

inest grade Axminster colorings, in greens, al, scroll, conventional pattern large enough d hall with 5-8 border\$1.25 Brussels GRADE ENGLISH colorings in two and and fawns, and comand oriental patterns. assortment a design border and some with { ⁴⁰.....**\$1.00** ted and different qualities of designs and the newrange of Oilcloths. ted assortment of of desirable and and...... 40¢ y and good pat-

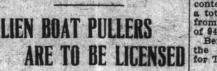
Japanese steerage passengers at K. and Yokohama, will remain six mon more in Japan, instead of return shortly as expected. The Nicht Nik which publishes this report, sta

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on State Attorney Heally today that tomorrow an application for a writ of habeas corpus in behalf of Herman Billik, the fortune teller condemned to

Salmon, smoked, per 10. 20 Oysters, Toke Point, per dozen .40 to .50 Shrimps, per lb. Smelts, per lb. Herring, kippered, per lb. Finnan Haddle, per lb. Smoked Herring Crabs, 2 for Black Bass, per lb. Oolichans, salt, per lb. Black Cod, salt, per lb.

Meat and Pourtry.

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Messrs. Carter,

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with her assailant. Stains showed where her throat had been cut and it was the work of but a moment to fol-low the awful trail across the railway GET AMERICAN CAPITAL

low the awful trail across the railway to where the dying woman lay. Her throat was cut by the jagged, half-bruised, tearing cuts of a small knife not over shary. The jugular vein was severed, and when the young wo-men arrived the poor victim was be-yond speech. She made one or two convulsive movements and in a few Maple Leaf Mines in Franklin Camp to Be Developed on An Ex-tensive Scale

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Dr. Grenfell, Labrador Missionary, Has Yet Another Terrible Experience

St. John's, Nfid., June 9 .- Battling St. John's, Nfid., June 9.—Battling for forty hours against a pack of hun-ger-maddened dogs on an ice pack off the coast of Labrador, with the tem-perature ten degrees below zero and only a knife to defend himself, is the thrilling experience that Dr. Wilfred Grenfell, the celebrated missionary physician, recently had. The story is told by Capt. W. Bartlett, of the steamer Strathcona, which has arriv-ed here from the north

ish counsel has been engaged to act

Seeds. .08 .25 .25 .22 .21 .22 .09 .09 .15 .20 .22 Births, Marriages, Deaths HOOSON-On June 5th, at 1809 Fern-wood Road, Victoria, to Evan and Mrs. Hooson, a son. TERRY-In this city Monday, June 8, to Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Terry, a daughter. LAMONT-On June 9 at the residence on Collinson street, the wife of Donald Lamont, of a daughter. MARRIED YORK-ROBERTS—At the residence of the bride's mother, Stanley Ave., on Monday, the 8th inst., by the Rev. Adams, J. W. D. York and Miss Belle Roberts, daughter of the late Capt. Roberts. WALTON-MOCHAR — At St. John's Church, Douglas Street, John Walton to Miss Mary Mochar, both of this DIED

CAVINESS—At the isolation hospital on Monday, June 8, 1908, Ira Lucille Caviness, aged 5 years, daughter of Mrs. A. D. Caviness, and grand daugh-ter of Mrs. E. Laing. The funeral will take place this (Wednesday) morning at 10:30 from the hospital above mentioned. HENDERSON—At the family residence, Vancouver, on June 9, Margaret J. Glimour, beloved wife of T. M. Hen-derson, formerly of Victoria. Funeral on Wednesday afternoon, 10th inst.

POULTRY AND LIVESTOCK.

BERKSHIRES FOR SALE - Choice spring litters, sired by Charmer's Premier, Grandview's Lord Premier and Baron Duke's Charm; pairs not akin, Shannon Bros., Cloverdale, B.C.

FOR SALE—Billiard Table in good con-dition, cheap, Apply: Prairie Hotel, Saanich. m5

Friday, June 12, 1908

es to Be *.*OSt

ave just received a ent of summer Oil which we must out immediately. these drastic meas-

ev are fitted with owls and are absomokeless and odorkept clean.

\$1.00 \$1.25 .\$2.50 WICKS

e, Limited

Spencer's. Season A should be inseparable in

IVED FRESH DAILY Family Cash Grocery es and Douglas Sts. Phone 312

Jordon, per lb. lia, per lb.

Pist. .10 to .13 per ib. .06 to .08 per lb. .. fresh, per

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Friday, June 12, 1908

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VICTORIA SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

, per 1b. for Meat and Pourtry. Seeds. .08 .25 .25 .22 .21 .22 .09 .09 .15 .20 .22

No. 1, per 1b...... No. 1, per 10...... Mammoth, Red, per 1b. White, per 1b. Alsyke, per 1b. Alfalfa, per 1b. ss, Perennial, per 1b. ss, Jtalian, per 1b...... per 1b. Grass, per lb. y Blue Grass, per lb....

ns, Marriages, Deaths

BORN

-On June 5th, at 1809 Fern-Road, Victoria, to Evan and Hooson, a son. -In this city Monday, June 8, and Mrs. W. S. Terry, a daugh-

On June 9 at the residence son street, the wife of Donald of a daughter.

MARRIED

DEERTS-At the residence of de's mother, Stanley Ave., on , the 8th inst., by the Rev. J. W. D. York and Miss Belle , daughter of the late Capt.

MOCHAR — At St. John's Douglas Street, John Walton Mary Mochar, both of this

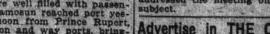
At the isolation hospital by, June 8, 1908, Ira Lucille aged 5 years, daughter of Caviness, and grand daugh-rs. E. Laing. The funeral place this (Wednesday) at 10:30 from the hospital ntioned.

ON-At the family residence , on June 9, Margaret J. beloved wife of T. M. Henrmerly of Victoria sday afternoon 10th inst

LTRY AND LIVESTOCK.

RES FOR SALE — Cholco litters, sired by Charmer' , Grandview's Lord Premie ron Duke's Charm; pairs no Shannon Bros., Cloverdale, B.C

LE-Billiard Table in good con cheap. Apply: Prairie Hote



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VICTORIA SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST



This Store Is Much the Best Place to Purchase Your



Friday, June 12, 1908

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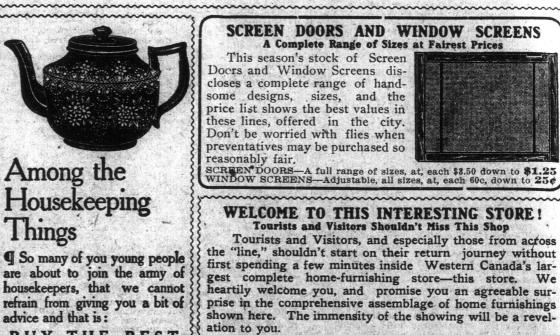
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think of the Summer Cottage and its furnishings, so come in and look over our offerings soon. Furniture isn't the only item you'll need. In crockery, floor coverings, bedding and all such necessaries, we can satisfy you as no other establishment. Just try us this Summer. You'll save money and worry. See windows!



BUY THE BEST

buy the best of housekeeping

G We make "quality" the standard by which everything is measured and

squeeze the price down to the point where it is false economy to buy trash.

If you doubt it, come in and we will show

the cheapest in the end.

You'll find here dozens of lines not shown in the U.S. or at least only showh in the largest centres, and you'll find **I** The initial cost may be a trifle more but the best will be found these lines marked at the fairest of prices. British goods are favored in the Canadian Twiff, and the duty is but a fraction of that which the U.S. dealers have to pay. We buy direct from the largest British makers. The saving of I You don't expect to keep house only a few months—you expect it's a matter of a lifetime. Then the middleman's profits and the low rate of duty enables us to offer you exceptionally enticing prices, and you can effect quite a saving by buying in Victoria, at our shop. See the famous "Sundour" Unfadable Madras Muslins,

Liberty Art Chintzes, Dimities, Cretonnes, Linens, Silks, Serges, Velours, etc.; Irish Table Linens, Napkins, Doylies, Sideboard Covers, British, French and Swiss Lace Curtains, Bonne Femmes, Door Panels, etc. We could continue the list to great length, but a visit is the proper thing. There isn't any larger choice of the above goods in Canada. Samples given free.



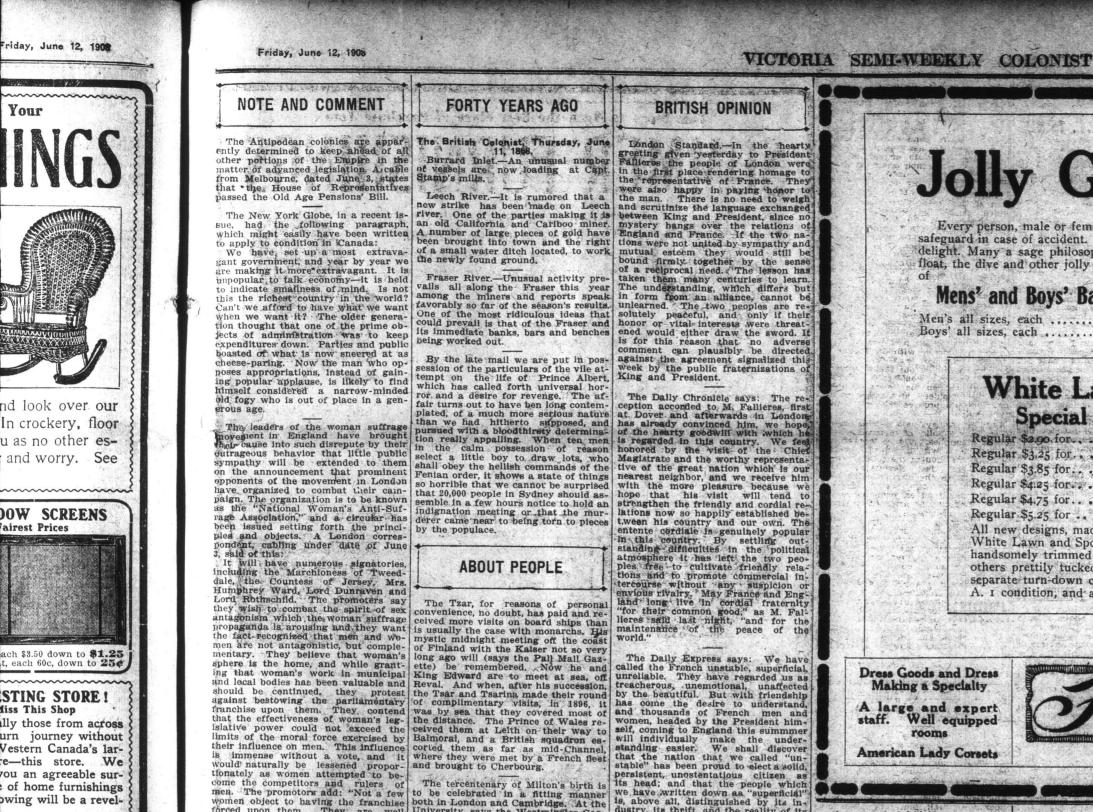
Simpler, cleaner and infinitely better than the old way; made in little sheets—a sheet for a tub; 26 sheets in a package. 10c worth will last an ordinary family six months. Get it from

Cyrus H. Bowes, Chemist Government Street Near Yates



HOME, HOTEL AND CLUB FURNISHERS - VICTORIA, B. C.

Have You Thought of Sterling Silver as a Wedding Gift?



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rooms

White Lawn Waists Special Sale Today All new designs, made for this season, dainty White Lawn and Spotted or Checked Muslins, handsomely trimmed with lace and insertion; others prettily tucked in latest style; some have separate turn-down collars; every Blouse is in A. 1 condition, and a grand bargain.

Every person, male or female, ought to learn to swim, whether as a pleasureable pastime, or as a safeguard in case of accident. But for those who cannot swim, a dip in the "briny" is a healthful delight. Many a sage philosopher enjoys the tricks of his boyhood, such as leap frog, the wrestie, the float, the dive and other jolly amusing sports in the water. Just a word then about our fine new lines

Jolly Games in the Sea

Mens' and Boys' Bathing Suits Lustre for Bathing Suits

A splendid new showing of these fabrics, navy, brown, red and green. Per yard 40c



'Home of the Hat Beautiful" Latest Ideas in High Class Exclusive Millinery **Dent's Gloves** Government Street, Victoria, B. C. Morley's Hosiery



edding Gift?)

liss This Shop lly those from across irn journey without estern Canada's lare-this store. We ou an agreeable surof home furnishings owing will be a revel-

t shown in the U.S., entres, and you'll find ices. British goods nd the duty is but a have to pay. We kers. The saving of ate of duty enables us es, and you can effect

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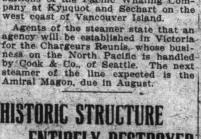
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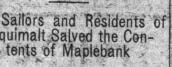
no doubt been wort us suggest Sterling appreciated and the nt has recently been Here are a few: POONS, in Sterling, R KNIVES, Sterlver. Neat designs. \$3.00 and \$2.50 N RINGS, Sterling A great range of s, at, each, \$3.50, \$3, \$2.50 and ...**\$2.00** Are Here

bing Here? of these Western me furnishings. We pelieve that it is now ute satisfaction and pleased to have you at we may be able to



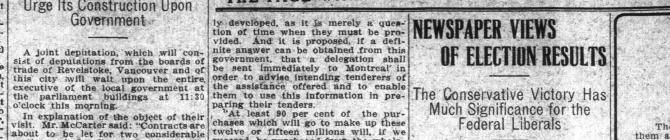






JUDGMENT RESERVED
IN THE MESTON CASEWas again being appealed from. Mr.
Heincken soom found himself com-
fonting the serious difficulty that the
onty expert evidence on values given
before the contr of revision was that
before the contr of revision was the
summoned on behalf of Mr. Duns-
muir and who valued the land at 331-
000. The chief justice elicited the fact
that the extra taxes payable by rea-
som ounted to \$120.50, and remarked:
The decision of the court of revision
amounted to \$120.50, and remarked:
The decision of the court of revision
out any our own witnesses, and inTRAIL NEEDED TO
CAPTURE G.T.P. TRADEImage: Court of the interpased assessment
amounted to \$120.50, and remarked:
The decision of the court of revision
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Urge Its Construction Upon
Government

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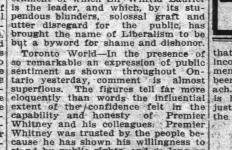
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"PAGE FENGES

THE PAGE WIRE FENCE COMPANY, LIMITED, Walkerville,

VICTORIA SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

JAL ROSE SHOW HELD THIS MONTH thing Points to Success-Exhibit at Rink—Ar-rangements Made Everything Points to Success-



Low Prices on Best Groceries The high quality makes them a pleasure, the Dixi Ross price anakes them an economy: French Peas, 2 cans for Stove Polish, in 1-lb, tins, 2 tins. Keiller's and C. & B. Marmalade, the best made, 7-lb. can..... Manitoba Rolled Oats, per sack...... Castile Soap, per bar..... Dixi Laundry Soap, 6 bars for..... Grocery trash is the dearest thing we know. Our store-mark is a certificate of excellence. DIXI H. ROSS & CO. Up-to-Date Grocers 1317 Government St. Tels. 52, 1052 and 1590 "SO EASY TO FIX" **Red Jacket** Force and Lift PUMPS Repairs are easily made, as anyone can take out the valves and replace them in a few minutes with the aid of a monkey wrench.

Friday, June 12, 1908

St. John, Winnipeg

Toronto,

Montreal,

"The Store that Serves you Best."

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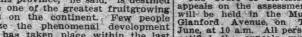
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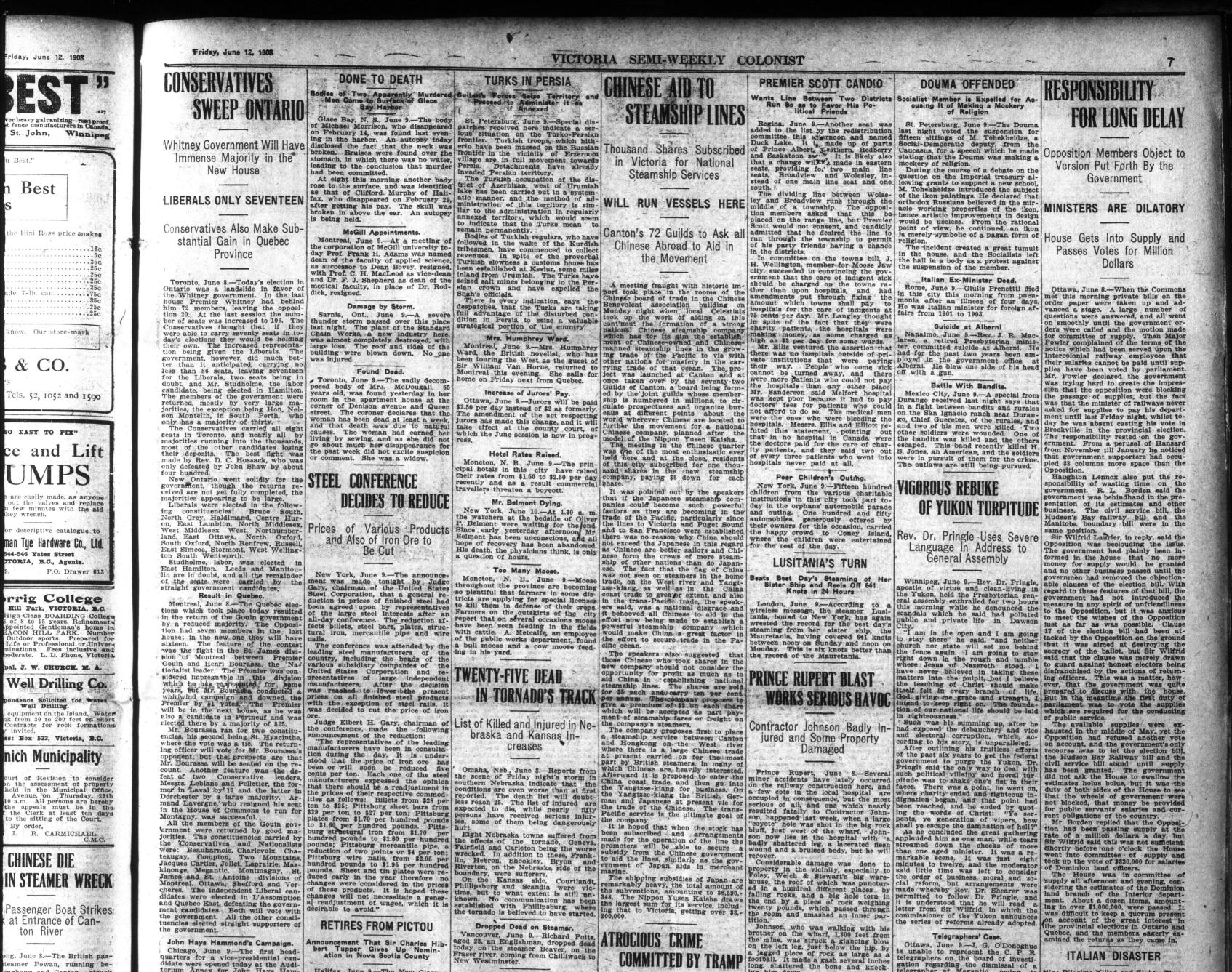




discovery of new evidence since the trial of the action. The full court ne'd that application should have first been made to the county court judge for a new trial, and directed that this be done, the point of law being reserved for argument after the result of the second trial is know. The case concluded at between '5 and 10 minutes to one, the latter hour being the usual one for the midday adjournment of the court. Mr. Lowe, counsel for the appellant, in the next case was in the room ready to proceed. ANNUAL ROSE SHOW adjournment of the court. Mr. Lowe, at Anniversary of Gregor-ian Association

ful Exhibit at Rink-Ar-

in the Ho Montagny, All the ernment jorities. the Co were: Be teaugay, Jacques C kinonge, 1 James and Montreal, cheres. didates and Quebe ment can the govern tuencies e the govern John H Chicago quarters didate w torium mond, of Pois Nanaim stantine, naimo same caus Chemainus Nanain sons from to pay a v 83, who is mason in joined th 1854. Wille 9.—A stea here from confirms t of the pla people of that the t have ere New 1 who s quoted attend Madame de Sagan place wit and with Gould fa Bronxy one wing destroyed guests w inconve by the fi divided t divided to main stru of the bu hoss, which is estimat ing and i Many gue losses of fect.



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By order,

CHINESE DIE

ton River

off Lantao island last night

total wreck. Eighty natives ng. All the European pas-nd the officers of the steamer

ed. Lantao is a mountain-

er. June 9 .- License Com-

Tiffin told Rev. W. Sanford

the temperance people were ng on sand so long as the re of liquor was allowed, all ities could do was to control Vhat was necessary was the of its manufacture

r. June 9.-The Johnson t, is now complete. The Reunis liners will dock

New England Fish company an up-to-date cold storage erator plant at Ketchikan. pable of handling 30 tons of

er, June 9.-W. Pollock of re., was arrested this after-rival by the C. P. R. on the sition that he was a "want-

Morgan. He was identified etropole bus driver, but in s protestations was carried l by two detectives. H leased, when he was again a prominent citizen. He description of Morgan in but not in his person n, June 9.-Two persons wo others seriously innumber of other persons slight injuries as the result pse of an apartment house construction at the cor-

usly injured have been re-a hospital. They were imployed at the building, are: Lemuel King, aged 24, d West, a negro, aged 35.

d in the mouth of the Can

Liquor Question.

Wharf Building.

rong Man Arrested.

the assessment of property ld in the Municipal Office, Avenue, on Thursday, 25th a.m. All persons are hereby appeals must be in the

the Clerk at least ten days the sitting of the Court. By order, J. R. CARMICHAEL. C.M.C. IN STEAMER WRECK Passenger Boat Strikes at Entrance of Can-Vancouver, June 9.—Richard Potts, aged 23, an Englishman, dropped dead today on the steamer Beaver, on the Fraser river, coming from Chilliwack to New Westminster. nnouncement That Sir Charles Hib-bert Tupper Gives Up Nomin-ation in Nova Sootia County Chicago, June 9.—The first head-quarters for a vice-presidential can-didate were opened today at the Audi-torium Annex for John Hays Ham-mond, of New York. ong, June 8.-The British paseamer Powan, running bengkong and Canton, struck MOUNTAIN CLIMBING

scandard, one of the recognized Con-servative newspaper organs of Pictou county, says; "His many friends in this county, as well as elsewhere, will learn with sincere regret that matters of a personal nature have prevailed with Sir Hibbert Tupper and persuaded him to withdraw from the nomination for Picton." Poisoned by Canned Meat Nanaimo, June 9.-John Gus Con-stantine, of Ladysmith, died in Na-

Oldest Freemason Nanaimo, June 9.—Twenty Freema-sons from Nanaimo went to Alberni to pay a visit to Robert Fletcher, aged 83, who is probably the oldest Free-mason in British Columbia, having joined the fraternity in Ireland in 1854.

 Quarrel Over Woman Results in Shooting of Herman Goldstein— Body Found on Track
 isiting of Rev. J. R. Robertson, of Revelstoke, who was acting as guide; to Revelstoke, who was acting as guide; to Revelstoke, the party left Revel-stoke at 2 o'clock Tuesday afternoon and climbed until 7.30 in the evening, when they made camp a little below trade, was found dead lying on the C. P. R. transfer tracks on Sutherland goldstein, 25 years of age, a tailor by trade, was found dead lying on the C. P. R. transfer tracks on Sutherland avenue last night. After an all night search, the police arrested T. Ruben-stein and H. Prochanky as being im-plicated in the shooting. It appears that Goldstein and Rubenstein had quarreled early in the evening about Rubenstein's wife, who had recently is left her husband and gone to live with Prochanky, and it is though that Rubenstein committed the deed, as-sisted by Prochanky.
 asset of the afternoon ance of the climbers.

 Plague at Caracas. Plague at Garacas. Willemstadt, Island of Curacao, June 9.—A steamer which has just arrived here from Porto Cabello, Venezuela, confirms the report that several cases of the plague exist in Caracas. The people of Porto Cabello, feeling sure that the plague will reach that port, have erected a pest house.

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Halifax, June 9.-The New Glasgow Standard, one of the recognized Con-

naimo hospital from eating canned meat. Five in all are ill from the same cause. Two of them are in Chemainus hospital.

WINNIPEG MURDER

June 2 and 3, by a party of three consisting of Rev. J. R. Robertson, of

Three Men of Alpine Tastes Succeed in Reaching Top of Mount Mac-kenzie, Near Revelstoke

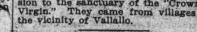
Revelstoke, June 9 .-- Mount Mac kenzie, to the east of Revelstoke, was

climbed on Tuesday and Wednesday,

tittion. Johnson, who was walking with his brother on the wharf, 1,800 feet from the mine, was struck a glancing blow on the left leg, just below the hip, by a jagged piece of rock as large as a football. It made a gash several inches long, shattered the bone and knock-ing him down. For two weeks some of Ross & Carl-son's station men have been driving Ottawa, June 9.-J. G. O'Donoghue is unable to represent the C. P. R. telegraphers on the board of investi-

ITALIAN DISASTER

telegrapher at Megantic, owing to pressure of business. W. J. Thee, of Toronto, has been appointed in his





Mrs. Morrison, of Hazelmere, Murdered in Cold-Blooded Fashion
 Vancouver, June 9.—Mrs. M. Morrison, and the tunnel tamped point to the start of loose rock to prevent. it soil, aged 25. a resident of Hazelmere, forty miles from Vancouver, was the int of non the morter to day.
 Wancouver, June 9.—Mrs. M. Morrison, and the tunnel tamped point to the start of loose rock to prevent. it blowing out. The tamping was ap-rest tail on the morter to day.
 Wancouver, June 9.—Mrs. M. Morrison, and the tunnel tamped point to the start of loose rock to prevent. it blowing out. The tamping was ap-rest tail an end a lid0 point of a cannol.
 Wancouver, June 9.—Mrs. M. Morrison, and the tunnel tamping was ap-rest tail on a cold-blooded murder to day.
 The woman and her little girl were walking on a loosely road, when sith to the farbor, where the wait was the stort from the mouth of a cannol.
 The child ran to a farm house of the sith from mer turned with her information to the stort, where the wait the result was hard waterront with a hall of stones ta a formation of the past the shot wut the result was hard so as stortion result and and the shot wut the result was hard waterront with a hall of stones ta as form mer turned with her ind waterront with a hall of stones the shot wut the result was horse as pursuing the mirder length.
 MEDICAL ASSOCIATION
 Annusi Convention of Dominion Dor-ter operast of the was the result was not as storting poor, work in tamping water of persuitang the result cause of the shot bow the result was not as auccessful as it would have the result was not as auccessful as it would have to the water of persuitang the result cause of the shot wut the result was not as auccessful as it would have to the mather be water of the past few days a per-water deuge of complaints has been pouring upon the civic health depart-mation throughout the civic health depart-mation was and serely pourse heat st

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COMMITTED BY TRAMP

Friday, June 12, 1908

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" Fruit-Tablets' -6 for \$2 of price. LICENSE

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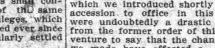


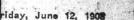


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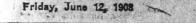






LERY CO., 566 YATES STREET EVERY BIT





Nothing Did Good SCHOOL QUESTION Until She Tried "Fruit-a-lives

Council

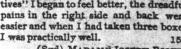
(From Tuesday's Daily)

Madame Rioux is the wife of M. Jos. Rioux, a wealthy manufactmer of lumber in St. Moise. Madame Rioux is greatly esteemed in her home town and her testimonial in favor of "Fruitactives" carries conviction with it, as it is entirely unsolicited.

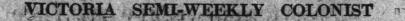


St. Moise, Ouebec. I have much pleasure in testifying to

the marvelous good which I have received from the use of the famous tablets "Fruit-a-tives". I was a great sufferer for many years with serious liver disease and severe constinution. I had constant pain in the right side and in the back and these pains were severe







WAS CONSIDERED General Business Dealt With at Meeting of Oak Bay

The bylaw authorizing the raising of \$10,000 for the construction of a school ouse in the Oak Bay municipality ame up at last night's meeting of the ouncil but was laid over. The only

pposition to this procedure was Coun-illor Henderson, who couched his ob-ection in the most emphatic language contending that the delay would entail friction between the council and the school trustees. Other councillors were of the opinion that the matter should

of the opinion that the matter should be left in abeyance in order that a clause might be introduced giving them power to see and approve of the plans of the proposed building before the work went ahead. There was a full attendance, the chair being occupied by Reeve W. E. Oliver, and those pres-ent were Councillors W Henderson W

meeting. Rate of Taxation.

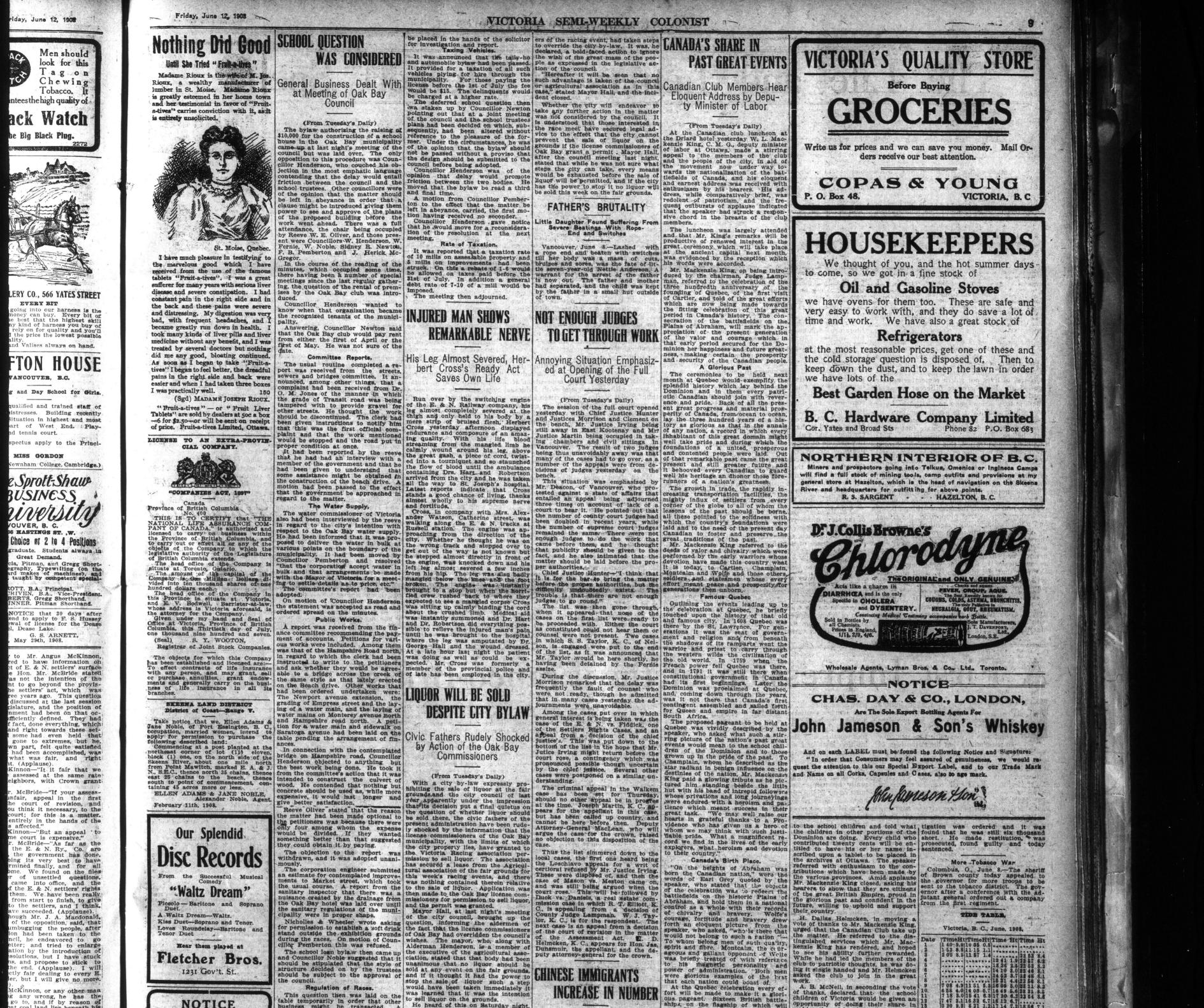
ent were Councillors W. Henderson, W. Fernie, W. Noble, Sidney B. Newton F. B. Pemberton and J. Herick Mc-It was reported that a taxation rate of 10 mills on assessable property and 5 mills on improvements had been struck. On this a rebate of 1-6 would be allowed on taxes paid before the 31st of July. In addition a general debt rate of 7-10 of a mill would be imposed In the course of the reading of the minutes, which occupied some time, there having been & number of special meetings since the last regular gathering, the question of the rental of prem imposed. The meeting then adjourned. ises by the Oak Bay club was intro-duced.

duced. Councillor Henderson wanted to know when that organization became the recognized tenants of the munici-

Little Daughter Found Suffering From Severe Beatings With Rope-End and Switches Vancouver, June 8.—Lashed with a rope end and beaten with switches till her body was a mass, of cuts, bruises and sores, was the fate of Jit-tle seven-year-old Nettle Anderson. A warrant for the arrest of the father is now out. The father and mother had separated, and the child was kept by the father in a small hut outside of town. NOT ENOUGH JUDGES TO GET THRAIIGH WARK

INCREASE IN NUMBER

Vancouver





ton by the introduction of blutions, but I have stuck and propose to stick to e end. (Applause). I will by fair dealing to every E. but I will give no mor

cKinnon, or any other man any wrong, he has the to, and if by reason of coal land lies beneath his essment should be affected, could sell his land for \$100 should in all fairness, 50 from the price (Laughauce).

on-"The Railway comright to be taxed." McBride—"If the E. & N. mpany is obliged to pay this government will see s those taxes. But if this as discovered that his ass-wrong, that the valuation is not correct, and that of the value of the prop-r the soil, he should see the soil, he should see of his farm is cut down. lls and is offered \$100 an uld cut his price in two.

of the Hon. Mr. on of the Hon. Mr. onded by Mr. Hayward, the Mr. Blyth, was warmly and with his services, and with rs for the premier and the member, the proceeding leven o'clock.



NOTICE **RAYMOND&SONS** 613 PANDORA STREET New Designs and Styles in all kinds of **Polished Oak Mantels** All Classes of GRATES

English Enamel and American Onyx Tiles. Full line of all fireplace goods

Lime, Portland Cement, Plas-ter of Paris, Building and Fire Brick, Fire Clay, etc., always on hand.

would be divided. If they wanted something better than that suggested they could obtain it by paying.
The objection to the report was withdrawn, and it was adopted unanimously.
The corporation engineer submitted an estimate for contemplated improvements to Market street, which took the usual course. A report from the sanitary inspector that there was a nutsance created by the drainage from the Oak Bay hotel was laid over until the sanitary regulations of the muni-cipality were in proper shape.
Nicholles & Wheeler wrote asking for permission to setabilish a soft drink stand outside the exhibition grounds during the races. On motion of Councillor Noble suggested that it should be subject to the approval of the council. **Reguistion of Races.**This question them was laid on the table temporarily in order that other business might be transacted. A councillor thought it advisable that the solution is advisable that the solution of the sale of liquor such a step would have been taken immediately it was the intention to sell liquor on the grounds.

CHINESE IMMIGRANTS

Regulation of Races. This question then was laid on the table temporarily in order that other business might be transacted. A councilor thought it advisable that the solicitor should be instructed to prepare a bylaw giving the corpora-tion power to regulate horse races and exhibitions within the bounds of the municipality. This was necessary, he argued, for the purpose of ampowering the council to levy licenses and other fees sufficient to cover the expense of policing the grounds during the pro-gress of these fetes. The neard of this on saturday night, and he had done everything in his pow-er to prevent it. He had thought that the city was supreme, but apparently, as the grounds are outside of the city, the council has not the same control as it has over territory in the city limits. He felt however, that the same difference Last Month's Arrivals Make New Record For Port of

This is a connection with private property of the set of the se

 Serblogers, what heroism and devotion to the country."
 Canada's Birth Place.
 "On the heights of Abraham was born the Canadian mation," were it the canadian mation, "were show the control of the calebration was to redeer the battlefields on the historier plains of the careba and brakes and the battlefields of the historier plains of the stress of the bistorier plains of the stress of the historier plains of the glorious past and confident in the groups and bravery. Wolfe's proker, who saked, who's there that the double with their records of the double with their records of the members of the groups and bravery. Wolfe's there that the double with their records of the matter. He referred to the distinguished services which Mr. Mackende King, urged that the Canadian Club take up the matter. He referred to the distinguished services which Mr. Mackende that the canadian fully further rewarded. While he had led the members of the matter to a show that they are utilized to the distinguished services which and hoped and support of administration. Both men were glorious examples of the list opartolic thoughts, he was dooing of administration. Both men were glorious examples of the list opartolic thoughts, he was dooing of administration every effort will be maked to make it a glorious pageant. Sisteen British hatting also be represented. Moored alongside the statues of Mont calm and Wolfe, a gift from the peep ple of England. From far of Austafia will be brought the statues of Mont along which will also be represented. Moored alongside the statues of the United States maximum in which the records of the part will be brought the statues of the rest england are the statues of most and marke.
 At the Quebec celebration were the apparent will be anaded or by the here the prime of angland. From far of Austafia will be the ships of the case there apparent would be brought the statues of the united states and marke.
 At the locandian trust. On the here the statues o the matter. He referred to the dis-tinguished services which Mr. Mac-kenzie King has rendered, and hoped to see his ability further rewarded. While he had led the members of the club to patriotic thoughts, he was do-ing it single handed and Mr. Helmoken asked the club to join in the great work. A. B. McNeil, in seconding the vote of thanks, declared that the school children of Victoria would be given an opportunity of doing their share in making the celebration what it should be, and all will be asked to take.part in the great event.

To the people of the Dominion, the battlefields will be handed over by the Prince of Walls to be held as an Im-perial Canadian trust. On the field of former struggles will be erected a museum in which the records of the past will be preserved in parchment and marble. Mr. Mackenzie King concluded with an earnest appeal to the people of this city and province to do ther share towards contributing to the fund being raised. He especially appealed



107 Herbert Spencer," by David Duncan, L.L. D., the London Times book reviewer says:

Dr. Duncan had no need to apologize for publishing, shortly after the appearance of the "Autobiography," a life of Herbert Spencer. That leaden coffin in which Spencer sought to perpetuate his memory satisfies no one. The ponderous volumes do not show him as he was or at his best, or as his disciples desire him to be remembered. Alternate outbursts of unrestrained vanity and ill-balanced self-depreciation at times hide from us the man as his friends knew him. On the last twenty-two years of his life the "Autobiography" is silent. Few knew him better than Dr. Duncan. He assisted Spencer. in his works more than any person now living except perhaps Mr. James Collier. In Spencer's will there is an injunction to Dr. Duncan to write his biography; and he has executed a delicate task with skill and discretion. Let us at once say that it gives a picture of the. sage more favorable and more human than that which he himself drew. It was a favorite idea of Herder, and one which Goethe also threw out, that there should be a comparative study of the autobiographies of different ages, with a view to deduce from them certain peculiarities. One and all, from Augustine's 'Confessions" to the latest ephemeral "Reminiscences" of lives not worth remembering, are egotistical. But there are different forms of egotism disclosed in this kind of literature. There is that which seems to fortify the inner eye; which enables it to see deeper into the soul; which seems to carry a light into the dark places of the mind and illuminate that which was before unknown or uncertain. This luminous concentration, this flashlight thrown upon passions working as a rule in silence and darkness, is a real instrument of discovery. It is, too, a charm in itself-often the foundation of a lasting friendship between the reader and the far-off confessor of innermost secrets. There is another form of egotism which autobiography encourages, and the fumes of which obscure and distort the vision-things being no longer seen in true proportion, the trivial and uninteresting being magnified, little bodily ailments placed in much prominence, while there is silence of unedifying speech as to the mysteries of the inner life. For all time Augustine's and Rousseau's "Confessions" stand as examples of the first order of autobiography. We fear that the posthumous work of Spencer's will often be named among the worst examples of the second.

We are therefore grateful to Dr. Duncan for his straightforward, unpretending narrative, in every page of which there is, along with a sincere respect for the memory of his illustrious friend, a desire to tell the truth.

taken to be final. Some letters which might have been quoted do not seem to have come in Dr. Duncan's way. It is not likely however, that any further writer will tell the world facts of consequence not mentioned here as to a life singularly uneventful. The early chapters of the book do not give a picture of young Spencer as amiable or genial. There is an excellent portrait of him at the age of nineteen, and it represents him as his letters and Dr. Duncan's comments show him to have been-Perky, conceited, argumentative, prodigiously self-confident when there seemed little to justify his pretensions, and with a genuinely low opinion of all who differed from him. His belief in himself was needed; for he had his full share of disappointments. "Got the sack-very glad," is the entry in his diary in 1841 when he is thrown out of employment and does not know where to turn. He is not abashed by endless refusals of his manuscripts or unsympathetic reviews. Why should he? The editor may be envious or incompetent or "decidedly dishonest." Long before he has established his position in literature or philosophy he has no doubts about his success and recognition. "My private opinion," he writes when he is at work on the "Psychology," "is that it will ultimately stand beside Newton's 'Principia.'" He is gluttonous of praise, and is ingenious in devising suppositions as to its being withheld or administered only in small doses. In his early days he gave his friends trouble by his self-centred confidence and studied peculiarities. He is, to quote the description of a friend, "radical all over," not merely in opinions, but in dress. He is proud of having set the fashion of discarding a hat and wearing a cap. He is often in what one of his friends call "the indignation phase." He writes to one of them of the 'swindling aristocracy" which "frustrate all the attempts of the people to administer justice," and of the interests of the Monarch being "not those of the people." He must have been between 1840 and 1848 a source of trial and tribulation to some of his relatives.

Yet these are only the superficial aspects of the story of his youth. What is worthier of note, what separates him from scores of clever young men, egotistical and self-centred, is the evidence of amazing powers which are suddenly revealed. In ways of which neither this book nor the "Autobiography" gives the secret, he passes swiftly from immaturity and crudeness to the plenitude of his capacity, from limited knowledge to encyclopaedic acquirements, from the range of thought of the promising lad of the Mechanics' Institute or Polytechnic to a width of view which trained men of science envied. We come upon reflections which seem to show that he is the peer of Humboldt in varied knowledge. We know

EVIEWING "The Life and Letters of For many purposes this narrative may be no instance of more rapid and surprising development. How did this come about?" Not, according to his own account, by wide and assiduous reading. There is an interesting letter in which Spencer, writing, it is true, late in life and possibly with unconscious inaccurracy, disowns all pretensions to varied reading at the time when he wrote his "Social Statics":

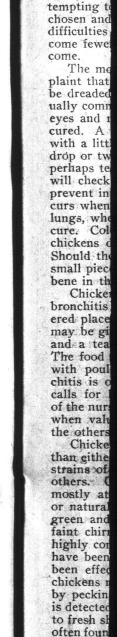
> "When with my uncle, from thirteen to sixteen, my acquirements were limited to Euclid, algebra, trignonometry, mechanics, and the first part of Newton's Principia. To this equipment I never added. During my eight years of engineering life I read next to nothing-even of professional literature. Then, as always, I was an impatient reader and read nothing continuously except novels and travels and of these but little. I am in fact constitutionally idle. I doubt whether during all these years I ever read any serious book for an hour at a stretch. You may judge of my condition, with regard to knowledge from the fact that during all my life up to the time "Social Statics" was written, there had been a copy of Locke on my father's shelves which I usver read-I am not certain that I ever took it down. And the same holds of all other books of philosophical kinds. I never read any of Bacon's writings, save his essays. I never looked into Hobbes until, when writing the essay on "The Social Organism," I wanted to see the details of his grotesque conception. It was the same with Politics and with Ethics. At the time "Social Statics" was written I knew of Paley nothing more than that he enunciated the doctrine of expediency; and of Bentham I knew only that he was the promulgator of the Greatest Happiness principle. The doctrines of other ethical writers referred to were known by me only through references to them here and there met with. I never then looked into any of their books; and, moreover, I have never since looked into any of their books. When about twenty-three I happened to get hold of Mill's "Logic," then recently published, and read with approval his criticism of the Syllogism. When twenty-four I met with a translation of Kant and read the first few pages. Forthwith, rejecting his doctrine of Time and Space, I read no further. My ignorance of ancient philosophical writers. was absolute, After "Social Statics" was published (in 1851) I made the acquaintance of Mr. Lewes, and one result was that I read his "Biographical History of Philosophy." And, shortly after that (in 1852), a present of Mill's "Logic" having been made to me by George Eliot, I read that through; one result being that I made an attack upon one of his doctrines in the Westminster.

"Since those days I have done nothing worth mentioning to fill up the implied deficiencies. Twice or thrice I have taken up Plato's "Dialogues" and have quickly put them down with more or less irritation. And of Aristotle I know even less than of Plato."

This was not all gain. The kind of originality which is uncorrected by knowledge of the work of predecessors is apt not to stand the test of time; it was consistent with huge gaps in knowledge; it permitted of hasty, one-sided views of scientific teaching. Spencer had no severe mathematical training, and, perhaps, no great aptitude for mathematical studies. His literary instincts were sound; they gave him a style which for some purposes is incomparable. But uncultivated and unchastened, they permitted him to commit amazing vagaries of judgment-to write of the now forgotten Alexander Smith: "I am strongly inclined to rank him as the greatest poet since Shakespeare." "I mean to produce a sensation," he writes about a theory which he is about to broach. Some of his "sensations" and "discoveries" and "inventions" were ascribable to the desultory and imperfect acquaintances with the literature of his subjects. More of his edifices would be standing today if they had been built upon sound knowledge of all that had been urged for and against his theories. Not the least interesting passage in the volume is that in which Dr. Duncan tells how he prepared "tabulated arrangements of historical data." One of Spencer's instructions to his secretary engaged in picking out of books of travels facts illustrative of the coexistence or succession of several phenomena was characteristic : "If you read, say three trustworthy authors on any one tribe, that will be enough." Of course, this direction had to be tacitly disregarded. But it throws light on the nature of much of Spencer's prodigious information, varied, but rarely complete; too. often arbitrarily collected, or limited according to perconceived notions of what was useful research

Much of this volume is necessarily occupied with Spencer's controversies, which were neither few nor always instructive. He was more than once a trial to his warmest admirers, such as Dr. Youmans and Huxley. We pass over these episodes, which bulk a little too large both in this volume and in the "Autobiography," and turn to a side of Spencer's life which Dr. Duncan does well to insist upon. Here we have evidence that this was not merely a machine-made life, and that he was not the intellectual automaton which he seemed to some who were chilled by his measured speech and by the rarity of his expression of emotion. In the extracts from the family letters is evidence of thoughtfulness, one might say affection, revealed not in words but in kindly action. The death of his father was a heavy blow to him. "What this signified to him can be understood only by one who has, like the present writer, read the correspondence between father and son, carried on for three-and-thirty years." Of the letters in this volume, few are more interesting than those addressed to Lady Pembroke. He speaks freely to her about matters as to which, in his formal writings, he is reticent, reserved, or dogmatic. We come upon such sentences as these: "My own feeling of terror." "The more the mystery of things is thought about the more mysterious it becomes." There was a Herbert Spencer of the popular imagination, more cocksure about everything than Macaulay himself-a fictitious Herbert Spencer, as far away from the truth as the legend that as a young man he was in the habit of eating tallow candles in order to give special nourishment to his brain.

Dr. Duncan does not examine closely the merits of the imposing system reared in a long life of strenuous devotion to its construction He utters words of praise, a little vague, but, for the most part, well deserved. Even the most faithful of his disciples will own that since the publication of the "First Principles" defects have been revealed. Wide yawning gaps are visible in what once seemed smooth and symmetrical. There are serious settlements in parts of the buildings, and some pillars which appeared to be made of all-enduring marble turn out to be only stucco. There is a passage in a letter by Mr. Francis Galton which throws light on the failings of his method, particularly his strong leaning to a priori reasoning rather than experiment. Galton told him his perplexity as to the peculiarities of finger-prints. Spencer replied that dissection was not the best way to find out their nature; one must study their uses; and he then proceeded to evolve a wonderful and beautifully elaborate and plausible theory, vitiated only by one drawback-the facts as to the ridges and ducts in question were exactly the opposite of what his theory assumed. One must own, too, that there is often in the best of his work a confusion between abstraction and true analysis; that his synthetic generalizations are sometimes little more than disguised verbal propositions; and that his law of evolution, which seeks to give the history of every existence, which sums up all that is, was, and will be, in "loss of internal motion and consequent integration, eventually followed by gain of internal motion and consequent disintegration," tells little to the physicist or, indeed, to the scientific inquirer in any field of knowledge that is abstract reasoning is sometimes as far away from realities af a generalization by Thomas Aquinas, That does not. impair his unique position as a thinker, at great intelligence working for order, a masterly harmonizer in an age of accumulation of confused knowledge, a bold innovator in many regions of speculation, and for all time an example of single minded service in the cause of truth



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A First Impression of the Franco-British Exhibition

VERYBODY who has ever built a house knows that the only way to get the workmen out of the premises is to go in and take possession, Doubtless it, was with this principle

in their minds that the authorities of the Franco-British exhibition at Shepherd'sbush determined that "coute que coute" it should be opened on May 14, says the London Times. And opened it duly was by their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, with all the state and ceremony that we describe today. But it would be idle to pretend that the Exhibition is ready, or-anything like it, or even that it has reached the stage at which great and miscellaneous exhibitions of the kind are commonly, with the tolerant assent of all concerned, declared open. For many days to come, certainly till the day when the King and President Fallieres are to visit the exhibition (May 26), the adventurous visitor will have to content himself with the general coup d'oeil, an inspection of most of the buildings from the outside, a meal at one or other of the restaurants, and the Stadium. This last is practically finished, to the immense. credit of Lord Desborough, the contractors, and the workmen; and already the London public may be proud of possessing, in this fine enclosure, the best athletic ground of the kind in Europe. In the great Machinery courts, too, which will be one of the most splendid departments of the Exhibition, great progress has been made; and already the visitor finds something to see there, especially the beautiful models of ships contributed by the Armstrongs, the White Star, and many other great companies. But people ought to know that for many days to come-a week in some' instances, a fortnight or three weeks in others -the great majority of the palaces and pavilions will be closed; for as yet their contents are not even unpacked, much less arranged. The public must possess its soul in patience and wait till June, perhaps till the middle of June, before it can really enjoy what will be by far the finest exhibition that has ever been held in London, and one that will stand comparison with Chicago and even with Paris.

This being premised, we may once more very briefly describe what the Exhibition looks like and what it promises to be. It is a gay and even dazzling aggregate of white and cream-white buildings, arranged with consummate skill, and carried out with what seems a lavish disregard of cost, in the style that long experience has shown to be the best for this

particular purpose. As we have said in former articles, exhibition architecture belongs to a class by itself. It is an architecture that must be light, roomy and cheerful, meant for fine weather, and planned to last while the exhibition lasts and not much longer. It is an architecture of iron and plaster; and thanks to the skill and knowledge with which plaster can now be handled, it can be made effective and, as far as the momentary impression goes, really beautiful. Indeed, the reflection that must occur to the mind of every one who looks upon an array of buildings so charming and so'lavish, as are most of these, is one of regret that they cannot be made to last a little longer than one brief season. Is it really so? Could not human ingenuity, such as is possessed by the clever minds of both nations that have constructed this series of fairy palaces, could it not contrive some means of protecting the buildings during one winter, so as to prolong the life of an exhibition, formed by such a vast outlay of money and pains, over not one season but two? We throw out the suggestion for what it is worth, without much hope that it will be found practicable, and we may leave it with the remark that five months is a short life for such a mighty effort, and a short time in which to collect together all the millions of people who will wish to come, and whose presence is indispensable if the great outlay is to be recovered.

You may enter from the Uxbridge-road and walk through a long, covered passage to the exhibition; or you may come by the Central London railway to its new station in Woodlane, or by the Hammersmith and City railway, and dismount close to the gates of the building. You pass to the great oblong Court of Honor, an open space five hundred feet long, in the centre of which is a lake which would be charming if the bridge and the eight projecting piers were a little less florid in style. At either side are buildings which are to house British textiles, the products of chemical industries, various French industries, and, what will be a most important section, that of education. We leave these, and, passing what will one day be the Congress hall, we find ourselves in a charming garden some six hundred feet square, with at each corner a building that is attractive externally and that will be in a few weeks a place in which hours can be delightfully spent. First to the right comes the Palace of Music, where yesterday the National Anthem and the Inauguration Ode were sung; this building is ready, and will doubtless be

turned to good use even in these early days. Further on the same side is the Palace of Women's Work, which a strong committee has been laboring hard to fill with good examples of most varied industry. To the left are the two Palaces of British and French Applied Arts; a vague title, which may cover almost anything, but which here will certainly mean many wonderful things, including jewels and silversmiths' wares from the greatest firms in either capital. To the extreme right and left. are what in a certain sense may be regarded as the most important buildings of all-the great Palace of Fine Arts to the right and the Palace of Decorative Arts to the left. In the former there are already assembled the bulk of those remarkable pictures and statues of both the English and French'schools, of which a preliminary account appeared in The Times of Tuesday; and though the collection will not be properly placed, or the building opened to the public, till after the visit of the King and President on Monday week, the progress already made is surprising, considering that the building was only handed over to Sir Isidore Spilemann on May 4, a month behind the promised date. We need not anticipate what we shall have to say about these collections when they are ready for the public view; but a rapid inspection of what is already in place has shown us that the collection is brilliantly representative, and that, if the light can be properly controlled by a system of blinds, everything will be admirably seen. The building opposite may be less generally attractive, but it certainly be no less important in the education of taste. It will be of extreme inferest to all who care for such things and to all intelligent employers of labor, to see gathered under one roof a number of really characteristic examples of French and British decorative art, and to see whether the labor and teaching that have been spent upon this work in the United Kingdom during the last forty years have brought us level with the people whose sensitive eyes and hands have been trained by the tradition of at least four centuries.

Returning to the central space, we pass the very unfinished Imperial Pavilion, and find ourselves in the chief garden court-it might have had a better name than Elite Gardens, which sounds like a terrace in West Kensington-a court which will be thronged in summer evenings; for it is the court of the restaurants and the band. The gardens, indeed, promise to be not the least remarkable fea-ture of the exhibition. The large beds of

flowers running to the right and left of the main avenue and adjacent to the Palace of Music, are the work of Messrs. Sutton, of Reading. Their object is to show what flowers can be grown from seed in a short time, and nearly every subject shown is labelled with the date of sowing. In the centre beds at each end and nearest the main avenue are a crown and the words "Sutton and Sons" outlined in golden feather on a ground-work of pansies and violas. In other beds will be found specimens of polyanthus, the giant yellow and giant white grown from seed sown last year, Nemesia strumosa Suttonii, perfection stock, Aubrietia violacea, from seed sown in 1907, primula japonica hybrids, and many others. Messrs. Sutton have been appointed to supply all the grass seeds required by the exhibition authorities. Messrs. James Carter & Co., have an exhibit of flowers, shrubs, and palms in the huge centre bed in the gardens of the court of Arts. Messrs. Carter are also laying out the gardens and lawns of the. Royal Pavilion, the Indian Pavilion, and the Canadian Pavilion, in which it is estimated that more than a million bedding plants will be required. The sunk bandstand, a most dainty affair, is in the centre; to the tight is the very inviting building of the Garden club; to the left is Pailiard's restaurant, and at the end the Grand restaurant, intended, we may suppose, for more modest epicures than those who can only be satisfied by the great man of the Boulevard. Behind, to the right, is the mighty Stadium, to which we have referred already, and which, on its day, and especially when the Olympic games are in progress, will draw all London:

To the left, more serious interests invite us; vast galleries, surely larger and better equipped even than those which filled the Champ de Mars in 1900, will tempt the strennous visitor to admire, and perhaps to study, the marvels of modern machinery. But all of us are not built that way, and we must be tolerant to the million if it refuses to turn aside and passes on to enjoy some of the results of machinery in the form of the three astonishing and gigantic playthings-the "Flip-Flap," the Spiral, and the Toboggan Liloise. To realize what these will be a month hence one must have the gift of prophecy rather highly de-veloped; and, for our part, we must be content to say that each seems to promise thrills to the adventurous in comparison with which the joys of the Switchback and the Great Wheel were mild, indeed. About the time

that these are finished it will be possible to explore with some satisfaction the different Colonial palaces, British and French. Canada and India are the most advanced; the buildings themselves are ready, and in about a week they may be furnished and open. Each is admirable in its way, the Canadian palace, very solid, well proportioned, and simply designed in quasi-Georgian style, while the Indian buildings, is, of course, of the proper Oriental type. As yet there is little more to see than the building itself; but in the centre is the splendid Burmese trophy which was shown in Paris in 1900, and which attracted much 'attention from the elaborate beauty of its wood-carving, showing, as all the art of Burma shows, strong Chinese influence. The Australian palace will ultimately rival the Canadian, but it is not quite so far advanced; while, as to the numerous buildings representing Ceylon and the French Colonies and the Indian and Ceylon villages, one must wait before one can form any idea of what they will ultimately be. But the Irish village, which will be one of the sights of the exhibition, has made better progress, and some of the houses and cabins in this odd assemblage of all kinds of types of Irish architecture are not very far from completion.

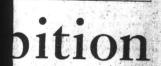
Such in the merest outline is the exhibition to which the Queen paid a private visit on Wednesday, and, which in the depressing weather of yesterday, was formally opened by the Prince and Princess of Wales. It was too soon, as we have said; but in these cases one has to be hopeful and good-natured, to forgive the organizers if they have been a little out of their reckoning, to admire what is there, and to look forward to what is promised. What is there is an exhibition of great size and of great complexity, made simple by a general plan so excellent that a child could easily find its way about it; and an assemblage of buildings of all sorts and sizes, some simple and dignified, some rioting- in their ornate gaiety, and a series of gardens and walks that can be enjoyed by anticipation. There is also the Stadium, unique of its kind in the world, and, as yesterday's demonstration of athletes showed, quite admirable for its purpose. What is promised is an extraordinary display of the arts and industries of both nations, aided by their colonies and dependencies, and ample provision for the feeding and amusement of those weaker brethren whom pictures and statues do not satisfy and whom machinery leaves cold.

, June 12, 1908

er

and son, carried on for Of the letters in this interesting than those broke. He speaks freely as to which, in his reticent, reserved, or upon such sentences as g of terror." "The more is thought about the omes." There was a he popular imagination. erything than Macauus Herbert Spencer, as th as the legend that as the habit of eating talgive special nourish-

ot examine closely the system reared in a long tion to its construction. aise, a little vague, but, ell deserved. Even the sciples will own that of the "First Principles' realed. Wide yawning at once seemed smooth ere are serious settleouildings, and some pilbe made of all-endurbe only stucco. There er by Mr. Francis Galon the failings of his is strong leaning to a than experiment. Galexity as to the peculiar-Spencer replied that best way to find out t study their uses; and evolve a wonderful and and plausible theory, awback-the facts as to question were exactly is theory assumed. One ere is often in the best on between abstraction t his synthetic generalis little more than distions; and that his law eks to give the history ich sums up all that is, loss of internal motion ration, eventually folrnal motion and consetells little to the physiscientific inquirer in any. is abstract reasoning is from realities af a gen-Aquinas, That does not sition as a thinker, a rking for order, a masage of accumulation of bold innovator in many: and for all time an ex-1 service in the cause of



WITH THE POULTRYMAN TROUBLES IN CHICKEN RAISING

Friday, June 12, 1908

TRANGE as it may seem, chickens do suffer from numerous complaints; yet such complaints may be unknown in a farmyard. The average farmer may not know what

is meant by the diseases of poultry. If he should happen to lose a fowl or chicklet, he is content to know the fault, without inquiring into the cause, or even thinking of a remedy. He is, perhaps, too much occupied with the larger interests of the farm, and so leaves his good wife to show alarm and concern about the vagaries of the poultry-house. Indeed, when one reads the possible ailments and diseases of poultry in the average poultry book, with its lists of remedies, one is bewildered, and apt to be discouraged from attempting to keep fowls. But when a breed is chosen and adhered to, its points studied, its difficulties mastered, then disease and loss become fewer to cope with, and easier to overcome.

The most troublesome and infectious complaint that can affect chickens is that much to be dreaded roup. It has many forms, and usually commences with a slight running at the eves and nostrils, at which stage it is easily cured. A roup pill, given night and morning, with a little mustard, in the soft food, and a drop or two of camphorated spirits of wine, or perhaps terebene, given in the drinking water, will check the cold in its earlier stages, and prevent infection. The infectious stage occurs when the cold spread to the throat or lungs, when it becomes far more difficult to cure. Colds are often contracted through chickens drinking from the same trough. Should the weather be cold and wet, place a small piece of camphor or some drops of terebene in the water as a preventive.

Chickens which have been affected with bronchitis are best removed to a warm, sheltered place, and specially treated. A roup pill may be given every morning for several days, and a teaspoonful of castor oil made warm. The food should be soft and warm, sprinkled with poultry spice or dry mustard. Bronchitis is often so tedious a complaint that it calls for both skill and patience on the part of the nurse; but one's labors are amply repaid when valuable chickens recover and outstrip the others in size and strength.

Chicken cholera is more fatal in its effects than either of the complaints mentioned. Some strains of poultry are more subject to it than others. Chickens only a few days old are mostly attacked, whether hatched artificialiy or naturally. The droppings are white, then green and slimy. The chickens droop, give aint chirrups, and soon die. The disease is highly contagious, and though many remedies have been put forward, no real cure has yet been effected. It is generally believed that chickens more frequently contract this disease by pecking each other's feathers. When this s detected, it is wisest to remove healthy ones to fresh shelter and another run. A treatment

profit in keeping hens unless a part of the eggs can be produced in winter and winter prices obtained. The strain must be back of the flock. It is possible by selection, careful breeding and scientific feeding to double the number of eggs which the hen will lay. Give the hen the right treatment and she will repay every kindness if she is the right kind. It is possible to make each hen pay a profit of \$1.50 to \$2.00 per year. A number can make more than this by raising their own feed. Proper food and care are necessary to produce large quantities of eggs. A strong constitution is essential, one which will enable the

fowls to digest and assimilate a large amount of food. In feeding for egg production a valuable lesson may be learned from nature. If we notice fowls that receive the least care and attention lay most of their eggs. in the spring time. Notice the conditions surrounding these fowls. The weather is warm, they have plenty of green food, more or less grain, insects, plenty of exercise and fresh air. If we feed for egg production we will endeavor to make it spring time all the year round. 'Give the poultry proper proportions of green food, such as

vegetables, grain, etc., meat (milk in various forms will take the place of meat), grit, fresh air and plenty of exercise. A great many make a mistake in feeding too much corn. Chickens should be made to work for every grain they get. To make them do this throw it into a deep litter. Chickens, like people, do not thrive and relish on a perpetual diet of the same kind of food year in and year out. No matter what kind of food may be selected there is no combination suitable for all purposes. First, determine what you intend to do and then feed accordingly. No rules can be formulated for feeding all kinds of fowls, as each flock differs from others. The poultryman must determine for himself which of his hens require special foods, as breed, egg-production and other conditions must be considered. Do not overlook the fact that each hen is an individual and that she has her likes and dislikes, being profitable or un-

POULTRY NOTES

productive according to surroundings and cir-

cumstances.

Perches should be built low and arranged so they can be easily taken out and cleaned. Uniformity in the size of eggs can best ben obtained by keeping one standard breed of 9

A small amount of sulphur fed to the poultry during the winter will keep the blood in condition

Money spent for poultry feed will be returned twofold in the profit derived from the sale of eggs. Unless fowls are provided with plenty of

water during the early winter, they are fiable to contract disease. Every poultryman should lay in a supply

There are people sufficiently versed in is different from that upon mixed farms rehenology to make biddies lay during cold quires different characteristics in the two types. weather when eggs are high. There is little The range animals must be smaller because the quires different characteristics in the two types. supply of food is not uniform, and during the winter months there is cessation of growth. Shelter on the range is often absent or very poor and the animals must be protected by a thicker hide, longer, finer, and denser hair or wool and their scant supply of food is demanded for the purpose. Activity is required because the animals must cover a great amount of land in order to secure their food, and a disposition to be persistent in the matter of foraging is very necessary. Range stock must have good constitution and show no lack of vigor, even if these are obtained at the expense of size, quantity of meat, and smoothness of out-

VICTORIA SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

THE SIMPLE LIFE

In order to secure these qualifications each and every man should strive for the same end. Harmony should exist between the breeders and by selecting the best animals each year, a good breed for the range would be established in a comparatively short time. In conclusion we must keep in mind that whatever breed is produced must be brought forth and developed under the conditions of soil, forage, climate and handling which must be the lot of its ancestors.

THE DAIRY COW

There seems to be no limit to the production of the dairy cow. Year by year new records are made, until at present we have an authentic record of around 1,100 pounds of butter as the product of a single cow during one year. This means an actual product worth \$275 to \$300, besides the calf and the skim milk. Twenty years ago one would have said that this was utterly impossible.

The cows are not only improving in quality, but the man behind the cow is improving still more. We are learning to feed and care for the cow better than ever before. We better undrstand the laws of breeding and are able to breed more to a certainty. We are learning that environment means much to the good dairy cow and adds largely to her comfort.

Along with good warm quarters we must have pure air and sunshine. Nothing will add more to the thrift and comfort of the dairy cow than these two factors. What a feeling of, gloom comes over one as he eners a dark room no matter how well it is furnished, if darkness and gloom fill the space it will not contribute to his comfort. The good dairy cow is quite as sensitive and is never quite as well satisfied as when she is lyinguin a warm, light stall, chewing her end, with the bright sunlight shin-ing all over and about her. The sunlight is life-giving as well as "germ-destroying. We should have fewer cowistables and more cow homes

Again, the cow gives a more uniform revenue than any other stock grown on the farm, and more than any grain crop grown. The cow will, as a rule, under like conditions, give just about the same amount of milk one season with another and the price of butter. fluctuates less than any other farm product. We can just about tell the season before what what she will do for us next season. That's worth much to the farmer. Year by year as cows increase in quantity and quality their product increases in value on the market. Probably the improved methods of handling the milk, the cream and the butter have much to do with the price, as the quality of our butter has improved wonderfully within the past few years, thus the greater demand. There is no fear that the business will be overdone, as dairying calls for a higher degree of intelligence and more painstaking work than the average man wants to contribute. The lines of work that can be handled most easily and the products that can be secured with the least attention are the ones that will not suffer. The things that can be done most easily are as a rule the things that pay the least. On the other hand, those things that come by the better exercise of the brain and the closest attention to detail are never overcrowded. The Northwest is certain to be the great source to which our nation must look for her dairy products. Nowhere else does nature so combine forces in growing her most nutritious grains and grasses to feed the dairy cow upon, or a better climate to feed her in, or to manufacture her raw material into those condensed products of butter and cheese that the world at large is calling so loudly for, and is so eager to get even at a high price. Never, before did the pathway of the good, up-todate dairyman look so bright .- Forest Henry.

sheep and swine are thoroughbreds and you receive the same sort of an answer. Ask him why he keeps full-blooded horses and he tells you that they find more buyers, because they attain greater size and possess more style and action, and that it costs no more to raise fullblooded horses than it does to raise common

Did the farmer ever hear arguments like these in behalf of thoroughbred poultry? Did it ever occur to him that the Leghorn will lay more eggs than his scrubs, just as the Holstein gives more milk? Did it ever occur to him that the Cochin or Brahma will attain greater weight than his scrubs, just as the Herefords or Shorthorns attain more weight than common stock? Did he ever happen to think that there are general purpose breeds of chickens that are more profitable than his dunghills, just as the general purpose horse is more pro fitable to him than any other? The Plymouth Rock, the Wyandotte or the Orpington is an ideal farmers' fowl. If these things have been explained to him and if he sees them in the right light, then that farmer has a flock of thoroughbreds and he is as ready to argue on their good points as he is to show the good points of his horse, his cow, or his sheep.

On some farms you find the place overrun by a lot of scrub chickens of every conceivable shape and color, and here and there you may see one in the last stages of some disease, or the body of one that has passed to the great beyond. The house which has been turned over to them or which they have taken possession. of because it is of no use, is seldom or never cleaned. The eggs are laid everywhere-under the barn, in the mow, in the family carriage or in the stable, or anywhere a nest can be made. Now and then a hen appears on the scene, followed by a brood of sickly chicks which she has hatched in some out-of-the-way place on her own hook. During the cold weather there is not an egg laid, and it is doubtful if there is any time of the year when the hens pay for their keep.

You may say that this picture is somewhat. overdrawn. In some cases it is, and I am glad of it; in others it is not half as bad as the state of chicken affairs. There are far too many farms where such a state of things exists, but the poultry shows and the poultry press are slowly but surely opening the way for the thoroughbred.

Perhaps this farmer visits a poultry show and there has his eyes opened to the fact that he is behind the other fellow, or perhaps it is a poultry paper which does the trick, but once the change is made, no argument is strong enough to turn him back to scrub stock. The old shed gives way to a new house and yards. The scrubs are sold and a pen of thoroughbreds. are placed in the new quarters. A poultry paper is subscribed for and the farmer becomes a' careful reader and student of poultry news; in other words, "a chicken crank." He gives his fowls the best care possible, and in a few years he has a large flock of thoroughbreds of which he is as proud as of his other stock.

Suppose we inquire as to some of the arguments the farmer now advances in be-half of thoroughbred poultry. A thorough-

this reason no rule can be laid down about the amount to feed. A 1,200-lb. farm horse, while at work, will require about 12 to 15 pounds of hay and from 10 to 12 pounds of mixed grains daily to maintain his weight, with a nutritive ratio of about 1 to 7.

The horseman who keeps good horses and keeps them in good condition will vary the feed with the work the horse performs. Not over half the amount of grain should be fed to the horse when idle that is fed while at work.

-----FOR THE COMFORT OF THE HORSE

The efficiency of the horse during the spring months will depend very much on the condition of the shoulders, and this will odepend more than anything else on the make and fit of his collar. If the collar is not made of the proper material, if it is not fitted to the horse so as to press evenly upon the shoulders, a sore shoulder will result. Naturally the horse will sweat, more or less dirt will find its way under the collar, it will gall, and if this condition of things continues will gradually get worse until the farmer in mercy, even at a serious loss to himself, will feel that he must give the horse a rest. Neither man nor horse can work well unless he works in comfort. If the hired man is suffering he can complain and kick, and if relief does not come he can leave; but the horse can not complain or tell what is the matter with him, and if he does kick, it may not strike the right person.

A merciful man will show mercy to his beast; but leaving out the quality of mercy, the sensible man looks after profit and therefore, aims to get the maximum service from his teams. No horse with a sore shoulder, whether in its incipient or later stages, can do profitable work.

We therefore ask our readers: What is the best kind of horse collar? Should it be soft or hard? That's the question. Is there any better material than leather? When a horse begins to fret, showing that his shoulder is sore, is it wise to put a pad under the collar or not? Similarly, when a horse has a sore back, is it best to put a blanket under the harness or not? We have heard a great deal of late about the steel, zinc-lined collar. What do our readers know about it? Have they used it? If so, we would be glad to hear from you. What we are after now is to find out what other collars have been tried by our readers besides those that have been in use for generations past. We have found in our own experience that

putting anything soft under the collar when the shoulder was sore made it worse. It made the horse sweat worse than before, and hence the sore became more and more aggravated.

When a horse has a sore shoulder, what particular thing causes it? What is your way of treating it? Have you ever tried a hameless collar? If so, how did you like it? You see, we are just feeling our way to find out, if possible, how sore shoulders in horses

l it will be possible to tisfaction the different h and French. Canada advanced; the builddy, and in about a week and open. Each is ad-Canadian palace, very d, and simply designed while the Indian of the proper Oriental little more to see than it in the centre is the hy which was shown which attracted much borate beauty of its as all the art of Chinese influence. The ultimately rival the quite so far advanced; ous buildings representench Colonies and the lages, one must wait y idea of what they will e Irish village, which s of the exhibition, has ind some of the houses d assemblage of all architecture are not

outline is the exhibien paid a private visit hich in the depressing vas formally opened by of Wales. It was too but in these cases one good-natured, to forthey have been a little to admire what is rd to what is promised. hibition of great size y, made simple by a nt that a child could t it; and an assemblage nd sizes, some simple ing in their ornate ardens and walks that ipation. There is also its kind in the world, nonstration of athletes for its purpose. What ordinary display of the ooth nations, aided by endencies, and ample ng and amusement of whom pictures and and whom machinery

administered. A mixture of prepared chalk and ground ginger may be given to these sickly chicks, in the proportion of one teaspoonful of ginger to two of chalk, the whole being mixed with soft food. This quantity would treat a dozen chickens. Of course, as much green food as possible and dry chicken rice must be given as frequently as possible. If the birds are not specially valuable, and appear very weak, it is better to drown them at once, and to save the healthy ones.

often found efficacious, though homely, is easily

Inflammation of the lungs is another fatal' disease and highly contagious.

PROFIT DEPENDENT UPON CARE

The business of poultry raising opens a promising field for all who possess ambition and industry. The cost of raising poultry is small when compared with the high prices they command. For the small amount of money required I know of no other legitimate business that will bring quicker returns than poultry. It is a sure business when one understands it, because you can generally control the conditions which assure success if you will but attend to it. There is money in poultry and will be for years to come. The fact that many fail to make a "go of it" is what makes it profitable. The products of the poultry farm always represent so much cash. The demand is greater than the supply, and so long. as this is the case, the careful, hard-working man or woman will reap the results, while the indifferent one will fail.

Our poultry operations may prove successes or failures in proportion to the amount of zeal and energy put forth. The conditions and circumstances surrounding different persons make it impossible for any one to lay down fixed rules that would be a sure guide to success. Experience is the best and only genuine school. Old breeders can only give the beginners pointers to work by. There is no royal road to poultry culture.

There can be no fixed method of judging fowls. Success comes from right methods and these methods must be learned in the school of common sense application. Everyone must work out his or her salvation. There are thousands of poultry keepers in the United States, no two of whom possess the same degree of skill. I have a way that is a way of my own, and it may not come up to what a theless I get good results, and that is what we an excellent mother.

are all after.

The fact that food and shelter on the range

of alfalta and clover, for his fowls during the. winter. Green feed is as essential as grain.

Mites have a strong dislike to any strongsmelling essence. Peppermint, wintergreen, cloves or pennyroyal mixed with water and sprinkled over the nests and building will drive the pests away.

Do not think because the weather is coolerthe lice have quit business. It does not take very many lice to absorb the profits of a flock.

AROUND THE FARM QUALIFICATIONS FOR RANGE ANIMALS

ANGE conditions are so adverse to the conditions on the eastern farms that when we think that most of our breeding stock of the western country is taken from these intense arti-

ficial conditions and placed upon the range, where grazing is scarce, and where the weather conditions are liable to sudden changes, we are not astonished at the poor results and come to realize the demand for a breed of animals which will do well under range conditions. But here the question arises: "Can pure bred stock stand these severe conditions or must this range breed be developed by the grading and improvement of the stock already upon the range?" I believe the general opinion agrees with the latter, and if so let us consider the animals and the qualifications which they should possess.

The character of any breed depends exactly upon the qualities of the animals taken individually and collectively which are kept for breeding purposes.

In selecting a sire for range cattle he should be of fair size and above all have stamina and constitutional vigor, he should possess a good symmetrical form, have good bone, and transmit his characteristics with certainty. Neither time, distance, nor money should be spared in buying the sire.

In selecting the cow too much care cannot be given. She should be of the same general type as that of the sire, and must possess stamina and constitutional vigor. Too much stress cannot be laid upon these points. Too much stress cannot be laid upon these points. She should be from medium to large in size, have a symmetrical body and possess quality and finish. As she is the mother of a breed she must great many of you have experienced. Never- be kind, quiet in disposition, a good feeder and

THE FARMER AND THE THOROUGH-BRED

Why is it that the farmer does not raise thoroughbred poultry? This is a question often asked, but seldom answered. The tarmer raises thoroughbred sheep, thoroughbred swine, thoroughbred cattle and often fullblooded horses, but the poultry that roam his place are a digrace to him.

Why is this? Ask the farmer why he keeps thoroughbred cattle, and he at once becomes interested. If he has Jerseys, he tells you that they produce a higher per cent. of butter fat than scrub stock. If he has Holsteins, he tells of the large quantity of milk he gets from his cows. If he has Herefords or Shorthorns, he proves to you that they will develop into larger and better steers for the market than any other breed. Then, again, he will tell you that they look much nicer and bring a better market price than the mixed bloods. He can find more ready buyers and he takes more pleasure

bred Leghorn will lay more eggs in a year than a scrub. A Plymouth Rock or Wyandotte will produce more meat and eggs than any mixed blood. A Cochin or a Brahma develops into a bigger, better bird than a scrub. The thoroughbred flock is even in size and color; the scrub flock is of all shapes, sizes and colors. It costs no more to keep thoroughbreds than to keep scrubs. I The man who keeps thoroughbreds generally keeps an account and thereby knows his loss or gain. Are these reasons worth anything? If so, then why does not the farmer raise thoroughbreds?

FEEDING THE HORSE

Fully three-fourths of the ailments of the horse are caused by injudicious feeding. It is the worst of folly to assume that a horse should have all the feed he will eat. While it has been proved beyond a doubt that we can maintain horses while at work, on either clover or alfalfa hay, this fact is no reason for assuming that it is advisable to do so. Where several farm teams are kept for operating the farm, if they are ordinary farm chunks and not worked during the winter months one is probably justified in wintering them without grain ; but usually enough more grain will be required to put them in working condition in the spring to justify the feeding of a limited amount of grain during winter. However, if one keeps good horses it will never pay to artempt to keep them on roughage alone. If a horse or a colt is not worthy of being fed grain he is certainly of the class which will not pay for production. Unlike the cow, the horse's ligestive system is not adapted to coarse, bulky foods. The average capacity of the cow's stomach is 180 quarts, while that of the horse is but 14 quarts. The horse has but one small stomach, while the cow has four big ones. Ruminating animals digest a higher percentage of the nutrients of their feeds than do horses or non-ruminants.

From a study of the digestive system of the horse one can plainly see the necessity of feeding concentrated foods. If any change is to be made in the feeding of the horse let it be more grain and less roughage. The harder the work and the hotter the weather the higher the per cent of grain.

Every observing man well knows that the feeder is of greater importance . than the amount of feed. Some men will feed lightly of both hay and grain and have their horses always healthy and in good condition, while others will feed large amounts of both hay and in raising thoroughbreds. Ask him why his grain and always have poor horses, and for

can be prevented next summer.

If a man has used several different kinds of collars in the last twenty or thirty years, his testimony on this point is valuable. one thing we are certain, that every man who has the right kind of feeling toward one of the best friends he ever had, the horse, would like to have him work with the maximum of comfort. In fact, to do the maximum of work, he must have the maximum of comfort. Now, what kind of a collar have you found to be the best and most easily adjusted to the shoulders of different horses?- Wallace's Farmer.

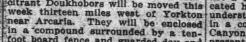
HEAVES CAUSED BY HAY

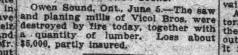
A noted veterinarian says that one full feed per day of hay is enough for a horse; that because the work-horses are busy in crop time they only get one full feed of hay every twenty-four hours, but in the winter are frequently allowed to stand and eat hay all day. He says that a horse to be in perfect health should have the stomach emptied of the previous meal for two or three hours before he is given another. If such is not the case, digestion will not take place in a perfect manner, and disease is likely to result. There is a remarkable sympathy between the stomach and the lungs, because of the fact that the same nerve trunk supplies nerve forces to both organs. When the stomach is deranged from improper feeding the lungs are liable to become sympathetically affected, and heaves often result. Care should also be taken that a horse should be fed no dusty or musty hay. This dust is as light as air, and the horse in breathing draws it right into the lung tissue with every breath, and this substance being an irritant, is very prone to develop the heaves. If no better hay can be obtained, the dust should be laid by sprinkling with water, when the horse will not breathe it, but will be swallowed with his feed and probably do him no harm; but when at all possible only bright, clean hay, free from dust, should be fed to horses. Again, no horse is in fit condition for active exercise with a stomach distended with hay, because the stomach situated as it is right behind the lung space, if full, bulges forward into the chest to such an extent that the lungs have not room to properly expand, and cannot perform their functions properly; and anything that in-terferes with the functions of the lungs predisposes to heaves. In many cases if farmers would feed one-third less hay to idle horses in the winter months they would come out in the spring in better condition.











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students cific oce turesome shores o leaving girted d the pres pulsate commer Here views w great ha architect and a re discover this time At so Drake a name on half of l country, name b tory nor the Colu hundred pean occ cific sea practical In 17 along, th Californ claimed the cour Nootka In 1 reached tor had He set o an open cific oce years ca their wa the Nor sea, wh pole. Capt the Arct land in souther saw lar Oregon. river an



death." seventeen steamers engaged g the blockade during the panese war, Capt. Jebsen one, a time-chartered British the Bawtry, was captured by ese. The Soerabaya was the lost by accident. All others ockade successfully, se

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h once. the rate war in the trans-tade, Capt. Jebsen said his prepared to stay in the no matter what cuts were the regular lines. They had the freight rate on flour to the freight rate on flour to which was the lowest on it his trade they have the Eva and Wangard, having old the Tolosan to Japanese. is now on the California and north to load for the Ori-te are also several steamers be charter to the company, em being the Schalla, which sailed for Hongkong, the d Marceilus.

osan, which was recently I to the Japanese flag and he Tamon Maru No. 5, was apt. Jebsen to Russian during the recent war and om her to the steamer Erns sold at San Francisco, Afe went back to Shangha t the steamer Tolosan back han half the price he had her. Afterward he oper eight months and nov or eight month, sold her at a profit.

PAY IN SIGHT

I Employees Given Formal By the Depart-

N.B., June 5.-Circulars osted in different branches rcolonial railway service, of General Manager Pot-e effect that the interim ropriation voted by parlia-works and staff under the the department of railways will shortly be exhausted are told that it is left to n whether they will con-tork on the understanding les or wages will be pai r supplies have been vot ployees were paid at th month, but the great bulk oyees, including shop and e yet to be paid.

ion of Feeble-Minded June 5.-The Nova Scotia organized this afternoon mittee of twelve to further its object.

Peloquin Acquitted June 5.—Geo. Peloquin of the longshoremen's as-tho had been charged with oney by false pret honorably acquitted

half of his sovereign, took possession of the country, which he called New Albion, this name being afterward applied to all the territory northward from Drake's Bay almost to the Columbia river. But for more than three hundred years after the beginning of European occupation on the North American Pacific seaboard, its largest island remained practically untouched.

In 1774-5 three Spanish explorers sailed along the northwest coast of America from California nearly to the border of Alaska and claimed the territory for the king of Spain. In the course of their voyage they landed at Nootka Sound on the west coast of this island.

In 1778 Capt. Cook, a British navigator, reached the same inlet. This famous navigator had twice before sailed round the world. He set out on his third voyage in order to find an open passage between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. For more than two hundred years captains of ships had tried to thread their way among the islands and icebergs of the North Atlantic ocean, seeking in vain open sea, which was believed to be near the north pole

Capt. Cook hoped to succeed by entering the Arctic ocean from the west. He left England in 1776, and after a long cruise in the southern seas crossed the Pacific. He first the next year. The new ship and another were saw land near Lat. 44 degrees on the coast of left at Nootka with directions to winter in the Oregon. Missing the mouth of the Columbia Sandwich Islands and return as early as posriver and the strait of San Juan de Fuca he sible in the spring.

VESSELS OF A BRITISH' SQUADRON AT ESQUIMALT

reached Nootka. Here he found a safe harbor, where he could repair his ships-the Resolution and Discovery. When his ships were repaired Capt. Cook

sailed north. He reached the Arctic ocean, but could see no sign of an open' sea. However, it was late in the season, and he hoped to have greater success in the spring. But the famous Capt. Cook had taken his last voyage. He was murdered by the natives of the Sand-

wich Islands, where he had gone to winter. Not long afterwards British fur-trading ships from England, India and China appeared on the coast. The first of these came in 1785. Cape Scott, Barkley Sound, Dixon Entrance, Queen Charlotte Sound and other places were discovered and named by the masters of these vessels.

In 1788 Capt. Meares arrived at Nootka with two large ships. As soon as possible he set his men to work to build a ship-The North-West America-meanwhile going out to explore the coast and to purchase furs. He entered the Strait of Juan de Fuca, examined the coast on both sides. Later he launched his ship and then returned to China to sell his furs and prepare for a still larger expedition

In May of the following year two Spanish ships arrived from San Blas, in Mexico, destroyed Meares' establishment, seized his ships as they arrived from China and the coast, and sent two of them as prizes to San Blas. To satisfy the offended dignity of England; the Spanish fortifications at Nootka were destroyed, the Spanish flag lowered, and that of England hoisted in its stead.

The British government commissioned Capt. George Vancouver to proceed to North America to see that this ceremony was duly performed, and to search the coast thoroughly for any waterway that could lead to the Atlantic ocean.

Near the end of April, 1792, Vancouver entered the Strait of San Juan de Fuca with two war ships-the Discovery and the Chatham, By the close of August Vancouver reached Nootka Sound, where he was hospitably entertained by General Quadra. When the Brit-ish officer produced his instructions to receive Nootka from the Spanish commander, Quadra stated that he had received no orders to deliver the place to him. Vancouver agreed to wait; and, in the meantime, the island, whose coasts had not been thoroughly exploited, received the name of the Island of Quadra and Vancouver.

So much for the earliest navigators of these the minds of all.

waters. No reference to the birth of a maritime commerce on the shores of western America would be complete, however, with a mention of an event of ineffaceable interest in the annals of British Columbia-the arrival of the Hudson's Bay steamer Beaver, the very first steamer to come round the Horn and plough the waters of the North Pacific ocean. In Bancroft's history of British Columbia there is this reference to this historic craft whose bones are now bleaching on the shores of Burrard Inlet: "The steamer Beaver had not been in these waters more than a year before she was prying into the mysteries of Royal Harbor. For in the Fort Simpson journal under date of 10th August, 1837, I find written: "On his way to the southward Capt. McNeill explored the south end of Vancouver Island and found an excellent harbor and a fine open country along the seashore."

Prior to 1850 adjacent waters were only occasionally visited by cruisers of the Bri-tish Pacific squadron from southern waters, but the establishment of Esquimalt as a station practically dates from the arrival of the Daedalus on the 22nd December, 1850, though the first ironclad, the Zealous, did not reach here until some fifteen years later. Subsequent events culminating in the abandonment of Esquimalt as a naval station, are fresh in

must needs be the case when operations of the kind are in process of execution-the risks involved must surely be scarcely appreciable, nor are we acquainted with any decisive evidence, derived from experience, to the contrary. The risks to which the warships themselves are exposed-not, indeed, from merchant vessels properly equipped with their own lights, but from their | consorts carrying no lights at all-are no doubt considerably more serious. But, applying the same test of extended experience, and enlarging our survey over a period sufficient to furnish a true per centage, we cannot pretend to think with Mr. Bowles that even these risks are too serious to be run in time of peace for the sake of attaining efficiency in war. Deplorable as the recent disasters have been, they have shown conclusively that the officers and men of the Royal Navy have, at any rate, been trained to a discipline, a fortitude, a fearlessness, and an ingrained sense of comradeship, in the face of sudden and imminent death in one of its most appalling forms, which are beyond all praise. The truth is that life on board a man-of-war in commission is beset with danger at every turn.-London Times.

"Johnny," said the editor to his son and heir, the young hopeful of the family, "are you in the first class at school?"

"No," replied the lad, who had studied the newspaper, "I am registered as second-class" male matter."

Battlefield of Quebec of Great Historic Interest

OLLOWING is the first of a series of articles contributed to the London Times on "The Battlefield of Quebec," by the Hon. John Fortescue:

One hundred years, within a few weeks, have passed away since the deputies of Asturias arrived in England to report that their province had risen in insurrection

against the French, and to entreat the help of the British Government. It was a'fateful moment; for it marked the opening of the last act in the long drama of military rivalry between France and England. The earlier acts are part of the history of Britain; and yet it is not in Europe that the struggle between the two nations can be most profitablye studied. To understand it aright it is not enough to turn to the papers of monarch and ministers, to follow William to Steenkirk or Marlborough to Blenheim. It is necessary to wander over the sea to East and to West and to watch the representatives of French and British when thrown upon their own resources, enjoying a free hand, far removed alike from the assistance and interference of their Courts. Then it will be seen that it was always the French who first developed what may be called the Imperial spirit, and the British who, half unconsciously, caught that spirit from them. Both alike were lured across the sea by the attractions of commerce; but, while the British were content to traffic, the French aspired to rule. Wherever they went, local politics (to use a familiar phrase) possessed an irresistible fascination for them. Endowed with lively imagination, filled with a sense of their country's greatness and high destiny, they took native chiefs and princes without hesitation into their hands; and the British, looking up from their ledgers, discovered that they must change the pen for the sword, or close their accounts for ever. Happily, though France possessed among her traders so great a genius as Dupleix, England could meet her with such a clerk as Robert Clive.

But India is not the sphere in which the rivalry of the two nations offers the most characteristic features. In the East we can see them as represented by a few individuals; in the West we are able to study them as communities. As in India, English and French arrived in North America almost at the same moment. Henry VII.'s patronage of Cabot gave England its first vague claim to the sovereignty of the vast continent, but French seamen were the first in the work of exploring the coast. Denis of Honfleur found his way to the Gulf of St. Lawrence in 1506. Jacques Cartier sailed up the great river in 1535, and left behind him the two names of St. Lawrence and Montreal; and 60 years later, in 1608, British adventurers established their first settlement on James river, while Samuel Champlain simultaneously laid the foundation of Montreal and Quebec as stations for trading with the Indians. Hard upon Champlain followed the lesuit missionaries, and at once the national spirit of the French displayed itself. Their only neighbors were Indian tribes scanty in numbers and very low in the scale of civilization; but they were there, and that was sufficient. The new-comers must take the savages in hand, interfere with their domestic affairs, bend them to their influence, sway them to their will. In precisely the same spirit the whole French nation in 1792 marched out to force the principles of their revolution the nations of Europe. But the Jesuit went out to their work singly and not in hosts; solitary devoted men, in perils of the wilderness, in perils of starvation, in perils of savage/men who had made torture into a fine art. Such risks were nothing to them. A vast wild land was before them, and they must traverse it, seeking out new converts to be baptized, new souls to be saved, new dominions for jewels in the crown of the Most Christian King. Courageous, pliant, subtle, deeply versed in human nature, dexterous to a fault (to speak gently) in the management of men, they were eminently sons of the Society of Jesus; restless, enterprising, imaginative, and undaunted, they were, above all things, sons of France. Wide as is the distance between the British and French settlements, the two nations came into collision almost at once. The Jesuits had founded a little station at Port Royal, in Acadia. The Governor of Virginia considered it his first duty to uproot it, which he proceeded to do by force in 1613. Moreover, in England there was at this period a mania for obtaining from King James I. grants of land in North America, which were lavishly conceded by scores of thousands of square miles to companies or individuals. One grantee thus obtained the territory which, in compliment to his Sovereign, he called Nova Scotia; and, as this was a part of Acadia, which was claimed by the French, there were laid the foundations of a very pretty quarrel. Six years later, in-1627, a company of adventurers took advantage of war with France to sail up the St. Lawrence to capture Quebec and to achieve, virtually, the conquest of Canada. Thus the main gate of the new France was won, and the actual captors knew the value of it. "If the King keep Quebec," they wrote, "we care not what the French or any other can do, though they have an hundred sail of ships and ten thousand men." But the French could also appreciate the strategic value of Quebec, and they knew that Charles I was short of cash and on bad terms with his Parliament. So upon the negotiations for peace in 1632 they offered £ 50,000 for its ransom. Charles could

once again became a French settlement. Meanwhile, in 1621, there had landed at New Plymouth the first batch of British emigrants of a new kind, emigrants, to use their own flattering description, for conscience' sake. King James granted a charter to the infant settlement, and in 1625 declared it to be a part of his empire. Three years more saw the foundation; in 1628, of a far more important colony, that of Massachusetts, a foundation laid by an extremely able, ambitious and intolerant body of men. Within ten years their narrowness had driven three several parties from their midst to find new homes in Connecticut, Rhode Island, and New Haven; and then by great good fortune they found the reins thrown on their neck by the outbreak of the civil war at home. Massachusetts in a few years rose to the head of the Confederated States of New England and became practically an independent republic, negotiating with the French in Acadia without regard to the Mother Country. Nor was it until the end of Charles II.'s reign that, grudgingly and reluctantly, she yielded a feigned obedience to the Crown.

not withstand the temptation; and Quebec

In the interval Oliver Cromwell had scut an expedition in 1654, to invite New England to join with him in the capture of the Dutch-settlements at the mouth of the Hudson. But. the colonies declined to take part in the venture, and the expedition, sailing on to the French settlements in Acadia, captured that province for the second time, but did not venture to attack Quebec. Still, the evil day for the Dutch was but postponed, for New Amsterdam was taken by Col. Nicolls in 1664 and re-named by him New York; and, though the now famous city was re-captured by the Dutch in 1673, it was quickly recovered and finally assured to the British in 1674. Acadia had meanwhile been restored to the French by the Treaty of Breda in 1667; but this was a small matter compared with the acquisition of New York. For thereby there was gained, in the first place, access by the Hudson, the Mohawk, Lake Oneida, and Lake Ontario to the great ur-trade with the Indians. In the second place, the Hudson formed the second great gate with North America; and very soon it was recognized that the nation which held both gates, both New York and Quebec, would be master of the continent. James, Duke of York, better known to us as James II, received the entire province of New York as a grant from his brother, and, like a wise man, sent two companies of infantry to form its garrison. But the great protection of the newly-acquired territory lay in the Five Nations of Iroquois Indians that lay beyond it to the North and West. They were the most warlike and powerful of all the tribes; and the Dutch had wisely cultivated a good understanding with them, which the British as wisely pursued with the closest imitation of Dutch methods. Every year the Governor of New York repaired to Albany, where the chiefs renewed the "covenant-chain," as it was called, giving their presents of wampum, and receiving in exchange but 12,000. There were top many regulations, laced coats and wigs to adorn their outer man, and tobacco and run to'comfort them within. Never was this ceremony omitted; for beyond the Iroquois lay the French and their Indians; and the French were known to be, working assiduously to steal away the hearts of England's native allies. The capture of New York, in fact, fairly brought the two rivals face to face, and from 1680 until 1760 it may be said " garrison alone numbered 1,500 men. Here, that they were never at peace in America.

With their usual restless energy, the French had been spreading far over the coun-try, while the English settlers were making their homes. Champlain had discovered the way to the headwaters of the Hudson by way of Lake Champlain and Lake George; and the Jesuits, following another of his voyages, had ached Lake Huron from the head of the Ottawa, from whence they roved to Lakes Superior and Michigan, erecting mission-houses and annexing vast tracts of land in the name Louis XIV. Moreover, they made maps which they brought back to Quebec; and so it came about that, before Charles II. had been ng on the Throne, the Intendant of Canada, Jean Talon, conceived the vast scheme of carrying the French to the rear of the British settlements, confining the latter to a mere strip of the sea-board, and cutting them off wholly from the land within ... The idea is one which Talon's compatriots have followed, not without success, in another continent in more recent days; but it could not be fulfilled until more was known of the great waterways of the interior. Robert Lasalle, a daring young adventurer, undertook to explore them, and in ten years the work was accomplished. In 1670 he passed by Detroit from Lake Huron to Lake Erie and so to Ohio; in 1678 he discovered the Falls of Niagara and built a fort there on the spot; and in 1680 he started down the Illinois river from the present site of Chicago, and within five months passed the mouth of the Mississippi to the Gulf of Mexico. The preliminary work was done. It remained only to build forts at the various strategic points, which was speedily accomplished and the British were in fact effectually shut off from the heart of the continent.

But for the possession of New York, our countrymen would hardly have discovered the fact, so busy were they with their agriculture, their religious observances, and, above all, with, the squabbles of province with province. But the New York merchants foresaw the loss of the fur trade, and the foreman, who was a capable soldier, grasped the whole situation at a glance. But it was vain for him to write letters to Whitehall, for they were little heeded while Charles still sat on the throne. When James II. succeeded his brother, however, the case was different. He saw that the French really only existed in North America on sufferance, owing to the disunion of the British colonies. The population of New England alone was over 90,000, whereas that of Canada was too many officials, and too many priests at Quebec to invite emigrants; and the settlement was composed in great measure of old soldiers who had received grants of money and land to induce them to stay in the country. Moreover, the young Canadians did not love agriculture, but preferred to fish and shoot and trap, and live the wild life of the forest. Lastly, the therefore, was a compact little force of men, one and all well trained-for irregular warfare, all under a single chief, and the chief a capable officer. The British, on the other hand, knew little of the forest and, except on the outermost frontiers, little of self-defence and little of war. a earlier days there had been officers among them who had served many campaigns; but all military spirit, instilled by these, had long ago died out. They knew soldiers only as redcoated monsters, who taught ingenuous youth to "drat, drink, blaspheme, curse and damn." They had their daily work on the soil and wished to be allowed to prosecute it in peace. as though they were in England with the sea around them. If an enemy came near their own sacred home they would turn out and fight doggedly, and they would do the like for their own immediate neighbors. But an adjacent, still more a remote, province was no affair of theirs. So they reasoned, and so reason-

ed the little assemblies who guarded the public purse, blindly and selfishly, and not without Pharisaic comment on the godless traders of New York. 'Wherefore James, in desperation, swept the assemblies away, put New York and New England under a single military governor, and bade him make an end of French aggres-

The preparations for the campaign were complete. The Iroquois had been let loose and spread terror to the gates of Montreal, when news came of the landing of William of Orange in England, and every military disposition was overset. Massachusetts rose in revolution, imprisoned the Governor and cancelled the whole of his military dispositions. The other pro-vinces followed suit. New York was for months under the tyranny of a ruffianly Walloon. Everything was forgotten in the madness of political and religious excitement, except the fall of the Papist King. But in Canada an able and active Governor, Count Frontenac, saw his opportunity, unleashed his Indians and made every preparation for an advance upon New York. Fortunately he was unable to carry, out his full plan; but his Indians had. play upon the undefended frontier and made a wholesale massacre of all the outlying settlers. This brought the colonies more or less to their senses, and in the following year, 1690, New York and New England concerted a grand attack, with local levies by sea and by land, upon Quebec. The command of the expedition by sea was entrusted to a disrepu-table old ship's carpenter, who had made a fortune by recovering wrecked treasure; and its failure was complete and ignominious. The

expedition by land broke down hopelessly want of proper organization for transport an supply. New York cried out loudly to White hall for help, and in 1693 orders were issue for the various colonies to send each a certain contingent of men to join a British fleet in attack upon Quebec. The British fleet cam too late; the colonial contingent was not read for it even when it arrived, and the whole ject came to a ridiculous end. The war inued with raid and counter-raid, chiefly to advantage of the French. Frontenac and again entreated his master to send a to capture New York and end the whole co test, but Louis most fortunately had too mu on his hands to spare either ships or me Finally the peace of Ryswick brought a truce to hostilities in 1697. By that time even the haughty Massachusetts had been brought to her knees, and had written to Whitehal abject terms for help in the reduction of Can ada, "the unhappy fountain from which issu all our miseries." It never occurred to he that the root of all the trouble lay in the selfishness, jealousy and indiscipline of the Bri tish colonies.

Friday, June 12, 1908

The truce came to an end in 1702, and the old story was repeated. The French Indians burst upon the British frontier with fire and sword; but nothing could induce the colonies to combine for united action against the common enemy. Massachusetts attempted an attack upon Acadia single-handed, and again failed ignominiously; and at last the colonies turned once more to Whitehall and entreated the Mother Country for help. Queen Anne lent a gracious ear and promised to send a fleet; and for once the colonial contingent was ready. But the British fleet came not; for the disaster of Almanza had upset all the calculations of the British ministry. In the following year, 1710, however, a joint expedition from ingland and the colonies succeeded in capturng Nova Scotia, which thenceforward remained in English hands. Finally, in 1711, a really owerful armament sailed from England to the . Lawrence under incompetent commanders. ho abandoned the enterprise with disgraceful readiness, after losing eight transports wreck-ed and 700 men drowned. These little affairs have been forgotten, and it is natural that we hould try to put such humiliating incidents out of sight. To the present writer, however, it has fallen to study very minutely the relations of the American colonies towards Canada during the 17th and 18th centuries; and the study has not always increased his admiration of his own countrymen.

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The Peace of Utrecht secured Acadia nominally to England; but the French still pursued their old policy of erecting forts at every strategic point to cut off the British from the interior, not hesitating even to build them upon British territory. The colonies raved and blustered, but preferred quarrelling with each other to any effectual step for their own defence. Nevertheless, the steady industry of the settlers wa ing to n formidable. They were prosperous, they had multiplied greatly, and from sheer numbers they bade fair to outnumber and overwhelm all rivals. They began to spread inward from lack of space rather than from lust of adventure; and men who want room are more dangerous than men who want only empire. Canada, on the other hand, remained much as she had always been, a military settlement, cramped and bound by excessive regulation; and the situation demanded of her more than this, if French domination were to continue. Moreover, the French at this time made a great blunder. They built upon Cape Breton the fortress of Louisburg as a base for future aggresion against the coasts of Nova Scotia and New England. It was difficult and costly to construct, and impossible to keep in repair; and, since it could not be provisioned from Cape Breton itself, it depended upon the command of the sea for its supplies. Thus it became not a source of strength, but a mere hostage to fortune; and the fact was no secret to the British admirals. Nevertheless, it filled the New Englanders with rage and terror, and at the opening of the war of the Austrian succession it justified their apprehensions by sending forth an expedition which captured two of the British posts in Nova Scotia. But Massachusetts faced the misfortune in a bold spirit. With some difficulty she raised 4,000 men, and, with the help of a small British squadron, actually besieged and captured Louisburg in the summer of 1745. The British Government sent three regiments to occupy it, and promised a large armament for an attack on Quebec in the following year. The colonial levies were ready, but the British force never appeared, having been diverted from its true purpose to a ridiculous raid upon the coast of France. Undismayed, the colonists projected further offensive operations; but now France, on her side, took the matter in hand and sent out a powerful armament to recapture Louisburg. The alarm was great in New England; but she was saved by a violent storm on the coast of Nova Scotia which shattered the French fleet, and, coming as the climax of a voyage of disasters, killed the Com-mander-in-Chief and drove his successor to suicide. In 1747 a second great expedition sailed from the French ports, only to be met and defeated off Rochelle by a British fleet. Then came the Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, whereby Louisburg was restored to France in exchange for Madras. The colonies were frantic with indignation; but the men at Whitehall were right, for they recognized that Louisburg belonged to the nation that was the stronger at sea.

The Wonders of the Wireless Age

F late the science of wireless elec-tricity, if, indeed, it can be called a science, has made some remarkable developments, and there is a prospect that Marconi's achievements will be surpassed by those

of Valdemar Poulsen, who has been astonishing people in England with his wireless telephone. At the time that everyone was talking of the wonders of liquid air, Hans Knudsen was a foremost figure, so the Danish ex-" perimenter needs no introduction to the public. Mention of liquid air, perhaps, is not the happiest way to begin an account of Knudsen and the wireless typesetting machine, for we all remember when liquid air was heralded as about to revolutionize a great many processes. The years have passed and liquid air remains a toy of the laboratory, with few, if any, practical uses. That his wireless discoveries will share the same fate is not a thought that would be tolerated by Mr. Knudsen, and it would be ill-mannered to remind him of all he said about liquid air.

Knudsen claims to have solved the mystery of sending photographs and sketches almost any distance by electricity without wires. Some months ago the Toronto Mail and Empire printed a portrait that had been transmitted a long distance by means of a telegraph wire, so that the idea of telegraphed photographs is not exactly new. Knudsen, however, claims to be able to do without the wires what has hitherto been considered sufficient of a marvel with them. The essential details of his new invention he keeps to himself, of course, and a description of it reads very much like an account of the apparatus used for the transmission of the picture in the Mail and Empire. There are two machines, one for, transmitting the picture, and one for receiving it. The former has a traveling carrier, on which the picture is fastened. Over the the traveling table is the tracing needle, which is constantly moving backward and forward over the picture, and according to the rough and smooth surface of the picture the electric impulses are transmitted. The machine at the other end is similar, a sensitized needle moving over a plate of smoked glass in harmony with every move of the transmitting needle, One is practically a shadow of the other, and the result is the picture.

such an invention as the telegraphed picture, whether by wire or otherwise, is in newspaper work. For instance, if King Edward were to die suddenly, the correspondent of the Mail and Empire in London could telegraph over his Majesty's picture and it would appear in the paper with the announcement of the death. This is no doubt, a wonderful improvement over the present day method, whereby the paper would not receive the picture on the day of the death, but several years before it. .However, there are a great many portraits used in a newspaper that cannot be secured in advance, from the fact that the subject of them does not attain any celebrity until the very day on which the telegraph wires make him a person of importance. No doubt the police would be greatly aided by a process that would send from New York to Toronto a portrait of a criminal wanted with the telegram that asked for his apprehension. By making a newspaper more interesting and by the better protection afforded society in the arrest of known criminals, the Knudsen invention has a claim on the attention of the public.

Hand in hand with his wireless method of sending photographs is the Knudsen plan of operating a typesetting machine by wireless telegraphy. He has already given tests, of the remarkable apparatus that sets type with the operator a couple of miles away; but it is not very plain where the invention will affect the newspapers. It might enable the compositors to sit at home and do their work, which would not be an unmixed blessing to their families, but it would not make the news any fresher or more accurate, and it would make it more expensive. The scheme appears to have fewer possibilities than liquid air, which has been unusually barren in results. Mr. Knudsen has shown, however, even though his two inventions are of small practical importance, that Marconi did not exhaust the wireless method when he set up his two famous stations, one on either side of the Atlantic, and proceeded to talk across nearly 3,000 miles of water.

Of vastly more importance to mankind than the transmission of photographs by wireless, and the operation of a typesetting machine at a distance, is Valdemar Poulsen's wonderful results with the wireless telephone. where a second the second and

The chief, if not the only, practical use for It is reported from England that he has spoken at a distance of 300 miles, and that every word has been distinctly heard. On this side of the Atlantic the record is 125 miles. The voyage of the American fleet was the occasion of some interesting experiments with the wireless telephone, and orders and messages were successfully transmitted to a distance of more than 30 miles. The wireless telephone may be regarded as an established fact, and as the cost of equipment is so small it may be hailed as a boon to humanity. When the invention is put on a commercial basis there will be few people so poor that they cannot afford to have a telephone in the house. As to its possibilities, one has only to shut his eyes and think.

IS THERE TOO MUCH NEWS?

"Men can be well-informed who do not spend five minutes a day on their paper," writes a correspondent of Young Men. "George Crabbe was thoroughly alive to the loss of time and opportunity that they incurred. Sir Walter Scott eschewed them altogether, but maybe he was satiated with romance. A wellknown political leader of today has declared (perhaps hyperbolically) that he never sees a paper. Who would deny the mental equipment of such men as these? A news sheet of prominent public doings is a necessity which I do not question, but that a young man should be supplied with six or seven editions daily is to his disadvantage, unless each issue is warranted by some occurrence of national import. It develops a habit of trivial reading, and the habit becomes tyrannical."

"Speaking at the annual Easter conversazione in connection with St. John's Church, Boscome, the vicar, the Rev. E. J. Kennedy, says the Telegraph, "asked ladies 'to use a little common sense in the matter of wearing apparel.' It was no use to sit in a church in a heavy coat and complain of feeling faint in consequence of the temperature of the place. They would not sit in their drawing rooms in sealskin jackets, and they should do the sensible thing in church-they should either take off their cloaks or not wear such thick garments."

Site 1



riday, June 12, 1908

roke down hopelessly for nization for transport and ried out loudly to White-1693 orders were issued ies to send each a certain join a British fleet in an The British fleet came contingent was not ready rived, and the whole proalous end. The war concounter raid, chiefly to the nch. Frontenac again his master to send a fleet and end the whole confortunately had too much are either ships or men. Ryswick brought a truce By that time even the etts had been brought to written to Whitehall in in the reduction of Canountain from which issue never occurred to her he trouble lay in the seld indiscipline of the Bri-

o an end in 1702, and the ed. The French Indians sh frontier with fire and ould induce the colonies action against the comhusetts attempted an atngle-handed, and again and at last the colonies Whitehall and entreated for help. Queen Anne and promised to send a colonial contingent was sh fleet came not; for the had upset all the calculaninistry. In the following a joint expedition from nies succeeded in capturch thenceforward remain-Finally, in 1711, a really ailed from England to the incompetent commanders, nterprise with disgraceful g eight transports wreckwned. These little affairs and it is natural that we ich humiliating incidents present writer, however, very minutely the relacolonies towards Canada 18th centuries; and the increased his admiration

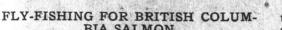
ien. recht secured Acadia nombut the French still purof erecting forts at every off the British from the g even to build them up-The colonies raved and ed quarrelling with each step for their own dethe steady industry of the eginning to make them re prosperous, they had



CLOWHOM RIVER FALLING INTO SEA

VICTORIA

COLONIST



BIA SALMON

POWELL RIVER ABOVE THE FALLS

FALLACY that has once gained credence is a hard thing to eradicate; it is so very much easier to create a false impression than to remove it. Years ago, the story goes, a high official from the Old Coun-

try lost to the British flag a large slice of choice territory below the boundary line, through which the great Columbia river flows, by reporting the country to be no good, for no better reason than that the salmon in the waters would not take his fly. Today British Columbia salmon are known

the world over, but, paradoxical as it may sound, very little is known generally about British Columbia salmon. In England, Scotland and Ireland, not for-

getting little Wales, a salmon is a salmon and nothing more; he is regular in his habits, his ways are well known, and there is very fittle mystery about him compared with the salmon of our Pacific coast. True it is that it is still a subject of debate among Old Country fishermen as to what it really is that a salmon takes the bundle of feathers and tinsel for that is presented to his notice under the name of a salmon fly; it certainly resembles no insect known to British entomologists, but most of them are content to know that take it he will hen so disposed, and that when not so dis-

tell you what kinds of salmon run up any particular river in the district in which he oper-

salmon differ in species and differ in habits, it may well be that, though a certain bait is useless to catch some kinds which do not appear to feed at all while running to the spawning grounds, it may nevertheless prove the undoing others which equally certainly do so feed. Now, it is well known that, when the autumn salmon run is on, anyone who can and will handle a boat, can catch them to his heart's content by trolling with a spoon-bait almost anywhere on the coast, and, as the salmon-trolling affords amusement and excitement to a numerous body of folk who otherwise never trouble to go a-fishing, and could not or would not cast a fly on a river, this

general indulgence in spoon-fishing and the glowing accounts that have often been written of it have helped to strengthen the erroneous npression among sportsmen both in and out of the country that the B. C. salmon cannot be caught with the artificial fly.

The enthusiastic angler who is always ready to go to the utmost pains to obtain the best sport knows that the sport afforded by a salmon hooked with the fly in a rapid river is sport royal indeed, and to him the hauling in of the king of game fish at the end of a handline is pure sacrilege. John Bull is a sports-man first, last and all the time, and, if we wonder sometimes that he does not oftener come this way to try his luck and skill, we must, I think, find the explanation in the fact of his his lordship will not even condescend to notice having been impressed with the idea that the salmon-fishing of this favored country can only be carried on by rowing a boat and trailing a spoon behind it. Let him but know the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth about our salmon, and I think he will be only too willing in many cases to forego the rental of some expensive river-beat in Scotland or Norway and come a little further to "The Orchard of the Empire," so little further in these days of rapid transit and luxurious travel, where he can enjoy his favorite sport to his heart's content without fee or licence and vary it if he feel so inclined with the collection of some magnificent trophies of his skill with the rifle. Unfortunately, some of his own brother anglers have unconsciously helped to foster the old error. I have read in the London "Field," the English "country gentleman's newspaper," an account of salmon-fishing in British Columbia which, though highly appreciative and very true so far as it went, did not give by any means the information or impression that would be most likely to attract the fly-fishing enthusiast. The writer, to my certain knowledge, for I acted as his gillie during his short stay on our coast, confined his attentions as far as the salmon went to trolling with a spoon in the sea some few miles from Vancouver. and prided himself on his luck and skill in landing many salmon on a lightish rod, but with a reel-line almost unlimited in length, which gave the cohoes he caught hardly a sporting chance in the open sea. He, for one, was all ignorant and innocent of the fact that even nearer town he could have landed cohoes, steelheads, and perhaps too a spring salmon (best of all) with the fly, not in such great numbers perhaps, but in a manner much more sport-giving and attractive to read about by his brother anglers at home.

answer would be, and I also have no doubt salmon rivers, and very welcome would they all be, had not the false report once got abroad It may be conceded then, that as the that our salmon will not take a fly.

They will, and do, though not in all rivers. Cohoes and spring salmon can both be taken by fly-fishing by those who are willing to take the same trouble as they would expect to take to capture the Atlantic salmon.

If you want to catch a boat-load, take a spoon and troll in the "salt-chuck." Should you, however, be looking for the best sport, come to Victoria and get posted by some of our veteran anglers, who know the streams, and who know the seasons when the salmon can be, and regularly are, taken by our best and most enthusiastic fishermen on the artificial fly.

It is the bait fisherman brags the most of his heavy baskets, the worthier and more sport-loving fly-fisherman wags a less noisy tongue, and so once more it is that less is heard and generally known about fly-fishing for British Columbia salmon than is the actual truth.

SEA-TROUT FISHING IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

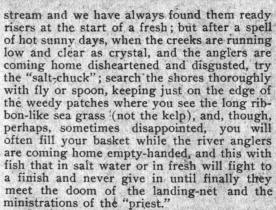
British Columbia angling is proverbial, of course, its wealth of game fish being little short of phenomenal; every little mountain creek will yield the explorer or prospector his dish of brook trout should be care to take the

information had turned out abundantly accurthat more fishermen would be attracted to our ate, but-we had been told it was no use fishbelow the falls. Now, luckily for us in ing this case, there is a good deal of the unbelieving Jew about us, and having sickened of the monotonous slaying of troutlets to be shipped in bulk by steamer for the delectation of friends in town, it occurred to us to try the tidal water at the river mouth. A' Parmacheene Belle at point and a March brown dropper were cast all too carelessly on the current, and in a moment we were having the surprise-party of our life, and were making the acquaintance of a very different kind of fish. At the second cast, if memory serves, two fish were hooked, and all the morning, as the tide rose, the sport was fast and furious, all the fish landed being good ones, averaging about two pounds and ranging in weight from one pound up'to four or a little over.

ALWAYS GOOD FOR SOME BIG ONES

We had made a discovery; sea-trout were there in plenty and would take a fly freely; and having taken it would put up a fight that no fish need be ashamed of, and which, allowing weight for weight, would put the lordly salmon to shame.

Since then, in many summer trips along the coast in row-boat or canoe, we have caught many such trout at the mouth of many a stream, and have noticed that, apart from their ocean habitat, in habits and behavior they follow very closely their fresh-water cousins. There are times when river trout will not take a fly, be the angler never so skilful. So it is



One word more, if you will bear with me. Do not consider it hopeless to try a fly when you can see no sign of fish. We have caught sea-trout on fly when white-capped waves were running and again in dead cofored water which gave no sign of life.

At times you will perhaps be catching fish fast when suddenly they seem to have mysteriously left the water and you try fly and spoon in vain. Watch the surface well; presently you may see a glistening grey head raised above the water, whistle and it will turn and look at you with idle curiosity, until it sinks again below the surface to continue what to it is the business of life and to you a delightful recreation, the pursuit of salmo canadensis.

HEARD AT THE RIVER-SIDE

That, although the season is late, some good sport has been enjoyed by fly fishermen lately, and that, if Old Sol will only settle down to business, the river fishing will continue to improve.

That a Tacoma bait with a worm on the hook is doubtless a deadly bait, but so is salmon-roe, and that, when trout can be taken on the artificial fly, it is more sportsmanlike to

That our streams and lakes will stand any amount of fair, sportsmanlike fishing with rod and line, but that to allow seining by Orientals at the mouths of rivers, which depend for their stock of trout on sea-run fish, may be good politics, but is ruinous to the trout fishing

and from sheer numbers' tnumber and overwhelm an to spread inward from than from lust of advenwant room are more dano want only empire. Cand, remained much as she ilitary settlement, crampessive regulation; and the of her more than this, if vere to continue. Morethis time made a great upon Cape Breton the as a base for future agpasts of Nova Scotia and as difficult and costly to sible to keep in repair; not be provisioned from depended upon the comts supplies. Thus it bestrength, but a mere nd the fact was no secret

lled the New Englanders and at the opening of the ccession it justified their ling forth an expedition of the British posts in Massachusetts faced the spirit. With some diffimen, and, with the help adron, actually besieged rg in the summer of 1745. ent sent three regiments mised a large armament ec in the following year. vere ready, but the Brired, having been diverted to a ridiculous raid upon Undismayed, the colonoffensive operations; but. side, took the matter in owerful armament to rehe alarm was great in was saved by a violent Nova Scotia which shatand, coming as the cliisasters, killed the Comdrove his successor to econd great expedition h ports, only to be met helle by a British fleet. ce of Aix-la-Chapelle, as restored to France in The colonies were franout the men at Whitehall ognized that Louisburg n that was the stronger.

posed they may fish till their arms ache and it. Also that when he does take it the resultant sport is such as to make it well worth while to endure the disappointment of many a blank

In British Columbia it is different; a salmon is not merely a salmon; he may be a sock-eye, a cohoe, a spring, tyee or chinook, a lowly dog-salmon, or e'en a humpback; and if he be a steelhead we doubt if he is quite sure himself whether he be a salmon or a trout.

Now all these different sorts of salmon were for many years enshrouded in mystery; but one thing was known for certain about them by the canners-that every year about the same time they ran to the rivers from the sea in countless multitudes, and that the sockeyes were the most numerous and the most valuable fish for preservation in tin.

It seems to be an established fact even now. that it is vain to try to tempt the sock-eye wih the artificial jure; hence doubtless the delusion was strengthened that the B. C. salmon will not take a fly

Of later years the scientists have studied our fish more closely, and can tell us many interesting things about them, though, as far as we know, many of their peculiarities are still surrounded with mystery. Why is it that there is a big run regularly every fourth year? Why is it that the yearly run invariably means that our creek beds are full and banks covered with rotting and rotten dead and dying salmon of different species? Must their lives be ever imited to a span of four years? Must they, ike the butterfly, lay their eggs and die? What brings each salmon that survives unerringly back to the stream in which it was hatched, as seems now to be a proven fact? There is still much mystery surrounding our salmon's ways of life and the laws by which it is bound, and it has many inexplicable peculiarities. Among them is one which stands out prominently, and that is that, though certain sorts of salmon run up practically every coast stream big enough to hold fish, other sorts run up certain rivers

For instance, the sock-eye runs up some of our rivers, but is never known to enter others, for no obvious reason. Campbell river is famous throughout the world where fishermen do congregate for its enormous type salmon. The same giant among the salmon species can be caught with equal facility in the Albernia canal nd several other places on the Vancouver sland coasts, but we have never seen it at the nouths of many other streams, crowded hough they were with cohoes, dog-salmon and

Ask an Old Country fisherman whether he would rather hook, play, and bring to gaff one tenpounder in a stream where he had to fight it to a finish, following, holding, stumbling over boulders, downstream and upstream, steering his fish past snags and jagged rocks. through pool and riffle, surmounting a hundred and one obstacles with his heart continually in his mouth, until at last by skilful manoeuvring and a combination of good judgment, nerve and endurance he finally scores a successful kill; or whether he would prefer to capture a sackful of twenty-pounders in the open sea with nothing to do but keep a taut line while the fish wore themselves out with impbacks. The professional fisherman can their struggles. I have no doubt of what his

little necessary trouble to obtain it; his tackle need not be of the-finest nor need his skill. The writer has fished more than one lake and more than one river in this favored province, where the sport became monotonous through the too easy capture of the fish indeed it was precisely owing to this very satiety and monotony that he first made the acquaintance of Salmo canadensis and immaculatus, the seatrout of our B. C. littoral, the cousin of the Scotsman's sea-trout, the white trout of old Erin's anglers and the sewin, beloved of Taffy's heart

We have heard it said that the trout of Vancouver Island are all of the same variety, and all originally ran up from the sea. With those who hold this opinion we have no wish to argue. We are content to quote from Mr. Louis Rhead's delightful book on the American brook-trout. In this work he alludes to "the sea-trout of British America" as "a purely marine fish, ranging coastwise from Maine to Alaska, feeding alongshore, spawning in the estuaries at the head of the tide, and seldom running up more than a mile or two into the fresh-water streams."

This is the fish we recognize and know, and a gamer fish or one that can, weight for weight, give more sport we have yet to meet. and we know the brown trout of England, the brook-trout of our mountain streams, the rainbows of the Kootenay, the Dolly Vardens and the grayling. We have caught trout against time in the Kootenay, the Moyie, the St. Mary's, and numerous other rivers of both the Interior and the coast, and for our part we give the palm for fighting qualities to the seatrout of the coast, to our mind the handsomest fish of them all, with his silver sides, light yellow fins and transparent green back; and thus it was that we first made his acquaintance.

We were camped for a month's outing at the mouth of a short coast river draining a large lake; at the lake's outlet was a huge logiam and a few hundred yards below was a mighty waterfall up which no fish that swims could ever make its way. Anywhere on that river between the log-jams and the top of the falls, where it was possible to get a line out on the water to catch trout was easy as the proverbial fall from a log, so that to make a catch of fifty or sixty speckled trout in an afternoon and evening on that river was nothing to boast of but they averaged small, and as the baskets grew heavier the sport grew more tame, and we began to hanker after something not quite so easy. To fish the lake was out of the question without a boat, which we had not.

Now, we had been told about the troutfishing on this river, and so far as it went our

with sea-trout. At other times they will take it as boldly and greedily an an angling man can desire. There are other (fewer) times when a river trout will not take a spinning bait presented to his notice by a painstaking fisherman who takes the trouble not to shew himself. Precisely the same with sea-trout. If they will take anything they will take a small spoon or other spinning-bait, but sooner or later the fly-fisherman's day will come, for, sooner or later they, like all other varieties of trout, will rise to a fly, especially in a swift river-current. But mark well that it is not merely in the current of the river mouth or when they have run well up into fresh water that they are to be caught on the artificial fly. Go up any of the coast inlets, and enter any little sheltered bay with shallow shores where the long sea-grass grows. Put on a little spoon and row or paddle round the bay, keeping as close as possible to the edge of the green weed. Before long, if the season be right, you will probably strike your first trout, and then prythee, if you be a sportsman, put back your spoon into your pocket and bring out your fly-book. Search the edge of the sea-grass and even in amongst it carefully and systematically, moving the boat as gently as possible and disturbing the water no more than you must.

If you see a fish rise or jump, as often you will in such a spot, manoeuvre cautiously within casting distance and put your fly carefully over the place where you saw him rise, and three times out of four he will come at you. But do not make the mistake of despising your fish because he is in salt water: use as much caution and be as quiet as if fishing in a clear river, do not merely "chuck and chance it," and you will often fill your creel with fish unexcelled for sport or table.

Should your taste demand size rather than numbers wait for a rising evening tide and calm water; then get out in the canoe and watch-for the rises of the patriarchs, unmistakable from those of smaller fry, and stalk them carefully; you will find that they feed very much in the same position and that patience and a well-thrown fly will bring you not a few four-pounders and probably also an occasional six-pounder. Experto crede!

Many an evening have we spent in doing this at the creek-mouths and in the little sheltered bays at the head of our coast inlets, and been well repaid for the extra trouble and the extra patience which gave us a brace or two of "whoppers," while one chum was filling a basket of smaller ones by trolling round the bay and another was wading up the stream, vainly flogging its pools and riffles.

Given a freshet and his would likely be the better sport, as the fish run up the rising

That it is more satisfactory to a sportsman to bring home as a trophy a five-pounder caught on rod and line than a piece cut from a net stretched across the river-mouth.

That none of us begrudge a fellow-sportsman a good basket of fish, but that it is a willful and wicked waste to catch and kill so many fish that they become putrid before brought to town, and that smoking or salting trout is more befitting a pot-hunter than a good sportsman.

A good fish story comes from Cowichan lake. A local fly-fishing enthusiast was induced to try trolling in the waters of the lake, and has returned to town duly impressed with the size of the trout that inhabit its depths.

He rigged up his spoon and took to the oars, and had not long to wait before the rod rattled at the stern. As he grabbed it, he realized at once that there was something weighty at the other end. There was just one mad rush, and a leap into the air of a gigantic trout of an enormous estimated weight. He had little chance to reel in any slack and had perforce to give the fish the butt as the running line had rapidly come almost to the end; the first strain was, as might be supposed, severe, and dangerous to the tackle; but nothing broke, and, more or less to his relief, seeing the unexpectedly large size of the fish at the end of his comparatively light tackle, the strain suddenly relaxed, and the customary reaction to his feelings set in. He slowly began to reel in his line, but noticed it did not come in quite so easily as if the hook were bare, and his surprise may be imagined when he eventually wound in, without a struggle, a half-pound trout hooked securely at the root of the tail.

The phenomenon appeared inexplicable until closer examination of the fish showed him that it was partially digested, and the true explanation dawned upon him. The first-hooked monster being cannibal after his kind, had swallowed head-first the last course of his last meal previous to being attracted by the fisherman's bait. This in turn he had swallowed with such open-mouthed eagerness that the hook had reached and penetrated the tail of the last victim to the monster's appetite, and the strain from the fisherman's end, so far from proving the undoing of the bully of the lake, had merely helped to relieve him of what would no doubt have been the cause of an acute attack of indigestion.

Friday, June 12, 1908



SELF-RELIANCE

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<text><text><text><text> take for example the case of one-when she has to entertain her friends to dinner and is not quite sure of the capabilities of her servants. Her own part in the work of preparation may have been most carefully thought, and carried out, she has superintended the decorations of the dinner table herself, seen that all has been arranged correctly, that the various things that will, or may be required during the meal have been placed upon the sideboard ready for use. Then she must leave the rest to others. The principal "other one" is the cook, and upon the said cook de-pends whether the dinner, in the matter of cooking and serving up, is a failure or a success. If it should unhappily, prove the formes, the hostess, should most certainly show no sign of annoyance but be mistress of herself, even though the soup be cold, and the sauce for the fish forgotten and worst of all, she sees a frown on the brow of her lord and master. She should say no word, nor even show a sign of impa-tience, even though the soup be a long interval be-tween the courses, or a huge mistake may be made in the walting. Far better to take no notice. In all probability her guests have not remarked that any-thing has gone wrong unless their attention has been called to the fact by the words or manner of the hostess. In losing her calm she is no longer mistress of herself, she makes her guests feel uncomfortable and flurrites the servant in attendance to such an ex-tent that she loses her head and forgets half her du-ties, or carries them out awkwardly, perhaps wrongly. Again should some matter be brought forward in conversation that the hostess knows is likely to be disagreeable to any of her visitors or guests, she should not change the subject abrupty or pointedly, but as soon as she can do so quietly or naturally, so that it would appear as if the conversation had drift-ed itself into another course. The mistress of her-self if she wishes the kome charlot to run smoothly, for she has the welfare and well being of husband and children, a

erly from the ame cause. They take neither care or trouble to find out if their supposition is correct or incorrect. Others again, go upon the opposite tack, and are sure that every servant who enters their house is both ignorant and lazy. Unfortunately they nonreat. Others again, go upon, the opposite tor, in our of the series is both ignorant and lasy. Unfortunately they how this distrust not only in words but in deed, and the series of herself in all her dealings of the the series of herself in all her dealings of the the series of herself in all her dealings of the the series of herself in all her dealings of the the series of herself in all her dealings of the the series of herself in all her dealings of the series of herself in all her dealings of the series of herself in all her dealings of the series of herself in all her dealings of the series of herself in all her dealings of the series of the series of herself in all her dealings of the series of the series of herself in all her dealings of the series of herself in all her dealings of the series of herself in all her dealings of the series of herself in all her dealings of the series of the series of herself in all her dealings of the series of the series of herself in all her dealings of the series and in the series of herself in all her dealings of the series of the series of the series of herself in all her dealings of the series of the series of herself in all her dealings of the series of

broad velvet ruching on a fine hemp chapeau 10

With light summer textures, skirts that are pleat-ed, gauged, and thoked round the bips will reappear as a matter of course. The length also will be cur-tailed and the waist kept of orthodox length to per-mit of a closely drawn belt. All lawns, soft silks, and ninons are arranged in this fashion, also musilins and thin cottons. But linen, crash drill, and similarly firm materials are still fitted round the hips. Neither is the short Directoire waist exploited in these fab-ries. The plain tight fitting bodice is not now seen at all, and even in princess models, where some plain-ness is essential, the upper portion is always draped or full, and always elaborated with plastrons, em-broideries, and so on. Also the kimona bodice proper has vanished from the realm of fashion, but folded bretelles and loose epaulettes of circular shape, or in ring pattern still suggest the Japanese outline.

Bordered robes are not desirable for short figures unless the border is of very moderate depth and as they are, as a rule, particularly wide at the top, there is a good deal of material to be disposed of round the hips.

Circular cloaks have again returned, but so elab-orated that few will recognize this old favorite. The back is often arranged in burnous style, but stole collars in various designs remain in favor as com-pletion. pletion

plettor. The new filet lace with its raised silken pattern is or Marquisette are inlet with this insertion, left trans-or Marquisette are inlet with a printed border is that may colors or slightly releved with white the effective for summer wear and robes of natural whether and thesore are embroidered and inlet with have non-these are embroidered and inlet with here disting and thesore are embroidered on flat with two or three small tucks above or small stripes look well uite plain, with the border put on with scallops or here weighs the edge sufficiently. The same arrange-ment in a narrower width is repeated on the bddice. With segaged in the gentle art of making cotton focks, those nice simple little gaments which due to be of course the term cotton frock has provided from duster check cotton, or Societh ging-ham waite and comprehensive, and the elaborate which is sometimes modestly aluded to as a "Ith washing sown." Albeit these unassuming sam of the value and comprehensive, and the elaborate watched have in may mind is a plain and almost un-to force the are in a force is only in the early of tock there is non-times modestly aluded to as a "Ith washing sown." Albeit these unassuming the is of the day, Nearly every cotton frock is made is so comfortable a frock is don in the early of the day, when a blogse bodie and a plain skirt of the hare is may mind is a plain and almost un-to the narrow band a little tucked main colar, and is so comfortable a frock is don in the early of the day, Nearly every cotton frock is made of the hare is and the permanent colar band.

As to the millinery of the present time, there is no end to the variety of shapes, enough and to spare to please everybody. Their dimensions are generous, and they are trimmed with ostrich plumes, fruit flowers, masses of tulle and grasses. One simple green straw hat looks very pretty with its green slik muslin scarf, and its bunches of red, and green cher-ries. Another model also made in green straw is trimmed with folds of green slik round the crown, and with two purple feathers on the left side, the base of them being finished with a cluster of cherries drooping over the upturned brim.

1 4.4 THE HOUSE BEAUTIFUL

"On Color Schemes."

The fashion veers from one point to the other in the matter of color schemes. A few years ago every-body had a yellow drawing room, then for a time Rose du Barry bink prevailed. This was followed by a demand for mauve and now the present day ten-<text>

<text><text><text><text><text><text><text>

The families. If after having thus met, the young couple find hemselves mutually attracted, the forthooming mar-tage is formally announced to friends and relatives

themselves mutually attracted, the forthcoming mar-frage is formally announced to friends and relatives as soon as possible. The next item on the programme is the "diner de francialle" which takes place soon after the first inter-view, and is considered to be an entirely family func-tion, strangers seldom being present. On his entrance, the bridegroom having presented ring, which he places with great deference, upon the third finger of her left, hand, and having done so, is allowed to his fiance, produces the engagement range of her left hand, and having done so, is allowed to his the bride-elect discreetly on the fore-head. At dessert the engagement is solemnly an-nounced, and the toasts to the various parties are ex-changed. But, though engaged the surveillance to which they are subjected is never relaxed, and to their wedding day the fiances never address each other save as, Monsteur or Madamoiselle, followed by the Christian name. The engaged girl rarely goes out with her fiance, though an exception is sometimes made in favor of the play, but, as in this case, the happy man is constrained to offer his arm to his fu-ture "mother-in-law." the outing is usually devoid of charm for the "bride-elect." At length the fateful day draws near, and, thanks to the praiseworthy efforts of both parties, the various papers without which a martiage may not be solemnised are forthcoming. The list is as follows: 1. Birth certificates of both parties. 3. Certificates delivered by the various registry offices, where the approaching marriage should have been published, stating that these publications have been published, stating the transfer for the landlard of their locality.

A certificate of residence from the landlord of

A certificate of residence from the landers of their locality.
 Certificate stating that the fiance has settisfied the military authorities by one year's conscription.
 The death certificate of the first wife, should the bridegroom be a widewer.
 If the marriage contract exist, a certificate from the lawyer by whom it was drawn up.
 The papers exacted by the church, are less com-pilcated, and consist of:

 The acts of baptism and confirmation.
 Certificate giving the date of their first con-fession.

3. A certificate announcing that the bans have

a. A certificate announcing that the bans have been announced.

 A dispensation, if the degree of relationship, or the season chosen for the matriage renders it neces-sary.
 The dispensation of relationship obtained at the registrar's has nothing whatever in common with the dispensation exacted by the church. The first is ac-corded by the chief of state, and the latter is granted by a bishop.

by a bishop. Marriage at the register's takes place a day or two before the church ceremony, in this instance the parents and the witnesses alone have the privilege of attending.

attending. The wife signs first, she then passes the pen to her husband, who accepting it says "Merci, Madame," Mademoiselle, as a form of address, being abandoned for that moment. Another quaint custom in connection with the ceremony, is the sending of a "corbeille de mariage." which is received by the bride the same day, as that

Connaught. Sir Hubert Von Herkomer's "Council" was the picture most talked about. Mr. Solomon J. Solomon has a wonderful picture of Eve Just risen from the side of Adam, and Mr. John Collier has the Inevitable problem picture this time a very sad sub-ject. "Sentence of Death," the scene being a doctor's consulting-room and the central figure the young man who has just heard the verdict from the doctor's lips.

THE SALMON AND HOW TO COOK IT

Now that the time is approaching when salmon will be very plentiful in this part of the world. I would perhaps not be out of place to suggest a few ideas for the cooking of this extremely delicate and most delicious dish. Therefore, instead of giving my usual menu this week I will say a little on some ways of cooking sal-but a plebiscite on the subject would probably result in the place of honor being assigned to salmon plant bolled.

ly bolied. That it should be absolutely fresh goes without saying, and those only, who have their fish caught and cooked before six hours have elapsed, taste sai-

and cooked before six hours have elapsed, taste cal-mon in perfection. Freshly cooked salmon has a rich creamy-white curd between the flakes of the flesh, which is itself hard and firm, and possesses a flavor entirely lacking if the fish is kept even twenty-four hours, how much less, as is too often the case, several days! In buying salmon there are many points to be noticed.

The buying samon there are many points to be noticed. First of all, the brilliance of the silvery scales, if they are dull reject the fish. Next the shape, a round firm body, and a short, sharp head. Then the size, a medium size being pre-ferable to a very large one. The firm rosy gills, red and transparent eyes, must all be looked at, and a fish with a dull color, soft flesh, and dim eyes, sternly avoided. Perhaps no salmon, in these parts, has such an individuality plain boiled, as the small spring sal-mon; but that is a matter which I think I had better leave to friendly dispute. The method given below is an exceedingly simple one, that any cook can achieve.

Boiled Salmon a' l' Ecossais

Boiled Salmon a' l' Ecossais Wipe the fish well, split it open, take out the inside and wipe clean, lay the fish on a board, and cut into streaks of an even size, carefully keeping them in right order, so that in dishing up the fish it can make its appearance in its original shape. Have a large fish kettle with enough very salt water to cover the fish, and have the water not only boiling, but "boiling furfously." About 6 ounces of salt to a gallon of water is enough, but cooks who often bell salmon in this fashion, usually put in three or four good hand-fuls, as they say the fish will only absorb as much as is needed.

fuls, as they say the fish will only absorb as much as is needed. Some cooks add salipetre, about a tablespoonful, to improve the color of the fish, but I do not recom-mend it. When the water is ready, and the pieces of fish, skin uppermost, are arranged on the drainer, plunge the drainer in, let the water re-boil (allow one minute for that), and then boll the fish for the rega-lation number of minutes. Now this is where the individuality of this method somes in. The time of cooking depends, not upon the size of the piece of fish, but upon that of the whole fish from which it was cut! Thus a piece from a 20-lb. fish must have twenty minutes (after the water has re-boiled.) It does not matter if the piece weighs, one, or four or ten or any number of pounds up to the full weight of the fish. If the one, or four, or ten-pound piece had been cut from a 15-lb. fish - fifteen minutes after re-boiling is required. It will be seen that every pre-paration must be carefully calculated to ensure im-mediate dishing. The fish is served 'built' along the dish dish galaced skin side up, and garnished with pienty of parsley. The fish will be beautifully firm, the faces separated by creamy ourd, and the silvery scales crisp and upstanding makes the dish look as norting as its flavor proves it to be. It is more of the water in which it was boiled is served with it. Boiled Salmon, English Fashion

Boiled Salmon, English Fashion

Have the water quite boiling, and have 5 to 6 ounces of sait added for each gallon. Scale the fish, and cleanse it, and put it in whole, i.e. not cut as in the Scotch recipe, but in one piece. Let the water re-boil, then simmer for twenty minutes for each pound, or until the fiesh looks opaque, and is coming away from the hone. Thin fish requires only ten

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sulted between the lady's champions and these who objected to the musk. The whole party were taken off to the police court.

A Barefoot Brigade is trying to make converts in Paris. Their chief is a painter of talent, who believes that going barefooted is absolutely essential for the health. In his studio he wears no foot covering of any kind whatsoever, and when he is out he wears specially manufactured boots, which are perforated so as to allow free access to the air and water.

As a result of the many Limerick Competitions, the sale of sixpenny orders wenting, not long ago, at the Manchester General Post Office, in England, by 1,622 per cent. The number of sixpenny postal or-ders issued by the General Post Office last July was 1,700,000. The normal monthly average is 100,000. ly wash

Learning that his future father-in-law was fol-lowing them, a young man named Simpkins, who eloped with the daughter of a well known New York tradesman, telegraphed to a magistrate at Pittsburg, Philadelphia, to have a marriage licence ready. They arrived in the town about 2 o'clock in the morning, woke up the justice, and were married in the street as the dawn was breaking.

A bird at first thought to be a crow, fluttered down the chimney of a cottage in the village of New-ton, in Devonshire. For three-quarters of an hour previous to that quantities of soot had kept falling down the chimney, and the family dinner was quito spoilt. The uninvited guest pitched on the hot stove, and fluttered off exhausted, and on being washed proved to be a pigeon with a unarked ring. The bird atterwards recovered.

A correspondent of the "Field," related a curious incident, a little while ago, which occurred while ha was grouse shooting on the meors round Fort Augus-tus. One of the party shot a young cuckoo, mistak-ing it for a hawk, and as soon as it fell, a small grey bird darted to its side, and remained with it until a man went to pick the cuckoo up. The little bird then took up its position upon a tuft of heather a few yards distant. It was doubtless the foster parent.

CLIPPINGS FROM THE POETS

Memory

There's an old ghost-house that I know of, It rises out of the mist, And the leaves are falling around it, The leaves that the frost has kissed.

The windows are shuttered and gloomy, The ivy has sprung and grown, And a little statue has fallen From its pedestal of stone,

Upon the broken verandah The flower-pots stand in rows. Their flowers are hanging and withered, No bud by the ghost-house blows.

The trees are lifting their branches With long signs into the air, And the hall door swings in the storm wind That walls up the broken stair.

There's an old ghost-house that I know of. And I turn from its grass-grown gate, For there in the shadows the phantoms Are whispering and lying in wait.

The Flower Children (An odd poem introducing the names of several well-known flowers)

Sweet Mrs. Country Garden Loved all her children well. Which special one she favored It would be hard to tell,

Said Rose—in tones of envy, "I know who's Mother's pet, It is that silly flower. The timid mignonette." "Why should you call her silly? I really cannot think,"

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FASHION'S FANCIES

A black satin brim lining is inexpressibly smart on a Leghorn, the sable note echoed by a panache of black osprey waving over the crown.

The idea of a drooping lace frill as softening be-neath the hat brim has been taken up with a zest that is faintly alarming. Is it possible that already one is finding welcome alternative in lace and lining, stretched, and folded? A good example was in gold touched filet on a bud green Tagel.

Threatened return of summer dresses altogether devoid of collar is a little bewildering in face of the present vogue for collar bands, which are bound to exaggerated height behind the ears.

Pretty pendants (just the thing for bridesmaids), are lowenge shaped, of mother o' pearl, with glittering initial set in paste or blue topaz or aquamarine. Oth-ers of crystal reveal a sprig of white heather, tied with lovers' knot.

Silk stockings are encrusted with real lace fronts, black, or white. A charming fashion truly-but cost-

A necessary note on lace blouses is the slender black ribbon at the throat, crossed in stole fashion, or tied in tiny loops with long ends. A glorification of the idea is of quarter-inch black moire, caught ocea-sionally with the tiniest paste clasps set in old silver, tasselled ends corresponding.

Cerise once more supplies a popular note in mil-linery. Successful in cerise Yedda for the under part of a rolled up cavalier brim on high-crowned hats of black straw, or a vivid touch may be imparted by a

FRENCH MARRIAGES

Th various customs periaining to a French Mar-riage vary, so considerably in points of form from the English Ceremonial, that a brief sketch of the manner in which the Sacrament is administered in Paris at the present day may prove of interest to those not already acquainted with the "eliquetical" hedge sur-rounding the minutest detail of French domestic life. We will imagine for the sake of argument that a young man wishes to marry. Perhaps he has met in

which is received by the bride the same day, as that on which the signing of the marriage contract is com-pleted. The "corbeille," which may be literally trana-lated as a basket, in shape being open and somewhat flat, is generally lined with white satin, and profusely decorated with ribbons and lace, and is devoted to the reception of the more valuable sifts, family lewels and old lace of course being the traditional contents. And here the difference of form is more or less at an end, for the church ceremony resembles the Eng-lish one in every respect, the only noticeable differ-ence being that it is the best man who fetches the chief bridesmald from her house, presenting her with a small bouquet of orange blossom surrounded with a flounce of lace. Formerly at the "Agnus Dei" a nuptial veil, des-oribed as the "pos le," was spread over the head of the young couple, while the Priest gave the solemn benediction, but the annoyance experienced by the bride at the discrangement of her head-dress was one of the principal reasons put forward for its abo-lition. The benediction at an end, the young couple pass

one of the principal reasons put forward for its abo-lition. The benediction at an end, the young couple pass into the sacristy to receive the congratulations of the assembled guests, and later get into their car-riage, and drive off together, alone for the first time. Should the wedding be followed in the evening by a ball, the bridal bodice, is changed for a low-necked corsage, and the vell removed, but the wreath is re-tained, and eventually relegated to the family glass case, or the Lady Altar, of the family chapel. But the pretty custom of Bridal Balls, is fast dy-ing out, and the French bride of today, following in the steps of her English sisters, prefers Trouville, Rome, and the Italian Lakes, to a honeymoon spent in the monotonous tranquillity of an old Chateau

COMMENTS OF AN ONLOOKER.

One of the most interesting of forthcoming mar-riages is that of Mr. John Ward, Lord Dudley's broth-er and popular Miss Jean Reid, only daughter of the American Ambassador. There are whispers anent the engagement at Blarritz during the King's visit there, when he was attended by Mr. John Ward as Equerty, and Miss Reid and her father were often invited to luncheon or dinner with His Majesty, but the formal announcement only took place a few days ago. The wedding is to take place before the and of the sea-son.

The Marquise of Queensberry has been received into the Roman Catholic church, and has been con-firmed by the Archbishop of Westminster.

There is no truth in the report that was published recently, that Prince Edward of Wales will accom-pany the Prince of Wales to Canada,

pany the Prince of Wales to Canada. The little Prince of Asturius, the help to the Span-ish throne was one year old on May 10. A thanks-giving service was held at the palace, and was ai-tended by King Alfonso and Queen Victoria Eugenie, all the Royal Family and many dignitaries, and high personages. Queen Victoria who intentionally took the last place in the procession which had formed in the galleries of the Royal apartments to proceed to the chapel, bore in her arms a charming little infan-try soldier attired in a recruit's uniform. It was the little Prince of Asturias, whom by a delicate attention which extremely delighted everybody, especially King Alfonso—his mother had dreased in the uniform of Infantry Regiment No. 1, known as the King's regi-ment. In commemoration of the anniversary of the birth of the little Prince King Alfonso has pardoned Senor Makens and his associates, who were sentenced to twerty-sever years' imprisonment for complicity in the bomb outrage on the day of the royal wedding two years ago.

Report say that it is impossible to say which is the picture of the year at Burlington House. There are some most interesting portraits. That of Princess Patricia, of Connaught attracted much notice as also did Sargent's portraits of the Duke and Duchess of

minutes to the pound.

Roast Salmon Reast Salmon Have a sheet of buttered paper, and sprinkle it thickly with minced herbs. Flour lightly a piece of salmon, three or four pounds in weight, wrap it up well in the buttered paper, and roast it before the fire in a Dutch oven, turning it as required. Remove the paper, when the fish is cooked, brush over with a lit-tle glaze, and send a little of the following sauce, to table with it in a tureen. For the sauce: Make a nice fish stock with bones and trimmings of fish, flavoring it with herbs, a dried shallot, and a little claret. Have ready a little good brown thickening, strain the stock on to it, add a little tomato ketchup, and a teaspoonful of French vinegar. Stir until well blended.

Grilled Salmon a' la Japonaise Lay a thick slice of salmon in a deep fire-proof dish. Add a little soda and dry sherry (in Japan sake, or Rice Spirit is used, but sherry serves very fairly well in its stead.) Cook in front, or over, a very hot fire, turning it constantly, and adding more liquid if necessary to prevent its becoming dry. Baste con-tinually with the liquid, and serve in the dish in which it has been cooked.

Salmon Steaks

Have the steaks not more than three-quarters to one inch thick, and brush them all over with salad oil. Put them on a well olled gridfron over a clear and hot fire. Basic them with a brush, dipped in oil, turn once, and serve in an entree dish.

Some Sauces Suitable for Salmon

Some Sauces Suitable for Salmon Tarragon, fennel, parsley, Dutch (hot), tartar (cold). The first is best for grilled salmon or salmon steaks. Fennel, parsley, tartar and Dutch may ac-company hot bolled salmon. Some people serve horse-radish, and many mayon-naise with cold salmon, and in most cases, thinly sliced cucumbers dressed with vinegar and pepper (and oil where that is liked) is handed. It will be seen that salmon may be served in a variety of ways, and of course there are many more elaborate ones, all I have given here being purposely simple and inexpensive. simple and inexpensive.

-----0------INTERESTING ODDS AND ENDS

INTERESTINCT ODDS AND ENDS Lovers of curious plants will be interested in the "Medicago Echinas," and the superstitions aver that the proper day to plant the seed is Good Friday. As the leaves appear they show a dark red, blood-like stath on them, which remains for some weeks and then dies away. During the day the three leaflets ing comes on the side leaves draw together, and the upper leaf droops over them. The flower is a small velow one, and then a pod appears covered with thorns, as the pod ripens the thorns twist into colls. The seed pods contain eight seeds each, and the plants flourish either in open beds or in pots. Calvary clover can be procured from most seedsmen, and

The tomb of Queen Elizabeth, in Westminster Abbey, London, England, was erected at the cost of \pounds 965 (\$4,825), which represented a far larger sum in those days than it does now. The actual material was placed at the price of £107 (\$535), and Patrick, the Ironworker, and John de Critz, the painter, were paid respectively, £35 (\$474) and £100 (\$500).

A lady who perfumed herself with musk has been the cause of a fight in a tramear along the Pots-damerstrasse Berlin. The scent was so strong, that some of the passengers were overpowered, and they did not conceal their annoyance. The lady's male es-cort showed resentment at some of the uncomplimen-tary remarks which were passed, and a free fight re-

"Yes, why indeed," said Pink.

Here spoke a blue-eyed flower, (Her name I've quite forgot) What have you guessed already? "Twas sweet Forget-me-not.

"You let your tongue go faster Than it is wise," said she, "You've shocked the China Aster And White Anemone.

"They never speak unkindly, As everybody knows." Here spoke another flower That stood beside the Rose,

I'm feeling rather hazy About her name as well: Some say it was the Daisy And some the sweet Blue

She murmured to a tall flower Whose name was Hollyhock, A neighbor of the Wallflower Who wore a pretty frock.

"I fear there'll be a quarrel 'Twixt Rose and Mignonette; It would be such a pity They've never quarreled yet."

Said Mrs. Country Garden "Til have no discord here, You foolish flower children, You all alike are dear."

A Wish

Do you wish the world were better? Let me tell you

what to do. Set a watch upon your actions, keep them always straight and true; Rid your mind of selfish motives, let your thoughts be true and high, You can make a little Eden of the sphere you occupy.

Do you wish the world were happy? Then remember

day by day Just to scatter seeds of kindness as you pass along the way: For the pleasure of the many may be oftimes traced

As the hand that plants the acorn shelters armies from the sun.

-Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

Youth and Age. Youth! What is it but the flower of age? What is it but of life a page? So quickly past, here ne'er to return. What joy it is could we but learn While yet it still is ours!

Age! What is it but the seed of youth? What is it but of life a truth? Age, like youth, must fade away, Until the great judgment day. Real youth may then be ours!

At Home

Where burns the fireside brightest, Cheering the social breast? Where beats the fond heart lightest, Its humblest hopes possessed?

Where is the hour of sadness, With meek-eyed patience borne. Worth more than those of gladne Which mirth's gay cheeks adorr

100%

Pleasure is marked by fleetness, To those who ever roam; While grisf itself has sweetness At home—sweet home;

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riday, June 12, 1908



s champions and these who The whole party were taken

s trying to make converts in, ainter of talent, who believes absolutely essential for the e wears no foot covering of ad when he is out he wears , which are perforated so the air and water.

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to be a crow, fluttered tage in the village of New-three-quarters of an hour es of soot had kept falling the family dinner was quite est pitched on the hot store, ted and on being weshed sted, and on being washed ith a marked ring. The bird

e "Field," related a curious which occurred while he moors round Fort Augus a young cuckoo, mistak-on as it fell, a small grey to remained with it until a coo up. The little bird then a tuft of heather a few, btless the foster parent.

ROM THE POETS

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t-house that I know of. Its grass-grown gate, adows the phantoms ad lying in wait.

-N. H. wer Children ng the names of several well-m flowers)

untry Garden children well one she favored hard to tell.

tones of envy, 's Mother's pet, flower, gnonette."

you call her silly? think, ade the lily,



CURRENT TOPICS

Friday, June 12, 1908

More than sixty years ago England went to war with China to force her to allow opium to be imported that country.

to that country. All the teachers of the Chinese people knew that he habit of smoking oplum destroyed all that was had in a man and the government wanted to prevent the people from getting the drug. Yet the British tion persisted in forcing the trade upon them, and that case the upper provided

nation persisted in forcing the trade upon them, and in that case the wrong prevailed. In these days the Chinese who have crossed the occan and settled among us persist in using and manufacturing opium. The druggists buy much of it for, like most things in the world, it has its uses. But if we are to believe the story told by one of the Chinese manufacturers in Vancouver the other day a But if we are to believe the story told by one of the Chinese manufacturers in Vancouver the other day a great deal more optim is made and sold by him and others of his countrymen than can be rightfully used. We have enough bad habits of our own. It would be indeed, a very sad thing if optim sellers found cus-tomers among white men. These bodies of ours are very wonderful and delicate machines. If we treat them properly we can do good work in this world. If we injure them in any way we will suffer for it and will make them the masters of our will in place of its servants. Wise boys and girls will take all the fresh air, pure water and good food they can and as few drugs as possible.

few drugs as possible.

The holidays will soon be here with boating and The holidays will soon be here with boating and all kinds of out-door enjoyments. Are any of the boys going to form cricket clubs? Every school should have at least one eleven. It is said that cricket is a gentleman's game. There should be plenty of Vic-toria lads who would like to learn a game that so-many of England's great men played at school. La-crosse is a beautiful game, when it is properly played, but the temptation to be brutal seems to be too strong for most players to resist. It would be inter-esting to know if the savages from whom Canadians esting to know if the savages from whom Canadians learned it tried to injure one another as modern play-

esting to know if the savages from whom Canadians learned it tried to injure one another as modern play-ers too often do. Baseball is an exciting game, good in its way, as all outdoor games are. There is little fear that la-crosse and baseball will not hold their own. But there should be room among those who love sport, not 'so much for excitement, as for the skill and sportsman-like qualities it calls forth, for cricket. The girls, too, should all have some good game. Croquet should never have been allowed to go out of fashion. Where there is room to play it affords a pleasant way of spending a summer afternoon. Ten-nis too is good. The pity is that there are not more good courts. Fun and plenty of it is good for girls. Boating, bathing, swinging, walking and running will help girls to grow into strong healthy women. Nice girls do not spend their time on the street and they never act so as to attract attention. Nothing in all the world is so sweet as a good little girl. She may not have a perfect feature in her face but every one likes to see her and the strange thing is that the less she thinks of herself the more others think of her.

The Premier and Dr. Young have been travelling about the country talking to the people and seeing what the country needs. They were all through the Okanagan, the Kootenays and the Boundary country. That is, really through the southern part of the pro-vince. They have come back delighted with the signs of progress and prosperity to be seen everywhere. More settlers are coming into the sountry and all are doing well. Surveyors have been sent into the nor-thern valleys where it used to be thought no one could make a living. Now it is known that both the soil and climate are suitable for farming and grazing, while the rocks between the valleys may be rich in minerais. The day will not be far distant when along the route which McKenzie followed more than a hun-dred years ago, there will be many prosperous dis-tricts as well known as Okanagan or Comox or Koo-tenay are now. The Premier and Dr. Young have been travelling

Not only the big ocean liners on the Atlantic but balloons in England and Aeroplanes in several cities have been making tests of speed. One wonders some-times if there is so much gained after all by so much haste. In the old quiet days men were great and brave and wise. Still all the world is in a hurry and some of the greatest minds are now busy forming a plan by which people will be able, to travel and to carry freight in the shortest possible time round the Empire. This All Red Route, as it is called, will, no doubt benefit Victoria, for in the harbor of Esquimalt the largest ships can float in safety and this is the first port of call from the Orient. In Mr. McGregor's address on Japan there were two things in the character of the people that tell why that country is becoming great so fast. The first is that children honor their parents and are obedient to them and the other that the people have a great ed in habits of obedience are likely to grow to strong men and women and men who are eager to suffer and die for their country cannot but make a nation great. In both these respects Canadians have much to learn from the little brown men across the water. Mr. Mc-Gregor has been for several years a teacher in a portunity of becoming acquainted with the Japanese.

Boys as well as girls, who can sing, have a that will bring them much pure pleasure in talent their

The great goldfields on the border of the Arctic Circle are/still producing large quantities of the pre-cious metal. With the opening of summer a fleet of ships has gone from the Sound to Nome in Alaska. From Dawson word comes that the sands of the Tan-ana River have already yielded \$1,000,000, while three quarters of a million are being becurbin from the quarters of a million are being brought from the Klondike itself.

In England great interest is being taken in the great celebration that is soon to take place in Quebec and considerable sums are being subscribed towards the national park. All through the Dominion boys and girls are contributing their mite towards making this beautiful spot worthy of the great men of whose deeds it is a memorial and of our noble and beautiful land. The statue of Peace which the Governor-Gen-eral wishes to erect will cost a great deal of money if it is made as lovely as it should be. This would be a good object to which to devote the children's contri-butions.

The pretty story in last week's paper was by a Victoria school girl. There has, it is understood, been some misunderstanding about the essays. The prize winner was Evelyn Le Clercq. Only one prize was offered. All essays received but one were printed. Each was good in its way but most of them were on the Queen's Birthday, not on Empire Day. You would all like your page better if you did something for it.

Jimmie looked surprised. His brother was seldom -natured. "Why not?" he asked, staring up into Joe's face with his honest eyes.

and the second of the second second and the

"Because we're so out of it," said Joe, wearly. "It seems 's if I wouldn't mind if we could only have a Thanksgiving just once, but to know—I wouldn't ask for the cranberry sauce nor the nuts nor the candies nor any of the trimmings. I'd be satisfied with a turkey and a mince pie; but it's no use a-wishing". wishing."

wishing." "No," said Jimmie, cheerfully, "it's no use a-wish-ing, but I like to hear them talk about it. I like to hear about Amelia's grandma, too. I think it's real good of her to say that every year-about how she wishes everybody could have just as good a dinner as they're having. If I was sitting down to a turkey and ducks," he added, hungrily, "I shouldn't stop to talk." talk.

talk." "Talking don't do any good," returned Joe; "and I don't want to hear about folks having things if we can't have 'em ourselves; and that's the truth." "Joe," said Jimmie, timidly, "do you remember that time last summer when Jerry had taken too much drink and Dr. Heywood stayed all the evening with him and sent you down to the store for medi-cine? Well, when he warn't in looking after Jerry he sat in the kitchen with me, and he told me stories, mostly true ones, and-Want' me to tell you one?" "Fire away."

"This is true," began Jimmie, while a vivid flush crept into his cheeks, as there always did when he was excited. "It happened at-let me think-oh, yes,

Mrs. Dix gave a last satisfied glance at the table,

Mrs. Dix gave a last satisfied glance at the table, threw another log of wood on the cracking fire, open-ed the window a bit and then disappeared into the sitting room. "Oh." shivered Joe, blowing on his fingers, "how could she a-wanted the window open? It seems as if i shouldn't mind getting right into the fire." "Here they come," whispered Jimmie. "That old lady with the white cap on must be Grandma Dix ! Hark! They're saying thanks be for the food! Ain't you glad the windows open now, Joe. We can hear every word." They could even hear Grandma Dix's thin, cracked voice, as she said. "I wish every one could have inst

They could even hear Grandma Dix's thin, cracked voice, as she said, "I wish every one could have just as good a dinner as we're going to have," and at the close Jimmie could not forbear clapping his hand softly, in appreciation of the oid lady's humane wish. "My," said Joe, excitedly, after grandma had finished speaking, "ain't they pitching in, though, to make up for lost time! Look at Amelia, will you, Jim-mie? She's just stuffing herself. Say, don't the crispy part of the wing make your mouth water?" "Ye-es, only I guess I'd rather have the drum-stick, there's such lots on it. That little fellow down at the end has been eating and eating and it isn't half gone yet. But we ought to be going now, Joe, or we won't get to the Bent's in time for dessert." "Some way I don't feel quite ready for dessert." But held going the might bergehes for his better

said Joe, with a wan little smile. He held aside the prickly branches for his brother to creep out of the hiding place. They stole away, from the scene of festivity in silence, till they turned the corner of the house; then Joe said, softly; "I say, Jimmie, didn't the men on our ship cheer

"What were you looking into the window for?" persisted the doctor." "What were you looking into the window, for?" asked Joe, boldly. He thought to gain time by this question, never dreaming for an instant that Dr. Heywood had really been guilty of committing this rudeness. The doctor looked a triffe amused. "That is a fair question," he said, laughing a little, "and t believe I will tell you how it happened. You see, this is the first Thanksgiving in my life that I haven't spent with my people. Even when I was in college I used to go home for it; but Bangor is so far away that I couldn't spare the time this year. And, when I was coming back just now from a patient, and thinking of the lovely dinner waiting for me at home, somehow the lights in the Bent's house at-tracted me, and I jumped out of the bugsy and came, up the lane just to catch a glimpse of a jolly Thanks-up the lane just to catch a glimpse of a jolly Thanks-up the lane just to catch a glimpse do to gotor's sleeve, "That's curdous." murmured Jimmie, moving closer it at the two the two the me the doctor's sleeve."

"for that's cold check against the doctor's sleeve, "for that's just what we were doing." "But you were cheering," suggested the doctor,

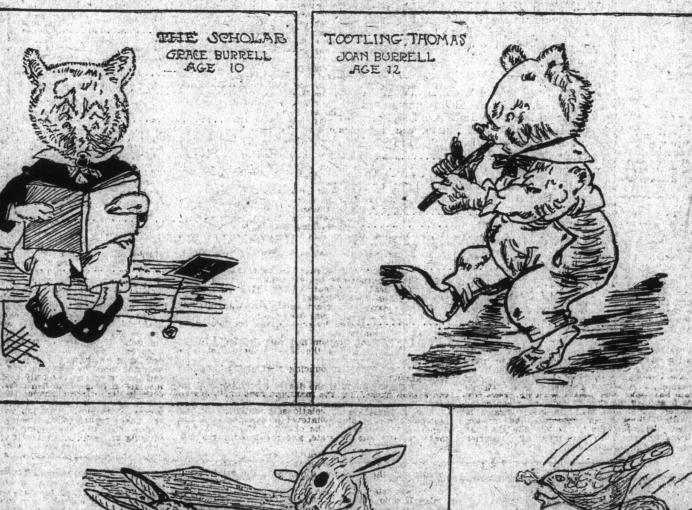
"for that's just what we were doing."
"But you were cheering," suggested the doctor, "But you were cheering," suggested the doctor, with some curtosity. "Yes," Jimmie admitted, warming a little. "We were cheering as the men did on the sinking ship you told about, fer it was so good to see all the people eating and eating—my, it was almost the same as having it yourself." "No, it wasn't anywhere near the same," inter-rupted Joe, so suddenly, and with such flerceness that both Dr. Heywood and Jimmie turned and stared at him. "It weren'!! You can have a good time for a while. It's fun to book at the turkey and see it carv-ed and put on the plates, but when the first fellow puts: a plece into his mouth, it an't your mouth nor nothing like it! Maybe them fellows on the boat did cheer," he added, turning abruptly on the doctor. "Praps they did—once; but if they'd had to do it twice, I bet they couldn't." A strange look came into the young doctor's face at Joe's words. He suddenly pleked Jimmie up in his arms and took Joe by the hand and strode down the lane to the place where his buggy was standing. Without a word he bundled the astonished boys into it and covered them up with a warm buffalo robe. Then he jumped in himself and started the horse off on a brisk trot toward his home. "Hiteen minutes later all were seated about the weil-loaded table in the doctor's cory dining foom Great logs of wood were crackling and blazing in the fueplace, and trying to outshine a whole army of wax candles that were burning in the room. A bright color crept into the boys' cheeks and the maggard look left their eyes as they bent eagerly over their plates filled with every tempting bit that a "More filled nith every tempting bit that as "Door little chaps; they had the courage of sol-diers," murmured Dr. Heywood, almost aloud, and he bent over and took Jimmie's hand that was resting on the table and shook it warminy. Jimmie looked up at im with glowing eyes."

at him with glowing eyes. "I tell you," he said, drawing a long breath, "it does feel-sort o' good to be on the other side of the window-don't it, Joe?"

FOR THE LITTLE TOTS

"What an idle vagabond you are!" said a surly mastiff to a squirrel that was frolicking about in the trees above him. The squirrel threw a nut-shell at him. "Tve been watching you these two hours," said the mastiff again, "and you've done nothing but dance and swing and skip and whisk that tail of yours about all the time."

and swing and skip and whisk that tail of yours about all the time." "What an idle dog you must be," said the squirrel, "to sit for two hours watching me play!" "None of your pertness. I had done all my work beforte I came here." "Oh, ho!" said the squirrel. "Well, my work's never done. I've business up in this tree that you know nothing about." "Business, indeed! I know of no business that you have but kicking up your heels and eating nuts and pelting honest folks with the shells." "Fle!" said the squirre! don't be He-tempered," and he dropped another nut-shell at him. "Don't envy me my lot; for, although I rejoice in the happiness of it. I must remind you it isn't all joy. Summer doesn't last forever; and what becomes of me, think you, when the trees are bare and the wind howls through the forest and the fruits are gone? Remem-ber that then you have a warm hearth and a good meal to look forward to."



plue-eyed flower,

ve quite forgot guessed already? Forget-me-not. tongue go faster

vise," said she, ed the China Aster

beak unkindly, y knows." other flower side the Rose.

her hazy ame as well; as the Daisy sweet Bluebell.

to a tall flower was Hollyhock, the Wallflower pretty frock.

be a quarrel and Mignonette; ch a pity quarreled vet"

discord bar scord here, wer children, are dear."

Wish vere better? Let me tell you

actions, keep them always

motives, let your thoughts

en of the sphere you occupy.

ere happy? Then remember

kindness as you pass along

many may be oftimes traced

the acorn shelters armies -Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

and Age but the flower of age? fe a page? re ne'er to return. we but learn

ut the seed of youth? fe a truth? st fade away, gment day en be ours!

Home reside brightest.

ours!

ial breast? nd heart lightest, possessed?

of sadness. patience borne. hose of gladness, cheeks adorn?

by fleetness, er roam; las sweetness nome, It looks as if the children in Oak Bay were going to have a big school of their own where all the child-ren can attend till they are ready for the High School. This will be a great convenience to the people who live in that municipality. It is to be hoped the Oak Bay children will be very proud of their school and do their best to beat the boys and girls in the city schools.

Just after Queen Victoria came to the throne a little boy was born in Quebec who has added to the fame of Canada. This was Louis Frechette the Can-adian poet. Critics say that no one in Canada since has written as beautiful poems as some of his are. They were written in French and received great praise from the best judges of poetry in France. For some years this poet has lived a quiet life and on the first of June he passed away. There are other and perhaps better ways of becoming great than making money or fighting even in a good cause.

At the age of sixty-nine, Sir Redvers Buller died on the second of June. For just half a century Gen-eral Buller had been a soldier and many years of his life were passed in camp or on the field of battle. He served in China and in Canada, but most of his life work was done in Africa where he fought his last campaign. Here at the battle of Ulundi in the Zulu war of 1879 he won the distinction valued most high-ly by the British soldier, the Victoria Cross, by saving war of 1879 he won the distinction valued most high-ly by the British soldier, the Victoria Cross, by saving the lives of three of his comrades. Here too, twenty years later, through weary and anxious months he was forced to reflect sadly on the mistake he had made at the battle of Tugela River, near the begin-ning of the Boer war. The brave old general had, however the satisfaction, in the end, of releasing his countrymen who were imprisoned in Ladysmith, and of driving the Boers from Natal. As a lieutenant in the army of Gen. Wolseley, Bul-ler marched to Fort Garry to put down the Red River rebellion of 1870. The flight of Riel made the victory a bloodless one but there are men still living in Win-nipeg who remember the bluff English officer, then in the prime of his manhood. General Buller was a brave and honorable man who spent his life in the service of his country.

service of his country.

On the same day a Canadian, Sir Robert Reid, noted as a contractor laid down his work forever. Sir Robert had built a railroad through Newfound-land, the Lachine bridge and bridges across the Ni-agara and the Colorado. These men all served their fellow men. Yet when bridges and railroads have disappeared, even when battles are forgotten the verses written by the Canadian poet on the tiny snowbird will be read and his name will be remem-bered.

Night after might for many years a little band of men in Victoria have been studying to understand lovely sounds. They have trained their voices, those wonderful instruments, to carry those thoughts to the minds of others. All of these men work hard all day and they had to take time to practice often when they were weary. But they have learned how to give pleasure to others as well as themselves, No one ever listens to an Arion Club concert but they come away the better for it. The praise the club received from the musician, Walter Damrosch, was well deserved.



If some of the older boys and girls would send in pictures it would do the little ones good: An interest-ing letter now and then would be a treat. Won't some boy or girl living in the country describe their home or school? You know it is not quite pleasant machine always to the sent set of the sent set of the set of home or school? You know it is not quite pre-speaking always to those who never answer you.

There is trouble between the President of Panama and his governors, and he seems to have offended the United States by his actions. That country has, now that she is building the Panama Canal, a great inthat she is building the Panama Canal, a great in-terest in the good government of what seems a very little republi ---0---

BOTH SIDES OF THE WINDOW

Joe Trotter sat at his desk in a cold corner of the schoolroom and pretended to study. The other girls and boys, grouped about the stove at the fur-ther end of the room, were laughing and talking.

Jimmie Trotter, Joe's younger brother, sat beside him with a large spelling book open on his lap, but he was not looking at it. He was listening with wide-open blue eyes and glowing cheeks to the gay talk which floated over to them now and then. Sometimes he looked at his brother for sympathy, but Joe bent resolutely over his book and did not

look up. "All of us are going to grandpa's," said Amelia

"All of us are going to grandpa's," said Amelia Dix, with a triumphant air. "There'll be forty-two in all, counting the Behnetts, who are third cousins. We're the largest family you'll find in the Middle-sex county, I guess." "Well, I don't know that I should consider that an advantage myself," drawled Steve Wilder. "When I am sitting down to the table and looking at the turkey and the ducks and the cranberry sauce and all and remember that I'm one of the youngest and won't be helped along foward the last. I can't help feeling sort of glad that there aren't more than six-teen of us." Every one laughed, and Tommy Bent said, sym-

feeling sort of glad that there aren't more than six-teen of us." Every one laughed, and Tommy Bent said, sym-pathetically, "Isn't it awful when the old people are slow! My Aunt Eunice, now-it always takes her five minutes to make up her mind whether she'll have dark of light meat. Peter says this year he's going to say, just as soon as we sit down, "You always take light meat, Eunice?" "Grandma Dix," continued Amelia, importantly, "is such a very good woman. She never, lets us touch a thing, even after grandpa has asked a bles-sing, till she has said: "I wish every one could have just as good a dinner as we are going to have,' and we all say, 'So do I,' and then begin." The sharp tinkle of a little bell now called the children to their desks, and they were forced to drop the all-absorbing subject of a Thanksgiving dinner. "Joe, don't you like to hear about Thanksgiving?" said Jimmite that day, as they trudged home over the long two miles between the little cottage on the out-skrifts of the town and the school. "No, I don't," said Joe, sharply.

"No, I don't," said Joe, sharply.

at the Samoan islands, away off in the southern Pacific ocean.

cific ocean. "You see, we had some warships there and so did England, and Germany, too, only the story isn't about Germany at all; and one day a hurricane struck the ocean there all of a heap and great wayes swooped down on the saips and the wind just whisked 'em about till there wasn't hardly anything left of ours. "But while we was sinking an English ship that had a little searcom got up steam and escaped, And what do you think our men did, Joe? Just went on deck and cheered her like everything, though they were pop certain they would be drowned in a few minutes!"

minutes!" He paused abruptly and looked at Joe. Joe's eyes were shining, too, as he listened and he asked eager:

ly: "But didn't our fellows, get off, after all?" "No, not all; some of them, were drowned. Kind of makes the shivers run all over you, don't it?" "I'd like to do a thing like that," said Joe medita-

"I'd like to do a thing like that," said Joe medita-tively." "Dr. Heywood said," went on Jimmie, with a side glance at his brother, "that that's one of the most heroic things that was ever done. He said that a fel-low having a bad time himself and seeing another fellow who might be having a bad time, too, but who wasn'b--If that first fellow could be glad, that the other fellow was having a good time it couldn't help but make that first fellow feel better himself; and that's so. I--I've-tried it." Joe wheeled about suddenly. "Is that the way you like to hear about Thanks-

"Is that the way you like to hear about Thanks-

"Is that the way you like to hear about Thanks-giving?" "Yes, it is," responded Jimmie, sturdily. "At first it made me feel sort of bad, too, as it does you, but it don't now. And today I was thinking as long as we ain't going to have any Thanksgiving of our own why can't we go around and peek in the windows at some of the other folks' dinners and kind of be glad that they're having such a good time?" Joe agreed to this, after some persuasion. in a desperate kind of way, and at 2 o'clock on Thanksgiv-ing day the little inspectors set forth. They decided to take in the two dinners that sounded most at-tractive—the Dix's and the Bent's.

to take in the two dinners that sounded most at-tractive--the Bix's and the Bent's. The Dix's dining room was at the end of the house, directly opposite one of the windows, and not more than three feet. The boys hid themselves among the overhanging boughs, and hungrily watched the preparations for dinner that were going on inside. They were some-what early and the meal was not yet in progress. Mrs. Dix, with a white apron Hed over her best brown silk, was bustling about the dining room, put-ting a sait cellar here and a napkin there, and count-ing the places over and over to be sure that no one was forgotten. Finally the kitchen door opened and in came the cook, red and panting under her heavy burden--two turkeys side hy side in an enormous platter. These were placed on the table and were quickly.

platter. These were placed on the table and were quickly followed by four brown ducks, vegetables without number, cramberry sauce and, towering above all, great bunches of crisp-looking celery.

when they saw the other ship getting out or danger? Seems to me we ought to cheer because there are folks in the world who ain't hungry like us."

Then the young voices range out quite lustily in the cold, still air, and floated in at the open window. "What was that?" said Grandpa Dix, suddenly laying down the carving knife he had taken up. "It sounded near the back of the house; as if some one was cheering." was cheering."

"Every one is happy today," said grandma, smil-ing contentedly on the faces around her. "Don't keep Amelia waiting for her second help of turkey, Ne'-miah."

mian." It was a mile to the Bent's house, and by the time the boys reached there their hands and feet half-frozen, and they could hardly manage to crawl up on a low shed built out at right angles with the dining room. They could see the group at the table perfectly from this perch, for it was nearly dark outside, and all the lamps were lighted in the room.

"Plum pudding and mince ple and pumpkin ple," ported Joe, with a shiver.

reported Joe, with a shiver. "And nuts and raisins and apples and, oh, my! yes, oranges!' said Jimmie, rather unsteadily, for his lips were blue and stiff with cold. "Tommy looks like a fat partridge," observed Joe, after a moment's sllence. "He must have been at it for two hours-and so've we," he added, grimly. A few finkes of snow fell from the dult gray sky, and settled about their necks in cold drops. The wind came up with a sudden fierceness and blew icy blasts up their sleeves and in their pinched, hungry faces. "Let's go home, Joe," said Jimmie, suddenly, and there was a catch in his breath that sounded almost like a sob.

like a sob. "All right," said Joe, in a low voice. "We'll slide off the other side of the shed—it's easier. But we haven't cheered yet, you know." "No," returned Jimmie, very faintly, "so we

haven't-yet." "Hurrah!" began Joe, and he tried to put the same amount of enthusiasm into his voice that he had be-

amount of enthusiasm into his voice that he had be-fore. "Hurrah!" echoed Jimmle, tremulously, and blew on one numb little hand, while he clutched the frosty shingles with the other preparatory to sliding. "Hurrah!" continued Joe, beginning to slide down from the roof. "Hurrah! Hur-great guns!" A man's strong arm had suddenly seized him and placed him rather unceremoniously on the ground be-side his little brother, who had received the same as-sistance before. It was young Dr. Heywood. He sat down on the water butt and drew the boys toward him. When he recognized his captives disappointment mingled with surprise on his face, for he had seen them often while taking care of old Jerry and had admired the plucky honest way in which they battled with their poverty. "Explain yourselves, boys," he said with some sternness, closing his warmly gloved hand on Joe's purple wrist.

wrist. e weren't taking anything," Jimmie piped out, y. "Honest true we weren't-except a look in-window,"

"You wouldn't change with me, however," said the mastiff.

mastiff. "No, nor you with me, if you knew all," said the squirrel. 'Be content, like me, to take together the rough and the smooth of your proper lot. When I'm starved with cold in the winter, I shall be glad to think of you by your pleasant fire. Can't you find lots are more equal than they seem?"—Early Days.

This is a good story of Henry M. Stanley, after his return from Africa, when writing his "Dark Con-

thent." He used to spread his reference maps on the floor of his room, and one day, after searching for a map, which he much needed, he spoke to his assistant, who found it near the fireside, with Stanley's cat on it.

asleep. He started to turn the cat off, when Stanley said: "Never mind—don't disturb the cat. I'll get along without the map until the cat wakes up." The cat slumbered on, and not until she arose did the famous explorer reach for his map.

POETICAL CLIPPINGS

The Magic Touch Ine Magic Fouch On the edge of the Black Forest, 'Neath the mountain's frowning brow, In a tiny little cottage . Lived a tiny little frau. All day she cooked, and swept, and scrubbed, . . Without a thought of rest. Until the sun had gone to bed Down in the crimson west.

Perchance, you think, she lived alone, Among her pots and pans. Oh, no! for there were Elsa, Gretchen, Carl, and little Hans. But you will feel a sadness, If you have a heart that's kind, To learn these little people, every One of them, were blind!

They never saw a bowl that needed Washing, nor a cup; They never saw things lying round That should have been picked up; They never saw how fast their mother's Hair was turning gray; In fact, these children were in quite A melancholy way.

One day the fairy Good-Will came A-wandering through the wood, And peeped in through the window, As a proper fairy should. She saw the little blind ones, and, Of children being fond. She touched each eyelid gently With her shining silver wand.

Behold a marvel! First, the children Look with startled eyes; Then Elsa seizes broom, and ach! the Dust, how swift it flies! Carl sees the empty woodbox—never Saw the thing before! And hastes to fill, his wooden shoes A-clattering on the floor.

And Gretchen mends the fire, And she turns the pancakes too; And chubby little Hansel looks To see what he can do. Then the little fairy Good-Will went A-smiling on her way. Well pleased to see the miracle Her magic wrought that day.

On the edge of the Black Forest, 'Neath the mountain's frowning brow, In a cheery little cottage Lites a cheery little frau; And her needles click-clack gally, for Her work is lessened much Since the children's eyes were opened By the fairy's magic touch,

