her best efforts at the outset to the provision of a highly educated body of officers, a solid permanent staff, and the best system she can devise for rendering her field artillery an eminent force.

If Mr. Deakin and his colleagues succeed in passing this great measure they will win imperishable renown, and will give the Old Country a lead that is badly wanted. Deakinize the Haldane plan and what more is needed? If, after leaving our elementary schools, young fellows between the ages of 13 and 18 could be caught up, through the agency of the Board of Education, by some extension of the many voluntary organizations which already exist; if on their Saturday afternoons and holidays they could one and all, instead of only a few, be drawn away from factories of Hooliganism and receive manly training in Senior Cadet corps all over the kingdom, the youth of England would become the pride of its country, in-

WHERE LOCUSTS ARE FOOD

Locusts are a table luxury in Palestine and other places. The Jews fry them in sesame oil. In Arabia Petrea locusts are dried in the sun and ground into a kind of flour for baking. In Central Africa certain tribes make them inthick brown soup.

In Madagascar they are baked in huge jars, then fried in grease and mixed with rice. In Algeria they simply are boiled in water and salted to taste. The Arabs grind and bake them as cakes, roast them in butter or crush them with camel's cheese and dates. But they only resort to this fare in times of famine. In Southern Russia, where locusts still are extensively eaten by the serfs, the insects usually are smoked in the first instance like fish.

When required for consumption the legs and wings are broken off and the bodies are boiled, roasted, stewed, fried or broiled. The flavor of locusts, while strong and disagreeable, becomes mild and readily disguised when cooked. Some locust soups scarcely are to be distinguished from beef broth. Fried in their own oil and slightly salted they acquire a pleasant nutty flavor.

Locust eating tribes invariably grow fat when the food is plentiful. Grubs and caterpillars are eaten with avidity by Parisians. -Chicago Tribune.

The Chinese are saving their forests. The almost worldwide movement to protect and establish forests has reached the Celestial Empire, and the first Chinese school of forestry shortly will be opened in Mukden. The Chinese realm sometimes is pointed out as the worst example among modern nations of forest destruction. The floods which periodically are poured down from the denuded mountains are destructive beyond comparison with those of any other country, and the want of forests is assigned as the chief cause. Wood is scarcer in China than in almost any other inhabited region of the world, although the country is well adapted to the growing of trees. In the establishment of a forest school the Chinese government gives evidence that it realizes the need of beginning its reforestation in a scientifie manner.—Chicago Tribune.



Feminine Fancies and Home Circle Chat



SELF-RESPECT



ELF-RESPECT is neither pride, vanity nor conceit, it is not a failing we should try to overcome, but on the contrary, it is a virtue that we should strive with all our might to retain. If we cannot remight to retain. If we cannot respect ourselves, how can we expect to gain and keep that of others? And yet, although we know that this is true, it is being said by word and letter that we of today are, as a people, losing—or should it not be said destroying—that self-respect which issue to meet the world proudly and

enables its possessor to meet the world proudly and bravely. Those who make these accusations are not merely the superficial observers but those who think and ponder deeply the subject of their country's welfare, and these assert that it is over charity that is undermining the self-respect of the working classes, on dermining the self-respect of the working classes, by teaching them to depend upon the liberality of others, instead of on the work of their own right hand, while among the leisured classes the same evil is being wrought by overindulgence in pleasure and luxury. This may, or may not be true, and though the subject is a deep and serious one, and full of interest, it is rather of the individual than of the nation that one would write today. Is it true that women by taking their nart in the world's areas and men, by taking their part in the world's arena, and working for their own living, lose not only the respect of their brothers, but their own self-respect as well? Not for a moment could a right-thinking person concede this. It may sound well to talk of wo-men stepping down from her pedestal and losing thereby man's chivalrous respect, but it is not com-mon sense; on the contrary, it is a near approach to nonsense to say that if women had been content to go on living in what was known as genteel poverty— most oddoms of expressional grinding and screwing most odious of expressions! grinding and screwing to make both ends meet, spending their lives in lone-liness and penury and eating out their hearts in enforced idleness, that men would have respected them more than they do now that women are using for their own good and other people's also—the talents that have been entrusted to their care. According to the old theory in recent to women here sole objects in the old theory in regard to women, her sole object in life was marriage, and if she did not fulfil this duty, there was nothing for her to do but retire into the sombre existence considered fitting for that seemingly social failure, the old maid, whose means of living were probably a pittance that had been left her by her father, or extended to her out of pity or as a disagreeable duty, by a brother, or some relative. This other sort of dependence may have been very flattering to man's vanity and self importance, but it certainly was not conducive to the self-respect of their womankind. Fortunately, these old theories and ideas are fast disagneering, and it is to be hoped. and ideas are fast disappearing, and it is to be hoped, will soon have gone for ever. Moreover, women have learned, among many useful lessons,

"This above all things, to thine own self be true; And it must follow, as the night the day, Thou can'st not then be false to any man."

How, true are these words! How they must insist upon the importance of holding fast to that self-respect which is the first duty of every man and woman! And all our children, boys and girls alike, should be taught this duty. No one respects the man who will not work, who is content to have a life of dependence and idle his days away doing nothing. If such conduct is contemptible in man—and surely every one is agreed in condemning it—why should it every one is agreed in condemning it—why should it be admirable in women? This is a question which many a woman must have asked when living a dull, lonely, and uncongenial life, "cabined, cribbed, con-fined, bound in with doubts, and fears" of what fined, bound in with doubts, and fears" of what people might think, what people might say if she threw off the petty trammels of old-fashioned convention, and by the work of her own hands, and brains made for herself a wider, fuller, and happier life; and the answer to the question is shown by the work she has done. There is nothing wrong, nething ignoble, nothing that should destroy the self-respect of either men br women, in being beholden for help and kindness to either friends or relatives; indeed no one can be said to have learned rightly the lessons of life if she or he knows not how to both give and to take, to give ungrudgingly and in full measure. And to take the proffered gift in the same spirit of And to take the proffered gift in the same spirit of good will in which it was offered. The helping hand of kindness extended at the right moment enables many a one to reach in safety the high road of success. The encouraging word, the timely gift upholds and sustains the weary and down-hearted in those periods of waiting and depression through which we all have to pass during some part of our life's jour-ney, and which are often far more trying to our strength and spirits than are even the days of stress and battle. There are always some who have to bear the cross of suffering "from the cradle to the grave," pers who fall by the wayside, some of them crushed under the weight of misfortune, and others worn out with the burden of many years. To these the acceptance of that charity which is love need not lessen their self-respect, for love given, or received sanctifies the gift, and raises to its height both the

What may be termed the awakening of women to what is needful for the upholding of her own self-respect has brought other good things in its train. Not only has work won a proper social status for the unmarried, but it has opened the eyes of those who have married and are the mothers of children to the fact that they owe a duty in the matter of churches unmarried, but it has opened the eyes of those who have married and are the mothers of children to the fact that they owe a duty in the matter of education, and training to their daughters, as well as their sons. At one time, and not so long ago either, those parents who had not much money to spare spent all they had on the education of the boys, prepared them for entering a chosen profession and gave them as fair a start as they could in life, but the daughters—well they had to do the best they could, and—for, so was the parrot cry of that age—girls did not require much education. They would most likely marry, as their mothers did before them. And if they did not—It would be interesting to know how many mothers finished that sentence to themselves. In most cases, we expect they refused to do so preferring to shut their eyes to the future, and quieting any fears that might obtrude now and again with fair words, and hopeful assurances. Custom has a strangely apathetic effect upon most people, and after a time they come to think that what is, is best, and to dread every symptom of change, and it was custom that lulled the fears of many a mother to rest concerning the future of their girls and neither indifference nor want of love for mother's love was then as it is now, the deepest and purest of all love, and therefore, who can tell how many a woman's heart ached even in those days at the thought that her dear and gently nurtured girl might some day have to face, and face alone, a life of poverty, and in dread of such a happening would even against her own heart's whispering, urge her child to marry for the sake of a home? A trained, and educated woman can face the future without much fear, for she knows she is capable of earning and educated woman can face the future without much fear, for she knows she is capable of earning her own living if the necessity should arise, and this knowledge is a wonderful factor in making her happy and contented. If she has to work, she can do so without any loss to her own self-respect, or the re-spect that is due to her from others. Even if the spect that is due to her from others. Even if she should be poor and alone, she can still be to her own

FASHION'S FANCIES

I have received dozens of questions just lately, all asking the same question: "What do you advise me to wear this spring?" It is a vague and comprehensive query, and one to which anybody would find it difficult to give a satisfactory answer, for our views as to what is becoming and charming, suitable or unsuitable vary so much, and one can certainly give no assistance unless something of the conditions of life and the spending capacities of each individual are really known. To begin with, it is quite absurd for a small little girl who measures five feet nothing and is "tubby" to boot, to attempt to dress in the same style as that which becomes her willowy sister, who stands five feet ten in her stockings. And it is equally absurd for the girl whose dress allowance is forty pounds a year, to indulge in all sorts of evanescent, light-colored,

flimsy gowns, such as are quite within the means filmsy gowns, such as are quite within the means of the fortunate young woman who can disburse one hundred and fifty a year without any difficulty. It always seems so very obvious to me that if we have to travel in a streetcar we shall want quite a different sort of dress from the woman who is the happy possessor of her own luxurious car. And it is much less common than it was to find people gowned unsuitably. It is gradually dawning on the English mind that there are certain kinds of gowns which are never suitable to anybody excepting that small and charmed circle of the really rich.

It is noticeable that Englishwomen no longer blindly follow the fashions set by foreign modistes.

blindly follow the fashions set by foreign modistes but adapt them to their own requirements. A fa vored style is not cast aside, but altered and brought up to date season after season, and this as-sertion is specially applicable to the blouse and the bolero. The new Empire and Directoire models are shown so curtailed that they are actually glorified boleros and retain the more characteristic details of the newer fashion. The silk coat with skirt of cloth or voile is certain to be exploited in the early coth or volle is certain to be exploited in the early spring, and velvet coats in Louis style are particularly effective over limp, trailing skirts of fine cloth. Very chic tollettes of velvet are charming for the early spring, and there does not seem any intention to assimilate the millinery, which is quite diverse in style. The new beehive crown is too heavy and solid in effect to command admiration, but the brims of smaller hats will certainly turn up, but only in a moderate degree.

the brims of smaller hats will certainly turn up, but only in a moderate degree.

Tunic draperies are slowly making headway, but plain limp skirts with heavy bordering are the chief note in the cult of the skirt. Later on, the bordered robes of ethereal texture will demand pleats and ample fulness round the hips, and these will invariably be belted a l'Anglaise. Classical draperies are copied to some extent, and are most delightful in soft satin for evening wear. Evening skirts of net and union are inlet with stripes from the waist, these either in lace, heavy bugled or sequined, or in satin either in lace, heavy bugled or sequined, or in satin ribbon bordered with traceries of tinsel and beads. A lovely gown of grey ninon shows these graduated stripes in silver tissue, with a narrow line of silver sequins and crystal beads acting as a border. In black net with stripes of ecru lace, the bordering is of the coat-of-mail type, and the gown is lined with

of the coat-of-mail type, and the gown is lined with black satin.

Whatever our walk in life may be, the actual necessities of the wardrobes are pretty much the same; they differ of course in both quantity and quality, but not in essential requirements. Everybody, for instance, must have a knockabout coat and skirt for wearing both in country and in town. The morning suit must be in readiness for us all, such as is represented by a pleated blue serge skirt, and a smart neat coat, cut long or short, according to our figures, and our taste. A tailor suit for smart afternoon wear must also be in hand; this might take shape in one of the new broken checks, or a pale shade of tone-on-tone style, or it might be a coat and skirt of soft summer cloth cut with a suspicion of high waist and worn with either a separate waistcoat or a pretty lingerle blouse. As to the afternoon gown, this might be interpreted at such very varying cost, and in such devious ways that it really requires pages all to itself. Some of us have to manage with only one of these charming garments, and others who go out, and entertain at home a great deal, keep several on hand. If something trim and fine is required, there is the new soft silk marquisette, And then, if we want a more substantial gown, the new material, "Resilda," might be chosen; while voile and canvas in some form or other will always be with us. And these charming and inexpensive materials can always be trusted to provide a standby afternoon gown, which will always give us the greatest satisfaction. There is no doubt that shantung in its latest developments will be very much used. It is not expensive and is very durable; and the new striped varieties are quite charming, and they will be greatly used both for the summer gown and for the pretty afternoon frock for the early spring.

And now a word on the virtues of the "odd" coat. No doubt exists at all that all through the summer the jacket entirely separate from the gown will be very much worn, and I foresee that the economical

No doubt exists at all that all through the summer the jacket entirely separate from the gown will be very much worn, and I foresee that the economical and clever person will reap many advantages from the latest fashion. Many a girl who has been in despair to know what she should do with a cloth or tweed skirt has found solace in a smart little black cloth coat, and a black cloth coat will go with almost anything, even with a brown skirt, if brown swede or even satin revers are introduced, and a touch of black is used upon the skirt in the form of braid or narrow soutache. It is all very well to revile fashion and to say that there is so much variety that no one knows what to choose. But people who love economy should rejoice in this, simply and solely because just so long as we are allowed such a pleasant latitude of ideas, we can bring the most derelict garments up into line; we can put in new sleeves and join on new hems, and do a hundred and one things, which in a year of very distinct vogues would be quite impossible would be quite impossible.

CLUB LIFE FOR WOMEN

The question (rather late in the day) "Is club life good for women?" seems to be greatly agitating our A strong protest has been raised against the co

A strong protest has been raised against the constant use of the club as a woman's resort—almost her abode—on more than one occasion lately.

There seems to be a fear, and a fairly well-grounded fear too, that home life is being crushed out by club life, and that women who could entertain at their own well-appointed houses, choose rather to save themselves and their servants trouble, by giving their lunches and dinners at their club; that a semi-public social life is gradually superseding the graces and amenities of private entertainment.

And inasmuch as club life is an indication of a marked tendency of our day, the tendency to abandon the reserve and privacy of domestic life, it is not extraordinary that those who set, and fightly too, a high value on the home and family should deplore the ever-growing inclinations of women to frequent

the ever-growing inclinations of women to frequen

certainly destructive of the delicacy and refinement of well-ordered social relations.

It is frankly substituting considerations of convenience for those of dignified intercourse, and taking away the touch of personality that is so charming a feature of thoughtful hospitality.

The lady who orders lunch for ten, or dinner for a score of guests at her club is simply the person who pays for the entertainment; no careful choice of dishes, none of the suggestions to the cook which redeem a meal from being commonplace, and give it individuality, no evidence of personal taste in arrangement or decoration differentiated these repasts from scores of others of the same kind.

This kind of entertaining resolves itself into a more question of expenditive the higher than rich.

mere question of expenditure, the higher the price, the richer the food, the more expensive the club the more showy the accessories of the meal. The beginning and the end of the meal is convenience, it becomes a mere matter of "feeding" acquaintances conveying no compliment to the guests, bringing no distinction upon the hostess. Thus one campat not without the upon the hostess. Thus one cannot note without real dissatisfaction the instances of giving at clubs enterainments that could be so much better given at

A very large percentage of women who invite their friends to meals at clubs and restaurants have town houses handsomely appointed, capable servants, and can command every condition to refined hospitality. The convenience of the guests is no consideration, for it is easy for them to go to private houses, as easy as it is for them to go to a club. It is merely indolence that causes the substitution of such hospitality for that of the home, a desire to shelve the responsi-bility for the success of the meal on to professional shoulders.

An invitation to such a meal is no compliment whether it is for a return for favors given, or in expectation of favors to come, it is a crude way of showing civility.

The delicacy, the warmth of private hospitality is entirely lacking, and these reunions for the mere object of eating and drinking cannot foster intercourse, though they may satisfy the requirements of interest or business.

Of course on the other hand, to an unmarried

woman the club is such a boon that one cannot but be

glad of its institution.

The opening of those common centres for the intercourse of women workers has been of the greatest use to them until these clubs were formed, the busy women—unmarried women especially—they had no satisfactory meeting places in large busy towns—no refuge to resort to for half an hour's rest and quiet in the middle of the busy day; no room to sit in to read, or execute perhaps some necessary part of the

A woman's club provides her with a sanctuary.

It gives her an opportunity for seeing friends, and having business interviews, and provides her with a place for meeting acquaintances of the opposite sex under conditions which Mrs. Grundy if she is still alive) could not possibly disapprove.

For the emancipated women of today a resort of is kind is absolutely necessary. She has been so entirely dislodged from her for-She has been so entirely dislodged from her former retirement that it has become natural to her to live a life unfettered by domestic ties, and her club supplies her with a "pied-a'-terre" which she must have if she is a bread winner.

But the emancipated woman is not the typical representative of her sex even today.

Women are still above all things domesticated.

Even the bread-winning woman loves her little home, be it but a bed sitting-room, or an apartment furnished by herself, and although she may be very glad of her club as a centre of her public life she will

glad of her club as a centre of her public life she will reserve her "sanctum" for herself and her intimate friends, and in that little domain will find that opportunity for exercising those domestic talents which at the club alone would crush out of existence.

COMMENTS OF AN ONLOOKER

I fear I am very ignorant about the affairs Easter, but from an aesthetic point of view I feel that its variableness gives a kind of poignancy to the year. It is charming never to know where you are with Easter, or what weather you may expect. There is mystery too, about a day which can fall late in March, or late in April, and still be the same day!

The collapse of the Druce case, and the ensuing The collapse of the Druce case, and the ensuing sensations naturally have aroused fresh interests in the Dukedom of Portland, which owes, its foundation to a king's friendship for his gentleman of his bedchamber. Hans Bentick, a Dutch youth, of good family, became page to William of Orange, and folfamily, became page to William of Orange, and fol-lowed his master's fortunes with unswerving fidelity. When the Prince lay ill of smallpox in its worst form his attendants deserted him except Hans Bentick, who remained and finally caught smallpox himself. This devotion was much appreciated by William of Orange, and young Bentick became a person of consequence at court and conducted the negotiations for the prince's marriage with Princess Mary, of England.

In 1688 Bentick followed the Prince to England, de before William was crowned King of England, he and before William was crowned King of England, he created his friend Baron Circucestes Viscount Woodstock and Earl of Portland. The Portland family have married many heiresses, one being Lady Mary Harley, heiress of the Cavendishes, who owned the property known as the Portland estate. Harley street in London, is named after her.

Very few people understand that good losers, are on the road to being winners! A good loser does not whine about losses, or complain of hard luck. But how rarely is he met with Apparently humanity cannot get along without boasting of something. A person with a violent and uncontrollable temper will boast of that. Another, who goes about "clearing the air"—with unkind speeches is proud of being frank. Another who is depressed, and depressing in company, instead of being ashamed of his or her melancholy will try to invest it with romantic qualities and talk about it, as if it elevated them above the common herd of chatterers. Nothing on earth is so rare in any one as the state of honestly being ashamed.

ANOTHER DAINTY MENU FOR APRIL

Fish Chops.
Salmi of Pigeon; Curried Celery.
Roast Haunch of Mutton.
Brewn Betty Pudding; Bavaroise of Cl
Italian Macaroni. of Chocolate.

Quarry Soup Required: One pound of scraps of meat, two carrots, two onlons, one turnip, one stick of celery, bacon boilings if possible, pepper and salt, and a

Method: Procure one pound of scraps of meat im your butcher and cut it into inch lengths. from your butcher and cut it into inch lengths.

Wash and cut small two carrots, two onlons, a turnip, and, if you have it, a stick of celery.

Mix the vegetables well with the meat and season all fairly highly with pepper and salt, and place in all fairly highly with pepper.

Add two quarts of water and any odd bones you happen to have. The over the jar with greased paper, stand it in pot of boiling water and cook for three or four This soup is improved by using bacon boilings instead of water, when salt should be omitted and brown sugar used instead.

Fish Chops.

Required: One pound of boiled fish, one ounce of butter, a pint of milk, one ounce of flour, the yolks of two eggs, pepper and salt, a tablespoonful of chopped parsley, lemon juice, breadcrumbs, deep frying fat, one-third of a pint of hollandaise sauce.

Method: Dissolve the butter in a saucepan, and Method: Dissolve the butter in a saucepan, and add the flour, stirring it in, and by degrees the milk; stir till it has boiled a few minutes and is quite thick, remove from the fire, add the beaten yolks of two eggs, place back on the fire again and stir till thickened, flavoring with pepper, salt, chopped parsley, and lemon juice.

Mix all together and place on a dish and set aside till cold and stiff. Take up about a tablespoonful of this mixture and roll it lightly into oblong form and then into the shape of a chop, flattening it with a knife on a board.

a knife on a board.

Brush over with egg, coat thoroughly with bread-crumbs, and after molding, set aside to harden. Arranging a few chops in a frying basket and fry in deep fat till a golden color, drain on paper and keep warm.

When serving, put a little piece of raw macaroni in the thin end of each to represent the bone.

Serve with hollandaise sauce in a tureen.

Salmi of Pigeon. Required Half an ounce of clarified dripping, Required Half an ounce of clarified dripping, two ounces of bacon, half an ounce of fiver, half a pint of stock, a glass of red wine, pepper and salt, two cloves, alispice, bay leaf, one or two pigeons, a sprig of thyme, the rind of half a lemon.

Method: Put the dripping into the saucepan, and when dissolved add the bacon cut very finely, and let the whole fry for a few minutes before adding the four.

When this is colored, moisten it slowly with the stock and the red wine. Let all boil up and season to taste, adding the bay leaf, sprig of thyme, and piece of lemon page.

to taste, adding the bay lear, sprig of thyme, and piece of lemon peel.

Take the pigeons you wish to use, cut each of them in four pieces, put them into the sauce and cook on a slow fire for an hour.

When the pigeon is done, arrange on a dish, pour the strained sauce over, and garnish with sippets of toast and sprigs of boiled cauliflower.

Curried Celery.

Required: Curry sauce, celery, boiled rice, chutney and an apple.

Wash and clean some celery, cut it into two inch pieces, and cook till tender in stock or salted water.

Drain the pieces on a sieve.

Meanwhile prepare some good curry sauce, using an apple besides the usual ingredients.

Pass the sauce through a sieve.

Pass the sauce through a sieve. When the celery is cold, toss into the curry sauce,

cover the pan and let it stay by the side of the fire to heat it through. Serve the curry in a border of boiled rice.

Roast Haunch of Mutton.

Required: Haunch of prime mutton, buttered paper, flour, two ounces of butter, a glass of port wine, red currant jelly, pepper and sait.

Method: The knuckle should be cut off rather close to the leg. The skin that covers the fat should be stripped off and the haunch covered with two or three sheets of buttered paper. This should be roasted before a clear fire, putting

it at some distance away, till it is quite warmed (probably some two hours). Baste it with mutton dripping every five minutes. then draw nearer the fire, taking care that it does not burn, and continuing to baste it. Shortly before serving, remove the paper, dredge

the haunch with flour and fine salt, and baste with warm butter, to give a rich, frothy appearance. Serve the haunch with fringed paper round the shank bone, put a glass of port wine into a good pint of gravy, pour it over the meat, and serve with red currant jelly.

Brown Betty Pudding.

Required: Half an ounce of butter, apples, stoned raisins, best mixed spice, quarter of a pint of golden syrup, sweet sauce, breadcrumbs. Method: Butter a quarter pie dish, fill it with layers of breadcrumbs and sliced apples, seasoning each layer with stoned raisins, sugar, and a pinch

Take half a pint of golden syrup and water mixed, pour over the pudding, and cover with breadcrumbs. Place the dish in a pan containing hot water and bake about an hour, till the apples are soft.

Serve with a nice cream sauce.

Note—This is quite one of the most delicious puddings it has even been my fortunes.

Note—This is quite one of the most deficient puddings it has ever been my fortune to taste, and I am quite sure that my readers, if they once try it, will speedily come to look upon it as an old favorite. It is not difficult to make either, nor it is elaborate

Bavaroise of Chocolate.

Required: Half an ounce of gelatine, one pint of hot milk, half a cake of unsweetened chocolate, three ounces of sugar, half a pint of whipped cream.

Method: Soak the best gelatine in a little cold water for an hour. Add to it a pint of hot milk, mixed with half a cake of unsweetened chocolate, and stir till quite dissolved, add sugar to taste, and cook till it thickens cook till it thickens. Let this get nearly cold, then add the stiffly-whipped cream and stir lightly but thoroughly to-

Flavor with a few drops of vanilla essence, and pour into a wetted mold. Stand till next day, then turn out to serve, and garnish the top with a pile of

Italian Macaroni.

thickly-whipped cream

Required: Two ounces of macaroni, half an ounce of butter, pepper and salt, a tablespoonful of tomato pulp, and grated cheese.

Method: Boil the macaroni fill tender, but it must keep its shape. Strain carefully, and place in a stewpan with a little butter, pepper and salt.

Add a tablespoonful of tomato pulp, sprinkle grated cheese liberally over and serve very hot.

It is beginning to be almost time to think of summer beverages, and some days now, it is so warm, that a refreshing cool drink would not be out of place. Thinking this, I venture to put before my readers three very simple recipes for cool, and at the same time wholesome refreshers. They are as

Gingerette.

This is especially good when added to ordinary bottled lemohade, Pour one pint of boiling water over two teaspoon-fuls of essence of ginger, the same amount of esce of lemon, and a quarter of an ounce of citric

Stir till all is well amalgamated, then add one pound and a half of white sugar, and stir till thoroughly dissolved.

Boil two quarts of water with two pounds of loaf sugar, until the sugar is dissolved, then add one ounce of citric acid. n cold, stir in with a silver spoon twenty drops of essence of lemon, and ten drops of pure spirits of wine. Color this wine with a few blades, of saffron, bottle, after having strained well.

Lemon Peel Tea.

Rub the rind of a lemon into half an ounce of eel off the rind thinly and put it and the sugar into a jug. e sugar into a jug. Pour over a quart of boiling water, cover, and nen cold pour off the liquid and add a tablespoonful of lemon juice.

AN IMPRUDENT MARRIAGE

"Is it selfish to marry a poor man?" is a question which one has often heard girls ask. And like many others it is open to two answers. One young woman may say quite truthfully, "I care far too much for Algy to marry him on \$1,250 a year," while her sister perhaps says, "I love Jack so much that I will face even poverty for him." And very likely each will be acting up to her highest ideals. But it is quite possible, nay even probable, that where the second girl "rushed in" where the other "fears to tread" she does it simply because she has not thoroughly faced the problem of whether love takes to itself wings in the face of poverty, or fully realizes her own possibilities in the metre of fully realizes her own possibilities in the matter

unselfishness.

For the future bride of a poor man, is somewhat apt to loose sight of the fact that, not only will she be obliged to live in a small house in an unfashionable district, and keep only one servont, but, harder far, as a wife she must exercise rigid economies and keep a firm hand on her expenditure, day in and day out.

The "love in a cottage" girl is apt to regard marriage as a kind of game and her little "doll's house" home as a sweetly pretty toy. And she will asset

riage as a kind of game and her little "doll's house" home as a sweetly pretty toy. And she will argue, that as such it must be filled with choice flowers, its curtains, and cushions constantly renewed and all the accessories of the daintiest description, she herself being gowned in a style that she considers fitting to her setting.

In short the small villa becomes part of a "pose" and, as the husband finds to his cost, (both figuratively and actually) a pose may be a very expensive

ely and actually) a pose may be a very expensive

She will aim at "wealth in minature" so to speak. She will try in a small way to imitate her friends the have married men with three times her husband's income.

She will keep only one maid it is true, but so scrupulous will she be about her being "dressed" by one o'clock, and smartly capped and aproved from that time for the rest of the day, that such trifles as the scrubbing and cleaning of the house, must be neglected or done by that most costly domestic help a charwoman.

mestic help a charwoman.

The dinners with which she will hungry husband will be ill-cooked little "kick-shaws," feeble imitations of those served at a restaurant where a French chef "officiates."

taurant where a French chef "officiates."

She would not consider a plain joint to be in keeping with her "doll house."

Presently the baby will arrive, another "toy" A "toy" to be brought down from the uttermost regions of the house, when, in best bib and tucker it is smiling and good, but to be quickly relegated to its own small apartment when, worn out with sleeplessness or worried with teething, it is fretful and cross. And all the time the lady will be priding herself on her unselfishness in marrying Jack, and her successful rendering of the role of a poor man's wife.

By-and-by he will be seen wearing shabbler and shabbler clothes, and a more and more harrassed expression.

But through the rosy "spectacles" of her own no-bility she will see nothing of this and will be only

filled with self-congratulation, that it has all "turned out so well.

The girl who declines to cast in her lot with the poor curate or struggling lawyer has perhaps reallized that, more than on herself, the heat and burden of the day must fall on the weary shoulders of That he it is who must fight the awful domon ompetition.

Who presently will be worried to death about the money for Life Insurance, Taxes, Doctor's Bills, and the thousand and one expenses of the home. She may see in imagination, the man she cares for worn threadbare by these monetary considerations, and may venture to think that, by retusing to marry him, she has chosen the better year. to marry him, she has chosen the better part.
For it is certain that in the home, women,
the most part, receive their share of what is

When pecuniary troubles come, the man is often the greater sufferer and has the heavier burden to

ODDMENTS

Bad Manners-"A Very Fishy Story." At Sea View Villa, Sandy Dab, There dwelt a fish named Mrs. Crab. Who (such a kindly soul was she)
Asked all her neighbors in to tea.

The first to come was Mr. Whale,
Who lashed the waters with his tail.
He only did it for a "lark,"
But still it quite annoyed the shark. It spoilt his brand new coat and hat, And nearly killed a timid Spratt. When Mr. Whale sat down to tea

He was as hungry as could be.
He very nearly swallowed whole
A quiet inoffensive sole.
Said he, "If I could have my will,
I'd eat that tasty looking Brill."
When at the bell there came a tinkle,

And in was ushered Mrs. Winkle,

And in was ushered Mrs. Winkle.
He cried, "A taste of her 'I' dike!"
"What bad behavior," said the 'Pike.
"You know my dear," said Mrs. Flounder,
"He really is a dreadful Bounder!"
"Your manners Sir, are really odd,
To say the least," said Mr. Cod.
Then Mr. Whale with rude grimace,
Swam gally off with Mrs. Plaice.
Said Mrs. Crab in language plain,
"I'll never ask him here again."

Native servants in India have the generally desirable, though sometimes inconvenient virtue of Chinese—doing exactly as they are told. The trouble is that they seldom use judgment.

A general during a campaign in India, had ordered man to prepare his bath at a certain hour.

his man to prepare his bath at a certain hour.

One day a fierce engagement was going on but the servant made his way through a storm of bullets and appeared at the commander's side.

"Sahib," said he, "your bath is ready."

Even a better story comes from an unknown solder who was awakened one morning by feeling the servant of a brother officer pulling at his feet. "Sahib," whispered the man, "Sahib, what am I to do? My Master told me to wake him at half past six, but he did not go to bed till seven!"

One step and then another, And the longest walk is ended. One stitch and then another. And the largest rent is mended: One brick upon another. And the highest wall is made

One flake upon another,
And the deepest snow is laid.
Good is best when soonest wrought, Lingering labors come to nought.

Je suis ce que Je suis, Je ne suis pas ce que Je suis. Si J'etais ce que Je suis. Je ne serais pas ce que Je suis.

-French Proverb.

Renewal

She was so old, the Year, So bent with all that bows us more than days! The wind had swept her green familiar ways Where Summer made sweet cheer;

he snow had blinded her, Had choked her harp, whose rich and wanton song Had sent her pulses laughing for so long, Her blithe, young feet astir.

We saw her die in blessing not in grief, Her rustling shroud knit of the fallen leaf, Her watcher the dark day! Now from the glist'ning blue A kindlier sunlight looks upon the earth, Now from the russet shell in joyous birth

The living Spring leaps new! Thro' all the throbbing air A million songs, a million blossoms break. O happy Year; that only died to wake

More young, more wondrous fair! With broken harp, my laughing songs all sung; So shall I sleep—to wake more fair, more young More rapturous of heart!

-Margaret Belle Houston, in Broadway Mazazine.

Andante

Now gently falls the long, sweet summer day

To blossom-breathing dimness. The sharp wings

Of chattering swallows touch with mystic rings The shadowy pool. The last wide western ray Glows tawny-crimson. And from far away.

Each breeze that stirs the timorous poplar brings. The moan of herds, the call of feathered things, The laugh and song of little ones at play.

All beauty. Pain and passion seem as far From this calm spot as you great city, spread Behind the smoke-topped mountains, where Of patient earth sobs to the ceaseless far

Of steel on stone, the clash of bells, the tread Of slumberless millions. Here is only rest. -Brian Hooker, in The Forum.

The Eden Memory

Now, when the Angel missioned with the sword, At Eden gate his burning falchion drew,

At Eder gate his burning falchion drew,
And when our sad First Parents had passed through
How did that garden mourn their fate untoward!
The fourfold rivers from their urns were poured
With unconsoled repinings; and the dew
Did stand like tear-drops in the heart's-ease blue,
And waned the Illies' golden honey-hoard.
The breathing air henceforth was but one sigh
That all around that lonesome pleasance ran,
While Voices asked—and lapsed without reply,
Such wistful airs about my garden fan,
I dream, some grief of Eden still must lie
At heart of every garden made by man!
—Edith M. Thomas in Success Magazine.

-Edith M. Thomas, in Success Magazine

The best man thought he'd take a look around and that everything was running as a fasticious bride ild wish it, and up in the room where the presents were displayed, alone and unhappy-looking, he came upon a youth, seemingly ready, like the wedding guest of the English poet to "beat his breast." He was wandering about, looking at silver and cut glass without seeing them, and the best man hardly knew how to approach him. "Er—have you kissed the bride?" he asked at last. And the answer told far more than its two meagre words might have been expected to. It was: "Not lately!"

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Frida

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A PAGE FOR THE YOUNG FOLKS

CURRENT TOPICS

, Great Britain; 2, The United States; 3, France; Germany; 5, Japan; 6, Russia; 7, Italy; 8, Austria, the way the great nations of the world rank in vies. In all these countries thousands of men are work and millions of dollars are being spent to ild more warships of all sorts and sizes. Able men constantly employed in contriving new machines blow men to pieces, and to shatter ships and ildings. The vessels of Drake or Blake or Nelson old have seemed but children's toys in comparison the immense warships of the twentieth century. any sea fight today there would be a hundred times in any sea fight today there would be a hundred times as many men killed as fell at Trafalgar or at the Nile. Some people say that these great navies are needed to keep the peace between nations. Whatever is true, that, is not. The navies and armies of the world are signs of envy and hatred, not of love and good will.

There are now 8,000 people living in Nelson, the capital of the Kootenay. Nelson is a fine little city and it is said that the mines both there and in Rossand it is said that the mines both there and in Rossland are more prosperous than they have been of late. There is a new coal-mining town in the Crow's Nest Pass called Hosmer. The mines belong to the C. P. R. Company and are reported to be very rich. In many parts of the Upper Country which used to be only considered fit for mining, there are now fruit farms in the valleys between the mountains. Some of the other provinces are not pleased that the Finance Minister, Captain Tatlow, called this province the Origard of Canada, but the name is a good one. Boys and girls who are growing up in British Columbia, works do well to learn all they can about plants, and dra do well to learn all they can about plants, and to grow them. When all the gold is washed out the river beds of British Columbia, when the ver and lead and copper are taken from our mines e land will still be left and the valleys and the pes of the hills will be covered with fruit trees. We ald be able to exchange our apples and pears, our ould be able to exchange our apples and pears, our rawberries and plums and cherries, with the people Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba for their ain. It will require more skill and judgment to raise hit than to grow wheat, but it will pay quite as well do we have the advantage of having a better climate.

There are in this city many men who have fought in the battles of the Empire. These soldiers, young and old, have a very warm feeling for one another. There are few names dearer to a man than that of comrade. Last week these veterans formed a society with Capt. Woolley, for Honorary President and Lieut. Brace, of the Y. M. C. A., for president. In their meetings the "British Campaigners" will, like the old soldier in the "Deserted Village," tell how fields were won and if war should unfortunately once more break out they will, no doubt, show that they love their ut they will, no doubt, show that they love their ountry as warmly as ever and are as ready to fight order the Old Flag as when they enlisted for their

One of the things the very first white visitors who came to the Northwest Coast noticed was that the Indians of the Queen Charlotte Islands were a much superior race to any who lived either on the main-land or on Vancouver Island. They were fine looking and very skilful in the Indian arts of carving and weaving. It has been known for many years that there were valuable coal mines on these islands and that the forests were valuable. But they seemed far away and very few white men went to live there. In more recent years, copper has been discovered on one of the smallest of these islands. Hitherto there were of the smallest of these islands. Hitherto there were very few white people on the Queen Charlotte Islands but latterly companies have been formed to dig coal cut and saw lumber and mine for copper. It is said that there are splendid deep sea fisheries there and that it would pay to start a pulp factory on Graham Island. Charles A. Harrison, who has spent twenty-live years of his life on this Island has been telling the people of Winnings and Victoria how rich the the people of Winnipeg and Victoria how rich the islands are. Masset on the north of the island is not much farther from Prince Rupert than Vancouver is prom Victoria, and it is believed that, as there is good farming land on Graham Island, many settlers will go there as soon as the Grand Trunk Pacific is built.

Paper used to be made chiefly from old linen and Paper used to be made chiefly from old linen and cotton rags, but there is so much paper used for the big newspapers of these days as well as for other things that all the rags in the world, supposing there were none wasted, would not supply the demand. It was discovered, not so very long ago, that the smaller forest trees could supply the pulp or starchy substance of which paper is made. Such wood grows abundantly on Vancouver Island. There is already a pulp mill at Swanson Bay and another is to be built at once at Quatsino Sound.

Many Chinese, so it is said, still refuse to buy Japanese goods or to send freight or passengers by the

In Manchuria the Russians will manage the railom the United States Consul.

Thousands of settlers are coming to the prairies of Canada from the United States. These settlers are all good farmers. Most of them have money and many are bringing valuable farming machinery with them. They will have a great advantage over the settlers who come from England or even from Eastern Canada. The heavy soil of the prairies needs strong and expensive machinery to break up the land, and a man who only knows how to work such soil, as is found in Ontario and the other Eastern provinces has much to learn. These families from the United States are bringing their furniture with them.

It is said that the Doukhobors want to settle in British Columbia because the climate is warmer than Manitoba or Saskatchewan. In many ways these people are troublesome settlers. A few of them are e mad and the rest, though honest and indus-us, have opinions that make it hard to govern m. However, their leader, Paul Veregrin, says most of his countrymen will, if they can get settle near Nelson and the rest in the heighbor-

The road from Wellington to Nanoose Bay and thene to Alberni will be built as fast as possible. There will be a branch to Comox and Campbell'River. This road will open up a fertile and beautiful part of Vancouver Island and no doubt the land will be settled soon. Last week, Louis Hill, president of the Great Northern Railwya Company, was in the city for a little while. That company owns the little road that runs from Victoria to Sidney. It is a pity Mr. Hill could not have been persuaded to go out to Sidney till he could see how much need there is of repairing the road and putting new engines and cars upon it. This great company have thousands of miles of road, on which splendid trains run. But no one who only knows how badly the Victoria and Sidney road is managed would want to take passage on a Great Northern train. road from Wellington to Nanoose Bay and

A million dollars are to be spent by the Dominion overnment in deepening and improving the harbor westminster. This city is the port for shipping the produce of the Fraser River Valley, and it is bedies a great centre of the lumbering and salmon anning industries. It is important that its harbor hould be as good as it can be made. We need money a Victoria for the building of a larger drydock at Estimate. The business of repulsing ships is a profitalmalt. The business of repairing ships is a profit-ble one and the more that come here to be made fit it sea, the better for the city. Already the Esqui-alt graving dock pays into the Dominion treasury for than half the whole sum contributed by the tree graving docks in Canada.

The law of nations says that a country owns the within three miles of the shore and that no other ion may fish inside that limit without the consent

The fisheries of Canada are more valuable than The fisheries of Canada are more valuable than ose of the United States, partly on account of its p and wide bays. In British Columbia, the deep a fishing for halibut and cod is very valuable and United States fishermen have been in the habit fishing where they pleased and of coming ashore cure their fish. The fishing cruiser Kestrel and e Falcon have fried to prevent these fishermen from

stealing fish belonging to this province, or of coming ashore to cure those they have caught beyond the limit. The captain of the Kestrel says another cruis-

On Sunday a terrible fire destroyed the town of Chelsea, a beautiful suburb of the city of Boston, Mass. There wasn't great loss of life, and though thousands of homes were destroyed, it is not likely that there will be much distress. Boston is a wealthy city and the people are too generous to let their neighbors want. There are, however, so many idle people in the United States, that it is sad to think of more being added to the great army of the unem-

As was expected, Mr. Asquith has made many changes in the government. Some of the cabinet ministers have been appointed to other offices, for which their talents specially fitted them, and new men which their talents specially fitted them, and new men have been brought in. It is, perhaps, too much to expect Canadian boys and girls to know much about the members of the British cabinet. Yet you learn in your histories about dead statesmen, and why not then find out something about those who are making history now. We may some day see what we can find out about John Morley, Lloyd George, Winston Churchill and some others who will during the next few years help to rule the empire. Some of the newspapers have found fault with King Edward VII, because he was in France when the important changes were being made. There was a time when it would not have been safe for any paper to speak as boldly.

Lord Strathcona, one of the oldest of Canadian business men, who is now High Commissioner for Canada in England lately made a speech showing that it was very important that there should be a line of British ships both on the Atlantic and on the Pacific connecting all parts of the British Empire.

connecting all parts of the British Empire a line, in time of peace would make trade more profitable and if war should unfortunately arise, would be of great use, as soldlers and supplies could be rapidly transported by it. Lord Strathcona, then Sir Donold Smith, was one of the first to see that it would now to build the Care. see that it would pay to build the Cana-dian Pacific railway across the continent, though the greater part of Canada was

on Wednesday morning did a great deal of harm. If there had been a great wind blowing, as there often is, from the southeast, it is hard to tell where the fire would have stopped. Victoria must have more water with which to fight the fire.

A Toronto paper publishes a letter saying that in Ontario the children and some of the grown people are very cruel. They destroy all living wild creatures wantonly and wastefully gather the wild flowers and plants. The editor does not think this is true of the boys and girls near Victoria.

is true of the boys and girls near Victoria. In the orchards near the city the birds seem to be increasing and not many boys are cruel enough to molest them.

Since Mr. Wallace and other members of the Natural History Society told us that it destroyed the lilies to gather the leaves, all the boys are most careful to pluck only the blossoms. Game birds are hunted, but this is not from wanton cruelty. During the Easter holidays we hope that all the children will enjoy themselves to their hearts content and come back to school strong and well. A number of pretty Easter drawings have to be left over till next Sunday as they came in just a little too late. We hope that some boys and girls will find time to write to us during the holidays. Surely some bright eyes will see some bird or flower or scene that will be interesting to read about.

The editor is very grateful to Miss Emily H. Woods for taking an interest in the children's page. A picture has an added value when it is known to be drawn from nature or from an object.

HOW "BRICKTOP" BECAME A HERO

For a whole month the high school junior class had been rehearsing for a literary play (written by one of their class, John Edwards, commonly called "Bricktop"), and they were now ready to give a production of it in the town hall. There was a double purpose in the presentation of

classmates were proud of his efforts as a playwright and were anxious to see his first interary effort tried on the boards—and tried by his own talented young friends, who possessed considerable histrionic ability. Secondly, the class presenting the play wished to raise some funds to go towards the improvement of their gymnasiur

which was far from being completely equipped.

The parents and friends of the class had helped in every way to make the entertainment a grand success. The play had been appropriately costumed, and a very capable director engaged to stage it. So the outlook for "Bricktop's" youthful effort was most promising.

The evening for the play's initial production at last arrived, and a more excited and enthusiastic crowd of young folks than the high school class presenting it could not have been found on the earth's surface that night. Behind the scenes all was constrained in the scenes all was constrained in the scenes all was constrained. surface that night. Benind the scenes all was con-fusion, stagehands rushing here and there with the bits of scenery which they were adjusting for the first scene, and boys and girls, with several of the anxious mothers assisting, busily "making up" in their dressing rooms, which had been arranged at the ends of the improvised stage built for the occas-ion.

The house was soon crowded. Long before the or-thestra began its first overture every seat had been taken, and the general aspect of the audience was most favorable and indulgent.

Slowly the curtain went up; the applause echoed slowly the curtain went up; the applause echoed as the audience beheld the playwright—Bricktop—on the stage in the garb of "A Texas Ranger," a role quite suited to him, as he was of athletic build for a chap of 15, and had had the good luck to be born in Texas, the scene of his play. And so familiar was Bricktop with the history of Texas that he had built a really interesting play around the "Lone Star" creatly early days. state's early days.

After the applause had subsided, and the audience were silent and attentive, Bricktop's lines led the play. Other "wild men of the plains," that could "chaw skunkskin when tobaccer was out," and "eat their cowskin boots for dinner during an Indian raid," came dashing into the "early settler's" cabin, making a great deal of noise and saying but little.

The audience was pleased with every line, be it humorous, pathetic or commonplace, and showed their approval by generous outbursts of applause.

And when the "queen of the prairies" (the favorite girl in the junior class, by name, Polly Jones) stepped upon the stage in her riding habit—which stepped upon the stage in her riding nabit—which was very different to the approved style for a lady equestrian of today the greeting she received from her auditors was deafening. Graciously and gracefully Polly bowed and smiled at the demonstrative reception she had received, for, as "leading lady" reception she had received, for, as "leading lady" she was to share the honors of the evening with the "author-playwright," Bricktop.

And then the first act drew to a close. The cur-

And then the first act drew to a close. The curtain went down and the orchestra strains mingled with the hundreds of voices in the hall. And Bricktop, peeping from a tiny hole in the drop curtain, could see that his play was "a go." He knew from the happy faces of those assembled that they appreciated the work of his past two years. And Bricktop's heart beat with the true pride that follows the accomplishment of a dear ideal.

But he had little time to devote to "peeping," for everywhere he was needed at once. He must see to it that the scenery was set rightly; he must inspect the "principals" to note if their costumes were

worn properly. The red lights which were to be thrown on the tableau that closed the second act must be looked after and final instructions given as to their use and the manner of handling them. In fact, Bricktop was his own stage manager, and he was everywhere giving his orders in a quick, calm

And then the curtain went up on the second act. a scene in a poor woman's shanty in a Western town. Throughout this act, tears flowed from the eyes of the audience, for the scene depicted a poor woman and her beautiful daughter—"The Queen of woman and her beautiful daugnter—"The Queen of the Prairies"—in the deepest distress, through the treachery of the villain of the play. At the close of the act the poor old mother dies on a pallet on the floor, begging the villain to spare her daughter and allow her to go to friends in another country. The villain is determined to marry the "Queen of the Prairies" and makes his threat that she shall never leave that room till she goes forth as his bride. leave that room till she goes forth as his bride. As the villain makes the threat, with upraised arm, the poor mother drops back dead, and the beautiful daughter, sobbing, throws herself across the lifeless and beloved form.

Then the red light should have been thrown on the tableau, but somehow the material used to get the effect would not ignite. But as the young man in charge of the tableau light persevered there was a sudden explosion, and almost instantly flames were sudgen explosion, and almost instantly names were seen climbing about the bits of paper scenery round the stage. A dozen boys and girls were about the wings, and, seeing the danger, ran, screaming, to their dressing rooms, not knowing what else to do. "Fire!" The terrible word ran throughout the spacious hall, and the people raised as one man, their faces blanching. Many men made wild attempts to ston the ground to reason with it but a manie second stop the crowd, to reason with it, but a panic seemed inevitable. At the first word, "Fire!" a dozen men from the front seats had jumped upon the stage. Then, as suddenly, the curtain had been rung down.

"Stop!" The word rang clear and strong through

was given in honor of the boy who had presence of mind to halt a frightened audience in time to prevent what might have been a very serious panic.

And for a long time Bricktop—or to be more correct, John Edwards—was not only alluded to by the

citizens of his town as "our boy playwright," but also as "our red-headed hero."—Maud Walker in

ABOUT ANIMALS .

Hated the Muzzle

Mrs. Lee describes a large spaniel, named Flora, of whom she had personal knowledge. She was valued at home, and was generally under no restraint: but one hot summer an order was issued by the magistrates of the town that no dogs should go abroad without a muzzle. Flora, therefore, when she went abroad, was equipped with a muzzle, which she evidently hated and which she made many fruitless attempts to get off. One day, however, the muzzle was less securely fastened than usual, and after some efforts Flora succeeded in getting it off. The attendant tried to get hold of it, and to replace it in its usual place, but Flora was too quick for him; she caught it up in her mouth, ran off to a pond in the neighborhood, and when there, swam to the deepest part, and dropped the muzzle into the water, expressing by looks and gestures the greatest delight,—Anecdotes of Animals.

Merry Gophers.

Thew are a saucy set of fellows, those young imps that throng the Western plains and appeal to the good-hearted Manitoba farmer for their winter food. They are not beggars, either; the gopher has far too much independence and character for that.

They just walk into a field well stocked with succulent grain, and they thrive, as happy a lot of bright-eyed young rogues as you would wish to see. They have not much dread of the animal's mortal enemy—man—as they show by the fearlessness with which they build or rather, dig, their homes near by the prairie roads, and sport about in their own back yards to their heart's content.

We saw thousands of them when we

We saw thousands of them when we drove in a buckboard sixty miles across prairies in the Canadian territories. It was a warm, late August afternoon, and the lita warm, late August afternoon, and the lit-tile chaps were gamboling about in the gambine, frolicking like diminutive spring lambs, and far more agile, graceful and interesting. Two of them got under the horses hoofs, but the fine old prairie cobs were too good-natured to step on the little fellows, and the gophers themselves de-snised the high prown animals with the conspised the big brown animals with the contempt born of an absolute assurance of

Then with an adroit dodge they would whisk away, scamper off to their burrows, sit up on their hind quarters, with their fore legs lifted and paws hanging comically downward, and with a pretty scampish expression of innocence these little monkeys, no larger than a kitten, and wrapped in their fur coats of grey, would cock their heads on one side, eye us with those bright little black beads of eyes, and—well—laugh. When we had bowled past, I always felt that the little villains were making grimaces at our backs. Then with an adroit dodge they would making grimaces at our backs.

Horses' Illusions.

A coachman who for many years had been in charge of a large stable of valuable carriage horses, gave the writer some curious instances of the nervous illusions of horses. Only once did he find a whole stable in anything like permanent fear. He had taken ten carriage horses to a large house in Norfolk, where they stood in a line in a ten-stalled stable. There was a tame monkey in the stable very in a line in a ten-stalled stable. There was a tame monkey in the stable, very quiet, which slept unchained, sitting on one of the divisions of the stalls. On the first night, about 11 o'clock, he heard a disturbance in the stable, the horses stamping and kicking, and very uneasy. He got a light, entered the stable, and found them all in great terror. Nothing that could disturb them was there, except the monkey, apparently asleep on his perch.

He quieted the horses, locked the door, He quieted the horses, locked the door, and went away. Soon the disturbance began again, and this time, slipping quietly up, he drew a pair of steps to one of the windows, and as the moon was shining bright, saw a view of the interior. The monkey was the source of terror. It was amusing itself by a steeplechase along the whole length of the stable, leaping alternately from the division of the stall to a horse's back or head, then off on to the next rail, and so on. The horses were trembling with fright, though many of them had not the least objection to a cat or pigeon sitting on their backs. Yet the monkey had not hurt any of them, and their panic was clearly the result of illusion.—Chicago News.

the result of illusion.-Chicago News.

The Horse and the Music

Just at that moment, before any of them had begun to talk, every ear caught the pleasant musical sound of little bells ringing. It was no regular tune, but a delicious melody in that soft, sunshinny air, which was filled at the same time with the song of birds. Angela had heard all kinds of music in London, but this was unlike anything she had heard before, so soft, and sweet, and gladsome! On it came, ringing, ringing as softly as flowing water. The boys ringing, ringing as softly as flowing water. The hove and grandfather knew what it meant. Now it was in sight!—the farm team going to the mill with sacks of corn to be ground, each horse with a little string of belis to its harness. On they came, the handsome, well-cared-for creatures, nodding their heads as they stepped along; and at every step the cheerful and cheering melody rang out eering melody rang out.
"Do all horses down here have bells?" asked An-

"By no means," replied her grandfather, "they are "By no means." replied her grandfather, "they are some expense, but if we can make labor easier to a horse by giving him a little music, which he loves, he is less worn by his work, and that is a saving worth thinking of. A horse is a gentle, noble-spirited animal, and not without intellect, either; and he is capable of much enjoyment from music. We all know that music stimulates to exertion, as well as soothes the wary Soldiare as Williams

the weary. Soldiers, as Willie to music. If bands of work-people at says, march to music. If bands of work-people field labor sing, the labor is lightened and the mi cheered. Buffon says that even sheep fatten better to the sound of music."—Mrs. Howitt, in The Juvenile Instructor, Salt Lake City, Utah.

A Horse That Knew

A Horse That Knew

Henry Fallows, a butcher at Washington and
Williams streets, Newark, left his old bay, horse
standing in front of his shop on Thursday afternoon.
The horse had slipped a shoe, and Fallows planned
to send him to the blacksmith. Half an hour later
when he sought the horse he was missing.

An hour later the horse came back with a new
shoe on. He had gone to the blacksmith's on his own
hook, had stood under one of the swinging halters,
and had whinnied to attract attention until he was
attended to, The blacksmiths fixed him up and then
let him go home.—New York Times.

A Faithful Parrot.

Not long ago a lady, calling on another, noticed the absence of a cherished parrot, and asked what had become of it.

"Oh. I had to give her away."

"Give her away! And you thought so much of her!"

Yes, but you know, I taught her to ask me in the

dear, faithful little thing, that she used to wake me up all night long asking me if I slept well. Nothing could cure her of it—she was so morbidly conscientious—and so at last I had to give her to a night edi-

FOR THE LITTLE TOTS

All About Bobby Bear, Bubby Bear, and Baby Bear. Said Bobby Bear to Bubby Bear, "I think it would For us to go to school today and learn to read and spell";
"It would, indeed," said Bubby Bear, "I'll go along with you."
When Baby Bear heard what they said, he called out, "Me go, too!"

Now Bobby Bear was clever, and he learned to write at once. But Bubby Bear was stupid, and he had to be the dunce. While Baby Bear learned nothing, but he looked so y wise, r thought he knew it all, and so gave him

Taking Baby Bear's Picture.

"You two sit down," said Bubby Bear; "I'll take your photograph Be very still, dear Baby Bear, don't wriggle and dont' laugh."
"I'll hold him still," said Bobby Bear, "and you say, 'One, two, three!'
Then take a lovely photograph of Baby Bear and

So Bubby fixed the camera, and posed his subjects right; And Baby Bear just couldn't move, for Bobby held him tight. But with a sudden, awful bounce, as Bubby counted three— He screamed, "I'se 'f'aid it will go off! It's pointed wite at me!"

Tea for Three.

Once Bobby Bear and Bubby Bear and Baby Bear had tea, They had a little tea-set that held just enough for three: And Bobby tied on Baby's bib, while Bubby filled the pot With just a spoon of tea apiece—and water boiling

Now Bobby Bear and Bubby Bear were quite polite and fine;
They never hurried rudely when 't was time to sup or dine. So Bubby pouring the tea, took care that Bobby got the most—
But while they talked wee Baby Bear ate every bit

We've Caught No Fish Today.

Oh, Bobby Bear and Bubby Bear one day a-fishing went; For lines they found some bits of string—for hooks some pins they bent.

They angled in the goldfish globe for nearly half day, While Baby Bear just waited to see what they

After they'd fished a long, long time, said Bobby Bear, "I wish You'd go away, dear Baby Bear—I fear you'll scare the fish." the fish."
"Dey isn't any fish," said Baby Bear, "for, yesterday,
I was afraid you'd hurt 'em, so I frowed 'em all away!' -From St. Nicholas.

The Bear Family at Home, and How the Circus Came to Visit Them. Once a little cub bear was caught in a big trap, and taken on a train to a Circus. He lived in the Circus a long, long while, and every day a great many people came to see the bear, and the lions, and the tigers, and the leopards, and the elephants, and the camels, and the other animals.

Every night the animals would all be put in the wagons made for them, then the wagons would be rolled up on the flat cars of a railroad train. The train would go all night to another town, where a great many more people would come to see the animals in the Circus.

mals in the Circus.

One night, after the wagons with the animals had all been put on board the cars, the engineer started the train, and away it went. The animals were so used to the train going rattle-te-bang, rattle-te-bang, all night long, that they all went to sleep, and stayed asleep a long while.

But that night, while the animals and every one on the train except the engineer and the fireman were asleep, the engineer looked ahead and suddenly say a big rock on the track.

saw a big rock on the track. He blew the whistle, and put on the brakes to stop the train, but the train came nearer and near-er to the big rock.

The poor engineer couldn't stop the train, and the brakemen couldn't stop the train, so the engine ran into the rock with a crash, and was knocked off the track and smashed all to pleces, and all the cars ran off the track into a ditch, and the wagons were all broken, so that the animals got out of their cages and found that they were free in the dark woods. They were all so glad to be free that they ran away as fast as they could and hid in the woods, and so did the Cub Bear and a friend of his, a monkey named Pete. They ran and they ran and they ran—and at last the Cub Bear Stopped and looked around: He saw a path; then he looked at the trees and the mountain and he thought he would wait there until morning. As soon as it was light, the Cub

around: He saw a path; then he looked at the trees and the mountain and he thought he would wait there until morning. As soon as it was light, the Cub Bear looked 'way up on the mountain side and saw a cave, and where do you suppose they were? In the very same woods where the Cub Bear was born. They walked a little way and the Cub Bear said: "Why, here is the path that leads to our home cave!" They ran up that path as fast as they could, to the cave in the mountains. The Cub Bear's heart was beating very fast, pit-a-pat, pit-a-pat, because he knew that this was his old home, and he wondered whether his Papa Bear and Mamma Bear and his little brother, Jimmie Bear, were still there. They went in very quietly, and found a great hig brown bear asleep. When the big brown bear heard them come in, he jumped up quickly and looked at little Cub Bear, and little Cub Bear looked at him. It was the Papa Bear. He ran to the Cub Bear and put his arms around him and gave him a great big bear hug. You know bears can hug very, very tight. Papa Bear hugged the Cub Bear, and the Cub Bear hugged the Papa Bear, and they were very, very glad to see each other. The Papa Bear woke up the Mamma Bear great bear hug, because she was so glad to see him. Jimmie Bear waked up, and gave the Cub Bear a great bear hug, because she was so glad to see him. Jimmie Bear waked up, and gave the little Cub Bear a big bear hug, too.

Did you ever give your papa a bear hug? After the Papa Bear and the Mamma Bear had talked a little while to the Cub Bear, they said, "We will have to call you 'Circus Bear' after this"; for the little Cub Bear had told his papa and mamma that he had been in the Circus while away from

All this time Pete, the monkey, had been sitting off by himself in the cave, watching the big beard. They were so big and strong, that he was frightened, so he climbed up to the top of the cave, and sat there, on a root of a tree which came down into the cave, and the Circus Bear didn't know where he had

After awhile little Jimmie Bear saw the monkey, and said, "Oh, see that funny little fellow up there in the foof! He has a long tail, and he is making faces at me. I have never seen anybody like him. He isn't a bear, I know. What a funny-looking fellow he is!" Then he asked the Circus Bear what it was, and the Circus Bear said, "That is a monkey, named Pete, a very dear friend of mine, I think you might like him, he is a jolly sort of chap, Would you like to shake hands with him?" And little Jimmie Bear said "Yes," So the Circus Bear told the monkey not to be afraid and the monkey came down and shook hands with little Jimmie Bear and they said they would always be good friends.—Curtis D. Wilbur, in St. Nicholas.



This Stone Water Bottle Was Drawn From the Object by Winifred Winterburn, Aged Eleven Years, Who is a Pupil of Miss E. H. Woods.

out the hall. "STOP! BE QUIET WHERE YOU NOW STAND, AND HEAR ME SPEAK." Involuntarily the panic-stricken people paused and looked toward the stage. There, in front of the curtain, stood Bricktop, his face determined and calm. He smiled as he waved his hands for the audience to be seated. "There is no reason for pressinger." seated. "There is no reason for uneasiness," he said.
"We are fixing a prairie fire, and someone who did not know what our artificial blazes and real smoke meant, gave the foolish alarm. We will now show you just what a real Texas prairie fire looks like you just what a real Texas prairie fire looks like—on a small scale—if you'll sit down there. Those in the back of the house may pass quietly out if they feel afraid. We had meant to have the prairie fire come to destroy the house, and two of the brave rangers, knowing of the sickness of the poor woman and the helplessness of her beautiful daughter, were to have arrived in time to take the daughter on a third horse they were leading and and "Hare third horse they were leading and—and—" Here-upon Bricktop glanced about him, peeping behind the drop curtain. Then, as two or three of the men from the audience came upon the stage and the curtain ran up, he went on: "I guess the prairie fire has been put out, ladies and gentlemen, and I thank you for your coolness in waiting till it blew over. If you will now take your seats, the play will pro-

"And I will add this," said the town's mayor, one of the men who had dashed behind the scenes to help put out the blaze, "that we had a pretty stiff blaze, but no harm has been done except to the scenery. That can be repaired at the scenic artist's hospital.

That can be repaired at the scenic artist's hospital. As for our young actor-playwright here," laying his hand on Bricktop's head, "he is also a HERO in capital letters. Please be seated and give three cheers for our red-headed boy, the only real playwright of our town, and then let the play go on."

For several minutes the applause and wild cheers of the audience were deafening. Then, as the sounds died away, with Bricktop bowing and bowing, and waving his hands for quiet, an elderly gentleman rose in the rear of the house and spoke in a voice full of emotion. He was the proprietor of the town's best hotel, a hostelry that was the pride of his fellow-citizens: "Ladies and gentlemen," he said, "I want "Ladies and gentlemen," he said, "I wan express here in public my appreciation and admir-ion of that red-headed little feller standing there ation of that red-headed little feller standing there with his face streaming with melted stage paint. He was close enough to the fire to be singed, and yet he held his ground like a hero and infused quiet into us by improvising a story of a prairie fire while his brave fellows behind the scenes put out the flame. Now, I invite him and his entire company, and all those who helped to put out the fire, to come to my hotel after the performance and I'll set up to them the best spread that can be put before them on such short order. But as to all of us (and the old gentleman waved his hands about to indicate the audience, which had so wildly started at the first alarm), why, we ought to be so ashamed of ourselves for

And cheers greeted the old gentleman's words, and quiet and good nature prevailed, while the orchestra played a merry tune.

And that night, after the play had been finished — and finished in a way that did credit to the boys and girls playing in it, and to Bricktop, the manager—the entire company, accompanied by many others who were invited, went to the hotel, where a banquet

why, we ought to be so ashamed of ourselves for having acted like a lot of cowards that we'd go off and hide our heads in a hole."

And cheers greeted the old gentleman's words,



Gleanings From the Exchange Table

vestment will leave to Campbell, gleanings and nothing more. As far as any on can judge today it does not seem likely that the eighteenth century taste for versified sentiment century taste for versilies sentimental and rhetoric will ever return to the general public. People who take pleasure in seeing words cleverly and prettily handled, or who have a taste for exploring all the paths into which the wandered. literature has at any time wandered will always take these volumes down will always take these volumes down now and then; but the great body of readers of poetry seems definitely to have turned its back on the kind of verse of which "The Pleasures of Hope" was one of the latest examples. Yet it contains very good things; some universally quoted lines like 'Tis distance lends enchantment to the

ment and close the appeal so finely; who could steal the "frail and fever-ish being" of Comus so exactly at the right time and place—this man was right time and place—this man was 1907, experiments were begun between no mean master of the art of verse. Glace Bay and the Irish station at Tet his ear did not protect him from Clifton, and on October 17 a limited of an unpleasant confusion of the section of "O'Connor's Child"—

Sweet lady! she no more inspires Erin's hearts with beauty's

power, as in the palace of her sires

where not only is it the inevitable first impression that "power" is a very noor attempt at a rhyme to "inspires" but, when this is cleared up, there remains an entire lack of that relief to the ear that comes of contrasted alternate. Nor was his taste any surer than his ear. No poet was ev-er more serenely unconscious of prose or bathos. How else could he have let such wretched stuff go to the printer You wedded, undispensed by Church, been overcome, and in a few more months, when it should be possible to

or ended the second stanza of his "Battle of the Baltic" with such a feeble tag as "for a time"-There was silence deep as death And the boldest held his breath

For a time. In fact all through this master

piece he is apparently quite unmally large amounts of energy was
conscious that those three final syllables in which his starge outpiness. lables in which his stanza culminates bught to be as full both of sound and of meaning as he can make them. Only once in the whole poem is the last line allowed to show what it has in it to

Full many a fathom deep By thy wild and stormy steep, Elsinore!

Yet this very piece is itself the most signal proof that he had unusual power of poetic judgment when he chose exercise it, and that it was vanity, as is so often the case, that tries at cheaper rates than could be left it unused. The first draft of the "Battle of the Baltic" is given in this edition. It consists of twenty-eight stanzas of nine lines. Few poets tanzas of nine lines. Few poets cables was still a matter of conjective ever made a more completely successful scarling the cables acould be called a matter of conjective ever made a more completely successful scarling the cables acould be called an what the cables acould successful sacrifice of vanity on the successful sacrifice of vanity on the a good deal on what the cables could aftar of poetry. The long poem was a very ordinary performance; the was very confident that it was only a

These inconsistencies point to what must probably be the ultimate verdict on Campbell. His vein of poetry is real, but it is of very property of the world, would become an indispensable aid to commerce and civilization. is real, but it is of very uncertain depth and purity. He is a great poet on one page, and an indifferent versidepth and purity. He is a great poor on one page, and an indifferent versitier on the next. The result is the inevitable one we have already suggested. His harvest of fame will be scanty, not a reaper's harvest but a gleaner's. It is only a few hundreds of lines that he will be able to taker home with him into the ultimate Temple of Fame. But, on the other hand, there is no fear of his failing to get there. The author of "Hohenlinden," his masterpiece, as it would have been the masterpiece of a greater man than he, of the "Battle would have been the Mariners of "The Mariners of

and many passages of great vigor and after various accidents from storms and many passages of great vigor and eloquence, and of admirable work-manship. Not much verse of the old school is better, for instance, either and other causes, he succeeded, on December 12, 1901, in sending the signal S from Cornwall to Newfoundland, where, as a temporary expedient, the series conductive to the series matter or in manner, than this the aerial conductor was elevated by a kite. Two months later readable But, if the warring winds of Nature's strife
Be all the faithless charter of my life, Be all the faithless charter of my life, If Chance awaked, inexorable power, This frail and feverish being of an hour,

World's precarious

a kite. Two months later readable messages were received on the liner Philadelphia from Poldhu up to a distance of 1,551 miles, and S's and other test letters up to 2,099 miles. Next a long distance station was erected at Glace Bay, in Nova Scotia, between which and Poldhu messages were for Doomed o'er the world's precarious which and Poldhu messages were for scene to sweep,

seene to sweep,

the first time exchanged at night in
December, 1902. In the spring of 1903 To know Delight but by her parting from America was attempted, and for smile,
And toil, and wish, and weep a lifceived and published in The Times, tle while;
Then melt, ye elements, that formed in vain'
This troubled pulse, and visionary brain!
Fade, ye wild flowers, memorials of the service of the ser my doom, and sink, ye stars, that light me to the tomb:

The man who could work up this whole passage till there is scarcety a flaw left in it except the tag "in-exorable power" in the third line; who could use, and not over-use, alliteration so skillfully; who could construct that admirable eighth line which has such pleading in its movement and close the appeal so finely;

AMACHINE MARCHAEL STATE OF THE PROPERTY OF THE

The National Anti-Gambling League bave just published, says the London Times, "a memorial on the necessity of legislation with regard to betting and ship gambling, especially gambling through are:

special and efficiency were flicity to be transmitted by Quity of any see with a final place a mother of the Service. The control of the Service of the Control of the Service of the Control of Contr

Ship Conduct Classes

When we left Hawaii every last mother's son of us was in the fourth conduct class; but after we had fought out the fire the captain wiped off the slate and put us in the first class. This was a most unusual thing to do, for ship conduct is rated in classes. These are:

A Star Class—That means anything



of America minion Car ship disallo the import tation was where a su This w of the Cris fringemen The of has contra Labor Act has within transporta

of an alie importatio as for tha

however the Stat

two gre

The banded

railroad Intersta question were ar cudgels highest in their Washin facture that th roads. of stati were p ion of t directly offered lumber any kir fighting pounds clare t pounds he han be carr is, prov industry by som

advanta South,

THE NEW DANCER.

ISS MAUD ALLAN is the ISS MAUD ALLAN is the mode of the moment.

"All London," as the posters say, or, at any rate as much of London as can squeeze itself into the Palace Theatre of Varieties, is making a point of semanting a point of semant making a point of see-the serried ranks of en, old and young, equipped era glasses, it is easy to act that the lady is attired for her dances in little else than ays the London Times. But dane dames are there, too, to be seen, and a careful scruty of the reveal a granting contracts.

ven reveal a genuine ama dancing for dancing's sake, iss Allan's "turn" arrives, at past ten, there is the suda few pedestals for flambeaux, background there are plain irtains of a subfusc hue. Then in bows glide softly into the ains of Choplin's valse in A pp. 34, No. 2)—and the dream op. 34, No. 2)—and the dream The figure of the dream is a irl; you perceive her, that is to be a girl when you wake to your dreaming sense sh nph or a Tanagra statuette, she slips through the curnd then appears to be drawn ously into movement by the Say rather that she becomes the music—music made visite wears light classic draper, ms not so much to clothe her ervé as ambient air wherein ts. Her limbs and feet are erve as ambient air wherein ts. Her limbs and feet are er and supple limbs, feet m rather to caress the ground be supported by it. When wave it is a wave in the true at they form; a ripple runs em, slowly dying out at the ps. Her hands have somethps. Her hands have someth-he leaf or petal about them, pening and folding or curving on their stem, like Daphine's hat picture of Giorgionne god has caught her and she irning to laurel. For exthem with the hands of hom D'Annunzio has so well alle belle mani. Here they how we cannot guess, we tate the fact—a pensive mel-

the vague sad reverle of music. But the A minor every one knows, modulates into the relative major, and dancer's face changes and dancer's face changes, and hope and joy, and her hands and all the movements of sand all the movements hope and joy. bs and all the movements of express hope and joy. Only ment, however, for again the nks back into the minor key see the joy fading out of the ce, and leaving her arms and and she dances as one optalling at last into a wan desthe music ceases; the dancer still, with head bowed over hat seems lifeless; then she quietly through the curtain—awake from your dream. It nge etat d'ame to have passed in this Palace of Varieties, a very worldy-looking crowd tted women and cigar-smokn—like reading De Quincey ted women and cigar-smok-n—like reading De Quincey ecourse or at Ranelagh. ext dream is to the familiar, to familiar, tune of Mendels-Spring Song," the dream-tting hither and thither— grazioso—in pursuit of an for languorous melancholy; movements are brisk and the makes little rushes backhe makes little rushes back-nd forwards or, like "Camilla, long the plain." Now she is be with arms outstretched, now bending to the ground, now " for a moment like the butitessence of the pap

the warm summer-breeze-impression curiously incon-

with your actual surround-the true sense of the word, s dancer's art is entracing. It you into a hypnotized subhe dancer has reserved her troke for the last. This "Visalome" has not only made her but has so haunting a fas-that, to our own knowledge, that, to our own knowledge, cople cannot keep away from eturn to the Palace to see it ter night. For many of us world will go anywhere in f dreams, taking Caideron's sueno for our motto, and cars whether our dreams come trough the Gate of Ivory or of Horn. This time our sensuous, decadent, macathe strains of weird Oriental alome slowly descends the alome slowly descends the eps. There are jewels on her bosom, and she wears a tunic bosom, and sne wears a tunic gauze. It is of the essence, of Eastern dancing to show movements of the body round to speak, as a pivot, which if course, that it may become, notorious case of the dansere, something lascivious and the ugly. Now it is obvious dancer could make no moveloosture that is not beautiful. osture that is not beautiful, fact, her dancing as Salome, Castern in spirit through and is absolutely without the suggestion of the vulgarities lar to the tourist in Cairo or She achieves the distinction nit it risks being a nice disbut she achieves it—bene lascivious and the volup-Salome dances as one fasci-lowly advancing towards the d swiftly receding from it, drawing nearer and nearer, ling upon hands and knees ting, half savagely, half amting, half savagely, half amover it, then pouncing upon hawk upon a prey. There a dances rear, a quivering, ing dance, and finally colhuddled—but still graceful utiful—mass. And there you secret of her art, sheer every line in it, every rhythm, by the most secret of her art, sheer every line in it, every rhythm, by the most secret of her art, sheer every line in it, every rhythm, by the most secret of her art, sheer every line in it, every rhythm, by the most secret of her art, sheer every line in it, every sheautiful. And so Maud es you beautiful dreams, and the wonder that all the dreamondon and all the lovers of br beauty's sake are crowd-ee her, and return to see her

Wells, a Crimean and Indian eteran, who recently sold boot-i matches, was buried with mili-ors at Southchurch, Essex.

Alien Labor Law-Workmen in New Industry

dered at the Court of the King's Bench by Mr. Justice Cross, dismissing leave to appeal in the case of Joseph Disney, who was acquitted by the Court of Sessions on the charge of infringing the Alien Labor Act, says 'the Montreal Gazette.

Disney was accused of securing the services of American workmen on behalf of the Dominion Car & Foundry company. His Lordship disallowed the appeal on the ground that although, the act, generally speaking, forbade the importation of foreign labor, such importation was nevertheless permissible in cases where a sufficient number of skilled workmen could not be found here to operate a new in-

Following is the text of his judgment: This was a rehearing under the provisions of the Criminal Code regulating appeals.

The accused had been tried before the ludge of Sessions upon an accusation of inringement of the Alien Labor Act, and was

The offence charged is that Joseph Disney has contravened the act known as the Alien Labor Act, cap. 97 R.S.C. (1906), in that he has within the last six months prepaid the transportation, and has assisted, encouraged and solicited the importation or immigration of an alien or foreigner into Canada, under contract or agreement made previous to the mportation or immigration of such alien or foreigner, to perform labor or service in Canada. It is also set forth in the complaint that the labor which the alien was to do was such as for that purpose can be obtained in Canada and was in an industry at present established in Canada, the said alien having been brought into Canada for the purpose of taking employment with the Dominion Car & Foundry Co. (Ltd.)

That the alien who was brought into Canada is Ferdinand Jessec and his employment is hammerman,

There appears to be no doubt of the fact that the accused went to Detroit at the instance of the Dominion Car & Foundry Co. (Ltd.) for the purpose of getting men to come and take service with that company as hammermen, that is, to do the work of rivetting ogether parts of steel cars with a hammer perated by pneumatic pressure, and that, as a result of his trip, one Jessec came and entered into the service of the company at its orks near Lachine.

Objection is made on behalf of the defendant that he acted merely as the agent of the company and that, as an infraction of the statute leads only to a money adjudication,

not liable to such adjudication, inasmuch as he has only acted within the limits of his agency, and that, consequently, the company alone could be proceeded against.

I do not consider this objection to be well founded, because what is prohibited by this statute, under penalty of fine, has been made unlawful, and a defendant can have no mandate to do what the law prohibits, and, if he does it, the act is to be treated as having been done on his individual responsibility.

It it next objected, on behalf of the defendant, that Jessec did not come from the United States, but that, being a minor, whose home was with his father in Belgium, and, having been only temporarily in the United States in search of work, he, in reality, came from Belgium to Canada, and inasmuch as the Alien Labor Act applies only to importation or immigration from such countries as have in force laws of a character similar to the Alien Labor Act, and it is not shown that any such law was in force in Belgium, where Jessec's home was, the penalty has not been incurred.

The provisions of the act, however, appear to be directed against the induced immigration of aliens who either reside in or are citizens of the foreign country which enforces alien labor acts against Canada, and I do not consider that the legal domicile of the alien, apart from the place of his recent habitation, is a matter to be enquired into. This objection is consequently also set aside.

It is next contended, on behalf of Disney, that his case came within an exception which is made in the act, in the following terms:

"Nothing in this act shall be so construed as to prevent any person, partnership, company or corporation from engaging, under contract or agreement, skilled workmen in foreign countries to perform labor in Canada in or upon any new industry not at present established in Canada; provided that skilled labor for that purpose cannot be otherwise obtained.'

It is contended, for the accused, that the engagement of Jessec to come into Canada and to work here was not an offence, because the two facts necessary to bring the Jessec case within the exception existed, namely, first, that he was engaged to work in a new industry in Canada, and, second that skilled labor "for that purpose" could not be otherwise obtained.

The facts proved in evidence make it clear that, in so far as concerns the equipment and setting in operation of an establishment for the manufacture of steel cars, the enterprise of the Dominion Car & Foundry company was a new one of a kind not already established in Canada. In other respects, however, this case has developed widely different pretensions concern-

which may be sued for in a civil court, he is ing the legal purport and effect of this except- cars under its contract with one of the railway ing clause of the act.

The prosecutor contends that the purport of the excepting clause is to permit the engagement abroad of those skilled workmen only whose work is new and not practiced in Canada, and that the defendant cannot exculpate himself without proving that "the skilled labor for that purpose" mentioned in the proviso means the skilled labor called into requisition by the new

processes of the industry. While admitting that, in making steel cars, the men who cut out the parts or who design them might be such as could be engaged abroad, he denies that the rivetters are skilled workmen occupied at a trade heretofore unknown in Canada. In his written argument, put on record, the prosecutor's pretension is stated thus:

'Now, our position with regard to this point is that the wording of section (b) 'skilled workmen in or upon any new industry not at present established in Canada' simply means skilled workmen whose occupation is such as has heretofore not existed in Canada."

The prosecutor accordingly submitted evidence, in considerable volume, to demonstrate that there is nothing new about the rivetting of bolts with a pneumatic hammer, and that, though it may be true that the making of steel cars is a new thing in Canada, rivetting had been done with the pneumatic hammer for some years previously in bridge construction, boiler making and other steel construction work, and he concludes that the defendant, having brought Jessec into Canada to work merely as a hammerman rivetter, has violated the act.

This view is disputed by counsel for the defendant, who argue that a new industry means an establishment or business which produces a new commodity or service, and that, in setting up such an industry, any sort of skilled laborers may be engaged abroad, whether their avocation relates to the new process or not.

Though the statute contains no interpretative clauses, I consider that its language is such as to enable me to arrive at a correct conclusion as to its meaning in relation to the present controversy, but it will be well first to state summarily the facts proved in the case.

The Dominion Car & Foundry company had equipped a shop for the purpose of manufacturing steel box cars. Manufacturing operations had commenced. In the spring of 1907, when outdoor work became general, an urgent demand for rivetters arose. They were in demand for work on the Quebec bridge, on a railway bridge near Ste. Annes, on work in Ontario, as well as in many places in and near Montreal where steel construction work was proceeding. The Dominion Car & Foundry company did not have the requisite number of laborers, and fell into arrears of deliveries of the setting up of the works.

companies. The rate of wages rose as the scarcity of laborers increased, and, as a consequence, men became unsettled and went from one undertaking to another. A foreman in the car company shop left its service, and as his successor was not to the men's liking, some of the men left also. The car company was unwilling to have the increase in wages go beyond a certain amount and others of its men went away to get higher pay elsewhere. The company advertised for rivetters, and had canvassers search for men, and it sent this defendant to Detroit for the purpose. The present prosecution resulted.

It is contended, for the prosecutor, that rivetters, operating with the pneumatic hammer, are not skilled workmen at all. The weight of evidence, however, is against this conclusion. One witness from Detroit, named Clymo (Clement?), it is true, has testified that illiterate European day laborers, applying for work at the shops of the American Car Foundry Works, have been set forthwith at this kind of work, but this testimony is not only very improbable in itself, but is not supported by that of the other witnesses on either side. The mere fact that these operators are classed by themselves and are not regarded as day laborers is against the pretension. I consider that Jessec was engaged to do the work of a skilled workman.

The case, therefore, resolves itself into determining whether the contention of the prosecutor that the statute permits the hiring abroad, to work on a new industry, only to those skilled workmen who do some new kind of skilled work and not of all kinds of skilled workmen, is well founded or not.

As a matter of well recognized principle, an enactment purporting to restrict common freedom of action and of contract, is to be so construed as not to make the restriction extend beond what the language of the enactment clearjustifies. The act prohibits the assisting the immigration from those foreign countries to which it applies, of alien laborers, under contract to perform work or service of any kind in Canada, but it also declares that no person is prevented from engaging skilled workmen, in foreign countries, to labor in or upon any new industry not at present established in Canada, provided that skilled labor for that purpose cannot be otherwise obtained."

It is easy to see what the intent of this excepting clause is.

The framers of this clause clearly must have had in mind the fact that the setting in operation of a new industry would disturb local labor conditions and create a demand for workmen which could perhaps not be supplied. Skilled workmen are presumably at work and do not congregate in a locality in advance and await

While it may be true, as the prosecutor contends, that the object of the act, as a whole, is to secure a fair wage to the workman and prevent the market from being flooded with "cheap" labor, it is also clear that the object of this excepting clause is to favor the new industry and to guard it against having to stand in idleness because of lack of skilled workmen to supply the new demand.

This being so, the effect of the clause is to permit the engagement abroad, not merely of those skilled workmen whose work is confined to the new processes, but of any kind of skilled workmen, who may be needed, provided they cannot be engaged in Canada. It sanctions the engagement abroad of skilled workmen to be employed as the act itself states, "in or upon" any new industry, and though it is insisted by the prosecutor the words 'for that purpose" mean the purpose of work in the new processes, I consider that these words are too indefinite to have such a meaning attached to them, but must be held to relate to the preceding phrase, "in or upon any new industry." To adopt the construction argued for by the prosecution, would, therefore, be to read into the statute something which is not there, and, not only this, but it would also involve the assumption that every new industry necessarily calls for the exercise of a skilled avocation of a new kind, whereas, as I think is generally conceded, the excellence of many new industries consists largely in the simplicity of the methods of operation by which their objects are accomplished.

It follows that it was for the prosecutorwho takes the affirmative of the issue on this point, in his complaint—to prove not merely that there were hammer men-rivetters in Canada who could work with the pneumatic hammer, but also that such rivetters could be obtained for the purpose of the car building works otherwise than by inducing aliens to come to Canada, and obtained in such numbers as would enable the company to effectively operate the works. He has not made this proof. In the evidence, the names of only three rivetters are given, who were not occupied at an unspecified date in May or June, though there are general assertions by some of the witnesses to this effect that as many as twenty men might at one time have been engaged. The company, however, was not made aware either of the names of the three men in question or of the whereabouts of the twenty.

It seems to have striven by canvassing and by advertisements to procure workmen here. It succeeded to the extent of securing all the rivetters except seven employed in this new works at a time of great scarcity of skilled laborers, and I do not find that the proof shows that it could have done more.

Appeal dismissed.

Depression in the Lumber Trade of the Pacific Northwest

Northwest of the United States in a worse condition than this huge business had experienced since it became of importance more than a dozen years ago. In the Northwest the financial panic, combined with an arbitrary advance of freight rates on lumber of 25 per cent. by the railroads, quickly laid the industry low so far as railroad trade is concerned, and somewhat disturbed the cargo trade. Car shortage when the market was brisk in the early part of the year also operated as a severe check. The general situation is still so unsettled that no lumbermen is willing to predict the darkened future. In British Columbia and California the financial stringency has had a deterrent effect. The hardest blow, lowever, has fallen upon the lumbermen of the States of Washington and Oregon, the two greatest lumber producers of the West.

Fighting the Railroads The various lumber associations which have banded together to combat the advance in railroad rates are awaiting the decision of the Interstate Commerce Commission on the question. From the moment the new rates were announced the lumbermen took up the cudgels of war and employed some of the highest legal talent of the country to aid them n their defence. Before the Commission, in Washington, D. C., in December, the manufacturers presented their case with a strength that they believe is unanswerable by the railroads. At this hearing a bewildering mass of statistics and many abstruse arguments were presented. While waiting for the decison of the Commission, agents of the railroads, lirectly and, it is alleged, indirectly, have offered opportunity for compromise. The umbermen positively refuse compromise of my kind and announce their intention of ighting to the end. On each side millions of ounds are at stake. The manufacturers deare that if the railroads win, millions of ounds additional freight charges will fall into he hands of the transportation companies and carried from the West to the East-that provided that the Northwestern lumber lustry is not ruined for years, as is claimed some lumbermen. If the rate of advance allowed to stand it will give an enormous vantage to the yellow pine producers of the

outh, and, according to mill men, will crowd

HE Bellingham, Wash., correspon- the markets for fir from the States of the try in Washington alone, and the pay roll an- the car shortage became acute, and was furthe lumber industry of the Pacific such a condition be created, the foundation on the industry which rests the wealth of 1,500,000 people would crumble, unless an unprecedented and

improbable foreign demand came to offset it.

The railroads claim that the manufacturers are able to bear the additional burden, and should the Commission's decision favor the lumbermen it is not at all improbable that the carriers will appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States. For the lumbermen to appeal to this source is open. In October, in the United States Circuit Court for Western Washington and Oregon, the lumbermen gained a temporary victory over their opponents. On the last day of that month these Courts, in granting applications made by two lumber associations and one shingle mill bureau, issued an injunction prohibiting the collection of the advance, but allowing it to become effective pending a decision from the Commission. Only mills belonging to these organizations were included on the order. The injunctions were granted on condition that the mill men furnish a £50,000 bond as a guarantee of full payment of the advance in the event of a decision from the Commission favoring the railroads. For the protection of Washington bondsmen more than £250,000 was subscribed by mills, ranging from £1,000 to £2,000 each. The feeling of the lumbermen with respect to the future of their business, with a railroad rate of two shillings a hundred pounds to Mississippi and Missour Valley points, is indicated in the following statement by President E. G. Griggs, of the Pacific Coast Lumber Manufacturers'. Association: "We are forced back five to ten years by the arbitrary advance in freight rates, and until our competitive woods, white and vellow pine and hemlock, are so denuded that they will absorb the contemplated advance, we will to that extent be driven back toward the coast with our products. Our markets are restricted, and certain high-grade products alone can be shipped."

Condition of the Industry

In tracing the growth and importance of the lumber industry of the Pacific Northwest and endeavoring to show how much is at stake. the manufacturers stated to the Commission that in Washington alone they have £20,000,ooo invested, exclusive of material on hand. logs, standing timber, or timber lands. More than 90,000 persons are engaged in the indus-

follows: The close of 1907 found a narrow zone on the Pacific coast. Should thousand people are directly dependent upon of these invaders of coastline business have to Vancouver advices the industry is pro-The value of the annual output of lumber, exceeding 4,000,000,000 feet, is placed at £13,000,000 at the mills, and shingles bring £3,400,000. The total amount of freight paid the railroads annually is declared to be £5,000,000. In other words, the annual value of lumber in this State is twice that of its grain, more than five times that of

its fish, and eight times that of coal. Since early last autumn, according to lumbermen's figures, 70 per cent. of the timber mills and practically all the shingle plants have been closed. The resumption of operation this year by a few shingle mills has alarmed some manufacturers, and it is asserted by one who has just returned from the East that if the mills do not close the sale price will soon fall below the cost of production. As an illustration of the evil effects of the 25 per cent. advance in railroad rates, it is pointed out that only 14 cars of lumber products entered Denver over the Harriman lines in December, whereas the normal shipments would be 40 cars daily. Similar tales are told of other market centres, and it is averred by one of the chief manufacturers of the Northwest that the freight charges alone to Iowa are greater than the selling price of yellow pine of the South. Inquiry by retailers shows that the rural districts of the best markets are well supplied with money, and the hope is entertained that the farmers and the prosperous towns near them will place large orders this year. Even if such business results, the lumbermen of the Far West say that they cannot sell with profit if forced to pay a higher freight rate.

Production of Timber

In spite of the set-back received by the timber industry, the production of the Pacific Coast for 1907 reaches at least 7,000,000,000 feet of lumber, and about as many billion shingles. This total is for California, Oregon, Washington and British Columbia. The cargo trade of Washington, Oregon, and British Columbia totalled approximately 1,500,000,ooo feet, a decrease of nearly 60,000,000 feet. The reduction indicates a return to the normal conditions of 1905, before the San Francisco earthquake and fire, which created an unparalleled demand for lumber in 1906 and for some time in 1907. The increase of cargo business over 1905 is 425,000,000 feet, and this is due partly to the entrance of rail trade men into deep-sea shipments, which began when

succeeded fairly well, while others have with drawn. The outlook for 1908 trade is fair.

The total Pacific Coast cut for 1907 about one-fifth of that of the entire United States for the year. The greatest output of any one locality was that of Portland, which, though showing a decrease of 100,000,000 feet from its 1906 cut, produced 540,000,000 feet. In the cargo trade Washington suffered a loss of only 7,500,000 feet. Its domestic demand declined 50,000,000 feet, but the foreign orders rose 41,500,000 feet. Oregon's domestic loss was 25,000,000 feet, and that on foreign orders 12,000,000 feet. The total decrease of cargo business in British Columbia was 12,-000,000 feet. There were shipped to San Francisco 750,000,000 feet, of which practically 600,000,000 feet were supplied by Washington and Oregon. To San Pedro, the port of Los Angeles, 310,000,000 feet were shipped, or 45,000,000 feet less than in 1906, twice the oss sustained by San Francisco. California exported a large quantity of redwood to Australia, Mexico, and Central America and South America. The foreign trade for the year was generally satisfactory. The offshore consignments were a trifle more than 425,000,000 feet from Washington, Oregon, and British Columbia; California's share necessarily was in no way comparable with that of Washington and Oregon, as it consumes a great deal of its own woods itself.

The principal exports for the year were as follows: Australia, 115,000,000 feet; South America, 137,000,000 ft., of which the main distributions were to Chile 100,000,000 ft., to Peru the balance; China and Japan, 98,000,-000 ft.; Mexico and Central America, 39,000,-000 ft.; United Kingdom and Europe, 21,-000,000 ft.; Africa, 5,000,000 ft. To the insular ossessions and Alaska the exports were: Hawaiian Islands, 24,500,000 ft.; Philippine Archipelago, 10,000,000 ft; Alaska, 22,000,000 ft.; Australia increased its purchasers by 5,000,-000 ft.; Chile's increase was 18,000,000 ft.: and Mexico did as well, Peru following with an advance of 10,000,000 ft. The European and Chinese demands each declined about 8,000,000 ft. Of the 21,000,000 ft. sold in the United Kingdom and Europe, England took 10,000,000 ft. The growth of Alaska in the last year was illustrated in an increased import of 7,000,000 ft. A drop is shown in the figures for the Philippines and Hawaii.

dent of the London Times writes as plains and the further East and restrict it to nually exceeds £12,000,000. Two hundred ther bolstered by the advanced rate. A few pears to be in British Columbia. According gressing, new mills have been built in the last year and others, some of magnitude, are projected. Many new sawmill corporations are announced. Seventeen of these have capital ranging from £40,000 to £200,000. About fifteen mills are now under construction. The rapid development of Western Canada, it is believed, assures continued enlargement of the market for British Columbia lumber and shingles. For the last two years Americans have been investing heavily in timber lands of the province, and particularly so in 1907. Both men of wealth and those of moderate means have become interested in the timber resources of British Columbia, and professional men, clerks, and laborers of the United States have readily contributed cash for cruising, and look forward to the day, when, for the expenditure of a few hundred pounds, they shall realize thousands. And they undoubtedly will, but the time of harvest must depend upon the future demand for lumber.

ODD DOINGS OF EARTHWORMS.

Ever since Darwin wrote his remarkable book on earthworms the general public has taken an interest in these lowly creatures. Everybody has observed thousands of them on the cement walks during and after a rain; but the true cause of these remarkable wanderings is not often written about. The fact is that earthworms can move about only when the ground and the grass is wet. The truth of this is easily shown by placing an earthworm on some dry sand, when the dry grains will stick to its slimy skin and make

All living creatures are endowed with the instinct to move and spread over the earth. Human beings, higher animals, and birds prefer to move about in dry weather. To the earthworm and other lowly creatures, like frogs, salamanders slugs, and land snails, rainy days are the only fair days for travelling. When the sun comes out and dries the roads and the meadows they withdraw into their hiding places. As earthwarms cannot see clearly, they crawl about in an aimless sort of way. If they happen to get on a board or cement walk, when the sky clears up they soon die and shrivel up.

When a dry season or winter approaches the earthworms burrow deeper into the ground.

Some Stirring Values on Sale Friday

Friday will be an eventful day in The Big Store, we wish in particular to call the attention of the men of this city to our offering of men's suits, we contend and will prove to the entire satisfaction of every man that most of these suits are marked at half the actual value and in some cases less than half. We strongly advise everybody to take advantage of the opportunity this sale affords, the goods are entirely new and the bargains are genuine.

Newest Fiction

Some of the very newest Books just received from the publishers. Our assortment is the largest in the city.

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232 Men's Suits Regular \$15 to \$20 \$10.00 | 210 Men's Suits Regular \$7.50 to \$10 \$5.00

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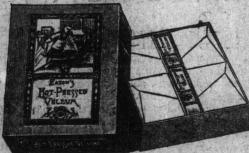
Big Sale of Enamelware for Friday

the market, and this sale offers the opportunity to save a lot of money by taking advantage of this

We will place on sale on Friday a lot of Elite Enamelware. This is one of the best makes on

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Probably in nothing more than in Stationery is bad taste in selecting Writing Essentials more to be avoided. There



are all kinds of Writing Papers, all grades, all qualities, but the apers that excel all others, for quality, for style, for distinctiveness are the productions of Eaton-Hurlbut. Their papers are in a

A special line of Cream Rib-bed Elastic Knit Soft Finish SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, all sizes. Per garment..\$1.00

ATHLETIC UNDERWEAR, in

white dimity short sleeve shirts, to button right down front, coat shape, short draw-ers. Per garment....65¢

class by themselves, no other makers being able to show the advancement in the art of paper-making that they do. We can show you a large range of qualities, of which we mention the Hot Pressed Vellum. This paper sells for, per quire.....

Women's Undervests Specially Priced

A special offering of Women's Cotton Undervests. They are plain and fancy ribbed, in a good quality of cotton, nicely finished, long sleeves, short sleeves and sleeve-

Men's Spring Underwear

A fine range of Men's Spring and Summer Underwear now on hand. We mention a few items hee, but if they are not what you want we have a great many others that space does not permit us to mention.

chance. Some of the larger pieces should be of interest to the keepers of hotels and restaurants, as they can be bought for about half price. ELITE ENAMEL STEW POTS FOLDING IRONING BOARDS,

side handles, light blue and white decoration, 3-quart size. Regular \$1.00. Special Fri-

4-quart size, side handles, light blue decoration. Regular \$1.25. Special, Friday.....75¢

size 54 in. x 15 in., adjustable as to height. Special....\$1.25 IRONING BOARDS, with table attachment, two sizes. Special \$1.50 and. \$1.25 SKIRT BOARDS, plain finish, two sizes, 12-in. width....65¢ 10-in. width45¢

STEP LADDERS, plain finish, galvanized attachments:
4 steps. Special80¢
5 steps. Special\$1.00



Specials We illustrate two very good values in Go-Carts, which are offered most timely. These carts are well made, serviceable and sightly carts, and at the prices quoted should appeal to all. We have many others, but these are

two of our best values.

Women's Imported Model Costumes

E have just received direct from New York about a dozen new model costumes no two alike, these are reproductions of exclusive Paris models, the advantage of buying the reproduction rather than the original is the matter of price, these suits we can sell for less than half what the original model would sell for, yet they are perfect copies every detail receiving its proper attention. These models are shown in the newest striped cloths also in voiles and etamines, in mauve, Copenhagen, navy and black also a couple of swell creations in white embroidered linen and several long coats of rajah and pongee silk also linen that are perfect beauties. For distinctive, exclusive clothing we can recommend these as being the right garments. Costumes start at

Some of Our Newest Dress Goods

Among the hundreds of cases of New Goods that we have opened lately there has been a large proportion of Dress Goods. We can show you everything that is new and all marked at the lowest possible

WOOL CREPE DE PARIS, in

PANAMA CLOTHS—A good range of colors in all tones, 38 inches wide. Per yard50¢

STRIPED MOHAIR SUITING, 42 inches wide, in very soft ALEXANDRA CLOTH-A good

FRENCH HENRIETTAS - A

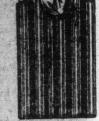
CREAM EOLIENNES for evening gowns, rich in appearance and excellent in quality, the best material for an attractive and stylish looking gown, 44 and 46 in. wide, at, \$1.00, \$1.25 and \$1.50

Men's New Outside Shirts

Our assortment of Shirts for this season is sure to please everybody. We have never shown such an extensive range and never have had such good patterns. Just come and see for yourself.

FINE PRINT SHIRTS, in neat stripes and checks. Special \$1.00

ENGLISH STIFF SHIRTS, in handsome patterns, open front or open back, \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50.. \$1.75



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WORK, with reversible collar.
Special.......\$1.00
MERCERISED SILK SHIRTS,
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