in sizes from 9 ft. 3 in. x 13 ft. ranging from\$27.50 to \$67.50

\$10.25 to \$12.00 \$12.00 to \$18.50 \$16.50 to \$21.50 \$19.50 to \$25.00 \$25.00 to \$31.75 \$27.50 to \$35.00

Style and

w on display on known period of vast assortment. ted woods, richly erate price. Esverything is finrades, while the the many pieces stock of novelleased indeed to afforded at this

Coverings ums

k of Linoleums lude everything ing manufacturs, in floral, tile, r-resisting qualsure you that a in the city.

ums, at 65c., , at 35c and 25¢



Cocoa

known cocoas xpositions for to every lady the direction of Suchard's

aner for r Par-85

The Semi-Meekly Colonist,

VOL L., NO. 133

VICTORIA, B. C., FRIDAY, MARCH 27, 1908

NEW DEPARTURE

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

WAS AT FIRST AGREEABLE

Reasons for Sudden Change of ttitude Not Yet Di-

vulged

ceive 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 at present 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 any ambassador.

After the conference between Ambassador Sternberg and Secretary Root it was ascertained that a letter is en route from the German capital which contains a full explanation of the reasons for the change of attitude on the part of the government towards Dr. Hill. In the absence of the details of the objection no comment could be elicited as to the probable action of the American government in respect to the matter. In any event it is regarded as certain that an expressed objection to Dr. Hill made by Germany will be decisive so far as his appointment is concerned. Parls, March 25.—David J. Hill, who arrived this evening from the Hague, expressed great surprise when he learned that the German government had declined to receive him as arabassador. He said this was his first wetimation of the German government's

Montreal, March 25.—The earnings of the Grand Trunk for the week ending March 21, show a decrease of \$88,608, the total being \$694,762, for this year, compared with \$783,850 a year ago. The total earnings of the C. P. R. for the week ending March 21, were \$1,247,000, as compared with \$1,389,000 for the same period years ago.

Triumph for Canadian Firm.

St. John, N. B., March 25.—The Lords of Admiralty in England have notified A. B. Mallen & Son, watchmakers of this city, that they have accepted one of their chronometers. The instrument was accepted in competition with upwards of one hundred others, and it is said to be the first from a firm outside of the British Islands to be accepted.

Senator Tillman's lilness.

Trenton, S.C., March 25.—U. S. Senator Tillman, who has been ill at his home here for several days, will not be able to return to Washington during the present session of congress, according to his physicians.

BLACK HAND WORK

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

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 Sicily required some \$2,000, and that if prompt payment were not forthcoming her death would follow. The would-be blackmailer aimed high and this resulted in his task of collection being all the more difficult. collection being all the more difficult.

The case was immediately placed in the hands of detectives, with the result that a man, who is known as Ive Edrado, an Italian, has been placed under arrest, and comes up for enquiry tomorrow.

ANGRY MILITIAMEN

Department's Failure to Provide for Pay Causing Much Indig-nation

No Militia Camps

INDUSTRIES IN FEW HANDS

Overwhelming Combination of Standard Oil and Morgan Interests

Quebec, March 25.—Much grumbling it is going on among the men of the permanent militial force here at the permanent militi

Stabbed by a Tramp.

Calgary, March 25—An affray occurred Monday night at Laggan, fresuiting in a very serious stabbing. On Monday night Mr. Ainsworth, the locomotive foreman at Laggan, went into the interior of the spowplow shed at that point, discovering four yonug men inside, evidently of the "ride the bumpers" order, waiting for the next train west. The quartet were building a fire at the time and Mr. Ainsworth holected. During the altercation he was stabbed in the back, near the right side. The boy who is charged with the act is an American named Fraser. He is but 16 years of age. The weapon used was a big jacknife, with a big blade nearly four inches to at once

TIMBER LAND TENDERS Miss Munro and Former Commissione Turiff Examined by the Committee

Ottawa, March 25.—Miss Munro clerk in the land commissioner's office was before the Commons public accounts committee today in connection with western timber tenders. She said that the tenders came into 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 room when the tenders were opened. She never saw anything in the land commissioner's conduct of this business to arouse her suspicions.

J. G. Turiff, former land commissioner, and now M. P. for East Assinibols, was called and gave a categorical denial to all charges of improper

The Market Market Company of the Section of the Sec

PARTY'S CAUSE **GAINING GROUND**

Conservative Meeting Presages Victory in Nanaimo District

MANY HEAR THE PREMIER

Work of Organization Enthusiastically Taken Up By-

marks every man present became and reathusiastic working member of the party.

Mr. Woodworth of Vancouver, president of the British Columbia executive, was also present and addressed the meeting. He reviewed the work of organization which was being carried on throughout the province, and urged Nanaimo to organize and make a personal canvass of the voters.

At the close of Mr. Woodworth's remarks a Conservative club was organized and a committee appointed to canvass the city. Mayor Nicholson and other members of the party in Ladysmith were also in attendance, and arrangements were made to carry on organization work in that city.

Altogether the visit of Premier McBride and Mr. Woodworth to Nanaimo was a pronounced success, and everything points to a Conservative victory here at the next election.

At a largely attended meeting of the unemployed, a committee was appointed to interviw Premier McBride and present a resolution passed at the meeting. The premier stated in reply that he would call a meeting of the executive tomorrow afternoon at Victoria to consider the defeated the Clavarri I in mid and the accused Mancini state at Addit of being accomplice Lavergne in his charge up main contention of the defer cash and committed suite moment of jealousy and desponsal committed and committed suite moment of jealousy and desponsal committed suit

Mistake Made in Regard to Secretary Morley's Announcement on the Hindu Question

London, March 25.—The poor acoustic properties of the House of Commons are responsible for the universel misapprehension regarding the statement made vesterday by the Right Hon. John Morley, secretary of state for India, in the matter of the difficulty regarding Hindu immigration into British Columbia. The secretary does not contemplate sending an envoy to Canada, as was mistakenly reported yesterday, but he is busily engaged with Mackenzie King, the envoy deputed to Great Britial by the Dominion government, in the hope of bringing to an end if possible "this extremely difficult, intricate, and possibly dangerous situation."

HAZEN GOVERNMENT

New Ministers of New Brunswick Are Sworn in and Now Transact-ing Business

Fredericton, N.B., March 25 .- The Hazen government was sworn into office yesterday afternoon. After the swearing in the government held its first meeting and its sessions will last all week. There are 52 numbers on the schedule left over by the Robinson government for its successor to attend to. This list includes a large number of offices, which must be filled by the new administration. The bye-elections will likely be held in April, and the house will meet probaby on April 30.

The Hazen government today made the following appointments: J. M. Armstrong, judge of probate, St. John; H. O. McInerney, registrar of probate. St. John; W. H. Harrison, supreme court registrar; Mr. Forbes, equity court registrar; Mr. Forbes, equity court reporter; R. B. Emerson, chairman of school board, St. John, N.B.

Appointments to these offices by the late Robinson to the source of the same of the Hazen government was sworn into of-

Appointments to these offices by the late Robinson government were declared unconstitutional by Lieutenant-Governor Tweedie.

Manci and Maria Ardita, three Italians who have for almost a week been on trial at the court of King's Bench on the charge of murdering Ernesto Cassiori last month, were acquitted by the jury. The Italians were immediately set at liberty. In his dying deposition Cassieri declared the Clavarri had shot him, and he accused Mancini and Maria Ardita of being accomplices. Judge Lavergne in his charge upheld the main contention of the defence that Cassieri had committed suicide in a moment of jealousy and despondency caused by loss of money and ill-health.

ON A GRAND SCALE

Twelve Thousand Men on G. T. P. Work—Alberta Tele-

Crushed By Train

Toronto, March 25.—An East Toronto section man, named Alex Andinony, was killed by an eastbound G. T. R. freight near Eastern avenue yesterday. One leg was cut off and his head badly crushed.

LATEST BANK SCHEME

Western Financiers Plan to Take Up Unsubscribed Stock of the Farmers' Bank

Toronto, March 25.—A number of prominent business men and financiers, and British Columbia financiers, have subscribed for the unsubscribed stock of the Farmers' bank, with a view to making the latter one of the big banks of the west. A charter had been get the farmers' bank by those behind the Bank of Winnipeg, will bring the subscended capital of the Farmers' bank by those behind the Bank of Winnipeg, will bring the subscended account of the presidency will mile to the west and the presidency will mile to the west and the presidency will mile to the presidency will be named from the west and the presidency will mile to the presidency will be opened at Winnipeg, but to the coast.

The Lancaster bill was taken up in committee. The bank and his had a substitute that no train shall pass into or through any city, town ov village at a speed greater than ten miles an hour, unless the track is properly protected. Senator Cloran has introduced a bill to restrict the evils of divorce. It provides that the sulity and offending party to a marriage contract shall not have the right to remarry in the flower that the sulity and offending party to a marriage contract shall not have the right to remarrise to be considered to remarrise to be considered to the provide the substitute of the provide the substitute of the provide the pro

OF PUBLIC FUNDS

FIFTIETH YEAR

Mr. Lake strongly condemned the ever-growing expenditure and the lavish way in which the money of the people was frittered away without any thought of the morrow. 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 to-morrow.

RR. STEVENS WOUND
PRONOUNCED FATAL

Berlin, March 2t.—The strike of the field this court yesterday. Which released Hindus on the ground that the regulations under which they are detained did not come within the attement by a member to the effect in the proceedings in the course of the attement by a member to the effect that negroes also had immortal souls read as statement by a member to the effect that negroes also had immortal souls read as the tendent of the journalists.

San Francisce, March 25.—Alarming symptoms appeared in the case of D. W. Stevens late tonight, and an operation, hastily performed, revealed that peritonitis had set in. The intestines were found to be punctured in six places.

The physicians say he cannot live beyond morning.

Loa Angeles, March 25.—Pollowing a meeting of the Korean colony of this city, the announcement was made that a purse will be raised for the dense of the mean accused of attempted assassination of D. W. Stevens.

Drank Formalin.

Winnipeg, March 25.—Pollowing a meeting of the Korean colony of this city, the announcement was made that a purse will be raised for the decision of Mr. Justice Clement in the British Columbia court yesterday, which released Hindus on the ground that the regulations under which they are detained did not come within the Reichstag journalists, which began or the ground the pursually state of the stratement of attempted and pursually performed, revealed that peritonitis had set in The intestines were found to be punctured in six places.

The physicians and the case of the first of the decision of Mr. Justice Clement in the British Columbia court yesterday, which released Hindus on the ground that the regulation to the authority of the existing immiration laws. There may be more provisions added to the amendment. Steamship companies have pointed out to the government at the end of the decision of Mr. Justice Clement in the British Columbia court yellowing and the purpulation of the strike of the Reichstag pour later the purpulation of the stateme

Forty Resolutions Adopted By Agriculturists in Two Days Meetings

The session of the Farmers' Centra Institute was resumed yesterday

"We beg to congratulate the superinterdent on the work of the institute during the past year.

Bounty on Crows

Mr. Heatherbell, seconded by Mr. Way, urged the imposition of a small bounty upon crows.

Mr. Anderson—"This question has been pretty well threshed out on several occasions, and while crows are unquestionably a nuisance, in some places, a source of serious loss to fruit growers, in other places and in certain parts of the province their preservation is often recommended. Interference with the general course of nature is always a dangerous thing, and whether this motion is adopted or not.

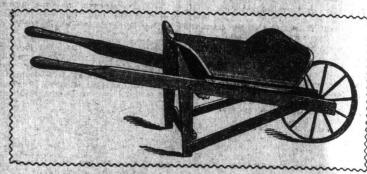
The count of the county of the

Mr. Johnstone said that in the Jing the part of the property of the production of spot milk, and the cause he had been forced to plant and the cause he had been forced to plant and the cause he had been forced to plant the production of spot milk, and of the cause he had been forced to plant the production of spot milk, and of the cause he had been forced to plant the production of spot milk, and of the cause he had been forced to plant the production of spot milk, and of the cause he had been forced to plant the cause he had been forced to plant the production of spot milk, and of the production of spot milk, and the production

Mr. Australians, and the first printing states and the plants regarded and an expectation of the plants regarded as a second control of the plants regarde

Do You Intend Making a Garden?

If so, we want your business for the Tools you will require. We have them all here.



acter were found among the papers
Laws carried, including references
from former employers in Australia
and Ontario. He also had papers
showing he was the owner of some
property in Ontario.

Laws was later liberated by the police, as he was considered harmless,
and the city did not care to go to the
expense of conducting a medical examination on him for lunacy. Laws
was asked to pay for the examination
but when he refused to do so he was
liberated.

Willis Muir Sooke—Fa

injuries, anothe come to serious fatal) injury, and

last evening at the information chest, leg and and painful i

Willis Muir,

FRUIT PACK

SPECIAL PO

The special por be a new feature ricultural fair thi tractive and value special ribbons, to for almost all of All of the prizes ericans or Americane as follows: The American I fering special rible cock, hen, cockers buff leghorns.

buff leghorns.

The Blue And special ribbons ea and best female.

The American it leghorn club offer ded ten members special ribbons for cockerei, pullet ar best striped male ear female.

The American E club offers a silve members, and four the best surface best surface color shaped male and male.

The American

Leghorn club offer best exhibit at th

offers special ribit best R. C. B. Mir hen, pullet, and each for the best Cock, cockerel, her W. C. Ellison, one ribbon and m best shaped male, best colored male wandottes.

The Internations hany offers ten so

Representatives
Washington, D.
ting on horse rac
far as the house of
concerned, shall of
yesterday that body
amended the an
the District of Cotend them to terBennings track to
preme court of the
held that these la
the Bennings tra
more than one milof the city of Wass
race meeting open

laking

the Tools n all here.



.........\$3.50 1.50 and \$5.00 \$1.00 to \$1.15 35¢ to 75¢ 1.00 to \$2.50 s, Grass Shears.

e, Ltd. hone 1120.

ains is

r anything you

Cash Grocery

S HIMSELF

loyers in Australia le also had papers the owner of some

liberated by the po-considered harmless, not care to go to the cting a medical ex-1 for lunacy. Laws for the examination

or Assault
ch 25.—Robert Matand costs in Police
assaulting C. Ford.
committed in a
w office. J. A. Rused for the prosecue the accused bound
r refused to do so rt refused to do so.

th 25.—Dredging for comises to be brisk J. Satchell Clark, ried to be negotiates of a Fraser river Dawson. Messrs. ford, two well known a north are working this scheme. The re also planning to and their outfit is Horse this month.

h 25.—Sam Gothard orm another Asiatic in Vancouver and ed with the Amerihave no connection organization. Mr.
meeting next week
Mr. J. E. Wilson,
Asiatic Exclusion
was an insult to
across the border
only the Dominion
ive

were three charges, ue of \$110, but one

FOURTH BROTHER TO , BUILDING OPERATIONS

Viotoria Transfer Company Find it Necessary to Enlarge Premises.

has been long identified with the nearby village. His brother, Curtis Moore, had both legs broken as a result of an accident of a similar nature about six weeks ago and is just recovering from the effect of his injuries.

With the first buildings as planned by the Victoria Transfer company not yet completed, it has been found necessary to make still further additions to the large stables situated on Broughton street. Yesterday a permit was issued by the building inspector, providing for the erection of a \$14,000 addition. The new portion which will be in keeping with the architecture of the building now in course of erection, will be three stories in height, brick and modern in every respect. When finished the

LAYING TRACK TO WANT NEW CRUISER MEET SAME ACCIDENT ARE ACTIVE IN CITY - NEW FREIGHT SHED

Those Who Have Fought for the Flag Organize for Mu-tual Benefit

Willis Muir Badly Injured at Nearly Quarter of a Million in Sooke—Fatality Pursues Family . New Buildings to Date This Year Work Will Be Commenced This Morning—The Course of to Premier and Members the Track

BUILT IN PROVINCE

(From Thursday's Daily.)

His two brothers killed nearly six role to that in which he most kind to the buildings for which personal to that in which he most kind to the buildings for which personal to the buildings of the buildings for which personal to the buildings for which personal to the buildings of the b

preying Upon Gredulous.

Windsor. Ont. March 25.—Mrs. C. Backer, of this city, is charged with witchcraft and sercery. The information was laid by Lizzie Battain, from whom Mrs. Becker is said to have taken \$50 at various times, and there are said to have been employed, each costing money, but none of them proved efficacious.

Poor Remedy for Hunger.

Hamilton. Ont. March 24.—Another meeting of the unemployed was held on the market square this morning, and was addressed by Lockart M. Gordeau, socialist, and others. The unemployed against the propaganda would not seaure food for them in their present state A committee was appointed and asked

EXQUISITE CAMPBELLS'

The Nemo Self-Reducing Corset

"That Never Had a Rival"

IT WILL give you the best shape you ever had—a better form than you ever hoped for; and it will make your walk in life easy and graceful.

IT WILL give you a delightful sense of support, and bring you the greatest comfort you have ever enjoyed.

YOUR PHYSICIAN will advise you to wear the Nemo Self-Reducing Corset, because it will give you improved health.

THE NEMO Triple-Strip Re-Enforcement, patented and used only in Nemo Corsets, more than doubles the life of the corsetbones and steels cannot cut through.

THE NEMO SELF-REDUCING is the only Corset ever made that positively reduces the abdomen; and it does this with perfect comfort and hygienic safety.

SOLE AGENTS

ANGUS CAMPBELL & CO.

The Ladies' Store Gov't St., Victoria

NEW NEMO CORSETS

the mayor to start road and sidewal building at once. The mayor promise

his opportunity, he went through a skylight window to the roof of the jall. By some means or other he had secured possesion of a rope, which he fastened to the flagpole on the jail. He then lowered himself to the ground. An investigation will be held to ascertain how Morrisy secured the rope.

THE LOCAL MARKETS Retail Prices

no more night riding or violence, but there will be no 1908 crop of tobacco. The American Tobacco company has agreed to buy all the pooled leaf of the 1906 and 1907 crops, and will pay nearly \$14,000,000 for it. We are now confident that the farmer and renter may raise tobacc and have some money at the end of the season after paying expenses."

Berlin Shirt and Collar Company Toronto, March 24.—The statement of affairs of the Berlin Shirt & Collar company, recently assigned, shows liabilities of \$82,459 and an apparent surplus of \$71,477.

Preying Upon Credulous.

Windsor, Ont. March 25.—Mrs. C. Becker, of this city, is charged with witchcraft and sercery. The information was laid by Lizzie Battain, from whom Mrs. Becker is said to have the same and the same and

Births, Deaths, Marriages

DRESSER—On Monday, March 23, the wife of F. Dresser, of a daughter.

PAGET-FORD—At 731 Vangouver St., on Saturday, March 21, the wife of C. J. Paget-Ford, of a son.

NIGHTINGALE-MONAT—At the residence of Joseph Akerman, Salt Spring Island, on Tuesday, March 17, Martha Isabella Nightingale, daughter of Mr. Nightingale, to Gilbert P. Monat, second son of Mrs. Monat, Ganges Harbor.

\$1.76
\$2.00
\$2.00
\$2.00
\$3.00
\$2.00
\$3.00
\$2.00
\$3.00
\$3.00
\$3.00
\$3.00
\$3.00
\$3.00
\$3.00
\$3.00
\$3.00
\$3.00
\$3.00
\$3.00
\$3.00
\$3.00
\$3.00
\$3.00
\$3.00
\$3.00
\$3.00
\$3.00
\$3.00
\$3.00
\$3.00
\$3.00
\$3.00
\$3.00
\$3.00
\$3.00
\$3.00
\$3.00
\$3.00
\$3.00
\$3.00
\$3.00
\$3.00
\$3.00
\$3.00
\$3.00
\$3.00
\$3.00
\$3.00
\$3.00
\$3.00
\$3.00
\$3.00
\$3.00
\$3.00
\$3.00
\$3.00
\$3.00
\$3.00
\$3.00
\$3.00
\$3.00
\$3.00
\$3.00
\$3.00
\$3.00
\$3.00
\$3.00
\$3.00
\$3.00
\$3.00
\$3.00
\$3.00
\$3.00
\$3.00
\$3.00
\$3.00
\$3.00
\$3.00
\$3.00
\$3.00
\$3.00
\$3.00
\$3.00
\$3.00
\$3.00
\$3.00
\$3.00
\$3.00
\$3.00
\$3.00
\$3.00
\$3.00
\$3.00
\$3.00
\$3.00
\$3.00
\$3.00
\$3.00
\$3.00
\$3.00
\$3.00
\$3.00
\$3.00
\$3.00
\$3.00
\$3.00
\$3.00
\$3.00
\$3.00
\$3.00
\$3.00
\$3.00
\$3.00
\$3.00
\$3.00
\$3.00
\$3.00
\$3.00
\$3.00
\$3.00
\$3.00
\$3.00
\$3.00
\$3.00
\$3.00
\$3.00
\$3.00
\$3.00
\$3.00
\$3.00
\$3.00
\$3.00
\$3.00
\$3.00
\$3.00
\$3.00
\$3.00
\$3.00
\$3.00
\$3.00
\$3.00
\$3.00
\$3.00
\$3.00
\$3.00
\$3.00
\$3.00
\$3.00
\$3.00
\$3.00
\$3.00
\$3.00
\$3.00
\$3.00
\$3.00
\$3.00
\$3.00
\$3.00
\$3.00
\$3.00
\$3.00
\$3.00
\$3.00
\$3.00
\$3.00
\$3.00
\$3.00
\$3.00
\$3.00
\$3.00
\$3.00
\$3.00
\$3.00
\$3.00
\$3.00
\$3.00
\$3.00
\$3.00
\$3.00
\$3.00
\$3.00
\$3.00
\$3.00
\$3.00
\$3.00
\$3.00
\$3.00
\$3.00
\$3.00
\$3.00
\$3.00
\$3.00
\$3.00
\$3.00
\$3.00
\$3.00
\$3.00
\$3.00
\$3.00
\$3.00
\$3.00
\$3.00
\$3.00
\$3.00
\$3.00
\$3.00
\$3.00
\$3.00
\$3.00
\$3.00
\$3.00
\$3.00
\$3.00
\$3.00
\$3.00
\$3.00
\$3.00
\$3.00
\$3.00
\$3.00
\$3.00
\$3.00
\$3.00
\$3.00
\$3.00
\$3.00
\$3.00
\$3.00
\$3.00
\$3.00
\$3.00
\$3.00
\$3.00
\$3.00
\$3.00
\$3.00
\$3.00
\$3.00
\$3.00
\$3.00
\$3.00
\$3.00
\$3.00
\$3.00
\$3.00
\$3.00
\$3.00
\$3.00
\$3.00
\$3.00
\$3.00
\$3.00
\$3.00
\$3.00
\$3.00
\$3.00
\$3.00
\$3.00
\$3.00
\$3.00
\$3.00
\$3.00
\$3.00
\$3.00
\$3.00
\$3.00
\$3.00
\$3.00
\$3.00
\$3.00
\$3.00
\$3.00
\$3.00
\$3.00
\$3.00
\$3.00
\$3.00
\$3.00
\$3.00
\$3.00
\$3.00
\$3.00
\$3.00
\$3.00
\$3.00
\$3.00
\$3.00
\$3.00
\$3.00
\$3.00
\$3.00
\$3.00
\$3.00
\$3.00
\$3.00
\$3.00
\$3.00
\$3.00
\$3.00
\$3.00
\$3.00
\$3.00
\$3.00
\$3.00
\$3.00
\$3.00
\$3.00
\$3.00
\$3.00
\$3.00
\$3.00
\$3.00
\$3.00
\$3.00
\$3.00
\$3.00
\$3.00
\$3.00
\$3.00
\$3.00
\$3.00
\$3.00
\$3.00
\$3.00
\$3.00
\$3.00
\$3.00
\$3.00
\$3.00
\$3.00
\$3.00
\$3.00
\$3.00
\$3.00
\$3.00
\$3.00
\$3.00
\$3.00
\$3.00
\$3.00

ch 25.—Bert Scott rate Williams today theft of a quantity V. J. Ramsay, his

hdrawn by the in-round that a num-would be involved, it is alleged that a bicycle, bicycle, tings for bicycle, a proper by the state of the state re recovered in a Scott pleaded not

Che Colontist.

The School Protects is a management of the control of the colon protects in the colon protects

Back. Even be project after country. Trackey Secons to the people of the country. Trackey Secons to the activation of the country of the first country of th

LOVING CUPS.

CHANGE YOUR CURTAI

The Brightness of Springtime Demands It—See These



DOES the bright sunshine of the glorious Springtime show up defects in your curtains? Perhaps they lack the brightness and the newness that the Springtime freshness demands, and seem out-ofkeeping with the goodness of the outer world. There isn't any reason why you shouldn't treat at least some of your rooms to new curtains and drapes this Spring. We have an immense stock of new Cretonnes and Chintzes, and are offering them at very low prices.

Come to our Curtain Department and discuss this important question.

BRITISH CHINTZ—A fine range of pretty and attractive designs in green and yellow, rose and green, pink and green, with blue ribbon. Per

WORCESTER CHINA Some New Arrivals

Some of these excellent efforts of the best artists and potters of this world-famous pottery are shown today in our Government Street entrance window. Have a look at these beautiful pieces, then come in and view them at closer range, for they are as delightful to handle as to look upon. We list a few pricings here-

Dainty little cups each at \$2.50 CUPS & SAUCERS— At \$4.00 and \$4.50 SUGARS & CREAMS -At, per pair, \$4.50 JARDINIERES—Each \$10.00, \$9.00 and VASES-A fine ra of these, at \$12.00,

and \$3.00 WHY NOT GET THE NEW CARPET TODAY, AND GET IT AT THE CARPET STORE

\$10.00, \$7.50, \$4.50



A nice table with lots of good things on it to eat goes a long way to making a happy and contented family. After the "Spread" has been cleared away the happiness continues—if the table is a really nice one. With Dining Tables priced so reasonably as ours there is no reason why you shouldn't have an attractive one. The nice sorts cost no more here than common kinds in most stores. An unusually complete showing now. Take elevator to the Fourth Floor.

The Best Davenport Bed Made—The "Somersaultic"



Have you ever seen a "Somersaultic" Davenport Bed? If you haven't, and do not know what a most serviceable, convenient and stylish piece of furniture it is, you owe it to yourself to visit our showrooms and see this wonderful invention. Truly it is "The greatest household invention of the age," and a piece of furniture that will soon pay for itself in its conveni-ence, and that will prove a boon to those with whom space-saving is an item. The changing of this great household invention of the age from a most comfortable and attractive Davenport to one of the cosiest of beds is but the work of an instant, and requires prac-

beds is but the work of an instant, and requires practically no effort, because the bed does the work almost automatically. A little child using but one hand can make the change. One very important advantage is without moving it from the wall. The bedding is always in place, concealed from view during the day, and is ready for use at night. Sanitary steel construction, simple and substantial, cannot get out of order.

Four Leading Styles in This Splendid Davenport Bed

SOMERSAULTIC DAVENPORT-This is a style in iron frame, finished in black enamel. The cushions are made of fine quality denim. This is an excellent lowpriced style and reasonably marked at, is an Early English, finished oak style and a very pleasing design. There is a choice

of colorings in a very fine quality velour

SOMERSAULTIC DAVENPORT-This is a very attractive design in brass and iron frame. The cushions are made of fine quality velour and we offer you a choice as to colorings. A fine davenport, at \$45.00 SOMERSAULTIC DAVENPORT-Here is a real handsome design in oak, finished in the popular shade of golden. This de-sign is attractive and the finish is of first quality. Velour cushions, in keeping. Price \$58.00

Out-of-Town Orders Packed and Shipped Promptly

Don't hesitate to send us your orders for China and Glassware from your country home. Matchings for sets or other needs, the selection of which you may confidently leave to us, will have most careful attention. Just give us a price limit and a general description. No matter how small or large the order, the packing will ensure safe carriage to any distance. Selections made of articles suitable for card prizes, the best value being assured.

FURNISHERS ---OF-GLUBS



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

MAKERS -OF-FURNITURE FITTING S. That Are Better

ship Co

LOCAL C

Patriotic Cantone

cific carryin is being org proposes to running ster of South C

oints on the being so the organi members ex found in an It is poi West river and it is st

Preyer was s in the city ja cape. He is are desirous

Thompson, of yacht Shamro Atlantic Yacht Shamro Atlantic Yacht orday that I petual trophy of any recogn gold challeng. This trophy as the Americ valuable prize for a yacht r placed with Club.

America New York, Plans for the can eight to gatta in Engla by James Pik National Ass Oarsmen, men which has in a American crew "The origin Julian Curtiss hered to," sai rules of the twenty-seven well in all or held before In contest agains have selected eral substitute the report that crew as a who the best oarsmell have no in time for the tice together early in July.

FINLAY Mr. Clifford Experie

Vancouver, lollars per a clacers thirty ing to bedrock to the creeks men obtained to the creeks mencing to the Thirty packing supp

us Springns? Pervness that m out-ofrld. There least some his Spring. onnes and

f pretty and ow, rose and ribbon. Per a softening nakes it the

ou

ow prices.

goes a long After the ues-if the so reasonan attracmon kinds Take ele-

ultic"

Davenport hat a most furniture showrooms it is "The nd a piece with whom this great t comfortcosiest of uires prac-vork almost hand can dvantage is erfect bed view dur-

DRT-This brass and ade of fine choice as \$45.00 RT—Here c, finished This deis of first \$58.00

id substan-

mptly r country onfidently

a general safe carthe best

····· MAKERS -OF-**FURNITURE**

AND OFFICE FITTING S That Are Better

CHINESE STEAMERS FOR THE PACIFIC

Friday, March 27, 1908

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

LOCAL CHINESE SUBSCRIBE

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 operatons by running steamers on the west river of South Chine, and then extend its scope by running steamers between Hongkong and either Puget Sound and British Columbia or San Francisco. Lecal Chinese are subscribing for stock in the new steams to 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, similarly as Japan alds by large subventions the Nippon Yusen Kaisha's foreign services.

The Japanese steamship lines have a wharf on their Erle street water-front property, about a hundred yards from the Victoria Chemical works, where the firm has a large warehouse. Plans of the proposed wharf have been referred to the marine department.

WHALING COMPANY FOR QUEEN CHARLOTTES

Company in Which G. A. Huff is Interested Has License for Station at Rose 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 are some as the marine and fisheries, and a company, with about \$150,000 capital, will commence operations there are some as the statement of marine and fisheries, and a company, with about \$150,000 capital, will commence operations there are some as the statement of marine and fisheries, and a company, with about \$150,000 capital, will commence operations there are some as the statement of marine and fisheries and a company with about \$150,000 capital, will commence operations there are some as the statement of marine and fisheries and a company with about \$150,000 capital, will commence operations there are some as the statement of the proposed wharf have been referred to the marine department.

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, similarly as Japan alds by large subventions the Nippon Yusen Kaisha's foreign services.

The Two Kwangs Chinese steamship company—the two Chinese provinces of Kwangsu and Kwangstung from which nost of the Chinese provinces of Kwangsu and Kwangstung from which nost of the Chinese who are abroad have emigrated are known as the Two Rave emigrated are known as the 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 12 guilds of Canton, whose members extend where Cantonese are found in any number.

It is pointed out that the company proposes to begin by operating steamers under the Chinese flags on the Wast river of South China, and as rapidly as possible, to extend the Rave of South China, and as rapidly as possible, to extend the Rave of South China, and as rapidly as possible, to extend the Rave of South China, and as rapidly as possible, to extend the Rave of South China, and as rapidly as possible, to extend the Rave of South China, and as rapidly as possible, to extend the Rave of South China, and as rapidly as possible, to extend the Rave of South China, and as rapidly as possible, to extend the Rave of South China, and as acout ten times fewer people than China and China has commercial relations with all parts of the world as about ten times fewer people than China and China has commercial relations with all parts of the world as accepted to Rave and Chinese steamship company should be as successful, if not more so, than the Rave Capture of South China, and the Chinese for a whaling station at

Vancouver, March 25. — William Preyer, who with McKenzie, escaped Preyer, 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. Preyer 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.

on the creeks—hurried on and finally the memory of the discovery faded with time. Now Mr. Clifford, who lives at the head of Kitamaat Arm, directly on the road taken this winter by several parties rushing to the placers, is recalling the incidents of his early trip, and he sees no reason why he may not have passed over a Klandike.

The prospectors who will be on the ground in the spring, and those who have been there all winter, will uncover the bedrock and before next fall the world will knew the result. If the gold is there, next winter will witness a rush to the Finlay river the equal of the famous struggle down the Yukon in 1897.

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, an head of the second with the Attorney General and papeal was entered today by which the Full Court will be asked at its sittings here next

Bound For Old Country Patriotic Venture Backed By Cantonese Guilds to Have National Steamers

The steamer Antilochus 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 Leeming Bros., at Turpel's shipyards on the upper hanbor. 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 Each Way on C. P. R. This Year

Morrison given last Friday that it is in eonflict with the Dominion immistration laws.

In the appeal the attorney-general asks for an order for the re-arrest of Narain Singh and his thirty brethren, who, having failed to pass the educational test of the Natal act, were sentenced to a year's imprisonment. As all had passed the Dominion regulations, Mr. Justice Morrison ordered their release, holding that the Natal act was ineffective being as the court held repugnant to the Dominion laws. In illustration of this, it was pointed out that the captain of a vessel could under the Dominion laws be fined if he did not permit the landing of Hindus passed by the Dominion officer, while under the Natal act he could be fined five hundred dollars if he assisted in their landing before they had passed the Natal Act.

In support of this A. D. Taylor, K.C., for the attorney-general argued that as the province admittedly had the right to pass certain immigration laws it had the right to provide such fines as it pleased for their enforcement. The Full Court will hear a lively argument upon this, for 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, Hulme & Innes. 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 also erred in holding that the legislature had no jurisdiction immigration act.

Chief Justice Hunter, Mr. Justice Irving and Mr. Justice Clement will likely constitute the court which will hear the appeal.

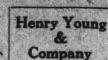
Interest in New Bill

The proposed legislation in the House of Commons to take the place of the order-in-council which was Oslerized yesterday by Mr. Justice Clement is being watched with great interest here. One highly important feature of the new statutory enactment will be that its terms, in their bearing on the immigration of Japanese from the Hawailan islands, or countries other than Japan, will supersede the terms of the Anglo-Japanese treaty in respect to the right of entry and residence of Japanese in Canada.

treaty in respect to the right of entry and residence of Japanese in Canada.

Canada is a party to this treaty without reserve, and one of its stipulations is that citizens of either country shall have unrestricted rights to enter the dominions of the other power subscribing to the treaty. When the order-in-council killed yesterday was passed it was claimed that Japanese would be prevented from coming to Canada from Hawali. This claim was questioned because of the treaty, which it was held was superior of to any order-in-council. This point was never tested, however, as no Japanese came from Islands while the order was in force.

Now, however, competent legal oping in declares that the statutory enactment respecting immigration which is to be passed in the House of Common will effectually stop the enactment respecting immigration which it is to be passed in the House of Common will effectually stop the entrance of any Japanese from Hawali, as it will, by reason of the fact that it is a statutory enactment passed subsequent to the passage of the parliamentary act approving the action of Canada in becoming a party to the Anglo-Japanese treaty, be superior to the terms of the treaty. Of course it will not be a bar against Japanese coming direct from Japan, nor is it the intention that it should, but lawyers hold that it will overrides the treaty insofar as Japanese coming from any other country are constant.



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	00
HUNGARIAN CLOTH, per yard	40¢
BURLAP, per yard	0¢ and 25¢
LACE CURTAINS, latest designs, taped ready to hang with "hang easy" tops from	30¢ to 75¢
pair, to, per pair	

Headquarters for Dress

Dents' Gloves



Dress-Making

Etc., Etc.

HINDUS SET FREE BY COURT'S ORDER

UNION COMPANY

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 first of the property of the control of the con



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

CONTRACTOR STRIPLE

CHARLES AND ARTHURS

CHARLES AN

King Ho Man

PROV

and harn on exhibit tural asso year, as ber and which it is of the programmer. This is the has been managemer rectors hav paring, wer These have upon, with tions for th The dir winners in warded eit

or big cas among the expected w dication of in the hors onstrat after the make this tion this ye presented fair for o fair for co classes that Some ide entries that by the fact be represen vicinity of t lowing: Rospecial harm agricultural purposes. ers, and po dren's turn It has not yet as to take place, the grandstate the grandstate building will this big attracts the man show in the

The big mand from on the Coast tary Smart, regard to are to be exhib ignified th

oth. It is no night

over 15 har Pair of h 15 hands 3 i Single hor Single hor 15 1-2 hand Pair match Speci

Driving a performance man in liver For the brance over, style, competition brake, coach For the beturnout, style, etc.; this clatwo-wheeled point of the period of the per Pair of ma hands. Show hope, spider dog cart, or gentleman's

00 pounds

Team, geld 1,600 pounds purposes, in Horses Team, ma ness, to be rlage, and i singly to bu Suitable f

and, at Royal Oak the Sixth Ward, at Rall, Saanich; from at which time and r who is duly qualiceve, will be entitled for one candidate for ard of School Trustees, st one vote for any which every person it to take notice and coordingly.

CARMICHAEL, Returning Officer.

by given that 30 days it o apply to the Hon. er of Lands and ense to prospect for nunder the foreshore ds covered by water hore of North Saanich thed as follows; at a post planted at West Coast of Saanence west 60 chains, hains, thence east 80 lowing the sinuosities o point of commence-640 acres more or

ALVENSLEBEN,
Vancouver,
D. Westcott,
Vancouver, Agent.

by given that 30 days
to apply to the Hon.
her of Lands and
ense to prospect for
n under the foreshore
not covered by water
hore of North Saanich
ribed as follows:
a post planted near
e west coast of Saanence west 40 chains,
hains, thence east 80
th 60 chains, thence
uosities of the forecommencement, conmore or less,
R. D. WESTCOTT,
Vancouver, B.C.

by given that 30 days to apply to the Hon. ner of Lands and ense to prospect for a under the foreshore has covered by water hore of North Saan-ibed as follows:

a post planted on the Saanch peninsula, hains, thence east 80 ith 70 chains, thence uosities of the fore-commencement, conore or less NCIS G. BELL, thur D. Westcott,

Vancouver, Agent. vancouver, Agent.

by given that 30 days
I to apply to the Hon.
ner of Lands and
ense to prospect for
n under the foreshore
of North Saandescribed as follows:
a post planted on the
Saanich Peninsula,
chains, thence east 80
oth 80 chains, thence
uosities of the forecommencement, conmore or less.
D B. ROBERTSON,
Victoria, B.C.
ur D. Westcott,
Vancouver, Agent.

S ABBOTT,

vancouver ur D. Westcott, Agent, Vancouver.

Saanichton.

D. Westcott,
Vancouver, Agent.

eby given that 30 days do to apply to the Hon. ner for a license to land petroleum under lunder the lands cover apposite the foreshore on District, and deves:

vs:
a post planted on the anich Peninsula north thence east 50 chains, chains, thence west 60 llowing the sinuosities to point of commence-640 acres more or less.
N G. STEWART,
Vancouver.

eby given that 30 days and to apply to the Hon. ner of Lands and cense to prospect for munder the foreshore of North Sanddescribed as follows: a post planted on the mich Peninsula, north thence east 80 chains. thence west 70 llowing the sinusities to point of commence-640 acres more or less. A. McEVOY. Vancouver. hur D. Westcott, Vancouver. 8.

O CREDITORS

ER of the Estate of hillips of the City of ased.

ereby given that all
claims against the esEva Phillips, deceased.

City of Victoria, are
before the 20th day of
end to Bodwell & Lawre the Executrix of the
cased, their Christian
addresses and descripculars of their claims,
their account and the
securities, if any, held

R TAKE NOTICE that of hay of April, 1908, fill proceed to distribt the deceased amongst led thereto, having reeclaims of which she had notice, and that rix will not be liable its, or any part thereof, or persons of whose all not have been ret the time of such dis-

PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION TO 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

Friday, March 27, 1908

delivered a load of wood to a Galician family named Wussuk, four miles north of Teulon. Hearing his victim was in town, he waited on the lonely trail till the latter appeared on his ox sled. An altercation ensued, which ended in Ozanac being clubbed to death with the butt end of a rifle.

The murderer then dragged the body into the bush and returned to the Wussuk house and told Mrs. Wussuk it was the last time Ozanac would inform on him. A man named Charles Clifford met the derelict ox team and later saw the murderer wiping blood from his clothes in the snew, thus leading to his arrest.

Estelly Injured

And the part of th

The first of the state of the s

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 marriages as explained by Bishop Dowling do not place a ban on mixed marriages excepting when they are performed by someone other than a priest. Marriages performed by magistrates and Justices of the peace will not be recognized after the present Lenten season.

Edmonton Fills Up,

Edmonton, March 24.—The city to day is full of contractors and laborars who are gathering for the beginning of raliway construction in and near the city on the lines of the G. T. Prailway. This marks the beginning of an era of activity unprecedented in the history of Edmonton. All summer the city of Edmonton. All summer the bistory of Edmonton. All summer the bistory of Edmonton. All summer the city of the company to the city of the company to the city of the company the city of the city of the company to the city of the company to the city of the city of the company to the city of the company to the city of the city of the company to the city of the company to the city of the c

Annual Property Clarification of Assembling Clarification

Tried to Burn S. A. Barracks

Stratford. Ont., March 28.—Fred
Bryant has confessed to setting fire
to the Salvation Army barracks. He
had turned on the gas and set fire to
the building in several places, but the
fire was discovered before much damage was done. Bryant attracted attention by publicly denouncing the
army for real or fancied personal
wrongs.

Stream of immigrants

St. John, N.B. March 24.—About 665
immigrants arrived from, Liverpool
and 65 from Antwerp, on Sunday. On
Friday next, 1,580 will arrive on the
Empress of Ireland. The steamer
Montreal will bring 1,762 from Antwerp on April 2, and the Corsican will
land 1,393 on March 27.

PRINCE OF WALES' VISIT

Will Cross Atlantic in Cruiser, With Second Cruiser, as Escort—Fleet to Precede Him London, March 24.—The Prince of Wales will cross the Atlantic this summer when he goes to Canada for the tercentenary at Quebec in one of the larger of the British cruisers, and this vessel will be accompanied by another cruiser as escort.

The British Atlantic fleet will cross ahead of the cruiser to be present and welcome the Prince on his arrival.

Alaska Steamship Company's Liner Breaks Back and Bulkheads Fall

THE VESSEL IS ABANDONED

Crew Withdrawn and Watchmen Remain to See if Any Salvage Can Be Had

(From Tuesday's Daily) yesterday states that the steamer Saratoga, which struck on the reef at the west end of Busby island Prince William Sound, last Friday, has broken her back, her bulkheads have broken in, and the vessel will be a tetal loss. Consequently the steamer Salvor of the B. C. Salvage company which was ready to proceed to assist the vessel, will not be despatched. The steamer has been abandoned to the underwriters who will take immediate steps to have an independent survey made, a cablegram having been

sent to Valdes to that effect.

A cablegram from Valdes by way of Dawson and Skagway, says that Capt. Schage of the Saratoga has given up all hope of saving the vessel. Early Saturday morning there was no water in the holds, and it was anticipated that it would be possible to float her. To this end the crew worked all the harder to jettison the cargo of ore, and late in the afternoon accomplished the task of heaving all the ore overboard. When the ore was removed, however, the support it gave to the bulkheads was lost and in the swell produced by a southwest wind the bulkheads gave way.

The straining of the vessel with this stiffening removed, caused several plates to crack, and at low tide she was lying with seven feet of water in her bolds. She is hard on the reef with the rising tide, and with the southwest wind developing into a gale she is pounding heavily on the rocks and is expected to break up within the next twelve hours.

Tatsu Maru Incident Causes

Fiery Indignation at

Canton, March 23.—The greatest indignation prevails here against the



Black Watch

The Chewing Tobacco

of Quality

SUGAR TRUST'S REPORT

CHINESE BOYCOTT

Member of Japanese Staff at Seoul Attacked in San rancisco

MAY BE FATALLY WOUNDED

Japanese Officials Say He is First to Be Made Public Gives Stock-holders Some Pleasant In-formation Victim of Ito's Opponents

New York, March 23.—The annual report of the American Sugar Refining company, the first ever made public by that corporation, is as follows: It shows net earnings for the year of \$2,449,361, after payment of a seven per cent dividend. The cash on hand was \$5,016,360, and the bonds and stocks held for use as reserves \$6,933,869. In addition there was included in the company's assets \$17,666,550 of loans. The report states that the cash assets and surplus for the year may seem considerable to the stockholders, but the directors wish to impress on them the necessity f haoving a large reserve, consisting of cash and cash assets. It declares also that whatever surplus there is belongs to the stockholders. So far as concerns a further statement of the details of the company's affairs, the report says that only information for which all stockholders may ask will be given. However, the agitation with regard to publicity may result in a law specifying that the information shall be given to stockholders, and the directors declare they will promptly comply with it.

As soon as he was removed from the operating table, Mr. Stevens called for a press representative, to whom he gave the following version of the shooting: ON JAPANESE GOODS

"As I got out of the hotel bus several Koreans approached me. One of them struck me in the face, lacerating my cheek. As I started to pursue him another Korean began to shoot at me. The first shot missed me and struck the Korean I was pursuing. The next two shots took effect in my back.

"This evidently is the work of a small band of student agitators in and about San Francisco, who resent the

Want Canadian Northern.

Regina, Sask., March 23.—Farmers of the Fairville, Cottonwood, Stony Beach, Eagle Lake, and Southern Goose Lake districts are petitioning the Canadian Northern railway for an extension of their Regina-Brandon line westward from this city through those districts, and in the direction of Calgary. The petitions are being circulated and will be very largely signed.

BOUNTIES FOR VOLUNIEERS

Sectarian Dispute Aroused By

Motion Offered By Dr.

Sproule,

HERRING AT NANAIMO

Much Spawn Observed Along Shores of Newcastle and Protection Islands

President Orders, Exclusion From Mails of "La Questione Sociale"

B DIN

EXCHANGE

III MACRE

III M

Toronto, March 23.—According to a decision of Chief Justice Meredith, the city council overstepped its authority in recently reducing the number of liquor licenses in the city from 144 to 110.

Shuswap and Thompson River

Concern Discussed in

Commons

Ottawa, March 23.—Nearly all the fermion session of the House of commons today was taken up in a discussion of the bill to incorporate the

civity of the islands a short time ago, and probably these have adopted Newcastle and Protection islands as their new spawning grounds.

It is hoped this is a sign that the herring run here next year will be materially increased.

ATTENTION PAID TO

ANARCHIST PAPER

Mr. Borden intimated that there might be a rich harvest for the lawyers in the future in deciding what the bill actually meant. It was reported, and now stands for third reading.

Among the questions answered was ene by Mr. Oilver in reply to Mr. Lennox, that Judge Britton had been paid \$3,000 for his services and expenses in connection with the Treadgold inquiry.

Mr. Herron, member for Alberta, has given notice of an amendment to the government bill authorizing a bounty to the northwest volunteers who served in South, Africa, with the idea of making the measure more liberal with re-



DEMING SPRAY

WHITEWASHING **PUMPS**

Send for Catalogue and Prices THE HICKMAN, TYE

HARDWARE CO.,



VICTORIA'S QUALITY STORE

Before Bnying

GROCERIES

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

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

NORTHERN INTERIOR OF B.C.

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

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

Ottawa, March 23.-A report from

Ask for Amherst solid leather foot-

TIDE TABLE. Victoria, B. C., March, 1908.



RAYMOND & SONS

613 PANDORA STREET New Designs and Styles in all kinds of

Polished Oak Mantels

English Enamel and American Onyx Tiles.

Full line of all fireplace goods.
Lime, Portland Cement, Plaster of Paris, Building and Fire Brick, Fire Clay, etc., siways on hand. **VOCAL SCORES**

Fletcher Bros.

Headquarters for things must

1231 Government Street



B. C. SADDLERY/CO., 566 YATES STREET

of leather going into our harness is the best that money can buy. Every bit of work is the best that the highest skill can do. Any kind of harness you buy of us you can rely on for quality and you'll always find the price the lowest possible for the quality.

Trunks and Valises always on hand.

The Sprott-Shaw University VANVOUVER, B. C.

Offers a Choice of 2 to 4 Positions

To every graduate. Students always in Great Demand.
Commercia, Pitman, and Gregg Shorthand, Telegraphy, Typewriting (on the six standard makes of machines), and languages, taught by competent specialists.
H. J. SPROTT, B.A., Principal.
H. A. SCRIVEN, B.A., Vice-President, L. M. ROBERTS, Gregg Shorthand.
H. G. SKINNER, Pitman Shorthand.

CORRIG COLLEGE Beacon Hill Park, VICTORIA, B.C.
Select High-Class BOARDING-College
for BOYS of 8 to 15 years. Refinements
of well-appointed Gentleman's home in
lovely BEACON HILL PARK. Number
limited. Outdoor sports. Prepared for
Business Life or Professional or University Examinations. Fees inclusive and
atrictly moderate. L. D. Phone, Victoria
A748.

Principal, J. W. CHURCH, M. A.

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that one month from date I intend to apply to the Superintendent of Provincial Police for an Hotel License, Hotel to be situated at Gangas Harbor, Salt Spring, Island.

Dated March 20, 1983.

W. GATT.

TO TOURIST AND TRAVELERS who wish for an outing in the Interior of British Columbia—I have traveled over a great part of the high interior of British Columbia. I am well acquainted with all the trails and passes. I am prepared to guide or conduct any party of Ladies and Gentlemen to the best ashing and hunting grounds. Also to places of scenic grangeur among the glaciers, and mountain gorges of the Divide. I can supply saddles, ponles, and pack horses on short notice. The best of meterence given Mrs. F. K. Hieklenton, Bella Coola, B.C.

Throw A Here's th Cure

Liniments

-if the kidney -if the skin ties or urea. Now, the on

Rheumatism from being forn way to do th bowels and ski der, and preve eing too acid. lices and to in perfect con ecret of their 50c a boxtives," Limited

APPOINT S. J. Willis W M.A., as

After but a sideration, the afternoon app several years, high school, topal, to fill

(From City The sixth sa band in the ne day last prove From the over to the closing was excellent by a number large audience with its applat

much favo

Girl Miss Lizzie i at her home a on Saturday ev pressing some by the light of in some way i Potts' lap as The flames in burned her by and burning he arms down to painful manne also badly burnsummoned, an was taken to Yesterday she doctor express would not be

FREE BOOK



ney. Mail Or-

_td. TORIA, B. C

OF B.C. r Ingineca Camps provisions at my

SCORES

er Bros. nment Street



., 500 YAIES SIKEE!

rott-Shaw INESS.

f 2 to 4 Positions

COLLEGE

FICE

Here's the Prescription to Cure Rheumatism

Friday, March 27, 1908.

the muscles directly under the skin. liniments can't cure Rheumatism. They simply deaden the nerves for a time. When the effect wears

APPOINTED PRINCIPAL

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

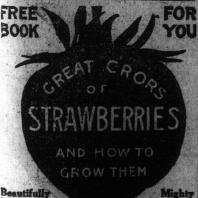
(From Tuesday's Daily) City Band Concert.

The sixth sacred concert by the city band in the new Grand theatre on Sunday last proved the best of the series. From the overture "Poet and Peasant" to the closing number of local artists and the large audience present was generous with its applause.

WILL BE NUMEROUS

States That Over \$50,000 Worth of Dogs Will Be

Freedman's Estate Sworn. The estate of the late Charles Freedman has been sworn at \$9,494.43 gross and \$9,128.43 net, of which \$7,859.43 censists of cash in the bank, the decreased bring intestate, the widow inherits half the estate, the remainder going to the father, D. H. Freedman of Boston. Solicitor, J. A. Albertan.



Throw Away Liniments TO HOLD COMPETITION FOR ASYLUM PLANS

> Extensive Project Inaugurated Provincial Government to Take Order-in-Council in Connection New Grocery Firm Suffered With Irrigation Passed Several Thousand Dollars vince's In

(From Tuesday's Daily)

Competitive plans will at once be requested by the Hon F. J. Filton chief claded to support the plan of A. J. Gometitive plans will at once be requested by the Hon F. J. Filton chief claded to support the plan of A. J. Board on the Coultimatism for the sixin is dry or harsh—the blood is sure to be filled with impurities or urea. This is changed into uric acid which is, the poison that causes returned to the commodation of the insane.

It is proposed to kiye out contracts at the earliest possible moment for one of these relutions at the earliest possible moment for one of these relutions at the earliest possible moment for one of these relutions at the earliest possible moment for one of these relutions at the earliest possible moment for one of these relutions at the earliest possible moment for one of these relutions at the earliest possible moment for one of these relutions at the earliest possible moment for one of the provision and the provision and the earliest possible moment for one of these relutions at the earliest possible moment for one of these relutions at the earliest possible moment for one of the weekly periodical to be support the plan of A. J. Dawyon, and will assist in the launch to the work is contracted at the earliest possible moment for one of the weekly periodical to be such as the decision at the meeting of the earliest possible moment for one of these relutions at the earliest possible moment for one of these relutions at the earliest possible moment for one of the weekly periodical. The provision at the decision at the meeting of the such decision at the decision at the meeting of the such decision at the decision at the meeting of the such decision at the decision at the meeting of the such decision at the decisi

Well Known Bank Men Are Appointe Heads of Interior Branches

BENCH SHOW ENTRIES

Shown

WILL ASSIST PLAN OF A. J. DAWSON

Hence Japanese Bridegroom Has Re-course to Local Sheriff's Office

(From Tuesday's Daily)

The marriage by photograph, which has for years been practised by Japanese is not countenanced by the 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. Yesterday a couple were guided to the sheriff's office by one of the agents of a Japanese boarding house to secure a marriage license and armed with this they hurried away to find someone licensed to perform a wedding ceremony.

The bride arrived by the steamer Shinano Maru on March 5, and was detained at William Head owing to sickness on the Japanese liner. Until she landed here she had never seen her future husband, who is a Japanese resident at Cumberland. He, like many other Japanese resident on this side of the Pacific, had sent word to a marriage agent in Japan that he wished a wife and had sent his photograph. In course of time the photograph of a willing bride was sent, and on the agent receiving his fee and the necessary expenses, a photograph invariage was arranged.

To the Japanese authorities this is satisfactory, but not to the local authorities, who demand a marriage under the law of Canada before giving permission for the landing of the bride.

LOOK FOR SHORTER LINE

EAST INDIANS SEND PROTEST TO LONDON

Resolutions Adopted at Meet-ing Forwarded to Secretary Morley

Cocale and the rendition of Bach's Cocale and Washerd and Cocale and Co

GOVERNMENT OFFICE MOVED TO RUPERT

TENNIS CLUB NOMINATE OLYMPIC CANDIDATES

Schwengers and Powell May Carry Local Club Colors at

TO DECIDE PENNANT

Victoria College and V. A. A. Will Meet for Provincial Intermediate Championship

Loss in Short Blaze

The provincial government yesterday decided upon the removal of the
government offices from Port Simpson
to Prince Rupert, where at an early day
suitable tomporary buildings will be
government agent. W. Manson, who is
in town, has fully completed arrangements with the government in order
to carry these instructions into effect.
During the seasion of the executive,
an application was heard from the
Sionomish Light and Power company
for authority to undertake in connection with Messrs. Billinghurst & Wilkinson, the irrigation of a farge tract
to find in the Thompson river valley,
east of asknorth. Mr. Smith Curtislanguaged in connection intimord was
passed in connection intimord was
interested and the rapid growth
of the fundial march 22.—In view of
the Hindus in British Colimbia hare
been subjected and the rapid growth
of the feeling here that the white races
in the British empire have no use for
the Hindus in British Colimbia have
been subjected and the rapid growth
of the feeling here that the white races
in the British empire have no use for
the Hindus in British Colimbia have
been subjected and the rapid growth
of the feeling here that the white races
in the British empire have no use for
the milliating annovances to which
the Hindus in British Colimbia have
been subjected and the rapid growth
of the feeling here that the white races
in the British empire have no use for
them, the more intelligent of the Sikhs
are planning an exodus to the Isthand hour is paid to Hindus on the canal
and the men feed themselves. Negroes
get less and the canal commission
a feeds them. But the Hindu sticks to
his caste ideas and prepares his own
grub. Their priest is advising a general exodus to Papama as the prosgrown and Forks, March 23.—James
Slewart has been appointed Canadian
in Customs officer at the port of Carson,
a few miles south of this city. Mr.
Slewart was appointed to the vacancy
caused by the death a short time
Weller's werehouse crammed full with

ROSAMOND PROBABLY SAFE

"GIVE US"

The cry of all who have once tasted it. A trial will convert you.

LEAD PACKETS ONLY. BLUE LABEL 40c., RED LABEL 50c. AT ALL GROCERS

"Silence is only commendable in a neat's tongue dried."
—Merchant of Venice, 1., 1.

OX TONGUES SMOKED TO YOUR ORDER A SPECIALTY HERE

DIXI H. ROSS & CO.

Up-to-Date Grocers, 1316 Government Street.

Tels. 52, 1052, 1590

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.

Cor. Yates and Broad Sts Limited

Browne's Chlorodyne

COUGHS, COLDS, DIARRHEA. DYSENTERY, & CHOLERA. RHEUMATISM, TOOTHA

Wholesale Agents, Lyman Bros. & Co., Ltd., Toronto.

The Colonist Gazetteer

ATLAS of the WORLD

A New Series of Maps in Color, based upon the latest official surveys, and accompanied by a Descriptive Gazetteer of Provinces, States, Countries and Physical Features of the Globe.

PRICE \$1.00

Advertise In THE COLONIST Subscribe for THE COLONIST

Victoria City and the Island of Vancouver



est. 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 Mc-Loughlin to trade. As they were wandering about the fort they stopped to watch the black-smith 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. Specmens 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 them-selves. 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 Mc-Loughlin 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. Mc-Kay promised to repair it for nothing and give him atbottle 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

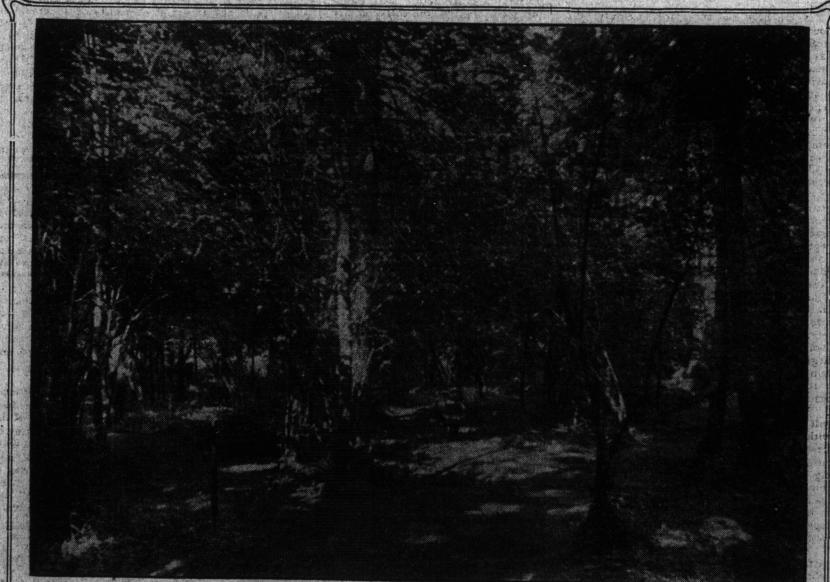
Fuel company.

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

been found in the Crow's Nest Pass in the southeast of British Columbia. In 1895 a mine was opened there and in 1807 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 overs 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 sentinelled sea coast, with coaxing 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

mangled or perhaps lifeless.

Too often accidents are the results of care-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 colleries 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

be brought back in a few hours bruised and great deposits of coal in this province, but as yet they have not been developed.

> "Rod and Gun In Canada," in its March in C.P.R. Empress hotel in this city. An extract water front at night. 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 conveni-ence 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 buildissue, has an appreciative article on the new are found in the reflected lights of a double

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-

TO VICTORIA

Hall to thee, Victoria, at whose social call All British welcome with a friendly hand, To this fair City, do we welcome all Of your offspring hailing from a foreign land.

In foreign lands, no matter where we roar 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

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

And many a summer's pleasure passed away, Where fairest forms of loved ones, perhaps now Are still in memory green from day to day.

Victoria, B. C., 18th March, 1908.

Our schoolboy friends are scattered far and

Their greater number passed to the unknown, While others changed by age and many cares. Still struggle on with dauntless pluck their

Once more in view of fair Victoria's waves, What hosts of memories does the scene retall, 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

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

Then raise aloft our British red-crossed banner, With maple leaf and beaver close entwined, Proud are the lands whose rustling breezes fan And of her dauntless sons when well com-

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

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 struc-ture stands. A background of forest greens, the distant Olympia range of mountains out-lined against the sky, the grand Cascades tow-ering to Mount Baker, and the shadowy Rainer, snow capped, with a sweep of water-way 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

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 com-

pany'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 Tyee Copper company's siding, into Chemainus, the lumbering centre of Vancouver

"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 Lady-smith, 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.

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 there was just room for the car, being shut in by ferns fully ten feel high.

"We had scarcely done marveling at these was in the courselves parallel with a stream

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

"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 com-paratively level run of close on thirty miles. The down-grade is longer and, consequent-

ly, 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 one after dinner we rode two miles down to New Alberni." WITH INCUE

bators excl about all th ing an inc slang use dence cour of our pe incubator to advise type. Buy pay enoug you never terial neve To atta operating

operator t The matter reasonably season. I of judgmen explicitly. market, n that are fe composite are thoro tions are of sheer fo them. Th it sometin with some obtain on warrant y structions out the p seem nece wisdom to as possible ditions. satisfactor

The lo portant fa machine in the place t lar. We 1 the cellar this condi cheap fran window stretched, in the wi windows 1 the result Place

the walls

around it.

if the mac

put it in th secluded as than opera chine is se ments of i days empty izing your out. Any store up i according to receive of which sible to op or lever. chine was as soon a chine the only sure thoroughl collects o ally when surface of ated with appeared starting a until the When pu lators to c

> The e bate whil of the her temperatu the grow

the make

WITH THE POULTRYMAN

INCUBATORS AND BROODERS

Common Sense Rules to Guide the Amateur,

who at that time were making hot water incu-

bators exclusively were not slow in saying that

about all there was to the newer forms of heat-

ing an incubator could be summed up in the slang use of the phrase "hot air." If the sur-

vival of the fittest and preponderance of evi-

dence count for anything, the hot air manufac-

turer 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. Ma-

terial never was higher than at the present

To attain the highest degree of efficiency in operating any machine it is necessary for the operator to familiarize himself with its parts

nd the functions they are supposed to perform.

The matter of what size to buy should be de-

termined 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 in-structions 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 con-

satisfactory reply.

The location of the machine is another im-

portant 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 cel-

lar. 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.

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 ma-

chine is set up and you have mastered the rudi-

ments of its operation, run it for two or three

days empty for the double purpose of familiar-

izing 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 impos-

sible to open them without some kind of a pry

or lever. This only denotes that the ma-

as soon as the heater has dried out the ma-

chine 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 satur-

ated with moisture, and until this has dis-

appeared 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 venti-

lators to conform to the instructions given by

sible. An egg, if it is fertile, starts to incu-bate 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 practi-

The eggs used should be as fresh as pos-

the makers.

chine was made with fine cabinet joints, and

Place the machine far enough away from

ditions. This will usually bring a prompt and

E think it is safe to say that

nine-tenths of all the incu-

bators 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 in-

cubator was practically un-

known, and the gentlemen

in Their Purchase and Operation

ointed. When Douglas as governor, Roderick ce in the council. colony, however small, vithout money. When pany in 1849 had been lony, one of the condi-that nine-tenths of the sold should be spent on ry little land had been to pay the salary of a cently been appointed, ting liquors had been license fee of one hunor nearly six hundred he governor-in-council was at once questioned s said that the people the council, and, there-British constitution ay any tax imposed by government seems to ists were right, for it nmon a House of Asancouver Island a very s, and it was hard to rve as members of a ne colony was divided

eph Yates and W. W. Victoria; Thos. Skinwere chosen to repreuir, Sooke; and John Except in Victoria. there were no opposlittle legislature, the J. S. Helmcken. He ment of this province ary, and even yet there ervers, and fewer still intelligent opinion on the "old doctor." He ored old age in the eds of unpretending e gained for him the

cts, of Victoria, Esqui-

Governor Douglas ly managed the affairs suddenly the discovriver roused not only of Fort Victoria, but

OUTING

s from a letter briefly Duncan to Alberni by on Vancouver Island, eattie, of Nanaimo: Saturday afternoon, smooth, even road. district of Somenos, ompany's siding, into centre of Vancouver

ettlement the road is 'ups and downs' were t a glimpse of Ladyon Oyster Bay. Ladysmith's principal into the country, and we reached Nanaimo coal town, situated on

e started for Alberni, ing we experienced a ses, every turn in the new scenic treasure. gh Northfield, a little four miles from Nangton.

erest is Nanoose Bay, cirted for some miles ist, we struck at right owards the west coast at the head of the Alrom the Pacific-into region, the road here of young trees, prin--so fresh, and green, is the road gradually just room for the car, ten feet high.

e marveling at these parallel with a stream direction, which, we ing resort of the Islfive miles long, with om all sides, the road ing a shelf cut out of ne parts nearly over-A good-sized stream, river, enters the lake

ater we passed right forest, with big sturdy ut of an undergrowth and berry bushes so impassable; on, over finest road, in and ber until the forest ther that there is no g but the bare brown

difficult part of the climbs thirteen hunof the divide—rather resting after a comose on thirty miles. nger and, consequenta few miles of easy eaceful Comas river st hill completed one o, not completed, for miles down to New

cally 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 delay 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

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, ex cept 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 ab-

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 have a good machine, familiarize himself with its construction and operation, put in it fresh eggs that have 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.

we have found a means to overcome it.

There is something that a sitting hen imparts to her eggs during the first week of in-cubation 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 befertile. 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 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 so 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 des-

cribed 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

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 breath 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, ab-solutely 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 in-cubator, and a ruined hatch. Keep all ma-chines clean. If there is any force in the

chines 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, are certain cleanliness is the key to your success. Buy good liceubators hickens on the same raugh with profitable estits to the latter, to elemat cleanliness is the key to your success. Buy good licubators and brooders. Use eggs from stock of known and brooders. 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.

AROUND THE FARM

HORSE BREEDING.

Written for The Colonist by W. Staley Spark.

Selection of Mare 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 ay be raised step by step in this way, but if the filly foals are sold off and the old breed mares are bred continuously there must be a stagnation instead of progressive improve-

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. Septicaema, 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.

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 points 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 ther feet and legs handled must be evident, and in practising them to this manipulation progress will have been made in teaching them to allow their noofs 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

Grooming. The question is often asked: "Why does N selecting the mare for breeding the stabled horse require constant grooming, purposes, you should get one well 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 stabled 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 atten-tion 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 excreons 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 nd 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 unmistakeably roarers. 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 aftificial food from the manger at an early age with its dam. The foal may be weaned at not be kept alone. Work. five or six months, but, if possible, it should

Muscles, tendons, ligaments and the respiratory organs may by patient, constant and in-creasing 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 ce-velopment 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 Brisbin that one was seen in the Cape Verde islands within 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.



HE Carpenters' Company gave a din- was fashioned for oversea service. Because ner in their hall to meet Mr. Haldane, K.C., M.P., and the members of the Army Council. The Master, Lieut.-Col. A. C. Preston presided, the seats on his immediate right and left being occupied by Mr. Haldane and Lord Portsmouth, says the London Times.

The loyal toasts having been honored, the Master proposed "The Imperial Forces."

General Sir J. French, in reply, remarked that it was customary on such occasions as those for soldiers sometimes to express their views on military policy generally, so long as such statements were limited by the wholesome and salutary laws of military discipline under which they serve. He was, however, unable that night to follow this precedent. Some time ago, as a soldier in uniform, he was talking to soldiers in uniform and practically on parade. In endeavoring to encourage and urge them to fulfil their duty to their Sovereign and country, he expressed an opinion that a voluntarily enlisted soldier, who was induced by his sense of patriotism and his love for his country to rally to the colors, was worth considerably more than one who was pressed into the service against his will. What was his astonishment a few days afterwards to read in a prominent place in large print in the columns of The Times a letter from an ex-Minister, who held high office under the late Government, grossly misrepresenting the meaning of his words, and gravely informing the public that, in the opinion of a general officer holding a high position in his Majesty's service, 300,000 untrained volunteers would be a match for 600,000 trained German troops! The right hon, gentleman, when in office, was on several occasions his guest at Government House, Aldershot, and was fully aware of his views and ideas on military subjects. It was difficult to understand how any one could have drawn such inferences from the words he actually used. He did not, and could not, pretend to be versed in the subtleties of parliamentary debate; and since it appeared that an ex-secretary of state for war claimed the right of using his great powers in such matters to intervene in the intercourse of soldiers on purely military subjects, and in doing so to entirely pervert and misrepresent to the country the ideas and opinions of those who were entrusted by the Sovereign with the training of his Majesty's troops, he must decline for the future to enter upon any discussion, however simple, if it was to be made public. On behalf of the Imperial Forces he thanked them for the kind way in which they had received the toast. (Cheers.)

The Master afterwards proposed "The Army Council," and expressed a sincere hope that the great scheme which had been worked out by Mr. Haldane-assisted, he supposed, by the distinguished members of the Army Council-might prove an entire success.

Mr. Haldane, who was warmly received, observed that the the beginning of his public life he was "an optimist by profession"—it was always a good thing to be so—and, on thewhole, he did not feel that that occasion was one on which there was any less reason than there had ever been for his being an optimist. The Army scheme had been received in the most generous way by the public, and he did not remember any occasion on which a more generous response had been made by the nation without distinction of party to the appeal which had been made to it. (Hear, hear.) The counties had shown that the old spirit was there as of yore. The country gentlemen-men of every shade of political opinion-had come forward as one to bear their part in the discharge of a national duty. There were those who grudged the time and the money which was spent on armaments. One might hope for better days in this matter, but they could only come when the nations were at one. (Hear, hear.) At the present time the sky was wonderfully clear, but war was a thing which came suddenly. Organization for war could never be improvised, and therefore it was necessary in times of peace to make preparations for their defences. (Cheers.) The Army Council, for whom he spoke, had indeed a difficult task. They were charged with the work of a great reorganization. He was grateful to them and to his civilian colleague Lord Portsmouth-who piloted the measure through the, to him, unknown chamber of the House of Lords-and to his friend Mr. Buchanan, who had provided them with the money. There might be differences of opinion about the present parliament, but a house of commons which passed an army scheme through in 12 days was a pretty effective house of commons, and if it succeeded they would owe a great deal to that House. He doubted whether the public yet realized the far-reaching magnitude of the changes which were taking place. The regular army had got a new organization which enabled a smaller number of men to be organized into a much larger expeditionary force than the nation had ever possessed. They had laid the foundations, and the parts of the building were being put into place week by week by his council. That had been possible because "this wonderful Parliament" had been possible because Parliament" had done what no other Parliament had ever attempted. The difficulties which attended the Army Council in working out such great changes were imperfectly appreciated, and there were people who thought that all these changes were as unnecessary as they were new. They did not realize that the British Army existed not for Great Britain but for the Émpire. (Hear, hear.) Our army

we had the greatest Empire of any nation we had, in the natural course of things, the greatest oversea Army in the world. Germany could not send half the men oversea that our small army was fashioned to send; France could not; no country could-even Japan could not. Our army was fashioned for long periods of service with the colors in distant parts of the earth, and our men who came home to the reserve were trained as the soldiers of no other nation had the chance of being trained. And our army was only a small part of the machinery of the defence of the empire. He believed that he was expressing the opinion of his colleagues when he said that the very essence of our army organization was based on our sea power and our command of the sea. (Hear, hear.) Once we diminished our command of the sea, the whole basis on which our army organization rested was gone. Because we commanded the sea we could afford to do with voluntary service—a service which fitted us best as an imperial Power, whose soldiers must be trained to go for long periods to distant parts of the earth. We rested on voluntary service because the power of the navy enabled us to depend on it. It afforded him great satisfaction to know that in the last two years the army and the navy had been coming into closer and closer relations. The public did not know how often they met, and how much their problem had become a common problem. That was the work of the Defence Committee. One parliament rushed into excess in its desire to improve the fighting service, and another seemed to show signs of running in the contrary direction with at least sufficient rapidity; but the problem of the prudent man was to look at things not from any single point of view-not, above all, in the way of balancing two opinions, but to look at things steadily and as a whole. Let us not be driven into jingoism, or from the necessity of providing in a time of peace for a time of war because the sky was clear and because we had made alliances which, valuable as they were, might be torn up at short notice. For himself, and speaking on behalf of his colleagues of the Army Council, all they asked was to be left to do their work, trusted as long as they ought to be vrusted by the public, and to bring about-if that were given to them—the accomplishment of the very great task they had in hand at the present time.

For the toast of "The Houses of Parliament," Lord Portsmouth and Mr. T. R. Buchanan, M.P., responded, and other toasts fol-

NELSON'S ORDER FOR BATTLE OF TRAFALGAR



R. JOSEPH STOWER, the wellknown auctioneer, has sold by order of the executors, the contents of the residence of the late Miss Georgina Helen Whiteside,

of 14 Thurloe-place, S.W., and among them is a document of high historic interest—a single foolscap sheet comprising Nelson's order of sailing for the battle of Trafalgar, says the London Times. It was discovered in a locked drawer (of which the key had been lost) of a bureau, and with it was a medal, dated 1848, with a single clasp for Trafalgar, awarded to Henry Rich, midshipman, and afterwards captain. The medal and the Order were left by Captain Rich or a descendant to the father of the late owner, and the natural assumption is that, as the order was the one sent to Captain Durham, of the De-fiance, it was in this ship that Rich served as midshipman. The body of the document is in the autograph of a secretary, is dated "From on board the Victory off Cadiz, 29 Sept., 1805," and is signed in Nelson's autograph, "Nelson and Bronte." The document is evidently a counterpart of one sent to all the ships under Nelson's command, and it would be interesting to know how many copies of it have survived. The Rich-Whiteside example has suffered somewhat from usage, is slightly torn in one or two places, and some of the names, particularly those in pencil, are almost illegible, but its historic interest is none the

By the courteous permission of Mr. Stower, we are enabled to reprint the whole of the document. The first i6 ships constituted the "Rear Squadron" (Nos. 17, 18, 19 and 20 are left blank), and the remainder the "Van Squadron":—I, Temeraire, Captain Eliah Harvey; 2, Superb, Captain Richd. G. Keats; 3, Victory, the Commander-in-Chief, Captain Thomas M. Hardy; 4, Neptune, Captain Thomas Fremantle; 5, Tigre, Captain Benjamin Hollowell; 6, Canopus, Rear-Admiral Thomas Lewis, Captain Fras. W. Austen; 7, Conqueror, Captain Israel Pellew; 8, Agamem non, Captain Sir Edward Berry; 9, Leviathan, non, Captain Sir Edward Berry; 9, Leviathan, Captain Henry W. Bayntum; 10, Prince of Wales, Vice-Admiral Sir R. Calder, Captain W. Cumming; 11, Ajax, Captain W. Brown; 12, Minotaur, Captain Ch. J. M. Mansfield; 13, Queen, Captain Fras. Pender; 14, Donegal, Captain P. Malcolm; 15, Spencer, Captain Hon. R. Stopford; 16, Spartiate, Captain Sir Bras. Laforey Fras. Laforev.

These (with Nos. 17-20) constitute the Van Squadron, which, in this order, is also described as the "Starboard division," Nos. 1, 3, 4, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12 and 16 (with three others—Britannia, Orion and Africa), constitute the schedule headed "Weather Line," as quoted on page world was friendly to them. (Cheers.)

218 of Sir J. K. Laughton's monograph on "Nelson," published by Messrs. Macmillan (edition 1904).

The Rear Squadron or Larboard division, was thus arranged: 1, Prince, Captain Richard Grindall; 2, Mars, Captain Geo. Duff; 3, Royal Sovereign (name in pencil indecipherable); 4, Tonnant, Captain Charles Tyler; 5, Bellerophon, Captain John Cooke; 6, Colos-sus, Captain James N. Morris; 7, Achille, Captain Richard King; 8, Polyphemus, Captain R. Redmill; 9, Revenge, Captain R. Moorsom; 10, Britannia, Rear-Admiral Earl of Northesk, tain W. G. Rutherford; 12, Defence, Captain George Hope; 13, Orion, Captain Ed. Codrington; 14, Zealous, Captain John O. Hardy; 15, Thunderer, Captain William Lechmore (?); 16, Defiance, Captain Ph. Ch. Durham; 17, Dreadnought, Vice-Admiral Collingwood, Captain Ed. Rotheram (these two names are crossed out).

The foregoing (except Britannia and Orion, which appear in the first list), comprised ships scheduled by Sir J. K. Laughton as constituting the Lee Line (p. 219), whilst the Zealous (Captain J. O. Hardy) does not appear to the constitution of th pear in his list at all. With regard to No. 15, the Thunderer, the name in the order reads very much like that given above, but in the Laughton list the commander is stated to have been Lieutenant J. Stockham; and the erased names of Collingwood and Rotherham, opposite No. 17, the Dreadnought, are supplied by Sir J. K. Laughton in Captain J. Conn.

The order is addressed: "P. C. Durham, Esq., Captain of His Majesty's ship Defiance." Henry Rich (the former owner of the document) is mentioned in O'Byrne's "Naval Bio-

graphical Dictionary" (1849); he was born in March, 1787, and entered the navy on March 7, 1801, first on the Diligence, from which he was transferred, in November, 1804, to the Defiance, where he remained for some time and "partook of the glories of Trafalgar." He was placed on half-pay in December, 1815, and invested with the rank of commander November 3, 1846.

THE EXPENDITURE ON ARMAMENTS



MEETING of members of peace societies and others who advocate a reduction in expenditure upon the naval and military services was held at Caxton hall, Westminster. Lord Courtney of Penwith presided. Lord Avebury was prevented by influenza from at-

tending, and wrote expressing his regret, says the London Times.

Lord Courtney said they could not but be painfully touched with some sense of weariness of repetition of what had been said before on the subject and said in vain. There was some consolation in the fact that they had friends and supporters all over the world, who, together, constituted a noble army of witnesses for their cause. But here was matter for disar couragement. Here, in England, they had a peace-loving Ministry, a Prime Minister who gave them ground for believing, with the most unquestionable sincerity on his part, that this nation would be found foremost among the peoples of Europe in establishing a league of peace. Yet this Ministry had put before parliament estimates for expenditure upon the army and the navy amounting together to something like £60,000,000. That was done at a time of profound peace, when we had made special treaties of amity with many nations, and professed to have no cause of quarrel with reference to any one of them. It was often asked how they could trust men to keep the peace who were every year making pre-parations for war. That, of course, might be said of ourselves. It was possible that the preparations we made might sustain arguments in other lands much like those that were that out of our war budgets sprang the war budgets of other countries. In Germany there were the same professions of attachment to peace, with the plea that increasing commerce meant increasing peril, and increasing peril meant increasing means of defence. Thus it seemed that the growth of commerce, which ought to be the means of bringing peace among nations, involved pre-parations for war. Russia, overwhelmed with domestic difficulties, was bent upon re-establishing her navy. Neither were there encouraging signs across the Atlantic. The survey did not afford them complete satisfaction. Yet there were two things to be extracted from it. The first was that the present policy of the nations was a policy involving difficulties upon those nations; and the second that, turn wherever they might, they would find sincereprofessions on the part of every government that what they aimed at and desired was peace. Why was it that, professing peace as they did, they were all preparing for war? The secret was that just as we had no faith or too little faith in the professions of others, so others had no faith or too little faith in our professions. The first thing necessary to produce any real change in the actions of governments was to beget among nations a feeling of confidence in one another, a real belief that they did desire peace. He did not ask for disarmament, but he did ask that we might not be constantly pressing on the advances of others; that we might be ready to run some risk, if risk there was, in not increasing our armaments, and ready to say to other people, "If the time comes we believe we shall be able to defend ourselves, but we are not going to anticipate the necessity; we are ready to believe that other nations are as friendly as we are." If they would make the government of the nation sincere and active in the prosecution of peace they must press upon them the necessity of setting a tune of peace i war, of showing that they 1 of a tune of

Balkan Question



lowing memorandum, which the Balkan Committee have submitted to the Governments of the Great Powers, says the London Times:

The Murzsteg programme of reforms for Macedonia, first promulgated in October, 1903, has now been in existence for four years. The British government, before the production of that scheme by the Governments of Austria and Russia, proposed a much more drastic and far-reaching scheme, which was not, however, adopted. British public opinion, which was at the time profoundly dissatisfied with the meagre nature of the Murzsteg programme, has for four years watched its operation, and the various attempts which the Powers have made to develop it. Every movement has been closely followed and reported in this country, and there has been no lack of constant information as to the actual state of the interior of the country. The situation has finally assumed such proportions of horror, and the Great Powers have produced, by the character of their intervention, so much bloodshed, anarchy, and outrage of every description, that, on behalf of the many thousands in Great Britain and Ireland who feel strong indignation at the present condition of affairs, the Balkan Committee desire to state briefly what, in its opinion, have been the character and the results of the intervention of the Great Powers during the last four years; what is the present situation which has been produced by this intervention; and to make a final appeal to the Foreign Ministers of these Great Powers to alter their practical attitude towards the question, so as to intervene either effectively or not at all, in order that the ymay at least no longer be responsible for seriously aggravating the situation. . . .

The effect of the reform scheme on Macedonia itself has been disastrous in the extreme. Clause 3 of the Murzsteg programme, however well-intentioned it may have been, and beneficial had it been carried into effect, has proved neither more nor less than a direct incentive to political murders on a vast scale. Although aware of the strength of race feeling and hatreds in the Balkan Peninsula, and of the methods of national propaganda open to the races under Turkish rule in Europe, the Powers definitely held out, but have not realized, the prospect of an approaching "modification of territorial boundaries of the administrative units, with a view to the more regular grouping of the different nationalities."

The result has been to reduce the country to a welter of blood more horrible than that of 1903. Since the introduction of the reform scheme, in a country of about a million and a half inhabitants over 10,000 people have been murdered; and the monthly murder lists show no sign of diminution. Very many of these have been women and children, and the attendant circumstances have been of the most appalling description. Outrages of every kind have been still more numerous, and the destruction of houses, property and cattle has been and continues to be enormous.

Nationalist forces from outside Macedonia terrorize villages in order to effect political conversions, while the Turkish troops raid indiscriminately, in general avoid contact with armed bands, and find the defenceless villages an easy prey. There is a vast stream of emin to America, encouraged in every possible way, so that in Central Macedonia in many villages there are hardly any able-bodied males left, but only women and children.

The officers of the Great Powers are quite werless to mitigate these evils produced by the Murtzsteg scheme. The Powers refuse to secure for them any right to interfere with the troops so that they can neither suppress bands nor improve the conduct of the soldiers. Without any adequate support they have achieved great success in the work they have been allowed to do-the improvement of the Gendarmerie. The result is that the Turkish authorities now deprive the reformed Gendarmerie in many instances of the normal function of preventing crime, and entrust this to the soldiers and the police. But it should be realized that, while the European officers have nothing whatever to do with soldiers or police, even in the case of the Gendarmerie they cannot give a single word of command or issue any order. In the cases of outrages they can do nothing except photograph the corpses and make a report for the information of their Governments.

The public opinion of Western Europe has long ago come to some conclusions. Just as it is impossible to suppose that the Turkish Government desires reform, or the suppression of the bands and the abolition of the Christian feud on which it has thrived so long, so it is impossible to believe that the Powers hitherto specially responsible for reform schemes in Macedonia have sincerely desired a pacification of the country or the establishment of law and order. The diplomacy of Austria, Russia and Germany has been consistently directed to putting obstacles in the path of real reform, to the raising of side issues, and to the securing of unimpaired sovereignty for the Sultan. Nor can it well be held that these Powers are not largely responsible for the present condition of the country. To give the most recent instance of the methods employed, the chief efforts of Austrian diplomacy during 1906 and 1907 were directed to securing for the Porte, against the opposition of the British Government, an increase of Customs duties. When the British Government pressed for an acceleration of the pace in regard to

E have received a copy of the fol- Macedonian reform, it was consistently met with the reply that Austria would advance as soon as the surtax was agreed to by Great Britain. On this understanding Great Britain agreed, but Austria has since made no advance. Even the long-promised judicial scheme, originally to have been ready in January, and stated by Sir E. Grey in July last to be then almost ready, is only now being submitted to the Porte.

The effect upon British public opinion has undoubtedly been to harden and intensify it in its determination to support the means best calculated to bring the present system to an end. It is universally recognized that but for the opposition of certain Powers the concert could secure for the Financial Commission and the Gendarmerie officers a real executive control. If the European officers took over the command of the troops, and were responsible to the European Commission only, they could speedily suppress the bands and restore security for life and property, which are the imme-

diate practical necessities. Unless some action of this kind is taken it is impossible to entertain any hope that the anarchic degeneration of the country will be checked; and this degeneration, under a nominal scheme of European reform, can hardly end except in violent catastrophe, and in the great discredit in South-Eastern Europe to the Powers primarily responsible. Until the principle of control, for which the British Government has consistently pressed, is admitted, public opinion will not be reconciled to the Austro-Russian methods of reform; and should these methods ultimately provoke a crisis, as they seem calculated to do, it will certainly require the Government so to act that under no circumstances shall the issue of such a crisis be any reinforcement of the present regime or the renewal of a mandate to those who have so conspicuously failed hitherto, although, by due efforts, a far greater measure of success might have been attained.

Westlake, President. Noel Buxton, Chairman, W. A. Moore, Secretary.

A RAILWAY PIONEER

HERE is a gentleman at the Windsor who commands at the present time no less than ten thousand men, who are working, not in the cause of war, but for the extension of Canada's railway system, says the Montreal Gazette in a recent issue. All have heard a great deal of the famous McArthur section of the Grand Trunk Pacific and of the alleged delays which have taken place on that part of the Transcontinental between the city of Winnipeg and Lake Superior Junction, a distance of 250 miles. Mr. J. D. McArthur, the contractor in question, gives an interesting description of what he calls the most important and most difficult piece of railway building ever undertaken in the Dominion.

At first the labor situation was the most difficult obstacle they had to surmount, and Mr. McArthur declared yesterday that he had thrown away a good part of his profits in securing men to carry on this contract, the importance of which he fully understands, as it is the G.T.P.'s connecting link between the Great Lakes and the granary of the West. All winter long he has had seven thousand at work, and he says that 60 per cent of the whole has been completed, and that the grad-ing will be about finished by the end of the present year. A good part is rock cutting, although fifty miles of prairie work east of Winnipeg has already been accomplished, and

some sixty miles of rails have been laid down. The greater number of this laborious army are Scandinavians, while there are also a good many Italians and quite a lot of Galicians, all of whom, Mr. McArthur says, are good rail-way workers. The Galicians do not like the rock work as well as the prairie sections, but they get along very well. The contractor stated that his men had not lost a single day all winter, and in fact he had never in all his long experience in railway work seen such a favorable season for outdoor work, At first this contract was held to cost about \$13,000,ooo; but when they got to work there were so many changes made in the location that the contract, when completed, will represent an outlay of not much less than \$16,000,000. Mr. McArthur says, however, that there will be no rebuilding of the Grand Trunk Pacific, as it is now being constructed for years to come. There are, he adds, a good many heavy bridges on the contract, and all of these are being built of steel and concrete, nothing being spared to make the road a superior one in every par-

In fact, Mr. McArthur states that the construction of such great works as the Grand Trunk Pacific, the Canadian Pacific and the Canadian Northern, and the great expenditure which is being made on all of these roads, will prove the saving clause to the Dominion's prosperity, while the country to the south of us is suffering all sorts of commercial and financial panics. Every cent's worth of the supplies are purchased in Canada, and all is going into the pockets of the Canadian people. It is a wonderful sight, he adds, to see the immense supplies that are already along the route, enough for the entire summer's operation. It is quite likely, Mr. McArthur stated, that a contract will be given out on a section to the eastward of Lake Superior Junction by the time the grading is done on his section, so that a part of his army of workers can be transferred to the next section.

the ent mus erva gradual, pe changes towa moving. Tha

order passing

ing, it leaves

sions and par

Friday,

ereign state. statecraft enr Western know ture of the ed -by no mea it produces u subject is too to allow ever dogmatize or. observation pire, it were definite cond are unconsc missionaries from the atti ncreasing from the nat light, it is forces at we the people in effect upon grade of soci these forces policy and pr conservatism, no small m whether the tem are like tive in their new learning will act as s fact, the patri will enable t pan. It is a of humanity. eration from Stuart Mill. the 20th cent logical gymn people which and failure n were to judge by the views vritings and to predict fo reason and u noise of the to its import

lies the soul

phical traditi

ness and com

from the peri

quire "Weste

class, better i

It is a sig

who have rec fact is unden flections as and ethical sy fucian formul the discipline fed straightwa vanced Euro a rule, but li simple charac expressed in liberty and Burke, Rouss erty, equality entably defic Japan) in all attainment of that in learning principles of quires an acco its instinctive rather than d it is a matter wherever pub form of unrea the movemen men who have There are, of ceptions, and ism succumbs as elsewhere, but the youn from Tokio, member of so education mi ernment has 1 It has fre

not govern, bu public opinion guides it. Th affords a stri The demand and with such accepting the statesman's p of the classic growing stea gence of the neir country of Japan in 1 of the central nently preven their will; it ts. statesmen as possible. were compiled regulations for the Empire; to ment encourage

observers that

was consistently met stria would advance as is agreed to by Great standing Great Britain since made no advance. judicial scheme, origeady in January, and n July last to be then ow being submitted to

tish public opinion has arden and intensify it support the means best present system to an ecognized that but for n Powers the concert ancial Commission and s a real executive conofficers took over the , and were responsible ssion only, they could nds and restore securwhich are the imme-

of this kind is taken it ain any hope that the of the country will be eration, under a nomin reform, can hardly tastrophe, and in the Eastern Europe to the sible. Until the prinh the British Governpressed, is admitted, be reconciled to the is of reform; and ultimately provoke a culated to do, it will overnment so to act ices shall the issue of forcement of the prewal of a mandate to cuously failed hitherts, a far greater meave been attained. estlake, President. Buxton, Chairman. Moore, Secretary.

PIONEER

leman at the Windands at the present an ten thousand men, ing, not in the cause the extension of Canystem, says the Monissue. All have heard ous McArthur section fic and of the alleged place on that part of veen the city of Win-Junction, a distance McArthur, the conan interesting desthe most important of railway building

ominion. ation was the most id to surmount, and resterday that he had t of his profits in sehis contract, the imy understands, as it g link between the ary of the West. All seven thousand men at 60 per cent of the d, and that the graded by the end of the rt is rock cutting, alrie work east of Winaccomplished, and have been laid down. f this laborious army there are also a good a lot of Galicians, all says, are good railcians do not like the prairie sections, but Il. The contractor not lost a single day had never in all his y work seen such a door work. At first cost about \$13,000,to work there were the location that the l, will represent an nan \$16,000,000. Mr. that there will be no Trunk Pacific, as it for years to come. many heavy bridges these are being built hing being spared to r one in every par-

states that the con-works as the Grand lian Pacific and the he great expenditure I of these roads, will to the Dominion's ntry to the south of of commercial and cent's worth of the Canada, and all is the Canadian people. he adds, to see the e already along the ire summer's opera-ir. McArthur stated, ven out on a section superior Junction by ne on his section, so of workers can be ction.

Shanghai correspondent writes to education which is the most hopeful feature the London Times as follows:

ent 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

Friday, March 27, 1908

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 Trimetrical 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 ritings 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 philoso-phical 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 arc, 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 Coniucian formulae of national life. Released from the discipline and restraints of these formulae, fed straightway upon the strong meat of advanced European thought, they assimilate, as it 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 lam-entably 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 unreasonable 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 Chauvinsm succumbs to common sense in the East, as elsewhere, under the sobering hand of time; out 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 Pekin. 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 heir country's ignominious defeat at the hands Japan in 1894. Neither policy nor pressure the central government could have permanently prevented the people from effecting their will; it therefore became the business of is statesmen to direct the movement, as far possible, into safe channels. To this end re compiled Chang Chih Tung's voluminous regulations for government schools throughout Empire; to this end also does the government encourage and support a system of state-

of China today. In 1905 the board of educa-It is to education, during the pres- tion 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 resisters of local option, 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-man-aged 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 1s. 7d. and upwards for handbooks 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 Diffusian 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

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 wofully inaccurate and crude; nevertheless, the effect of all this mass of writing on subjects hitherto generally undreamt of in Chinese philosophy can-not 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

The most popular of all European works of fiction now on the market is "La Dame aux Camelias"—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 Miserables," "Manon

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

Besides these, there is a large sale of sen-sational 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 Pharoah. Two large golden epaulets, for example, bear the King's name, and are formed of poppyheads 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 pledging 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 sungod, 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 goldork 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 fingerrings 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 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 gioves for the hands of the mummy. Several cornelian amulets have, morover, 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

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

On Socialism

Critical Examination of Socialism. By W. H. Mal-

L'Idee du Juste Prix. By Alfred de Tarde. (Paris:

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 s 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 Systems 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 Sociale 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

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 is 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 lightheaded, 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 squeezable Conservatives, consists of those who think that the burden of taxation hould 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 dinnersat 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.

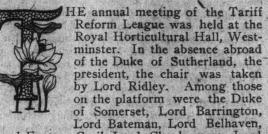
Then there are the various branches of Christian Socialists, of whom Mr. Mallock has such pleasant things to say as these: "Having probably emptied their churches by talking nonsense that has not even the merit of being traditional"; practisers of "a species of ecclesiastical electioneering"; promoters 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 posthum-ous volume of "Das Kapital." Facts have im-pressively refuted Marx's conclusions; wages have everywhere, speaking broadly, risen. The ITXIST 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 inventine genuis of Watt, Bessemer, or Edison, the organizing skill of the captains of in-dustry, 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 socalled 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 mo poly even more powerful than Mr. Rochefeller'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 Spean Lodge, Spean Bridge, left

Annual Meeting British Tariff Reform League



Lord Eustace Cecil, Lord Cheylesmore, Lord Dartmouth, Lord Desborough, Lord Dormer, Lord Drogheda, Lord Dunraven, Lord Essex, Lord Henry Fitzgerald, Lord Galway, Lord Claud Hamilton, Lord Headfort, Lord Hill, Lord Hood, Lord Hyde, Lord Kinnoull, Lord Keith of Fyvie, Lord Northesk, Lord Poltimore, Lord Saltoun, Lord Seaton, Lord Teynham Lord Williams more, Lord Saltoun, Lord Seaton, Lord Teynham, Lord Wharncliffe, Mr. Bridgeman, M. P., Mr. Austen Chamberlin, M. P.; Mr. Chaplin, M. P.; Mr. Jesse Collings, M. P.; Mr. Courthope, M. P.; Mr. C. C. Craig, M. P.; Sir T. G. Fardell, M. P.; Mr. Fell, M. P.; Mr. Fletcher, M. P.; Mr. L. Hardy, M. P.; Mr. Calude Hay, M. P.; Mr. Hills, M. P.; Mr. Hunt, M. P.; Colonel Kenyson-Slaney, M. P.; Sir Henry Kimber, M. P.; Mr. Bonar Law, M. P.; Colonel Lockwood, M. P.; Colonel McCalmont onel Lockwood, M. P.; Colonel McCalmont, M. P.; Mr. J. F. Mason, M. P.; Captain Morrison-Bell, M. P.; Sir P. A. Muntz, M. P.; Mr. S. Roberts, M. P.; Colonel Sandys, M. P.; Sir A. Sassoon, M. P.; Sir Howard Vincent, M. P.; Colonel Warde, M. P.; Captain Clive, M. P., and numerous other prominent supporters of the movement, with Mr. T. W. A. Bagley, secretary. Mr. Austen Chamberlain was accorded an enthusiastic reception upon taking his seat on the platform, says the London Times:

At the instance of the chairman, it was decided to send a telegram to Mr. Edward Goulding, the chairman of the organization committee, expressing the confident hope that Wor-cester would "go one better than Mid Devon and Hereford.

Mr. Chamberlain

Mr. Chamberlain sent the following letter, the reading of which created loud applause:—
'Dear Mr. Bagley,—I thank you for your letter and the copy of the report enclosed. I congratulate you heartily upon the progress that you are making, which I have followed with very great interest during my illness. I with very great interest during my illness. I regret that I cannot at present take my share in the work, but I am encouraged to see that my enforced absence from your active proceedings has not told against you in any way, but that your committee work and active propaganda in the country have been equally successful during the last year or two. I rejoice especially at the evidence of your work that is given by the late elections of Mid Devon and South Hereford. I do not doubt that a general election at which tariff reform would be the chief issue would show a very different result to that of the last contest.

I remain, yours truly,
J. CHAMBERLAIN.

Mr. Chaplin, M. P., moved the following resolution:—"That this meeting rejoices to hear of the improvement in Mr. Chamberlain's health. It looks forward to the time when he will resume the active leadership of the movement, and it congratulates him on the great results which he can see now of his advocacy of tariff reform and Imperial preference, especially as shown in the course of the by-elections."
He said he knew of nothing that would bring would bring more joy to millions of his fellow-countrymen than to know that Mr. Chamberlain had been restored to his full health and vigor again, and nothing would give more profound rejoicing to tariff reformers in all parts of the country than to know that he was able once more to resume the active leadership of the movement, which owed its initiation and its present prominent position to him. They hoped that, at no distant time, he would be restored to the position which he had occupied with such enormous advantage both to his party and his country. (Cheers.)
Sir Thomas Birkin seconded the motion,

which was agreed to amid cheers.

At a later stage in the proceedings, the chairman announced that the following telegram had been received from Mr. Chamberlain in answer to the resolution:—"Thanks for kind telegram. I feel greatly encouraged by sympathetic message and appreciate results of by-elections.—J. Chamberlain."

Presidential Address The chairman, in his presidential address, said the progress of the league had been since its inauguration sure and steady, but in the past year it had increased to an extent that might now be described as phenomenal. The executive, while they had endeavored to do their duty, did not shrink from, but rather invited criticism, being conscious that in the management of so large an organization as the league there were numerous points of view to be considered, countless interests to be reconciled, and many steps to be taken which could not commend themselves to every single member of the league. The solid progress of the movement, as shown in the report and in recent by-elections, was such as to win a reluctant admission of advance from their bitterest opponents. (Cheers.) In the long list of names at the head of the report were gentlemen of rank and position, representative of every district and of every interest in the United King-dom, who had been good enough to give their names as vice-presidents of the council. They amounted to a total number of 2,156, including 65 members of the Commons, 170 members of the House of Lords, and 204 candidates and ex-members, and they formed a genuine and

of the community. Many of them had supported the league by active work and by sub-scriptions. He took that opportunity of observing that in view of the enormous demands being made upon the staff of the league, both in its organization and on its literary side, it would be absolutely essential to have an increase in the staff, and especially in view of the appeal for £50,000 which the Free Trade League were making in their alarm at their progress, it would be necessary to appeal for subscriptions to those who had not hitherto aided them. The increase of work and responsibility was heavy, but it was materially lightened by the support which the list of vicepresidents proved, and also by the loyal and unselfish help given to the league by all sorts and conditions of men who had never spared themselves when asked to help. After acknow-ledging the unselfish devotion to work shown by the staff, he said that in its inception the league as an organization, independent of party, had to contend, not only with the ani-mosity of its opponents, but also with the anathy of its friends, and sometimes with scarcely veiled opposition from those who should have been its friends. Notwithstanding these difficulties, the league had steadily pursued its policy of educating the country in its principles, and day by day that apathy and that hos-tility had lessened until now, although the league had remained and must remain a nonparty organization, it could claim that its main principles had not only been accepted by the leader and the organization of one of the main parties in the state, but also that those principles were, with very few exceptions, advocated by responsible people in that party with a zeal and wholeheartedness which left nothing to be desired. The league had in many quarters been credited with a power, a power of the purse, a power of political influence, which it did not possess, and to which it laid no claim, but it did lay claim to the right of educating the country in its principles on every possible opportunity; it could lay claim to a considerable success in that propaganda, and he ventured on behalf of the executive to say that they had no hesitation in regarding the report as a record of substantial advance and that at the proper time they would appeal with confidence to that section of the public who had not hitherto given financial aid, to help them in that extension of the work which increased demands had made absolutely imperative. (Cheers.)

A Good Record Mr. Austen Chamberlain, M. P., moved the adoption of the report, a summary of which has previously appeared in the Times. He congratulated all interested in the movement on the record of good work done and progress made. He said that on the previous day he was speaking about the meeting to his father, and he asked him whether he might tell them that he (Mr. Joseph Chamberlain) was pleased with the work which had been done in his absence. His father answered, "Yes, say more than that; say that the progress which we have made has surpassed my most sanguine expec-tations." (Cheers.) A member of the Government said the other day that he would not speak of the subject, because he did not think that any of its members had an open mind on the subject. So much the worse for the Government. (Hear, hear.) There was plenty of open-mindedness in the country, and the re-port bore witness to it. If they were influenced by their opponents they ought, he supposed, to meet there in deep mourning and in sackcloth and ashes. They were told that they were the followers of a dead cause, that they were the advocates of a cause which was that of selfish interest, that those who took an active part in the movement, or who aided them, were moved by a desire for personal advantage, and that they who spoke on public platforms were accustomed to appeal to the lowest and most selfish motives of their fellow-men; all that by gentlemen who never ceased at the last election to din into the ears of electors that their food would cost them more, that every vote given to a Unionist was a vote in favor of raising the price of bread, who appealed, if ever party did, to the most selfish interests of the individual, and who supported their apppeal by an unscrupulous and reckless use what, in the language of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, he might call "mendacious falsehoods." (Cheers.) Such action might triumph for a moment, but it would not long prevail with men who had open minds and were prepared to judge the subject for themselves. They had passed through the times of difficulty; they were now moving on the crest of an advancing wave. Let them press home their arguments—carry them into every house and every cottage in the country. Above all, now that they had victory within their grasp, let them not alter their plan of campaign, not abate one jot of their hope, yield nothing, but stand where they were on the programme they enunciated, and before long they would carry that programme to a triumphant conclusion. It would be a good day for the trade and industry of this country when their programme was embodied in a statute. (Cheers.) But he was free to admit that a year more or less. was not, perhaps, of great consequence to their purely domestic situation. Every year which bassed, however, made the difficulty of combining the whole Empire in a satisfactory scheme greater, every year which passed with out anything being done to unite them gave rise to new forces that created separate interests and that dragged separate ways. Who could say how much had already been lost by the failure of the Ministers to respond to the invitation of the Colonial Premiers at the last real evidence of the wide support which the invitation of the Colonial Premiers at the last movement received from the educated classes conference? Who could say how much more as the great industrial country of the world

would be lost if they delayed it much longer? Heartened by the work they had already done, let them press on with renewed energy and increased hope to the victory that surely awaited those who with courage, confidence, and endurance persisted in preaching the good cause.

Sir Joseph Lawrence, M. P., seconding the motion in the absence of Sir Alexander Henderson, said that he spent two hours with Mr. Chamberlain on the previous day, and found that he retained still a living and absorbing interest in every detail of their work.

The motion was adopted. The Duke of Sutherland was re-elected resident, on the motion of Captain Clive, I. P., seconded by Mr. R. E. Dickinson; and on the motion of Mr. Page Croft, seconded by Mr. Alfred Mosely, the vice-presidents—namely, Mr. Chamberlain, M.P., Mr. Austen Chamberlain, M.P., Mr. C. Arthur Pearson, and Mr. A. Bonar Law, M.P.—were also re-elected. Lord Ridley was re-elected chairman, on the motion of Lord Leith of Fyvie, seconded by Mr. J. Welsford, and Mr. Everard Hambro and Sir Alexander Henderson were re-appointed treasurers. The executive committee were also elected.

Certain alterations in the rules were also

At the afternoon session there were present number of ladies representing the Women's nionist and Tariff Reform Association. They included the Duchess of Somerset, Lady Ebury, the Hon. Mrs. Burns, Mrs. Kinloch, Mrs. Cole, the Hon. Mrs. Maxse, and Miss Violet Brooke

Tariff Reform and the Union Party

Mr. Bonar Law moved: "That this meeting the Tariff Reform League welcomes the unanimous adoption by the Unionist party at the Birmingham and Edinburgh conferences, and the endorsement by Mr. Balfour of the resolution affirming that the first constructive policy of the Conservative and Unionits party should be the reform of our present fiscal system with the view-(T) of broadening the basis of taxation; (2) of safeguarding our great productive industries from unfair competition; (3) of strengthening our position for the purpose of negotiation in foreign markets; and (4) of establishing preferential commercial arrangements wth the colonies, and securing for British producers and workmen a further advantage over foreign competitors in the colonial markets." He said that no one could be so blind as not to realize the immense stride forward which their movement had made since they last met together at that conference. So recently as before the Birmingham conference there were members of the Unionist party who urged that they should not definitely tie their fortunes to that movement, and they urged it on the grounds, not that they were wrong, but that the country would not have it. No one would say that now, (Cheers.) He believed that a landslide on that question had begun, a landslide which would not only carry their cause to victory but would enable them even at the next election to sweep the country. (Cheers.) Mr. Bonar Law proceeded to speak of the question of unemployment. He showed that emigration from this country had been increasing for the last ten years, and contrasted this state of things with that in Germany, from which country up till the time when they altered their fiscal system, emigration was practically as great as it was from ours. Now, with a population 50 per cent greater than that of the United Kingdom, the emigration was only a fraction of that which was leaving our shores. The figures of the trade unions showed that for the last few years, the years of booming trade, the average of unemployment had been over 5 per cent; in Germany it had been only between 1 and 2 per cent. It had been said in the House of Commons that there were 60,000 unemployed in Berlin. The number 60,000 was given by the Socialist leader in Germany. The official figures were 30,000, and that figure included both skilled and unskilled labor. Nearly 30 years ago, when Prince Bismarck was altering the fiscal system in Germany, one of the ablest of the theoretic freetraders of the day, Lord Farrer, was writing a series of articles, and in one of them he said: "It will be interesting to watch the effect of this change of policy in Germany in diminish-ing their exports." It was interesting, for the exports only began after the change had been made. (Laughter and cheers.) But that was not all. Only a few years ago another great theoretic free-trader, Lord Avebury, wrote a letter to The Times, in which he repeated, almost word for word, the same thing that had been said by Lord Farrer. He said: "It will be interesting to watch the effects of the increase of the German tariff in diminishing their Again, it was interesting. (Hear, hear, and laughter.) Lord Avebury, too, had his lesson, but it took a great many lessons to teach those gentlemen. (Hear, hear.) As against the views of these theoretic gentlemen he would give them the opinion of a gentleman who was not a theorist, who had no claim to distinction except his practical success. He meant Mr. Carnegie, who was really in a very fortunate position in regard to the fiscal question. Mr. Carnegie was one of the very few men who had a really ideal system; he was a protectionist in America, where he made his money, and a free-trader here, where he spent it. (Laughter.) A few years ago that gentleman delivered an address as lord rector of St. Andrew's university. His subject was trade, and he said that the position of Great Britain

was gone, and gone for ever. But he turned to the students and said: "Do let that distress you. There is still a good deal left. The United Kingdom will be to America what Greece was to Rome. (Laughter.) You will still have your Shakespeares and Miltons, and we will look back to them as the authors of all our greatness." (Laughter.) That was all right for an American. His idea perhaps was that, in course of time, these poor little islands of ours would be purchased by the great Republic in order that they might have a coaling station in Europe. (Laughter.) That was not their idea. (Cheers.) Why did he say that our industrial position was gone? Free-traders told us that Germany's exports had increased in spite of her tariff. He said, and Mr. Carnegie said, that they had increased because of their tariffs. (Cheers.) This was Mr. Carnegie's dictum: The one method to secure foreign trade was to make your home trade safe, and from the security of your home trade you can stretch out and conquer the markets of the world." He said also that what made our modern manufacturers successful was to manufacture on a large scale, and, further, he asked, "Why cannot you manufacture on a large scale?" The answer, as he observed, was obvious-namely, "You have not a large market; you have a small market, and even that small market is open to your foreign competitors." Mr. Carnegie then went on to say-and this was also true: "It is not the amount of these foreign goods which come in that makes all the difference, but the fact that the manufacturers know they are liable to an invasion at any moment, the extent of which they cannot foresee. (Cheers.) It is that which makes them afraid to spend the money necessary to keep their machinery up to date, and without which success is impossible." That was precisely their creed (cheers), and it was a creed which the man in the street was at last beginning to understand. Under modern conditions what told most on the cost of production was not the price of the raw-material not even wages, but the scale on which they produced, and they could not produce on a large scale unless they had a large market. As Mr. Carnegie said, we had not a large market. Let them adopt the changes which were part of the creed of his resolution, and they did two things-they increased the scale on which our own manufacturers could produce, and by so doing they lowered the cost of manufacture. In addition they diminished the scale on which our competitors could produce, thereby raising their costs. By doing that they would lessen the intensity of foreign competition both in the home market and in the pourtal market. in the home market and in the neutral markets of the world. (Cheers.)

Lord Winterton, in seconding the resolu-tion, said that ninety-nine hundredths of the Unionist party were in favor of tariff reform and were determined to see it carried out. There was still, however, a small section of the Unionist party bitterly hostile to that policy. Many of the misfortunes of the party during the last few years had been due to the attitude of these gentlemen. These gentlemen could not be ignored. If they really believed that the policy of tariff reform was inimical to the interests of the Unionist party, they had a clear and honorable course before them, and that was to find another party which would support them. There were many, like himself, who were determined that a great, united, unamimous party, pledged to follow Mr. Balfour on the policy of tariff reform, should be returned to power at the next election, and they were determined to allow no considerations, no pressure, no influence, from whatever quarter, to prevent them from knowing that that party when it was returned was united. (Cheers.)

Mr. A. W. Clifford thought that if they allowed the noble lord's remarks to go down to the various constituencies entirely unchallenged, the effect would be a great discouragement to those who belonged to the Liberal party and whose names yet appeared on the lists of the executive of the various branches of that league. It was possible to run tariff reform on practically non-party lines. ("No, no."

.The chairman said that the words which appeared on page 3 of the annual report, to the effect that "the league, which is independent of political parties, seeks to further the objects mentioned above," etc., correctly described the constitution and objects of the league, and there was no intention on the part of any member, last of all of Lord Winterton himself, to depart from those principles. (Hear, hear.)

The resolution was carried unanimously. Educational Work Sir Charles Follett proposed: "That in view of the urgent need of carrying out the objects of tariff reform as defined in the Birmingham resolution, and the opportunity now presented of carrying the movement to a successful issue, it is desirable that the league should increase its activity in every department of its educational work." He said that it was not the armchair theorist or the hidebound theorist that they sought to educate. That would be a hopeless task. Their aim was to educate and convert the working men to the advantages of tariff reform. The great outstanding question for the working classes was employment. Dr. Macnamara, in a recent speech in the House of Commons, had no remedy to suggest for unemployment in this country, with the exception of the drinking of less liquor and the giving of more manual training. What more sobriety and more hand skill could do towards finding employment was rather puzzling to the plain man. The only cure for unemployment was a demand for labor, and that was what tariff reform would bring about more successfully than workhouse. He hoped the gentleman from York to whom he had referred would tell friends in America that this country was to alter that state of things. (Cheers.)

battalions of sober or hand-skilled workmen waiting all the day long in the labor market, (Cheers.)

Captain Morrison-Bell, M.P., who was loudcheered, seconded the resolution. He said he felt that the great success which they had in Mid Devon had given a powerful impetus to the educational work of their cause. He was not in the least down-hearted after the result of the last general election, because he believed that all that had to be done to win back the seat was to expose the absurdity of the arguments used by free-traders at that time. Consequently he set to work a month after the general election, and arranged for a continuous flow of speakers and workers in the division in order to explain what tariff reform really meant. In this work the Tariff Reform League had given him the greatest assistance. During the recent election his constituency was visited by crowds of members of parliament speaking on behalf of Mr. Buxton, and the old cries of "The Hungry Forties," "Your Food will Cost You More," and so on, were once again trotted out, but they were quite ineffective in producing any impression on the educated common sense of the working men of the constituency. It was only by education that they could get working men and their wives to understand what tariff reform meant, and he hoped that this most necessary work of education would be continued with the greatest vigor, (Cheers.)

After short speeches by Miss Violet Brooke Hunt (secretary of the Women's Unionist and Pariff Reform Association) and Mr. Welsford (chairman of the Liverpool branch),

The chairman said that, with reference to a resolution standing in the name of Mr. Rosenthal, he hoped, if the mover meant to press it, as many delegates would remain to discuss it as possible. (Cries of "Take it now."). He added that he did not think there was a single member of the executive who would not resign if the delegates passed the resolution. Cheers.)

A delegate inquired if it was not out of order after the passing of the resolution moved by Mr. Bonar Law. (Hear, hear.)
The chairman said that he could not declare

the resolution out of order, but he thought that it was within the power of the meeting to decide whether it was in order or not.

A show of hands was taken, and the meeting, with two or three dissentients, voted the resolution out of order. The resolution was as follows: This conference is of opinion that the immediate interests of the working classes in this country would best be served if the proposed reform in Imperial taxation was limted for the present to a transference of a portion of the existing food taxes to imported manufactured articles."

Mr. A. Rosenthal, who obtained leave to make an explanation, said that there was a misconception with regard to his meaning. He yielded to no one with regard to the necessity, for fiscal reform; he disagreed only with the methods which were being taken to carry it out. (Cries of "We don't.") The fiscal question as at present stated had three distinctly mportant issues: The first was the question of immediate fiscal reform; the second was the food question; and the third was the colonial question. While they as a body believed in rather advocated that the policy should be

taken step by step. ("No, no.")
The discussion on Sir Charles Follett's resolution was then resumed by Lieutenant H. A. B. Shrubb, R.N. (Hants county branch), who expressed a hope that more enthusiasm would be thrown into the educational work of the league. He added that he would withdraw the resolution standing in his name in these terms: "That in order to further perfect the existing organization it is desirable to secure representation for the league in every polling district

throughout Great Britain. Mr. Jesse Collings, M.P., said the agricultural laborer would never be persuaded to support tariff reform unless it was allied to a question which was its complement—a question in which the villagers had a close interest—that of some prospect of a fair number of them being restored to the land. (Hear, hear.) Tariff reform alone would not commend itself largely to them, but tariff reform, allied to such a measure of land reform as would give them some hope of the fulfilment of their dearest desires of being brought back to the land—these two policies together would sweep the country. (Cheers.)

Mr. Medhurst (chairman of the Trade Union branch) said that they must not run away from a single item of their policy, and he had intended to oppose Mr. Rosenthal's resolution. (Cheers.)

After further discussion, in which Mr. A. Bigland, Mr. L. C. Tipper, and other delegates took part, the resolution was carried unanimously.

Votes of Thanks

Sir Joseph Lawrence, in proposing a vote of thanks to the Women's Unionist and Tariff Reform Association, said that they had among them that day a gentleman (Mr. E. P. Benjamin) who assisted the late President McKinley in the preparation of his tariff. It was announced in the press that the Lambeth guardians had decided to render a disused factory at Vauxhall fit for the accommodation of over 100 paupers, who were crowded out of their workhouse, He hoped the gentleman from New York to whom he had referred would tell their friends in America that this country was goin

Mr. Wel

was carried. A vote o Ridley for p In the e council gave Austen Char lin, M.P., N Mr. Bonar L grand hall wa

sentative and

Lord Ripley

with British

spicuous beir

by colonial fl

n large lette

as attending

the day, in a

supporters of

"Our Guests,

of Lord Miln

welcomed th

abroad prever

ment to be o

ion. He thou

to set on fire which it first

their best to

ignorance ha

all the mean

beacon was

true message

eady than

Mr. Auste

ith loud che

aid that the

The chair

were numerou fessional med tions. As we by a little man of a medium. could give s dirty collar a eral appearan and who wou "I will gu he urged, as "Secrecy is friends as th career and tel

We manag tering a sma formed us tha there. Mr. and M

you in the ne

able couple, s Tompkins sat handed him a but no leaves. a few blank lead pencil. and instantly the lead pen notepaper. minutes the 1 opened. The purporting to of the messag It informed hi that she was want him to n children in sp impatiently a messages wer kins, but as th cannot be rep

From Elle

vere shown

ceased person portraits were anvas stretch wall. The m with the perso a light was red blotch a blotch expan be a dab of p ion as a di form. In an traits were haser who, w imself or he portrait medi ve were ther t was told which, we we than portraits uman hands that the spiri ecromancy. From the

onorable La orld-wide r



hand-skilled workmen ng in the labor market. Bell, M.P., who was loudthe resolution. He said success which they had en a powerful impetus to of their cause. He was hearted after the result tion, because he believed done to win back the absurdity of the arguders at that time. Conk a month after the genanged for a continuous

vorkers in the division in hat tariff reform really he Tariff Reform League atest assistance. During constituency was visited of parliament speaking on, and the old cries of "Your Food will Cost , were once again trotquite ineffective in proon the educated coming men of the constituducation that they could heir wives to understand ant, and he hoped that ork of education would greatest vigor. (Cheers.) by Miss Violet Brooke

tion) and Mr. Welsford pool branch), that, with reference to a the name of Mr. Rosennover meant to press it, ald remain to discuss it "Take it now."). He think there was a single ive who would not repassed the resolution.

Women's Unionist and

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

that he could not declare der, but he thought that er of the meeting to deorder or not. as taken, and the meet-

dissentients, voted the The resolution was as of the working classes best be served if the perial taxation was lima transference of a porood 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 on't.") The fiscal ques-ted had three distinctly first was the question rm; the second was the third was the colonial as a body believed in these as one policy, he the policy should be

"No, no.") ir Charles Follett's resoed by Lieutenant H. A. its county branch), who more enthusiasm would ducational work of the t he would withdraw the his name in these terms: ther perfect the existing rable to secure represenin every polling district

M.P., said the agriculver be persuaded to sups it was allied to a quesnplement—a question in d a close interest—that air number of them be-l. (Hear, hear.) Tariff commend itself largely form, allied to such a m as would give them nent of their dearest dewould sweep the coun-

hairman of the Trade of their policy, and he Mr. Rosenthal's reso-

ssion, in which Mr. A. er, and other delegates on was carried unani-

Thanks

e, in proposing a vote en's Unionist and Tariff id that they had among man (Mr. E. P. Benjaate President McKinley his tariff. It was anhat the Lambeth guarender a disused factory accommodition of over crowded out of their he gentleman from New referred would tell their this country was going hings. (Cheers.)

Mr. Welsford seconded the motion, which there was a tariff reform movement, and that

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 Chambarlain, 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 repreentative and enthusiastic company, over which Lord Ripley presided. The hall was decorated ith British and colonial flags, the most conpicuous being a large Union Jack surrounded colonial flags and having across it, inscribed 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.) They had done their best to keep it alive while calumny and gnorance 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.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain, who was received with loud cheers, was the first to respond. He

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. Lloydeorge 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 footg. (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 the matter as showing what a good president of the Board of Trade can do to promote British dustries 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

(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 Patents Bill, before this year was gone 10,000 defence he put a closer union between all the said that they had taught the government that men would find employment in this country. self-governing white people of His Majesty's

dominions, which, he said, demanded our close vantages. Every country in the world except 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 un-paralleled 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 nome 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-

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 had been won by fearless, outspoken advocacy of tariff reform. which was not always so popular and so readly 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 propsed 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.

Forty-Eight Hours With the Spooks



OMPKINS 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 selec-tions. As we passed along we were accosted by a little man who asked if we were in search f 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 ou 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

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 ourporting to be from Tompkins' friends. One f 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 eased 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 purhaser who, we were told, invariably expressed imself or herself pleased with the result. The ortrait mediums were not at Lilly Dale when were there, so I can only tell the story as was told to us. We saw several portraits nich, we were told, were executed by spirit ands. 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

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 most thoughts, give you messages from the occupant, a well-proportioned, handsome old dead, and foretell your future." occupant, a well-proportioned, handsome old lady, exclaimed, "Here comes W. H. Tompkins, of Toronto, and a man who signs him-self "D.W.H.," of British Columbia. They want a setting."

"Good gracious," I exclaimed, "how did you know our names? Have you been tele-phoning 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

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

"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-

She then proceeded to give us both a "setting" in spiritualism, interspersed with prophecies as to our future, not an atom of which s 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 distirictions 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

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 fa-vorable; so we had to go away without a ma-

At Mrs. Wreidt's a circle was formed. Five men and four women, seated on chairs, joined hands. Atin 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 "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

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

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

"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 clined to appear again to answer more

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

"Someone wants to speak to you," the med-

"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. 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 at 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

Ideals In Foreign Policy some

HE 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 enhusiasm 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 evergrowing 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 gov-ernment 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 liplomacy 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

Nation, "justly alarmed at Russia's proposal in by the police that ordinary people did not to cancel the convention concerning the dare to come to him freely. His insufficient Aland Islands between France, Great Britain, and Russia, which formed part of the Treaty of Paris: This convention bound Russia not to fortify these Baltic islands or to maintain any military establishment on them. They command Stockholm, and if fortified might bottle up the Gulf of Bothnia, and go far to make the Baltic a closed sea. Russia cannot disturb the status quo without the leave of France and Great Britain, and we strongly hope that we shall firmly refuse permission, for we have a national, an historic, and a naval interest in the question. It was, for instance, keenly debated in rest.' the 'thirties. Russia declares that she does not want to fortify Aland; if so, she need not disturb a treaty to which she has submitted for at once fortify, and the convention is torn up, Sweden will be compelled to fortify Stockholm, to cut a canal from the capital to the northern coast, and to maintain a naval station and force there. England cannot lay so heavy a burden on a small and thoroughly peaceful and progressive community

"It cannot be said that the Decentralization commission, which has now resumed its sit-tings in Calcutta, is making a favorable impression on the official classes or on Indian leading men," says the Calcutta correspondent of the Manchester Guardian, under date January 30. "Some prominent members show a tendency to dogmatize on the strength of their very brief stay in the country, while others do not disguise their complete ignorance of Indian

"Very striking evidence has been given by Mr. Bhupendra Nath Bose, one of the most trusted and respected of the Indian leaders in Calcutta and, indeed, in Bengal. Speaking of the relations between officials and people, he said that close personal relations seldom existed between the executive head of a district and any class of the community. When the district magistrate was out on tour he was so hemmed

acquaintance with the language was another obstacle. The young civilian came out to India with all the feelings of a ruling race and, what was worse, a ruling caste. His head was turned by his being placed in a vicious atmosphere, the servile surroundings of the criminal courts. Hence he formed an extravagant idea of his own importance and thought that his prestige would be diminished by free intercourse with the people. Mr. Bhupendra Nath Bose's statements can be amply confirmed, and they go to the root of much of the existing un-

Signor Nasi, a member of the Italian senate, has been sentenced to eleven months' imprisonment for peculation of national money, and he more than half a century. Even if she does not is to be excluded from public office for four and a half years. He has been in prison for seven months, and has therefore only four to serve.

"The harm done by the Nasi affair has been very great," says the correspondent of the Morning Post. "It has led to vehement polemics, which have embittered the relations between Sicily and the North of Italy; it has increased the normal cynicism of the poorer classes, although, as a matter of history, no minister has previously been impeached for peculation since 1848, and it has proved that there has been, and probably still is, a culpable lack of control over the expenditure in the public offices. Public opinion in Italy would welcome a thorough and searching inquiry into the working of the government departments. If it should lead to this result, the Nasi case will not have been in vain."

At a meeting of the Finance committee of the Belfast Corporation the city accountant stated that defalcations in the rates amounted to £6,800. Soon after the defalcations were known a warrant was issued for the arrest of the defaulting collector, who was traced to

eminine Fancies and Home Circle Chat

IS ENJOYMENT A LOST ART?



APPILY, not lost altogether, but in danger of eclipse. It is a will-o'the-wisp which those who seek will never find. In these days of inxury we all try madly for it, young more than old, perhaps, but all of us, more or less, and that is one great reason why we miss it. Another reason why we miss it. Another reason why many of us, particularly our boys and girls and budding sons and daughters fail to enjoy life, as at their age they should, is because from the outset they start with too great expectations. Not till their views of life are widened and youthful vanity and conceit have been knocked out of them can many of them even begin to enjoy themselves. Some people, of course, go through life making worry an enjoyment. The sort of person who is always wondering what is going to happen next, who on his deathbed will probably wonder whether his future home will be healed by electricity or coal. This is the sort of person to whom worry is a keen enjoyment. It is an exercise in which a certain class of people take a contrary sort of pleasure. To cure them would be an act of great unkindness. Really busy people are seldom worried. If anything goes wrong, instead of worrying, they throw the whole thing behind them and make a fresh start. To the idle and empty headed worries are often a perfect God-send, filling up dull moments and giving them something to talk about. The type of worrier who finds enjoyment in his or her worries is, alas! all too common now-a-days. Worry becomes a habit, like anything else, and "habits," some one says, "are useless, dangerous, and ought to be abolished." This may be an extreme view, which few people will be ready to endorse, but most of us will agree that habits, even good habits, useful and valuable though they may be in themselves, tend to become in time merely formal, perfunctory acts which in no way influence the life or character. In our copy books we are taught that "Acts make habits, habits make character." But character must not become stereotyped. It must ever grow and devel they may be in themselves, tend to become in time merely formal, perfunctory acts which in no way influence the life or character. In our copy books we are taught that "Acts make habits, habits make character." But character must not become stereotyped. It must ever grow and develop if it is to be a real power. Thus from time to time old habits must be given up, and new ones formed in accordance with each stage of growth. We must break away from all that hinders development, and fetters the soul ascent. It is possible to become even the slave of a good habit, and so rigidly adhere to it as to become a trial, if not a muisance to those with whom we daily come in contact. Who does not recall the person who is as slave to punctuality, and who makes such a virtue of it, and is so exacting in enforcing it on others, that life becomes a positive burden? But this habit to the punctual person is a real enjoyment. Equally trying are people who pride themselves on being methodical, and on having a set duty for every moment. Such folk "eliminate the sauce of surprise from the dish of Ilfe." To live with them becomes a weariness too great to be borne, especialty if the sufferer be one who is handicapped by the artistic temperament. Indeed, such people can hardly be said to live, for it is worse than death to lose the capacity for astonishing yourself and others as those cast iron folks have done. If the thoroughly poised man finds himself in bondage to strong, grip-like habits, he will set about loosening them, in order that he may advance, which he can never do while bag-ridden by habit. "To conform to usages which hire become dead to you" merely as a matter of habit, scatters your force, loses your fine, blurs the impression of your character. A foolish consistency a great soul hus simply nothing to do." The modern young berson reads greedly of, fiction and blography, the result of which is that every one of them, however common-place, demands of. Fate, that he or she play the part of hem, or heroime. No egotists so thor mind wanders confusedly by, listless and jaded with abundance." A nurseryful of little ones may be occupied for days in fashioning a cart, or a whole school-room in contriving some rude sort of electrical machine. Then a cruel-kind uncle comes along who observes these things and sends the specialites ready-made. He is nearly as bad as the uncle who put out eyes, and smothered in the tower. He kills enjoyment, giving stones for bread, and enjoyment is a matter of standpoint. The girl who honestly and deliberately sets herself to be happy in her own sweet way is quite capable of making others happy too. The practice of living some small part of your life all for your own delight is no crime against society or womanhood. People who have tried life in different ways are more likely to make a success of it than those of limited experience. Happy faces are seen just when you least expect to find them. Leave the theatre and the ball-room, and the dinner parties to join, the merry-makings at some hospital or place of cure, or even take them in the ordinary run. Among the convalescents, what extraordinary cheerfulness! They are happy because they are better after having been worse. The well people who are pitying them do not enjoy themselves a quarter so much. Thus are the winds tempered to the shorn lambs, and more than tempered. What a sidelight this casts on the question of enjoyment and our capacities for it! A good deal is said, however, by young people, about being bored with this, that, and the other, and incapable of enjoyment is mere affectation, a poise that is wiser not to notice. Take them at their word, give them fewer treats, fewer presents, and a good deal less spoiling; a different tune will soon be sung. There is not much fear that enjoyment will ever be a lost art, but the mistake we make is looking for it in the wrong place, and the wrong way. Those who love work more than play really get far more enjoyment out of life. The busy-bee enjoys the sweets of life, while the poor pleasure-seekers go wearily

FASHION'S FANCIES

Quiet Colors Grow in Favor.

Quiet Colors Grow in Favor.

Much prominence is now being given to materials, costumes and millinery in violet and grey. Rich, deep shades of purple and faded tones of heliotrope are being brought forward for the half mourning season, for court mourning. Greys afford a varied field of choice. They are to be had in "shadow" stripes and in bold contrasts with black and white. The new crepes-de-chine, crepes-de-soie, chiffon-velours, parmes, velvets, cashmeres, and voiles are very beautiful. Black stripes upon black broadcioth are to be noted among the novelties and should secure a good position in the up-to-date dress of today and during the next few weeks. Much enthusiasm is being shown for the new striped velvets and velveteens, the colorings of which are neutral. The greyish blues, faded mauves, blues of a greenish hue, soft greens, tawny browns, duli red browns, and deep wine thits which are seen in these striped velvets and velveteens will all be brought to light a little later in the season. Invisible checks also figure among the new materials. Some of the new tailor made models, with their short basqued coats, are very smart and damty. The latest tallor-made costume shows a very full skirt set into a plain yoke piece at the top. This in grey hopsack, patterned in a small design in a darker shade of grey looks very well. The skirt is short, just reaching to the ankles. Other tailor-made skirts are arranged in deep flat, well pressed pleats, the latter being firmly

atlitched to about tweaty inches or so from the waist. The skirt should be perfectly fitted about the hips and waist and all thickness removed, for to be correct the skirt must fit the figure with sheath-like precipators and the skirt was the front, and not among be apring coate and the first of the correct of the skirt in the skirt was the first of the country of the skirt was a series of the special and the first of the first of the semi-fitting coates which are in the first of the same and the first of the semi-fitting coats, when the stab is not, worn. For these waistcoats old brocade is pleed together and trimmed with gold, and silver lace. The waist-coats are V-shaped and the space at the throat is filled in with frillings of old face. Simpler coats are made of corduopy vereteen, faced hack with silk to match the material, and trimmed with fine black silk braid. This coat is tight-fatting at the back, and it is rounded and cut away in the front from the walst where the coat is fastened with a large button. The sleeves are rather close fitting and are finished with braid. Transparent sleeves for evening dress are greatly in favor. No one can help noticing the perfect of the serves are was an expensive to the arm to just above the above, the upper part of the arm to just above the above, the upper part of the arm to just above the above, the sleeves along model represents a pale green soft saint dress along model represents a pale green soft saint dress along model represents a pale green soft saint dress along model represents a pale green soft saint dress along model represents a pale green soft saint dress along the saint and the saint of the saint and the saint of the saint and the saint

COMMENTS OF AN ONLOOKER

Perhaps the commonest form of advice is that which expresses itself in the brief remark, "Don't worry." On the face of it, it is sound and sensible advice. Why should man or woman worry, since worry ages and spoils looks, temper, digestion and enjoyment of life? Why should we worry since it will be all the same a hundred years hence, and even in a shorter time the cause of worry will probably evaporate like a drop of water? Is there anything to be said in defence of worrying? Well, yes, there is. The man who doesn't worry at all is usually the man who doesn't think. Prosperous in a small way, contented with commonplace things, he is never tempted to worry and he deserves little credit for his placidity. A negative virtue in a plegative individual is never admirable. It is the highly sensitive individual is never admirable in the highly sensitive individual is never admirable. It is the highly sensitive individual is never admirable in the highly sensitive individual is never admirable in the highly sensitive individual is never admirable. It is the highly sensitive individual is never admirable in the highly sensitive individual is never admirable. It is the highly sensitive individual is never admirable in the highly sensitive individual is never admirable. It is the highly sensitive individual is never admirable, with a reach always exceeding his grasp, with schemes which irritate his nervous organism yet without which he could not live, with affections which give as much pain as pleasure, with tastes liable to constant offence and feelings, sentimental yet sincere, outraged at every turn by the world's lnevitable cere, outraged at every turn by the world's inevitable wrong, it is this type by whom the advice, "Don't worry," can only be received with a certain melancholy. The type, though it is neither weak nor contemptible, is very often worried out of existence.

Spring is in the air, cold as the air is. Some people are even thinking of discarding their furs. While there is yet time, may one intreat the makers of neckwear to lighten the tyranny of the feather boa. "All Englishwomen wear feather boas," says the foreigner, and smiles. One feels rather indignant at that smile, but one has to acknowledge the truth of the statement which preceded it. We have emancipated ourselves from so many conventions that it seems all the more strange that we should meekly put our necks under the yoke of the feather boa, summer or winter. "Chothe our necks in some other fashion" should be the special prayer to the gods of millinery now the spring is approaching. I have no animus against the feather boa, but things grown common do lose their dearest attractions, and it does not suit every one to have the space between the line of shoulder and line of chin entirely blocked by a ruffle of barn door feathers.

Short sentences of solitude might be invaluable in

Short sentences of solitude might be invaluable in education—not of solitary confinement attended by disgrace, but of solitude pure and simple, that should teach the human mind to rely on itself. a little more. It is said that the average man and woman of today dread solitude and spend their flyes striving to escape from it at any cost. If we were brought up to regard it as necessary, health-giving and beautiful, this senseless rage against it could not exist. The man who loves solitude is either a heast or a god." but the man who is not miserable in solitude, yet can enjoy the seciety of his kind, is a philosopher and philosophers we would all be if we only knew how.

Men are never tired of saying that the gender of genius is masculine. In every art, they proudly proclaim the number of artists who count is overwhelmingly in their favor. Sensible women should not dispute the proposition, so far as the creative arts are concerned, but they may be excused for pointing out that genius is not confined to creation, and that as dancers, singers, and actresses, women have shown genius and that in themselves they are often a hundred times more gifted than men. What women lack, whether through their sex or their training, cannot be decided off-hand in executive ability.

Which sense is most valued by the normal human being? It is probable that loss of sight would be felt most keenly, though doubtiess in a special case as with one whose whole life is centred on music, deafness might be a more terrible calamity. Miss Helen Keller, however, the lady who, in spite of blindness and deafness, has written some remarkable works, has just declared that if she had to choose between the sense of sight and the sense of touch, she would not part with the latter.

No woman, says a classic aphorism, is honest.

No woman, says a classic aphorism, is honest. Aphorisms, like affidavits, are not expected to tell the truth, but this seems to have some solid meaning, besides the spice of exaggeration. Even a suffragist would admit that honesty is not the virtue for which feminine hearts throb most keenly. Virtues and vices are both many. If you turn to consider the question of selfishness, it is not the woman who will have cause for shame, and there is the gravest reason to doubt whether all the dishonesty in

the world does as much harm as the selfishness. Honesty is generally believed to be the best policy, and not much seems likely to be gained by denying so respectable a faith.

THE HOUSE BEAUTIFUL

THE HOUSE BEAUTIFUL

On Bads and Bedding

Quite without a blush do I announce the fact that I am exceedingly fond of my bed. I thoroughly delight in the moment when I enter it, and I equally loathe the time when stern duty compels me to leave it, and I am quite certain, althugh a great number possibly have not the courage to own up to it, that most women—and men, too, for that matter—have similar tastes. Therefore, the question of beds and bedding is a very important one to most of us. No matter whether we are ill, or well, but in the former case it is more essential than ever. The choice of a bedstead is merely a matter that affects the general scheme of decoration in the room. Some of us prefer the artistic wooden models, while others pit their faith to brass and iron, but whatever the outward form of our bedstead its furnishment is in most cases the same. The old feather and down bed is now almost obsolete, and the chain spring mattress on metal or wooden supports is to be found in nearly every household, covered with a substantially thick mattress of hair or wool. The hair mattress is necessarily an expensive matter, but whenever the purse will run to it, it should be invested in. All of us who are when should have our mattresses made over, even if they are not put into a new cover, at least once a year. They should never be allowed to get flably and limp in parts of to wear to an indescribable chinness. Those of us who possess gardens should make a practice of placing the mattress out in the sunshine and alt two or three times during the summer allowing at least a few hours' rest out of doors, it will be surprising to discover what an improvement this course of treatment will effect. In the ordinary making of beds, an under blanket should first be placed upon the overlap, and securely tucked in parts of the white should be incomed to the further mother. The question of bedspread, with the further addition of an eider-depart of the summer of the will cotton of a more substantial make the process of the prod

A DAINTY MENU FOR A SPRING LUNCHEON

Menu Semelina Soup
Cod au Gratin
Rabbit Cream: Stewed Kidneys
Stewed Cairs Head
Dorothy Puddings: Rhubarb Fritters
Egs Rarebit

Semolina Soup

Required: One quart of good stock, one handful of semolina, Parmesan cheese, pepper and sait, chopped parsley.

Method: Have some strong and carefully prepared stock, entirely free from fat.

When boiling on the fire take in one hand some of the coarsest semolina that can be procured and slowly strew it into the stock, which is to be continuously stirred with a spoon held in the other hand.

One handful is sufficient for a quart unless very thick soup is liked. Let the soup simmer while sthring until the semolina is quite cooked. This soup should be colored to a golden shade. should be colored to a golden shade

God an Gratin Required: One pound of cold boiled cod, one clove of garlic, chopped capers, one ounce of butter, one third of a pint of stock, fine breadcrumbs, grated

cheese.

Method: Take some cold boiled cod and pick it into flakes. Remove all skin and bone and if there be any liver reject it. Take a pretty white baking dish, rub it over with clove of garlic, butter it, sprinkle it with chopped capers and lay the fish lightly in it, season with pepper and salt, and over all pour a good white sauce. Cover with fine bread-crumbs, then put the dish in the oven and brown it. Grate a little parmesan cheese over before serving, and hand croutons of toast with this dish.

Rabbit Cream

Rabbit Cream

Required: Ten ounces of the white flesh of a rabbit, two ounces of flean ham, two ounces of dried and grated tongue, one tablespoonful of butter, half an ounce of flour, one tablespoonful of tarragon vinegar, one egg, and peab.

Method: Take the meat from the back and legs of a parbolled rabbit. Pound this meat in a mortar with the ham and dried tongue. Heat the butter in a stewpan and gradually add the flour. When nicely blended add the stook and season delicately with pepper, cayenne and tarragon vinegar. Beat up one egg, add it to the rabbit, and add all to the sauce. Grease some fancy moulds, fill them with the rabbit panada, press down firmly, cover with greased paper, stand in a frying pan, half full of boiling water, and steam for twenty minutes. Serve either het or cold masked in white sauce, round a pile of peas, or, if preferred, salad.

Required: Six sheep's kidneys, one ounce of butter, one shallot, two mushrooms, salt, pepper, half a pint of stock, one tablespoonful of flour.

Method: Cut the sheep's kidneys in half, and skin them (if using ox kidney, cut it in pieces.) Dissolve the butter in a frying pan, put in the kidney and fry till brown, and also add the shallott and the mushroom chopped small, seasoning all with salt and pepper. When these have fried brown, stir in the flour and brown it. Pour in the stock, and stew for about twenty minutes, flavor with grated orange rind, and serve very hot with croutons of fried bread as a garnish.

Dorothy Puddings

Required: One egg, half an ounce of white sugar, one ounce of sultanas, two ounces of melted butter, two ounces of flour, marmalade.

Method: Well whisk the egg, add it to the sugar, sultanas, and melted butter. Beat for a few minutes gradually adding sufficient flour to thicken to a fairly solid custard. Fill some small fancy moulds to within one-third of the brim, twist a buttered paper over each, and bake in a quick oven. Turn out to serve and put a little marmalade on the top of each pudding.

Stewed Calf's Head

Required: Half a calf's head, one carrot, one onion, two ounces of flour, a stick of celery, one gill of vinegar, white sauce, brown gravy.

Method: Wash and clean the half head, and remove the brains. Set the meat in a stewpan, and

cover with cold water, add the vegetables and the vinegar, and flour worked into a smoothe paste. Boil the tongue and brains separately. Bring the head to the boil, skim it thoroughly, and simmer for two or three hours according to the size. When cooked place on a large dish, garnish it with slices of tongue, and a powdering of browned breadcrumbs. Pour a little brown gravy round, and serve the brains separately in a little white sauce, serve very hot.

Rhubarb Fritters Required: Some pink rhubarb, six large table-spoonfuls of flour, one pint of milk, two eggs and

spoonfuls of flour, one pint of milk, two eggs and frying fat.

Method: Put the flour into a basin, make a well in the centre of it, into which put the two eggs, slightly beat them, and gradually add the milk. Beat all till a smooth batter is made. Cut the rhubarb into pieces about two inches long, and dip each piece into the batter, and fry it till a golden brown in boiling lard. Serve very hot, piled on a napkin, with castor sugar sifted over.

Egg Rarebit

Required: Whites of three eggs (hard boiled), half a dozen mushrooms, a heaped tablespoonful of flour, one gill of cream, one gill of milk, pepper, salt and curry powder, a little butter, and the yelk of one

and curry powder, a little butter, and
egg.

Method: Take the whites of the hard boiled eggs,
and chop finely with half a dozen mushrooms. Put
the butter in a frying pan to melt, add the flour and
mix till smooth. Stir in the cream and milk, boil up,
season with pepper, salt, and curry powder, stirring
meanwhile with a wooden spoon. Then add the egg
and the mushroom, and let stand for ten minutes.
Serve very hot, in small china cases, garnishing the
top of each with chopped yolk of egg.

Two Simple Preserves
Apple Jelly

This delicious preserve can be made from the peelings, cores, pips, etc., of apples that have been used for tarts, puddings, pies, etc. To one pound of parings, allow one and a half pints of cold water. This should be bolled down till it measures one pint. Next strain carefully, and add one pound of loaf sugar, and half a lemon to each pint of jelly. Replace on the tipe, and boil fill it jellies. Pour interposts. This jelly is really most delicious, and costs very little.

Pear Marmalade Put six pounds of small pears into a preserving pan on the stove with a little water. As soon as the first is soft take it out and peel carefully, quarter and core, throwing the pieces as they are done into cold water. Then put all into another skillet, and boil till they are soft enough to be rubbed through a seive. Meanwhile have four pounds of preserving sugar clarified and boiled to a syrup. Pour this over the pear pulp, set on the fire, and then boil together, stirring continually till the proper consistency is obtained. Marmalade of this description should be firm and set when cold.

VALUE OF OLIVE OIL

Few people know the value of olive oil as a food and medicine. And many of the people who are continually dosing themselves with expensive, but useless and often harmful "quack" remedies, would be surprised to know that there exists in almost every home a panacea for nearly every simple aliment of every day life. The virtues of pure olive oil have been sung from time immemorial by those who have tested and proved its wonderfully nourishing and remedial qualities, but its very simplicity deters others even from experimenting with it. A medicine with a high sounding name will often appeal to the hypochondriac, or the "person with nerves," and old fashioned simple things fail to attract because the patient cannot believe that such things as nature's remedies can have any real effect upon disease. I have said that olive oil is to be found in almost every household. Olive oil however, must not be confounded with salad oil, which unfortunately is not always pure. Frequently it is adulterated and sometimes cotton oil, an extract from the Indian ground nut and other substances, is sold as salad oil. Only the very best quality of olive oil guaranteed by the importer should be employed. Pure olive oil is expressed from the pulp of the ripe olive, the fieshy exterior of the fruit. The common olive tree is a native of Syria and is cultivated in Italy, France, Spain and Turkey. It is a pure and very bland oil, with no irritating qualities. Provence oil, Florence oil, Lucca oil and Genoa oil are all olive oils of good quality. As a food in debilitated nervous cases olive oil is almost invaluable. It is far more palatable than Cod Liver Oil and has all the therapeutic qualities of the latter. All animal fats have a tendency to clog the system and derange the liver, whereas Olive Oil has a distinctly beneficial influence upon this organ. It has long been observed that those who look upon Olive Oil as a common article of food, and take it as such are generally healthier and in, better condition than those who do not. The Italia and take it as such are generally healthler and in better condition than those who do not. The Italian peasants take a great deal of Olive Oil, and are a particularly healthy race. Oil is destructive of certain forms of micro-organic life, and it is reasonable to suppose that they can best be eradicated from the system by its internal use. The use of oil not only does this, but it restores to the worn out or diseased tissue just those elements of repair that its reconstruction demands. For delicate children and girls with a tendency to lung weakness, Olive Oil is most beneficial. Few people care to take it alone at first, so it may be freely poured over tomatoes, lettuce, and mixed salads. When eating sardines, the ordinary preserving oil may be poured away, and pure salad oil substituted. It may also be used in the kitchen for cooking purposes, instead of lard. Olive oil gives an excellent flavor to eggs, croquettes, meats, fish and other articles cooked with it and the prejudice against the frying pan will be modified when cooks learn to use Olive Oil instead of lard, common cooking butter, etc.

ODDS AND ENDS

An excellent paste for cleaning saucepans, boards, sinks, tiles, discolored china, stone, paint, etc., can be made as follows. Take equal parts of whiting, soft soap, white sand, and soda. Place the ingredients in a saucepan, adding enough water to form a smooth paste. Boil until quite dissolved, and pour into jars for future use. Apply with a clean flamel, wrung out of hot water, and afterwards rinse with clear warm water.

for future use. Apply with a clean fiamel, wrung out of hot water, and afterwards rinse with clear warm water.

For cleaning windows, mirrors, etc., add a few drops of parafin, or methylated spirit to the water with which they are washed. It will lighten the polishing process, and give a brighter lustre than ordinary water. A few drops of paratin added to the water with which lincleum or oficioth is washed will not only help to preserve it, but will also give it a better polish.

A cheap furniture cream can be made as follows: Take four tablespoonfuls of turpentine, four ounces of castille soap, two ounces of white wax, place together in a clean enamel saucepan and dissolve slowly over a gentle heat. Next add a sufficient quantity of boiling water to form a cream. This same recipe also makes an excellent boot polish with the addition of a little lamp black for black leather, and a little red or yellow other for brown boots.

Talking of boots reminds me of one of two "dodges" I know of to preserve the life of our footwear, and also to keep their general appearance neat and nice.

Boots or shoes that have become hardened by water, may be rendered soft again by the application of a little parrafin. The oil should be applied with a cloth and rubbed well into the leather. It also tends to preserve the leather and so lengthens the life of the foot gear. Of course wet foot gear should, be removed as soon as possible, and then dried, but not close to the fire or the leather will shrink and harden. The right plan is to stand the boots away from the fire and fill them with oats, the oats will quickly absorb the moisture, and can then be dried and put away for future use.

A splendid cleaner is Potato-water. Dresses, carpets, rugs, and all sorts of woollen fabrics can be cleaned with potato-water without injury to their color. Put a pint of water into a basin, and grate into it two raw potatoes. Then strain this through a seive allowing the liquid to run into another bowl contain-

ing another pint of water. Let this settle, then pour off the clear part into a bottle for future use. Dip a sponge into the potato-water, with it rub the soiled garment, or article, carefully, and then wash it with clear cold water. Wash brass ornaments over with strong ammonia, using a brush dipped in ammonia for the fancy parts. Rinse in hot water, dry and polish while still hot, with a leather. The polishing is done equally well when the brass is cold but not nearly so rapidly.

Old oak furniture which has been neglected should be scrubbed over with warm beer. Dry with nice soft cloths and brushes, meanwhile boiling a quart of beer with a piece of beeswax the size of a pigeon's egg, and an ounce of sugar. Wash the oak all over with this using a brush for the purpose. Leave till dry and polish with a cloth as usual.

Pans and Saucepans that have been burnt, should never be filled with soda water, as this although it removes the burnt portions, also makes the Saucepan liable to burn again. Instead of soda water, fill it with sait and water, leave till next day, then bring slowly to the boil, the burnt particles will come off without any difficulty, and there will be no after effects.

A cheap floor polish, that is equally good for

fects:

A cheap floor polish, that is equally good for, stained floors, linoleum, or ollcloth, is easily and cheaply made, and most satisfactory to use. Ingredients: One ounce of soap (odd pieces do quite well), three ounces of wax (candle-ends), half a pint of cold water, one gill of turpentine, one gill of parafin. Shred the wax and soap into a jar, and add the water. Stand on the hob, or in a cool oven till melted. When slightly cooled pour in the parrafin and the turpentine, and stir till mixed. Keep well covered. Use exactly as you would beeswax and turpentine.

PLANTING OF BULBS

Turning the sods and the clay,
I think on the poor sad people
Hiding their dead away
In the churchyard under the steeple.

All poor women and men.
Broken hearted and weeping.
Their dead they call on in vain
Quietly smiling and sleeping.

Friends, now listen and hear, Leave off crying and grieving, There shall come a day and a year, When the dead shall be as the living.

There shall come a call, a foot-fall And the golden trumpets blowing, Shall stir the dead with their call Bid them be rising and going. Then in the daffodil weather
Lover shall run to Lover
Friends all trooping together,
Death and Winter be over.

Laying my bulbs in the dark
Visions have I have I of hereafter
Lip to lip, breast to breast, hark!
No more weeping but laughter.

THE SEA SHELL

To my ear I held a sea shell
Listened, listened, listened to it
Heard the mazy, magic music
Winding, winding, winding through it,
Fairylike and wild,
Heard the mermaids' twining bugles
Calling, calling, calling quaintly;
Heard the ocean's far off footsteps
Falling, falling, falling faintly—
But I was a child.

To my ear I held a sea shell,
Listened, listened, listened to it;
Heard the jaded body's pulses
Beating, beating, beating through it,
With a measured sway.
Heard the blood the veins encircling,
Heard the nerves vibrating quickly.
Heard this engine of a body
Throbbing, throbbing, throbbing sickly—
I was old and gray.

Science? I have won a little,
Dipped into the lore of sages;
Knowledge? I have read a little
In that book of countless pages—
Just a line or two.
Read—but lost the sea shell's music,
Lost the beauties there abiding,
Lost the phantasies and wonders
That, before my fancy gliding,
As a child I knew.
—New Yo

-New York Sun.

BETTER THAN GOLD

Better than grandeur, better than gold, Than rank and duties a thousandfold, Is a healthy body and mind at ease, And simple pleasures that always please. A heart that can feel for another's woe, With sympathies large enough to enfold All men as brothers, is better than gold.

Better than gold is a conscience clear.
Though toiling for bread in an humble sphere
Doubly blessed with content and health,
Untried by the lusts and cares of wealth;
Lowly living and lofty thought
Adorn and ennoble a poor man's cot;
For mind and morals in nature's plan,
Are the genuine tests of a gentleman.

Better than gold is sweet repose
Of the sons of toil when the labors close.
Better than gold is the poor man's sleep
And the balm that drops on his slumbers deep
Brings sleep draughts on the downy bed
Where luxury pillows its aching head,
The toiler simple opiate deems
A shorter route to the land of dreams.

A snorter route to the land of dreams.

Better than gold is a thinking mind,
That in the realm of books can find
A treasure surpassing Australian ore,
And live with the great and good of yore.
The sage's lore and the poet's lay.
The glories of empires passed away;
The world's great dream will thus unfoldAnd yield a pleasure better than gold. Better than gold is a peaceful home,
Where all the fireside characters come—
The shrine of love the heaven of life,
Hallowed by mother, or sister, or wife,
However humble the home may be,
Or tried with sorrow by heaven's decree,
The blessings that never were bought or sold
And center there, are better than gold.
—Father Ryan.

THE ROSE'S WITCHERY

Emblem of enduring love,
Blushing rose, I envy thee,
Maiden's bosom cuddling close,
Tell me by what witchery
Thou did'st win the fair one's heart.

Answered then the rose: "Forsooth,
Purity the witchery
To an honest maiden's heart,
Fragrant purity is mine;
Lofty, masterful be thine."

good woman's love is the inspiration of a fair er breathing fragrance to its God. —Frederick J. Scott.

Richard Mansfield once engaged an actor for his company at a salary of \$75 a week. He "made good" in the part, and promptly insisted that his stipend be increased to a hundred dollars.

"Why?" inquired Mr. Mansfield.

"Because I've achieved a big success in the role."

"Ah," returned Peer Gynt, "what do you suppose I gave you \$75 for—to fail?"

The Unite Bay in South the ships wil tended that Governor has and Vancouv probably be mand. Admitthe fleet is in be taken by I it is intended the Phillippin on the way at of the Suez C It is a wo ships passing people of the dence in the If the fleet w could easily b the Straits of Sea the fleet there is little however, cost

Frida

Montana, last No loss of li must be hom A machin

air. This is chine called Andrew Grah thing. So n made in the when we away and lis who have bee to ships who Mr. Lloyd

disputes bety England and a plan for give people in Gr number of fa manufacture produced from many. If the gration who ada do well A great n Ottawa as we throughout C

cigarettes co been asked effect but he (so far as the that forbids a boy who

this country

There is in the West dents of the that all are taken refuge despatch it that their w ment out of a not long ago. treated. Free will protect

The heavy and other riv overflowed th damaged the been heavy

In the sta called Ann A themselves, the one of their theatre was thing in it. ever making use the educa lads above th street corner

The boys
Wednesday's
and it is true,
paper which
Canada. The one more t Canada is

spending mer roads and ot on the whole has had dish Many of ple. Many of but there are member shou has had anyth Almost ev

the farmers have be to clear the la do their work trees that wou shelter for the left bare and But within changed. It where in the Ununless great control of the left bare and the left b unless great collect. The pra were, for the re-were settled a Ships come

quarters of the Now even the less great cary years till our peared.

The people wood to make is made from trees need not forests from would still given the United St. wood they but Canada who to wood to mann say that if the line it wood to mann say that if the line it wood to mann say that if the wood all ment to make pulp wood. If this it will pay States better the price of the price of the price of the price of the put wood the ever this may but the govern to put a stop in Alberta, on and these are on the prairie

r. Let this settle, then pour bottle for future use. Dip a water, with it rub the soiled water, with it rub the solled fully, and then wash it with brass ornaments over with a brush dipped in ammonia nse in hot water, dry and th a leather. The polishing en the brass is cold but not

th has been neglected should arm beer. Dry with nice soft while boiling a quart of beer the size of a pigeon's egg, Wash the oak all over with purpose. Leave till dry and sual.

sual. hat have been burnt, should hat have been burnt, should a water, as this although it ms, also makes the Saucepan astead of soda water, fill it we till next day, then bring burnt particles will come off and there will be no after ef-

that is equally good for, or ollcloth, is easily and satisfactory to use, Ingredition (odd pieces do quite well), dle-ends), half a pint of cold stipe one will of the cold stipe one well of the cold stipe one will of the cold stipe of th dle-ends), half a pint of cold atine, one gill of parafin, into a jar, and add the water, cool oven till melted. When he parrafin and the turpen-Keep well covered. Use swax and turpentine.

OF BULBS

nd the clay, or sad people

under the steeple. d men, nd weeping. l on in vain nd sleeping.

and hear, and grieving, day and a year, all be as the living.

call, a foot-fall rumpets blowing, with their call g and going.

weather Lover together,

o breast, hark! but laughter. A SHELL

sea shell istened to it agic music winding through it, ild, s' twining bugles ng faintly-

sea shell, stened to it; dy's pulses ating through it, brating quickly, f a body g, throbbing sickly—

n a little, of sages; read a little sea shell's music, here abiding, and wonders

cy gliding, -New York Sun.

HAN GOLD

better than gold, a thousandfold, a thousandfold, mind at ease, hat always please. for another's woe, enough to enfold s better than gold.

onscience clear, ad in an humble sphere ontent and health, ad cares of wealth; thought oor man's cot; n nature's plan, of a gentleman.

poor man's sleep ps on his slumbers deep on the downy bed ts aching head, te deems land of dreams.

hinking mind,
boks can find
Australian ore,
and good of yore,
poet's lay,
passed away;
n will thus unfold
tter than gold. eaceful home, characters come heaven of life, sister, or wife.

ne may be, heaven's decree,

WITCHERY

nvy thee, dling close, witchery fair one's heart. se: "Forsooth. mine;

the inspiration of a fair to its God.
—Frederick J. Scott.

engaged an actor for his a week. He "made good" insisted that his stipend be blars.
Mansfield.

a big success in the role."
nt, "what do you suppose

A PAGE FOR THE YOUNG FOLKS

"Yes, Mollie, it is true. I am going to be married; but you must not cry. I am not going far away. My home will be in Corwell; so I will be able to come and see you often."

CURRENT TOPICS

The United States fleet has reached Magdalena Bay in Southern California. During the month of May the ships will be in San Francisco and then it is intended that they will sail for Puget Sound. The Governor has invited Admiral Evans to visit Victoria and Vancouver. If it comes, the commander will probably be Rear-Admiral Thomas, second in command. Admiral Evans retires from command while the fleet is in San Francisco in May. His place will be taken by Rear-Admiral Charles Sperry. At present it is intended to send the ships across the Pacific to the Phillippine Islands. They will call at Australia on the way and then come back to New York by way of the Suez Canal.

on the way and then come back to New York by way of the Suez Canal.

It is a wonderful thing to think of these battle-ships passing round the world. It shows that the people of the United States have the utmost confidence in the friendliness of the nations of the world. If the fleet were to meet an enemy on the ocean we could easily believe that the fight would be a fair one but in the narrow channels like the Suez Canal or the Straits of Gibraltar or even in the Mediterranean Sea the fleet might be taken at a disadvantage. But there is little doubt that having already proved the seaworthiness of the ships and the capability of their officers the fleet will return in safety. The trip will, however, cost our neighbors a great deal of money.

There was a terrific fire at Big Timber near Butte, Montana, last week. The town was almost destroyed. No loss of life is reported but hundreds of people must be homeless.

A machine has been made that will traverse the air. This is not a balloon but a sort of flying machine called an aerdrome. It was made by Professor Andrew Graham Bell of New York. It did not fly far before it broke but it did fly, which is the important thing. So many wonderful inventions have been made in the memory of living men that nothing now seems impossible

when we can speak to people hundreds of miles away and listen to the voices of singers or orators who have been long dead when men have learned that their messages can be carried across sea and land to ships whose position is not known what wonders may we not believe possible?

Mr. Lloyd George, who some months ago settled disputes between masters and men in the north of England and so prevented great loss and suffering has a plan for giving work to many thousands of the idle people in Great Britain. He hopes to see a great number of factories established in England for the manufacture of aniline dyes. These dyes which are produced from coal have been made chiefly in Germany. If this plan succeeds and the British immigration who have come and are still coming to Canada do well, we may hope to hear less of the suffering and poverty of the old land.

A great many of the members of the parliament at Ottawa as well as thousands of good men and women throughout Canada believe that it would be better for this country if the manufacture and importation of cigarettes could be stopped. Sir Wilfrid Laurier has been asked to introduce a law that would have this effect but he and his ministers do not think it would be wise to do so now.

This will not make much difference to Victoria (so far as the boys are concerned), for we have a law that forbids any one selling tobacco to boys. It is a pity that this law is so often broken for there is not a boy who does not know that smoking is bad for him.

There is trouble in the negro republe of Hayti in the West India Islands. Some of the white residents of the island have been killed and it was said that all are in danger. A number of people have taken refuge with the French ambassador. From the despatch it would seem that the black men believe that their white neighbors wish to take the government out of their hands as some of them tried to do not long ago. France is very angry with the way the ambassador and subjects of that country have been treated. French, German and British warships are on their way to Hayti and if they arrive in time they will protect the white inhabitants of the Republic.

The heavy rains of last week have done much damage in Washington and Oregon. The Columbia and other rivers are very full and in some places have overflowed their banks and carried away bridges and damaged the railroads. In some places there have been heavy landslides.

In the state of Michigan there is a great college called Ann Arbor, whose students have disgraced themselves, their college and their country. Because one of their number who acted like a rowdy at a theatre was roughly treated by a policeman, the young men wrecked the building and destroyed everything in it. The young men who had so little self control as this mob of students give little promise of ever making good citizens. It is hard to see of what use the education has been which has not lifted these lads above the crowd of rowdies that loaf around the street corners.

The boys should read Mr. Dawson's speech in Wednesday's paper. It is as interesting as any tale and it is true. Mr. Dawson is going to print a newspaper which will tell the people of England all about Canada. Though still a young man, Mr. Dawson has done more than most old men.

Canada is getting a very large income but she is spending mere. Much of the money spent is for railroads and other public works. So far, Canada has, on the whole, managed her public business well. She has had dishonest servants who have cheated the people. Many of these have been found out and punished but there are others who have been successful. No member should ever get an honest man's vote who has had anything to do with a dishonest plece of work or one that has cost too much.

Almost ever since the settlement of Canada began

Almost ever since the settlement of Canada began the farmers have looked upon the forest as an enemy. Trees have been cut down and burned by thousands to clear the land. Lumbermen have been allowed to do their work in the most wasteful way. Beautiful trees that would have furnished shade for houses and shelter for the cattle were uprooted and the farms left bare and desolate looking.

But within the past few years all this has been changed. It was found that a great part of the timber in the United States had been cut down and that unless great care was taken there would soon be none left. The prairies of Manitoba and the Northwest were, for the most part, destitute of trees and as they were settled an increased demand for lumber arose. Ships come to Victoria and Vancouver from all quarters of the globe to buy fir and pine and cedar. Now even the people of Canada begin to see that unless great care is taken it will not be a great many years till our forests, vast as they are, have disappeared.

The people of the United States want to buy our

less great care is taken it will not be a great many years till our forests, vast as they are, have disappeared.

The people of the United States want to buy our wood to make paper. This pulp wood, as it is called, is made from spruce, fir and some other trees. The trees need not be very large and straight so that the forests from which the best timber has been cut would still give pulp wood. Of course the people of the United States are quite willing to pay for all the wood they buy. There are many business men in Canada who think that it would be foolish to sell this wood to manufacturers in the United States. They say that if the paper was made on our own side of the line it would give work to Canadians and there would be much more money spent in the country than if the wood alone were sold. They want the government to make a law charging an export duty on the pulp wood. It is believed that if the government do this it will pay the paper manufacturers of the United States better to build their mills in Canada than pay the price of the wood, the duty and the freight to bring it to the paper mills of the United States. However this may be, not only the Ottawa government but the government of British Columbia has resolved to put a stop to the waste of trees. There are forests in Alberta, on the east side of the Rocky Mountains, and these are to be reserved. Trees are being planted on the prairies and it is found that if care is taken

they will grow. New forests are being planted in the eastern provinces. In British Columbia, although miles of forests have been destroyed by fire we have still the grandest evergreen forests in the world and we have learned in time how important it is that we

There is, as most of you know, a Liberal Government in England. The leader of the government is Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman. In Canada we should call the British premier an old man but many British statesmen have been active long after the time when most men are satisfied to rest. In the English parliament there are two houses. The House of Commons represents the people. The House of Lords is not elected. It is composed of gentlemen who hold their seats because they were born owners of titles and estates. Although not elected by the landowners they really represent them. Since no law can be passed without the consent of this body many people in England think it should be reformed or done away with altogether and this government was expected to find a way to make the change. Many of the wisest and best of Englishmen believe that laws would be changed too easily if it were not for the House of Lords.

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman has been ill, and it is feared he never will recover. Mr. Asquith has been acting as leader of the government but no step has yet been taken towards making any law against



Drawn by William Ready, Aged Twelve Years, Norwood, Oak Bay Avenue.

buy small plots of land.

Boys and girls in British Columbia must expect to have many hard questions in geography asked this year. Until now the greater part of the population of this province lived in a strip along the southern boundary of British Columbia and in the southern half of Vancouver Island. There are farms along the Fraser River in some places as far north as Clinton. In the rest of the province the only inhabitants have been trappers and miners and lumbermen working long distances apart and a few Indian tribes. Much of this great territory has not even been explored. But now the Grand Trunk Pacific railroad is to be built between the mouth of the Skeena River and Edmonton. As soon as spring opens gangs of men are to be set at work clearing land and grading the road and as soon as the road is built settlers will take up farms near it. Prince Rupert is to be the western terminus of the road. Trails are being built to carry in supplies. All this will bring custom to the merchants of Victoria, Vancouver and Nanaimo. Gold has been discovered on a branch of the Finlay River and whether there is much or little there many people will go to search for it. Then there is likely to be mining on the Queen Charlotte islands, so it is said, and the road is to be built across the island to Alberni. Farmers are going into Okanagan and are settling around Ashcroft, while some are coming to Vancouver Island. Altogether it looks as if it would be a busy summer in British Columbia.

There is to be a gathering in London in June of people belonging to the Episcopal Church from all parts of the world. Men from almost every nation in the world will be there. Negroes, Chinese and Japanese will meet their fellow worshippers from England, the United States and Canada, Australia and New Zealand. They will differ in almost everything except their belief and their worship. The coming together of so many good men can hardly fail to make the world better. They will see that however different men may look their deepest feelings are the same.

They are having hard times in Japan. Nations cannot run into debt any more than people without suffering loss. Japan spent a great deal of money in the war with Russia. When nations borrow money to build railroads, bridges or canals, they usually get it back. But the money spent in war is lost. Sometimes territory is gained and now and again the enemy is made to pay the expenses of the war. Japan is feeling now that, however brave a nation may be, the cost of war is very heavy. The Japanese are a very wise and industrious as well as brave people, so that they will get over their difficulties in time.

The little quarrel between China and Japan has ended. China has agreed to pay for the damage done the Tatsu Maru but Japan promises not to send any more supplies to Chinese rabels. The Portuguese at Macao are bad neighbors. They not only sell arms, but they are notorious smugglers and gamblers. There is a report that the Japanese, like the American navy, is going on a cruise.

MISS MERVALE'S PRESENTATION

The pupils of the Lakewood school were evidently in a state of great excitement. During the afternoon Miss Mervale had noticed an unusual and all-pervading restlessness that distracted the attention of nearly every one of her fifty-four pupils; but she was entirely unable to account for it.

tirely unable to account for it.

Strange to say, Miss Mervale herself was the unconscious cause of the disturbance. At the noon hour, Eliza Burton, the biggest girl in the school, had come racing back from her hastily despatched dinner, with the last course still in her hand, and bufsting into the select circle of her companions, who always partook of their luncheon under the large maple in the corner of the school grounds, exploded with the startling intelligence:

Iligence:

"Miss Mervale's going to be married;"

"What!" cried the general chorus.

The information was repeated.

"She ain't, yer foolin'," drawled Timmy Simpson,

She ain't, yer foolin'," drawled Timmy Simpson, sceptically.

"I won't let her get married," whispered little Mollie Snow, with the tears coming into her eyes at the thought of parting from her beloved teacher; for, in Mollie's experience, women that get married usually went away somewhere and never came back, like her oldest sister, who had been married several months before.

"But it's true," persisted Eliza, "My big brother was in Corwell this morning, and he came back with the news. He says she is going to marry a lawyer fellow in Corwell."

"Why, that's the chap as is allus comin' here to see her." exclaimed Timmy, "I noo what he was after; I seen it in his eye. I guess it must be true."
"Wull, ef she's to be mairrit," broke in wee Bessie Murray, whose accent betrayed the country from which her parents had lately arrived, "Ef she's to be

her so well, it would be a sname to let her go away without something to remember us by."

"What'll we give her." demanded several.

"Give her a nice piano, isaid Mollie.

"O Mollie," cried Timmy, "Planos cost a heap o' money. We couldn't buy a plano, even if we all saved up for a hundred years."

"Well, buy her a horse and buggy; so's she can come out to see us often, "persisted Mollie.

"No, Mollie," answered Eliza, "your tastes are too expensive. We'll have to think of something cheaper."

Timmy Simpson then gave his opinion:

cheaper."

Timmy Simpson then gave his opinion:

"I think we want to git all the money we kin; and then talk about what the present's to be afterwards."

"Yes, we must have a committee to collect subscriptions," exclaimed Eliza.

"What's them?" asked little Walter Lee.

"Why, the money, of course, you little ignoramus," snapped Eliza, impatiently; while poor Walter hung his head at the sharp rebuke. "Two or three of us must go around and collect some money from all the pupils in the school. Everyone ought to give something."

thing."

It was finally agreed that Eliza Burton, Timmy Simpson, and Peter Scott should form a committee to collect and look after all moneys, and that the question of what the present should consist would be discussed at another meeting to be held the next week.

Accordingly, on the day appointed, the hollow by the oak tree contained the majority of Miss Mervale's class. The committee reported having collected fifteen dollars, with a few scholars yet to hear from.

Now, what was the present to be? That seemed

Now, what was the present to be? That seemed to be as hard to decide as at the previous meeting. Some wanted a purse, and some a silver teapot; others thought a feather boa or a muff would be just the thing. At last Bessie Murray said:

"Ma mither said that when she was a wee bit lassie, they gie'd a present tae the mistress o' the schule she went tae."

mairrit, we'll hae tae gie her a present. My mither says folks aye get presents when they're mairrit."

Everyone thought this was a good idea.

"Yes," said Eliza, "Let us children get up a wedding present for her all by ourselves."

The school-bell rang, and Eliza had just time to arrange that a meeting should be held, after dismissal, down in the hollow by the oak tree, where they could meet undisturbed, "For," said Eliza, "We must not let Miss Mervale find out."

While the school was assembling the news quickly spread among the pupils; so that by the time they were settled in their seats, nearly everyone in the room had been made acquainted with it.

This, then, was the cause of the uneasiness that prevailed in the Lakewood school that afternoon. However, the lessons dragged on till the time for dismissal drew near; when, all at once, little Mollie Snow's feelings overcame her, and she hurst out crying. Miss Mervale left her desk to find what was the matter with Mollie and to comfort her. When questioned, she blurted out:

"Liza Burton says you're going away from us to get married. You ahr't, are you?"

Poor Miss Mervale blushed a deep crimson, but taking Mollie on her knee, she dried her tears and said:

"Yes, Mollie, it is true. I am going to be marwhich are about the same thing," Eliza said. "Til tell you what we'll do. We'll get Miss Mervale a stiver water pitcher, and when we are giving it to her, we'll call it a carafe; it sounds more stylish."

This was a fine idea. The committee was empowered to go into Corwell and purchase the finest "carafe" they could get for the money. Eliza Burton was to prepare a speech which would be recited by Phil Brooks, who was selected to make the presentation and the ceremony would take place at the public examination on the last day of the school term.

Everything was carried out as decided. The committee went into Corwell accompanied by Mrs. Burton, and bought the silver "carafe." Eliza set to work on the speech, commencing it thus:

"Dearly beloved Teacher, as you have decided to terminate your connection with Lakewood school, after being with us for five years, we, the pupils of the school desire to present you with this carafe as a slight memento of our regard and esteem," and so on. After wishing her every happiness in her future life she concluded it with a verse of poetry:

For now we sever, each from each,
And learn what we have lost in thee;
Alas! that nothing else could teach
How great indeed our love should be

The Examination Day came at last. All the inhabitants of the Lakewood district, large and small, were present in their best clothes. There were also several visitors from Corwell, amongst whom was the "lawyer chap" who was going to marry Miss Mervale.

The examination exercises, consisting of questions and answers, interspersed with songs and recitations, proceeded slowly, very slowly, the children thought; but at last it came to an end, and the chairman, Eliza Burton's father, arose and made a brief speech, expressing the regret that all felt at losing the services of so valuable a teacher as Miss Mervale. "However," he concluded, "the children themselves have something to say on this point. I will now call on Master Phillip Brooks."

He paused and the door of the vestibule in front

He paused, and the door of the vestibule in front of the school opened, and Phil entered, bearing the silver "carafe" on a red velvet cushion. He advanced awkwardly to the front, stopped abruptly in front of Miss Mervale, scraped his throat nervously, and began:

Miss Mervale, scraped his throat nervously, and began:

"Dearly beloved Teacher—"

But, O Horror! Whether it was the unusual significance of the occasion, or the sight of the tears that were starting in Miss Mervale's eyes, that flustered him, it is impossible to say; but the grand speech that Eliza Burton had taken such pains to write, and he to learn, went out of his head completely. What he did say, was:

"Dearly beloved Teacher—here's a jug for you."

And thrusting the pitcher into her hands, he turned and fled out of the school.

Half of the children tittered, and the other half glared at the awful wreck Phil had made of the great ceremony. Miss Mervale could not help smiling, in spite of her tears; but she thanked the children so sweetly that they felt quite consoled.

If one were to ask a pupil of the Lakewood school what a carafe was, the reply most likely would be, "something Miss Mervale did not get for a wedding present.—Donald A. Fraser.

NATURAL HISTORY

Kindness Among Ants

Sir John Lubbock, in a lecture treating of the subject of ants, told the following teuching story: Amongst a colony of ants which he had observed, one ant was born a cripple.

It was most pathetic to watch the tender care which was shown toward the unfortunate ant.

This is like the well-known story of the blind rat which was led about by two of his comrades, each of which held in its mouth the end of a stick which the sightless one held firmly between his teeth.

It is interesting to look whom

teeth.

It is interesting to look upon such instances of sympathy among animals, when human beings so often act differently to each other, and drive the weakest to the wall.—Children's Missionary Maga-

A Goliath Spider

A Goliath Spider

Our common house spider is the dread of the housemaid and death to the unwary fly, but otherwise seems to be a harmless insect. Its bite is sometimes poisonous, but cases are rare where its bite has been fatal in temperate climates. As we approach the equator, however, we find that spiders, like all insects and reptiles, become more venomous as well as increase in size.

Far up in the mountains of Ceylon and India there is a spider that spins a web like bright, yellowish silk, the central net of which is five feet in diameter, while the supporting lines, or guys, as they are called, measure sometimes ten or twelve feet long; and riding quickly in the early morning you may dash right into it, the stout threads twining round your face like a veil, while, as the creature who has woven it takes up his position in the middle, he generally catches you right on the nose, and though he seldom bites or stings, the contact of his large body and long legs is anything but pleasant. If you forget yourself and try to catch him, bite he will, and, although not venomous, his jaws are as powerful as a bird's beak, and you will not forget the encounter.

The bodies of these spiders are very handsomely decorated, being bright gold or scarlet underneath.

that I completely forgot the trolling line that I held in my hand. The birds were diving into the river all around us, and I was about to make a remark to one of my companions when, like a flash, the line went slipping through my hand at a lightning-like

When I looked over the water I could hardly be-

When I looked over the water I could hardly believe my eyes.

About thirty yards from where I sat rose a large osprey with a fish in its sharp claws.

I felt my line rising from the water and saw that I had hooked the fish that was being carried away by the feathery thief. I had securely tied the end of the line to the boat, and when the bird could fly no further and seemed to be somewhat puzzled that it could not go on with its prey, it let the finny captive drop and with a peculiar cry flew out of sight.

—St. Nicholas League.

FOR THE LITTLE TOTS

A Sleepy Little Boy A Sleepy Little Boy

"Up! Up, my boy, it's time to dress,"
Calls Father in the morning;
And then, a second afterward,
There comes another warning.
"What! not up yet, you lazy boy,"
Says Father quite severely,
"It's fifteen minutes since I called,
And breakfast 's ready, nearly."

Now what I really want to know, is where those fifteen minutes go.

Buttons

Buttons

A boy must dress himself, you know,
Before he is a man,
But buttons always want to go
The queerest way they can.
I struggle with them every day,
And tug with all my might,
And still they seem to have a way
Of never going right.
And yet when mother takes a hand,
They go so easily,
That I can never understand
Why they won't go for me.

Tangled Hair When you fix your hair
Tangles, bear in mind,
Must be combed with care;
And it's best, you'll find,
Not to tug and pull and hurry,
Putting tempers in a flurry,
But a gentle girl to be,
Then they come out easily.

"Sam-Bo, I don't know what to do!" Les-lie sat down on the sand and clasp-ed his hands round his

dewn on the sand and clasp-ed his hands round his knees.

"What is the mat-ter, Mas-ter Les-lie?" asked the tall Ne-gro, as he sat down be-side the lit-tie boy. "What do you want?"

Leslie and Sam-bo had been friends ev-er since Sam-bo had come to sing on the beach; he was a real ne-gro, but he could talk to the little boy quite well.

"I'm go-ing to a par-ty," ex-plain-ed Les-lie. "It's one in which ev-e-ry, one dress-es up and does something to a-muse the oth-ers. Al-lie, my lit-tie sis.ter, you know, is go-ing to dress up as a lit-tie girl from Spain, and Mo.ther is teach-ing her a Span-ish dance; it is so pret-ty! But I don't know what to be."

Sam-bo thought hard for a min-ute.

"What do you say to be-ing a black man like me?" he ask-ed at last. Les-lie clap-ped his hands.

"The ve-ry thing," he cri-ed joy-ful-ly. "But what could I do?"

"Sup-pos-ing I teach you a lit-tie song, like the nig-ger boys sing," sug-gest-ded Sam-bo.

"Yes, I should like that, and let's keep it a se-cret. Won't Al-lie be sur-pris-ed?" cri-ed Les-lie.

Sam-bo laugh-ed, show-ing all his white teeth, but he had to go a-way then, so no-thing more could be said.

Ev-er-y day af-ter this Les-lie came to the beach.

Ev_er-y day af-ter this Les-lie came to the beach, where Sam-bo met him and taught him some of the On the day of the par-ty his black friend took Les-lie to his own house and black-ed the lit-tle boy's face all ov-er, "just like a real nig-ger." He gave him a cur-ly black wig, and dress-ed him in such fun-ny clothes.

clothes.

"I don't know my-self," Les-lie said when he looked in the look-ing glass.

He went home wrap-ped in a big cloak, and Mother and Al-lie were as much sur-pris-ed as he expect-ed.

He en-joy-ed the ev-en-ing im_mense-ly, and he was clap-ped for his song, and when the lit-tie boys and girls were tir-ed of play, some big peo-ple came to a-muse them.

Les-lie was watch-ing them, feeling ve-ry sleep-y, when sud-den-ly he sat up wide a-wake. For there, bowing to the peo-ple in his fun-ny way, was Sambo him-self!

bo him-self!

Les-lie was so pleas_ed, and clap-ped as loud-ly as he could when the song was ov-er, and made his way as quick-ly as pos-si-ble to speak to him.

"Oh, Sam-bo, you ne-ver told me you were com-ing as well!" cri-ed Les-lie, and the big ne-gro, smilling down at him, re-pli_ed:

"No, Mas-ter Les-lie, that was Sam-bo's se-cret."

Peter lived on the prairie. When he was three years old, the first railway train came through. Uncle Peter carried the small boy to see it.

A boy on the train threw a peach to Peter. He ate it, and laughed with delight.

"Don't throw away the stone," said Uncle Peter. "We'll plant it."

Peter's chubby brown little hand patted the soft earth over it. That first season he watched the green shoot break through and send out a few leaves. The next season it was tall enough for Peter to jump over it. The next season it was so tall he couldn't.

When Peter was eight years old there were seven

couldn't.

When Peter was eight years old there were seven peaches on his tree. One for each of the family, and not one of them had ever tasted anything so good before. He planted all the stones.

Today Peter is a big boy. He has eight well-grown trees, which carry health and delight to all the neighborhood. And he has a young orchard coming on, which will, some day bring more money than all his father's crop.—Youth's Companion.

WITH THE POETS

When the summer, still half-hearted, Wooed the tender buds which started, With their little lips half-parted, Eager for his kiss.

Then we freed us from the tether Of the hated wool and leather, Rushing forth to greet the weather In a barefoot burst of bliss.

Ouch! I still can feel the trouble
At the first step on the stubble,
As the tender soles bent double,
Cringing at the sudden pain;
But the flat stone warmly prest them,
And the tuft of turf carest them,
And the water, how it blest them!
Kissing at the throbbing vein.

Wayward feet, by wounds tormented, Snuggled in the mire contented. Germs! They were not yet invented To alarm the indiscreet. Germs, indeed! What self-respecting Germ would dare be caught infecting Mother Earth, who was protecting Her own baby's battered feet?

O ye men of might and Mammon
In your quest for stuff and gammon,
Pause a moment and examine
These days by the side of those.
Ho, those barefoot days diverting!
Ho, to watch the water firting!
Ho, to feel the summer spurting
Up between your tickied toes!
—Edmund Vance Cooke in the Circle.



Drawn by Norman Alexander, Aged Nine Years, 1159 Yates Street, Victoria, B. C.

"Well, what did they "gie" her?" mimicked Eliza.
"Ma mither said the gie'd her a carafe."
"A carafe?" exclaimed everybody, "What's that?"
"I dinna ken. I thought some o' ye wad ken, sae
I did na speir her."
"Oh, I know what a carafe is," said wee Mollic.
"It's a big animal wif a long neck, what eats tops o' trees."

trees."

A loud laugh greeted this definition, and Timmy said he didn't think Miss Mervale would like a giraffe for a wedding present.

Although no one knew what a carafe was, the very mystery surrounding it seemed to convince the children that a carafe must be the proper thing to get Miss Mervale for a wedding present.

Eliza Burton thought a moment, and then she said: "Look here, some of you boys run back to the school, and look in the dictionary, and see what a carafe is. You can climb in the window if the door's locked."

locked."

Timmy and Peter scampered off, and were not long in returning with the desired information. "A carafe is a water-bottle for table use."

"Is that all it is?" some cried in disappointment.

"Just the thing," was the general opinion, how-

"Useful as well as ornamental. No family complete without one," pompously declaimed Phil Brooks, who, by the way, was the crack reciter of the school. "But no one puts bottles of water on their tables here," objected one girl.

"No, but they have nice silver water pitchers,

while the upper part is covered with the most delicate slate-colored fur. So strong are the webs that birds the size of larks are frequently caught therein, and even the small but powerful scaly lizard falls a vic-

A writer says that he has often sat and watched the yellow and scarlet monster—measuring, when waiting for his prey with his legs stretched out, fully six inches—striding across the middle of the net, and noted the rapid manner in which he winds his stout threads around the unfortunate captive. He usually throws the coils about the head till the wretched victim is first blinded and then choked.

In many unfrequented dark nooks of the jungle you may come across most perfect skeletons of small birds caught in these terrible snares, the strong folds of which prevent the delicate bones from falling to the ground after the wind and weather have dispersed the flesh and feathers from the body.

A Bird-Fish Story

Persons who have traveled up the Shrewsbury river cannot but display interest in the osprey or fish-hawk, as it is commonly called. It files about with the ease and grace of its kind, and, sweeping down, dives sometimes ten feet into the river, emerging with a struggling fish in its claws.

One summer, some friends and myself were trolling on the Shrewsbury with very little success. As we drew near a small island the osprey seemed to be very numerous. I was very much interested in them, and I was so absorbed in my observations

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

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

The House Cleaning Weather

As the fine weather increases it makes everybody think of spring cleanng. 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 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.

ROUND CORRUGATED SINGLE BREAD BAKE PANS, made so as it will not roll about. Regular 50c. FRIDAY 25¢ POTATO SLICERS, made of heavy tin, most useful. Regular 25c. FRIDAY 10¢

ROUND CORRUGATED DOUBLE BREAD BAKE PANS, have mica windows, which enable you to see when dough has risen. Regular 90c. FRIDAY 50¢

WIRE SINK BASKETS, most sanitary. Regular 50c. FRIDAY 25¢ JAPANNED SINK STRAINERS, with perforation, removable side. Regular

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

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

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

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 enamelled and is a sightly and sensible cart at the moderate \$13.50

Many New Blouses to Show

The unbroken stream of new Lingerie Blouses still continues to Our Millinery Showroom Still the Centre of Attraction

S 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 appreclative crowdall 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 INFANT'S KID BLUCHER BALS

—Patent tip, turn sole. 2 to
4 1-2. Per pair. \$1.00

CHILD'S KID BLUCHER OX-FORDS—Spring heel, light, pat-ent tip. 5 to 7 1-2. Per pair \$1.35

CHILD'S WHITE CANVAS AN-KLE STRAP SLIPPER—Turn sole. 5 to 7 1-2. Per pair. \$1.00

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

BRITISH WASH SILKS in small checks and stripes 50¢ TAFFETA SILK, all the new

shades in spots 50¢ TRIPED TAMALINE SILK, full range of light and dark shades. blues 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

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....900

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 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, sightly 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

See Government Street Windows for Friday Specials

DAVID SPENCER, LTD

See Government Street Windows for Friday Specials

Was Intend Squad o

EXPLODED

Grave

Within 20 p
the two men
raised a hand
smoking bom
arm to throw
The shock th
of the Square
ple to the gr
his companie
with his bree
thrower still
has been sho
were gouged
shoulder frac
men who br
injured, but i
hit in the fool
A panic foll
that surround
gether, as per
rushed toward
ing, while as
flight from t
injured. The
A half doze
hand of the
throwing, but
ance is attac
tle is known
beyond what
Rendered to
later regained
al, and under
declared he
to kill the pol
he said. At
acted alone,
was inspired,
the identity
first statemen
"I am Se
old, and I liv
Brooklyn. I
thing. No ot
with me. I
rections I go
I was ten fe
wanted to th
mad. A cop
went off in n