

ster week" of chances. The interest to many.



Tomorrow

es for Less day \$1.00

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

ular \$1.50 qualities, food assortment of very buy the goods alone e asked. \$1.00 day at

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 umes, prices ranging \$1.50 to ... \$1.50 ADORA HASU-HANA Perfumes, bottle ... 75c

nderskirts

ry good values in Sakers are here meny are made of good en that is fast color, de in a good full cut, nppy kind that is some-

BLACK SATBEN UN- T, made with a deep ed flounce. Special \$1.25

nderwear

adies' Underwear is to rately priced. S' FINE RIB DRAW- white cotton, knee as, open and closed, ... 35c

Shoes for en

MANY SETTLERS FROM NEBRASKA

Movement to Canada From Middle West Commences Early This Year

HUNDREDS ALREADY GONE

Intending Settlers This Season Are Seeking Chiefly for Homesteads

Winnipeg, April 22.—A special from Omaha, Nebraska, says: Prospects for the spring movement of settlers from the middle west to the Canadian Northwest are that fully twenty-five percent more emigrants will leave this section of the country for Canada during any previous year. This estimate is made up from the number of inquiries reaching the Canadian government land office in this city, and from the number of emigrants 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 Canadian land office here, and the purchasers took the train for their new homes. Last year the March quota was less than 100. February 1908 saw 243 emigrants pass through Omaha, compared with 49 in 1907. During January of this year, only 93 people went from Nebraska to Canada, but this 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 High Commissioner, from everyone of which is asking questions concerning Canadian lands.

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

The significance of this is that the settlers of this year will take homes far from the railroads, that they will be pioneers in fact, and in settling up the country far from the present "wilderness" settlements. This movement is not so good for the land speculators, Mr. Bennett regards it as being for a greater benefit to this country as a whole than would the selling of dead lands to settlers who would take up their homes on the report of the royal commission which inquired into the collapse of the Quebec bridge has been laid before parliament. It amply justifies the previous condemnation of the Quebec Bridge Company's methods, pointing out in the first place that the method adopted by the company of procuring tenders by issuing general specifications have led to the contractors to prepare plans in accordance therewith, was not in the best interests of the work. Owing to the financial weakness of the company, contractors had little assurance that they would get any return for their expenditure of time and money upon the preparation of plans. The latter fact should have been pointed out to engineers independent of any contracting or manufacturing company.

"An error of judgment made by the Quebec Bridge company, says the commission, was the selection of an engineer who did not possess the necessary special knowledge and experience to prepare specifications."

"Our mall 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 settlers for Canada. When we say 'ten years,' that means really since Canadian lands were opened for settlement. "I cannot speak too highly of the prospects for Canada this year."

Toronto's Tax Rate Toronto, April 22.—The city tax rate was struck tonight by the board of control at 18 1/2 mills on the basis of an assessment of \$206,200,000 realises \$3,815,000.

RAILWAY SHOP TROUBLE

Mechanical Employees of Both Big Roads Showing Signs of Discontent

Ottawa, April 22.—There appears to be a feeling of dissatisfaction among the mechanical employees in the local shops 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 it does concurrently with the protest meetings being held in Montreal, Toronto and Winnipeg, it would seem that a crisis is at hand. Officers of both roads say they have received no intimation from employees that there is any dissatisfaction, but the men express themselves as being put out at the continued short hours.

Louisiana Elections.

New Orleans, April 22.—Returns received today from yesterday's state election, show that Jared Y. Sanders, the Democratic nominee for governor, and all other candidates on the Democratic ticket were elected by a large majority.

New Toronto Buildings.

Toronto, April 22.—Sixty plans for new buildings were submitted to the city architect for inspection yesterday. This number beats all previous records of the city. The best previous record was 40 plans in one day. From April 1 to April 15 permits were granted for 174 buildings, the estimated cost of which is to be \$453,000.

Manitoba Farmer Killed.

Oak River, Man., April 22.—A fatal accident occurred at E. Henry's near here, yesterday. Chas. Haynes a farmer, was killed by his horses running away while he was fixing a gang plow.

Clerk of the Crown.

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 succession to the late Henry Lamothé.

Murderer's Disappearance.

London, April 22.—Up to a late hour tonight the slayer of Major Sergeant Lloyd was still at large, nothing having been heard of him since Sunday morning, when he was seen near Thomdale. It is feared that he has cheated justice by committing suicide.

Toronto Lawyer's Death.

Toronto, April 22.—Wm. Archibald Kerr, member of the firm of Elsie Lash and Cassels, died suddenly yesterday as a result of an operation for appendicitis. He leaves a widow and three children. The widow is a daughter of D. R. Wilkie, general manager of the Imperial Bank of Canada.

Lost Baby Found.

Medicine Hat, April 22.—Mary Norquay, aged two and a half years who wandered away from her home in the Gros Ventre district on Saturday, was found today. Mr. Com, living six miles away was working in a field when the child walked up to him. She had been wandering without food for two and a half days, and had wandered on the open prairie during that time. Fifty men have been scouring the country since Saturday. It was feared a wolf had carried the little one off.

Died in Saving Cattle.

Dubuc, Sask., April 22.—Michael Manton, a farmer, eight miles north of this town, was burned to death today when he tried to save his cattle from a stable which had taken fire and was bewildered by the fire and smoke while endeavoring to untie the halters, and was unable to find his way out. Finally he craved for his in-laws were such that death occurred in a few hours.

BAD MANAGEMENT IN QUEBEC BRIDGE

Commissioners in Another Appendix Severely Condemn the Company

Ottawa, April 22.—A further appendix to the report of the royal commission which inquired into the collapse of the Quebec bridge has been laid before parliament. It amply justifies the previous condemnation of the Quebec Bridge Company's methods, pointing out in the first place that the method adopted by the company of procuring tenders by issuing general specifications have led to the contractors to prepare plans in accordance therewith, was not in the best interests of the work. Owing to the financial weakness of the company, contractors had little assurance that they would get any return for their expenditure of time and money upon the preparation of plans. The latter fact should have been pointed out to engineers independent of any contracting or manufacturing company.

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Farmer's Wife Burned.

Minto, April 22.—The residence of Edward Shaw, a farmer, was totally destroyed by fire this morning. Mrs. Shaw was badly burned while trying to save the household effects.

Death of Bishop Capers.

Columbia, April 22.—Bishop Ellison Capers of the Protestant Episcopal diocese of South Carolina, died at his home in this city at 2:30 p. m. today. Bishop Capers had been a brigadier-general in the Confederate army. He was 70 years old.

Engineer Killed.

Robin, Man., April 22.—A Canadian Northern locomotive, drawing a freight train, jumped the track in a cutting near South Carolina, and the engineer, Edward Rigger, died. The train jumped and escaped without injury. Rigger was a single man.

Peculiar Suit.

Sandwich, Ont., April 22.—The spring assizes will be called upon to decide whether a promise not to marry is binding. Suit has been brought by Susan Bracey against her brother, a Windsor man. Plaintiff alleges that in 1895 she gave up a lucrative position in Toronto to be married to his mother's housekeeper and to care for his motherless children, upon his promise that he would not again marry, and that he would allow her to live with a home. Bracey married a second time, and now his sister sues for \$6,000 damages, or failing in this for salary at the rate of \$450 per year.

PLEDGES MADE BY MINISTERS

Hot Contest in Manchester Brings Out Some Announcements

HOME RULE IN PROGRAMME

Mr. Lloyd-George Offers to Bet on the Old Age Pension Scheme

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 Programme, which he brought forth in a speech to his opponent that the old age pension scheme would be established within a year.

When it is remembered that Mr. Lloyd-George is now Chancellor of the Exchequer, and in the position of having to find the money for the pensions, his prediction is of the greatest interest.

FEMALE FAGIN

Toronto Woman Induces Three Little Girls to Steal Goods From Stores

Toronto, April 22.—A remarkable story of how three little girls were taught to steal by a woman named Mrs. Clara Cook was told in the police court today. Florence Marshall, 10 years old, her 7-year-old sister and Olive Pettigrew, 8 years old, stole a quantity of goods from T. Eaton & Co., and Willinsky Bros. The detectives went to the boarding house of Mrs. Cook, found Florence Marshall and Olive Pettigrew, and discovered a number of stolen articles. Florence Marshall gave evidence this morning and said the Cook woman had met the girls on the street and persuaded them to go into stores and steal. All they got they gave to her. Mrs. Cook had never given her anything but once something to drink, which was beer. Olive Pettigrew corroborated Florence Marshall's story. The case was adjourned to get the other Marshall girl's story.

VERY LIVE TOPICS IN ALBERTA CITIES

Strathcona Mayor Resigns as Protest—Moral Reform in Edmonton

Edmonton, April 21.—The Alberta government last night issued a warrant for the arrest of Capt. Neville Harbottle, prominent in social circles, and who was collector of internal revenue for the province. Ten days ago he mysteriously disappeared, and it is alleged he is \$7,000 short in his account. It is believed he has escaped into Montana. Capt. Harbottle is a brother of Colin Harbottle, of Toronto, arrested in Havana, Cuba, for embezzlement in Toronto.

EX-PREMIER'S LIFE CLOSES PEACEFULLY

Death of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman Yesterday Morning

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 Sir Henry's death is officially given as heart failure. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman resigned the office of prime minister on April 5, suggesting in his letter to King Edward, who was sojourning at Biarritz, Herbert H. Asquith, chancellor of the exchequer and then acting premier, as his successor. Asquith was summoned at once by the King and received the appointment a few days later.

ROSSLAND INDIGNANT

Failure of Great Northern to Forward Mails as Passengers Causes Inconvenience

Rossland, B.C., April 22.—Considerable indignation is felt here over the failure of the Great Northern railway to handle either passengers or mails for the last few days, owing to a breakdown in the machinery of the tender and two cars going to a bridge across Sheep Creek on Monday. The failure of the railway to carry the mails and passengers has caused a great deal of inconvenience to the public, and they are up in arms over it. If the railway officials had wanted to, they could have taken the mail and passengers to and from Northport by means of wagons at a very small expense, and thus given the public some accommodation. The Dominion postal authorities have been notified of their neglect. Great Northern bridges on the Canadian side have caused two serious accidents recently. The former was a breakdown of the bridge at Townsend, and in this last one a score of passengers narrowly escaped death.

Against Bucket Shop.

Albany, N.Y., April 22.—The assembly committee on rules tonight reported for tomorrow's assembly calendar the anti-bucket shop bill of Senator Cassin, which passed the senate today by a vote of 30 to 2. Inasmuch as the assembly has already passed the generally similar bill of Assemblyman Bryson, the prospects seem to favor the passage of the Cassidy bill by the assembly tomorrow.

FURTHER TALK ON IMMIGRATION

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

MR. PUGSLEY DISCIPLINED

Immigration Figures Show Decrease for Past Three Months

Ottawa, April 22.—The third installment of the immigration talk on Mr. Monk's amendment to do away with the system of paying bonuses to European public agents, in the House today, brought forth a plethora of words. Mr. McIntyre, of South Perth dealt with the vexed question in a business way, and appealed to Mr. Oliver to use every effort to get the most desirable class. Dr. Paquet, of L'Islet, would fine steamship companies who brought in diseased and physically unfit people, while the other Mr. McIntyre, of Strathcona, urged that if the west was to be developed brawn and sinew must be pumped in. The talk goes over till tomorrow, when it is expected to end. Mr. Pugsley again refused to bring down the order in council regarding dredging contracts which he resented. 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 a 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 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 treaty.

The immigration for the last fiscal year was 263,498, made up of 120,132 British, 131,358 continental, and 5,932 from the United States. The corresponding months of April 1, 1907, to the end of March, 1907, which is part of two fiscal years, the immigration was 227,702, made up of 104,473 British, 118,473 continental, and 59,338 from the United States. The increase for the twelve months was 35,796. 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 8,344, as compared with 59,322, a decrease of 11,878. The continental immigration was 6,310, as compared with 11,600, a decrease of 4,290. The immigration from the United States was 1,380, as compared with 9,325, an increase of 1,784.

SIGNS EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY MEASURE

President Attaches Signature After Consulting Attorney-General

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, 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 other possessions of the United States. It is provided that in any action brought under the provisions of the bill, the injured employee shall not be held as having the risk of his employment in cases where the violation of the carrier of any statute enacted for the safety of employees contributed to the injury or death of the employee. Any contract, rule, regulation or device to enable the carrier to exempt itself from liability under the act is rendered void by an explicit declaration to that end. Provision is made that the carrier shall be liable for the recovery of damages to be commenced within two years from the date of the cause of the suit.

In his opinion, the attorney-general indicates that the bill is confined in its scope to "common carriers by railroad," as distinguished from the bill which declares unconstitutional by the Supreme court, which embraced "all common carriers engaged in interstate commerce and foreign commerce." The attorney-general then shows through court decisions and constitutional interpretations that this restriction does not make the act repugnant to the constitution, but is in line with the state statutes which have been upheld in the highest tribunals.

Robbed a Postoffice

Ottawa, April 22.—The perpetrator of the Gracefield postoffice robbery, which occurred about two weeks ago, has been apprehended in John Doughty of Gracefield, who shortly after a clever piece of work by Constable Deschamps, assisted by Detective Gerson of the Dominion police, has confessed to the theft.

Mr. Drinkwater Improves

Montreal, April 22.—The condition of Charles Drinkwater, assistant to the president of the C. P. R., who is suffering from pneumonia, was slightly improved this afternoon.

Funeral of Sir A. Caron

Ottawa, April 22.—Hon. R. Lemieux will represent the government at the funeral of Sir Adolphe Caron, which takes place in Quebec tomorrow morning.

Rubber Trust Covers Canada

Montreal, April 22.—It was stated in financial circles here today that the United States rubber trust has obtained the approval 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.

Case of Poisoning

Quebec, April 22.—In the case of Omer Rochette, accused of having poisoned his first wife, Mary Anne Plamondon on November 21 last, Dr. Marois, 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 for Mrs. Rochette's death than arsenical poisoning. His evidence was corroborated by Dr. Valois, who assisted in the examination of the body.

For Improved Textbooks

Toronto, April 22.—In welcoming the 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 dream to have a Canadian series of readers, and that the government was in negotiation 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 material for the contractors. The union wage-earners' 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 25 to 18 cents, and they claim they should not pay more.

NEW YORK'S AFFAIRS NEEDS INVESTIGATION

State Legislature Providing for Another Committee of Inquiry

Albany, N. Y., April 22.—A resolution providing for the appointment of a legislative committee of three senators and five assemblymen to investigate the finances of the city of New York was reported by the senate finance committee and adopted by the senate late today. After pointing out that the funded indebtedness of the city for improvements under way will run about \$100,000,000, the resolution provides that the committee to subpoena and force the attendance of witnesses to examine any and all public documents; to employ counsel and to hire necessary clerical assistance.

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.

Steel and Coal Conference

Toronto, April 22.—There was a steel and coal conference today, and the report is current that the negotiations are off. President Ross, of the Dominion Coal Co., when asked if President Plummer, of the Dominion Steel Company, had refused to confer further, replied: "There is no use saying anything about it." President Walker of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, who has been taking a hand in the peace negotiations, does not think the negotiations are off.

After Five Months.

Atlantic City, N. J., April 22.—The body of the menhaden fish industry engaged in a campaign against the missing since November 23, was found in the thoroughfare back of Chelsea today by Smith B. Albertson, a carpenter. The body was badly decomposed, and identification was made through his watch. It is believed he committed suicide or fell from the landing of his boat-house, which is but a few yards from the place where the body was found.

Gets Heavy Sentence

Toronto, April 22.—One of the heaviest sentences given by the police magistrate for several years was given David Latta, who was sentenced this morning to ten years in Kingston penitentiary for arson. Latta sprinkled gasoline over the porch of Mrs. Desinger's house at 187 Adelaide street, and then set fire to it. When arrested he confessed and said he had committed the deed to get revenge on Mrs. Desinger, who he thought had made remarks to his landlady next door, which had led to his having been put out of his board.

DECIDED STAND 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 appropriation bill should the senate, as did the house, fail to make any appropriation for the battleships which are authorized in that measure. The prompt announcement of this fact to senate leaders today is regarded as responsible for the announcement by Mr. Hale that he should propose an additional amendment appropriating \$7,000,000 towards the construction of those ships.

The president stated his position on this point with equal emphasis and suddenness today, upon learning that the bill, as passed by the house, was simply a "paper" proposition for naval increase. Authorization of the ships was made, but no money carried to make the provision effective. Such legislation as this, the president made known to his numerous congressional callers, was a travesty as to effectiveness, as well as bearing all the earmarks of legislative legerdemain intended to make ridiculous his campaign for the greater navy.

That the president's quick and vigorous action is to be effective is evidenced by the action that, at the proper time, he will propose the \$7,000,000 addition.

As to his threat to veto, the president made it plain that, should the wisdom of congress result in the passage of a bill providing for naval increase whatever, he would have no ground on which to veto the measure. Any attempt at what he regards as a travesty on legislation is not authorizing but not appropriating for ships, he declares he will defeat by the exercise of his constitutional power of veto.

There is not the slightest indication that the president has ceased his fight for four new battleships according to the evidence of senators who talked with him today. Senators who are with the president in his fight on this proposition admit that a careful survey of their strength in the senate gives but a vote of 25 in that body in favor of the president's naval programme for four ships. Significance is attached to this poll of the senate which is expected to show a loss to the president of some of his heretofore staunchest supporters in that body. Senator Lodge is understood to have told 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 Massachusetts 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 staunchest supporters entered the fight with the president, he would have been living in Buffalo.

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 \$87,750. He disappeared at the time and has since been living in Buffalo.

Railway Commission's Work

Ottawa, April 22.—The Railway Commission has rearranged 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. Lowe, pastor of the Parkdale Congregational church, stated at a specially called meeting of the Baptist clergyman that he believed in the necessity of total immersion. As the Baptist church recognizes the Congregational ordinance, Mr. Lowe can now fill a Baptist pulpit. He has resigned the pastorate of the Parkdale church, and has been accepted by the Baptist union.

Paper Trust Investigation.

New York, April 22.—The federal grand jury began an official investigation of the fibre trust for paper manufacturers' association, alleged to be one of the seven groups of the so-called paper trust. Six manufacturers responsible to subpoenas today, but of these only M. A. Marcus, of Richmond, Va., was heard by the grand jury. The investigation is for the purpose of discovering whether or not the members of the fibre and manila paper manufacturers' association are conducting business under an agreement in restraint of trade.

Confessed to Burglaries.

Ottawa, April 22.—A prisoner named Samuel Lester, an Ottawa man, now under sentence in the Kingston penitentiary, has confessed that he was the perpetrator of a series of burglaries last summer and this winter in Ottawa, Toronto, Montreal and Quebec. He has offered to come to Ottawa and reveal where he "fenced" jewelry to the amount of \$4,000, and he will be brought to the capital on April 29. The Ottawa detective struck the trail by the arrest of a Hull Jeweler, whose premises much stolen valuables were found. The Hull man admitted that Lester had been the perpetrator, and yesterday identified Lester's picture. The Ottawa police have a letter from Lester offering to tell where the proceeds of many of the thefts are located.

TEACHERS HOLDING YEARLY CONVENTION

Many From All Parts of Province Attend—Instructive Discussion

Vancouver, April 22.—Nearly 300 teachers of the province are attending the eleventh annual teachers' convention...

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.

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Will Consider the Present Political Situation in Great Britain

Dublin, April 20.—It is regarded as certain that a general conference of Irishmen of all shades of opinion will be summoned to meet in Dublin on the 25th inst.

GOVERNMENT GRANT FIFTEEN THOUSAND

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

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Association Formed to Carry on Work of Advertising in Systematic Manner

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FLOODS IN TEXAS CAUSE MUCH DAMAGE

Large Districts Covered With 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.

LOCK UP POLICEMAN

Inmate of Trail City Jail Makes Sensational Escape—Takes Horse From Young Lady

SEYMOUR CREEK MINES

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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 time he crossed the barren lands to the first cache of the Franklin expedition brings news of gold discoveries...

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Will Consider the Present Political Situation in Great Britain

Dublin, April 20.—It is regarded as certain that a general conference of Irishmen of all shades of opinion will be summoned to meet in Dublin on the 25th inst.

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 sending the Canadian team to London, the Olympic games.

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...

FLOODS IN TEXAS CAUSE MUCH DAMAGE

Large Districts Covered With 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.

LOCK UP POLICEMAN

Inmate of Trail City Jail Makes Sensational Escape—Takes Horse From Young Lady

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. OGLIVE HARDWARE, LTD. Care of Ideal Shoe Store. Phone 372.

Close Economy JAMS AND PRESERVES These are bought so that you can have good Jams for little money. WAGSTAFF'S Gooseberry, Strawberry, Raspberry and Black Currant in 5-lb. tins. Each... BRITISH COLUMBIA Raspberry and Strawberry Jams, in 5-lb. pails. Each... 'HOME MADE' Raspberry, Strawberry and Blackberry Jam, 1-lb. jars. Per dozen... LARGE NAVEL ORANGES—PER DOZEN 25c

W. O. WALLACE, The Family Cash Grocery, Cor. Yates and Douglas Sts. Phone 312

liberty, the emigration of Hindus from India and other British possessions. The adoption of an act based upon the Australian immigration restrictive act, as a general measure to exclude undesirable immigrants.

But a great storm of applause followed these closing remarks: "This league has by its action burdened many of Sir Wilfrid's plans, and although Sir Wilfrid has pledged himself to a great deal from the initial blunder, born of a desire to be jackals to that great corporation, the Grand Trunk Pacific, the Laurier government has not been able to position that it is impossible for it now to extricate itself with credit."

"Whereas, the continued large immigration of Chinese shows the present restrictive measures to be inadequate; and Whereas, the restrictive effect of the head tax is overcome by the refund to Chinese immigrants who attend school for one year after their arrival in Canada; and Whereas, the present restriction of Japanese is not satisfactory, in that it leaves to Japan and not to Canada the enforcement of restrictive measures and no provision has been made to meet any change in the present immigration policy of the Japanese government; and Whereas, no restrictive measures to exclude Hindus have been enacted; Resolved, that this meeting of the citizens of Vancouver respectfully and insistently requests:

1. The abolition of the refund of the head tax to Chinese immigrants attending school in Canada. 2. The abrogation of the immigration privileges of the Anglo-Japanese treaty, in so far as they affect Canada, and the enactment of measures to exclude Japanese, to come into effect upon breach by Japan of the present Lemieux arrangement. 3. The publication of the details of the Lemieux arrangement. 4. The enactment of legislation to exclude Hindus, to come into effect immediately it becomes apparent that the Imperial government will not prof-

an amendment similar to the Australian act, based upon the adoption of an act based upon the Australian immigration restrictive act, as a general measure to exclude undesirable immigrants. Sir Wilfrid's reply was: "My honorable friend is contemplating a contingency that has not the slightest possibility of taking place. (Laughter.) Then Sir Wilfrid gently lifted the threatening member to the judicial bench."

Weak, puny and insulting were the terms by which Sir Charles characterized Sir Wilfrid's obvious blunder in a final appeal to fight better than ever the recent Liberal government. "One hundred thousand dollars of additional trade with Japan or a profit of about \$100,000 is all we get for this treaty with the sacrifice of our right to regulate our own immigration which it involves," declared Mr. Woodworth in a brief and able address. He also reviewed much of the history of the question, praised the league for its splendid forbearance and paid a fitting tribute to Mr. Woodworth and the Conservative party to which party the electors could alone look for a remedy.

"It seems to me I am in a hotbed of Conservatism," said Mr. Woodworth, "but taking my advice; don't pin your faith to any politician upon a great question like this, but look out for yourselves, every one of you." He then buried the meeting under a verbal avalanche, finally effecting their timely rescue with the light of rhetorical pyrotechnics which shattered Sir Charles' blundering and over the recent Liberal government.

Mr. Christopher Foley followed Sir Charles and Mr. Woodworth with a series of sweeping strokes upon the head of the Liberal government, urging, although a life-long Liberal, a solid vote for the Conservative party. "This league has not planned its faith into a political party," said President Wilton, in reply to Rev. Mr. MacRae: "We are sailing a straight course for absolute exclusion. We do not intend to speak at this meeting and it is not our fault that the Liberal speakers did not come."

Mr. Christopher Foley generously subscribed to the funds of the league, and at the close many signed its membership roll. "The Thehu improved, as by the Geography. The every day of the day. When the 6 from March large Ameri been very the river of natural har and with ar. The only a river into the current, celebrated a successful. A company the Tehuan ama Canal as follows: New York San Francisco Victoria Acapulco Mazatlan Yokohama Honolulu San Francisco Seattle Acapulco Mazatlan Liverpool San Francisco Acapulco Yokohama Honolulu The south high squadron a delega bay

FOR BATTLEFIELD FUND Influential Men in Britain Start Movement to Raise Large Contribution London, April 20.—An important movement is afoot to make a national birthday presentation to Canada at the time of the Queen's Tercentenary. The Duke of Argyll and Lords Aberdeen, Derby, Lansdowne and Minto recently issued an invitation to a number of distinguished persons suggesting a substantial contribution towards the £250,000 understood to be necessary for transforming the historic battle of Bannockburn into a national day of the promoters of the movement was held in the Mansion House, the Lord Mayor was appointed, of which Viscount Middleton is chairman and Lord Strathcona and Lord Mount Stephen members. Mr. Arthur Grenfell stated that the suggestion had been made to call a public meeting on May 15, when the Duke of Argyll and Lord Lansdowne and Lord Derby will speak. Horse Dealer's Death. Buffalo, N. Y., April 21.—William Fish, reported to be one of the largest horse dealers in the world, died here today.

GEORGIA RETURNS FROM MEXICO

Mutineers Who Broke Bar-racks at Mazatlan Terror-ized Southern Port

DOUBLING ISTHMUS ROAD

Growth of Business Over the Tehuantepec Necessitates Improvement of Line

(From Thursday's Daily.)

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 load with passengers and cargo.

From Mazatlan news was brought that the troops at the Mexican barracks broke out in mutiny, and terrorized the people with their rifles.

The mutiny was wholly unexpected. The people were at worship observing Palm Sunday in the churches, as well as at a religious fiesta out-of-doors.

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.

Governor Francisco Canedo, of Sinaloa, who was in the city, lost no time in calling out the rurales or mounted district police.

Improve Railway The Tehuantepec railroad is to be improved, according to the latest report by the Georgia. Another line is to be laid.

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

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ships were noisily bombarding the targets. At Acapulco on April 1 the U. S. torpedo boat destroyer squadron was met by the supply steamer Arctura and Peruvian cruiser Almirante Grau was also at the Mexican port.

CAMOSUN RETURNS FROM PRINCE RUPERT

Construction Work Commenced by Northern Roadways Commission Ready to Start

The steamer Camosun of the Union Steamship company which reached port yesterday on her usual weekly trip from Prince Rupert and Victoria.

From Prince Rupert the steamer brought news that the actual work of construction of the G.T.F. railway from Prince Rupert, eastward to the Rockies was expected to commence on Tuesday when work was to be started.

That the rush is continuing is shown from the fact that both the steamer and the wharf left the outer wharf last night and the steamer Vado which sailed, with a good freight from Porter's wharf, were well filled with passengers and the steamer Princess May which sails tonight has every berth sold.

PRINCESS MAY WINS RACE WITH HUMBOLDT

Excitement on Skagway Line as She Overhauled and Passed Rival Steamer

There was one exciting event during the trip from Lynn canal and northern port of the C.P.R. liner Princess May. Capt. McLeod, which arrived yesterday morning with 30 passengers—a race in which the fastest of the northern steamers overhauled and passed the steamer Humboldt in Queen Charlotte sound.

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toris in opposition to the C.P.R. is declared to have roused the fighting blood of the Canadian company. It is a well known fact that the C.P.R. and Charles E. Peabody of the Alaska Steamship Company, the existing feeling is decidedly strained, and much of the blame for the trouble is laid at the door of the C.P.R.

NO MORE CREDIT FOR TRAPPERS

Edmonton, April 21.—The credit system that has been in vogue in the north since the trader and trapper invaded the country has been practically abolished this year, and all trading between the Indians and the traders, the white traders is conducted on a spot cash basis.

LOOKS LIKE PLAGUE

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

Washington, April 21.—A United States war vessel which has sailed 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 a disease believed to be the bubonic plague there has made it necessary for the State department to have at hand some vessel to be used as a despatch agent.

TO DIS-ESTABLISHMENT

Archbishop of Milwaukee Sees Indications of Trend in Italy

Milwaukee, Wis., April 20.—The disestablishment of the Catholic church in Italy within a few years, as predicted by most Rev. Sebastian G. Messner, archbishop of Milwaukee, in an interview recently. Everything now he said, points to that.

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FINANCIAL DEPRESSION MAKES ITSELF FELT

Despite Accumulation of Funds Trade, Continues to Feel Recent Panic

Henry Clews of New York in reviewing the financial situation this week says: The financial situation continues to labor under conflicting influences. Outside of Wall Street depression is more acute than at any time since the panic.

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EXCLUSIVE COSTUMES CAMPBELLS' Summer Underwear

Smart Summer Skirts

OUR SHOWROOMS are a very mirror of May Modes. You require no guide—just walk in and look around.

Equally Important—We have priced these choice garments extremely low, because we believe in giving our customers the advantage of Our Small Profits and Quick Returns system of doing business.

SICILIANE SKIRTS, plain and fancy, in cream and white, finely pleated and flared, from \$7

N.B.—Misses' size, \$5

WHITE SERGE SKIRTS, very fully pleated, latest folds, from \$10

VOILE SKIRTS, in very dressy champagne and grays, box pleated and cross pleated, also trimmed with silk ribbon strapping, at \$12 and \$15

WHILE INSPECTING the separate skirts it will amply repay you to view our magnificent assortment of smart Blouses, exclusive and economical.

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WHILE INSPECTING the separate skirts it will amply repay you to view our magnificent assortment of smart Blouses, exclusive and economical.

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 handsomely pleated, folded and strapped, from \$4.75

MISSIE SKIRTS, in smart lustrous, 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

BEAUTIFUL BLOUSES The Ladies' Store Gov't St., Victoria

EVERYTHING READY-TO-WEAR

BIRTHS, DEATHS, MARRIAGES

BIRTHS BOSTOCK—At Springfield avenue, Victoria West, on April 22 to Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Bostock, a son.

MARRIED BARCLAY-CORNWALL—On April 20, by the Right Rev. Bishop Criddle, George N. Barclay, of Ansonville Manor, Esquire, to Maud, daughter of the Honorable C. F. Cornwall of St. Thomas, Cornwall.

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

DEED JONES—Entered into rest on the 15th inst., at Port street, Seattle, Isabel, relict of the late Richard Jones, a native of Halifax, N. S., aged 95 years.

TAYLOR—At New Westminster, on the 14th inst., the death of Mrs. Sarah Taylor, at the age of 84 years and 10 months, at her late residence, 1111, Yorkshire, England, for many years a resident of Victoria.

GOWARD—At "Briar Brae," Oak Bay, on Friday, 17th inst., Frances, dearly beloved wife of Albert T. Goward.

TYRWHITT-DRAKE—On Easter Sunday, at 10:30 a. m., at the residence of William Tyrwhitt-Drake, son of the late Rev. George Tyrwhitt-Drake, rector of St. Thomas, Cornwall, 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, pure bred, for further particulars apply to C. H. Young, Esq., Maple Bay, P. O., Vancouver Island, B.C. a24

Raisins, Valencia, per lb. 15 Raisins, Sultan, per lb. 25 Pineapples, each 50 to 60 Cranberries, per lb. 20

Wheat, per bushel 30 Barley, per bushel 30 Almonds, Jordan, per bushel 75 Walnuts, per bushel 15 Cocoanuts, each 20 Peas, per bushel 20 Chickens, per lb. 15

Beef, per lb. 08 to 10 Lamb, per lb. 15 to 20 Mutton, per lb. 12 to 15 Eggs, per dozen 25 Butter, per lb. 25

Apples, local, per bushel 2.00 to 2.25 Apples, per bushel 2.00 to 2.25 Apples, per bushel 2.00 to 2.25

CE

customers that the Ideal Shoe in an office, and offering to supply calamity; we

Office

to take care of our ability, un-

ARE, LTD.

Phone 372.

RESERVES

Food Jams for little money, and economy: Raspberry and Blackberry Jams, in 5-lb. Blackberry Jam, 1-lb.

ER DOZEN 25c

Family Cash Grocery

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The Colonist.

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

THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

One year \$1 00 Six months 60 Three months 25 Sent postpaid to Canada and the United Kingdom.

THE GROWING TIME.

The most remarkable thing about Canada's growth 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 remember aright, in 1888. This report contained some statements about the Mackenzie River basin that regarded at the time as fanciful in the extreme. The general public looked upon the members of the Senate, who prepared it, as a lot of well-meaning old fellows, who had allowed themselves to be misled by the optimism of some over-enthusiastic explorers 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 a certain amount of evidence given before that committee by Professor Macoun, of the Geological Survey, that gentleman said substantially that he expected his opinion of the capacity of the great north land to be regarded with doubt, for he said that, when he had stated some years before that the vegetation in and about Calgary, and the fact that the 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 a hearty laugh. He was not disappointed as to the reception of his statements to the Senate Committee. They were received with something very much stronger than a smile. Well, today the newspapers are publishing as news, under striking headlines, statements 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 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 the Pacific coast somewhere about Duncan's and in a locality where peaches and grapes thrive in the open air, and there is rarely snow enough for sleighing, comes out to the Atlantic coast through the northern part of the Gaspé peninsula, which is a country marked by very severe winters and late and early frosts. The fifty-fifth parallel, which comes out to the Pacific coast about Fort Simpson, and in a locality where climatic conditions are favorable to all the vegetation of the North Temperate Zone, crosses the Atlantic coast of the shores of Labrador, after traversing a region, which for purposes of agriculture is valueless, as far as any one knows. The sixtieth 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 crops as wheat, barley and corn, and fruit have been successful, reaches the Atlantic coast at the southern shore of the entrance to Hudson's Straits, in a land where white clothing would never be seriously proposed. Great trees grow on the Mackenzie Delta, which corresponds in latitude with Bathin's land, with its vast ice-fields, and Greenland, and 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 the West, when it was first proposed to be a land fit for habitation for more than a thousand miles north of the International Boundary. But it has been impossible to resist the vast amount of evidence that has become available. At one time the Canadian Pacific was thought to lie about as far north as any railway 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 build the great lines further north, and other enterprises are proposed to cross the continent still further north, and all the transcontinental companies are contemplating constructing in very distant future branches to open the vast unknown land where a summer 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.

Do you happen to know where Lesser Slave Lake is? If you do not, 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 Blake 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 "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 shakings of the head as to the probable value of the region that would be opened. This was by no means confined to the Opposition in Parliament, for the most that the great majority of the government supporters could do was to hope that the mistake was not being made. Sir Wilfrid Laurier talked eloquently about the country, but he was very careful not to go into particulars. He may not have been exactly guessing,

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 broadened, and for the future we must expect details rather than large statements, but we will learn very many things. We will find new sources of 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 the world has yet seen.

JOINED THE MAJORITY.

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman has passed away. The Colonist so very recently reviewed the career of this distinguished gentleman that it is not necessary to speak of it again today. He was personally very greatly esteemed. Possibly he was a little too extreme in some of his views as to the necessity for reform legislation to suit many excellent people, but no one doubted his patriotism, 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 our 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 treatments 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. 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 \$4,396,082, and the net expenditure, \$3,194,000, leaving a surplus of \$1,202,082. He was able to show also that the balance of liabilities over assets had increased in the year from \$3,106,152 to \$6,525,223, or an increase of \$3,419,071. He stated that the loan maturing in July last of \$462,590 was paid off by the government without incurring any fresh debt. Well, today the newspapers are publishing as news, under striking headlines, statements 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 learned of course, there are reasons why Eastern Canadians should look upon northern Canada as a waste land.

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B. C. IN ENGLAND. Capt. Tatlow's Budget speech has received very general and very favorable notice in England. One of the most comprehensive treatments 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. 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 \$4,396,082, and the net expenditure, \$3,194,000, leaving a surplus of \$1,202,082. He was able to show also that the balance of liabilities over assets had increased in the year from \$3,106,152 to \$6,525,223, or an increase of \$3,419,071. He stated that the loan maturing in July last of \$462,590 was paid off by the government without incurring any fresh debt. Well, today the newspapers are publishing as news, under striking headlines, statements 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 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 the Pacific coast somewhere about Duncan's and in a locality where peaches and grapes thrive in the open air, and there is rarely snow enough for sleighing, comes out to the Atlantic coast through the northern part of the Gaspé peninsula, which is a country marked by very severe winters and late and early frosts. The fifty-fifth parallel, which comes out to the Pacific coast about Fort Simpson, and in a locality where climatic conditions are favorable to all the vegetation of the North Temperate Zone, crosses the Atlantic coast of the shores of Labrador, after traversing a region, which for purposes of agriculture is valueless, as far as any one knows. The sixtieth 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 crops as wheat, barley and corn, and fruit have been successful, reaches the Atlantic coast at the southern shore of the entrance to Hudson's Straits, in a land where white clothing would never be seriously proposed. Great trees grow on the Mackenzie Delta, which corresponds in latitude with Bathin's land, with its vast ice-fields, and Greenland, and 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 the West, when it was first proposed to be a land fit for habitation for more than a thousand miles north of the International Boundary. But it has been impossible to resist the vast amount of evidence that has become available. At one time the Canadian Pacific was thought to lie about as far north as any railway 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 build the great lines further north, and other enterprises are proposed to cross the continent still further north, and all the transcontinental companies are contemplating constructing in very distant future branches to open the vast unknown land where a summer 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.

Do you happen to know where Lesser Slave Lake is? If you do not, 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 Blake 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 "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 shakings of the head as to the probable value of the region that would be opened. This was by no means confined to the Opposition in Parliament, for the most that the great majority of the government supporters could do was to hope that the mistake was not being made. Sir Wilfrid Laurier talked eloquently about the country, but he was very careful not to go into particulars. He may not have been exactly guessing,

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what it is today and the province will keep him in mind as a judge who did sound 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 decide upon some general policy for the future. The principal sources from which immigrants come to the country are the United Kingdom, the United States, and the Continent of Europe. Speaking in the House of Commons a few days ago, pointed out that since 1888 there had arrived in Canada the following number of immigrants: From the United Kingdom.....468,000 From the United States.....351,000 From Central Europe.....351,000 Total.....1,170,000

Of course Mr. Monk deals with round numbers. He thinks, and there seems good reason for doing so, that the influx of immigrants from Continental Europe is likely to increase. The government of the United States is rendering it more difficult for undesirable immigrants from Europe to enter that country, and a very considerable proportion of the people who leave Europe for America are of the undesirable class. They come with ideas foreign to ours. They are not law-respecting. They are a chronic state of war against all institutions. Already in the United States they are causing a great deal of difficulty. On the other hand immigrants from the United Kingdom come to us inspired by the same general traditions as to the good 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, and it 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 countries. We should be very sorry to be understood as suggesting that there are no good immigrants into Canada from southern and central Europe, but we are very strongly of the opinion that the emigrating masses from those parts of the world are not people of a class that we should wish to have. We are quite sure that the time has passed when it is desirable to pay agents or steamship companies to bring such people into the country. Mr. Monk thinks that we should not only abolish the bonus paid, but that there should be an examination of intending immigrants made on the other side of the Atlantic, and that more rigid regulations as to exclusion should be framed. In the course of his speech Mr. Monk quoted a writer in the United States who said that in twenty years Canada will have a population of 30,000,000 of whom not more than a third will be native born. He did not attempt to clarify the statement, but we fear that under existing conditions the chances are that at least as many of the population at that date will be from Central Europe as from the Atlantic. Let us make ourselves clear on this point. We would welcome colonists from Central and Southern Europe of the better class, but we do not wish to see the sum of the cities is a thing to be prevented at all cost. People of the peasant class, who come into the country and who are unable to make good citizens, no matter from what European nation they may come. A farmer is necessarily a good citizen, and although a man of European descent, if he settles in Canada and they should be kept out. There appears to be a probability that very many people will in the future come to the country from the United States. We must expect this. We have a great vacant area adjoining a country with a rapidly growing population, and which 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 have been accustomed to have a good deal of elbow room. They will come to Canada to find it. As a rule such people are not content with what they have too much sense to fall to appreciate the conditions existing in a country where law is well administered and life and property are as secure as anywhere else in the world. We have no fear that the influence of these settlers will be inimical to Canada in any aspect whatever. Nevertheless we confess to a desire to see more people come from the United Kingdom. We would like to see the whole surplus population of that country find homes on Canadian soil. Taking everything into account, the British immigrant is incomparably the best of all, and we venture to suggest that special effort ought to be made to secure as many of them as 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 attractiveness of Cedar Hill as a feature of suburban Victoria. This fine elevation affords a view which it is very hard to surpass. On a clear day there are many fine snow peaks visible 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 no easy climb. There are several ways of getting to the summit, but the one

most frequently utilized appears to be that which goes up the face of the easterly peak. It is the most direct, but there are one or two bits of fairly hard climbing and the whole distance is quite steep. The better, although the longer, route is by a beautiful forest path, which runs along the north side of the orchard and then leads to the foot of a grassy hog-back extending up between the two peaks. By this route one can reach the top without actually climbing at all, except for a few feet at the very summit, and even there it is not more difficult than going up stairs. The Tourist Association would do well to expend a few dollars in signs showing the way to the top of the mountain. If it once became generally known how beautiful the view is and how easily the summit can be reached, very many people would make the ascent. The summit can be reached by the longest route in an hour from the road at the foot.

Thaw is to be re-examined on the question of his sanity. Certainly. This is plain to the eye as everyone knew it would be played.

The Canadian Pacific Railway's crop report for the Prairie Provinces is most optimistic. The yield is largely increased acreage over last year. This should prove a banner year in the history of the West, three factors tending to an unparalleled prosperity—high railway rates, a tremendous influx of settlers and an abundant harvest, this latter seeming now assured.

The Opposition threatens to obstruct the proceedings of the Commons if the government persists in its determination to proceed with the proposed revision of the electoral lists in British Columbia, Manitoba and portions of Quebec and Ontario. In this attitude they will be supported by the opinion that the measure is an infamously one. In justification for which we have not seen a single logical argument advanced.

The Philadelphia Ledger laments that the British censorship prevents the British public from seeing some of the "masterpieces of the drama." Some of us are old-fashioned enough to think that the sins which we do not condone in real life ought not to be condoned in the mimic life of the stage. We do not believe any good thing is done by the exhibition of the presentation of immorality on the stage. We go to the theatre and applaud the evolution of the grosser passions, whereas if the same sort of thing were going on in our neighborhood we would complain to the police.

The Laurier government has just made an appointment which will be heartily endorsed by all newspapermen in Canada, irrespective of party affiliations. We refer to the selection of Mr. William Mackenzie, for many years in the press, as the ablest and most energetic of our Canadian journalists, for the newly-created post of Canadian secretary for imperial and foreign correspondence. Mr. Mackenzie has been in harness for more years than most of our cabinet members, and during the whole of this long career has so faithfully maintained the high standards of the profession that he enjoys the respect of all newspapermen who have had the pleasure of his acquaintance.

Mr. R. M. Palmer, than whom there 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 amazed to find that in connection with the Salvation Army immigrants are proving useful servants for the farmers, and that the latter are anxious to secure the services of the immigrants. The entire situation in respect to the agricultural industry in the province is eminently satisfactory. This "retrograde" step, which has been made in fruit-growing would be incomplete without noting the remarkable development that has taken place in the Gordon Head district. The cultivation here now double what it was last year.

Until very recently the press of the United States was prone to proclaim to all the world that theirs was the home of enterprise, pointing at the same time to Canada as a land of apathy and stagnation. But now of change has come over the spirit of their dreams. Many of the leading newspapers across the line are now saying that Canada is far more enterprising in respect to the development of its vast areas than the government of the United States. The agitation now afoot in this country looking to the construction of a line of railway to Hudson Bay has attracted widespread attention, and the Seattle Post-Intelligencer seizes the occasion to point out that Canadians are showing a more progressive policy in the matter of opening up their northern regions than the Washington government in respect to the development of Alaska. It declares that "there is no reason to suppose that the scheme for a railway to the coast is not practicable," and continues: "The Canadian government is exhibiting wisdom in opening this country to development which contrasts somewhat with the very inactivity of the government of the United States to aid largely in the development of the enormously greater and in every respect richer territory of Alaska. In Alaska practically everything in the direction of the development of the country is left to private initiative, and in too many instances that private enterprise is crippled and hampered by government opposition; notably in the matter of developing coal mines and extending railroads to them."

Try It Next Wash Day. If you desire your clothes to be of peerly whiteness with neither a streak nor spot of blue, use W.C.A. Laundry Bluing. Simpler, cleaner and infinitely better than the old way; made in little sheets, a sheet for a tub, 25 sheets in a package, 10c worth will last an ordinary family six months. Get it from Cyrus H. Bowses, Chemist Government Street Near Yates.

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WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED A CARLOAD OF NEW STYLES IN BEDROOM FURNITURE. 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 hard wearing 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 room and white bedroom, ask to be shown the new green and white Brussels carpet. If the green 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 are sure. 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 Ecu 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 genuinely handsome designs in ecru and white. You'll be surprised at what an amount of style we can offer you at these low prices of, per pair, \$4.75, \$4.00, \$3.75, \$3.50, \$3.00 and down to \$2.00. 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 prices 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 style we offer at seventy-five cents per pair. You could pay \$1.25 to \$1.50 at some stores and get no better. Prices range from, per pair, \$1.40 down to .75c. ARABIAN LACE CURTAINS—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. Per pair \$6.50 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 insertions, at per pair \$12.00 IVORY POINT VEINISE—An elegant reproduction of this famous lace in two-tone treatments—ivory with white embroidery, 3 yds. x 50 in. Price, per pair \$20.00 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 pair \$5.00 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 \$3.50

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, CLUBS Complete and Good. WEILER BROS. THE "FIRST" FURNITURE STORE OF THE "LAST" WEST GOVERNMENT STREET, VICTORIA, B.C. MAKERS OF FURNITURE AND OFFICE FITTINGS That Are Better.

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CARPETS... of Brussels Carpets... admit we are just... fted so many of our... fort to gather to... surprised at our... sible moment. We... f you have a green... pet. If the room... had chamber a most... pt clean, none that

CURTAINS... TO \$1.00... designs are very... This is a very dainty... as just unpacked are in-... weave makes a very... find this style an ex-... and two-tone effects are... very attractive designs... r. \$6.00, down to \$4.00

IN, ASK TO BE... IN THE NEW AR-... LS IN LATEST ART... ONNES, CHINTZES... MUSLINS... designs are very... This is a very dainty... as just unpacked are in-... weave makes a very... find this style an ex-... and two-tone effects are... very attractive designs... r. \$6.00, down to \$4.00

CURTAINS... designs are shown in... and ecru shades. We... opportunity to show you... ge from, per pair, \$30.00... \$23.50

Order Way... uly serve a goodly... m of our satisfactory... until now it is one... rite us if you are in-... to give you along this... We guarantee you

BASEBALL GROUNDS TO BE BEST ON COAST

That the Victoria baseball team will have one of the best ball grounds on the Pacific coast is the intention of the management of the club, which was decided upon at a recent meeting, and with this end 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 this work, and it is expected that the grounds will be in fair condition next Sunday and in perfect condition when the first match of the season is played on May 9. It is expected that Premier McBride will be asked to pitch the first ball of the year at this game and that the premier will consent.

Besides the levelling and rolling of the ground a hose is being continually played on the diamond, and a fine coat of grass will be in evidence when the first game is called. The management have forbidden all athletes from playing on the Oak Bay field during the remainder of the season particularly the football players, after an exception may be made to accommodate the lacrosse men at practise.

It is also the intention of the management to make extensive repairs to the grand stand and the bleachers, and the wire netting in front of the stand will be renewed and a perfect protection afforded for the ball loving public from the toss of the teams. The work will be started immediately, and will also be finished when the signal to "play ball" is announced by the premier on May 9.

The next practise of the team will be held on Sunday, and it is predicted that a larger turnout than last Sunday will be found to answer to the roll call. Plummer, the second baseman, arrived yesterday from Omaha, and will turn out 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 year. He is going into business in the city, and will be a fixture here.

BRITISH OPINION... Mr. Redmond's speech in the House of Commons last night, proposing a resolution in favor of Home Rule, gave rise (says the London Morning Post) to an instructive debate. The avowed purpose of his motion was to enable "all parties to find their bearings." The debate did not issue in the way hoped for by Mr. Redmond.

NOTE AND COMMENT... Sir Henry John de Lathbriere, during his recent visit to the Dominion, has expressed his special pleasure in examining the cultivation of walnuts, and on more than one occasion has been observed to enter the field which lay open to British Columbians in this line of horticulture. We are reminded of Sir Henry's efforts in this country by observing that in a recent bulletin issued by the Portland, Oregon, chamber of commerce there is an interesting article on walnut culture in Oregon. It will be surprising to find that the matter has been taken up in practical fashion, says the Portland Evening Telegram.

to the Chronicle) with the Irish Nationalists, and them make it clear as Mr. Birrell suggested yesterday. What their proposals are and what they would accept? Mr. Birrell mentioned one point specially needing elucidation, and that was the question of the predominant partner? The more definite safeguards for the minority in Ireland. Another reason in support of Mr. Birrell's proposal, as pointed out by Mr. Redmond's acceptance of Mr. Simon's amendment. It will be remembered that in 1898 Sir William Harcourt opposed Mr. Redmond's Home Rule resolution because it did not reserve the supremacy of the Imperial Parliament. Last night Mr. Simon moved to add that reservation. Mr. Redmond accepted it, though he regarded them as superfluous. Everyone who remembers the Home Rule controversies of former years knows that this is not a mere matter of words, but that it goes straight to the question. It becomes therefore all the more desirable that by the production of an actual scheme English opinion should be reassured on this vital point. Last night's debate was interesting, and may be very important for the future of English politics. But we cannot help regretting that, instead of discussing abstract resolutions about the importance of leaving Ireland to deal with Irish affairs, the Nationalists had not accepted Mr. Birrell's Bill, under which by this time they might have actually been administering many of those affairs.

The Daily News says:—Yesterday the House of Commons, by an overwhelming majority, affirmed its allegiance to the principle of Irish self-government. There are those who are still living in the memory of twenty-five years ago, and who still are frightened at the idea of incorporating a demand for Irish self-government in the Liberal programme. We believe that these fears are groundless. If Ireland has changed in a generation, so has England. The new generation may have less hopes of this change; but it is certainly less afraid of it. The cattle-driving of the autumn was used for an organized attempt to work up a new anti-Irish agitation. The whole thing failed miserably. The people refused to be moved. They are no longer afraid of a self-governing Ireland being revealed as a menace to the safety of the country. Loyalty has everywhere been shown in the most generous manner. In South Africa, in the Transvaal, and throughout the Empire, no kind of practical alternative has been offered to the people, except the old dolorous round of wretchedness, "strong government," repression, 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 dared 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... Unable to complete repairs to her rudder and the holds in time, the wheat charter of the British bark Loudon Hill was cancelled on Tuesday. The vessel was fixed by Balfour, Guthrie & Co., several months ago at the union rate of 27 shillings a ton for the United States. The loss of this charter means a heavy loss to the owners.

IN CHAMBERS... Question of Territorial Jurisdiction of County Courts is Raised... (From Thursday's Daily)... In chambers yesterday H. D. Helmecken, K.C., obtained a temporary writ of prohibition, returnable next Tuesday, forbidding the county court judge of Vancouver from proceeding with the trial of the case of W. H. Henderson. The question involved is one of the territorial jurisdiction of county courts.

OAK BAY BOAT CLUB TO HOLD BIG REGATTA... Formal Opening of New Club Will Take Form of Novel Programme... The first regatta of the season will be held under the auspices of the new Oak Bay Boat Club on May 25. The club and the management promise that the formal opening will be a most successful one. It has been held in local waters.

LADIES FOR SEATTLE... Fair Hockeyists Will Meet Team From Victoria on Saturday... The Victoria ladies' hockey team will go to Seattle Friday evening to play the University of Washington ladies' hockey team on the nearby grounds on Saturday. The locals are in splendid condition and are confident that they will be able to lower the colors of the Americans.

Kipling, we submit, was more than the straight-eyed youth could take with a straight face. We give you the straight-eyed youth who had a job. He handed that out to Kipling, so far as we can learn, without batting an eyelid. And Rudyard Kipling, wrapped up in his own importance, didn't see the laugh the straight-eyed youth had up his sleeve. We should like to meet the straight-eyed youth and shake hands with him. Those straight Canadian eyes of his seem to have seen through Rudyard Kipling.

It is only in recent years that we have commenced to hear it urged from scientific sources that the common, ordinary housefly was a menace to mankind. It had long been the popular belief that the tiny creature, while a source of annoyance in many ways, was doing a very necessary and useful work in ridding the air of houses of the presence of smaller insects which were much more harmful. But now we are told by people who ought to know that flies disseminate disease and ought to be exterminated. Physicians of Seattle have sounded a warning, advising citizens to prosecute vigorously against the housefly. In this connection, the Post-Intelligencer says:—

There are few more harmful insects than the house fly, and it is a good whatever. The fly is not even a cent scavenger, for he will scatter more filth than he consumes. The coming of warmer days will mark the fly's advent in the home, and the housewife should be on her guard against him. Of course screens will keep flies out of the home; but there is a better way of combating this winged pestifer. Flies feed on filth. They cannot live in a perfectly clean environment. Keep the house and the yard perfectly clean, and the fly will either starve to death or desert the place. Cleanliness is the deadly enemy of this pest. The citizens of Seattle ought to make special efforts during the summer to exterminate the house fly. The people of Chicago has set a good example in this matter, as New Orleans did in the case of the yellow fever mosquito. More-over, Seattle has been doing good work in the popular effort to rid the community of rats, and the city can very profitably devote some time to the extermination of the house fly. The fly is largely a home problem, for it can be kept out of the home, the power of the insect for harm will be very greatly restricted.

INVITE OUTSIDE CREWS FOR BIG REGATTA HERE... J. B. A. Active in Having Scullers Take Part in the Civic Celebration... That the regatta will be one of the features of the civic celebration on May 25 and 26 goes without saying, and one of the big attractions at the regatta will in all probability be the take place of the first spin to race here on the day in which the regatta will take place. The crews that will be invited will be a crew from the University of Washington, Seattle.

WOMEN ON RAILWAY WORK IN DENMARK... Denmark now accepts women as railroad employees of all grades for outside work, such as guards, ticket inspectors, porters, and even station masters. Women in Denmark have for some time past worked among men in repairing gangs on the state telegraph service. One may see occasionally girls nimble climbing up telegraph poles to effect repairs, and they do their work satisfactorily and no longer excite public curiosity.

POTATO PATCHES AGAIN IN FAVOR... Gov. Pingree's potato patch suggestion for the hard times of 1894 is, says the Springfield Republican, having a revival under the same conditions of unemployment now prevailing. Chicago public officials are urging the people possessed of vacant plots in the city throw them open to the unemployed for cultivation this season.

Henry Young & Company

Price Surgery for Friday and Saturday... Clear Up of Odd Lines in Ladies' Hosiery... LADIES' BLACK CASHMERE HOSE, 8 1-2 and 9 1-2 inch, only, regular, 40c pair. Friday and Saturday, 25c. LADIES' 2 1/2 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, only, regular, 60c. Friday and Saturday, pair, 35c. LADIES' BLACK LISLE HOSE, with Vertical Rib, sizes 9 and 9 1-2 inch, regular 50c pair. Friday and Saturday, 35c.

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

How Much Do You Wish to Pay for a Spring Suit? \$15 to \$35 is the Fit-Reform range of prices. \$15 marks the lowest—and \$35 marks the highest—that any man should pay. Fit-Reform Suits at \$15 mean reliable fabrics, handsome patterns, perfect fit and absolutely correct styles. Fit-Reform Suits at \$35 are the finest that the finest in Canada.

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Human Hair Exports from Japan... The British commercial attaché at Yokohama has written a report on the subject of the Japanese export trade in human hair, which is an industry of recent growth in Japan. The total export in 1904 amounted to a little over \$1,000, but in 1905 it reached \$80,000. Although this rapid rate of progress was not maintained during 1907, yet the industry was well sustained. The hair exported is all black in color and rather coarse and consists almost entirely of the combings of women of the lower classes. A French brush manufacturer at Osaka exports large quantities to Paris, where the hair is made up into wigs and other articles, which find a ready market.

School Gardens in Texas... The school garden system of San Antonio, Tex., is an established practical basis. It is said that city has more gardens attached to its schools than any place of its size in the world. There are 949 of these cultivated plots attached to the twentynine public schools. The gardens are in charge of school superintendents, but the work of planting, cultivating, and harvesting the products of each is carried on by the pupils of the school to which the garden is attached. The school superintendents, but the work of planting, cultivating, and harvesting the products of each is carried on by the pupils of the school to which the garden is attached. The school superintendents, but the work of planting, cultivating, and harvesting the products of each is carried on by the pupils of the school to which the garden is attached.

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PLANATION OF GOVERNMENT MEASURE

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

REPORT RECEIVED

Increased Usefulness of Office Shown by Work of 1907

REPORT RECEIVED

From Wednesday's Daily

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The Hon. Richard McBride, Premier of British Columbia, Victoria.

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From Wednesday's Daily

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 of 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 and August.

SEVERE SENTENCES ON KNIFE WEILDERS

Justice Lavergne at Montreal Gives Warning to Foreigners

Montreal, April 21.—In the court of the King's Bench today, Justice Lavergne sentenced three Italians convicted of attempted murder, to 12, 13 and 15 years respectively.

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.

FORTY-TWO BODIES

Victims of Australian Train Wreck. Many More Cause of Collision

Melbourne, April 21.—Forty-two bodies have been taken out of the wreck caused by the collision on April 18, of two trains from Ballarat and Bendigo, about eight miles from Melbourne.

VALUABLE TIMBER

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

OPEN SHOP ON C.P.R.

Company Posts Notice and Mechanics Organize Fight the Proposal

Winnipeg, April 21.—The Canadian Pacific Railway today posted an open shop notice in all its shops operated by the company from Fort William to Vancouver.

Optimistic Crop Report

Winnipeg, April 21.—The Canadian Pacific railway's crop report, issued today, is most optimistic. The weather has been very favorable for seeding and fifty per cent of the crop is already in the ground.

Louisiana Elections

New Orleans, La., April 21.—Early returns from today's state election indicate that the Democratic ticket headed by J. Y. Saunders for governor, has been elected.

After Papar Trust

Coal Mines Opened. Frank, Alb., April 21.—The Bellevue mines, belonging to the Little Collieries, have opened up, giving employment to thirty miners.

Mr. Drinkwater's Illness

Montreal, April 21.—Charles Drinkwater, first assistant to the president of the C.P.R., who is ill with pneumonia, is holding his own today.

Elevator and Station Burned

Empress, 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.

Raided by Tramps

Adirondack Jet, 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 tramps' tools and camped. When a brakeman objected he was told to keep quiet, and not interfere with them.

Thaw Wants Examination

Newburgh, N.Y., April 21.—Counsel for Harry K. Thaw today served an order on the supreme court asking the superintendent of the Matteawan institution to permit Thaw to sign an application for a writ of habeas corpus.

Chief Engineer Van Arsdol Coming to Coast Today to Make Inspection

Vancouver, April 20.—Mr. Van Arsdol, chief engineer in charge of the western division of the Grand Trunk Pacific, will reach here tomorrow from Edmonton on his way north.

Imperial Government Decides to Renew Arrangement for the Overseas Mail

The Overseas mail fast service given by the C. P. R. system with the Atlantic and Pacific Express liners and the C. P. R. railway carrying the mails between London and Hongkong is to be continued.

White Liner Seeks Record

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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 overtaxed.

Attack on President Cabrera

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DYNAMITE KILLS NINE

Explosion With Deadly Results on the Quebec Section of Transcontinental Railway

HOPEFUL OUTLOOK

Much Interest Taken in Conservative Nominating Convention for Yale-Cariboo

ROUMANIA HOSTILE TO STANDARD OIL

Government Proposes Bill to Curb the Petroleum Combine

LOGS GET ADRIFT

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

REFUSED LANDING

Italian Passengers on Steamer Chippewa Turned Back From Vancouver

Child Lost on Prairie

Medicine Hat, Alb., April 21.—The two-year-old child of John Norquay, a rancher, wandered away, and has been lost on the prairie since Sunday morning.

South Oxford Liberals

Woodstock, Ont., April 21.—T. R. Mayberry, of Ingersoll, manager of the Independent Telephone company has been nominated by South Oxford Liberals for the legislature in opposition to Donald Sutherland, the Conservative nominee.

King and Queen at Copenhagen

Copenhagen, April 21.—King Edward and Queen Alexandra arrived here today from London on a visit to the Danish royal family. They were welcomed by King Frederick and Queen Louise, the diplomatic corps and the streets through which their majesties drove to the palace were gaily decorated, and crowded with people.

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Crushed by Falling Floor

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 legs supporting the floor broke, and 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 overtaxed.

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 to assassinate Manuel Estrada Cabrera, president of Guatemala.

Ontario Game Laws

Toronto, April 21.—Speakers at the convention of the Ontario Forest, Fish and Game Protective association, which has been called to meet at Toronto for six months together with the Ontario Game Law Commission, stated that while the laws were good enough they were not put into effect.

AUSTRALIAN WRECK KILLS MANY PEOPLE

Melbourne, April 20.—Two trains from Ballarat and Bendigo respectively collided last night at Braybrook Junction, eight miles from Melbourne. Fifty-one persons were killed and 60 injured.

Trains in Collision Near Melbourne—Forty-One Are Dead

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.

DYNAMITE KILLS NINE

Explosion With Deadly Results on the Quebec Section of Transcontinental Railway

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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



In the April number of the Westminster magazine there appears the third of a series of bright and interesting articles from the pen of Miss Agnes Deans Cameron, formerly of Victoria, on "The Romance and Beauty of British Columbia." The last chapter deals with historical episodes

surrounding the discovery of gold, which first brought the province into world-wide notice; and the illustrations are most appropriate and exceptionally interesting. These pictures are: "Lady Douglas and her descendants, to the third generation" (taken in front of the old Douglas residence), views of Lillooet, Quesnelle and Harrison Lake, and "A Parade of Volunteers at Beacon Hill." The article follows:

"What is here? Gold? Yellow, glittering, precious gold?"
—Timon of Athens.

The first period of British Columbia's history is the sea-story of her early navigators. The 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, anxious 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 doubtless 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 I 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 and the dead.

Morbid to haunt a graveyard? Then morbid be it; here is crystallized history, if it is history you speak; and history is but looking backward that one may intelligently look forward.

"Far and far our graves are set round the Seven Seas;
Woe for us if we forget, we that hold by these!"

sings Kipling.
"To each his mother-beach, bloom and bird-land,
Masters of the Seven Seas, oh, love and understand."

In nothing is the cosmopolitan nature of early British Columbia more strikingly shown than in her graveyards, and in the old cemetery 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 clearing!

In the outside world, the busiest, noisiest, most eventful half-century of man's history; in this little colonial God's-acre half a hundred years of slow forgetting—sorrow and keenest grief giving place to resignation, resignation falling into forgetfulness, and forgetfulness into oblivion.

Moss and ivy, trailing brambles and fallen branches make it difficult for us to decipher the names and inscriptions on the crumbling stones. Age and youth meet. Here we read:

"David Cameron
First Chief Justice of the Colony of
Vancouver Island.
Born 1804; died 1872."

The words of Job come to us: "Thou shalt come to thy grave in full age, like as a shock of corn cometh in his season."

But woman had her part in the brave work of pioneering. Wandering on, we come to an almost obliterated inscription,

"A beloved wife, Aged 18 years."

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:

"Lay her i' the earth;
And from her fair and unpolluted flesh
May violets spring!"

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. They themselves left home and kindred with high hopes. Were they not young and brave and vigorous?

"Ah Western pine, and stately Kentish
spire,
Ye have one tale to tell!"

Truly, here the warlike and the peaceful, the miserable and the fortunate, the beloved and the despised, mingle their dust and pay down their symbol of mortality.

As we turn back for one comprehensive look over the old graveyard, we see the buried history of decades. In this little plot mingles the dust of men and women of many nations, servants of the Hudson's Bay Company, the fathers and mothers of colonial times, seekers after wealth in Cariboo, sail-

ors, sappers, miners, soldiers of the Queen—those who, for us, bore the heat and burden of the day. There all are equal, the poor man and the son of pride lie calm and still. Could they speak, what account would they give us? How tell the story of the home-leaving! We sit down on a queer-shaped tomb, one that always fascinated us when we were school 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 time-table prescribed Euclid's lines and angles and the seductive Gallic wars of Caesar.

Keeping very quiet, and shutting out all thoughts of wrangling politicians, clashing mayors and aldermen and the clamor of the

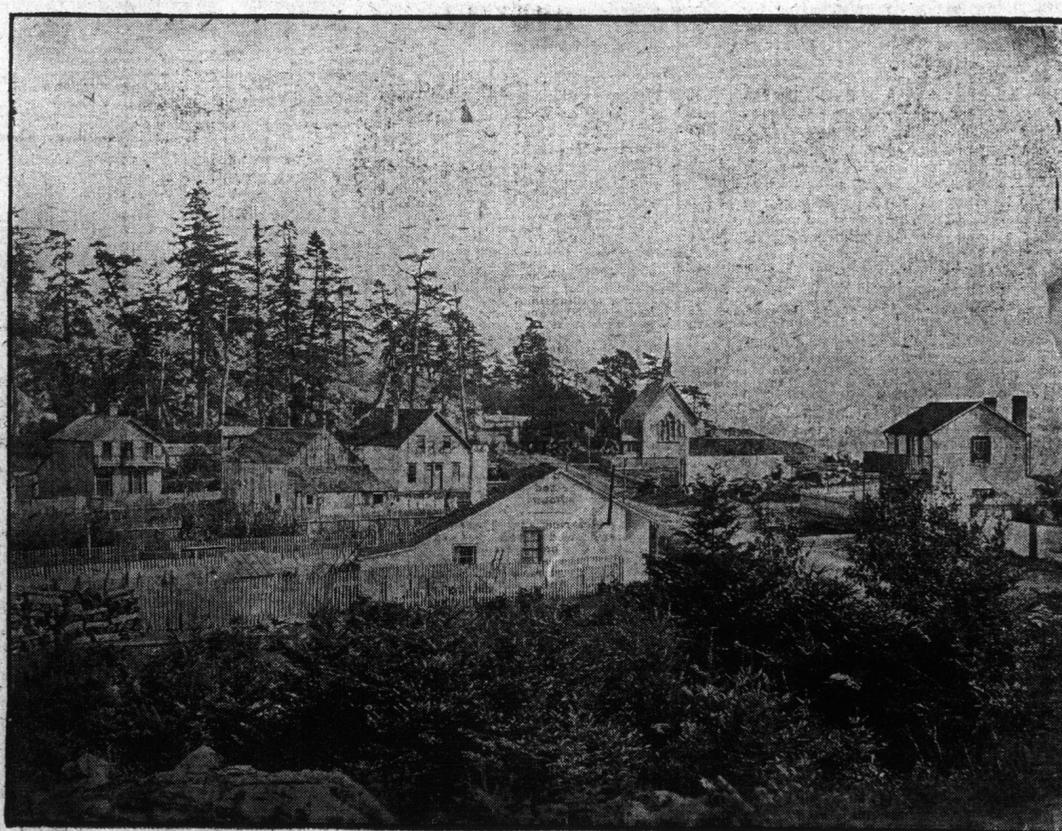
three successive years, no conservative position in the outside world with a certain salary fixed and limited can ever after have power to hold him.

In British Columbia, as elsewhere, the early activities were all in the placers. Placer mining is poor man's mining and has a charm, a glamor of expectancy which yields to no elaborately planned-out campaign of the capitalist with his imported machinery, preference 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 delicious hope of millions on the morrow.

In the gold rush of 1858, it was the diggings at Fort Hope on the Fraser that first attracted the get-rich-quick. The Yale dig-

ging, 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-operation.

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 \$25 at the expiry of the contract.



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,
in the man-stifled town;
We yearned beyond the sky-line where the
strange roads go down.

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

As the deer breaks—as the steer breaks—
from the herd where they graze,
In the faith of little children—we went on our
ways.

On the sand-drift—on the veldt-side, in the
fern-scrub we lay,
That our sons might follow after by the bones
on the way.

Follow after—we are waiting, by the trails
that we lost,
For the sound of many footsteps, for the
tread of a host."

There are many graves here, and many 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 eclipse both that madness and the more recent and infinitely tamer fever of the Klondike.

Where in the long scale of the passions 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, woman's virtue, and man's honor.

Gold fever is a disease that the doctors cannot cure, and if its fiery strain courses through a man's blood for two or

three years, 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 Cowliuz, and from the valley 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 again.

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 gold-camps "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 communicative 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 Alexandria 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. Manchester merchants made "Cariboo shirts," enterprising Yankees advertised "Cariboo coffee," "Cariboo braces," and "Cariboo gum-

boots," and it was only last year that I came across in a Toronto junk-shop a china sugar-bowl 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 much.

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 Chinese hanging on for a decade afterwards scraping these auriferous sands on his own account, flashing back a non-committal "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 good-sized 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 summer.

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 course and to the main stream the gold-bearing 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 primitive 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 many.

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. C. 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.

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ays Delicious
DA

EL 50c. AT ALL GROCERS
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NS MIXED... 20c
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D'S RELISH... 25c
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t into trouble. God Jacob
tened him with revenge for
e church.

Witnesses gave evidence of a
ature. The trial will be con-

know," said little May,
by they call them 'boys,'
in just as plain as day.
se that rhymes with 'noise.'
—Philadelphia Press.

TIDE TABLE

ria, B.C., April, 1908.

Hr	Time	Hr	Time	Hr	Time
8 2	9 09	4 3	15 10	7 6	21 10 4 3
8 3	9 56	3 6	16 19	7 2	21 49 5 1
8 5	10 44	3 0	17 45	7 2	22 28 6 0
8 5	11 34	2 7	19 34	7 1	23 10 6 7
8 12	12 25	1 5	21 30	6 5	23 56 6 4
8 13	13 20	2 4	23 30	6 3	24 40 6 2
8 14	14 25	1 3	25 30	6 1	25 24 6 0
8 15	15 30	0 2	27 30	5 5	26 08 5 8
8 16	16 35	0 1	29 30	5 3	26 52 5 6
8 17	17 40	0 0	31 30	5 1	27 36 5 4
8 18	18 45	0 0	33 30	4 5	28 20 5 2
8 19	19 50	0 0	35 30	4 3	29 04 5 0
8 20	20 55	0 0	37 30	4 1	29 48 4 8
8 21	22 00	0 0	39 30	3 5	30 32 4 6
8 22	23 05	0 0	41 30	3 3	31 16 4 4
8 23	24 10	0 0	43 30	3 1	32 00 4 2
8 24	25 15	0 0	45 30	2 5	32 44 4 0
8 25	26 20	0 0	47 30	2 3	33 28 3 8
8 26	27 25	0 0	49 30	2 1	34 12 3 6
8 27	28 30	0 0	51 30	1 5	34 56 3 4
8 28	29 35	0 0	53 30	1 3	35 40 3 2
8 29	30 40	0 0	55 30	1 1	36 24 3 0
8 30	31 45	0 0	57 30	0 5	37 08 2 8
8 31	32 50	0 0	59 30	0 3	37 52 2 6
8 32	33 55	0 0	61 30	0 1	38 36 2 4
8 33	35 00	0 0	63 30	0 0	39 20 2 2
8 34	36 05	0 0	65 30	0 0	40 04 2 0
8 35	37 10	0 0	67 30	0 0	40 48 1 8
8 36	38 15	0 0	69 30	0 0	41 32 1 6
8 37	39 20	0 0	71 30	0 0	42 16 1 4
8 38	40 25	0 0	73 30	0 0	43 00 1 2
8 39	41 30	0 0	75 30	0 0	43 44 1 0
8 40	42 35	0 0	77 30	0 0	44 28 0 8
8 41	43 40	0 0	79 30	0 0	45 12 0 6
8 42	44 45	0 0	81 30	0 0	45 56 0 4
8 43	45 50	0 0	83 30	0 0	46 40 0 2
8 44	46 55	0 0	85 30	0 0	47 24 0 0
8 45	48 00	0 0	87 30	0 0	48 08 0 0
8 46	49 05	0 0	89 30	0 0	48 52 0 0
8 47	50 10	0 0	91 30	0 0	49 36 0 0
8 48	51 15	0 0	93 30	0 0	50 20 0 0
8 49	52 20	0 0	95 30	0 0	51 04 0 0
8 50	53 25	0 0	97 30	0 0	51 48 0 0
8 51	54 30	0 0	99 30	0 0	52 32 0 0
8 52	55 35	0 0	101 30	0 0	53 16 0 0
8 53	56 40	0 0	103 30	0 0	54 00 0 0
8 54	57 45	0 0	105 30	0 0	54 44 0 0
8 55	58 50	0 0	107 30	0 0	55 28 0 0
8 56	59 55	0 0	109 30	0 0	56 12 0 0
8 57	61 00	0 0	111 30	0 0	56 56 0 0
8 58	62 05	0 0	113 30	0 0	57 40 0 0
8 59	63 10	0 0	115 30	0 0	58 24 0 0
8 60	64 15	0 0	117 30	0 0	59 08 0 0
8 61	65 20	0 0	119 30	0 0	59 52 0 0
8 62	66 25	0 0	121 30	0 0	60 36 0 0
8 63	67 30	0 0	123 30	0 0	61 20 0 0
8 64	68 35	0 0	125 30	0 0	62 04 0 0
8 65	69 40	0 0	127 30	0 0	62 48 0 0
8 66	70 45	0 0	129 30	0 0	63 32 0 0
8 67	71 50	0 0	131 30	0 0	64 16 0 0
8 68	72 55	0 0	133 30	0 0	65 00 0 0
8 69	74 00	0 0	135 30	0 0	65 44 0 0
8 70	75 05	0 0	137 30	0 0	66 28 0 0
8 71	76 10	0 0	139 30	0 0	67 12 0 0
8 72	77 15	0 0	141 30	0 0	67 56 0 0
8 73	78 20	0 0	143 30	0 0	68 40 0 0
8 74	79 25	0 0	145 30	0 0	69 24 0 0
8 75	80 30	0 0	147 30	0 0	70 08 0 0
8 76	81 35	0 0	149 30	0 0	70 52 0 0
8 77	82 40	0 0	151 30	0 0	71 36 0 0
8 78	83 45	0 0	153 30	0 0	72 20 0 0
8 79	84 50	0 0	155 30	0 0	73 04 0 0
8 80	85 55	0 0	157 30	0 0	73 48 0 0
8 81	87 00	0 0	159 30	0 0	74 32 0 0
8 82	88 05	0 0	161 30	0 0	75 16 0 0
8 83	89 10	0 0	163 30	0 0	76 00 0 0
8 84	90 15	0 0	165 30	0 0	76 44 0 0
8 85	91 20	0 0	167 30	0 0	77 28 0 0
8 86	92 25	0 0	169 30	0 0	78 12 0 0



WITH THE POULTRYMAN

SELECTING THE LAYING HEN

EGGs are the foundation of the poultry business. No other branch is any surer or more profitable in the long run. There is money in broilers, roasters, etc., but without eggs they could not be obtained. The more eggs a hen lays the more profit there is for the poultry raiser above 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 360 mark had been reached, 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 two-fold. 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 formerly 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 Hammon, 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 nests.

The only sure method that will lead to a large increased egg yield, the extra time consumed will amply repay any who raise poultry for eggs.

FEEDING SUGAR TO POULTRY AND 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.

He got the results, but could not stand the expense; he substituted molasses, found it answered as well as sugar, and was cheaper. From that time on the feeding of sugar was taken up, and many have written much on the subject.

Some years ago the idea was conceived of 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 of 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 absolutely essential for success. When your 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 goodly amount of corn, not "nubbins," but good, clean corn.

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 lot of good.

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 you do not, or at least should not, neglect your baths because it is winter.—Poultry Yard.

FANCY POULTRY VS. FARM POULTRY

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 pure-bred 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 same price for his surplus eggs, sometimes one

or two cents more, than the farmers. The feed consumed by the fancy poultry breeder averages more in cash value, especially when parties are living in the city or have not the range to let his poultry run at large after the breeding season is over or at all times. I have noticed in visiting some of the breeders keeping from 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 Success.

NOTES

With the early setting hens at least food should be placed within their easy reach so that they need not be long in quest of it.

A dust bath almost every day is necessary to the health and happiness of a hen, and she should have it.

AROUND THE FARM

OATS AND BRAN FOR MILCH COWS

THE high protein content of oats combined with other good qualities, gives it a high rating as a grain feed for milk cows. In many parts of the country, where it returns large yields per acre, it is a cheap source of protein. When oats are high, however, and bran can be purchased at a reasonable price, it often is better to sell the 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 high value 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 bran.

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 large 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 apparatus in tone. Ash is low in many rations

and as this is a very necessary element in the making of milk, the large percentage in bran is a point in favor of the mill product.

From the above we do not wish to give the impression that when the price admits, bran should wholly replace oats, for we should always wish to feed several pounds of this unexcelled 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 production 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 very undesirable, for most of them are putrefactive, and do much damage to the milk by developing bad flavors, which pass to the butter through the cream. Remember that the dirt does not do the damage—dirt can be removed by a strainer. It is the germs carried 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. He says:

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 site.

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 worn-out 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 is specially adapted. It is a general purpose tool for cultivating the soil, useful in the spring when the land is being prepared for seed, indispensable 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 purchased, is generally free 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 book.

Australia's Defence Plan—Compulsory Training

THE Military Correspondent of the London Times writes as follows:

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

training. 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, last but not least, Mr. Deakin himself. The speeches of Mr. Deakin and Mr. Hughes at public meetings in London during the last Conference of the Colonial Premiers made fully manifest their opinions on the general question involved, and were a revelation to many, and an education to all.

The Correspondent of the Times, in his letter of November last, gave a necessarily brief sketch of the scheme which Mr. Deakin and Mr. Ewing subsequently planned. This scheme was outlined by the Prime Minister of the Commonwealth government in the Federal House of Representatives on December 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 nearly universal 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 conditions 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 promotions 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 be 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 artillery 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 frequent opportunities of commanding forces of all arms in manoeuvres, and camps will eventually take the form of movable columns

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 been made for the supply of 20,000 rifles a year, that steps are being taken for the creation 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 declared that arrangements are in progress for the construction of a cordite factory, and thanks to

there will ultimately be 750,000 Australians under the age of 40 who will have received military training.

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 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 regiment, and 300 of the new force—total 474. In the second year the total will be 774, and in the third 1,074. During these three years, existing 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 continue to serve for many years and will thus enable the new organization to take effect more

and who have overcome by field practice the 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 National Force, and as public opinion ripens in the 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, non-commissioned 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 from becoming disastrous it has not vindicated her neglect. A majority of the Commonwealth government is said to favor the plan, and the

debauched. If again, between the ages of 18 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 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 set-up, 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 pauper's grave.

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 to us, 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 in arms?

WHERE LOCUSTS ARE FOOD

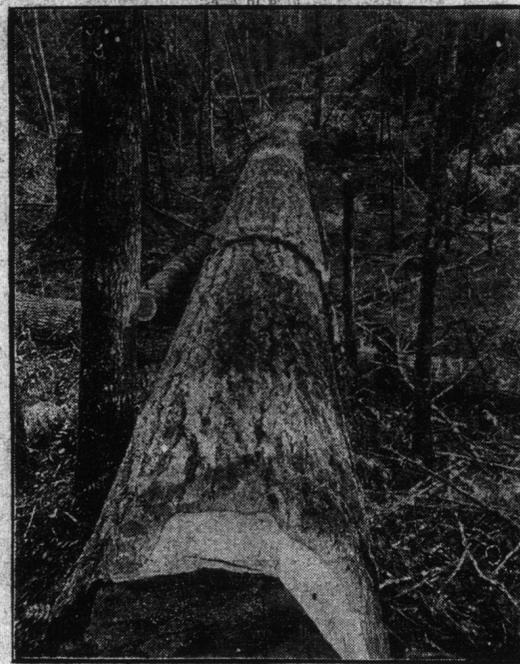
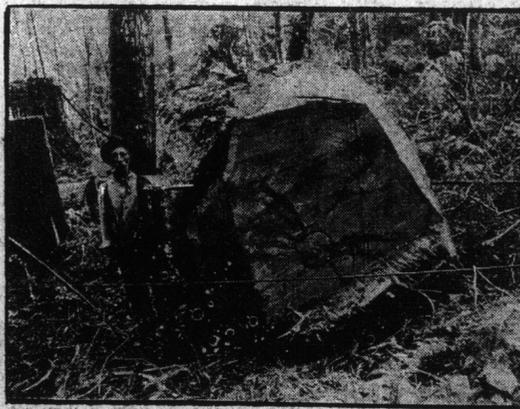
Locusts are a table luxury in Palestine and other places. The Jews fry them in sesame oil. In Arabia-Petrea locusts are dried in the sun and ground into a kind of flour for baking. In Central Africa certain tribes make them into thick brown soup.

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 scientific manner.—Chicago Tribune.



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 mortality, and allowing for an increase of population at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum,

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, instead of being, as too much of it is, sloppy, unkempt, slack, round-shouldered, loafing, and

THE DISC HARROW

to which the disc harrow is a general purpose soil, useful in the spring prepared for seed, and in the summer fallow later harvest sometimes taking

of the seed bed the disc perform. First, the soil into the best possible manner receiving the seed, and should be brought about such a time that the great moisture which fell on the soil will be retained and held up. To accomplish this last should be put on to the spring as possible, should as the soil is dry enough des. A mulch is thus formed in the soil before much and the maximum amount of the winter's snow is considerable importance to the central and southwest provinces.

of the disc harrow the disc being lapped better than cross disking, practice, and is the of getting the soil into a pulverized and loose surface in moisture retention. the very purpose it is in passing leaves the surface in, and increases the soil result is that evaporation soil moisture as rapidly would be had no cultivation all. Lapping each half soil two full strokes has effect. In the first place ridge which all discs form the soil inward or outward, the soil more thoroughly cross disking, and in surface smooth and level and of its moisture. A soil harrow when properly effective moisture retainer

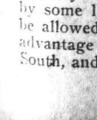
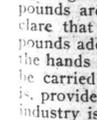
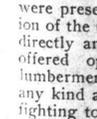
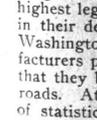
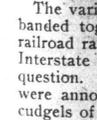
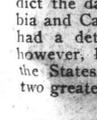
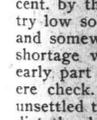
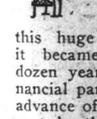
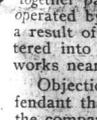
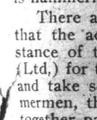
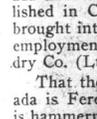
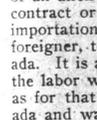
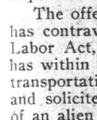
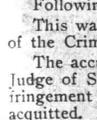
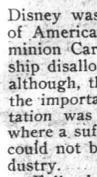
THE EXPERIENCE OF OTHERS

ve had experience in fruit eastern country are unforgotten district each year far-bushes, vines, shrubs or nothing to guide them in sng species or varieties, from whom the stock is ily free enough with adse and how to plant and vice is more frequently come into signing a good s from any desire to see a success of the business. s, as a rule, is not worth horticultural knowledge erage of them is derived of the circular of "instruct-out by nursery companies, s are intended generally, s salesman in preparing a to shoot into prospective formation from which he ge of the problems and plant growing sufficient to armers, on what to grow any value whatever.

as into the fruit growing ntry, he needs to inform as he can on every phase should know for a ce—are adapted to his disbe planted and cared for. e of the experiences of chances of failure, plant-with reasonable care are orth fruit.

e older districts there are some success in horticultes that pertain thereto, and tree growing, but such men is available or ould have at hand reliable cultural questions. Infor- available in the form of experimental farm liter- l society reports, but to good book or two writ- guidance of planters in ill be of more use than tion given, while it may be than that contained in eports, at least be in able form. No farmer growing in this country e of others to guide him. ty-nine times in a hun- Neither is that experi- because it is printed in a

Alien Labor Law—Workmen in New Industry



Important judgment was rendered 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 industry.

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 Judge of Sessions upon an accusation of infringing the Alien Labor Act, and was acquitted.

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 importation 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 together parts of steel cars with a hammer operated by pneumatic pressure, and that, as a result of his trip, one Jessec came and entered into the service of the company at its works 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,

which may be sued for in a civil court, he is 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 is 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-

ing the legal purport and effect of this excepting 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 riveters 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 riveters arose. They were in demand for work on the Quebec bridge, on a railway bridge near Ste. Anne's, 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

cars under its contract with one of the railway 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 riveters, 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 riveters, 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 beyond what the language of the enactment clearly justifies. 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 the setting up of the works.

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 prosecutor—who takes the affirmative of the issue on this point, in his complaint—to prove not merely that there were hammer men—riveters in Canada who could work with the pneumatic hammer, but also that such riveters 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 riveters 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 riveters 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



THE Bellingham, Wash., correspondent of the London Times writes as follows: The close of 1907 found the lumber industry of the Pacific 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, however, 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 in 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 decision of the Commission, agents of the railroads, directly and, it is alleged, indirectly, have offered opportunity for compromise. The lumbermen positively refuse compromise of any kind and announce their intention of fighting to the end. On each side millions of pounds are at stake. The manufacturers declare that if the railroads win, millions of pounds additional freight charges will fall into the hands of the transportation companies and be carried from the West to the East—that is, provided that the Northwest lumber industry is not ruined for years, as is claimed by some lumbermen. If the rate of advance allowed to stand it will give an enormous advantage to the yellow pine producers of the South, and, according to mill men, will crowd

the markets for fir from the States of the plains and the further East and restrict it to a narrow zone on the Pacific coast. Should such a condition be created, the foundation on 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 Missouri Valley points, is indicated in the following statement by President E. G. Criggs, 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 yellow 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 £20,000,000 invested, exclusive of material on hand, logs, standing timber, or timber lands. More than 90,000 persons are engaged in the indus-

try in Washington alone, and the pay roll annually exceeds £12,000,000. Two hundred thousand people are directly dependent upon the industry. 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 1,500,000,000 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

the car shortage became acute, and was further bolstered by the advanced rate. A few of these invaders of coastline business have succeeded fairly well, while others have withdrawn. The outlook for 1908 trade is fair.

The total Pacific Coast cut for 1907 is 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 loss 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 off-shore 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 possessions 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 purchases 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.

The brightest general outlook for 1908 appears to be in British Columbia. According to Vancouver advices the industry is progressing, 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 it helpless.

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 earthworms 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.

Wells, a Crimean and Indian veteran, who recently sold his wood matches, was buried with millions at Southchurch, Essex.

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.

- THE ROUND UP, by Murray Miller. Price . . . \$1.25
- THE CASTLE OF DAWN, by Kromer. Price . . . \$1.25
- ANCESTORS by Atherton \$1.25
- SEMIRAMIS, by Edward Pepple. Price . . . \$1.25
- THE WEAVERS, by Gilbert Parker. Price . . . \$1.25
- OUR LADY OF THE BEECHES, by Von Hutton. . . \$1.25
- THE WORLD'S AWAKENING, by Navarchus. Price . . \$1.25
- THE YELLOW FACE, by White. Price . . . \$1.25
- THE SCHULAMITE, by Askew. Price . . . \$1.25
- A MODERN PROMETHEUS, by Bianchi. Price . . . \$1.25
- DR. ELLEN, by Tompkins. Price . . . \$1.25
- SUSAN CLEGG AND HER FRIEND MRS. LATHROPE, by Warner. Price . . . \$1.25
- SHEPHERD OF THE STARS, by Campbell. Price . . . \$1.25
- CRAVEN FORTUNE, by F. M. White. Price . . . \$1.25
- REBECCA OF SUNNY BROOK FARM. Price . . . \$1.25
- THE MAGNET, by Crozier. Price . . . \$1.25
- BARBERY SHEEP, by Hitchens. Price . . . \$1.25
- TANGLED WEDLOCK, by Jepson. Price . . . \$1.25
- MEASURE OF THE RULE, by Barr. Price . . . \$1.25
- THE STEM OF THE CRIMSON DAHLIA, by James Locke. Price . . . \$1.25
- THE LODESTAR, by Pemberton. Price . . . \$1.25
- THE BELLE ISLANDS, by Newman. Price . . . \$1.25
- ROSALIND AT THE RED GATE, by Nicholson. . . \$1.25
- THE SOUL OF A PRIEST, by Duke Lita. Price . . . \$1.25
- THE YOUNGER SET, by Chambers. Price . . . \$1.25

The Most Important Offering of Men's Clothing That We Have Ever Made

\$5

FOR REGULAR \$7.50 AND \$10.00 SUITS

On Sale Friday and Saturday
442 Men's New Spring Suits
At a Great Bargain

FOR REGULAR \$15.00 AND \$20.00 SUITS

\$10



THIS IS A MOST EXTRAORDINARY OFFER at this time in the season. We purchased this lot of Suits from a maker who has been supplying us with clothing for a number of years, and every garment is of this Spring's output. We feel safe in saying that this is easily the best clothing offer we have ever made. It certainly does seem unreasonable to sell a \$20.00 Suit—or even a \$15.00 one—for \$10.00, but we are making a small profit on them even at that price, as it is the manufacturer who is standing the loss. However, its an ill wind that blows nobody good, so here's a chance that comes only very rarely, when you can buy Suits like these at the prices at which they are marked. They are shown in the two and three piece styles, made up both single and double breasted, in some very nobby cloths, both fancy tweeds and fine worsteds. They are beautifully made and finished equal to the best custom work. It is worth while to buy several at these prices, and you will find them even better than we claim them to be.



232 Men's Suits Regular \$15 to \$20 **\$10.00** | 210 Men's Suits Regular \$7.50 to \$10 **\$5.00**

On sale Friday and Saturday. See big window displays—Government and Broad Streets.

Newest Fiction

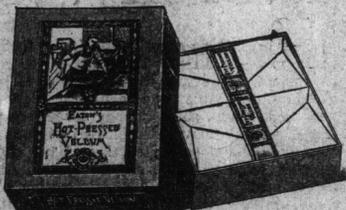
Just as soon as new novels are published we get them. You are always sure to get the latest fiction in our store.

- THE WOMAN IN THE WAY, by William Le Queux. Price . . . \$1.25
- THE PAUPER OF PARK LANE, by W. Le Queux. Price . . . \$1.25
- THE WHEELS OF ANARCHY, by Pemberton. Price . . . \$1.25
- THE LOST MILLIONAIRE, by Davidson. Price . . . \$1.25
- THE BISHOPS' EMERALDS, by Townley. Price . . . \$1.25
- THE BEETLE MYSTERY, by Richard Marsh. Price . . \$1.25
- THE MAN WHO WAS THURSDAY, by Chesterton. Price . . . \$1.25
- THE NEW THEOLOGY, by Campbell. Price . . . \$1.25
- THE STATUE, by Eden Phillips. Price . . . \$1.25
- A MILLIONAIRE GIRL, by A. W. Marchmont. Price . . \$1.25
- VAYENNE, by James Brebner. Price . . . \$1.25
- THE LADY OF THE MOUNT, by Isham. Price . . . \$1.25
- RED YEAR, by Louis Tracy. Price . . . \$1.25
- THE METROPOLIS, by Upton Sinclair. Price . . . \$1.25
- THE FAIR MOON OF BATH, by Ellis. \$1.25
- THE VIGIL, by Harold Begbie. Price . . . \$1.25
- THE CITY OF DELIGHT, by Miller. Price . . . \$1.25
- THE MAN OF YESTERDAY, by Kinkaid. Price . . . \$1.25
- LORD OF THE WORLD, by Benson. \$1.25
- THE STUFF OF A MAN, by Evans Blake. Price . . . \$1.25
- FOR JACINTA, by Harold Bindloss. Price . . . \$1.25
- THE BLACK BAG, by Vance. Price . . . \$1.25

All the Latest Magazines

Eaton Hurlburt's Writing Paper

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 papers that excel all others, for quality, for style, for distinctiveness are the productions of Eaton-Hurlbut. Their papers are in a 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. 30c



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 sleeveless in the lot. These are very special at. 25c

Men's Spring Underwear

A fine range of Men's Spring and Summer Underwear now on hand. We mention a few items here, but if they are not what you want we have a great many others that space does not permit us to mention.

- A special line of MEN'S BLUE AND WHITE AND WHITE AND BLUE STRIPE SILK LUSTRE SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, all sizes. Per garment. \$1.75
- MEN'S DERMOPHILE NATURAL PURE WOOL UNDERWEAR, the very best French make. We have just received a consignment of these goods for summer wear, in all sizes, shirts and drawers guaranteed unshrinkable. Per garment. \$3.00
- MEN'S BALBRIGGAN UNDERWEAR in all sizes. Per garment. \$0.4
- A better quality in colors, blue, pink and white silk finish. Per garment. \$0.75
- PURE NATURAL WOOL UNDERWEAR. English manufacture, all sizes in summer weight. Per garment. \$1.25 and. \$0.75
- A special line of Cream Ribbed 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 drawers. Per garment. \$0.65

Big Sale of Enamelware for Friday

We will place on sale on Friday a lot of Elite Enamelware. This is one of the best makes on the market, and this sale offers the opportunity to save a lot of money by taking advantage of this 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, side handles, light blue and white decoration, 1-quart size. Regular \$1.00. Special Friday. 65¢
- ELITE ENAMEL STEW POTS, 4-quart size, side handles, light blue decoration. Regular \$1.25. Special, Friday. 75¢
- FOLDING IRONING BOARDS, 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. width 45¢
- SLEEVE BOARDS with clamps. Special. 35¢
- STEP LADDERS, plain finish, galvanized attachments: 4 steps. Special 80¢
- 5 steps. Special \$1.00
- 6 steps. Special \$1.20
- 7 steps. Special \$1.40
- 8 steps. Special \$1.60

Two Go-Cart 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

WE 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. **\$60.00** 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 price.



- WOOL CREPE DE PARIS, in cream, only 44 in. wide, at per yard, \$1.00 and. 75¢
- MOHAIRS—An elegant new line of fine weaves, with a beautiful lustrous finish, in plain, navy, brown, black and cream. At, per yard, \$1.50, \$1.25 and. \$1.00
- NEW SHADOW STRIPED MOHAIRS—An up-to-date assortment in dark brown, golden browns, greens, navys, cream and white. This is the season's newest suiting. The prices range, at per yard, \$1.25 and. \$1.50
- NEW SUITING SERGE, in cream, especially adapted for outing suits, just lately arrived, sells at, per yard, \$1.50 and. \$1.25
- OUTING FLANNELS—A nice assortment on display now which ought to be looked over for those looking for a summer wash suit. Regular price was \$1.00 per yard. Special price. 50¢
- PANAMA CLOTHS—A good range of colors in all tones, 38 inches wide. Per yard. . . . 50¢
- STRIPED MOHAIR SUITING, 42 inches wide, in very soft color tones. A special, at per yard. 50¢
- ALEXANDRA CLOTH—A good assortment, 50 in. wide, correct suiting for spring, at per yard. \$1.50
- FRENCH HENRIETTAS—A full range of all colors, 44 in. wide to select from, a lovely soft drapy material with a nice finish, suitable for shirt-waist and jumper suits, at 50¢ and. 75¢
- CREAM BOLENNES 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. \$1.50
- ENGLISH STIFF SHIRTS, in handsome patterns, open front or open back, \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50. \$1.75
- ENGLISH FANCY CREPE SHIRTS, fancy patterns, small out, attached. . . . \$1.50
- WHITE MESH OR OPEN WORK, with reversible collar. Special. \$1.00
- MERCERISED SILK SHIRTS, in the latest designs and effects, reversible collar. \$2.25

See the Big Window Display of MEN'S SUITS

DAVID SPENCER, LTD

See the Big Window Display of MEN'S SUITS