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Pulp Mill Closes.
St. John, N. B., March 25.—Man-
ager Spaulding of the Miramichi Pulp
and Paper company announces that
the mills here will be closed down un-
til the price of pulp advances.
Veteran Civil Servant
Toronto, March 25.—John Simsor,
aged 84 years, who was appointed to
the civil service in 1867, died yester-
day. He had not been in active work
for the past few years, but was still
connected with the service.
Tunnel Workers Resume
Windsor, Ont. March 25.—The strik-
ing shield workers on the Windsor
approaches to the Detroit river tunnel
have returned to work. An increase of
wages was granted, but not the full
amount asked for.
For Pure Elections.
Calgary, March 25.—At a meeting
of the Liberal association on Monday
night a letter from A. O. Macrae con-
taining a resolution favoring pure
elections was read and discussed. At
the conclusion the secretary was asked
to reply favoring the same.
Railway Earnings
Montreal, March 25.—The earnings
of the Grand Trunk for the week end-
ing March 21, show a decrease of \$58,-
608, the total being \$634,782, for this
year, compared with \$738,350 a year
earlier. The total earnings of the C. P.
for the week ending March 21,
were \$1,247,000, as compared with
\$1,385,000 for the same period
earlier.
Triumph for Canadian Firm.
St. John, N. B., March 25.—The
Lords of Admiralty in England have
notified A. B. Mallen, of St. John,
maker of this city, that they have ac-
cepted one of their chronometers. The
instrument with upward of one hundred
others, and it is said to be the first
from a firm outside of the British Is-
lands to be accepted.

NEW DEPARTURE IN DIPLOMACY

Germany Expects to Dr. Hill's Appointment as U. S. Ambassador

WAS AT FIRST AGREEABLE

Reasons for Sudden Change of Attitude Not Yet Disclosed

Washington, March 25.—The German government has declined to receive Dr. David J. Hill in the capacity of United States ambassador to succeed Charlemagne Tower, whose resignation has been accepted, to take effect upon the qualification of his successor. Dr. Hill is present at the United States minister to The Hague, and was formerly first assistant secretary of state under the administration of Secretary Hay.

As the German foreign office cordially responded some time ago to the usual cautious overtures from the state department here as to Dr. Hill's availability, today's decision has come as a complete surprise to official Washington. It is, nevertheless, final as far as Dr. Hill is concerned, for the etiquette that governs international relations does not permit of any question of the right of a sovereign to interpose an objection to the reception of an ambassador.

BLACK HAND WORK

Prominent Montreal Lady Ordered to Pay Over Money on Pain of Death

ANGRY MILITIAMEN

Department's Failure to Provide for Pay Causing Much Indignation

Montreal, March 25.—For some time past Madame L. J. Forget, wife of Senator Forget, has been receiving letters suggesting that the "Black Hand" of St. Louis requires some \$2,000, and that if prompt payment were not forthcoming her death would follow.

The would-be blackmailer aimed high, as she resulted in his task of collection being the more difficult.

The case was immediately placed in the hands of detectives, with the result that a man, who is known as Ivo Estrada, a Spaniard, had been placed under arrest, and comes up for enquiry tomorrow.

MONEY POWER IN UNITED STATES

Senator La Follette Draws Impressive Picture of Conditions

INDUSTRIES IN FEW HANDS

Overwhelming Combination of Standard Oil and Morgan Interests

Washington, March 24.—Senator La Follette today delivered in the Senate his third and concluding installment of his speech on the Aldrich currency bill.

Mr. La Follette declared that his statement that the industries of the United States were controlled by less than 100 men was not conservative, and that in fact a much smaller number of men control the industries.

Along with this enormous increase in trust power has gone a steady process of centralization in the control of that power until now the entire situation is dominated by the Standard Oil-Morgan combination. He declared: "The old fight between these two great powers has been laid aside. Mr. Rockefeller's picture of the world of the inner rooms of Rockefeller's 23 Broadway. In combination today they are working together to get their hands on the greater powers. Mr. Hill has been taught that he must not oppose the big ones. Standard Oil got in on the Great Northern deal. The Standard Oil interests are being swallowed up by the combine of Rockefeller and the Standard Oil. Morgan and Rockefeller were neatly pocketed during the cent panic. The smelter trust was given drubbing and started in the same direction. The Vanderhils no longer retain their important control, and themselves see the handwriting on the wall.

TIMBER LAND TENDERS

Miss Munro and Former Commissioner Turiff Examined by the Committee

PARVY'S CAUSE GAINING GROUND

Conservative Meeting Presages Victory in Nanaimo District

MANY HEAR THE PREMIER

Work of Organization Enthusiastically Taken Up By Party

Italiens Acquitted.

Springhill Miners Again

OLYMPIC COMMITTEES PREPARE FOR BIG MEET

Rapid Progress Being Made Toward Completing Final Arrangements

DRURY LANE THEATRE

MR. STEVENS' WOUND PRONOUNCED FATAL

Attend Physicians Say He Cannot Live More Than Few Hours

MR. HILL'S OPINION ON RAILWAY AFFAIRS

Adopts Very Pessimistic Tone in Speaking of the Situation

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Work of Organization Enthusiastically Taken Up By Party

Ottawa, March 25.—Miss Munro clerk in the last commissioner's office was before the Commons public accounts committee today in connection with the timber tenders. She said she was a party man, but in the office and they were immediately placed in the safe and kept there until the time came to open them. She was always present in the land commissioner's office when the tenders were opened. She never saw anything in the land commissioner's conduct of this business to arouse her suspicions.

G. Turiff, former land commissioner, and now M. P. for East Assiniboia, was called and gave a categorical denial to all charges of improper conduct while land commissioner. He said he was a party man, but in the official career of six years he never allowed partisanship to make his unfair to friends or opponents.

Regarding the notice given to the public of bidding for timber lands in question Mr. Turiff said his arrangements had merely followed the practice which had existed. In regard to opening tenders Mr. Turiff declared that it had known as much as he knew now he would have had two or three officials present at these openings, and would thereby have saved himself from a person who was now made upon his conduct.

Tenders had always been opened in the presence of his secretary.

HAZEN GOVERNMENT

New Ministers of New Brunswick Are Sworn in and New Transactions Business

Outlay on Quebec Bridge

Amendments to Immigration Law in Mr. Oliver's Proposed Bill

Italian Acquitted.

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WANTON WASTE OF PUBLIC FUNDS

Criticism in Budget Debate of Government's Gross Extravagance

OUTLAY ON QUEBEC BRIDGE

Amendments to Immigration Law in Mr. Oliver's Proposed Bill

Ottawa, March 25.—The talk on the budget was resumed today. H. H. Miller strongly condemned Mr. Foster for speaking five hours, and then contributing remarks extending over two hours more. Miller wandered through a maze of topics, pausing occasionally to uphold the Ross rifle contract and the North Atlantic Trading company, and to defend the trade marks act of Mr. Fisher against the criticisms which have been levelled against it.

Mr. Lake strongly condemned the ever-growing expenditures and the lavish way in which the money of the province was frittered away without any right of the mow. Land deals in the west he also criticized, and he instanced the fact that a million acres of timber lands were in the hands of a little ring of speculators.

The budget talk will be resumed tomorrow.

Italian Acquitted.

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CHINESE STEAMERS FOR THE PACIFIC

Two Kwangs Chinese Steamship Co. Will Have Trans-Pacific Service

LOCAL CHINESE SUBSCRIBE Patriotic Venture Backed By Cantonese Guilds to Have National Steamers

The Japanese flag is familiar at this port: Japanese steamship lines have secured a large share of the trans-Pacific carrying trade. Now the Chinese have entered the field and a line is being organized at Canton which proposes to begin its operations by running steamers on the west river of South China, and then extend its scope by running steamers between Hongkong and either Pusan, Seoul and British Columbia or San Francisco. Local Chinese are subscribing for stock in the new steamship company which is to be known as the "Two Kwangs Chinese Steamship Company" and proposes to operate on the lines of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha of Japan. The Chinese hope to secure a liberal subsidy for their foreign line, similar to the one granted to the Nippon Yusen Kaisha's foreign services.

The Two Kwangs Chinese steamship company—the two Chinese provinces of Kwangsu and Kwangtung from which most of the Chinese who are abroad have emigrated are known as the Two Kwangs—is making an appeal to all Chinese at home and abroad to subscribe for stock in the company and copies of the prospectus have been sent to Victoria for distribution as well as to San Francisco and other points on the Pacific coast. The stock is being sold at \$2.50 per share, and the organization has been given over to the 73 guilds of Canton, whose members extend where Cantonese are found in any number.

It is pointed out that the company proposes to begin its operations under the Chinese flag, on the West river of South China, and, as rapidly as possible, to extend its scope to coast points in Japan, then to Japan and across the Pacific to Edget sound or to San Francisco, probably to San Francisco by way of Honolulu. The growth of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, in point of tonnage and it is stated that while Japan has about ten times fewer people than China and China has commercial relations with all parts of the world, Chinese steamship company appears as successful, if not more so, than the Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

The prospectus appeals to the patriotism of the people, it points out that a great number of Chinese are expert navigators, but they are now employed for the most part in inferior positions on foreign vessels, and the patriotism of the people is being urged to remove the disgrace that now rests upon their country because of this. It is pointed out that a great number of Chinese are expert navigators, but they are now employed for the most part in inferior positions on foreign vessels, and the patriotism of the people is being urged to remove the disgrace that now rests upon their country because of this.

Captured in Seattle

Vancouver, March 25.—William Freyer, who with McKenzie, escaped from the chain gang a few days ago, was arrested in Seattle last night. It is understood that he will oppose extradition, but the Vancouver police will probably press for his return. Freyer was serving a six months term in the city jail when he made his escape. He is a bad man, and the police are desirous of getting him back. McKenzie, who got away with him, is still at large. He was suspected of being one of the safe crackers who operated at P. Burns & Co.'s butcher shop some time ago.

Offers Cup for Yachting.

New York, March 23.—Frederick Thompson, owner of the schooner yacht Shamrock, of the Larchmont and Atlantic Yacht club, announced yesterday that he would offer as a perpetual trophy to be raced for by yachtsmen of any recognized club in the world, a gold challenge cup valued at \$5,000. This trophy, which is to be known as the American Cup, will be the most valuable prize ever offered in America for a yacht race. The cup will be placed with the Larchmont Yacht Club.

American Eight For Olympic

New York, Monday, March 24.—Plans for the selection of an American eight to row in the Olympic regatta in England, in July, announced by James Pilkington, president of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen, member of the committee which has in charge the forming of an American crew.

"The original plan formulated by Julian Curtiss and myself will be adhered to," according to the rules of the association we can pick twenty-seven oarsmen who show up well in all or in many of the regattas held before June 1. These men will contest against one another until we have selected eight oarsmen and several substitutes. There is no truth in the report that we intend to pick a crew as a whole ago without going to the best oarsmen in the country. We will have no trouble in boating them in time for them to get plenty of practice together before they go abroad, early in July.

FINLAY RIVER GOLD

Mr. Clifford Speaks of His Interesting Experience of Thirty Years Ago

Vancouver, March 24.—Four to six dollars per day at the Finlay river placers thirty years ago without going to bedrock. That was what C. W. D. Clifford, ex-M.P.P., and a party of men obtained during a hurried visit to the streams which are now commencing to attract so much attention. Thirty years ago the cost of packing supplies into the Finlay river creeks was so great that not much attention was paid to the results of panning, and no attempt was made to reach bedrock in the then inaccessible district.

ASIATIC EXCLUSION IN VARIOUS PHASES

Appeal to Full Court on Natal Act—Force of Proposed Ottawa Bill

Vancouver, March 25.—On behalf of the Attorney-General an appeal was entered today by which the Full Court will be asked at its sittings here next week, to hold that the Natal act is operative against the Hindus, notwithstanding the decision of Mr. Justice Morrison given last Friday that it is in conflict with the Dominion immigration laws.

Bound For Old Country

The following Victorians will sail from New York on April 1st on the Cunarder Mauretania, bound for Liverpool. Capt. J. W. Truop, Lind Crease, R. K. Laundes, Harry Betterson, Mr. and Mrs. James May and Edward Hall. It is expected that on this trip the Mauretania will attempt to make a new record.

WHALING COMPANY FOR QUEEN CHARLOTTE

Company in Which G. A. Huff is Interested Has License for Station at Ross Harbor

A license for a whaling station at Ross harbor, Queen Charlotte Islands, has been issued by the department of marine and fisheries, and a company, with about \$150,000 capital, will commence operations there as soon as it is possible to get the necessary buildings and equipment in shape. Capt. Hutt of Alberni, is one of the men interested in the industry.

The license carries with it the exclusive right to catch whales within one hundred miles of the station, and there is a proviso that the whales must be treated within twenty-four hours after they are landed.

It will be necessary for the new company to acquire a steamer similar to the Orion and St. Lawrence, both of which were built at Christiana. The latter vessel was secured from a St. John whaling company and brought around the Horn by Capt. R. Balcom, who sold the vessel to the Pacific Whaling company. This company has license for five stations on the British Columbia coast, three of which are utilized.

BROUGHT MACHINERY FOR NEW FREIGHTER

Antilocheus Lands Engines for Steamer

The steamer Antilocheus of the Blue Funnel line returned from the Sound yesterday morning to discharge 700 tons of general freight at this port. The steamer brought included in her cargo the machinery for the new steam freighter Lemo which is being built for Leaming Bros., at Turpel's shipyards on the upper harbor. The steam freighter, larger of the small freighting fleet, has been completed and is ready for launching. The machinery is to be installed before the vessel takes the water, and it is expected she will be ready to leave the ways about eight or ten days hence.

TRAFFIC IS HEAVY

May Be Three Daily Transcontinental Trains Ead. Way on C. P. R.

The rush of passenger traffic over the C. P. R. has been remarkably heavy all winter, and the prospects of a still heavier traffic during the summer months than was the case last year, will, it is expected, result in a three train daily service east and west. At present there are two transcontinental trains each way as far west as Calgary and this service will soon be resumed through to the coast. In addition to this, however, it is stated that the Trans Canada Limited which last year was run by the coast will be put on the daily service. The traffic on the Seattle and Vancouver boats of the C. P. R. is remarkably heavy for this time of the season, and it is rarely that the boats are not crowded to their capacity on practically every run.

SCHOONER STARTS TO HUNT SEA OTTER

Markland Leaves Today for Clayoquot and Hunting Grounds of North Pacific

The sealing schooner Markland, Capt. Heater, has her outfit and provisions on board and is expected to be towed to sea from the wharf of the Victoria Sealing company in the upper harbor today. The Markland, which is in command of Capt. Heater, will ship her Indian hunters at Clayoquot, and will then cruise off coast during April to engage in the pelagic sealing and the close haul and netting of the otter. The schooner will then proceed north on an otter-hunting cruise. While the regulations enforced against other sealers than Japanese prevent seal hunting in the North Pacific ocean after the end of April until August begins, there is no law against the hunting of sea-otter other than the regulations of nations which forbid foreign vessels from going nearer than three miles of an alien coast to engage in business.

During the past few seasons several of the owners of the Victoria Sealing company have done very well in hunting otter. The Casco took 12 one season, and 18 the next, and the schooner City of San Diego took 20 sea-otter in northern waters.

ASIATIC EXCLUSION IN VARIOUS PHASES

Appeal to Full Court on Natal Act—Force of Proposed Ottawa Bill

Vancouver, March 25.—On behalf of the Attorney-General an appeal was entered today by which the Full Court will be asked at its sittings here next week, to hold that the Natal act is operative against the Hindus, notwithstanding the decision of Mr. Justice Morrison given last Friday that it is in conflict with the Dominion immigration laws.

In support of this A. D. Taylor, K.C., for the attorney-general argued that as the province admitted the right to pass certain immigration laws it had the right to provide such laws as it pleased for their enforcement. The Full Court will hear a lively argument upon this, and it is understood that this appeal is preliminary to a final appeal to the Privy Council. Three grounds of appeal have been filed by Taylor, James, First, that warrant and conviction are good and valid; second, that Mr. Justice Morrison erred in holding that the legislature had no jurisdiction to enact the Natal act; third, that he erred in holding that the Natal act was repugnant to the Dominion Immigration act.

SEALSKINS SOLD AT LOWER PRICES

London Sales Show Decline of 3 Per Cent. Over Last December Market

The sealskin and fur sales held in London yesterday by the Hudson's Bay company and other dealers resulted in a still further decline in the price of sealskins and of some of the dry furs. The Herring Sea sealskins sold, there being a small quantity held over from the previous period, January sales, brought 3 per cent lower than in December, when there was a marked decline in comparison with the sales of the previous year. The Copper Island skins also brought 3 per cent lower, and the Cape Horn skins, fewer of which were offered this year, brought the same price as last December. At the Hudson's Bay company's sale of dry fur, mink skins brought 17 1/2 per cent less than last year; other skins brought 15 per cent higher, silver fox sold for 7 1/2 per cent higher, fisher skins for 1 1/2 per cent lower, and ermine sold lower still, the price ruling 50 per cent less than last year. Marten were 15 per cent lower, and beaver 12 1/2 per cent less than last year.

CALL LOANS ELSEWHERE

Canadian Bank Funds Loaned in New York Are Perfectly Safe

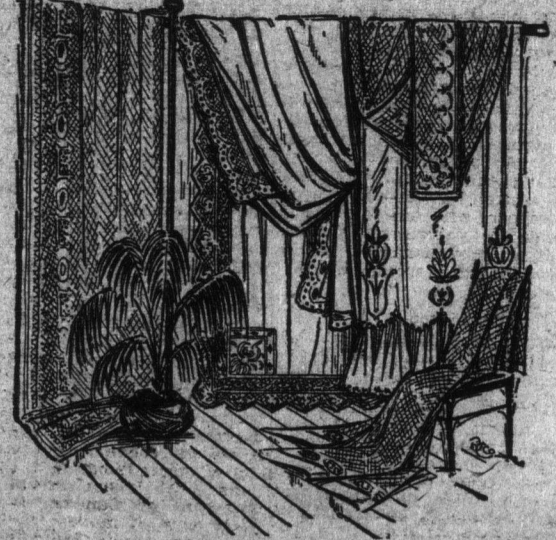
The chairman of the Bank of British North America at the annual meeting said: "There was one statement frequently made, both in this country and in Canada, to the effect that Canadian banks were greatly hampered because their resources were so largely loaned in New York. Speaking for ourselves, I am glad of the opportunity of most definitely correcting this statement. We employ part of our call money in New York; we have always done so, and we have never had a panic break out or had a considerable sum employed in this manner. It is only one of many undervalued friends with whom we do business in New York, and in no single instance did we lose a cent to obtain repayment of call loans when we wanted the money."

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Henry Young & Company



Spring Cleaning Calls for New Curtains and Drapes

Nothing like the bright rays of April sunshine, soon upon us, to show up the defects in draperies. The proper time to replenish is when the rooms require smartening up. There's no better time and place to find just what you desire in designs, quality and price than right here and just now. You may look over, but don't overlook our

Bright Bargains in Curtains and Draperies

- SILKOLENES, in many shades and patterns, 36 inches wide, per yard 20¢
- SATEEN CRETONNES, in art shades, per yard 20¢
- DUXBURY DENIMS, per yard 40¢
- HUNGARIAN CLOTH, per yard 50¢
- CRETONNES, newest patterns and colors, per yard 20¢ and 25¢
- BURLAP, per yard 30¢
- MADRAS MUSLINS, plain and fringed, per yard, from 30¢ to 75¢
- LACE CURTAINS, latest designs, taped ready to hang, with "hang easy" tops, from \$10 per pair, to, per pair 65¢

Headquarters for Dress Goods

Dents' Gloves



Milliners Dress-Making Etc., Etc.

Government Street, Victoria, B. C.

HINDUS SET FREE BY COURT'S ORDER

Mr. Justice Clement Holds Federal Order-in-Council Invalid

The Governor-General in Council cannot delegate his powers in immigration matters to any minister or official, even though that official, as in this case, be the minister of the Interior. The discretion as to what immigrants shall be admitted or refused admission must be exercised solely by the Governor-General-in-Council. As I read the act, it is invalid. You could almost hear the now historic and now invalid order-in-council of January 8, fall upon Registrar Pottenger's desk as he read the act. Mr. Justice Clement concluded his view of its invalidity.

Four counsel sat waiting to be heard in support of the contentions of one hundred and forty-six detained Hindus, contentions which went to the length of declaring that the order was not only defective but never should have been promulgated by Ottawa, and particularly against British subjects.

But D. G. Macdonell, K. C., for the Dominion government could not get behind the minister of the Interior as to whether or not there should be an appeal. This is however regarded as doubtful, while it is hinted that a new order, strictly within the limits of the Immigration act and not "delegating" any authority to any minister or official, may be expected.

Immediately the decision of the court was announced, Immigration Officer Dr. Moore hurried to the corridor and instructed his waiting subordinates to at once release all the detained Hindus, while the Dr. himself hurried to the office of the minister of the Interior, and there to do merely with the physical and financial fitness of the anxious immigrant. These were the fatal words in the order: "Whenever, in the opinion of the minister of the Interior, conditions of the labor market in Canada are such as to make the application of the act desirable, or whenever, in his opinion, other conditions exist which in a special degree render necessary, etc. the application of certain sections of the act." "This," said the court, "is delegating to others, not contemplated nor permitted by the act, authority and discretion which clearly the government is not empowered to exercise." "If that is your Lordship's view," said Mr. Macdonell, "there is no objection in arguing the case on the other side of the order." "The application for habeas corpus was immediately granted. The federal order is now no more effective than the Natal act. It is not improbable that claims for indemnity for wrongful arrest and detention may be made by the Hindus. A flood of writs is expected."

UNION COMPANY MAY NOT RENEW

When Mail Contract for Canadian-Australian Route Expires in July Next

COMBINATION MAY BE MADE Believed C. P. R. Will Join With Union Steamship Co. to Operate Line

The contract for the Canadian-Australian mail service expires in July there will be an opportunity for the C.P.R. company or other enterprising lines to take over the service being British Columbia and the Antipodes. According to a report on good authority, the Union Steamship company will not continue the service unless an increased subsidy is given, being the governments of Canada and Australia, not only of the Canadian, unless under conditions for an improved service to which the New Zealand company will not agree. It is generally expected that an arrangement will be made between the C. P. R. Steamship company and the C. P. R. Steamship company for the joint operation of the service.

A well-informed steamship man said: "I think it is safe to say that the Union company will never provide without assistance, the fine service which is required under the contracts prepared, which, as will be remembered, the management returned to the Ottawa government recently without signature. I don't think they wish to be taken over by the Union company, although it has ambitions of an overseas trade. It has now three first class cargo steamers one of which, the Aparima was recently in these waters. One of the favorite methods of advertisement is to place the newest vessels for a time in the Canadian-Australian line, hence the appearance of the Maheno, Manuka and Aparima and the coming Marama."

The R. M. S. Moana will sail from the outer wharf tomorrow evening for the Antipodes. On arrival at Sydney the steamer will be withdrawn from this service for a time, being replaced by the Manuka for the summer season. The Marama, which is due April 1 on her maiden voyage, will be the Manuka and Aparima, which will maintain the service. Although it was announced that the Marama, the best of the steamers now in the Union Steamship company's fleet, was built for the Canadian-Australian line, it is reported on good authority that she will make only two trips during the summer season and the late autumn and winter service will be maintained by the Manuka and Aparima, which will be replaced by the Marama, the best of the steamers now in the Union Steamship company since arrival, the old Canadian-Australian line which had the mail contract for the service has only a one-third interest in the service. The Marama is the only vessel remaining owned by the Canadian-Australian company. Efforts are now being made to secure the removal of the Aorangi from the line by the Union Steamship company, the Canadian-Australian line objecting. With the removal of the Aorangi from the service the Union company will secure undisputed control of the original Canadian-Australian line which was willing to hand over their interest in the mail service to the Union company upon condition

FIT REFORM



Fit-Reform

1201 Government Street, Victoria

Where Style and Value Meet.

ONE man said, "I buy Fit-Reform Suits because I can depend on them being in good style and holding their shape." Another man said, "What I want in a suit is good, honest wear. I get it in Fit-Reform".

Whether YOU buy for looks or wear, you get both when you buy Fit-Reform garments. Let us show you the new styles in Suits at \$18, \$20 and \$22.

ALLEN & CO.

Fit-Reform

1201 Government Street, Victoria

DIVIDEND REDUCTION

Over Twenty Millions Lost as Result of Setback to Trade

It is estimated that the shareholders of the States and Canada have lost \$20,000,000 as the result of the business setback which has forced various enterprises to either cut or pass their dividends.

To be exact, the actual amount since last August is \$19,877,742. Exactly sixty-nine corporations have been obliged to tinker with their dividends, and the end is not yet, although it is doubtful if there will be many more changes of any importance. Of the sixty-nine concerns, only four are Canadian.

It was reported at a meeting of Wimborne (Dorset) Guardians that within the past six weeks \$12 vagrants had applied at the police station for a record far in excess of neighboring unions, and attributed by a member of the lack of any labor test beyond the nipping-off of wood. No fewer than ninety-one vagrants had to be sent out to sleep at the various lodging houses in the town, at a cost of 4d. each, during the past fortnight, owing to insufficient accommodation in the workhouse. It was decided to investigate the matter.

Over a quarter of a million dollars' worth of British sovereigns were brought to San Francisco on Tuesday by the Australian Mail liner Boveric. The Boveric occupied thirty days on her voyage from Newcastle, N. S. W., and in addition to treasure brought 532 tons of coal and 150 tons of merchandise.

Andrew Carnegie gave \$1,631,530 for public and college libraries last year, according to figures just completed. This brought his total gifts for libraries in all countries up to \$49,916,622.

PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION HAVE GRAND NEW FEATURE THIS YEAR

King Horse Will Be Special Attraction to Be Exhibited in Many Different Classes at Fall Fair in This City—Management Announces Innovation that Will Be Head-Liner in Programme

Almost every class in the driving and harness department that is so prominent in the horse world will be on exhibition at the Victoria Agricultural association annual fall fair this year...

This is the latest announcement that has been made public by the fair directors and yesterday all of the classes that have been proposed by the management and upon which the directors have spent much time in preparing, were being outlined...

The directors state that all of the winners in the various classes will be awarded either handsome cup trophies or big cash prizes...

Some idea of the large number of entries that will be recorded is shown by the fact that the classes that will be represented will number in the vicinity of twenty, and include the following: Roadsters, carriage horses, special harness horses, draft horses, agricultural horses, horses for general purposes, and many others...

The big American and Vancouver horse exhibitors who played such a prominent part at the Vancouver horse show have anticipated the action of the directors and at present a big demand from the leading horse owners on the coast has been made to Secretary Smart, asking for information in regard to arrangements, prizes, classes to be exhibited, etc.

The following are the classes that will be exhibited and the rules governing them: Single roadster, gelding or mare, 15-1-2 hands and over...

High Steppers Single horse, mare or gelding not over 15-1-2 hands. Single horse, mare or gelding over 15-1-2 hands.

Special Harness Horses Driving a pair of horses, for best performance of professional coachman in livery...

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delivered a load of wood to a Galician family near Westport, four miles north of Toulon. Hearing his victim was in town, he waited on the lonely trail till the latter appeared on his way. An altercation ensued, which ended in Oszanek being shot to death with the butt end of a rifle.

Fatally Injured Chatham, Ont., March 24.—H. Murphy was fatally injured by a log rolling on him.

WESTERN LAND BUSINESS C. P. R. Commissioner Expects Good Season's Business—No Price Reduction

Montreal, March 24.—F. T. Griffin, land commissioner of the C. P. R., arrived in the city this morning from Winnipeg to confer with the executive regarding plans for the coming season.

Saskatchewan's Premier. Ottawa, March 24.—Premier Scott, accompanied by Mrs. Scott and their daughter, left yesterday for Regina.

Advertising in Standard Vancouver, March 24.—The offer of the Standard of Empire for advertising in the Standard of Empire for advertising in the Standard of Empire...

Prominent Lumberman Dead Ottawa, March 23.—Andrew McCormick, one of Ottawa's pioneer lumbermen, is dead.

DEATH OF DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE Leaves Gap in British Public Life London, March 24.—The news of the death of the Duke of Devonshire...

FAMOUS PLAYHOUSE DESTROYED BY FIRE Old Drury Lane Theatre Where Many Noted Actors Performed London, March 25.—Drury Lane theatre, one of the most famous in London, was completely destroyed by fire this morning.

THE GALICIAN WAY Toronto, March 24.—Premier Gregg and Miss Gregg, returned missionaries from Burma, left for Victoria on their way to their home in British Columbia.

Slav Immigrant Killed Toronto, March 24.—Joe Milovitch, who had just arrived from Slavonia, was shot dead in a bar in the shanty town of John street at the instigation of a drunken brute.

Conditions in Burma Toronto, March 24.—Premier Gregg and Miss Gregg, returned missionaries from Burma, left for Victoria on their way to their home in British Columbia.

Victoria University Toronto, March 24.—The plans of the architects have been accepted for the building which will be erected on the site of the old Victoria University.

Murder Committed in Cold Blood—Murderer Taken Into Custody and Confessed Toronto, March 24.—The mysterious murder of a Galician, named Alex Oszanek, was solved yesterday last.

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Goodwin appears to be the result of a case of common admiration for a young lady.

Mixed Marriages Hamilton, Ont., March 24.—The new regulations regarding mixed marriages as explained by Bishop Dowling do not place a ban on mixed marriages excepting when they are performed by a priest.

Edmonton Fills Up Edmonton, March 24.—The city today is full of contractors and laborers who are gathering for the beginning of railway construction in and near the city on the lines of the G. E. railway.

MORMON INVASION Many People From Utah to Flock Into Southern Alberta During the Present Year

Cardston, Alta., March 24.—A very heavy movement of Mormons from Utah is in progress to this section of the population of the town being temporarily doubled and all accommodations are being strained.

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STATUS OF HINDU IN THIS COUNTRY

Special Commissioner Likely to Be Sent By Imperial Government

QUESTION UP AT OTTAWA Sir Wilfrid Laurier's Explanation of Order-in-Council

London, March 24.—As a result of the representations regarding Hindu immigration into British Columbia made at the Colonial Office recently by the Hon. Mr. Balfour...

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Hall, Carey Road, at Royal Oak, the Sixth Ward, at Hall, Saanich, from which time for one candidate for ward of School Trustees, but on vote for any which every person to take notice and hand at Royal Oak, this 23rd day of

CARMICHAEL, Returning Officer, by given that 30 days to apply to the Hon. of Lands and sense to prospect for under the foreshore and covered by water shore of North Saanich described as follows: A post planted on the Saanich Peninsula, chains, thence east 80 ft 60 chains, thence north to point of commencement, 640 acres more or less.

ALVENSLEBEN, Vancouver, D. Westcott, Agent, by given that 30 days to apply to the Hon. of Lands and sense to prospect for under the foreshore and covered by water shore of North Saanich described as follows: A post planted on the Saanich Peninsula, chains, thence east 80 ft 60 chains, thence north to point of commencement, 640 acres more or less.

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Throw Away Liniments TO HOLD COMPETITION FOR ASYLUM PLANS

Here's the Prescription to Cure Rheumatism. Liniments only reach the skin and the muscles directly under the skin. Now, liniments can't cure Rheumatism. They simply deaden the nerves for a time.

Now, the only possible way to cure Rheumatism is to prevent uric acid from being formed. Logically, the only way to do this is to keep kidneys, bowels and skin in good working order, and prevent the stomach from being too acid.

These marvelous tablets of fruit juices and tonics act directly on the three great eliminating organs—bowels, kidneys and skin—and put them in perfect condition.

APPOINTED PRINCIPAL S. J. Willis Will Succeed E. B. Paul, M.A., as Principal of High School.

After but a very few minutes consideration, the school board yesterday afternoon appointed S. J. Willis, for several years, assistant teacher at the high school, to the position of principal, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the appointment of Edward B. Paul, M.A., to succeed the late Dr. Eastph.

RECEIVE PROMOTION Well Known Bank Men Are Appointed Heads of Interior Branches.

Two members of the staff of the local branch of the Bank of British Columbia has come well merited promotion. E. Brookes, accountant, and N. B. Gresley, also of the staff, have been promoted.

NO MARRIAGE BY PHOTO Hence Japanese Bridegroom Has Returned to Local Sheriff's Office.

The marriage by photograph, which has for years been practiced by Japanese is not countenanced by local immigration officials and as a result the sheriff's office usually does a brisk business after the arrival of some of the liners from Japan.

LOOK FOR SHORTER LINE Grand Trunk Pacific Surveyors Sent Back to Work From Copper River.

Vancouver, March 23.—A party of Grand Trunk Pacific surveyors has been sent back to Copper River to make further surveys with a view to shortening the line.

EAST INDIANS SEND PROTEST TO LONDON Resolutions Adopted at Meeting Forwarded to Secretary Morley.

Vancouver, March 23.—Two separate meetings of the Hindus of Vancouver and vicinity were held yesterday, the largest assembling in the Sikh temple on Second avenue.

BASKETBALL BATTLE TO DECIDE PENNANT Victoria College and V. A. A. Will Meet for Provincial Intermediate Championship.

All arrangements have been completed for the big basketball game on Saturday night next between the Victoria College team, winners of the city pennant and the team representing the Vancouver athletic association to decide the provincial intermediate championship in basketball.

WILL ASSIST PLAN OF A. J. DAWSON

Provincial Government to Take Space in the Standard of Empire. The provincial government has decided to support the plan of A. J. Dawson, and will assist in the launching of the weekly periodical to be known as the Standard of Empire.

GOVERNMENT OFFICE MOVED TO RUPERT. The provincial government yesterday decided upon the removal of the executive offices from Fort Simpson to Prince Rupert, where at an earlier date suitable temporary buildings will be provided.

COPAS AND YOUNG DAMAGED BY FIRE. New Grocery Firm Suffered Several Thousand Dollars Loss in Short Blaze.

The alarm was received at headquarters at 6:45 p.m. and was promptly responded to, the engines being on the scene of action within a minute or two.

OX TONGUES SMOKED TO YOUR ORDER A SPECIALTY HERE. DIXIE H. ROSS & CO. Up-to-Date Grocers, 1316 Government Street. Tels. 52, 1052, 1590.

COLOMBO FENCING. Barbed Wire, Poultry Netting, Plain Twist Wire.

W. G. GATT. TRAVELERS who are in the interior of the I. I. have traveled to the interior of the I. I. and well equipped with a well equipped outfit.

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"GIVE US" "SALADA" TEA

The cry of all who have once tasted it. A trial will convert you. LEAD PACKETS ONLY. BLUE LABEL 40c. RED LABEL 50c. AND GOLD LABEL 60c PER POUND. AT ALL GROCERS

Table listing various food items and prices: ARMOUR'S LUNCH TONGUE, DAVIES' LUNCH TONGUE, AUSTRALIAN SHEEP'S TONGUE, etc.

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Kokomo Fencing Lawn Fencing

Barbed Wire, Poultry Netting, Plain Twist Wire. If you want to fence your ranch, ask for Kokomo.

Do you wish to renew fence fronting your lawn? If so, ask for our Lawn Fabric Fence, Style A.

Do you keep poultry? If so, use our netting. Phone 82 for full particulars.

B. C. HARDWARE COMPANY

Cor. Yates and Broad Sts. Limited. P.O. Box 683. THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

D. J. Collis Browne's Chiropractic

The Best Remedy known for COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, etc. The only Chiropractic in the Province.

The Colonist and Gazetteer

ATLAS of the WORLD. A New Series of Maps in Color, based upon the latest official surveys.

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Victoria City and the Island of Vancouver



While to those who have resided in Victoria or on Vancouver Island for any length of time the story of how coal was first discovered in British Columbia is perhaps a familiar one, to the many newcomers it will prove of much interest. Through the kindness

of a contributor The Colonist is enabled to present herewith an excellent account of this epoch-marking incident, based on data which may confidently be taken as accurate.

About a hundred miles north of Vancouver Island, and but a short distance northwest of the rock on which Mackenzie, in 1793, painted the inscription telling that his journey to the Pacific was accomplished, is Millbank Sound. It is one of the many channels that intersect the islands and promontories of the coast of British Columbia. Here in 1833, the Hudson Bay company built Fort McLoughlin. The post was a dangerous one. It was near the home of the Belle Coolas, a savage and hostile, though industrious and skilful tribe of Indians. The establishment did not prove a profitable one and was, as we shall see, abandoned.

In 1835 a party of Indians from the north end of Vancouver Island came to Fort McLoughlin to trade. As they were wandering about the fort they stopped to watch the blacksmith at work. From a pile near the forge the smith picked up some pieces of coal and threw them on the fire. In a moment they were burning brightly. The surprised savages began to examine what looked to them like lumps of soft black stone. They asked where they came from and were told that they had been brought thousands of miles across the ocean to feed the fires of the forge. When the visitors heard this they did what Indians rarely do—laughed loud and long. Then they said: "You white men are very wise and we know little. Yet you send across the Great Water for that which can be obtained at your own doors. We can pick up plenty of such stones whenever we wish!"

The Hudson's Bay company's steamer Beaver called shortly after at the little bay on the northeast coast of Vancouver Island where the savages lived and there on the beach of what was at first called Port McNeill, afterwards Beaver Harbor, and on the banks of a little river flowing into it, Mr. Roderick Finlayson found a seam of coal. Specimens were examined by Capt. Gordon, of H.M.S. Cormorant, and pronounced fit for use in ships though unsuitable for forges. He sent word of the discovery to England and the Hudson's Bay company not at that time wishing strangers to come to the northern part of Vancouver Island, decided to build Fort Rupert on Beaver Harbor and develop the coal mines themselves. About the time of the discovery of gold in California, 1849, a number of miners were brought out from Scotland.

The principal man among them was John Muir, who was accompanied by his wife and family. A dreadful place Mrs. Muir must have thought Fort Rupert. Just after her arrival the Indians returned from a great war party, bringing with them a number of the heads of their enemies. Wishing to do honor to the white woman, who had come among them, they presented her with two of these bloody trophies. The officers of Fort McLoughlin left that station and took up their quarters at Fort Rupert, which was a safer and more convenient trading station. After all, the seams were found to be small and the coal not of the best quality. The Indians, reasonably enough, wanted to be paid for the land the white men were working, and were troublesome when the Hudson's Bay officials refused to acknowledge their ownership of the coal lands. The miners wanted to go to California to search for gold. To add to the troubles at Fort Rupert some men from a ship deserted and were murdered by the Indians. Governor Blanchard came from Victoria in a gunboat to enquire into the trouble. The coal was pronounced worthless and although more miners came out next year it was decided to give up mining at Beaver Harbor.

In December, 1849, an old Indian chief from Nanaimo told the people of Fort Victoria that plenty of such stones as the blacksmith there was using were to be found near the village, where his tribe lived. He had come to the fort to get his gun mended, and Mr. McKay promised to repair it for nothing and give him a bottle of rum into the bargain if he would bring down a canoe load of coal. Away went the Indian in great good humor, but the poor old fellow fell ill and it was spring before he was seen paddling into the harbor with a heavily laden canoe. The coal was found to be of excellent quality, and in the summer of 1850 Mr. McKay went to Nanaimo, and guided by the Indian, discovered a fine seam of coal. The discontented miners of Fort Rupert were sent for and the Douglas mine was opened. This mine has been abandoned for some years, but it was with coal obtained from it that the Vancouver Island coal trade began. In 1853 Mr. Douglas came up from Victoria and was astonished to see how great progress had been made and gratified to find that in many other places in the neighborhood there were signs of rich coal seams. In the same year the beginning was made of the profitable coal trade with San Francisco, which has helped so much to build up Nanaimo.

In 1862 the mines were sold to a number of English capitalists, who formed themselves into the New Vancouver Coal Company.

For many years Mr. Samuel Robins was superintendent of the mines at Nanaimo. The

An Accurate Account of How Coal Was First Discovered in B. C.—Indians Told of Rich Deposits at Port McNeill, N. E. Coast of Island

mines were not only rapidly developed by him but he encouraged the miners to build homes for themselves and to purchase plots of land. These plots are still known as the Five-acre lots, and form a suburb of Nanaimo. The company cultivated a fine farm in the vicinity of Nanaimo, affording an object lesson in agriculture to the neighborhood. In 1902, the mines became the property of the Western Fuel company.

Coal mining is dangerous work and many a man leaves home full of life and strength to

More recently great deposits of coal have been found in the Crow's Nest Pass in the southeast of British Columbia. In 1895 a mine was opened there and in 1897 the Crow's Nest Pass railway was constructed from Fort Macleod in Alberta to Kootenay lake. The town of Fernie was built in the mining district. The coal of the Crow's Nest makes splendid coke, which enables British Columbia miners to smelt their own ores and supplies the coke ovens of mining towns on the other side of the United States boundary. There are other

most salubrious climate. The temperature is of slight variation, forty to eighty, while all the warmth and color of summer may be found in December, the bright holly berry being the only reminder of winter in the bright little island. It is a sentinel sea coast, with cooing curves leading to Esquimalt harbor; while "the Gorge" lends something uncanny to the surrounding scenery, and suggests the haunts of the Olympia gods of their revels when the western world was new.

Standing upon the threshold of "The Em-



A Glimpse of Some of the Pretty Shaded Walks at the Gorge Park, Victoria

be brought back in a few hours bruised and mangled or perhaps lifeless.

Too often accidents are the results of carelessness on the part of the miners themselves. Familiarity with danger makes men reckless and children are left orphans and wives desolate because the father and husband did not provide against a danger of which he was perfectly aware. In Vancouver Island collieries there have never been wanting men who were ready to go to the help of their comrades in the face of danger and death, and many a story might be told of daring deeds done by

great deposits of coal in this province, but as yet they have not been developed.

"Rod and Gun in Canada," in its March issue, has an appreciative article on the new C.P.R. Empress hotel in this city. An extract reads as follows.

The city of Victoria, on Vancouver Island, may now claim the finest equipped hotel on the continent of America. It is named the "The Empress," and commands a position in which scenic effect with commercial convenience is combined. No more beautiful site or

press" you find a modern palace designed without regard to cost and furnished with regard to comfort and convenience. The building faces James Bay, where Venetian effects are found in the reflected lights of a double water front at night.

THE FIRST PARLIAMENT

A great deal of interest has been aroused by the publication in The Colonist recently of a series of articles dealing with the early days on Vancouver Island; and in response to an en-

quiry as to the introduction of the parliamentary form of government on this Island, it has been thought well to give herewith a short sketch of that interesting development.

Nothing of importance happened in Vancouver Island after the Hudson's Bay company's charter was renewed in 1854 till 1856, when the first legislature was summoned. Before Governor Blanchard left for England, he appointed a council consisting of James Douglas, James Cooper and John Tod to manage the public affairs of the colony till a new governor should be appointed. When Douglas received his commission as governor, Roderick Finlayson took his place in the council. But the affairs of a colony, however small, cannot be carried on without money. When the Hudson's Bay company in 1849 had been given a grant of the colony, one of the conditions of the charter was that nine-tenths of the price of the public lands sold should be spent on public improvements. Very little land had been purchased, and in order to pay the salary of a chief justice who had recently been appointed, those who sold intoxicating liquors had been forced to pay an annual license fee of one hundred and twenty pounds, or nearly six hundred dollars. The right of the governor-in-council to impose any such tax was at once questioned by the colonists. It was said that the people were not represented in the council, and, therefore, according to the British constitution could not be forced to pay any tax imposed by that body. The Home government seems to have thought the colonists were right, for it directed Douglas to summon a House of Assembly. There was in Vancouver Island a very small number of electors, and it was hard to find men qualified to serve as members of a legislature. However, the colony was divided into four electoral districts, of Victoria, Esquimalt and Nanaimo.

J. D. Pemberton, Joseph Yates and W. W. McKay were elected for Victoria; Thos. Skinner and J. S. Helmcken were chosen to represent Esquimalt; John Muir, Sooke; and John S. Kennedy, Nanaimo. Except in Victoria, there was no election, as there were no opposing candidates. Of this little legislature, the only survivor is the Hon. J. S. Helmcken. He has watched the development of this province for more than half a century, and even yet there are few more acute observers, and fewer still so well able to form an intelligent opinion on the events of the day as the "old doctor." He spends a quiet and honored old age in the city where his many deeds of unpretending kindness have long since gained for him the affection of the community.

For two years more Governor Douglas and his House of Assembly managed the affairs of the little colony, when suddenly the discovery of gold in the Fraser river roused not only the methodical fur-traders of Fort Victoria, but the whole world.

AN IDEAL OUTING

Following are extracts from a letter briefly describing the trip from Duncan to Alberni by motor, from the booklet on Vancouver Island, compiled by George A. Beattie, of Nanaimo:

"Leaving Duncans on Saturday afternoon, our route lay over a wide, smooth, even road, through the level farming district of Somenos, past the Tye. Copper company's siding, into Chemainus, the lumbering centre of Vancouver Island."

"Beyond this busy settlement the road is more or less hilly, but the 'ups and downs' were all forgotten as we caught a glimpse of Ladysmith, beautifully situated on Oyster Bay."

"A short ride through Ladysmith's principal street brought us again into the country, and shortly before six o'clock we reached Nanaimo, Vancouver Island's chief coal town, situated on Nanaimo harbor."

"Next day at noon we started for Alberni, and from then until evening we experienced a series of delightful surprises, every turn in the road bringing forth some new scenic treasure."

"After passing through Northfield, a little coal-mining town, about four miles from Nanaimo, we reached Wellington."

"The next point of interest is Nanoose Bay, along whose shore we skirted for some miles; then, leaving the east coast, we struck at right angles across the Island towards the west coast—for Alberni is situated at the head of the Alberni canal, forty miles from the Pacific—into what we called the 'park' region, the road here running between clumps of young trees, principally fir and bull-pine—so fresh, and green, and fragrant. Beyond this the road gradually narrowed until it was just room for the car, being shut in by ferns fully ten feet high."

"We had scarcely done marveling at these when we found ourselves parallel with a stream flowing in the opposite direction, which, we learned, is the future fishing resort of the Island. This lake is fully five miles long, with mountains rising sheer from all sides, the road along its margin resembling a shelf cut out of the mountain, and in some parts nearly overgrown with young trees. A good-sized stream, called, I think, Cameron river, enters the lake at the farther end."

"After leaving the water we passed right through the heart of the forest, with big sturdy pines and cedars rising out of an undergrowth of ferns, scented leaves and berry bushes so thick as to appear almost impassable; on, over miles and miles of the finest road, in and out among the big timber until the forest giants are so close together that there is no undergrowth at all, nothing but the bare brown earth."

"Then came the most difficult part of the journey, where the road climbs thirteen hundred feet up to the summit of the divide—rather steep, but extremely interesting after a comparatively level run of close on thirty miles."

The down-grade is longer and, consequently, less steep, and after a few miles of easy riding, Alberni and the peaceful Comas river lying at the foot of the last hill completed one of my few perfect days—no, not completed, for after dinner we rode two miles down to New Alberni."

TO VICTORIA

Hail to thee, Victoria, at whose social call
All British welcome with a friendly hand,
To this fair city, do we welcome all
Of your offering hailing from a foreign land.
In foreign lands, no matter where we roam,
Or what our occupation or our pleasures be,
How oft our thoughts will wander to our home,
Tho' years have passed since we've been there
to see.
The modest dwelling where we first saw light,
Or stately mansion with outlying ground,
Appear to us in day-dreams or by night,
With all their details plainly grouped around.
Where passed our childhood like a tale that's
told,
And many a summer's pleasure passed away,
Where fairest forms of loved ones, perhaps now
cold,
Are still in memory green from day to day.
Victoria, B. C. 18th March, 1908.

Our schoolboy friends are scattered far and
wide,
Their greater number passed to the unknown,
While others, changed by age and many cares,
Still struggle on with dauntless pluck their
own.
Once more in view of fair Victoria's waves,
What hosts of memories does the scene recall,
That wide expanse once owned by Indian braves,
But now our church bells echo over all.
Victoria, of all cities of our favored land,
Is home to me, and I have wandered wide,
It's summer pleasures we all understand,
It's winter mildness charmed on many a ride.
Your gallant sons have proved themselves
alright,
In Fenian Raid of old, and Africa's plain,
In fierce encounter proved that they could fight,
All honor to those numbered with the slain.

For all athletic sports your name stands high,
Your commerce on a level with the best,
No tourists on their travels pass you by,
Of all Canadian cities, you are most blest.
Railroad by land, and steamships on the main,
Will countless thousands to this city bring,
And numerous tourists will return again,
And fair Victoria's streets be thronged this
spring.
Then raise aloft our British red-crossed banner,
With maple leaf and beaver close entwined,
Proud are the lands whose rustling breezes fan
her,
And of her dauntless sons when well com-
bined.
And when by death, life's journey here is ended,
Our joys and sorrows laid at last to rest,
Our souls to meet in Heavenly Love all blended,
With every dear one numbered with the Blest.
—Edward Scrope, Schrapnel A. R. C. A.

men who made no pretence to the name of hero.

The late Robert Dunsmuir in 1869 discovered coal mines at Wellington and Departure Bay and afterwards at Comox. These coal fields were of great extent, and the coal was of excellent quality. Mr. Dunsmuir became very wealthy and before his death a large number of people were employed in the Wellington mines. These mines as well as many others are now managed by the Wellington Colliery company.

surroundings could be selected than the ample acreage upon which this million dollar structure stands. A background of forest greens, the distant Olympia range of mountains outlined against the sky, the grand Cascades towering to Mount Baker, and the shadowy Rainer, snow capped, with a sweep of waterway leading to the grand old Pacific beyond whose beating surface, like heart throbs, come back on the night winds.

To the traveller looking for rest, or the tourist desiring recreation, Victoria offers a

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WITH THE POULTRYMAN INCUBATORS AND BROODERS

Common Sense Rules to Guide the Amateur
in Their Purchase and Operation



I think it is safe to say that nine-tenths of all the incubators in use today depend for their temperature on hot air rather than hot water.

Time was, not so very long since, when the hot air incubator was practically unknown, and the gentlemen who at that time were making hot water incubators exclusively were not slow in saying that about all there was to the newer forms of heating an incubator could be summed up in the slang use of the phrase "hot air." If the survival of the fittest and preponderance of evidence count for anything, the hot air manufacturer is now a long way to the good, and as all of our personal tests have found the hot air incubator to be the more desirable we are going to advise the amateur to procure one of this type. Buy a good machine. By this we mean pay enough for one so that you have a right to assume that it is first class. Remember that you never can get something for nothing. Material never was higher than at the present time.

To attain the highest degree of efficiency in operating any machine it is necessary for the operator to familiarize himself with its parts and the functions they are supposed to perform. The matter of what size to buy should be determined by the number of chicks one intends to hatch, or the number of eggs that can reasonably be relied on during the hatching season. In operating the machine it is the best of judgment to follow the printed directions explicitly. Any reputable incubator manufacturer, before placing the machine on the market, makes exhaustive, practical tests under all conditions and climates. The instructions that are forwarded with each machine are the composite results of these tests, and until you are thoroughly convinced that their instructions are leading you astray it is either a case of sheer folly or pigheadedness to depart from them. The exception only proves the rule, and it sometimes appears that you are confronted with some peculiar condition that would not obtain once in a hundred times. This would warrant your departure from the printed instructions and using your best judgment. Study out the problems and apply such remedies as seem necessary. Even then it is the part of wisdom to write the makers and give, as clearly as possible, an account of the trouble and conditions. This will usually bring a prompt and satisfactory reply.

The location of the machine is another important factor. While it is possible to run a machine in the various living rooms of a house, the place to run one is in a well ventilated cellar. We have found that where the opening of the cellar window or windows causes drafts, this condition is easily remedied by making a cheap frame of 1x2 inch scantling to fit the window casing. Cover this with tightly stretched, coarse burlap, and place the whole in the window opening. By this means the windows may be kept open continuously, and the result is perfect ventilation, but not drafts. Place the machine far enough away from the walls so that the air can circulate freely around it. Six inches will be sufficient. Also, if the machine is put in a dwelling house cellar put it in that part of the cellar that is the most secluded and least used for any purpose other than operating the incubator. After the machine is set up and you have mastered the rudiments of its operation, run it for two or three days empty for the double purpose of familiarizing yourself with its working, and to dry it out. Any idle incubator either new or old will store up moisture to a greater or less degree according to its location, and it is not unusual to receive a new machine, the door or doors of which are so swelled as to make it impossible to open them without some kind of a pry or lever. This only denotes that the machine was made with fine cabinet joints, and as soon as the heater has dried out the machine the doors will work to perfection. The only sure way to tell when the machine is thoroughly dry is to go by the moisture that collects on the inside of the glass doors. Usually when first starting the heater the inner surface of the glass door will become saturated with moisture, and until this has disappeared it is unwise to put in any eggs. In starting any incubator open all the ventilators until the machine is thoroughly dried out. When putting in the eggs adjust the ventilators to conform to the instructions given by the makers.

The eggs used should be as fresh as possible. An egg, if it is fertile, starts to incubate while it is passing through the oviduct of the hen. When it is deposited the lower temperature to which it is subjected checks the growth of the germ, and holds it practically in suspension, so that it naturally follows that every day that elapses before the egg is put into the machine causes some degree of deterioration, and makes the egg less liable to hatch, and if it does hatch the chick would have a tendency to make the chick less sturdy. For all practical purposes eggs can be kept for a week or ten days without endangering the result. Eggs kept in a temperature of from 40 to 50 degrees Fahrenheit will keep much longer and produce far better chicks than those that are kept in a varying higher temperature. There is one rule that should be emblazoned in large letters, and placed in a conspicuous place on the walls of every incubator cellar, viz.: DON'T TINKER WITH THE MACHINE. About the hardest thing for the average amateur incubator operator to learn is to leave the machine alone.

If you have run the machine empty until you are sure that it will hold 103 degrees steady, put in the eggs, and after the machine has come back to its normal temperature look then to see if the putting in of the eggs has varied the temperature any. If it has, remedy it at once, and then let the machine alone, except for the purpose of filling the lamp and turning the eggs. Any machine that requires frequent adjusting in order to keep a uniform temperature is N.G., and should be discarded as useless.

There are plenty of good machines on the market that will maintain a temperature that will not go below 102 degrees or over 104 degrees during the entire twenty-one days, and this average is plenty good enough for all practical purposes. Turn the eggs until they begin to "pip." If at any turning, this condition is discovered, do not cool the egg any, but immediately return the eggs to the machine; close all the ventilators if they are not already closed, and do not open the machine again until the hatch is completed. There may be a few weak chicks that cannot exclude themselves from the shell, but if you opened the door to help them out you would let out a large volume of warm, moist air which is absolutely necessary to a successful hatch, and if the chicks that you liberated did live the chances are they would be weak and stunted.

Any person of ordinary intelligence, who will use a good machine, familiarize himself with its construction and operation, put in a fresh egg that has been produced by vigorous, active stock, can have the pleasure of seeing, as a result, a bunch of bright, active, fluffy chicks. The great problem that as yet remains unsolved, is just why so many chicks die in the shell. We confess that we are in the dark as to the exact cause of this trouble, but we have found a means to overcome it.

There is something that a sitting hen imparts to her eggs during the first week of incubation that any incubator does not give, so if you only have one machine, or just a few eggs to hatch, the following method will bring a good, strong chick out of every egg that has any right to hatch: Procure enough sitting hens to cover eggs enough to fill the incubator, and it is well to use 10 per cent., at least, more than the rated capacity of the machine. This is to allow for some of the eggs not being fertile. At the end of seven to ten days take the eggs from the hens, test them according to directions, and then put the fertile ones into the machine, which has been kept running for two or three days previous. Then proceed just as though the eggs had been in the machine and the resulting percentage of fine, big chicks will please and astonish you. If you intend to run more than one hatch, have another batch of fresh eggs ready. Put these under the hens and proceed as before, by using two lots of hens. Four hatches can be secured in this way, and these four hatches will give as many or more chicks than would be the case if you had depended on the incubator alone. After the chicks are hatched the problem of brooding confronts you, and we think it is safe to say that more chicks are either killed or ruined by improper brooders and methods of operating same than of poor incubation.

Any brooder that does not allow of a choice of at least two different temperatures should be discarded. A good brooder is one that furnishes top heat from the bottom. This is not so paradoxical as at first it would seem. It is possible to construct a brooder that the heat, furnished from a heater in the bottom of the machine, can be carried up through ducts of various designs. This heat rises until it strikes the under side of the hover, then as it cannot go higher it settles in and around the chicks precisely as it is furnished by the old hen. The floor of the brooder is cool, as it should be to conform to nature's way. The hover in any brooder should not be high enough to allow the chicks to climb over one another, for if it is there is always a few chicks that have a firm conviction that the proper place for them to sleep is on the backs of their fellows. With a low hover when these obstreperous youngsters commence their climbing stunts their heads come in contact with the under side of the hover, and they immediately subside. Any good brooder should be at least three feet square on the floor. It should be supplied with a hover that is round and two feet in diameter. The hover should be high enough to allow the chicks to go under it comfortably, and no more. The heat should be so applied that the most of it will be delivered directly under the hover, then when a night such as we have described makes its debut the chicks can draw under the hover and when they are all there the cloth curtain that hangs from the outer edge of the hover to the floor, falls into place, and the heat from the bodies of the chicks furnishes enough extra warmth to offset the difference created by the falling of the outer temperature.

In this kind of a brooder it is a common thing when taking a last look at night to see a complete circle of heads and part of the bodies of the chicks thrust through the cloth curtain, the chicks settled comfortably on the floor, all breathing the fresh, pure air that is in the space outside of the hover, exactly as you would be in bed on a winter's night with the clothing covering your body, while you breathe the fresh air in the room.

It is well to carry heat enough in the brooder to bring about this result, and any time when you find the chicks all drawn under the hover with no head or bill showing through the curtain it is a sure thing that there is not enough heat in the brooder, no matter what the thermometer temperature may be. Any cold night always carry about five degrees more heat than is normal for that particular stage of the chick growth. If it is too warm under the hover the chicks can come out into a cooler temperature, but if there is only enough heat to make them just right at bed time, any sudden drop in temperature will affect any brooder more or less, and there is the liability of chilling before morning. Keep all lamps, both in brooders and incubators, absolutely clean. Fill them at a certain hour once a day. We know that quite often a lamp would go for two or more days without filling, but if you fall into this slipshod method there will come a day when you will forget to fill the lamp. Then when it is too late you will find the chicks dead or so chilled that they had better be dead, or you will find a cold incubator and a ruined hatch. Keep all machines clean. If there is any force in the phrase "Cleanliness is next to godliness," it is more applicable in chicken raising than in any other line of work with which we are familiar.

In these days of high grain prices the difference between profit and loss can be traced directly to care and cleanliness of the flock, or the lack of it. You cannot raise lice and chickens on the same ranch with profitable results to the latter. The cleanliness is the key to your success. Buy good incubators and brooders. Use eggs from stock of known vigor and strong constitution. Master the construction and operation of both incubator and brooder. Run them according to directions, mixed with a little good, old-fashioned horse sense, and the answer spells success.—A. F. Dikeman in Poultry Success.

When foals run about on very hard ground, not only are the hoofs sometimes too much worn and the feet consequently tender, but the concussion may injure the bones and joints of the limbs and it is not improbable that some of the diseases of these, which are supposed to be hereditary, may be originated in this way in early life. The desirability of accustoming foals at an early age to have their feet and legs handled must be evident, and in practicing them to this manipulation progress will have been made in teaching them to allow their hoofs to be trimmed and regulated by means of the knife or rasp. A foal should certainly have its feet trimmed, if only a little, at least every four months. This will give it confidence and teach it discipline. When this plan is followed, the foal will be much easier to break.

The question is often asked: "Why does the stable horse require constant grooming, whilst the same horse turned out in a field does well enough without it?" It is not the fact of living under cover, but the active work and the high feeding of the stable horse which necessitates grooming. It is the work and the food, not the shelter, which constitutes the difference between the domesticated animal and the horse in the state of nature. By work, and especially by fast work, the secretions of the glands of the skin are enormously increased. Furthermore, the horse which is worked hard must be fed on highly nutritious food; and, from this cause, also, the secretions of the skin are largely increased. Nature must be assisted by artificial means to remove these increased secretions, or the pores of the skin will become clogged, and the health will be deteriorated greatly. The greater the action of the skin, the greater must be the attention paid to it. As long as the horse remains in a state of nature, taking only the exercise required for gathering his food, and feeding only on laxative diet, grooming is not needed, because the debris of the food and the excretions of the system are carried off mainly by the action of the bowels and kidneys.

Men, who have been driving or working horses, make a practice, if they get the chance, when bringing their horses home in a heated and fatigued state, to ride them through a pond or stream until the water reaches the bellies of the animals. Then they are brought into the stables, and a feed thrown in front of them, the horses are often left in that state without anything more being done. Instead of that treatment, the horses should not be allowed to wet their legs above the knees, and after the harness has been taken off, they should be carefully rubbed down and dried from the ears to the fetlocks, after which they may be fed. It frequently happens that farm horses are kept too long at work without being fed, and after a fast of this kind they are gorged. Hearty feeding after a long fast is apt to bring on indigestion, colic, or inflammation of the bowels. Many people appear to imagine that it is unnecessary to groom farm horses regularly and thoroughly. This is a very great mistake. Grooming is conducive with the health of the horse as well as to its outward appearance. Attention to this will tend to prevent many diseases, such as cold, bronchitis and affections of the lungs, to which

AROUND THE FARM

HORSE BREEDING.

Written for The Colonist by W. Staley Spark.

Selection of Mare
In selecting the mare for breeding purposes, you should get one well ribbed and wide with length, depth, ample heart room and a good constitution. The foals often take after their dams in constitution and stamina, therefore it is highly necessary to select mares possessing these qualifications.

The head and neck should be well set on good sloping shoulders, the quarters big and muscular, and, above all, good legs and feet. The feet should be of good size, sound open ones, not abnormally large but hollow below, with strong heels and thick tough crusts. Big, flat, overgrown feet are often weak, and the first place where a heavy horse is likely to go wrong, if overtaken by any serious illness.

Selection of Stallion.
It depends greatly on the make and shape of your mare as to the stallion you should mate with her. You must always try to find a stallion which possesses in a marked degree the good qualities the mare is deficient in. In the selection of a stallion the most particular attention must be paid to the size, quality and formation of his limbs and locomotive organs; it is not a question only of weight and width of carcass. He should in the first place have similar feet to those I have stated the mare should have, and his knees should be big, also his hocks; the bone must be of good quality, and the tendons fully developed. A horse with weak and badly developed tendons stuck up against his cannon bones always measures badly below the knees and consequently is very liable to suffer from sprains and contractions of the back tendons. A stallion should also have strong, muscular arms and thighs and powerful wide quarters. Action is highly important in a stallion, and is undoubtedly likely to be hereditary, especially in the walking pace, which is the most important pace of all. Never use a stallion which is not free from hereditary disease. In my opinion all stallions should have a certificate of soundness before they are allowed to serve.

Keep Filly Foals.
In starting to breed remember a good animal costs no more to keep than a bad one, so get the very best mare you can afford to buy to commence with, and if you really want to succeed and make money out of breeding you

can do so if you will keep your filly foals; do not be tempted to sell them, because your brood mares will go down in value in the market every year after they are eight years old, and your mares by pedigree sires will breed progeny still more valuable than themselves; by mating with pedigree stallions the breed may be raised step by step in this way, but if the filly foals are sold off and the old brood mares are bred continuously there must be a stagnation instead of progressive improvement.

Management.
During the time of pregnancy the mare may be worked up to a few days of foaling, provided she is well fed and has plenty of pure water. This is most conducive to good health and the dangers of parturition are greatly reduced. Some time previous to the date of foaling the food should be changed and though still nutritive and concentrated it should be macerated with water previous to being fed, but do not get it sloppy. A portion of bran or linseed meal should be added, as this acts as a slight aperient. At certain periods both the mare and the foal may become the victims of a serious disease which frequently causes great mortality. Septicaemia, the disease in question, is well known to the veterinary profession and to breeders. It is introduced into the blood through certain organisms which abound in putrefactive solutions. Thus, for instance, the foaling box may previously have been used for a calving cow or lambing ewes; the box not having been cleaned out becomes tainted through the decomposition of animal matter, the bacterium of putrefaction is readily communicated to the uterus of the mare, and so causes the trouble. The mare and foal should be kept in a box for the first three or four days after foaling, then taken out into the open during the day and brought in at night for ten nights. After that they may be allowed to be out altogether unless the weather is very bad. At the age of a week or ten days a light leather head collar with a short strap attached should be put on the foal and it should be led about occasionally, patted and made much of.

Feet.
When foals run about on very hard ground, not only are the hoofs sometimes too much worn and the feet consequently tender, but the concussion may injure the bones and joints of the limbs and it is not improbable that some of the diseases of these, which are supposed to be hereditary, may be originated in this way in early life. The desirability of accustoming foals at an early age to have their feet and legs handled must be evident, and in practicing them to this manipulation progress will have been made in teaching them to allow their hoofs to be trimmed and regulated by means of the knife or rasp. A foal should certainly have its feet trimmed, if only a little, at least every four months. This will give it confidence and teach it discipline. When this plan is followed, the foal will be much easier to break.

Grooming.
The question is often asked: "Why does the stable horse require constant grooming, whilst the same horse turned out in a field does well enough without it?" It is not the fact of living under cover, but the active work and the high feeding of the stable horse which necessitates grooming. It is the work and the food, not the shelter, which constitutes the difference between the domesticated animal and the horse in the state of nature. By work, and especially by fast work, the secretions of the glands of the skin are enormously increased. Furthermore, the horse which is worked hard must be fed on highly nutritious food; and, from this cause, also, the secretions of the skin are largely increased. Nature must be assisted by artificial means to remove these increased secretions, or the pores of the skin will become clogged, and the health will be deteriorated greatly. The greater the action of the skin, the greater must be the attention paid to it. As long as the horse remains in a state of nature, taking only the exercise required for gathering his food, and feeding only on laxative diet, grooming is not needed, because the debris of the food and the excretions of the system are carried off mainly by the action of the bowels and kidneys.

Men, who have been driving or working horses, make a practice, if they get the chance, when bringing their horses home in a heated and fatigued state, to ride them through a pond or stream until the water reaches the bellies of the animals. Then they are brought into the stables, and a feed thrown in front of them, the horses are often left in that state without anything more being done. Instead of that treatment, the horses should not be allowed to wet their legs above the knees, and after the harness has been taken off, they should be carefully rubbed down and dried from the ears to the fetlocks, after which they may be fed. It frequently happens that farm horses are kept too long at work without being fed, and after a fast of this kind they are gorged. Hearty feeding after a long fast is apt to bring on indigestion, colic, or inflammation of the bowels. Many people appear to imagine that it is unnecessary to groom farm horses regularly and thoroughly. This is a very great mistake. Grooming is conducive with the health of the horse as well as to its outward appearance. Attention to this will tend to prevent many diseases, such as cold, bronchitis and affections of the lungs, to which

horses are very liable when they have been left standing undried after coming in heated and wet with perspiration or rain or both at the same time. I have seen horses winning prizes at shows in this country which were unmistakably roasters. It greatly surprised me because I thought the primary object of a horse show was to improve the breed or horses not to play to the gallery. The farmer is not thought of and catered to sufficiently at these shows, surely he is the man who breeds the horses, therefore his interests should be better looked after, and I would suggest to those who are kind enough to give prizes at these shows that they should do more to encourage the farmer by giving a greater number of prizes to farmers for brood mares and two and three-year-olds. The present system of giving so much encouragement to the dealer and so little to the farmer is most detrimental to the interests of the country, and I would suggest to those who have the management of shows to put this matter right before they issue their next list of prizes. In my opinion the high class harness horse is well worth breeding and is the most saleable animal, but he must be bred to have good looks and action, which no amount of schooling can give him, though I admit that action can be improved by schooling, but it cannot be artificially produced if it is not born in the animal.

The high class harness horse must also have size and substance, and the best of manner whilst his value depends partly on his color, which, at all events, can be regulated by the breeder, if he will take the trouble; and I do not believe there are any stallions which throw more to color than the hackneys. In a horse representing the above description there will always be good money, for there are always wealthy people, and their number is rapidly increasing, who are in need of, and are looking for such an animal. The hackney stallion is, in my opinion, the only one to produce a dual purpose horse, that is, one to ride and drive. If you seek amongst the breeds of stallions for the one most likely to produce the ride and drive horse, you have the thoroughbred, the Arab and the standard bred horses. The two former have much in common as the thoroughbred sprang greatly from Arab blood, neither have the weight or substance of bone nor the class of action that would fill the eye of the man who desires to drive something really smart and attractive.

Feeding.
The foal, too, should be taught to eat artificial food from the manger at an early age with its dam. The foal may be weaned at five or six months, but, if possible, it should not be kept alone.

Work.
Muscles, tendons, ligaments and the respiratory organs may, by patient, constant and increasing use be gradually brought to perform safely an amount of work and to support a strain, which, without such progressive training, they would be wholly unable to stand. The power of doing work and of sustaining fatigue is, if we may use the expression, cumulative. Provided that the horse be kept in good condition, it increases from day to day and from year to year, until from age the animal powers begin to fail. Regularity of exercise is also an important element in the development of the highest powers of the horse. The horse in regular work will suffer less in his work than another, for he becomes gradually and thoroughly accustomed to what is required of him. The whole living machine accommodates itself to the regular demands upon it, the body becomes active and well conditioned, without superfluous fat, and the muscles and tendons gradually develop. Horses in regular work are also nearly exempt from the many accidents which arise from over-freshness.

SOME VENERABLE TREES

Many of the greatest achievements of life have been accomplished under the shades of trees. There survives a willow tree of Babylon that is the sole relic of the reign of Semiramis. There are oaks still living in England planted before the Norman conquest in 1066, and the yew trees at Fountains Abbey that are older. An elm tree was planted in 1605 in Paris, which still lives. Our Charter Oak flourished for more than six hundred years and then went down in the storm of 1854. It furnished material for several carloads of walking sticks, snuff-boxes and other articles. In Lombardy there is a cypress tree whose antiquity reaches back forty years B.C. It is estimated that the sequoia of California are as old as Christianity, and some palm trees are supposed to be as venerable as the pyramids. The African baobab tree is the oldest and largest specimen of vegetable growth in the world. We are told by General Brishin that one was seen in the Cape Verde islands with in whose trunk, overlaid by three hundred close layers of wood, he discovered an inscription carved by two English travelers three centuries before and the age of the tree was estimated at 5,159 years.

Chinese Empire

Education and Western Literature.

TS Shanghai correspondent writes to the London Times as follows:

It is to education, during the present generation and the next, that we must look for the creation and preservation of the new China, for the gradual, peaceful accomplishment of those changes towards which the East is undoubtedly moving. That China is awakening and the old order passing away is certain; whether, in passing, it leaves the awakened nation to convulsions and partition, or to the dignity of a sovereign state, its immemorial traditions and statecraft enriched by wise adaptations from Western knowledge, must depend upon the nature of the education supplied and on the effect—by no means a foregone conclusion—which it produces upon the mass of the people. The subject is too vast and its details too numerous to allow even the closest observer either to dogmatize or to prophesy; for others, whose observation is limited to a corner of the empire, it were unwise at this stage to draw any definite conclusions. But general impressions are unconsciously formed, from the views of missionaries engaged in educational work, from the attitude and utterances of the rapidly increasing "Western-learning" students, and from the native press; and, looked at in this light, it is impossible to ignore the mighty forces at work, the eager interest shown by the people in the new schools, the immediate effect upon native thought, influencing every grade of society. It is certain that, before long, these forces must come into conflict with the policy and privileges of the classical literati and conservatism, and it is therefore a matter of no small moment to humanity to ascertain whether the moving principles of the new system are likely to be constructive or destructive in their effect, whether the wine of the new learning rapidly absorbed by Young China will act as stimulant or intoxicant; whether, in fact, the patriotism and patience of the Chinese will enable them to follow the example of Japan. It is a wide question, vital to the cause of humanity. To pass within the life of a generation from the Triumvirate Classic to John Stuart Mill, from the days of the Crusaders to the 20th century, is a feat of mental and sociological gymnastics not devoid of danger: the people which takes so great a leap risks failure, and failure means anarchy and chaos. If one were to judge of the prospects in China only by the views of students, as expressed in their writings and political speeches, it would be safe to predict for the nation grave crises of unreason and unrest. But here, as elsewhere, the noise of the student class is out of proportion to its importance; beneath its froth and foam lies the soul of a people, steeped in the philosophical traditions of Confucianism, of seriousness and common sense, and these may save it from the perils of change.

It is a significant fact that Chinese who acquire "Western learning" at home are, as a class, better men and better citizens than those who have received their education abroad. The fact is undeniable and suggests unpleasant reflections as to the moral value of our social and ethical system, as compared with the Confucian formulae of national life. Released from the discipline and restraints of these formulae, freed straightway upon the strong meat of advanced European thought, they assimilate, as a rule, but little beyond discontent with the simple characteristics of their own civilization, expressed in vague appreciation of personal liberty and the rights of man. They quote Burke, Rousseau, and all the apostles of liberty, equality, and fraternity, but they are lamentably deficient (especially those educated in Japan) in all the qualities which make for the attainment of those ideals. And it would seem that in learning and professing the democratic principles of the West the Celestial mind acquires an accentuated sense of superiority, that its instinctive racial prejudices are increased rather than diminished by residence abroad; for it is a matter of common observation that wherever public opinion in China assumes the form of unreasoning hostility to the foreigner, the movement is usually inspired and led by men who have received their education abroad. There are, of course, many and noteworthy exceptions, and it may be added that Chauvinism succumbs to common sense in the East, as elsewhere, under the sobering hand of time; but the young Chinese student of today, fresh from Tokio, is generally an unsympathetic member of society and an unfortunate result of education misapplied. Even the Chinese government has recently begun to realize this fact.

It has frequently been said by competent observers that in China the government does not govern, but only endorses the decisions of public opinion, and in some slight degree guides it. The present educational movement affords a striking confirmation of this truth. The demand for reform came from the people, and with such unmistakable force that Peking, accepting the inevitable with the Oriental statesman's passivity, signed the death warrant of the classical tradition in 1904; it has been growing steadily since the day when the intelligence of the nation realized the true cause of their country's ignominious defeat at the hands of Japan in 1894. Neither policy nor pressure of the central government could have permanently prevented the people from effecting their will; it therefore became the business of its statesmen to direct the movement, as far as possible, into safe channels. To this end were compiled Chang Chih Tung's voluminous regulations for government schools throughout the Empire; to this end also does the government encourage and support a system of state-

education which is the most hopeful feature of China today. In 1905 the board of education was organized, with control over all schools in the empire, and its first step was to select and authorize for general use a certain number of text books "to ensure uniformity of administration and a correct basis of action." "Because of the pressing needs of the times" the first list of text books was provisional. Realizing the urgency and importance of the education problem, the Chinese government is dealing with it in a practical manner, which contrasts forcibly with the treatment accorded to fiscal and other "paper" reforms, wherein public opinion is either passive or divided.

The people are in earnest and the government is wisely encouraging and guiding the movement; it remains to be seen what class of man, and what type of citizen, will emerge from the new system. It remains also to be seen how far the government's aim at uniformity in the system itself will be attained when confronted by the passive resistors of local opinion, and the idiosyncrasies of various promoters and teachers. Of these things it is as yet too soon to judge. But of the vast mass of the new educational and general literature that is flooding the country one may speak with certainty, and from its quality and quantity one may judge of the strength and tendencies of the movement.

A large proportion of the educational works published for the use of schools are produced by a native "Commercial Press," a well-managed and progressive company with agencies all over the empire; its great financial success has led to the establishment of many other printing companies under Chinese management. The books turned out by these native presses are generally excellent, marking a great advance on the printing and make-up formerly in vogue, and the prices at which these text books are sold bring them within the reach of the working class, varying from 2-1-2d. for "Elementary Ethics," to 4-1-3d. for "First Readers," and to 7d. and upwards for hand-books on scientific subjects. The Chinese Recorder, referring (in 1904) to the amazing activity of these publishing houses, stated that it was equalled by the avidity with which the new intellectual pabulum was being assimilated by the masses of the people. In addition to the business of the native presses, an immense quantity of books come from Japan, but these, as a rule, are written in a style of Chinese which does not compare favorably with the work of native writers and translators. Finally, there are the educational associations, the Diffusion Society, and other missionary agencies with a long list of translations of standard works which command a wide range of readers. In 1904 there were over 1,100 non-Christian educational works for sale in Shanghai, classified as follows:

On education, 60 volumes; history, 90; geography, 40; political economy and the art of government, 110; mathematics and mechanics, 130; philosophy, 40; philology, 50; hygiene, 70; military science, 120; literature, 100; novels, 30, etc.

Many of these works are woefully inaccurate and crude; nevertheless, the effect of all this mass of writing on subjects hitherto generally undreamt of in Chinese philosophy cannot fail to be far-reaching. The Rev. Mr. Darroch, an observer in close touch and sympathy with the movement, reports (1906) that of one of the Commercial Press' text books 335,000 had been printed; of another 158,000 copies were sold in 18 months.

One of the most interesting features of the movement is the growing demand for translations of novels and light literature. In 1904 there were 21 books of this class; in 1905 the number was 78; at present it is 220. Examination of the list of these works and of the data available as to their sales throws valuable light on the taste and limitations of Chinese readers; incidentally, it suggests the idea that practical philanthropy could hardly find better scope and reward than in the selection and careful translation of a first-rate library of standard novels and classics for Chinese readers. For the present, the selection made by Chinese translators is curiously erratic, and its results not a little pathetic; and the translations, frequently made by men with limited knowledge of Western thought and idiom, places in the hand of the reader stories which can hardly leave on his mind the impression which their authors would have wished to convey. In catering for the Chinese people it must be borne in mind that our romantic and sentimental treatment of the relations of the sexes is a thing so foreign to Oriental ethics that the hero of the ordinary European novel appears to the Chinese mind as a person of perverted moral sense and doubtful sanity. For this reason one appreciates the fact that translations of Dumas and Dickens impress the Chinese reader less than they amaze him, and that detective stories and tales of adventure command a more sympathetic audience. To the Celestial mind the love affairs of David Copperfield can only detract from the human interest of that hero; a Chinese novelist would have solved his difficulties, and avoided much unnecessary pathos, by making him wed and marry Dora and Agnes simultaneously. Nevertheless Dickens commands a steady sale.

The most popular of all European works of fiction now on the market is "La Dame aux Camélias"—the fact is in itself instructive. Others that sell freely are "Treasure Island," "Robinson Crusoe," Irving's "Sketch Book," "Uncle Tom's Cabin," "Ivanhoe," "Dawn," "The Talisman," "Les Misérables," "Manon

Lescaut," the "Arabian Nights," and "Sherlock Holmes."

Besides these, there is a large sale of sensational detective stories published in Japan, and penny shockers of an unedifying description. The better class of Chinese look upon the introduction of this kind of literature as a danger which deserves attention, rightly considering that it must exercise a pernicious effect upon the thoughts and lives of the people. It is evident that at this critical period of transition no better work could be done than to check the increasing tendency towards debasing literature and to provide good books in its place. The provision of 100 good books suitable for Chinese readers would be of the greatest help to the cause of civilization; the list should commence with translations of the best Greek and Roman classics and end with standard English tales of travel and exploration.

DISCOVERY OF QUEEN'S JEWELS

PROF. Sayce writes in the London Times as follows:

Mr. Theodore M. Davis's excavations in the Valley of the Tombs of the Kings at Thebes have again been rewarded by the discovery of royal treasure. In a chamber cut out of the rock at the bottom of a shaft some 30 feet deep he and his assistant, Mr. Ayrton, have discovered the jewelry of Queen Ta-usert, the granddaughter of Rameses II, and the last sovereign of the nineteenth Egyptian dynasty. The chamber was filled with clay washed into it before the entrance to the shaft had been closed, and concealed by the fallen debris of the cliff above, and in the course of centuries the clay had become almost as hard as stone. The work of extracting the jewels that were embedded in it has consequently been long and arduous, more especially as they were strewn in different directions. The tomb, it would seem, was originally that of some private individual, and the jewels must have been removed from the Queen's own tomb and thrown into it for some unknown reason. Probably they were at the time in a wooden box, which has now perished.

The inscriptions on some of the jewelry make it clear that Ta-usert was married to Seti II, the grandson of Rameses II.; some of the objects, in fact, belonged to that Pharaoh. Two large golden epaulets, for example, bear the King's name, and are formed of poppy-heads hanging from a plate which itself hangs from a golden bar, or rather screw. At the two ends of this latter are a rosette and a blossom of globular shape, which are screwed on to the bar. Then again there is a pair of silver bracelets on which is a representation of Seti on his throne with a fly-whisk in his hand, while the Queen stands in front of him. They appear to be plectrum one another in wine-cups, and behind each is a bouquet of flowers. A great number of gold rosettes has also been discovered inscribed with the names of both King and Queen. They were probably attached to a dress, since a stud of gold with a hook has been passed through the centre of each. The cartouches of Seti are further found on six plaques of gold which formed part of a pectoral, and there is a large gold ring with the vulture-goddess inlaid in precious stones and surmounted by the symbol of the sun-god, which also has upon it the name of Seti, and must therefore have been the signet of that monarch. Another ring, which is an exquisite product of art, consists of open gold-work forming the name and titles of Rameses II. We must thus see in it an heirloom of the "Pharaoh of the Oppression."

All the other jewels belonged to Ta-usert. Among them are some hundreds of open-work balls and pendant poppy-heads, which were strung alternately on a series of threads so as to form a pectoral, which, as everything is of solid gold, must have been of considerable weight. There are no less than seven finger-rings of various sizes and all of gold. Three of them are set with scarabs containing the Queen's name; two of them consist of double rings supporting the Royal cartouches, while one very beautiful one is formed of four strands of gold wire, the chaton consisting of an inlay of eight precious stones. Along with the rings were several gold bracelets, two of such small size that they must have been intended for the Queen when a child; round the edges of two others runs a line of minute bead-work. Besides the Queen's own earrings, four-so-called "mummy ear-rings" have been discovered one of these is of silver, and another, which is of gold, is inlaid with the cartouche of the Queen. Among other gold ornaments are sacred eyes, small figures of Seti, Apis, and the hippopotamus-goddess, flies, flowers, lions, and poppy-heads, which must once have been attached to a chain, as well as two or three similar objects of silver. The gold circlet of the Queen's crown has also been discovered, and a unique object is a pair of silver gloves for the hands of the mummy. Several cornean amulets have, moreover, been brought to light, together with some exquisite little lotus-flowers in blue fayence which fit into miniature vases of electron.

At a little distance from the tomb the excavators have laid bare the foundations of some workmen's huts, most of which had a pot let into the floor, for the safe-keeping; it may be, of the money of the day. Rubbish pits in the neighborhood of the huts have yielded a number of interesting relics, including a bouquet of papyrus blossoms stitched in order to keep the petals in place, and a clay seal attached to a red string, which it is difficult to believe was not made yesterday. Many inscribed pieces of limestone have also been found on which the overseers of the workmen kept their accounts. They are likely to give us an insight into an undertaker's wages in the age of the Exodus, as well as into the prices of the materials he used and the food that he ate.

New horse taxi-cabs, to the number of 500, will be put on London streets this month.

On Socialism

A Critical Examination of Socialism. By W. H. Mallock. (Murray, 8s.)
English Socialism of Today. By the Right Hon. H. O. Arnold-Forster, M. P. (Smith, Elder, 2s. 6d. net.)
L'Idée du Juste Prix. By Alfred de Tarde. (Paris: Alcan.)

HERE is a thirst for knowledge and clear ideas as to Socialism, a desire to get something more satisfying than the competitive exaggerations, the barren polemics, of combatants who do not care to understand each other and think only of giving each other hard blows, says the London Times. There is a large supply of books and pamphlets intended to meet this demand. The literature of Socialism, long ago very copious, is growing at a rapid rate here and on the Continent. It may seem to be presumption, or to indicate ignorance of large parts of that literature, to say that few books are to be found likely to satisfy those who would know the essence of Socialism, its real aims, the impulses behind it, and the outlook. Yet this remark is, on the whole, well-founded. There are authors without end who give glimpses of the subject, who have studied some aspects of it, who criticise with care and acuteness particular systems. It is not easy to think of any work which discusses the subject fairly and dispassionately, which traces the movement to its origin, and which shows at once the perils attending it and the secret of its fascination for certain minds. We say so not forgetting that there are admirable works such as Professor Flint's, Mr. John Rae's, M. Pareto's acute and instructive criticism of modern Socialist systems, M. Denis' "Histoire des Systèmes Economiques et Socialistes," Mr. Mallock's brilliant critical examination, just published, Mr. Arnold-Forster's useful volume, also just published, and to name works of a very different character, Mr. Hobson's volumes, Dr. Steins' "Die Soziale Frage," Sombart and Karl Menger's books, and the interesting volume by M. Alfred de Tarde on the idea of "a just price." Any one who with the requisite knowledge and in a judicial spirit gave a faithful description of the various classes of contemporary Socialists, their creed and purposes, would be doing a public service. One no mean advantage of such a survey would be to put things in their true proportion; to show that some supposed discoveries are very old; and that the economic order of the world has sustained and survived shocks from forces much like those which now menace it.

At present the controversy between Socialism and Individualism is not conducted on equal terms. He who attacks the present economic order has before him something palpable; he can fasten upon and make the most of its imperfections, and hold it answerable for every existing evil. The assailant or critic of Socialism has no corresponding advantage. He demonstrates the untenableness or absurdity of some system. He proves that it has failed wherever it has been tried. He is told that his refutation counts for nothing; "that is not our Socialism; we agree with your criticisms, which do not touch our scheme." When, turning to other schemes, he exposes their weakness, again comes the rejoinder, "Is it not ours; we admit your criticisms, only they do not happen to affect our plan." The controversy is one between those who defend an existing state of things and those who as a rule have all the advantage of maintaining invisible positions. Not merely the "parlor Socialists," the devotees of a formless sentiment, at whom Mr. Mallock gibes, but many, indeed most, of those who profess to be scientific Socialists, draw no small part of their strength from the fact that they do not say, except vaguely and illusively, what they mean to substitute for that which they would destroy. Their system, like bachelors' children, has no faults, because it never existed. It is invisible and therefore unassailable; at all events, what is palpable and open to attack can always be declared to be non-essential.

The controversy would be more profitable if an attempt were made to classify the various forms of contemporary Socialism. We agree with Mr. Arnold-Forster that there is need of clear thinking and discrimination between the forces mustered under the banner of Socialism. One group, large, noisy, and not unimportant in their own estimation, but really a little light-headed, have a vague notion that "there is something in Socialism after all," that Mr. Bernard Shaw and Mr. Wells will see them through all difficulties, that millionaires are too plentiful and are fair game, and that it is good to be kind if it costs nothing. A second group, also large and including very many Liberals and squeezeable Conservatives, consists of those who think that the burden of taxation should be transferred to the shoulders of the middle class and wealthy; and that all future wants of the poor should be borne by the payers of income tax and the recipients of inherited property. Probably they do not claim total immunity from taxation for all with incomes of 30s. a week; their position is not very different. They may contemplate a gradual alteration of the distribution of wealth by these means. They rarely, it must in fairness be owned, commit themselves to any precise opinion as to this. Probably three-fourths of English Socialists (as to French and German the proportion is very different) belong to what may be called the opportunist or hand-to-mouth Socialists—a reproduction of a class common in every ancient Greek republic. Akin to this class are what may be termed the emergency Socialist; they deprecate attempts to subvert the social order, and are no believers in the practicability of any form of Socialism. But they think that

for certain submerged classes or their children, measures, indefensible and mischievous if permanent, may be temporarily justifiable. They would give free dinners to children and act as generous parents to them, in the hope that the next generation, well-fed and fairly started in life, would be able to earn their own dinners—at all events, would not be a repetition of their wretched, ineffectual parents. The emergency Socialist is an optimist; he believes that out of plentiful gratuitous expenditure will one day arise austere independence.

Then there are the various branches of Christian Socialists, of whom Mr. Mallock has such pleasant things to say as these: "Having probably emptied their churches by talking nonsense that has not even the merit of being traditional"; practisers of "a species of ecclesiastical electioneering"; promoters of a "conversion de luxe, which is to be the privilege of the few only"; a plausible description of some schools of Christian Socialism, but not an apt account of Mr. Campbell, who in his work just published may quote Leviticus and the Sermon on the Mount, but in the end takes up a position not unlike that of the advocates of nationalization of property, or, "socializing the natural resources." Such advocates form another large category. They would take away—some admitting a right to compensation, some not—what are airily called the whole means of production. One subsection of this class is less aggressive. The municipalities should go into business generally; they should drive private concerns out of the field; the rates are to be used as means of tapping an inexhaustible amount of capital, and so enabling the municipality to go on trading whether it is losing money or not. Full advantage should be taken of the fact that, while a private concern which loses money must stop or go into bankruptcy, an unsuccessful trading municipality can go on indefinitely if it does not mind making its ratepayers bankrupt. Akin to the Christian Socialist is a class of what may be called Ethical Socialists, who would insist upon the duties of wealth and its responsibilities. They state much that is excellent; their weakness is in convincing one that their duties should be put into acts of parliament, in excessive "inflammation of the social sympathies," to quote Mr. Mallock, and in a belief in skin-deep remedies.

We come to the so-called scientific Socialists—the spurious and the real scientific Socialists. We put among the former those who rely upon some analogies, remote and uncertain, derived from biologists; analogies which real biologists such as Huxley and Ziegler do not accept. To the latter class belong those who base their creed upon some economic principle. A few years ago they were, with scarcely an exception, followers of Marx. They believed with him that wealth was produced by labor only; that an iron law of wages was in operation, with the result that the capitalist acquired more and more of the total produce, the workman less, and that wages must fall. The more intelligent Socialists have long ago abandoned the Marx theory of value, which indeed is as good as given up in the posthumous volume of "Das Kapital." Facts have impressively refuted Marx's conclusions; wages have everywhere, speaking broadly, risen. The thoroughgoing Marxist is now rare; he will in a few years be extinct; at any moment we may hear that the last Marxist has been interred. But, as Mr. Mallock shows in his lucid volume, it is common to repudiate Marx's theory that labor alone creates wealth, and yet, before less intelligent audiences, Marxism in its crudest form is stated as if it were true. In the modern literature of Socialism a whole world of fallacies revolves round the word "labor"; the chief argument for the wholesale appropriation of the means of production, which is the programme of a large class, goes if the various meanings allotted to labor are examined. If it is extended so as to include the skill and forethought of a Vanderbilt, the exercise of the inventive genius of Watt, Bessemer, or Edison, the organizing skill of the captains of industry, it is little better than a truism. The tactics of one class of Socialists is to use the word with this comprehensive signification when they are engaged in theoretical discussion, and in another and much narrower sense, equivalent to physical or manual labor, when they address popular audiences and there is a demand for action. No writers have investigated this part of the subject more luminously than the late Mr. G. Tarde and Mr. Mallock, who have shown the part which invention plays in the production of wealth; the fact that capital is, in a sense, "accumulated invention," and that the creation of wealth is, in the main, due to the same faculty (with differences in degrees) as that possessed by Kelvin, Edison, or Marconi. There is another class of so-called scientific Socialists who, seeing the weakness of the Marxian doctrine in theory and facts, throw it over, and rest their case on the tendency for wealth to accumulate in enormous masses, and to the creation of monopolies not the less powerful because without legal sanction. When we ask what would they substitute for the "trust" or the "pool" or the "ring" or the combination, they generally answer that they would create a monopoly even more powerful than Mr. Rockefeller's; they would hand us all over for meat and drink, for raiment and housing, for the wants of the body and the mind, to the state—that is, in the long run, to an army of clerks.

The late Mr. George Baynton Davy, Notts, and of Spear Lodge, Spear Bridge, Lett £96.573.

Mr. Welsford seconded the motion, which was carried.

A vote of thanks was also passed to Lord Ridley for presiding.

In the evening the vice-presidents of the council gave a complimentary dinner to Mr. Austen Chamberlain, M.P., Mr. Henry Chaplin, M.P., Mr. George Wyndham, M.P., and Mr. Bonar Law, M.P., at the Hotel Cecil. The grand hall was filled to overflowing by a representative and enthusiastic company, over which Lord Ripley presided. The hall was decorated with British and colonial flags, the most conspicuous being a large Union Jack surrounded by colonial flags and having across it, inscribed in large letter, the words "Union is Strength." There were present many of those mentioned as attending the meeting and conference during the day, in addition to a large number of other supporters of the cause of tariff reform.

The chairman, in submitting the toast of "Our Guests," expressed regret at the absence of Lord Milner, whom they had hoped to have welcomed that evening, but whose absence abroad prevented him from keeping his engagement to be one of their guests on that occasion. He thought they had done their best to help the flame which Mr. Chamberlain started to set on fire the foul free-trade weeds among which it first fell. (Cheers.) He had done their best to keep it alive while calumny and ignorance had endeavored to damp it down by all the means in their power, and now that beacon was beginning to flash to beacon the true message of tariff reform they were more ready than ever to co-operate in the work. (Cheers.)

Mr. Austen Chamberlain, who was received with loud cheers, was the first to respond. He said that they had taught the government that

there was a tariff reform movement, and that it was a growing movement. They had sounded the knell of their do-nothing attitude. They had even wrung some admissions from them. Who would say now that there was no colonial offer? Who would say that if there was an offer it was not worth accepting? ("Churchill!" and laughter.) They would confront him with the president of the Board of Trade, one of the most successful of the ministers of the present government. He hesitated to praise Mr. Lloyd-George lest a breath of suspicion should spread in Radical circles about his Cobdenite orthodoxy. (Laughter.) Yet if a tariff-reformer might offer a humble tribute, he was inclined to say that Mr. Lloyd-George, in practice if not in word, was far on the path to tariff reform (cheers), and might yet be banqueted by them as the first minister of commerce who placed our industries upon a satisfactory footing. (Cheers.) He had seen a report of an interview with Sir William Holland—a free-trader—who explained to the interviewer the benefits which had accrued from Mr. Lloyd-George's Patents Bill. Let them see how a free-trader praised it. He said: "I notice the matter as showing what a good president of the Board of Trade can do to promote British industries and urge on employment for British workmen." And then he proceeded to relate how various German firms of chemical manufacturers, who had practically driven out of the market natural indigo by synthetic indigo, which they had hitherto manufactured exclusively abroad, were now purchasing sites for works, and were going to erect works in this country. Altogether, he said, referring to this and other industries which were now to be transferred to this country, as a result of the Patents Bill, before this year was gone 10,000 men would find employment in this country.

(Cheers.) And what Mr. Lloyd-George had done for the manufacturer of patented articles they wanted to do, and would do, for trade as a whole. (Loud cheers.) But what a curious commentary in the pure milk of the free-trade gospel was the boasting about having transferred employment from foreign countries to British workmen. (Laughter and cheers.) They were forcing their opponents to change their position, were routing them out of the entrenchments which they had dug, and as they were routed they were showing in the results which were recorded the record of tariff reform progress and of the decay of its opponents. (Cheers.) They had a united party, and every member could accept the programme that Mr. Balfour laid down. Now was the time to press the movement home with a long pull and a strong pull, and a pull all together, to achieve a victory which could not be long delayed. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. Wyndham, who was warmly received, in the course of his reply asked if the policy of tariff reform could help us to solve the problem of maintaining an all-powerful navy. His answer was that it could—by broadening the basis of taxation. No other policy could do so except by hindering the solution of another momentous problem—the welfare of the people. Try to have an all-powerful navy against a deliberate attempt to wrest from us the supremacy of the seas, and one of two things must follow—we must pile up direct taxation until more capital was diverted abroad, and left more labor in the lurch at home, or under the present fiscal system we must pile heavier burdens upon the means of subsistence of the working classes and grind them into the dust. (Cheers.) As the second element of Imperial defence he put a closer union between all the self-governing white people of His Majesty's

dominions, which, he said, demanded our close and anxious attention. Tariff reform alone could help towards the solution of that problem. As to the problem of the welfare of the people in the Motherland, what could call for more serious consideration than the fact that, in a period of trade expansion which was unparalleled in our history—when our exports figured at £608,000,000 and our imports at £460,000,000—the policy of free imports, by the test of unemployment, had absolutely broken down. (Cheers.) We found the figures of unemployment here were more alarming than the figures of unemployment in other countries which had a tariff designed to safeguard their home industries. Now that the trade "boom" showed signs of collapsing, we saw that the figure of unemployment in the most highly-organized trades was month by month and week by week assuming alarming dimensions. Except in accidentally favored trades, during the recent period of great trade activity wages had been lower and the cost of living higher. (Hear, hear.) So-called free trade had failed in the circumstances which its advocates had always described as most favorable. (Cheers.)

Mr. Bonar Law, M.P., who next responded, said that the tone of the gathering and also of the conference earlier in the day showed that they were in a jubilant mood, and not without cause. The movement had behind it now the momentum which was due to the discredit that had already fallen upon the government, and every month and every year which the present government lingered on that momentum would go on steadily and rapidly increasing. Even their opponents were realizing the great change which had taken place during the last few months. There was in the question of colonial preference something far more important than any question of trade advantages and disad-

vantages. Every country in the world except our own had adopted in trade, as in everything else, a national policy; we alone adhered to a policy which was not only cosmopolitan, but which was intensely anti-national.

Mr. Chaplin, M.P., who was the last to respond, was received with a loud outburst of cheering when he announced that they had won another tariff reform victory at Worcester. The company rose and enthusiastically waved their dinner napkins, and to a cry of "Are we downhearted," there was a loud reply of "No!" Apart from all considerations of this further indication of the progress of their cause the result of the election was a personal matter of gratification to him, because he had been intimately associated with Mr. Goulding for many years. There was nothing more remarkable than the progress which their cause had made. The three most crushing victories which they had recently had been won by a fearless, outspoken advocacy of tariff reform, which was not always so popular and so readily accepted as it had been since the time when their leader absolutely united, to all intents and purposes, practically the whole of his party by throwing himself heart and soul into the cause. The only bar that he was aware of to the final successful achievement of their aims was the existence of the present government. (Laughter.) The first thing, therefore, that they had to do was to get them out. It was difficult to upset the majority of 350 against them, but sooner or later, backed as they were by public opinion, they would do it. (Cheers.) Before resuming his seat, he proposed the health of the "Victor of Worcester," and the toast was drunk amid cheers.

The last toast was the health of the chairman, proposed by Sir Gilbert Parker, M.P.

gue

hand-skilled workmen

ing in the labor market.

Bell, M.P., who was loud in the resolution. He said success which they had to a powerful impetus to of their cause. He was hearted after the result action, because he believed be done to win back the absurdity of the arguments at that time. Conk a month after the gearng for a continuous workers in the division in that tariff reform really the Tariff Reform League atest assistance. During constituency was visited of parliament speaking on, and the old cries of "Your Food will Cost n, were once again trot quite ineffective in pro on the educated coming men of the constitu education that they could their wives to understand ant, and he hoped that work of education would greatest vigor. (Cheers.) s by Miss Violet Brooke e Women's Unionist and tion) and Mr. Welsford pool branch).

that, with reference to a the name of Mr. Rosen- nover meant to press it, ould remain to discuss it f "Take it now.") He think there was a single ive who would not re- passed the resolution.

if it was not out of or- of the resolution moved (Hear, hear.)

der that he could not declare order, but he thought that er of the meeting to de- order or not.

was taken, and the meet- e dissentients, voted the . The resolution was as- ence is of opinion that s of the working classes l best be served if the pperial taxation was lim- a transference of a por- food taxes to imported

who obtained leave to said that there was a ard to his meaning. He regard to the necessity, disagreed only with the being taken to carry it ont.") The fiscal ques- had three distinctly first was the question orm; the second was, the third was the colonial as a body believed in these' as one policy, he the policy should be "No, no.")

Mr. Charles Follett's reso- ed by Lieutenant H. A. ats county branch), who more enthusiasm would educational work of the t he would withdraw the his name in these terms: her perfect the existing rable to secure represen- in every polling district ain."

M.P., said the agricul- ver be persuaded to sup- s it was allied to a ques- plement—a question in d a close interest—that fair number of them be- d. (Hear, hear.) Tariff t commend itself largely form, allied to such a m as would give them ment of their dearest de- back to the land—these would sweep the coun-

hairman of the Trade hat they must not run n of their policy, and he e Mr. Rosenthal's reso-

ession, in which Mr. A. per, and other delegates ion was carried unani-

Thanks e, in proposing a vote- en's Unionist and Tariff id that they had among man (Mr. E. P. Benja- late President McKinley his tariff. It was an- that the Lambeth guar- der a dissolved factory, accommodation of over e crowded out of their the gentleman from New referred would tell their t this country was going hings. (Cheers.)

Forty-Eight Hours With the Spooks

Things Seen and Unseen at Lilly Dale, by D. W. Higgins.

TOMPKINS and I resolved to remain another day at Lilly Dale, in the hope of solving the problem that has long baffled wiser heads than ours. What we had seen had but whetted our desire to see more, and we were determined, if possible, to find out all that we could before leaving.

The signs of the medium were numerous, and we had a variety of professional mediums from which to make selections. As we passed along we were accosted by a little man who asked if we were in search of a medium. If we were he felt sure that he could give satisfaction. This fellow, whose cuffs were frazzled and not clean, had on a dirty collar and wore dusty boots. His general appearance was that of a man who was out-at-the-elbows, as Thackeray would say, and who would be the better for a bath.

"I will guarantee the utmost satisfaction," he urged, as he handed each a dirty card. "Secrecy is assured. I will produce your friends as they were in life, map out your career and tell you what is going to happen to you in the next ten years."

We managed to shake the man off by entering a small cottage, a sign on which informed us that a Mr. and Mrs. Ellery, writing mediums, renowned and skilful, held seances there.

Mr. and Mrs. Ellery, who were a presentable couple, sat on one side of a table, while Tompkins sat down on the other side. They handed him a dummy book, a pair of covers, but no leaves. Within the covers they placed a few blank sheets of notepaper and a long lead pencil. The trio then grasped the dummy and instantly there was heard a sound as if the lead pencil was being passed over the notepaper. After the lapse of two or three minutes the noise ceased and the covers were opened. The leaves were filled with messages purporting to be from Tompkins' friends. One of the messages was from his deceased wife. It informed him that she was intensely happy, that she was constantly near him, and did not want him to marry again. She added that their children in spirit life were well, and that all impatiently awaited his coming. The other messages were from dead friends of Tompkins, but as they were of a private nature they cannot be repeated here.

From Ellery's we went to the hotel and were shown several "spirit portraits" of deceased persons. The method by which these portraits were obtained was explained. A canvas stretched on a frame was hung on a wall. The medium sat in a darkened room with the person desiring the portrait. Presently a light was thrown upon the canvas and a red blotch appeared on the surface. This blotch expanded and what at first seemed to be a dab of paint with about as much expression as a dish of porridge, began to assume form. In an incredibly short time the portraits were finished and handed to the purchaser who, we were told, invariably expressed himself or herself pleased with the result. The portrait mediums were not at Lilly Dale when we were there, so I can only tell the story as it was told to us. We saw several portraits which, we were told, were executed by spirit hands. They were well done, but not better than portraits that were admittedly painted by human hands. I am strongly inclined to think that the spirit painting effect is produced by necromancy.

From the portrait gallery we entered a cottage, the sign on which informed us that Honorable Lord Drake, a clairvoyant with a world-wide reputation, sojourned. The in-

stant Tompkins and I entered the room, the occupant, a well-proportioned, handsome old lady, exclaimed, "Here comes W. H. Tompkins, of Toronto, and a man who signs himself 'D.W.H.' of British Columbia. They want a setting."

"Good gracious," I exclaimed, "how do you know our names? Have you been telephoning to Mr. Keeler?"

"No, sir," she replied severely. "I have no telephone, and your names were given me by a spirit, who says that she is Mr. Tompkins' wife Gergetta, and that you want a setting. She is a sweet, pretty woman, and she has her arms about Mr. Tompkins' neck and is kissing him."

Tompkins, who is a rather nervous person, clutched at the air behind him, after the manner of a man who is trying to catch a butterfly, but his hands returned empty to his side.

"Oh, you may clutch and you may clutch," quoth the woman; "but you can't grasp the spirits. I see them and I hear them too, for I'm both clairvoyant and clairaudient. But you (with scorn and contempt in her tone) you can do nothing. Having eyes ye see not, ears and ye hear not. I can tell you your in-

Some Ideals In Foreign Policy

THE Nation is impatient with Sir Edward Grey's administration of our foreign affairs. "Let us hope," it says, "that in the future Sir Edward Grey may offer us some development of the pacific side of Liberal policy. For its more active-humanitarian side we have waited thus far in vain. On the Congo question we have received the valuable advice to exercise patience. In Macedonia we have seen a sensible relaxation of the vigor infused into our action by Lord Lansdowne. In the case of Persia we find small consideration of the effect of our action on Persian freedom. Do Liberals quite realize the full loss to the party of the submergence of their ideals? Do they not forget sometimes that faith and enthusiasm are, even in a faithless generation, the sole trustworthy sources of vitality in a party which has permanently against it the great forces of inertia, as well as the ill-will of a society whose timidity grows with its ever-growing wealth?"

"Gladstone would not have said, 'We are not the whole conscience of Europe'; he would have roused the conscience of Europe," continues the Nation. "From the moment that the other powers realized that the present government regarded the fate of Macedonia as a capital question, the whole problem would assume another aspect. We have elements of public opinion on our side—the democracies of France, Italy, and Russia, the Slavs of Austria, the Socialists everywhere. Above all, we have in our hands the elements for a bargain. Our diplomacy and our capital can immensely assist the building of the railways on which Austria, Russia, and especially Germany, are intent. Let us offer to assist these schemes, if only these three powers will withdraw their opposition to reform. Bargaining is the essence of the situation, but the one bargain which would cover us with infamy would be a transaction that sacrificed our clients in Macedonia to the appetites of two illiberal empires."

"Sweden has been greatly, and," adds the

most thoughts, give you messages from the dead, and foretell your future."

She then proceeded to give us both a "setting" in spiritualism, interspersed with prophecies as to our future, not an atom of which has come true during the past four years.

Turning to me she continued: "There's a dark man of medium size who says that he's T. D. (mentioning the name of a deceased judge.) He says that he was a big man in your country when he died; but that all distinctions are leveled where he now is and he is no more than any one else there. Kings and Queens and Emperors and Presidents are no more than any one else in spirit land. They leave their honors, like their clothing, behind them, and go-out as naked as when they came into the world."

The medium then gave the names of several friends and relatives who had passed on and who said they were happy and sent their love to "D.W.H." and Tompkins. I should say that "D.W.H." were the initials now and then placed at the foot of my contributions to the press—and the fact that they should rise up against me in judgment at a place 3,000 miles from my home town was a cause of astonishment to me, and ever will be.

We passed on to the cottage of a Mrs. Wreidt. It was explained that this medium, who was a delicate scrap of a woman, with nothing in her appearance to indicate that she possessed occult powers, was a materializing medium. It was said that in broad daylight she could raise the spirits of departed friends, garbed as they were garbed when last on earth, and that the visitor could talk to them without difficulty; but no such test was given while we were there. The woman was ill, or she was too busy, or conditions were not favorable; so we had to go away without a materializing test.

At Mrs. Wreidt's a circle was formed. Five men and four women, seated on chairs, joined hands. A tin trumpet was placed in the centre of the circle. It was called a megaphone. The medium retired to a remote corner, where she could not, by any physical means, reach the trumpet. The lights were put out and the circle sat in black darkness for two or three minutes. Then we could hear a sound as of hands fumbling with the trumpet. Next a gentle tap fell on the crown of my bald head, and I heard the deep bass of a man's voice as he wished me:

"Good evening, H. How are you?" "I'm well, thank you; but who are you?"

"I'm A." (the name of a lawyer who had but recently deceased).

"How are you getting on?" "Oh, I'm supremely happy. This is a land of sunshine, progress and happiness; no worry about getting a living and nothing to do but study for a higher plane of spiritual life."

"Are there any rich men with you?" I asked.

"Oh, lots, and they are coming every day," and the spirit ran over the names of many men and women who had crossed the border and whom we had both associated with when they were on earth.

To prevent a chance of collusion with other mediums, I had introduced my companion as "Mr. Wilson"; but when the trumpet was next raised my friend was addressed as Tompkins, the nom de plume being disregarded. The spirit represented himself to be a school fellow of Tompkins and narrated many pranks of their boyhood days which Tompkins declared were true.

Asked how he knew that Wilson was not the proper name, the spirit answered "there's no use trying to fool us."

From that on the seance was a series of surprises. Men and women came to the trumpet in rapid succession and gave information that was considered of more or less value to those to whom the messages were addressed.

One young man who was worried about some deeds that were missing, called up his father and queried himself by asking a leading question.

"Father," said he, "are you there?" "Yes, my son."

"Are you happy?" "Yes, my son."

"Is it warm down there, where you are?"

The trumpet was flung to the floor with great clatter and bang, and the old gentleman declined to appear again to answer more questions. Most of the questions and answers were of a pleasant character. What impressed me most was the earnestness of those who had espoused the faith and the simple manner with which they accepted the messages and promised to obey the directions given. If there was no necromancy about the demonstrations, it was indeed wonderful. I have wondered ever since and I still wonder.

The next day, the last of our stay, we visited a Mr. McKinley, who was represented as a high class medium. He drew a trumpet from a velvet sheath and set it on the floor. Next he darkened the windows and transom and took a seat in a corner. The lights were then turned off and the trumpet was presently raised and tapped me gently on the head, as before.

"Someone wants to speak to you," the medium said.

"What do you want to say?" I asked.

"The voice was T. D.'s again. "I want to tell you that there's no sectarianism here. There are no sects, no Protestants, no Catholics, no Spiritualists. All is one grand religion of truth and love. We are very happy and are all studying hard to reach a higher sphere. All your Victoria friends are well. When you go back to Victoria tell them how I came to you at Lilly Dale. I want to be of use to you and shall be if we can only be more en rapport."

And so the seance went on, the strangest part of all being the knowledge the mediums possessed as to names and events. We could not possibly have been known to them through human agency. At least it appeared so to me. I went to Lilly Dale to solve a mystery, and I came away more mystified than when I went.

Six Money-Saving Specials for Friday

Friday we are launching forth six excellent offerings in much needed articles, most noteworthy among these are the bargains which are to be had in Ladies' Fine Jumper and Shirt Waist Suits being marked in many instances at less than half their real worth, and it goes without saying that tomorrow will clear them out quickly. See Government Street windows for this offering. Balance in Broad Street windows.

Friday Carpet Special

Carpet Remnants, \$1.50 Quality for 65c

A clean-up of a lot of Carpet Ends. Lengths run from 1 1/2 yards to 15 yards. They are in a large assortment of colors, some with borders to match. Values up to \$1.50. Friday 65c

Friday Soap Special

Regular \$1.00 a Box Quality for 50c

Le Grand & Cie White Rose Soap. A nicely perfumed, high grade soap that we regularly sell for \$1.00 a box. On Friday 50c

The House Cleaning Weather is at Hand

As the fine weather increases it makes everybody think of spring cleaning. The brighter sunshine makes it noticeable where cleaning is required. Of course house cleaning is not so much to be dreaded now as formerly, as a modern appliance like

The Vacuum Cleaner

makes the cleansing of carpets and upholstered furniture a most simple affair. These we can clean without removing and without trouble and with a thoroughness that will please the most particular. Better give the system a trial, we have pleased others, we can please you.

Friday Jumper and Shirt Waist Suit Special

Regular \$6.50 to \$12.50 Suits for \$4.90

This is a rare opportunity to buy some of these nice useful suits, many of which are marked less than half price. They are made up in very pretty styles of good quality lustre, colors cream, brown, blue and black, trimmed with rich applique and silk braid trimmings, full pleated skirts finished with self fold, regular values from \$6.50 to \$12.50. Friday, per suit \$4.90

Friday Houseware Specials

Some Very Useful Articles at Substantial Savings

- ENAMEL FISH KETTLES, granite finish, will boil hams, has tray with handles inside. Regular \$2.50. FRIDAY \$1.00
- ROUND CORRUGATED SINGLE BREAD BAKE PANS, made so as it will not roll about. Regular 50c. FRIDAY 25c
- POTATO SLICERS, made of heavy tin, most useful. Regular 25c. FRIDAY 10c
- ROUND CORRUGATED DOUBLE BREAD BAKE PANS, have mica windows, which enable you to see when dough has risen. Regular 90c. FRIDAY 50c
- WIRE SINK BASKETS, most sanitary. Regular 50c. FRIDAY 25c
- JAPANESE SINK STRAINERS, with perforation, removable side. Regular 40c. FRIDAY 25c

Friday Whitewear Special

Ladies' Cambric Drawers, 75c Quality for 50c

For special selling on Friday a good assortment of Ladies' Drawers in a fine quality of cambric nicely trimmed with good quality embroidery and lace and prettily finished with tucks, values up to 75c. Friday 50c

Friday Hosiery Special

50c Quality, Three Pairs for \$1.00

On Friday we will place on sale a splendid quality of Ladies' Ribbed Cashmere Hose. These are in a nice weight and a very serviceable quality, with high spliced heels and toes. Regular prices up to 50c. Friday, three pairs for \$1.00

Shopping by Mail

For all who live at a distance our shopping by mail system will be found most beneficial. We maintain a large and well trained staff in this part of our business, and the rapidity with which our mail order business increases is proof that they give satisfaction. We give all orders our most careful attention, and you can be sure of just as good satisfaction as if you were here personally. We issue a most complete catalogue that will be found to contain much valuable information regarding the goods we carry. We will gladly mail one of these to anybody desiring one, on request. Better write for one today.

Some Late Additions in the Trimming Dept.

We have received within the last few days some notable additions to our trimming section, which will be found very useful in making the new Easter gown attractive. They are handsome and quite out of the ordinary. The latest arrivals are a new lot of beautiful Gimp Trimmings in all the staple and new shades, also some very handsome gold drop ornaments and a fine assortment of new and novel designs in Persian trimmings and bandings, ranging from two to four and one-half inches in width, comprising an extensive range of handsome, rich and artistic patterns. Now is the time to see them while the assortment is large. Later on, no doubt, it will be difficult to get just what you want.

Ladies' Coat Novelties

Just opened, a small lot of choice new coats, representing the very latest London ideas. These are very handsome and novel models, quite different from what have been shown, and as they just arrived and came by express they can be put down as only a few weeks from London. They are strictly tailor-made, threequarter length, full bias cut back, new butterfly sleeves, smartly strapped with own cloth and piped with satin, inside vest finished with French braid, colors shown are green, fawn, purple and iris. They are decidedly smart modish garments suitable for either afternoon or evening wear at the moderate price of \$25.00

Another Go-Cart Special



This affords another opportunity to provide the young lady or gentleman with the article necessary to secure healthful outdoor recreation. So many times we have mentioned the benefits derived from fresh air and sunshine that it is hardly necessary to go any further on that line. This cart is adjustable, shellac finish, upholstered in cottonette, 14-inch wheels, rubber tired, and the gear is green enameled and is a sightly and sensible cart at the moderate price of \$13.50

Many New Blouses to Show You

The unbroken stream of new Lingerie Blouses still continues to flow into our store. Every day sees new arrivals, and they seem to get prettier all the time. We can certainly please anybody looking for a muslin waist, and if you are not looking for one we will have no trouble in interesting you, as such dainty and handsome blouses are sure to appeal to all. If you have not yet invested come in and have a look at these. You will find they are all that we claim for them, and most moderate in price, ranging from \$20.00 to 35c

Our Millinery Showroom Still the Centre of Attraction



As Easter draws nearer, interest increases in our Millinery Department, the continued arrival of new styles added to what we already have and the daily efforts of our own expert staff, keeps our showroom well filled with an appreciative crowd all the time. The hats this season are popular with everybody being smart and stylish at the same time exceedingly pretty, and becoming to nearly everybody. Easter is not far away, so it would be wise to settle the hat question while there is plenty of time in which to make a careful selection.

Children's High-Grade Spring Shoes

We have not had the opportunity before of mentioning our lines of spring footwear for children. We can fit you out with all qualities and styles, as our range is large and well assorted, and we carry only goods that we can recommend both for wear and appearance. We mention below some of the many lines we have on sale, and at prices that cannot be beaten.

- CHILD'S KID BLUCHER LACE BOOTS—Patent tip, medium sole, spring heel, light sole. 5 to 7 1-2. Per pair \$1.50
- INFANT'S KID BLUCHER BALS—Patent tip, turn sole. 2 to 4 1-2. Per pair \$1.00
- CHILD'S TAN, VICI KID, BLUCHER BALS—Turn sole, spring heel, 5 to 7 1-2. Per pair \$1.50
- CHILD'S KID BALS—Matt kid insertion on the sides, spring heel, patent tip, light sole. 5 to 7 1-2. Per pair \$1.50
- CHILD'S KID BLUCHER LACE BOOTS—Spring heel, patent tip, medium sole. Per pair \$1.75
- CHILD'S WHITE CANVAS GIBSON TIE—Spring, light sole. 5 to 7 1-2. Per pair \$1.00
- CHILD'S RED KID LACE BOOT—Self tip, light sole, spring heel. 5 to 7 1-2. Per pair \$1.25
- CHILD'S TAN KID BLUCHER OXFORD, turn sole. Per pair only \$1.00
- CHILD'S TAN VICI KID BLUCHER—Spring heel, self tip. 5 to 7 1-2. Per pair \$1.25
- CHILD'S WHITE CANVAS ANKLE STRAP SLIPPER—Turn sole. 5 to 7 1-2. Per pair \$1.00
- CHILD'S WHITE CANVAS TIE—Theo tie—Spring heel, turn sole. 5 to 7 1-2. Per pair 90c
- CHILD'S KID THEO TIES—Black satin bow with ornament, spring heel. 2 to 4 1-2. Per pair \$1.00
- CHILD'S TAN KID THEO TIES—Satin bow, spring heel, turn sole. 2 to 4 1-2. Per pair \$1.00
- CHILD'S RED KID THEO TIE—Satin bow with ornament, spring heel, turn sole. Per pair \$1.00
- CHILD'S DONGOLA OXFORDS—Patent tip, spring heel, light sole. 5 to 7 1-2. Per pair \$1.00
- CHILD'S DONGOLA BUTON BOOT, fat baby's boot—Spring heel, self tip. 5 to 7 1-2. Per pair \$1.00
- CHILD'S TAN KID ANKLE STRAP—Turn sole, spring heel, silk bow. 2 to 4 1-2. Per pair \$1.00
- CHILD'S VICI KID LACE BOOT—Tan oze kid top, turn sole, spring heel. Per pair \$2.00
- CHILD'S WHITE CANVAS BLUCHER OXFORDS—Spring heel, light sole. 5 to 7 1-2. Per pair \$1.25
- WOMEN'S CHOCOLATE KID THEO TIE—Light sole, spring heel. 8 to 10 1-2. Per pair \$1.25
- CHILD'S RED KID THEO TIE—Turn sole, spring heel. 5 to 10 1-2. Per pair \$1.25
- CHILD'S DONGOLA KID OXFORDS—Patent tip, light sole, spring heel. 8 to 10 1-2. Per pair \$1.25
- CHILD'S GOLDEN BLUCHER OXFORDS—Extension sole, spring heel, self tip. 8 to 10 1-2. Per pair \$1.75
- CHILD'S KID BLUCHER OXFORDS—Spring heel, light, patent tip. 5 to 7 1-2. Per pair \$1.35
- CHILD'S PATENT BLUCHER OXFORDS—Turn sole. 4 1-2. Per pair \$1.00
- CHILD'S KID BLUCHER LACE BOOT—Patent tip, turn sole, spring heel, extension sole. 5 to 7 1-2. Per pair \$1.50

Dainty and Novel New Silks

We are now able to show many new and beautiful Silks, and we have just placed on sale some of the most handsome and attractive colorings and designs that it has ever been our good fortune to have. Many new plain colors and all latest ideas in fancy patterns.

- BRITISH WASH SILKS in small checks and stripes \$0.50
 - JAP TAFFETA SILK, all the new shades in spots \$0.50
 - STRIPED TAMALINE SILK, full range of light and dark shades, including old rose and the new blues \$0.75
 - RAJAH SILK, in spots, all the leading shades, 27 in wide \$1.25
 - FANCY STRIPED TAFFETA SILKS, in dark shades \$1.50
 - STRIPED RAJAH SILKS, several different combinations, 27 in wide \$1.00
 - RICH BROCHE EFFECTS, medium designs, very choice \$1.75
 - NATURAL PONGEE SILK, a very heavy weight for coating, 34 in wide \$1.75 and \$2.00
- One of the very newest and most desirable silk, comes in Dark Ombre effects, in stripes and checks, at \$5c

Ladies' Sateen Underskirts

The kind we carry are not the kind that are so narrow that it is difficult to step in them. Ours are made with plenty of cloth and a good flare, finished with deep ruffles nicely pleated and frilled, only the best qualities of fast black mercerized sateen are used for making the black skirts, then we also have several different colors as well. Prices start at 90c

A Definition of "Definitive"

This word, when linked to an article which merits its use, says: "Madam, beyond this there is nothing to attain." Such a word and such a word only can properly be used to describe



Eaton's Hot Pressed Vellum Money cannot buy a better writing paper, for experience cannot produce one. We shall be pleased to show you this much talked about writing paper. Per quire 30c

Some Facts Concerning Our Stoves

Carrying as we do a full line of Stoves and Ranges, we are most anxious to impress on all the merit of our makes. The different models will be found as up-to-date as it is possible for them to be made, only the best materials are used in their construction and they are made by workmen who thoroughly understand their business, right here in our own city. We mention the

Coronation Range

as being an attractive and sensible Range, slightly and serviceable. It comes with duplex or ordinary flat grates and has warming closets and shelves and comes in different sizes. Prices range from \$55.00 down to \$34.00

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DAVID SPENCER, LTD

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VOL. L, NO.

BOMB T. NEW

Was Intend Squad of

EXPLODED

ons of Grave

New York, fattered in bomb fell, tw people's play awakes to th those prepar dmed resista thority. The the police, w had broken up sand unemplo maturely in th horribly woun competition licemen, and t of those who cinly

Tonight Un the Demonstr roped off, r boundary sta houses fifteen wita revolver in readiness t any scene of r order had dev Bomb throw ments of the common occur time, today sition openly against a sq meant for Ca men, and a 1 case wate ment of death of the twenty-

A labor-or less meeting had been adv park this mor gathered here position. A J hats, and he was displaye clear the par dress are m mounted, char crowd, driv of the square. In the wide assuming the into an indir marched abo cleared the p nently hant the benches themselves w moving. End grew, shout directed at t and then, as ment, the str rose.

The police, themselves. ly's squad, w at the east at a double c across the p fountain that Recreation e man darted o by the her Washington a ncers, whose to them.

Within 20 p the two men raised a hand smoking bon arm to throw The shock th of the Squar ple to the gr his compani with his brea thrower still has been sho were gouged shoulder frag men who b injured, but h in the foot

A panic fol that surround gether, as per rushed toward ing, while a flight from injured. The rounded the b back the mob

The A half doz hand of the throwing, but ance is attac tie is known beyond what Rendered a later regain al, and unde declared he to kill the po he said. At acted alone, was inspired, the identit first stateme "I am a s old, and I b Brooklyn. I thing. No o with me. I reactions I go I was ten wanted to ma. A cop went off in r

Later he s this. I bou the bomb at street and made the bor gas pipe. I h ren in Rus United State relative is na at 21 Park st for a sailor, street, near He refused nothing furth