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FRENCH SCHEME sh Towels w at

Chamber of Deputies Agrees With Senate on Compromise

FUND FROM CONTRIBUTION

State to Provide Money Only

creating a fun from which the workman thereafter is to receive an annual pension of \$72. The state is to contribute only when the forced savings of the workmen do not create funds large enough to furnish a pension of that amount. Upon the promulgation of the law it is proposed to grant annual pensions to all workmen over sixty who have worked thirty years, and then gradually increase the scale of pensions of these each succeeding year until at the end of thirty years all will receive at least \$72.

permanent" operation is fixed approximately at \$68,000,000. The champer has agreed to the principle of absolutely limiting the government liability for the present to \$20,000,000 annually, and it is believed that this will justify the complete scheme.

NTERNATIONAL CHESS

American Players Have Advantage Over Englishmen in Univer-sity Match

Toronto, March 21.—Sheriff Leonard Calder, of the supreme court of Saskatchewan, who is in the city, predicts a record yield of wheat for that province this year.

Souls Attaches

Montreal, March 21.—Fourteen-yearold David Mackoffsky tried to hang
himself this morning at his home on
Lagauchetlere street. His mother is
said to have scolded him, whereupon
he tried to end his life.

Long List of Casualties Caused By Explosions of

INDICATIONS POINT TO TAFT AND BRYAN

Development in Various States -lowa Governor's

death yesterday of Inspector Strick-land, R. N. W. M. P., from heart fall we are polletes of the Roosevelt should retrie he with most delicate and hazardous missions.

Much of his life was spent in the far North, in the Yukon and the Machaster Canadian jurisdiction in Herschel island. His death will be a very real loss to the force which maintains law and order throughout the lone lands of the North American continent.

STOESSEL IN PRISON

Commences to Serve Term of Ten Years to Which Death Sentence Was Commuted

Town the these polletes. They have been of the Roosevelt should recomstoned to the Roosevelt should be the choice of the Lowa Republicans. I apprehave the Lowa Republicans. I apprehave the Lowa Republicans. I apprehave the farm of the lowa Republicans. I apprehave the farm of the lowa Republicans. I apprehave the conting to save the lives of five men at a fire in the mines at Strathcons, at a fire in the mines at Strathcons, at a fire in the mines at Strathcons, at a fire in the mines at Strathcons. The claim are contingent to save the lives of the more for the covering to save the lives of the mines at Strathcons, at a fire in the mines at Strathcons, at a fire in the mines at Strathcons, at a fire in the mines at Strathcons. The claim are the convention to the decline at a fire in the mines at Strathcons. The claim are the clai St. Petersburg, March 21.—Lieutenant-General Stoessel, whom a courtmartial recently sentenced to death on charges of cowardice and treason in surrendering Port Arthur to the Japanese, but whose sentence was commuted by Emperor Nicholas to ten years' imprisonment, yesterday began serving his term in the St. Peter and St. Paul fortress.

General Stoessel occupiesa room in the fortress adjoining that of Rear-Admiral Nebogotoff, who is serving a like sentence for surrendering to the Japanese at the Sea of Japan.

The room is about 20 feet square and overlooks a garden where the officers were permitted to promenade, Stoessel's family has received permission to refurnish the cell. The officers in the fortress run a private mess of their own, and to this General Stoessel has been admitted.

Figure 1. The presidency, but referred the resolution to the delegates at large, who will go to the national Democratic convention unpledged. After the convention the Bryan men expressed themselves as perfectly satisfied with the results of the election, which is interpreted to mean that the majority of the delegates at large, who will go to the national Democratic convention the Bryan men expressed themselves as perfectly satisfied with the results of the election, which is interpreted to mean that the majority of the delegates at large, who will go to the national Democratic convention the Bryan men expressed themselves as perfectly satisfied with the results of the election, which is interpreted to mean that the majority of the delegates at large who will go to the national Democratic convention the Bryan men expressed themselves as perfectly satisfied with the results of the election, which is interpreted to resolution to the delegates at large, who will go to the national Democratic convention the bryan men expressed themselves as perfectly satisfied with the results of the election, which is interpreted to resolutions endorsing with the resolution to the election.

Dynamite

MOSTLY IN NEW ONTARIO

Deputation Urges Dominion White Plague

Its Costly Unfinished Building

Toronto, March 21.—Judgment has been reserved on the motion on the balf of the Union Trust company to strike out the \$100,000 counter claim of G. W. Fowler. Mp., in the action against Powler, Ryan & McCormick for \$70,000, being the difference between the sale price to the trust company of \$250,000 and the real price of \$250,000 in England company propay deal, disclosed in the inaurance investigation.

MISSIONARY WORK

| Committee of Presbyterian Church Appointe Fen et al. (200, 100) as a follows:

| Willing | Committee of the Presbyterian church Appointe Fen et al. (200, 200) as a follows:
| Syndo of Manitobs and Saskatche wan w. W. A. Folley, John Dawson, P. L. Luil, T. G. Louden, Alex Cammiels and collars, but the price of the holding company of Syndows and Saskatche wan w. W. A. Folley, John Dawson, P. L. Luil, T. G. Louden, Alex Panners and analyse and collars, and analyse and a follows:

Syndo of Manitobs and Saskatche wan w. W. L. S. Performed by L. Luil, T. G. Louden, Alver McKay, A. D. Pringle, W. L. S. Performed the manner of the college of the company of analyse of the contractors and college of the company of analyse of the contractors and the real price of stating will be proposed to the trust company of stating will be proposed to the contractors and the real price of stating will be proposed to the contractors and the real price of stating will be proposed to the contractors and banks and the real price of stating will be proposed to the contractors and banks and the contractors and banks and the real price of stating will be proposed to the contractors and banks and the contractors and the contractors and the contractors and banks and the contractors and banks

Over Englishmen in University Match

Philadelphla, March 21.—The Amerkan had a decided advantage tonight when playing in the cable chess match between teams representing Oxford and Cambridge of England, and those Persenting Columbia, Harvard, Yale, Piledes March 21.—The home mission committee of the Presbyterian Church Appoints Men to Western Fields

Toronto, March 21.—The home mission committee of the Presbyterian church as made the annual appointments of the rules was adjourned. According to the rules was adjourned. According to the rules was adjourned. According to the rules was adjourned a continue to the rules was adjourned a continue to the rules was adjourned. According to the rules was a did or these the Americans won two, lost one and drew one, giving them a score of 2.1-2 to 1.-2 for their British opponents.

Draws were offered to the Britishers on the two unfinished games, but the latter declined, preferring that they be awkeek before his opinion to given.

Experts in attendance on the games gave it as their opinion tonight that the Americans would retain their lead after the adjudication, and in that way win the match and the Rice trophy.

The Americans wond retain their lead of the proposal of the

UNIQUE SEIZURE

1907. Mr. Justice Harvey gave judgment for \$1,400 in favor of the plaintiff, and a certain period was given in which the claim must be paid.

The head office of the C. N. R. at Wishings was notified, but no payment, the sheriff was instructed for payment, the sheriff was instructed to put the machinery of the law in motion. This was done and the simple serving of a notice of seizure tied up the imposing engine from March 7, to March 10, when the company's solicitors paid the claim in full. The money had merely been delayed, they claimed. The engine was then free to proceed where it would.

This work is ship while that vessel was stationed at Grenada on March 18, The captalm was in an exhausted condition when found and the boat was water-logged.

The head office of the C. N. R. at Wishing a mite tioned at Grenada on March 18, The captalm was in an exhausted condition when found and the boat was water-logged.

Two days later, however, owing to the fact that the committee having supervision ower the award was not present.

Two days later, however, mr. Farman described a circular kilometre with his machine in one minute and twenty-eight seconds in the presence of an official of the Aero club, and was awarded this prize. Aeronauts at the time considered the achievement of the "heavier-than-air" machine of Mr. Framan the greatest since Santos Dumont circumnavigated the Eliffel tower in a dirigible balloon.

Following his record was not the fact that the committee having supervision of the fact that the committee having supervi proceed where it would.

Flood at Harrisburg. Harrisburg, Pa., March 20.—The Susquehanna river rose so high today in parts of the streets of Harrisburg that it caused several iron works to close down. The river rose more than three feet last night.

Northern train robbers, McDonald and the Hauser, escaped.

McDonald and Hauser held up and trobbed the Great Northern overland train No. 1, near Randall, Mont., September 12, 1907. They secured \$40,000 in the mail and attempted to blow open an extra safe in an express car, from which they got nothing.

The men made their escape by sawing through their cell doors and then cutting the bars between the corridors, and also in jail window into the yard. They scaled the high wall by means of outbuildings, and jumped at least fifteen feet into an alleyway.

The supposition is that they were afforded assistance from a confederate inside the jail.

Took Carbolic Acid Montreal, March 21.—James Haffer-ty, a waiter, 48 years old, who board-ed on St. Charles Borromme street, committed suicide last night by tak-ing carbolic acid. He had been out of work and drinking heavily.

Canada's Request Sympathetically Received by British Ministers

MACKENZIE KING'S MISSION

Morley Are Favorably Disposed

Big Plant From East of Winnipeg

Vancouver, March 21.—The enormous plant now being used by Foley, Welsh & Stewart in carrying out their contracts for double-tracking the C. P. R. between Winnipeg and Fort William and building the Thunder Bay branch of the Grand Trunk Pacific will be shipped early next month to Vancouver. It will be utilized in connection with the firm's contracts to build the Kitamaat branch and the G. T. P. hundred miles east of Prince Rupert.

upert. There is a great outfit, with scor-Down an Embankment

Syracuse, N. Y. March 20.—A Bellevue avenue car on the Syracuse Rapid Transit street railway system jumped the track at a curve in the wastern part of the city tonight, dashed across the pavement and down a thirty foot embankment, seriously injuring four people.

TPAIN RORRERS ESCAPE

LAND GRANT INVOLVED

Southern Pacific May Have to Dis-gorge Two Million Acres in Oregon

Helena, Mont. March 21.—In a jail delivery this morning the Great Northern train robbers, McDonald and Hauser, escaped.

McDonald ani Hauser held up and robbed the Great Northern overland train No. 1, near Randall, Mont., September 12, 1907. They secured \$40,000 in the mail and attempted to blow down an extra safe in an express car, from which they got nothing.

The men made their escape by sawing through their cell doors and then to the total the bars between the corpic total

Girls' School Burned St. Louis, March 21.—Forest Park university school for young women, and having an enrollment of three hundred students from all parts of the country, was hurned today. All persons in the building escaped in safety. The fire started from a defective flue, it is believed.

Showing

Nelson, B. C., March 21.—Following are the shipments from the various mines of southeastern districts of British Columbia for the past week and year to date, in tons:

Boundary—Week, 25,388; year, 219,-897.

Rossland—Week, 5,966; year, 65,045.

committed suicide last night by taking carbolic acid. He had been out of work and drinking heavily.

The Transvaal government has agreed to accept the thumb impressions of the Chinese as sufficient identification under the registration act. All the grievances of the Chinese against the grievances of the Chinese against the act are thus removed.

Captain McCarter's Case
Chicago, March 21.—The final decree in the case of Oberlin McCarter, former Captain in the United States circuit court. Practically all the findings are in favor of the former army officer.

Kincardine, Ont., March 21.—Thos. Welch, a pioneer of Huron township, is dead, aged 94.

Baby Was Killed.

Hamilton, March 21.—The coroner's jury has returned a verdict that the baby found on the ice a few days ago was wilfully murdered by an unknown person.

Chinese Laundryman Shot Montreal, March 21.—Hop Lee, a Chinese laundryman, was shot and probably fatally wounded last night by an unknown person, supposed an English Canadian, as the of a dispute over laundry.

Young Incendiary Sentenced Cornwall, Ont., March 21.—Philip K. Lowe, of Finch, pleaded guilty yesterday to two charges of arson in connection with the conflagration which on May 13 and 14, 1907, almost wiped out the village of Finch, and was sentenced to three years in Kingston pententiary on each charge, the sentences to run concurrently.

BREAKING RECORDS

Henry Farman, English Aeronaut, Performs Remark-

Following his record breaking performance of yesterday, in flying a mile and a half in his aeroplane, Henry Farman today made another spectacular flight at Issy, covering two and a half kilometers, a little less than two miles, in 3 minutes and 21 seconds. Later, in company with Leon de Lagrage, he entered the latter's aeroplane, which moved over the ground at the rate of about thirty miles and all parts of Canada will be invited to attend this meeting and deliver addresses, and the affair will be made as impressive as the occasion warrants. These are only suggestions as yet, and the question of the Senate the whole question of the organization of the Alberta university will be discussed. It will then be decided whether classes will be held next fall and other matters of importance will be discussed. It has been suggested that a meeting of all the members of the first convocation be held in the fall at the convocation of the will be invited to attend this meeting of the section of the section of the section of the se

Italian Villa Looted Rome, March 21.—A most audacious theft has been committed at Prascati. Thieves broke into the magnificent villa at Dobranini which dates from the sixteenth century, yesterday, and carried off a valuable bust in Corinthian bronze, weighing 500 pounds of Plus Clement XII. The robbers entered through a window.

Grand Forks 25,388
Trail 5,487
Northport (Le Roi) 1,950
Others

Total 32,805

NEW MEASURES

Important Message From the President to Be Laid Before Congress

AFFECTS MANY INTERESTS

Conferring With Various Parties

Foreign Editor of Le Temps Thinks
There is Still Possibility
of Trouble

Paris, March 21.—The Temps today published an interview accorded by

Thieves broke into the magnificent villa at Dobranimi which dates from the sixteenth century, yesterday, and carried off a valuable bust in Corinthian bronze, weighing 500 pounds of Pius Clement XII. The robbers entered through a window.

Cuban Politics

Havana, March 21.—The Miguelistas today unanimously nominated Gen. Jose Miguel Gomez and Gen. Eusebio Fernandez for president and vice-president respectively of Cuba. A committee of this party visited Governor Magoon, who told them he would be glad to see the party strong enough to ensure stable government, and pointed out the educational value of political campaigns. The Zayistas will hold their convention tomorrow.

WORK OF THE MINES

Ore Shipments for Present Year to Date Make Substantial Showing

Nelson, B. C., March 21.—Following are the shipments from the various Killed by Dynamite

Killed by Dynamite

Killed by Dynamite

Is a Cup of Delicious and Refreshing

Packed in Sealed Lead Packages Only to Preserve Its Many Excellent Qualities LEAD PACKETS ONLY. BLUE LABEL 40c. RED LABEL 50c. AT ALL GROCERS

COASTING LAWS NOT ADEQUATE

U. S. Vessels May Carry Canadian Freight Under Ex-

NO RECIPROCITY IS GIVEN CAPT. J. W. TROUP

Privileges Obtained By U. S. Shipping Not Allowed Canadians

Canadians as at present worded are no bar to American Canadian bonded goods was the runder of the C. P. R. will leave by a present worded are no bar to American Canadian bonded goods was the runder of the C. P. R. will leave by a present worded are no bar to American Canadian bonded goods was the runder shock Vancouver shipping interests received codes through the interpretation of the particular of the p

The stands are the continued of origin within the Candidate and th

fully direct your attention to the attached clipping from the Pacific Marine Review, and which we note has been republished in certain Vancouver and Victoria daily papers has aroused much interest and discussion, we do, therefore, ask your department for a ruling herein, to-wit:

No. 1. Whether the conveyance of cargo in vessels of United States upon through bills of lading, between British Columbia ports and ports in the Canadian Yukon via Skagway and White Pass and Yukon railway route, is not a breach of the Canadian coasting laws?

SARATOGA WRECKED ON ALASKAN COAST

Steamer Salvor Held in Readi-ness to Proceed to Assistance of Vessel

one port of Canada to another, except in British ships."

The carrying of goods by United

The carrying of goods by United States vessels from Vancouver to Skagway would not appear to be a carrying of goods from one port of Canada to another since the settlement of the Alaska-Yukon boundary. I do not desire, however, to engage in controversy on this subject, as there is no change as yet in the regulations for the shipment of goods from British Columbia ports to the Yukon via Skagway and White Pass.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant. servant,

JOHN McDOUGALD,

Commissioner of Customs

GOING TO CLYDE Superintendent of Local Steamship Service Going to Inspect the New Liner

No. 2. Whether such service and practice depends for authority upon an order in council passed in or about the year 1897-1898 to 1899?

No. 3. If such order in council is not "ultra vires" and therefore unlawful, inasmuch as the Canadian statutes appear only to authorize the governor-general in council granting Canadian coasting privileges to vessels of nations who grant equal coasting.

Sherman law."

It is declared that resolutions should be adopted urging congress to amend the Sherman law, "and warning congress that it will be held responsible for failure to enact such legislation" and it is stated "upon the record of this congress will be based the workers' stand as ito candidates in future for member of congress." After stating it to be the duty of laboring men to question candidates for congress as to their attitude towards labor legislation the address calls upon the labor workers to "stand faithfully by our friends," oppose and defeat our enemies whether they be candidates for the presidency, for Congress, of other offices, whether legislative, executive or judiciah"

"Hold a mass meeting," says the address, "in every city and town in the United States on the evening of the third Sunday or Monday in April, the 19th or 20th, and at that meeting make an unmistakable labor protest against the supreme court decision which strips labor of the rights and liberties which we had supposed were guaranteed by the constitution."

"Each candidate," continues the ad-

and Cordova, standing by in case anything does happen. Our steamship
Yucatan ought to be there early Sunday morning, and she can give them
assistance if necessary. I do not
think that the vessel could have been
injured greatly by her going aground."

LITTLE GAME FAILS

Horse. Owner's Vain Attempt to
ceive Judges at Vancouver
Show

Vancouver, March 21.—What was
undoubtedly an attempt to deceive the
Judges at the Vancouver horse show
was nipped in the bud by one of the
officials yesterday afternoon.
One of the exhibitors in the Hackney class endeavored to utilize the
certificates of two prizewinning dogs
at the New York dog show instead
of the proper certificates with the entries,
Approaching James Murray, one of
the calling of the Hackney class, the
exhibitor asked that the certificates be
to called for.

"What is the trouble, have you no
complete the carrificates of the proper certificates with the entries,
"Oh, yes, I have mine all right,"
was the ready response of the horseman.

Mr. Murray asked to see them, and
they were handed over to him. Close
struting revealed the fact that the
certificates belonged to two prizewings
to present appearances it would continue the new customs officials and
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LABOR INSISTS ON

CHANGES IN LAWS

CHANGES IN LAWS

Address Issued By Conference Held Last Week in City of Washington

Washington

Washington, March 21.—"While the supreme court or other institutions may be able to temporarily retard and seriously embarrass the growth and seriously embarrass the growth and climbars of heavy horses attached to a cumbersome dray belonging to McLeod & McBeth, ran away hear Granville street, and their maddened career was endangering the lives of people on the crowded streets.

Serious results were almost imminent when the officer overtook the runaway team, and climbing up over the back of the wagon seized the reins and brought the horses to a stop. The act was witnessed by hundreds of people with breathless interest, and loud applause greeted the daring of the officer. It was only the other day that this same officer effected a daring capture of a runaway team of horses when the lives of many people were threatened.

The steamer Saratoga, of the Alaska Steamship company, a sister vessel in the Northwestern salved from La Company's steamer Savor is set the western extreme of procks near the western extreme of the substy island. Prince William sound, about 85 miles from where the Northwestern was stranded, and the steamer Salvor is being made ready to be despited for early stand at high water on Friday which helf Scattle on March 8 for Valuebre of Bushby island, at high water on Friday afternoon, during a thick, snowstorm encountered half an hour after the Compers of the American Federaling Ellamar.

The Saratoga, Capt. Schaage, left and the Saratoga which left roading 245 tons of the Saratoga and the Saratoga stranded was a substitute of the Saratoga of

stated, must be brought to bear upon congress, "in the effort to secure the passage of our amendment to the sassage of our amendment to the sassage of our amendment to the sassage of our amendment to the sherman law."

It is declared that resolutions should be adopted urging congress to amend the Sherman law, "and warning congress that it will be held responsible for failure to enact such legislation", and it is stated "upon the record of this congress will be based the workers' stand as ito candidates in future for member of congress." After stating it to be the duty of laboring men to question candidates for congress, as to their attitude towards labor legislation the address calls over the congress to amend the Sherman law, "and warning congress that it will be held responsible for failure to enact such legislation" and it is stated "upon the record of this congress will be based the workers' stand as ito candidates in future for member of congress." After stating it to be the duty of laboring men to question candidates for congress wished to be buried in a similar manner. A remarkable fish has been caught.

g	Plour	
ã		
63.0	Royal Household, a bag	\$2.00
	Lake of the Woods, a bag	\$2.00
98	Royal Standard	\$2.00
ă	Purity	\$2.00
d	Wild Rose, per bag	\$1.75
1	Calgary, a bag	\$2.00
3,	Hungarian, per bbl	\$7.75
r	Snowflake, a bag	\$1.70
줬	Snowflake, per bbl.	\$6.80
g	Moffet's Best, per sack	\$2.00
22.2	Moffet's Best, per bbl	\$7.75
е	Drifted Snow, per sack	\$1.70
0	Three Star, per sack \	\$2.00
25	Foodstuffs	
綴	Bran, per ton	\$30.00
33	Shorts, per ton	\$32.00
	Feed Wheat, per ton	\$40.00
88	Oats, per ton	\$37.00
7	Barley ner ton	\$34.00
33	Hay, Fraser River, per ton Feed Cornmeal, per ton	\$23.00
8	Feed Cornmeal, per ton	\$38.00
	Chop Feed, best, per ton	\$30.00
곏	Whole Corn, best, per ton	\$36.00
r	Middlings, per ton	\$34.00
е	Cracked Corn, per ton	\$38.00
đ	Vegetables.	
d	Celery, two heads	0.5
	Lettuce, hot house, per head	.25
0	Garlic, per lb	.05
e	Onions, local, per lb	.08
e	Potatoes, local, per sack J	\$1.50
'n	Sweet Potatoes, new, 4 lbs	25
v i	Cauliflower, each	E +0 95
	Cabbage, local, per lb	.05
ø	Red Cabbage, per lh	.05
s	Red Cabbage, per lb	.05
	Dairy Produce.	.03
r	Eggs-	
e l		O POWER CONTRACTOR

Commencing at a post planted on the north coast of Saanich peninsula, manitoba, per lb.

Manitoba, per lb.

Manitoba, per lb.

Manitoba, per lb.

Set diarry, per lb.

Manitoba, per lb.

Manitoba, per lb.

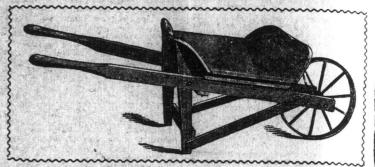
Manitoba, per lb.

Moritoria Creamery, per Butter—
Manitoba, per lb.

Best dairy, per lb.
Victoria Creamery, per lb.
Cowichan Creamery, per lb.
Butter, cooking, per lb.

Do You Intend Making a Garden?

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



Spading Forks \$1.00 to \$1.15 Garden Hose, Spray Pumps, Pruning Shears, Grass Shears,

Ogilvie Hardware, Ltd.

Ring up 1120 for Prompt Delivery.

Wallace for "Walue"

Snaps for Beginning of Week

Sardines (Norwegian) per tin100

The voice of wisdom, prudence and economy cries out to you to take the road here if you wish to save money on good Groceries,

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

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

1. Commencing at a post planted at Coal Point on the West Coast of Saanich Peninsula, thence west 60 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence following the sinuosities of the foreshore to point of commencement, centaining 640 acres more or less.

arter date I intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, for a license to prospect for and under the lands covered by water opposite the foreshore of North Sadnich. Commencing at a post planted near point James on the west coast of Saan-tch Peninsula, thence west 40 chains, thence south 60 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 60 chains, thence following the sinussities of the foreshore and under the lands covered by water opposite the foreshore and under the lands covered by water of the same to point of commencement, containing 640 acres, more or less.

ARTHUR D. WESTCOTT.

Vancouver, B.C.

March 12, 1908.

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

Commencing at a post planted on the sax side of Saanich Peninsula, north of Shoal Harbor, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence following the sinussities of the foreshore and under the lands covered by water opposite the foreshore of North Saan-tch Peninsula, north of Shoal Harbor, thence east 80 chains, thence following the sinussities of the foreshore and under the lands covered by water opposite the foreshore of North Saan-tch Peninsula, north of Shoal Harbor, thence wast 70 chains, thence following the sinussities of the foreshore and under the lands covered by water opposite the foreshore of North Saan-tch Peninsula, north of Shoal Harbor, thence east 80 chains, thence following the sinussities of the foreshore and under the lands covered by water opposite the foreshore of North Saan-tch Peninsula, north of Shoal Harbor, thence wast 70 chains, thence following the sinussities of the foreshore and under the lands covered by water opposite the foreshore of North Saan-tch Peninsula, north of Shoal Harbor, thence south

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

1. Commencing at a post planted at Coal Point on the West Coast of Saanich Peninsula, thence west 60 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence following the sinusities of the foreshore to point of commencement, containing 640 acres more or less.

ALVO V. ALVENSLEBEN, Vancouver.

Arthur D. Westcott, Vancouver, Agent.

March 12, 1908.

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

Commencing at a post planted at five date I intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner for a license to prospect for coal and petroleum under the leands covered by water opposite the foreshore and under the leands covered by water opposite the foreshore of North Saanich District, and described as follows:

Commencing at a post planted at five date I intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner for a license to prospect for North Saanich District, and described as follows:

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

NOTICE is hereby given that 30 days after date I intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner for a license to prospect for coal and petroleum under the foreshore and under the leands covered by water opposite the foreshore and under the leands covered by water opposite the foreshore and under the leands covered by water opposite the foreshore and under the leands covered by water opposite the foreshore and under the leands covered by water opposite the foreshore and under t

BACK TO VI FROM BUL

Great Future Predicte

Fred G. Heal, Bulkeley valley, other day. Alth this is the first revisited the city north four years and family. At no Bulkeley vanes knew, but the Hesettlers, pinned country and now enterprise bids fa F. G. Heal, Sr 1906 the first Cor in the district an mual meeting held

nual meeting heli ruary 15, last t were elected: He Borden, K.C.; Hon. Richard Mo L. Gale; vice-pre-ris: secretary. F "All that the is better transportair way to be re Trunk Pacific ha

be packed over. ricultural imple a price which is confirmed which is confirmed with a price which is confirmed with the farmers will have by the time the rowise, they will have been is laid before clay subsoil. It hardy vegetables up by settlers, wl

which numerous staked, many of w "There is one o to be attended to, service. It is ver present. The Do comes through in but in winter we letters. The paper lar, and often n is taken in on do; only take 200 poun suit is that the let and then enough weight up, if the at all. Next yea greater demand, as are all right, but

"There was som the Findlay river left, and most of had a few with them. But t considered a good who know the distr is a good chance "We were short many other things there was no dar Still there is none nevigation opens." Mr. Heal came

expects to go back INVITED TO A WELC

A formal invita Columbia people to the United State welcomed on Pugi James Dunsmuir, secretary of the secretary of the merce at Seattle. to the British Col "I wish to assur ple of your proving can cousins will gr presence of their joying the celebral achievement by the "It is an occasio tire Pacific Northy nationality, is inthe recognition it a and commercial part of the world. "We trust that y venient to be presently city, and the of the citizens of will likewise come

FARMERS'

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A special meetir Farmers' institute the parliament buil on Tuesday mornin derson, the deputy culture, will presid be delivered by the the Hon. Mr. Tatlo the deputy ministe attendance is expected of subjects of gene terest will be discussioned in all probabil sometime on Tuesd

Making

or the Tools em all here.



\$4.50 and \$5.00 \$1.00 \$ \$1.15 40¢ to 60¢ 35¢ to 75¢ \$1.00 to \$2.50 ars, Grass Shears,

Phone 1120.

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Cash Grocery uglas Sts. Phone 312

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

to point of commence 640 acres more or less AN G. STEWART,

ereby given that 30 days end to apply to the Hon. loner of Lands and license to prospect for um under the foreshore lands covered by water reshore of North Saannd described as follows: at a post planted on the lanich Peninsula, north thence east 80 chains, chains, thence west 70 ollowing the sinuesties to point of commence. to point of commence-640 acres more or less. A. McEVOY,

Vancouver. thur D. Westcott, Vancouver, Agent.

TO CREDITORS ER of the Estate of hillips of the City of

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a City of Victoria, are
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DR TAKE NOTICE that oth day of April. 1908, vill proceed to distribt the deceased amongst led thereto, having receiaims of which she had notice, and that rix will not be liable to, or any part thereof, or persons of whose all not have been ret the time of such dis-

OWELL & LAWSON. ment St., Victoria, B.C. for the Executrix. ATCHING—White Leg-nd single comb Reds; trap-nested; fertility Free descriptive cata-ougan, Cobble Hill, B.C. m20

PPULLING

The Stump Puller rei and made in Victoria, than any other ever from one to twenty pull. Most surprising ve seen it work and is farmer and contractor ear up a radius of 330 ithout moving; can be ease in thirty minutes; ter whether your land vered with green or old e having land to clear ne of these. Apply 466 ma

BACK TO VICTORIA FROM BULKLEY VALLEY

Great Future for the District Official Statistics of Rainfall, Skeleton of Unknown Dead Municipal Council Considers
Predicted by F. G. Snowfall and Tempera- Found Near Four Mile Bylaw to Regulate Li-

From Standard Dully.)

The summary of the weather experiments for the control of the control of

"There is one other thing that ought to be attended to, and that is the mail service. It is very bad in winter at present. The Dominion government put on two more carriers about a year ago, but that is not enough. The mail comes through in summer all right, but in winter we are lucky to get our letters. The papers come very irregular, and often not at all. The mail is taken in on dog sleighs which can only take 200 pounds weight. The result is that the letters are put in first, and then enough papers to make the weight up, if there is room for any at all. Next year there will be a greater demand, and if the force is not increased there will be a large proportion of the letters left behind. There is no kick on the carriers They are all right, but there are not enough of them.

VICTORIA CLIMATE IS GRUESOME DISCOVERY THE MOST EQUABLE

ture for February

The season has sufficiently far advanced for the real estate men to have a pretty good idea of the kind and amount of business they may expect during the first half of this year, and the verdict is fairly unanimous that there is a good steady demand from investors and homesekers, but that the market has no speculative tendencies just now.

Apart from a couple of deals to be noticed later, there have been but few large transactions during the past two weeks, but there have been an increasingly large number of small sales. Medium-priced lots and houses are moving quite well. This, however, applies more especially to the new buildings. Houses and lots in cases where most of the value is in the ground, are not so much in de-

meas where most of the value is in portion of the letters elf believed to the letter elf belf believed to the letter elf believed to the letter elf believed

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REGULATES TRAFFIC IN SOUTH SAANIGH

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EXQUISITE CAMPBELLS'



SUNSHADES

OUR EXQUISITE SUNSHADES FOR 1908 ARE HERE, READY FOR YOUR INSPECTION; THEY ARE MARVELOUSLY GRACEFUL AND AT MARVEL-OUSLY LOW PRICES.



ANGUS CAMPBELL & CO.

BEAUTIFUL BLOUSES

The Ladies' Store Gov't St., Victoria

NEW NEMO CORSETS

notices offering \$10 reward for the conviction of anyone breaking the municipal by-laws will be put up at

John McHardy's complaint as to water overflowing from Cook street upon his property, lots 6, 7 and 8, block "K," and his request that a ditch be put in was referred to the road superintendent, as was also a letter from B. Richards, pointing out the necessity of a ditch at Cadboro bay.

GRAHAM ISLAND TRAILS

SHOWN BY DIRECTORY

District Officer Commanding Will Endeavor to Induce

WELCOMING FLEE

Invitation For Paging of Province Re
Counted by provi

ing for the regiment, some large packing cases arrived from Ottawa and were delivered to the quartermaster. The word went forth that new uniforms had arrived, and impatiently the militiamen opened the large cases that had come from the stores department in the east

Rains Destroy Oak Bay Bridge
The heavy rains of the past few days
have destroyed the cement bridge on
the new beach drive through the Bowker estate at Oak Bay. The foundations of the bridge were disturbed by
these and a cave in was the result.
The work may have to be dene over
again.

The Colonist.

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

Sent postpaid to Canada and the

MR. KIPLING'S LATEST

Mr. Rudyard Kipling is contributing a series of "Letters to the Family" in Collier's. It is not easy to foresee their scope from the first of the series, which deals largely with certain alleged conversations which he had on the steamer which brought him to Canada on the occasion of his last visit. If the others are not better than this one, British institutions and English literature would not have greatly suffered if they had never been written. He begins by assuring us that the people of England are mad because they fave entrusted their affairs to the Liberals. He finds fault with Canada for not urging something or other which he

contributions from distinguished men—it pays better if there is a sneer in them, and Mr. Kipling seems to have been unable to resist the financial allurements held out to him. A series of letters from a distinguished literary man, who had just concluded a triumphal tour across a continent, makes pretty good "copy" and Mr. Kipling found in furnishing it an easy way to earn a tidy sum. He writes way to earn a tidy sum. He writes easily upon difficult subjects, and a man, who writes easily, is always under the temptation to write hastily. This Mr. Kipling seems to have done. It would be an absurd exaggeration to say that in the first of his "Letters to the Ferilly" he has any message that

AN ANNIVERSARY.

Monday was the semi-centennial of the first location of a gold claim on the Fraser. That event was, in a certain sense, the turning point in the history of the province, although it we constitute that the province all the province all the province all the province all the province and the provi Monday was the semi-centennia of the first location of a gold claim on the Fraser. That event was, in a cer-

about \$2.00 per day. At various times between 1855 and the date of the great discovery small lots of gold had been between 1855 and the date of the great discovery small lots of gold had been on the west coast of Ireland. He was then discovery small lots of gold had been of the great discovery small lots of gold had been of the great discovery small lots of gold had been of the was the west coast of Ireland. He was then discovery small lots of gold had been of the great discovery small lots of gold had been of the great discovery small lots of gold had been of the great discovery small lots of gold had been of the great discovery small lots of gold was start found at Kamiloops. There seems to be some uncertainty as to the exact date and the exact date and the exact locality where the find was about thirty years old when he began in many the same of the proposition to Ireland about the year and the exact locality where the find was about thirty years old when he began in the country would be \$10,000,000 the richer, although the text the country would be \$10,000,000 the richer, although the country would be \$10,0

in Canada, and this is not surprising, because to a man of the poetic temperament his transcontinental tour would necessarily be intoxicating.

Concerning Mr. Kipling's abilities as a writer and his enthusiasm as an Imperialist, there can be no doubt, but neither he nor any other man can go on "striking tweive" every hour and on every conceivable subject. He had hardly got rested from his journey, the "tumult and the shouting," with which he was everywhere greeted in Canada, had scarcely died, before he sat down at his desk to pen his message to Britons beyond Seas. He would have been wiser if he had waited longer, for the matured results of his observations might have been valuable. He claims to have discovered in Canada a "profound, sometimes humorous, often bewildered, always polite contempt" for England, and he has chosen a New York publication as the means of conveying his discovery to the world. Collier's pays well for contributions from distinguished men—it pays better if there is a sneer in them, and Mr. Kipling seems to have katchewan and Alberta of a school system substantially similar to that which the Liberals protested against in the case of Manitoba. Stress also is laid upon the fact that the new provinces have been deprived of the control of their lands, timber and minerals, and thus have been "reduced to an inferior citizenship in the Confederation." The failure of the government to carry out its pledges of reform in the Senate, the great increase in expenditures, the fact that "there have been reckless waste and a great deal of jobbery" and the extravagance with which the administration of affairs has been carried on are

THE TRADE BALANCE.

When the Liberals used to assail the When the Liberals used to assail the Conservatives because the imports of Canada exceeded the exports, they talked nonsense, and the ponsense has not become wisdom when it is used by Conservatives as a basis of attack the Liberals. Politicians make use of strange arguments. In the early days of Confederation the Liberals assailed the Conservatives for having a gue

consistent a fluctuations of the failure of power. There is no manner of the protective active and the carticle of the control of the protective active and the carticle of the control of the protective active and the protective active and the protective active active

He finds fault with Canada for not urging something or other, which he is unable to define, more strennously upon the Mother Country, and the control of the close of the country of the c provisions with those that are being considered by the government of Saskatchewan, and it is said with the prospect that many of them will be adopted. Sunday sales are to be absolutely prohibited; saloons may be kept open on week days only from 7 a. m. to 7 p. m.; no person under twenty-one years of age may be a bartender nor shall any liquor be sold to a person under that age. Local option on a majority vote is to be provided for; no license will be granted unless the sixteen nearest householders consent; no wholesale liquor license shall be granted in a town of less than 2,000 people, only two in a town of 5,000 people and above that number only one for every additional 10,000. The minimum quantity of liquor that can be sold at wholesale is to be increased. While these provisions have not as yet received the full support of the government, the probability is that they will, or at least the majority of them will. Westward the cause of Temperance takes its way. those associated with him in founding the government. Mr. Roosevelt no doubt fully apprepiates these things, but he also appreciates how very large a part tradition plays in determining popular opinion. Hence he is naturally averse to being the first to set a new precedent. We need not hesitate to admit that he would prefer to avoid the exceedingly difficult task involved in the carrying out of the policles with which his name is identified. But he is too good a citizen to refuse to listen to the demands of his fellow-citizens, if they call him to any task.

Hair Brushes for Ladies and Gentlemen are a specialty here. We have an immense assortment of first class goods with genuine boar or whalebone bristles and high polished backs, among which'we would

Kent's English Brushes

These are famous the world over for their unrivalled wearing quali-

CYRUS H. BOWES, Chemist, Government St., near Yates

BIG CLEARANCE SALE

SUCH tremendous success attended our Sale of Linoleum Remnants last week, two days of selling cleaned the whole stock sized and marked. We expected quick selling, but were surprised at the appreciation shown. We have again

gone through our stock of Linoleums, and have selected another large lot of "Short Lengths," which we are going to offer tomorrow morning at prices

which will surely move these in a hurry. In this lot are many pieces of quite liberal proportions, and, in some cases, several pieces of same pattern, so that it is possible to cover the floor of quite a "roomy" room, and save many pennies. This is a money-saving oppor-

tunity you shouldn't overlook. There is only one reason for such price cuttingthey are remnants. "Weiler" quality is there, and the price on each piece. No fictitious regular prices sadly slaughtered—we leave the value question to your own good judgment. Spring Cleaning now-treat the kitchen floor to a new covering.

A FEW OF THE DRINTED OU CLOTH DEMNANTS

Size 6 ft. x 7 ft. 4 in., each. \$1.25 Size 6 ft. x 9 ft., each. \$1.50 Size 6 ft. x 8 ft. 9 in., each. \$1.75 Size 20 ft. 6 in. x 6 ft., each. \$3.25	Size 22 ft. x 6 ft., each
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SOME OF THE PRINT	FED LINGIETIM "FNDS"
Size 6 ft. x 4 ft. 6 in., each	Size 6 ft. 8 in. x 9 ft. 10 in., each \$5.00 Size 12 ft. x 5 ft. 7 in., each \$6.00 Size 15 ft. x 8 ft. 3 in., each \$7.50 Size 12 ft. 9 in. x 6 ft., each \$7.50 Size 9 ft. 10 in. x 15 ft., each \$12.50 Size 12 ft. x 17 ft., each \$16.50
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Some Splendid Values in Dainty Dinner Services



There isn't any other china store in the country offering such excellent values in Medium and Low-Priced Dinner Services, and there is no other establishment that offers you such a wide and varied choice of attractive designs. Fortun-ate, indeed, have we been in securing, for this territory, control of several uncommonly fine lines. We are listing here a few fascinating popular priced services

in Semi-porcelain. In this dainty and serviceable ware we stock an immense variety of patterns and combinations, and those listed here are merely to give you an idea of the moderate way in which we have marked these services.

The decorations on these services are much above the ordinary, and if you are interested in rich, dignified, classy styles of ornamentation on ware of first quality and all marked extremely fair you shouldn't miss seeing our stock of Dinnerware. A few of these sets are shown in our Government Street window-but come inside, it's interesting. DINNER SERVICE—We offer a very neat service

in green floral decoration, 97 pieces of excellent ware from "Open Stock," for only, per set \$9.00 DINNER SERVICE—Another neat and attractive decoration is this pretty little pink scroll embellishment, 98 pieces of daintiness offered for only DINNER SERVICE—Still another service at a very sets. Pretty pink and gold wreaths make a very pretty decoration, 98 pieces, price per set \$12.00

DINNER SERVICE—A "stock" pattern in a pretty blue rose decoration. There are 114 pieces in this set. Matchings from stock at any time. \$13.50 DINNER SERVICE-In semi-porcelain, in a very pretty green and gold carnation deco-ration. Neat and pretty. Per set \$14.00 DINNER SERVICE—A 105-piece set in semi-porcelain. A "stock" pattern which you can repler ish at any time. Pretty apple blossom decora

See These Excellent, Low-Priced Extension Tables



We are listing here a very few of our offerings in Dining Tables. These are some of the low priced styles, and are listed just to show you what excellent values we can offer you in medium-priced Extension Tables. On our Fourth floor we show an excellent assortment of



tables ranging in price from \$8.50 up to \$65.00. We have them in the round and square styles, and in the various popular styles of finish, and can promise some very fine table styles and prices just as interesting. Let us show you some tomorrow.

EXTENSION TABLE—This is a splendid table value. It is made of solid oak. Top measures 40 in. x 40 in. and extends to 6 ft. Price

each ... \$14.00

EXTENSION TABLE—This is another pleasing style in surface oak. Top measures 42 in. x 42 in., and extends to 8 ft. Finely finished. Price ... \$16.00

The Morris Chair Stock is Unusually Complete Just Now

In those most used of all easy chairs—the Morris—we show an unusual assortment. Just now the choice is an extensive one indeed, and between the prices quoted here you will find a range that will surprise you. There is a great choice as to design, as to trimmings and as to price. Some are wholly the product of our own factory, some frames are imported and the upholstering done in our own factory, and some we import complete.

For upholstering these or any chairs we stock a most complete range of coverings, and it is possible to choose from this assortment coverings to harmonize with most any furnishings. Come up to our Third Floor and see these chair styles. You're welcome. Many styles in Morris Chairs, at, each, \$9.00 to \$35.00.

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

A GREA

As we are apt

historically as th ted incidents hav lled with water, lly, so we find tha few great acts, For example we ware simply the adverse ment which began where in Asia. It rope, cross the esting story of the tions, of glorious of periments in gover cialism, are sim been aroused from and example of the Our historical kno limited at present. dditions are being of what took place scholars are only a pires, India and Ch long ago that only to suggest that the by splendor of ach types, but the fact of proof of the ex historic times, th n prehistoric times t is just as well t thousand years ag But this is a digres and which is little All students mus Teutonic family. He tury before Christ, t much more th aggregation of law were known to be i who about ten cent Empire, but there a sonably convincing age similar to that were making their Central Europe and first after he begin The force or this In about four cent find it assailing th vanquishing all opp mperial City itself onnected account have very little acci empire of Charlem nward its record ext landmark in it which began two Phese remarkable w ment, which had be which led after long restless race was to

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Tables



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Top measures 6 ft. Price 6 ft. Price\$10.00\$12.00 sh table, made ed throughout, length, Price, other pleasing res 42 in. x 42 inely finished.

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assortment. ed here you as to trime frames are rt complete. f coverings, h most any re welcome

AN HOUR WITH THE EDITOR

A GREAT HUMAN FORCE

As we are apt to look at the world physically

as a collection of countries having few interests in common, so we are disposed sometimes to look upon common, so we are disposed sometimes to look upon it historically as the scene of a great number of isolated incidents having little bearing upon each other. But just as on a little examination we find that the surface of the earth consists of a few great mountain ranges, a few level plains and a few deep valleys filled with water, all related to each other structurally, so we find that the drama of the ages consists of a few great acts, which all seem closely associated. For example, we who live here in British Columbia are simply the advance guard of a great racial moveare simply the advance guard of a great racial move-ment which began a good many centuries ago some-where in Asia. It has taken our race about twenty-four centuries to cross the Caucasus mountains into Europe, cross the Atlantic to America, cross America to the Rocky Mountains, and cross that range to the shores of the Pacific, and all the long and inter-esting story of the rise and fall of dynasties and nations, of glorious wars, of daring adventures of experiments in government, from the feudal system to periments in government, from the reddal system to socialism, are simply the details which show how this great movement has been carried on. We seem to be witnessing the beginning of a new racial movement, namely, among the people of Asia, who have been aroused from their long lethargy by the influence and example of the wonderful race mentioned above. limited at present. History almost may be said to begin with Greece and Rome, for although constant additions are being made to our stores of knowledge of what took place at an earlier period, the best scholars are only able to piece out fragmentary and incertain records of Egypt, the Mesopotamian Empires, India and China, and nothing is known what-ever of civilizations which existed and perished so long ago that only the slightest evidence is extant to suggest that they might have been characterized by splendor of achievement. We are asked to be-lieve that man developed by evolution from lower types, but the fact remains that while there is plenty of proof of the existence of men of a low type in prehistoric times, there are traces of civilization also in prehistoric times, and it is not easy to say that the former are necessarily more ancient than the latter. It is just as well to be cautious about reaching the conclusion that mankind ten thousand or twenty thousand years ago were any nearer the monkey-type than are the wise men of the Twentieth Century. But this is a digression. We wish to deal with what is ordinarily meant when people speak of history, and which is little else than the more or less accurate story of a race of people to whom centuries ago the impulse to "go west" was imparted.

All students must regret that so little is known of the early history of what may be called the Anglo-Teutonic family. Herodotus, writing in the Fifth Century before Christ, tells us of a people whom he calls the Germanii, living in Northwest Persia, but his reference to them is very brief and conveys not much more than the fact that there was an aggregation of lawless, unmanageable tribes, who were known to be in that locality. Apart from the name there is little to identify them with the people, who about ten centuries later overthrew the Roman who about ten centuries later overthrew the Roman Empire, but there are some proofs which seem reasonably convincing that a people who spoke a language similar to that of the modern Germanic group, were making their slow and devastating way across Central Europe and Southern Russia just before and first after the training of the Christian era.

The force or this are movement was iffesistible. In about four centuries after it entered Europe, we find it assailing the borders of the Roman Empire, vanquishing all opposition, and finally capturing the imperial City itself and turning aside the waters of the Tiber to dig in its bed a grave for one of its leaders. Then we lose almost everything like a connected account of its history. The Venerable Bede has told us something of that part of it which had settled in Britain, but speaking generally, we have very little accurate knowledge of what occurred in the four centuries between the breaking up of the empire of Attila and the founding of the greater empire of Attila and the founding of the greater empire of Charlemagne. From the latter period onward its record has been better preserved. The next landmark in its development was the Crusades, which began two centuries after Charlemagne and which began two centuries after Unariemagne and extended over the greater part of two centuries. These remarkable wars paved the way for two things, one being the re-establishment of popular government, which had been lost under feudalism, and the other a period of adventure in lands beyond seas, which led after long delays to the discovery of America. The next sten in the western march of this erica. The next step in the western march of this restless race was to the new world, and for three centuries it has been engaged in the subjugation of this continent chiefly by the arts of peace, and now as it enters upon the fourth century it finds itself confronted with the prospective rivalry with a civilization, which was already ancient when the Germanii, of which was already ancient when the Germanii, of whom Herodotus speaks, were yet living in Persia and vexing the rulers of that land with their unrestrainable restlessness. Thus we say history has to do chiefly with the events in the extraordinary development of this one section of the human family. We see also that this development has affected all the nations of the earth to a greater or less degree and has been the greatest formative influence in the progress of manking. Even Christianity found in it its chief champion. We are apt to forget that this religion was at first merely a cult held by a small and uninfluential party of Jews, that it next became a political engine in the hands of Roman rulers, and that it was only when the barbarians of the north espoused it that it became in fact a great evangelizing power, uplifting mankind to higher standards of personal life and higher ideals of human liberty.

"THE UNKNOWN GOD"

One of the altars in Athens, at the time Paul visited that city, bore an inscription to "The Un-known God." Of all places in the world, Athens in the day of its eminence was the most devoted to philosophical speculation, and there seems to have been complete liberty of thought. Ancient Greece, strictly speaking, had no national religion. There was a popular belief, more or less sincere, in what we nowadays call mythology, and in oracles, but it does not seem to have called for any moral obligation. Indeed, to associate morality with the Grecian gods and goddesses would have been a suggestion too grotesque to be entertained. There were students who endeavored by reasoning to reach some satisfactory solution of the nature of man and his relation to the Universe. There were teachers who laid down rules of life which, if observed, would result in nobility of character. But it cannot be said with truth that there was a recognized religion in the sense that Christianity is recognized today. The altars of Athens, which were very numerous, bore testimony both to the divergence of thought among the people, and to their desire to express what they conceived to be the truth. It conceived to be the truth. It must not be supposconceived to be the truth. It must not be supposed that because an altar was erected to some special delty that the person responsible for it regarded that god or goddess as representative in the fullest sense of the divine. As a rule these altars probably were erected in token of thankfulness or in the hope of propitiating the particular divinty whose name it bore. An altar to the god of war might be designed to express gratitude for victory or a desire to secure it; one to the god of the sea might be a thank-offering for a prosperous voyage or an effort to gain the favor of the power which ruled the seas. As today we have our prayers for the sick, "for those in peril on the sea," our general thanksgivings and our Te

Deums, so the Grecians had their altars. The difference between us is that, while they directed their prayers and thanks to one or more out of many deities, we direct ours to one. They had failed to recognize the great truth, which seems to us to call no demonstration, namely, that, if there is any God at all, there must be only one. The altar to which reference is made above seems to have been a solitary recognition of this great and all-important truth. This may be regarded as expression of the consummation of philosophical thought.

consummation of philosophical thought.

Science has erected many an altar to the unknown, but it has less courage than philosophy, and has not given it a name. Perhaps courage is not the correct word to use in this connection, for science ought always to hesitate before declaring its conclusions, and still more so before writing "finis" to its examination into any department of physics. Apparently there must always to physics. matter into any department of physics. Apparently there must always be a point at which Science must pause and say: "I do not know." On all the paths, which she has trodden with uncertain steps, she has built her altars to the unknown. Some of she has built her altars to the unknown. Some of them were abandoned long ago to be replaced by new ones further along the journey. Yet all her paths seem to be tending in the same direction. The early tendency of scientific research was to suggest a lack of unity in material things and the forces that act upon them. Science claimed at one time to have discovered so-called elements in numbers outrivalling the gods and goddesses of Grecian mythology, and forces nearly as many. The number of elementary substances seemed likely to be indefinitely extended and the Universe was represented as the result of contending forces. But new ideas now obtain. We are beginning to see that matter in its various forms may only present a diversity of manifestations of the same substance, and we seem almost compelled to concede that there may not be many forces in nature, but only one, exhibiting itself under a variety of conditions. It is even suggested that matter and force may not be separate entities, although this is at present little more than a guess. The unknown is being simplified, but rendered more marvellous. For example, when we looked upon a lump of iron as a compact, inert mass, it did not seem a very wonderful thing; but when science suggests to us that this mass is composed of countless myriads of minute particles in a state of inconceivably rapid motion, it becomes vastly more marvellous, and yet when we see that motion and solidity may be the same, the whole scheme of creation appears more simple. Let us make the illustration more specific There is in England a stream of water which descends from a great height in a small pipe, and is used for driving machinery. From this pipe straight branch extends upwards, and through this the water is allowed to escape. It goes up with great velocity, and the stream of moving water is as rigid as a bar of steel. It cannot be cut with the sharpest sword, not be broken by the strongest blow a man can give with a club. A sword-blade has been broken against it. Water in rapid motion is solid; so also is water from which a certain proportion of its heat has been taken; but solid ice and a solid column of water differ in fragibility. A rod of solid ice would be broken by contact with the rod of moving water just as it would be by contact with a rod of We have drifted away a little from the point,

steel. We have drifted away a little from the point, which is that science, while in one way simplifying the structure of the Universe, is rendering it more marvellous. The tendency of its investigations is towards an all-pervading and incomprehensible Uniknown.

Thus we see that philosophy and science are likely to come to the same conclusion, and as the final consummation of their researches to unite in the erection of an altar to the Unknown God. Will this entity ever be identified with God as revealed to mankind in Jesus Christ? Possibly not except by mankind in Jesus Christ? Possibly not, except by irresistible inference. "God is a spirit and they that worship him must worship him in spirit and in truth"; but it may be that the Unknown God of Philosophy, the Unknowable of Science and the God made known to men spiritually may one day be seen by the unanswerable laws of reason to consti-

RELIGIOUS AND SOCIAL REFORMERS

(N. de Bertrand Lugrin.)

There is one lesson that history teaches us that we are all of us the better for knowing. It is this, that no matter how troublous a state of things exists moral, political, social, religious, threaten us there the times. It is the old Biblical truth brought out, if you will, that we are never tried beyond our strength, either as individuals or nations. No exigency can confront us so complicated, but that the way out may be shown to us. This is true of political as well as religious issues. This lesson is perhaps more of an inspiration than we are at first aware. The men who, in the past, have met with and grap-pled successfully with national difficulties were not always those who had been schooled in those attain-ments supposedly necessary to a clear understand-ing of the things at stake. In some instances they f the things at stake. In some instances they been men whose walks in life led away from, and not into, the arens where the great events were taking place. Birth, social standing the influence of friends, have had nothing to do with their fitness for the problem awaiting their solution. Is there not an incentive in this to each and everyone to live the wisest life he can, to study surrounding conditions to the best of his ability, with the view to their amelioration, remembering that a time may grise when he may be the right man in the right place, the leader to lead the rest from the chaos of trouble

and difficulties into the path of enlightenment and peace?

The Sixteenth Century found the people of Germany ready, the times ripe for drastic reforms. The influence of Rome far from working for the betterment of Christendom was working for its demoralization. The people awaited a teacher, a leader of a contraction of their support regions and mattle to overcome their supports. sufficient genius and mettle to overcome their su-perstitious scruples, and to show them the way they were only too eager to seek, the way to moral and religious reformation. Martin Luther, a humble miner's son, who as a lad had paid for his schooling by singing from house to house during the hours he could spare from his study; Martin Luther, the unpretentious, plodding student, the unknown religious recluse, was suddenly to step aside from the path he had essayed to follow, and departing into new fields, was by his genius, his fearlessness and his forceful eloquence, to cause the German people to rally round him, and to prepare to face and to conquer the difficulties that menaced them, and to establish the greatest religious reform that the world

tablish the greatest religious reform that the world had ever seen.

The most conspicuous feature about Martin Luther's character was his utter fearlessness. Even the most bitter of his antagonists cannot deny him this heroic quality. "So great was his faith in God that he feared nothing but to offend Him." No earthly power could bring Luther to humility, and when sin existed in high places, no less were the sin and the sinner denounced by him. We read of him as first attracting attention by his ninety-five articles which he wrote against the evil of selling indulgences. The Church of Rome had adopted this unusual means of enriching her coffers, and Luther, who had so far preached Orthodox doctrine, and had found no fault with existing institutions, was moved to a state of great indignation, and he rebuked not only the agents of the Pope, but the Pope himself. He appealed to the common sense of the people, he proved to them by the Scriptures that the papacy had no

authority for issuing such an order and the people were eager to listen to him and to be convinced. He told them that the Pope had neither the right nor the power to forgive sins. "If the sinner be truly contrite," he said, "God grants him complete forgiveness. The Pope's absolutism has no value in and

We read of him again in public discussion with Doctor Eck, who, commissioned from Rome, challenged Luther to meet him and let them settle doclenged Luther to meet him and let them settle doctrinal questions once and for all. In the great hall at Leipsic, before an audience of thousands of people the two met, Eck, the foremost ecclesiastical scholar, one of the greatest rhetoriticians in Europe, and Luther the unpretentious theologian. We are told that when Eck spoke he quoted such a mass of church authority, and his disputation was so scholarly that many thought that Luther would find his logic unassailable. But it was not so. When the Reformer stood up to reply, throughout his speech using nothing as his authority save the Word of God, his eloquence overmastered the vast assembly and the victory of the contest was accorded to him.

victory of the contest was accorded to him.

When Luther began to attack the whole papal system the Pope who had heretofor refused to interfere with his teachings, issued a bull against the offender. Luther in retaliation burned the papal decree before an assembly of doctors, students and citizens at Wittenberg.

citizens at Wittenberg. When Charles V, came to the throne of the empire, another great event took place in Luther's life. He was summoned before the Diet at Worms. This He was summoned before the Diet at Worms. This episode has been the theme of picture and story so often that it has become familiar to most of us. We can see the dauntless man standing before his judges and accusers, and all the assembled powers of Germany, and he tells them simply and firmly: "Unless I be convinced by Scripture and reason. I neither can nor dare retract anything, for my conscience is a captive to God's word, and it is neither safe are sight.

nor dare retract anything, for my conscience is a captive to God's word, and it is neither safe nor right to go against conscience. Here I take my stand. I cannot do otherwise. So help me God. Amen."

If Luther had done nothing more than translate the Bible into German, thus establishing the national language and making private judgment possible for all, his name would have been held in the most grateful remembrance. This he accomplished during his enforced confinement by the Elector of Saxony. Once at liberty again he returned to Wittenberg, braving at liberty again he returned to Wittenberg, braving the dangers that menaced him in order to quell the in-surrections that had arisen among the peasants and to subdue the unruly spirits that had acquired power in his absence. "At no period in his life was he greater than now in the stand he made against law-He vindicated his claim to be a Reformer in the highest sense by the wise and manly part which he acted in this great social crisis in the history of

Luther's marriage has been the subject of much Luther's marriage has been the subject of much controversy. But whatever anxiety it may have caused his friends, and whatever satisfaction it may have afforded his enemies, there is no question about the happiness it brought into his life. He married Katherina von Bora, one of the nine nuns, who under the influence of his teaching had emancipated themselves from their religious lives. His home life was ideal, and his devotion and tenderness to his wife. selves from their religious lives. His home life was ideal, and his devotion and tenderness to his wife and children very beautiful. Unquestionably Luther was one of the greatest men that ever lived, one of the most powerful and able leaders of people the world has ever seen. Unquestionably also there are some of his acts that are open to more than one interpretation. But in the study of such men, in the study of all the heroes of history, the condition of the times they lived in must be taken into consideration. For what was questionable in his career the times are the excuse. The man that founded the Protestant Reformation in Comments. times are the excuse. The man that founded the Protestant Reformation in Germany does not need

NECROMANCY

By the Rt. Rev. Bishop Cridge.

"Necromancy," a Greek compound term-necro dead, mantela, prophecy—is perhaps the only word in English which correctly defines the practice of seeking communication with the dead, a practice which, of old, had been so disfigured with horrid rites, that, before our time, it had in Christian lands bethat, before our time, it had in Christian lands become odious and obsolete; and when at length revived it was commended to the world under the softer name of spiritualism, a term which, seeing that there are good spirits and bad, and many other meanings of the term, is at once inaccurate and mispeading. leading. There is no such ambiguity about the term "necromancy." It simply denotes the thing as it is, neither more nor less; so that while truth requires, neither courtesy nor fairness forbids, the sug-

gested change of appellation. The question then arises is necromancy sanctioned by the divine law? Can any of that great body of people variously termed Greek, Roman Catholic, Protestant, Lutheran, Hebrew and others, who all hold the Old Testament Scriptures as of authority in matters of faith, practice or favor necromancy and be in-nocent? To answer this question we need only out nocent? To answer this question we need only out of may passages, refer the reader to Deut. 18, where the heathen practices of seeking the unknown through supernatural powers and omens, and such like, are recited, and as an abomination to God, forbidden. The last in the list of such offences is in our authorized version translated "necromancy," that is, prophecying by the dead; in the Donai (Roman) version, "that seeketh the truth from the dead": in the Sep-"that seeketh the truth from the dead"; in the Septuagint one "that enquireth of the dead"; and in the Hebrew one "that seeketh the dead." The abomination of the thing is not in the method but in the act." itself. This act was the culminating point of King Saul's unhappy career, the final decisive proof of his alienation from God.

alienation from God.

But some of the Christian faith may say that this Old Testament law is done away in Christ. Rather it is confirmed. An apostle, warning Christians in his day of perils of idolatrous intercourse, says: "The things which the Gentiles sacrifice they sacrifice to devils and not to God," and he adds, "I would not that you should have fellowship with devils." And we can from Scripture produce proof by just induction that the homage the necromancer pays to the we can from Scripture produce proof by just induction that the homage the necromancer pays to the spirits of the dead they pay unconsciously not to the dead themselves but to devils who personate them. Our Lord warning his hearers to use wisely the opportunities of the present life, lifts the veil which conceals the dead in their respective abodes of bliss and misery from human ken and reveals a whilom rich man in hell entreating that one might be sent from the dead to warn his brethren lest they also come to that "place of torment." The request was from the dead to warn his brethren lest they also come to that "place of torment." The request was refused on the ground that it was profitless and vain. "If they hear not Moses and the prophets, neither will they be persuaded though one rose from the dead." In the very passage which we have quoted from the Old Testament God promises his people that they should not need to have recourse to unlawful arts to know the unknown, but that he would send them a prophet who would tell them all things, and that to him they must give heed on pain of being cut of from God's people. An apostle declares, and Christians believe, that Jesus was that prophet, and the from God's people. An apostle declares, and Christ-ians believe, that Jesus was that prophet, and the above conclusion becomes inevitable that if the al-leged communications with the invisible world are real, they cannot be with the dead but with the evil spirits who personate them.

spirits who personate them.

The only escape from this conclusion is by denying the Scriptures; and of this as an example of such denials I will only add that at a conference with some of this school years ago, it was declared to me that Jesus himself was a medium; that is, he who opened the invisible world to view, and knew all things in heaven and earth and hell, is accused of seeking in-

formation from the dead.

The recent accession of an eminent scientist to the

ranks of spiritualists or necromancers may indisputably give some color to the supernatural in their alleged manifestations, but of what service to them of such added proof; the more we think ourselves wise in such matters the devil is wiser; the more convinced we feel of the reality of such intercourse, the more, in the light of Scripture, may we be assured that we are taken captive by our adversary at his will. Is it not true, if we believe the Scriptures, that if men will be perverse, God often chooses their delu-sions, and, as perhaps in the case of Saul, permits forbidden things to happen.

THE STORY TELLER

An affable New York police officer who cultivated the acquaintance of the people who passed his corner regularly, says that he missed a German porter who was in the habit of stopping to speak to him every day. A few days later he reappeared and was asked where he had been.

"Over in Jersey," he replied.

"What part of Jersey?"

"I don't know," replied the German. "Funny thing bout them towns over in Jersey; they all have different names."

The Fourth Estate repeats a good story told by "Bob" Davis, formerly of the Call and now on the editorial staff of Munsey's. While Davis was connected with a paper in a rough-and-ready Western town, a shabbily dressed stranger walked in one day and asked for some old clothes, although his own were fairly good. The staff contributed, and, to the surprise of every one, the stranger pulled out \$8 and paid for a year's subscription to the paper. Then, having donned the contributed clothing, he hastily departed. He had been gone but a little while when the sheriff came in looking for a horse thief. His description fitted the stranger to a nicety. "He was in here," said the foreman, "and went up the street when he left. If you hurry you will catch him." Davis was surprised.

"H—!!" retorted the foreman, with freezing dignity, "you wouldn't have me go back on a subscriber, would you?"

In "Rambling Recollections," the recently issued book by Sir H. Drummond Wolff, many interesting anecdotes are found. Here are two of them—British Parliamentary stories, vouched for as true:

At the time of an important division, a member happened to be confined in a lunatic asylum. Every vote was necessary. Arrangements were therefore made to deliver him at the House at the moment required, and he was received by the whip of the party, who induced him to walk through the lobby by preceding him with a stick of barley-sugar in his hand. Amongst other members connected with the House of Commons was an eminent barrister, who, unfortunately, was not very particular about the letter H. In one speech he more than once repeated his astonishment that the gentleman to whom he was replying "should harrogate" to himself certain qualities. The member, in his answer, described the distinguished lawyer as "the honorable member for Harrogate."

Dorothy Donnelly had an unfortunate experience

Dorothy Donnelly had an unfortunate experience recently in one of the cities of the Far West. One Sunday night, in company with Elisa Payne, a member of the same organization, she attended a performance at one of the other theatres. The treasurer was unable to accommodate them with seats together, so he placed them in seats directly behind one anothen.

Seated next to Miss Payne were a man and a woman. At the end of the first act Miss Donnelly, thinking that the man and women were not together, as they had not indulged in any conversation before the rise of the curtain or during the act, and being desirous of sitting beside Miss Payne, leaned forward, touched the man on the shoulder, and said: "Excuse me, sir, are you alone?"

To her horror, the man slightly turned in his seat and whispered to her: "Get wise, get wise; my wife's with me."

Prince Ufussov writes in his "Memoirs of a Russian Governor," of an acquaintance, one Von Rohren, a very kindly man who liked to tell sometimes of his presence of mind and his police ability as demonstrated on one occasion at his former post. He was once called upon to be present at the execution of a Jewish criminal.

The condemned man hung the required number of minutes, and was taken down from the gallows, when the physician was supposed to confirm his death. But it appeared that they had forgotten to cut off the Jew's long thick beard, thanks to which, although the noose had deprived the man of consciousness, it had not killed him.

"Imagine yourself in my position," said Rohren;

"Imagine yourself in my position," said Rohren;
"the doctor told me the Jew would come back to
life in five minutes. What was I to do? To hang
him a second time I held to be impossible, and yet
I had to execute the death sentence."
"But what did you do, then?" I asked, and received the memorable answer:

"I had him buried quickly before he regained conselousers."

Porter Wright, who was a servant in the employ of Daniel Webster, says the great statesman's sense of humor was infinite. On one occasion a man presented a bill to him for payment.

"Why," said Webster, "I have paid the bill before. The neighbor assured him that he was mistaken. "All right, then; call again in the morning, and I will settle with you," returned Webster.

As soon as the man was gone, Webster called his son Fletcher, and told him to look over his papers and see if he could not find a receipted bill. To the surprise of both, two receipted bills were found, showing that the bill had been paid twice. Webster put the receipts in his pocket and said nothing.

In the morning the neighbor returned for the money. Webster took his seat under the old elm, and ordered Wright to bring out the decanter. Filling the glass to the brim, he handed it to the man and told him to drink.

Webster then began: "Mr. Blank, do you keep books?" The man assured him that he did not.

"Then I would advise you to do so," said Webster, and pulling one of the receipts from his pocket handed it to him. The man was covered with confusion.

"And while you are about it you had better get a

handed it to him. The man was

"And while you are about it you had better get a
bookkeeper who understands double entry!" at the
same time handing him another receipt. "Now,"
said Webster, "I am going to pay this bill just once
more, but I assure you, upon my word of honor, that
I will not pay it the fourth time."

An omnibus was going along a crowded thoroughfare, with an immense railway van travelling by its side, but just a little in its rear. As they passed a certain street out shot a motor car at full speed, driven by a youth dressed to extremity, with buttonhole and eyeglass, and with a chauffeur sitting beside him with folded arms, and that contemptuous indifference in his face with which the professional ever regards the performances of the amateur.

The driver of the omnibus pulled up short, and the motor car dashed across it, only to meet the full force of the van, which went through it as if it had been a box of matches.

The youthful personage, with his chauffeur, was, of course, thrown out, but otherwise not seriously damaged.

Then came the inevitable policeman, and the guest

or course, thrown out, but otherwise not seriously damaged.

Then came the inevitable policeman, and the question whose fault it was.

The omnibus driver, who had seen it all, was appealed to by all parties.

"Was it my fault?" inquired the youth, "Your fault! Why, certainly not," growled the bus driver.

"Then whose fault was it?" continued the youth, greatly pleased, and naturally expecting the van-man to be denounced.

"Well, it was your shuvver's."

"But how could that be? He was doing nothing; how could that be his fault?"

"Why, lust because he was doin nothin, and lattin a baby like you drive!"

WITH THE POETS

The Star Dial When the moon was high I waited,
Pale with evening's tints it shone
When its gold came slow, belated,
Still I kept my watch alone.

When it sank, a golden wonder,
From my window still I bent,
Though the clouds hung thick with thunder
Where our hilltop roadway went.

By the cypress tops I've counted Every golden star that passed; Weary hours they've shone and mounted, Each more tender than the last.

All my pillows hot with turning, All my weary maids asleep. Every star in heaven was burning For the tryst you did not keep.

Now the clouds have hushed their warning, Paleness creeps upon the sea; One star more, and then the morning— Share, oh, share that star with me!

Never fear that I shall chide thee For the wasted stars of night, So thine arms will come and hide me From the dawn's unwelcome light.

Though the moon a heav'n had given us, Every star a crown and throne, Till the morn apart had driven us— Let the last star be our own.

Ah! the cypress tops are sighing With the wind that brings the day; There my last pale treasure dying Ebbs in jeweled light away;

Ebbs like water bright, untasted;
Black the cypress, bright the sea;
Heav'n's whole treasury lies wasted
And the dawn burns over me.
—Willa Sibert Cather in McClure's Magazine.

Of them that sit within the Gate
I ask no guerdon but a goal,
When I put up my pray'r to Fate,
'Tis not for fame or lettered scroll.
Hearken, O High Gods, what I ask:
Give me some vain and splendid task.

Set out of reach some gleaming prize,
Beyond the effort of my hands,
Make hard the way and let my eyes
Alone possess the sacred lands;
O let your servant strive in vain,
Give him to see but not attain!

Grant him to hold his stubborn way,
Unchecked, along the great white road,
with dreams to friend and pride as stay,
And faith, the splendid spur, for goad;
Send that he seek and never know,
But eager and insatiate go.

So shall your servant better serve,
Than if, content with mean desires,
He let his feeble footsteps swelve
Aside and caught at fatuous fires,
Or grasped the prize and held it fast
To know it pinchbeck at the last!
—Austin Philips in St. James's Budget.

Beyond the hills that are bare and brewn,
And far from the fields that are green and fair,
There are muddled hordes that are digging down
For the gold which they hope may be hidden there.
And what do they know of the painter's art,
And what do they care for a woman's praise,
Or the song that is born in a poet's heart,
If at last the dirt they uncover pays,

In a land where the ashes are mountain high,
And the wandering birds are bereft of song.
Where the rivers are dry as the dust is dry,
And the red trails over the hills are long.
There are eager workers in shaft and slope
Who possess one word as their common speech.
Where the weak and strong share a common hope,
And gold is the pitiless god of each.

In a land where never a rose has blown,
And never a brook has gladly sung.
There are men who pray, and one prayer alone
By day and by night from their hearts is wrung:
And they keep one faith, and one creed they share,
Through the noisy night and the busy day,
And each man dreams as he lingers there
Of the glittering gains he may take away.
—Chicago Record-Herald.

The Word

The Word
Today, whatever may annoy,
The word for me is Joy, just simple Joy;
The joy of life;
The joy of children and of wife;
The joy of children and of wife;
The joy of rain; the glad surprise
Of twinkling stars that shine at night;
The joy of winged things upon their flight;
The joy of noon-day and the tried
True joyousness of eventide;
The joy of labor and of mirth;
The joy of air, and sea, and earth—
The countless joys that ever flow from Him
Whose vast beneficence doth dim
The lustrous light of day,
And lavish gifts divine upon our way.
Whate'er there be of Sorrow
I'll put off till tomorrow,
And when Tomorrow comes, why, then,
"Twill be Today and Joy again!
—John Kendrick Bangs in the Atlantic Monthly,
Penitenta

The goblet quaffed till but the lees remain— The fortune lost, its latest pittance spent— We clutch the skirt of virtue and would fain Be penitent.

Renouncing that which now we cannot win.
Though longing still lurks furtively about,
We term our fond propensities a sin,
And starve them out.

Cowards and fools! The thing is meanly done;
Driven to be apes of innocence by fears—
Deeming the meed of manhood may be won
By fast and tears.

Poor are the shivering souls we seek to save From perils of an unregenerate sense. Better than such a lapse may be a brave

-Arthur L. Salmon in St. James's Budget. The Peace of Love

Once more, once more, our joys shall bloom for us
Oh, my beloved—once more shall the spring
Breathe in our hearts the pleasant murmuring
Of love, unsorrowed, and the timorous,
Low song of joy unchecked. Oh, marvelous,
Fair love, some time the tired years must bring
Peace to regret and comfort to the sting
For souls too weary to be mutinous.
Oh, it were death had I not hope for that!
Had I not trust that as the heart grows old
The bitterness, the anger and the pain
Must die before love dies. Ah, sweet, again
Shall joy rise up and happiness unfold—
And peace brood soft, where deathless longing sat.
Hermann Hagedorn, Jr.

The Forerunner

Blow, March, with mighty winds away
The outworn things of yesterday;
Sweep through the soul, as though the earth;
And bear afar the signs of dearth,
Dead leaves, dead dreams and blighted hours;
Clear hearts and fields for coming flowers!
Blow, March, with great wings, to make room
For life to bud and love to bloom!
Take in your flight old wrongs, regrets—
Give place to hope's new violets!
—Edith Hope Kinney in Outlook.

Henry Young

Company

Henry Young

Company

While most people don't know much about the mysteries of wireless telegraphy, the conviction is universal that it is yet only in its infancy, and, therefore, the public mind is prepared to accept almost any prediction that may be made concerning its future achievements. Prof. Willis L. Moore, chief of the United States Weather Bureau, declares that the time is coming when ocean transportation will be far safer than riding on a street car is today. In a statement made to the committee on agriculture of the house of representatives at Washington Mr. Moore said:

governments of the world will compelevery vessel above a certain tonnage to carry a wireless instrument and operator, and transmit all messages received by it. The result of such legislation, he points out, would be that storms would be located and their direction made browns to all vessels.

There was a time, not very long ago, when a Conservative newspaper would consider it its duty to refrain on every and all occasions from uttering a word of approval of any act of a Liberal administration. Happily, that day has passed. It will be recalled that the other day, when it was announced from Ottawa and Montreal that the federal government had determined to

FORTY YEARS AGO

The British Colonist, Monday, March 23, 1868

A number of United States officers, belonging to the San Juan Island garrison, will go to New Westminster on a visit to His Excellency, in the steamer Diana

have been developed within the past few months.

BRITISH OPINION

London Standard.—According to a circumstantial account, which is believed in Paris, the French Government has decided to consolidate its military position in Morocco. The alert and capable officer who for some time past has been supervising the defence of the Algerian frontier, General Lyantez, was recently summoned. On Dit—That the editor of the Columbian is about to resign his "gray goose-quill" and betake himself to an avocation more fitted to his talents (talons) vis., stump-pulling. We wish our late contemporary success in his congenial employment.

The speech of His Tooks (Tooks and Since his arrivel has been ceau and the Ministers of War and Marine. Probably in consequence of his advice the Cabinet is resolved to press matters forward. On the whole the Government is no doubt wise in facing the unpleasant fact that France is committed to a serious military unsured dertaking, one that is likely made more formation. Lyautez, was recently summoned home, and since his arrivel has been governments of the world will compel every vessel above a certain tonnage to carry a wireless instrument and operator, and transmit all messages received by it. The result of such legislation, he points out, would be that storms would be located and their direction made known to all vessels. When a vessel learns that a storm is centred in a certain locality, through one ship reporting to another its observations, it will be possible for her, the course, to avoid the storm-belt; or, at all events, to be prepared to meet the conditions. Prof. Moore is of opinion that wireless telegraphy should be under the control of the government, as the competition of different companies results in detriment and inconvenience. He mentions a case of a ship which was disabled and sent a wireless message, whici message was received by a competing company, and suppressed Therefore, while not prepared to advocate government control of the not prepared to advocate government ownership, he is complicated from the interest of the received from the entire Atlantia ocean, and transmitted to vessels everywhere, it is clear that Prof. Moore's comparison between ocean and street car transportation will be at least to some extent justified, adds the St. John Times.

The speech of His Excellency, the Governor-General, at the opening of the Legislative, Assambly at New Yestinister, appears today. The document before us a State paper, there is in it very little to be competition of different companies fatures than any speech or message will be sufficiently and the conditions. Prof. Moore is of opinion that wireless telegraphy should be under the control of the government control of the government control of all wireless store and the profit of the profit

The state of the control of the cont

Ladies' Sailors',

Further Additions to Our

Spring Millinery

Arrived Yesterday and Will Be on View Tomorrow

Ladies' and Girls' Ready-to-Wear and Walking Hats



Untrimmed Hats, etc.

Clifford Point in Bu

Dr. Thompson mally Joins Party in

Dakota Tow Carrington, N. I which started in F today burned Hun lerchants hotel, Wa ware and furniture hotel, the First Na several other building

Toronto, March been committed for of perjury. The c Woodcock swore theld at Mount Alber ronto, in order to c

St. Louis, March Taylor, from P streets today becausing out \$5 and \$10 that surrounded him fallen heir to \$5,000 to give the money a

Peruvians I Valparaiso, Marc received here from detachment of Per vaded Tarata, a C province of Tacna Peruvian frontier, smugglers. The C armed the invader Peruvian troops at

ermed the invader Peruvian troops ar and entered house arms. The govern of Tacna has no Tarata, where ther ment over the incid SAVAGE

Vancouver, March apanese, shot and compatriot, Cahta estaurant at 228 W

st night about 7 is now in jail charge murder, and the must in a precarious coor cral hospital. No for the shouting. There were anese in the restau of the tragedy. He are the tragedy. Henry Young

& Company

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Making

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nan said, "I buy Reform Suits can depend on eing in good holding their Another man hat I want in a d, honest wear. Fit-Reform"

er YOU buy or wear, you when you buy rm garments. how you the s in Suits at and \$22.

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ens in Old Shanghai.
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nds of evil."—Misif the World.

ch 21.—The Victoria contreal, defeated the club team tonight

to Throw Gus March 21.-George e Russian wrestler rtaking to throw Gus city in 15 min ponent weighed Russian 208.

Defeat Pittsburg March 21.-The Wan-Montreal won the championship by de-Duquesne Gardens score being 8 to 1. ond of a series of the championship, the g won the first game.

STRONGLY URGES ALL RED ROUTE

BRITAIN INTERESTED

Comments on Acceptance of Japan's invitation to the Battle-ship Fleet

ALL RED ROUTE

ALL RE

ALLOWS SUBSIDIES FOR SLOWER VESSELS

SAVAGE JAPANESE

New York, March 19.—Walter Scott, premier of the province of Saskatche-unfliets Wound on Compariot.

New York, March 19.—Walter Scott, premier of the province of Saskatche-unfliets Wound on Compariot.

Vancouver, March 20.—H Hashinski, Japanese, shot and seriously wounded a compatriot, Canta, in a Japanese restaurant at 228 Westminster avenue, last night about 7 o'clock. Hashinski is now in jail charged with attempted murder, and the man whom he shot is in a precarious condition at the genderic and the man whom he shot is in a precarious condition at the genderic ral hospital. No motive is known for the shooting. The two men lived together in a Powell street boarding house. There were a number of Japanese in file restaurant at the time of the tragedy. Hashinski ran out into the street and gave himself up to Police Officer Hood.

Prominent Passengers

New York, March 19.—Walter Scott, premier of the province of Saskatche-under the present conference of the province of Saskatche-under the present form Europe today.

Employers' Liability Law
Washington, March 19.—Speaker Cannon and Vice-President Fairbanks today announced their believed that the two officers had been killed by smugglers, but this shoes of the dead men. Three shoots have been killed. The bodies was the tracks to theory is discredited, as the tracks around where the bodies lay all fit the shoeting the two men lived together in a Powell street boarding fouse. There were a number of Japanese in file restaurant at the time of the tragedy. Hashinski ran out into the street and gave himself up to Police Officer Hood.

Prominent Passengers

New York, March 19.—Walter Scott, march and the march to saskatche-under the present conference found to day. It is supposed that each mistook the other for a sunggler. At first it was believed that the two officers had been killed. The bodies were found today. It is supposed that the two officers had been killed. The bodies were found to the other washington. March 20.—Washington, March 20.—Washington

OBEYED VATICAN

BRIGHTER OUTLOOK FOR ROSSLAND MINES

Rome, March 20—The king of listy prince decided not no observations of the proposition of the contract of the

Washington, March 19.—Word reached the state department today that the Chinese government has released to Japan the steamer Tatsu Maru, the seizure of which by the former government for a time threatened the relations between the two countries. The Chinese government followed this with a salute to the Japanese flag.

Chinese Minister Wu, who was at the state department today, said the incident was now closed, and that an agreement had been reached with Japan by the terms of which a convention would be agreed to between the two countries preventing the importation of arms to the interior of China.

Boston, March 20.—A. J. Donly Simcoe, Ont., March 20.—A. J. Donly, registrar of deeds for Norfolk country, died last night, aged 74. He was the father of H. Donly of Simcoe, and A. W. Donly, trade commissioner to Mexico. He leaves a widow and one daughter besides the two sons.

WAR OVER TOM LONGBOAT

Big Dispute as to Whether Great Indian is Professional or Amateur

COAL MINE WAGES

National Convention Finishes Consideration of Scale Committee's Report

BATTLESHIPS TO VISIT JAPAN

clined, for at best the fleet will not be able to reach the Atlantic seaboard before the first of next March. The ifinerary, which seems to be the most direct, includes stops at the Hawaiian islands, Samoa, Melbourne, Sydney, Manila, Yokohama, should that port be selected as the stopping place in Japan, possibly a China port, back to the Philippines, and then home by way of the Suez canal, with only such stops as are necessary for coaling.

The fall target practice has been planned to occupy a month at Manila,

The fall target practice has been planned to occupy a month at Manila, either before or after the visit to Japan. Although target practice is regarded as decidedly important, and the custom is to have the ships occupy a month each spring and fall in gun practice, the deaire to have the fleet return to its home station may lead to a curtailment of the month planned for Manila.

Japan will have the ships a week.

COLUMN ASSET DATE OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPE

That the copper fields of White-horse, Y.T., on the completion of the proposed branch line of the White Pass & Yukon railway will take their place as one of the most remarkable copper producing centres on the continent, is the opinion of Byron White. Mr. White, though he calls Spokane his home, is one of the best known mining men in the province and has extensive interests in the Slocan, some of which are now involved in litigation over the question of extra lateral.

That the copper fields of White-horse, Y.T. on the completion of the White Proposed branch lines or the White Parts of Trouts and the White Parts of Trouts and the White Parts of Trouts of of Tro

RICH COPPER MINES

AT WHITEHORSE Y. T.

Bailroads Will Soon Tap the Mammoth Ore Bodies of the District

Many excellent reasons have been advanced in justification of such action. The position and importance of Toronto as a social, manufacturing and commercial centre; the fact that it is annually visited by very large numbers of travelers from both the old country and the continent as well as from all parts of the United States, the further fact, that being what may be called a convention city, it is distinguished for the thousands of persons, who visit it during the summer

AWAIT INSTRUCTIONS in the continued of the probability of our having against the probability of our having case of the probability of our having case and the probability of our having case about the windows of the probability of our having case and the probability of our having case and the probability of our having case about the windows of the property share. It is not carried and property share, I state that we have also stripped the surface showing an one bedy exposed of the property of the property in ore, and we estimate that we have also stripped the surface showing an one bedy exposed of the property of the

TWO THOUSAND MORE **VOTERS ON THE LISTS**

Believed That Close of Period for Registration Will See a Big Addition

(From Saturday's Daily)

The state of the s

"PAGE FENCES WE Experienced dealers to erect it. Standard on all railroads—thousands of miles in use. Get illustrated booklet and 1908 prices. The oldest and largest fence manufa THE PAGE WIRE FENCE COMPANY, LIMITED, Walkerville, Toronto, Montreal, St. John,

ston's wharf, where the Joan is tied up, he stumbled and fell between the dock and the boat into the water. In falling he struck the railing of the Joan. Night watchman Newman, of the Joan saw Mr. Boyce fall, and with a boat hook managed to get a health as the struck of the struck

Edward B. Paul, M. A., for the past six years principal of the high school, has been appointed superintendent of city schools in succession to the late Dr. Eaton. Mr. Paul's appointment was made at a special meeting of the school board held last evening, when over sixty applications from all portions of the Deminion and several from the old country were considered. The members of the board have been for the past week or two considering the many applications, but it required a lengthy session last night before the university of Aberdeen, Scotland, has been a resident of the province since 1885, and since September, 1902, has been principal of the local high school, the pupils of whith, under his instruction, have always attained a high school, the pupils of whith, under his instruction, have always attained a high school, the pupils of whith, under his instruction, have always attained a high school, as recommended at the superintendent bas been fixed at \$2.256.

The board decided to change the system of public schools will be filled. The salary of the new superintendent has been fixed at \$2.256.

The board decided to change the system of public schools will be filled. The salary of the new superintendent has been fixed at \$2.256.

The board decided to change the system of public schools will be filled. The salary of the new superintendent has been fixed at \$2.256.

The provincial Police Hussey, vesterday morning in a telegram from Chief Constable Davitt.

Washington, March 20. In a fit of despondency, Frank H. Hosford, a wounds were inflicted in the neck and throat, and several in his chest. Mr. Hosford have been for the murder of Mishgan newspapers. He was born in Marletta, other of the members of his family that he despaired of ever getting well. Mr. Hosford represented a number of Mishgan newspapers. He was born in Marletta, other of the past was a problem.

Trooper Mulloy's Independence. London, March 20.—Trooper Mulloy, writing to the Canada Press, says he has first received the Globe of March 5. While he is grateful to the Globe, and all who subscribed, he cannot recognize the right of any man to thrust on him his benevolence and he must firmly refuse to accept private charity and gifts, given now to the patriotic fund, but really as donations to himself.

Brief Rebellion of Students

BEING BROUGHT BACK

Italian Charged With Murder and Dynamiting is Being Extradited

To stand his trial for the murde Seed Grain Applications

Winnipeg, March 20.—Up to the present time there have been received twelve and fifteen applications from municipalities for loans to buy seed grain.

To stand his trial for the murder of Louisa King, whom it is alleged he killed in his attempt to dynamite the Canada hotel at Niagara, B. C., no Nov. 18, 1896, Antonio Ceddio, is now on his way to British territory. Yesterday morning Chief Constable grain. Ceddio is largely due, and who has been waiting at Salt Lake City for the past month or two for the necessary extradition papers from Washington, left with his prisoner for home: Ceddio will, at the forthcoming assize



a member to the effect that the negroes LORD CHIEF JUSTICE a member to the effect that the negroes also had immortal souls. Over one hundred newspaper men debated the matter in the reichstag building this morning and decided that no further reports could be sent out unless an apology was forthcoming. The newspaper proprietors and the news agencies all support the reporters. It was suggested by various of the newspaper men that one of their number be selected to challenge Herr Groeber to a duel.

Ontario Redistribution

Ontario Redistribution

Toronto, March 20.—Before the redistribution committee today, Premier Whitney gave some details of the proposed redistribution of the Ontario constituencies prior to the approaching general election. New Ontario is to have two new members. Forty William and Lake of the Woods and Port Arthur and Rainy River, the existing constituencies, are to be divided into four, Kenora and Fort Frances in the west and Port Arthur and Fort William in the east.

Lord Alverstone, the lord chief justice of England, and a number of other notabilities of the English bench and bar as well as a number of distinguished eastern Canadian and American jurists, will in all probability visit Victoria towards the end of August of this year. The occasion will be the annual meeting of the American Bar association which meets this year at Seattle, the session opening Aug. 25.

The American Bar association of the United States which holds meetings annual states. and Fort William in the east.

Gananoque, Ont. March 20.—John Seal Miley, an old farmer of Leeds is dead from injuries received by falling from a load of hay.

Thorold, Ont. March 19.—A local druggist named Johnson was today fined \$100° for a breach of the Ontario pharmacy act, in filling a precription while not a graduate of Ontario school of pharmacy.

NON-COMS. WILL ASK FOR THEIR DISCHARGES

Rank and File of Fifth Regiment Support Stand of Officers

(From Saturday's Daily) Yesterday morning Col. Holmes, D. O. C., found awaiting him when he opened his official mail at his office at the Work Point barracks the resignations of every officer of the Fifth regiment, R.C.A., except non-combatants, and these have been forwarded to Ottawa.

A few evenings ago a number of

in tailan Charged with Morder at Niagara.

A new development of the Crisis in the affairs of the Effith regiment is the affairs of the Effith regiment is the affairs of the Fifth regiment is the bominion civil servants held a head of the Dominion civil servants held and head of the Dominion civil servants held and head of the Dominion civil servants hel

national association of the United States which holds meetings annual States which holds meetings annually in different cities. The session is always a notable occasion, and this ways a notable occasion, and this year promises to be unusually interesting on account of the expected presence of a distinguished old country contingent headed by the lord chief justice of England.

The exact programme has not yet been decided upon but it is probable that the British Columbia Law society will extend an invitation to the American Bar association to visit

ciety will extend an invitation to the American Bar association to visit British Columbia an that occasion, the suggestion being that the visitors be asked to attend an excursion which will visit both Victoria and Vancouver. It will be the first time that a lord chief justice of England has ever visited British Columbia and the event will be a notable one from every standpoint. It is the intention of the Seattle committee which has charge of point. It is the intention of the Seattle committee which has charge of the arrangements to extend an invitation to as many of the local bar as care to visit the sound city on that occasion, and every effort will be made to render the 1908 session of the society a memorable one in the amals of the American Bar association.

CIVIL SERVANTS MEET

Conditions are Dangerous.

An officer of the regiment said yesterday: "As stated in the Colonists westerday, the requests of the officers of the regiment for the impossible attempt to train men properly under the conditions asked, they resigned. The time available for each man at the fortress guns works out at an average of nine hours per year to train works on the Coldstream estate, which is owned by the Coldstream Estate, which is one of the Estate of the Estate of the Coldstream estate, which is officers of the regiment said yestated in the Coldstream of the Co

Get act the big tremend everywhe its richnes flavor.

MR. GORD Popular Manage Hotel Severs Co

(From F Stewart Gordo ager of the new resigned from the leave the employ

May 1.

Mr. Gordon, we city but a short to number of friend ing to his own a forts that the hot cass it is, and go pressed at his lethe company at the Gordon did not cast even last even ter last evening, ing the report, w It is understood in receipt of sever but that he has no accepting any of NORMAL SC

The Government for Te The government

ceed at the earli-with the erection school at Vancou some considerabl consideration by education.

The plans of the which will be a oughly up-to-date by designed for the state of the ly designed for of teaching work, Tenders will at The cost of the pected, will approximate the school boar hitherto provided commodation for dents; but the cit come so crowded the demands up through the incrpromise to assum proportions, that absolutely enforce absolutely enforce The new buildin

ASK THAT VE BUL Merchants of Cit

(From Frit A petition, larg leading merchants city, has been for frid Laurier, Hon man, Hon. Mr. B marine and fisherie of the Ottawa holumbia, asking the fluence to have the tection cruiser wifor service in Briers at a cost of 3 ada, and, if possil of British Columb waters of this prosel is to be used. aiding the shipbu Canada by restrict the new vessel to ers was forcibly preasons explained shipbuilder is unprices for which (From Frie prices for which built at a British ties of the Canad compared with the er in that while the the ruling scales of pointed out.
In all, 72 of the the local merchan

tion which is now Ask for Amhers

> TIDE Victoria, B.

The time used is the 120th Meridian from 0 to 24 hours midnight. The figure to distinguish High

Water.
The height is in a foot above the a lowest Low Water it year. This level is than the Datum to on the Admiralty choor are reduced. Hind

Vancouver, March will be given in t corpus case till to Manager Cun

Vancouver, Marc ming, manager of ver, has resigned to representative of to fice railway hotel sy He will leave tomor

John, Winnipeg

EF JUSTICE NGLAND COMING

stone to Attend the Bar Association Visit Victoria

one, the lord chief justhe English bench and sa number of other the English bench and as a number of distinguishment of the Canadian and Amerial in all probability visit ds the end of Annual Canadian and Amerial ll in all probability visit ds the end of August The occasion will be the g of the American Bar ich meets this year at sion opening Aug. 25. In Bar association is the lation of the United lation of the United lation of the United lation of the vinted in the session and this fo be unusually internt of the expected prestinguished old country ded by the lord chief land.

sh Columbia Law so-id an invitation to the association to visit a on that occasion, the g that the visitors be i an excursion which Victoria and Vancouthe first time that a ce of England has ever Columbia and the event which has charge of its to extend an inhe sound city on that ery effort will be made 908 session of the so-ble one in the annals Bar association.

RVANTS MEET

yees Discuss the For-Branch Asso-

gs ago a number of civil servants held a e view of organizing a lominion Civil Service . M. McConnan, as-general presided. iscussion ensued, durstrong opposition was he proposal on the the civil service comher already presented to the administration e will do so at a comdate, such an organia altogether useless.

Ravie, to the loss istores the loss is the sand F. stoms herse, and E. post office staff, were ted a committee, with their number, to take of draughting the ne-

EIN VICTORIA

eg Wholesale House

irday's Daily) ember of the firm e, of Winnipeg, one colesale houses of the guest at the Oak tensibly on pleasure ere he is looking into-he advisability of lo-n of the Winnipeg and in Vancouver, the firm have been mountains has neocating here of a

that while it is the firm to locate on the ictoria and Vancouite towards that end The great growth of the certainty that in here will be a great aterial prosperity of r. Persse will leave

F CAREER

hat Became Insol-it Opened Its

arch 20.—Warrants by to cheat and deders of the defunct and Trust company, ssuing false state and making false of falsifying books sen issued by a mathe arrest of Hol-Pittsburg, general apany, and for severe company, several lents of Illinois and

ford, of Chicago, Copen, New York, ; Charles Hunter, secretary; Arthur a director; A. H. ctor and also third C. J. Maisinger, of , acting treasurer; Freeport, Ill., treas-

ere issued upon an by L. W. Faunce, of ockholder. The exney involved in the pany is not specified according to couns about \$25,000 was afficially of the corresponding to the country. officials of the com-ure was announced. tle and Trust coml its doors to the aly creditors of the ockholders and sev-rn who have claims

Black Watch

deducation by the department of education.

The plans of the proposed building which will be a handsome and thoroughly up-to-date structure, especially designed for this particular class of teaching work, have been accepted. The cost of the building, it is expected, will approach \$100,000.

The school board of Vancouver has hitherto provided the necessary accommodation for Normal school students; but the city's schools have become so crowded, while in addition the demands upon their resources, through the increase in population, promise to assume steadily enlarging proportions, that immediate action is absolutely enforced upon the government.

The continue of the continue o

Victoria, B. C., March, 1908.	Bella Coola on other business.	proud old Sikh pensioners. Don't	ar
Date Time Ht Time Ht Time Ht Time	Ht	give them the impression that they are	no
1 3 56 8 1 7 21 7 6 12 28 9 2 20 19 2 3 48 8 2 8 18 6 9 13 38 9 0 21 00 3 4 00 8 3 9 12 6 3 14 35 8 7 21 40	30 INDITENCE FIORISE LEES	exiles in a foreign country. Both races revere the same flag. Don't aid the	gr
4 4 20 8 3 10 06 5 6 15 40 8 1 22 20 5 4 43 8 5 11 02 5 0 16 52 7 5 23 00	3 6 New Westminster Commissioners De-	cause of the disloyal agitator in India. By doing so the whites out here	kr
5 10 8 5 12 02 4 4 18 15 7 1 23 41 5 40 8 6 13 06 3 9 20 33 6 8	cide to Tack on Heavy Per- centage	may be the cause of starting a con- flagration that might sweep India	re
8 0 25 6 4 6 14 8 6 14 08 3 5 6 40 8 5 15 09 3 2	New Westminster, March 19.—The	from the Indian Ocean to the borders of Afghanistan and Tibet," warmly	se
10 6 57 8 4 16 08 3 0 11 6 50 8 3 17 03 2 9	board of license commissioners de-	concluded the visitor.	
12 3 22 8 3 17 52 13 3 43 8 3 18 36 14 8 56 8 2 7 53 7 6 11 10 7 7 19 16	27 double the license fees of the city		er
15 3 54 8 0 8 06 7 3 12 21 7 7 19 53 16 3 43 7 9 8 28 6 8 13 17 7 7 20 28	29 censes. The licenses to be \$400 for	CONTRACTOR OF THE CONTRACTOR O	sei
17 8 35 7 9 8 54 6 2 14 09 7 7 21 01 18 3 42 7 9 9 27 6 7 15 02 7 6 21 36	35 wholesale licenses.	【海路機能部級協議、機能//[は八 部門 // 男 八 日 日 杯 月 3 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	at
19 4 00 8 0 10 06 5 1 16 00 7 5 22 12 20 4 22 8 0 10 50 4 5 17 04 7 2 22 46	was that not more than fifteen licen		ma
21 4 48 8 1 11 39 4 0 18 13 7 9 28 14 22 5 02 8 3 12 32 3 5 19 54 6 9 23 32	ed a population of 20,000. There are		to
23 5 21 8 413 29 2 9	at present fifteen hotel licenses, two saloon licenses, and one wholesale li-	li mania liama la Cuavilia	be
26 6 53 8 6 16 27 20	was passed asking the council to have	Subscriptions	ex
28 2 45 8 0 5 40 7 6 10 06 8 2 18 13 2 6 12 7 9 6 41 6 9 11 82 8 0 19 0 1	such an amendment made to the		the
30 226 7 9 7 33 6 0 12 51 7 9 19 47 31 2 3 2 8 0 8 22 5 2 14 04 7 8 20 30	License Inspector McIntosh reported	The board of management of the	da
The time used is Pacific Standard	or batala and Fras-	Home for Aged Women are consider-	
the 120th Meridian west. It is countried to to 24 hours, from midnight	to coms. Dining rooms are now being	ing plans for a new building to be constructed in the near future.	the
midnight. The figures for height ser to distinguish High Water from L Water.	Commissioners C 1	The state of the s	str
The height is in feet and tenths a foot above the average level of	Commissioners C. A. Welsh, N. R. Brown, Joseph Jaggers and W. E.	session in aid of the institution and	of thr

ANNOUNCEMENTS IN

Water.

The height is in feet and tenths of a foot above the average level of the lowest Low Water in each month of the year. This level is half a foot lower than the Datum to which the soundings on the Admiralty chart of Victoria harbor are reduced.

Vancouver, March 19.—No decision habeas corpus case till tomorrow.

Manager Cumming Resigns

Wancouver, March 19.—F. M. Cumming, manager of the Hotel Vancouver, march 19.—F. M. Cumming, manager of the Hotel Vancouver, has resigned to become traveling representative of the Canadian Pacific railway hotel system in California. He will leave tomorrow for San Franchisco.

Hindu Case

Fell Fifty Feet.

New Westminster, March 19.—E. K. Lund, a carpenter engaged on the new mill buildings at Millside, fell forty feet from the roof of one of the space between Maclure and Collison streets, and to erect a two story brick structure. The present wooden wings to either side will be affected by the moving operations.

American Settlers Come by the city. The tenant will also receive \$100 as compensation for Collision streets, and to erect a two story brick structure. The present building also receive \$100 as compensation for Collision streets, and to erect a two story brick structure. The present building also receive \$100 as compensation for the time his tenancy will be affected by the moving operations.

American Settlers Come Winnipeg, March 19.—Advices received here from St. Paul are to the effect that large numbers of desirable for talk till portion of the present building at Millside, fell forty certain the time his tenancy will be affected by the moving operations.

Collision of Races

Fort William, Ont., March 19.—Residue to take them home.

Collision of Races

Fort William, Ont., March 19.—Gillian and Russians at the coal docks are leaving for sakether to take up the time his centre of the present building also receive \$100 as compensation for the time his tenancy will be affected by the city. The tenant will also receives \$100 as compensation for Collision streets, and to erect a two time time his time house.

Collision of Races

Fort William, Ont., March 19.—Saketchewan and Alberta to take up the time his centre of the present building at Millside, fell for Lethbridge to take them home.

Collision of Races

Fort Will

OFFICIAL GAZETTE IN THE EAST INDIES TRACK AT EARLY DATE

MAY AID AGITATORS ... WILL START TO BUILD JUDGES AT VARIANCE

Ing plans for a new building to be constructed in the near future.

The provincial government included an item of \$5,000 in the estimates last sent of the store and dwelling on Humbolt street which the city has arranged for a new building to be constructed in the near future.

The provincial government included an item of \$5,000 in the estimates last sent on in aid of the Institution and application for a similar amount has been made to the city council. In addition a number of sums have been before the city council for a subscribed by the friends of the organization.

Plans were submitted at a meeting of the hoard of management held year of the hoard of management held year of the hoard of management held year of the proposed to tear down the carried by the grip of the proposed to tear down the grip of the proposed

The Housewife's Delight

Is a Cup of Delicious and Refreshing



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NOTICE

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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, Plaster of Paris, Building and Fire Brick, Fire Clay, etc., always on hand.



I wish to state, for the sake of others who may be sufferers like I was, that I suffered from severe indigestion and constipation for years and that there was also womb trouble with unpleasant sins in my back which made me miser able, constantly. I tried physicians and took many remedies but I got no relief. I was induced to try "Fruit-a-tives" and I can truly say this was the first medicine that ever did me any good. "Fruit-a-tives" quickly relieved the constipation and indigestion and completely cured me of all symptoms of womb trouble. I cannot express too strongly my great gratitude to this medicine as I am as well now in every way as ever I was, thanks to "Fruit-a-tives". I can strongly recom-mend "Fruit-a-tives", it is easy to take and the effect is always mild like fruit. (Sgd) MRS. M. BREILAND.

Many women suffer with what the octors call "Womb Trouble"—Diseased Ovaries"—"Female Coms' etc. — when Constipation is make the bowels move regularly with 'Fruit-a-tives' and the "Womb "Pruit-a-tives"— or "Fruit Liver Tablets" are sold by dealers at 50c a box —6 for \$2.50—or will be sent on receipt of price. Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

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Officers of Fifth Regiment, With One Exception, to Leave, Organization

NDIGNANT AT NEGLECT

Persistent Failure to Supply Needed Equipment May Wreck Local Body

(From Friday's Daily) Lieut.-Col. Hall, Majors Hibben and Jurrie, Capt. Angus, and other of-cers of the Fifth Regiment, Canadian ficers of the Fifth Regiment, Canadian artillery, with the exception of one officer, yesterday forwarded their resignations to the department of militia at Ottawa; the sergeants mess of the regiment will also probably take similar action. The decision was reached at a meeting of the mess held at the Drill hall when it was decided to no longer attempt to carry on the regimental work without the support of the government. Disbandment of the regiment is threatened unless the government grants the withheld equipment necessary to carry on the work of the regiment.

It seems that for nearly a decade, the officers of the really a decade, the officers of the results of the regiment.

ment necessary to carry on the work of the regiment.

It seems that for nearly a decade, the officers of the Fifth regiment, C.A., have been seeking to secure a six-inch gun for drill purposes and a battery of modern field guns for the use of the field company of the regiment. In 1898 or 1893, General Hutton, then in command of the Canadian militia, on a visit of inspection at Victoria, promised that the required six-inch gun would be sent. Later it was stated that the armament was on the Way. General Herbert, later promised that the needed equipment would be forthcoming, but it never came. Then came other officers from Ottawa to each of whom the need was shown. They said the equipment was necessary and it would be forthcoming, but there the matter ended. Lastly came Sir Frederick Borden, Minister of Militia, and he said that no time would be lost in forwarding the gun. He was at a less to know why it had not reached here previously. Since then the months have gone but the gun has not come.

Finally the officers of the Fifth regiment found that the only dignified course left to them was to resign their commands, and this they have done.

The Halifax regiment of garrison

course left to them was to resign their commands, and this they have done.

The Halifax regiment of garrison artillery has had a gun for a long time. Three or four years ago, at one stage of the weries of promises that the local regiment should be properly equipped, an appropriation of \$5,000 was passed at Ottawa for an annex at the drill hall in which the gun was to be placed. What happened to the appropriation is unknown, all that is known is that there has been no gun given no annex built. It was proposed to build an emplacement in the proposed annex to mount the gun which never came.

There has been great dissatisfaction for some time at the neglect of the militia department at Ottawa to give fair treatment to the local corps. While eastern regiments have been accorded every facility in the way of modern equipment the Fifth Regiment has been slighted, and while the record made by the regiment at the recent gunnery competition in the east was a remarkably good one, the men from the west had to compete against artillerymen who have for a long time been trained with the most modern appliances of gunnery. When the opportunities the Fifth Regiment has had for training are considered the surprise is that with the limited advantages in companies that the local artillerymen were able to hold their own; much less surpass the eastern garrison companies that the local artillerymen were able to hold their own; much less surpass the eastern gunners.

It is only during the two weeks each

modern equipment the Pitth Regiment and the most modern appliance of grunnery competition in the east was a remarkably good one, the most from the west had to compete for grunnery competed by the control of the past year through only the control of the proper was a remarkably good one, the most from the west had to compete for grunnery when the control of the proper was the control of the cont Fletchers Bros.

1793 Government Street.

March 1995 Governmen

form, but no action has been taken. More loss is occasioned by the spoiling of the uniform by the failure to issue than would pay for the proposed khaki fatigue uniform. In all the general equipment the story is the same. The clerks at Ottawa send bills for seven cents due for "such a screw lost from the rifle of No. 41144" and other minute matters, but in no way can the officers secure what is necessary for the proper upkeep and training of the regiment.

Even the marksmen are complaining. Not only does the government not assist them, but hinders them. In the past it was the practice to allow the riflemen to purchase new barrels for their rifles when the barrels in use were worn too much for good shooting. Now until the barrel in use is completely ruined they are refused new ones.

The names of the officers who have taken this settion extractive will allow the right of the settion extractive will all the same that the settion extractive will all the same taken this settion extractive will be taken the same taken this settion extractive will be taken the same taken the

new ones.

The names of the officers who have taken this action comprise all those upon the active list except three, and one non-combatant.

They are as follows: Lieut-Col. J. A. Hall, Major J. P. Hibbes, Major A. W. Currie, Capt. W. Ridgway Wilson, adjutant; Capts. W. N. Winsby, R. Angus and S. Booth; Lieuts. K. Harris, A. J. Brace, P. T. Steen, B. G. Prior, P. Clark, H. W. Woolson, H. M. Dobie.

J. K. Worsfold paymaster who to

complexity ruined they are released and control are not control to the comprise all these are not control to the control to th

TEMPERANCE WAVE

FRUIT BOARD HAS **CONCLUDED SESSIONS**

Provincial Body Has Concluded

The members of the board of horticulture, which has been meeting this week, considered divers matters of great interest and importance to the horticultural and agricultural industries of the province. There were present the Hon. G. G. Tatlow, Minister of Agriculture, and Messrs. R. Palmer, W. E. Scott, of Salt Spring Island, Martin Burrell, of Grand Forks, Thomas Cunningham, provincial fruit

for summer applications, and during the past year I have so used it upon various plants and for various purpes-

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

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THE PEERLESS For Better Chicks And More of Them

Poultry-raising, the Peerless way, is ideal work for women-and it will pay. It can be proved to you before you start that it will pay, and pay well, for just as much or as little time (within limits) as you are able to give to it. You don't need much land to start with — nor much capital (none so far as getting the outfit goes)-nor much of anything except ambition and common sense. LEE-HODGINS Suppose you write any-

CO., Limited Pembroke, On way, and see just what there is in all this. That

DEMING

About two taken out of th water them in o ust as soon a tubers, allowing tuber. If there ber, remove all rapidly indoors plant them outd

der to induce a which is naturall that retains moi the soil in the st fall and the man

Never plant apart each way better. Place three inches be await the grow When the stem ground, insert should be four Pompon, five for the Cactus nect these sta every four plan

> high, loosely off the lower le in tying is raffia but a material strong, green which can be a therefore very l obtained, use ra cloth.

Remove the has reached a h retie in several necessary. The to the bar which of to the main light to reach t relieve the main The plants will

Just as soon cut them off an stalk to a plant. branches up to When the fir

do not let any f plant will not be flowers. The flo always very im Just as soon to feed the plan chicken manure around the plant

into the ground onable time afte thoroughly. The first flov

isually the best. flower; but this flowers of some season, while oth

a remarkable re of the flowers dozen plants of The soil bes

Tuesday,

THE

Dig and Many yet been prepared Plant—Hardy ers, shrubs, decid house plants, veg ly: Paconies, D. Hollyhocks, rock thrums, Gaillardi Pansies, Violas, S evergreen shrubs.

Sow-Sorts tl ond early), broad seed, various kal

onions, melon i

Begonia in heat, Gloxinia in heat, hardy annuals unchoke, Cardon, rhin frames.

DAHLIAS A

Tuesday, March 24, 1908

THE HOME GARDEN

Garden Calendar for March

yet been prepared: Plant—Hardy border plants, Alpines, hardy climb-

DAHLIAS AND DAHLIA GROWING

(Specially Prepared for The Colonist.)

ITH the recent development

of the Cactus and Art Dahlias, and the introduction of

new and improved Show,

Pompon, Decorative and

Fancy varieties, there has

been a marked increase of

interest taken in the cultiva-

tion of these, the most

beautiful of all flowers.

All Dahlias are very easily grown, but will

always repay any little extra attention in a

wonderful manner. The newer types are such

a remarkable revelation in the form and color

General Culture

water them in order to induce them to sprout.

fust as soon as the eyes show, separate the

tubers, allowing only one eye (bud) to each

tuber. If there is more than one eye on a tu-

ber, remove all but one. If the plants grow so rapidly indoors that they become spindling,

plant them outdoors as soon as possible in or-

which is naturally light, but which has a subsoil

that retains moisture. Never add manure to

the soil in the spring; this must be done in the

apart each way; four to five feet apart is even

better. Place the roots horizontally about

three inches below the surface of the soil, and

await the growth before doing anything more.

When the stems make their appearance above

ground, insert the stakes for tying to. These

should be four feet high for the Single and

Pompon, five feet for the Show, and six feet

for the Cactus and Decorative types. Con-

nect these stakes with a cross-bar, one for

Just as soon as the plants are ten inches

high, loosely tie them to the stakes, and cut

off the lower leaves. The best material to use

in tying is raffia tape. This is really not raffia, but a material which is quite broad, very

strong, green in color, and comes in spools

which can be attached to a coat lapel, and is

therefore very handy. If this cannot be easily

obtained, use raffia, or what is better, strips of

Remove the first tie as soon as the plant

has reached a height of two feet and a half, and

retie in several places or wherever it appears

necessary. The side branches are better tied

to the bar which connects the stakes, instead

of to the main stake. This will allow more

light to reach the centre of the plant, and will

relieve the main stalk from additional weight.

The plants will also resist strong winds better.

cut them off and do not allow more than one

stalk to a plant. There should be no foliage of

Just as soon as the lower branches appear,

every four plants.

The soil best adapted for Dahlias is one

About two weeks before the tubers are taken out of the cellar, it is a good plan to

dozen plants of different kinds.

der to induce a stronger growth.

of the flowers that any one who is the happy

Dig and Manure Flower Borders which have not



nd More of Them

ess way, is ideal will pay. It can ou start that it just as much nits) as you don't need - nor

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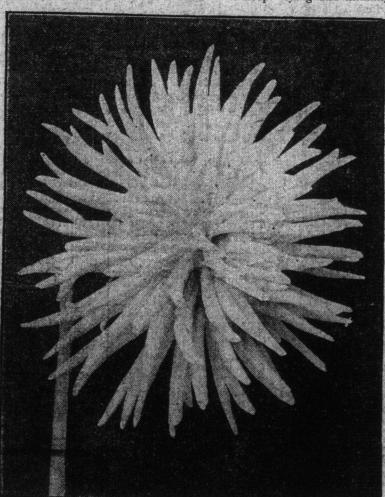
ased

branches up to a foot above the ground. When the first buds show, pick them off and dacdo not let any form for fully two weeks, as the teer plant will not be strong enough to support the and flowers. The flowers from these early buds are always very imperfect, anyway. obe.

Just as soon as the first buds appear begin to feed the plant. The best food is sheep or chicken manure in dry form, which is placed around the plant at first and then lightly forked into the ground. If no rains appear in a reasonable time after its application, water the soil thoroughly.

The first flowers appearing on the plant are usually the best, particularly if it is the crown flower; but this rule is not always true, for the flowers of some varieties improve with the season, while others grow smaller and smaller.

Watering the Dahlia is a subject which must Some growers-prefer a greater distance bebe well studied. When possible it is better to avoid using water at all; but one thing must be observed, that at no time should the growth be checked because of lack of water. In case of a dry season or where the soil is naturally dry, begin watering just as soon as the plants show the effect of the dryness; but never start watering unless you can keep it up all summer, because by watering a growth of fibrous roots is produced near the surface of the soil to reach the moisture, and they will always remain Plant—Hardy border plants, Alpines, hardy climbers, shrubs, deciduous trees, fruit trees, pot greenhouse plants, vegetable roots, Gladioli; and especially: Paeosies, Delphiniums, phloxes, Pentstemons, Hollyhocks, rock plants; Michaelmas Daisies, Pyrethrums, Galliardias, Carnation layers, Pink layers, Pansies, Violas, Sweet Williams, Roses (if not done), evergreen shrubs, Pot Cannas, strawberries, Shallots, artichokes, garlic, seakale, cabbage plants, lettuces, cos and cabbage, potato onion, asparagus, early and main crop potatoes in warm border, start Begonias, start Achimenes, start Gloxinias, Pansies. Sow—Sorts that have failed, peas (early and second early), broad beans, Milan turnip, radish, grass seed, various kales, celery under glass, a little cabbage, mushrooms, a little broccoli, lettuce, cos and cabbage, mustard and cress, beets, parsley, early carrot, Couve Tronchuda, savoy, leek, brussels sprouts, onlons, melon in heat, cauliflower, cress, herbs, spinach, parsnip, cucumber in heat, tomato in heat, Aster in frames, Stock in frames, Godetia in frames, Marigold in frames, Nasturtium, Balsam in heat, Begonia in heat, Celosia in heat, Cockscomb in heat, hardy annuals under glass, artichoke, Jerusalem artichoke, Cardon, rhubarb, seakale, half-hardy annuals in frames. near the surface where they can secure but little moisture if watering ceases, even if there is an average amount of rainfall after the first dry spell; therefore, it is most essential to keep



Cactus Dahlia-H. J. Jones.

on watering regularly and thoroughly all sum-

After three or more flowers have appeared on the plant, the number of buds usually increases very rapidly. As a rule, three appear at the end of each flowering branch. If large, perfect blossoms are desired, pick off the side buds.

Dahlias vary enormously in their habit of growth. Some remain dwarf, others grow tall and lanky, while some assume a bush form, fall and the manure plowed or spaded in at the making an enormous leaf growth. Those latter must receive special attention in the way Never plant Dahlias closer than three feet of pruning. Pruning is not difficult and there art each way; four to five feet apart is even is only one point to keep in mind. Where the foliage is in the way it is well to remove some of it. Always cut off the branches close up to the main stem, do not leave stubs that will

Blight often attacks plants when they are in full bloom. This is easily recognizable by the change of color in the foliage. It either turns light green, yellow spots appear, or the foliage withers and dies. Spray with Bordeaux mixture or ammoniated copper carbonate solution.

Dahlia blooms should never be cut during the sunny hours of the day. Cut the flowers either before sunrise in the morning or after eight o'clock in the evening. Whenever they are cut, place them at once into a bowl of water, immersing the whole stem, and remove them to a cool place-the cellar or some location similar. Here they should remain for at least six hours before they are brought into the living rooms. By changing the water every morning, the flowers can be made to last easily from four to six days.

A great many people in Victoria leave the tubers in the ground all winter, but as we sometimes have a very heavy frost, it is not a practice that we can recommend, especially if you have some really choice varieties. The best plan is to let the foliage die completely down or be killed by an early frost, then cut the stalks down to within six inches of the soil. Lift the roots early in the morning and place them upside down with all the soil attached that can easily be lifted, and let them dry in the sun for two or three hours. Then remove them to a frost-proof storage room, where they should be placed either in a box or on a shelf until the following spring.

Culture for Exhibition Purposes

If the blooms are intended for competitive purposes, the ground must be well dug and pulverized during the previous winter, at the same time adding a liberal quantity of good horse manure (if light soil, cow manure is best). About the end of May, the ground should again be stirred, and laid off in beds five feet wide, with an alley one foot in breadth between them. Into these beds a double row of stakes may be placed, about two and a half feet apart each way; on the average, the tall ones may be a little more, and the dwarf ones a little less.

tween the plants, but we have proved the space given to be most suitable. The stakes must be firmly fixed before planting. The best time to get the plants is the end of April and beginning of May. When received from the nursery, they should be immediately potted into four or five inch pots, and placed on a moderate hotbed or in a warm greenhouse, care being taken not to allow the plants to become dry, as the slightest check will tend to throw them into bloom prematurely. During the latter part of May, they should be gradually hardened off, and planted out when all danger of frost is past. Frequent waterings, occasionally with liquid manure, tying and thinning the shoots, will engage the

attention of the cultivator till the beginning of August, when the buds will be appearing. A good mulching of well-decomposed manure will be of great service now. If very large blooms are wanted, only four or five branches should be left on each plant, and all buds exceeding two or three at the end of each stem should be removed. A few lateral shoots may be allowed to grow, which will carry flowers later on. When the flowers begin to expand, they will be all , a few inches for me the better of a little protection from the weather, a piece of board or tin nailed to the top of a stout stake answering the purpose very well. Some prefer boxes with glass

Some Dahlias Worth Growing

If the amateur gardener does not intend to send away for any of the very latest creations, the folowing list will be of valuable assistance in making a good selection, as it contains some of the most magnificent Dahlias Etna, 'lilac, tinted with

violet; Eva, pure white; F. H. Chapman, yellow, overlaid with deep orange; H. J. Jones (see illustration), delicate primrose centre shading to rosy pink-a magnificent exhibition variety; Britannia, salmon pink; Bessie Mitchell, brownish orange; Gloriosa, scarlet; General French, deep bronze; J. Weir Fife, rich purple centre, deepening to purplish-crimson at back of petals; Lord Roberts, white with creamy centre; Magnificent, salmon buff; Mayor Tuppeney, centre yellow, edged with pink, outer petals orange fawn with crimson edge; Mrs. J. J. Crowe, clear canary yellow; Mrs. Jowett, apricot, slightly shaded with coppery red

Dean, red, heavily tipped with white; Red Rover, bright crimson-red; Sandpiper, bright or-ange-scarlet; Uncle Tom, dark crimson maroon, almost black in centre; F. H. Chapman, yellow, overlaid with deep orange; Arachne, white, edged with crimson; Exquisite, pinkish apricot; Herbert Mortimer, cherry red; Beatrice, pale rose; Khaki, orange, fawn and vel-Mme. Van Den Dael, silvery pink; Progenitor, crimson lake; Prince of Yellows, pure yellow; Maid of Kent, crimson and white: Krimhilda, pink and white; Zephyr, pink; Fern Leaf Beauty, red and white; Rosine, rose; Poes Vigor, Colarette; Czar, dark red; Grand Duke Alexis, white-one of the most magnificent Dahlias ever grown; Edward VII., cherry red; Earl of Rembroke; Eastern Queen, magen-

ta; Fighting Mac, scarlet; 20th Century, rosy crimson, tipped with white, with a white band; Columbia, vermillion and white; General Butler, velvet crimson, almost black at base, and white tips; Clara G. Stredwick, salmon and yellow; Innovation, crimson and white.

Note.-Most of the above varieties are carried by Victoria seedsmen and sold at reasonable prices, but should you be unable to procure what you want, drop a postal to The Colonist "Simple Life" departement, and we will probably be able to inform you where you can obtain them.

Rambler Rose Pruning

Colonist of February 11, 1908, and trust you will forgive me for suggesting another way of pruning them, i. e. a way I have used for the last few years, and which I have found most successful.

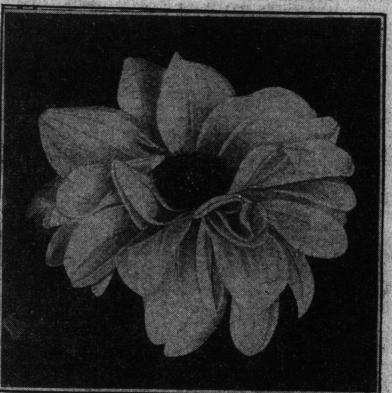
I have a pergola, and have some dozen ramblers against it. All the wood that flowered last year I cut out to within one inch of its base, leaving one eye to get a good shoot this year. I cut out all old wood as soon as possible after flowering is over and train new shoots. up in their right places, keeping one or two more than I require in case of accidents. Any shoots growing on the young wood I cut back in spring (in the case of White Pet you find many). I only keep five or six shoots. It pays one, I think, to do as above, because the trusses of flowers on new wood are twice if not three times larger than those on old wood. I have many, in fact, on most of my ramblers; this year I have shoots 14 feet long, and as they have consequently got crossed, am looking forward to a splendid sight later on. I might add the pergola is of wood with wire to tie to, but the wire is too cold, so I always use a very soft twine, called here wool twine, which I wrap round the wire two or three times before tying, thus keeping the tree from the wire.

Applying the above to your diagram, if it is a young plant, I should leave about two good shoots to flower and cut the remainder down to the base; if an old plant, I should leave four or five shoots, but in neither case should I top the shoots left. I find the winter generally kills

H. H. WORSFOLD MAYO. North Coker, Yeovil, Eng., February 27.

SWEET PEAS IN POTS

Sweet Peas are much more amenable to pot culture than might generally be supposed, and give very little trouble, while they keep up a bright display for a considerable period, and may be grown in pots by those who have little or no convenience for growing them in the garden. Varieties are now so numerous that it is difficult in making a selection to include all that are worthy of recommendation, but for those who would like to confine themselves to a dozen varieties, the following will be found to be a good selection, viz.: Dorothy Eckford, white; Lovely, pale flesh pink; Lord Nelson, blue; Miss Wilmott, orange pink; Gladys Unwin, pink; Hon. Mrs. Kenyon, almost a true yellow; Lady Grisel Hamilton, pale blue or mauve; Gorgeous, scarlet with a salmon shade; Horace Wright, violet-blue; Countess Spencer, pink; Evelyn Byatt, orange salmon; and Phyllis Unwin, rose-carmine. The seeds may be sown any time till the end of February, about seven or eight in a 5-inch pot. Good loam with a liberal addition of manure may be used, and it should be pressed moderately firm. The seeds should be covered with the soil. After sowing the pots may be placed in any light, open position in a frame or cool greenhouse; care must be taken that there are no mice about. After the seeds begin to germinate, light and air, with a moderate supply of water, ance, orange-scarlet, passing to yellow; Richard quire some support. A few short twigs may be



One of the New Art Dahlias

used at first, and these will hold them up until they begin to make tendrils, and as they advance a few tall sticks and twine placed around will hold them up well. If they are inclined to become too tall they may be stopped, and this will not delay flowering more than a few days. After they are well advanced they may be potted on into 8-inch pots, and after they begin to show flowers manure may be used

The above is the most simple method of growing Sweet Peas in pots, but they may also be grown singly. Sow early and pot off the seedlings as soon as ready, and stop from time to time until they have formed bushy plants. Sir—I have noticed your engravings on They may be tied up to a single stick. Six-inch pruning Crimson Ramblers in the Semi-Weekly, pots are large enough for single plants.

MANURING FRUIT TREES.

When the pruning and training of fruit trees has been finished and the resultant rubbish cleared away, attention may be directed to the manuring of trees standing in need of assistance. The indiscriminate manuring of all the trees, whether in need of it or not, is an injurious as well as a wasteful practice; the individual requirements of each tree ought to be considered. An apple tree in good bearing condition with a well-balanced growth may be given a little of the three substances for which there is the greatest demand, viz., a potash salt, phosphoric acid and a nitrate. For the tree in question a 3-inch layer of fermented farmyard manure, placed on the surface as far as the roots extend, is the most suitable mulch, this containing the above-mentioned subjects in well-balanced proportions.

If the crop of apples is usually so large as to be detrimental to free growth, the potash and phosporic acid must be decreased and the supply of nitrogen increased. A good manure in this case would be a dressing of basic slag at the rate of 6 oz. to the square yard, and stable instead of farmyard manure. On the other hand, if growth is produced at the expense of fruit, the potash and phosphates must be increased and the nitrogenous part left out. If the tree is on a wall, root-pruning may be resorted to with advantage, but if a standard, try a dressing of 3 oz. of kainit and 6 oz. of superphosphate of lime to the square yard, and prune only as much as is absolutely essen-Lime is also important as a food for fruit trees, and no form is more suitable for application than lime rubble or old mortar. It will be seen that the chief point in the manur-ing of fruit trees is in the variation of nitrogen. I find that a dressing of nitrate of soda, 2 oz. to the square yard and wood ashes (potash) 4 oz. at setting time is very helpful. Pear trees require much the same treatment as

Plums and stone fruits in general object to superphosphate of lime unless on soils well supplied with lime; basic slag, applied in autumn is more to their liking. They require a considerable amount of lime, and this they obtain from the basic slag. Gooseberries and currants do well with identical treatment, farmyard manure is always acceptable, but this cannot always be given them. A good substitute can be found in the decayed vegetable matter from the rubbish heap, from which stones and wood have been removed. A coating of this material 3 inches thick, followed for the next two or three years by artificial manure, is conducive to health and fruitfulness.

A good artificial manure for gooseberries and currants is 3 oz. of superphosphate of lime, 2 oz. of kainit and 1 oz. of nitrate of soda per bushel. Apply the superphosphate and kainit in February and the nitrate at fruitsetting time. On heavy land use basic slag instead of superphosphate of lime, and sulphate of ammonia instead of nitrate of soda.

Raspherries well repay liberal treatment. Digging may be practised with advantage with the previously-mentioned fruits, but with raspberries never. Although they are deep rooters and love a deep, cool soil, most of the fruitproducing roots are found near the surface; besides, if a root gets broken it is apt to send up a bunch of useless suckers where they are not wanted. Nothing suits raspberries better than an annual mulch of well-rotted stable manure or leaf-mould, and in conjunction with these a good artificial manure may be composed as follows: Basic slag, 8 lbs., superphosphate of lime, 6 lbs.; kainit, 3 lbs.; and sulphate of ammonia, 1½ lbs. Well mix and apply at the rate of 6 oz. to the square yard spring. While indicating the general method of manuring fruit trees, I would advise every grower to experiment and find out what is most suitable to his own particular locality, as it is well known that the same manures have different effects on different soils.

A TRAILING EVENING PRIMROSE

(Oenothera macrocarpa.)

This is a beautiful trailing Evening Primrose, flowering continually through the summer and autumn months and produces a charming feature on the rock garden when flowers are rather scarce. The flowers are large and of a rich yellow in color. Several plants that were given a rather prominent posi-tion and planted in rich soil have been much admired. They were planted in early spring. The old soil was removed from the pockets and some loam, leaf-mold, road sand and a sprinkling of bone meal mixed together formed the compost in which the plants have thrived. During the summer water must be applied when necessary, and all faded flowers removed. Stir the soil occasionally between the plants. These little atentions will promote healthy growth and abundance of flowers. It is a native of North America, and is sometimes grown under the name of Oenothera missouriensis. Propagated by division and from seed.

Coming Struggle

HE new problem in Eastern Asia is oligarchic Japan." To make this fact stand out "distinctly and unmistakably" is the object of Mr. Putnam Weale's new book, "The Asia" (Macmillan & Co., 12s. 6d. net),

Mr. Weale is of those who regard the Anglo-Japanese Alliance as "a political error of the first magnitude," and that the "economic situation which now obtains in the Far East is sufficiently serious to justify the plainest

Mr. Weale, in this volume, the fourth and last of a series, gives us first-hand studies of the present problems of Russia in Asia, of Japan and of Clina. After devoting 624 pages to the facts as he saw them, Mr. Weale conciudes that "the component factors in the great problem of the Far East are at present mainly engaged in gathering strength, and that at any moment the unexpected may again occur, and another conflict suddenly break out.

The Unexpected May Occur

"There can be no real security," he contends, "until China is in a very different position from that which she now occupies, and until Japan falls into the place which her history, her population, and her genius prove that she can, with justice, occupy. Under these circumstances the position of England must be deemed one of exceptional embarrassment. Relying no longer on her prestige and on her naval strength in the Far East, but rather on paper and on promises, she busies herself with such sentimental questions as the abolition of opium in China at a time when there is other very urgent business on hand. The matter of the enforcement of the new Commercial Treaties with China, for instance, which is of the very highest importance, and which would allow the beginning of great and valuable reconstructive work, is ignored—for what reason it is hard to apprehend.

"Believing that in the Anglo-Japanese Alliance instrument of August, 1905, a sovereign remedy exists for every Far Eastern ill, the directors of the foreign policy of Great Britain would doubtless be surprised to learn that in the Far East itself no more importance is now attached to that agreement than, say, to the Triple Alliance in Europe, which has been so far forgotten in Italy that Prince von Buelow recently found it necessary to remind the Quirinal Government of its continued existence.

Have Japanese an Antipathy to Whites?

A very interesting point discussed by Mr. Weale is one which he says, above all, concerns the Caucasian—"Are the Japanese primarily inspired by the same inner feelings of antipathy and disgust for the white man as are other Asiatics? A writer as gifted in understanding some of the subtleties underlying the relations between Asia and Europe as is Mr. Meredith Townsend argues that this must be, and is, the case. The question, however, is most difficult to answer for a large variety of

"Yet," he adds, "it may fairly be said that just as in India—from which field Mr. Meredith Townsend mainly gathered his materials -so in somewhat lesser degree there is, and must be, among the Mongolian races the same instinctive antipathy for the white-skinned man as the latter on his part feels for his brown-skinned or yellow-skinned brethren.

"How far this antipathy is really a political force cannot as yet be properly estimated, either in the West or the East; but just as the Americans of the Pacific Coast insist on the exclusion of all Asiatics, be they Chinese or Koreans or Japanese, so will the Japanese, above all other peoples of Mongolian race, exclude the white man from participating in the exploitation of the wealth of Eastern Asia.

Is Japan to be a Bridge?

"At heart the Japanese is just as proud of his own unalterable individuality as is the An-glo-Saxon of his. The talk to the effect that apan is destined to be the bridge connecting the East with the West, and that this is indeed her dearest aspiration, becomes, therefore, pe-culiarly significant. If Japan is to be that bridge, it follows that the West may have to burn its boats and rely on less convenient methods of crossing great wastes of waters, whether it wills it or not. The gateways to the East may then be entirely changed, and with such a change nothing which might follow could be deemed surprising."

The conclusion of Mr. Weale's mass of evidence, is that

A Corrective Required

'Just as in 1902 the first Anglo-Japanese Alliance supplied a corrective to an unfortunate political impasse, which had been brought about by British indifference to the trend of affairs in the Far East; so in 1907 is a further corrective required, if a second impasse is not ultimately to be reached. For while the Anglo-Japanese Alliance is at present a guarantee for peace, it is also a guarantee for a commercial downfall unless safeguarding steps are taken without loss of tme. And before those steps can be properly taken a British Commission should be sent to the spot to obtain official confirmation of the position as it really is all over Eastern Asia. It is vain to suppose that this work can be done otherwise; it requires an official inquiry and official documents to place a Government in the well-informed position it should occupy in order to be entrenched against surprises, and able adequately to deal with a situation which the writer is only too willing to admit bristles with difficulties; is full of contradictions, is dangerous to handle, and is composed of all the elements of a sanguinary struggle.

"The British Government could easily have at its disposal a score or more of retired officials and others whose names are household words in the Far East, and whose opinions would be invaluable-in fact, the very experts necessary to compose such a commission. The mere facts that, by virtue of the alliance of 1905, England is the international endorser of all Japanese actions, and that the very first "open door," and "equal opportunity for all," and the integrity of the Chinese empire—are now more than menaced, should be sufficient to ensure drastic and instant inquiry.

Our Remote Attitude of Mind

"But it is felt in Eastern Asia, as it is felt in the Australian Commonwealth, that there is no complaint to be made of peremptory treatment on the part of the British Government, but that representations from the spot are too often met with an understanding neither of the real causes from which they spring, nor of the precise intentions of those who make them. The complaint is therefore of an attitude of mind-a certain impenetrability, a certain weariness on the part of people much pressed with affairs and greatly overburdened.

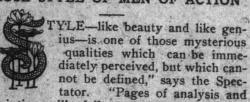
"The final word is that a corrective is absolutely necessary in Eastern Asia in order to postpone, if not to prevent, the inevitable struggle. Sane Caucasians no longer dream of laying at the feet of their sovereigns the keys of Moorish castles or the jewelled turbans of Asiatic kings. They can only dream of tradesmen's profits—of perhaps retaining a portion of that which has been previously won. Yet even if this humbler dream is not to be rudely dissipated—if the status quo, such as it is, is not to be slowly undermined until it quite naturally topples over—action must be taken without further delay.

A Certain Ominous Pause

"Of this there can be no question. Germany and Russia, the only two other Powers in the world, apart from the United States, which now have real first-class importance, are manifestly marking time in Eastern Asia, and waiting for the new outlines and the new tendencies more openly to manifest themselves. They are ever coquetting with Japan because of their distrust of one another and of everybody else. At the present / time, therefore, there is a certain ominous pause, a calm before a storm, which not even deceptive diplomatic agreements can entirely conceal. Eastern Asia is once more on the eve of great events. What part shall England play?"

Mr. Weale's book is obviously one which all who follow world movements should study.

PROSE STYLE OF MEN OF ACTION



description will fail to convey the notion, which becomes obvious at once from a paragraph by Swift or Sir Thomas Browne. If we examine the paragraph, if we split it up into its component parts—the sense, the sound, the rhythm, the balance, the arrangement—we shall find that the informing spirit of the whole, the style itself, has somehow or other slipped through our fingers and disappeared, like the principle of life in the chemical analysis of protoplasm.

No Recipe for Style

"Thus there is no recipe for style; one has it or one has it not; and though, if one has it, there are aids-such as study and practicetowards the perfecting of it, yet there can be no doubt that its essence is a gift inborn. Some writers-Walter Pater was one of them -seek through a lifetime, with all the laborious refinements of scholarship and taste, to achieve style, and in the end achieve only the imitation of it; while a Bunyan, tinkering in the highways, flows at will with the very perfection of language. Nor is the gift confined to those whose fame rests on their mastery of words. Nothing is more interesting than to watch the magic of style springing unexpectedly from the utterances of great men of action, bringing an alien sweetness into the hard world of fact, and wonderfully lending to expressions of business or of duty the glamour of passion and romance.

These Natural Stylists

"The sentences of these natural stylists, thrown off amid the hazards and labours of administration or of arms, possess often enough a distinctive quality of their own-a racy flavor of actual life which is rarely caught save by the greatest or least literary man of letters. It would have needed a Shakespeare or a Scott at the height of inspiration to coin such a phrase as Cromwell's memorable injunction, 'Put your trust in God and keep your powder dry!' The mere writer who must, like a silkworm, spin out his precious material from inside him, can hardly hope to rival the man of genius whose imagination has been quickened and whose tongue has been loosened what Burke calls the overmastering necessities' of events. Who does not feel, however humble his pretensions, that he might, after all, write splendid prose if he had just won a splendid victory?

"Among the Elizabethans, with whom style was, so to speak, in the air, great men of ac-tion possessed the magic of expression in

ALCOND 11

overflowing measure. In those days functions were less specialized than now; and it is often difficult to decide whether an Elizabethan was chiefly eminent as a writer or a soldier, as a discoverer or a poet. What could be more magnificent than Sir Walter Raleigh's prose? His invocation to Death at the close of his 'History of the World' is too well known for quotation; but some sentences from his less familiar 'Letter to Henry, Prince of Wales' contain, in the same rich raiment, the same nobility of spirit:-

"'Your father is called the Viceregent of Heaven; while he is good he is the vice-regent of Heaven. Shall man have authority from the fountain of good to do evil? No, my prince; let mean and degenerate spirits, which want benevolence, suppose your power impaired by a disability of doing injuries. If want of power to do ill be an incapacity in a prince, with reverence be it spoken, it is an incapacity he has in common with the Deity Preserve to your future subjects the divine right of free agents; and to your own royal house the divine right of being their benefactors. Be-lieve me, there is no other right can flow from

Cromwell's Hammer Strokes

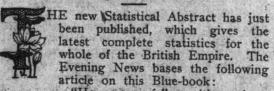
"In strong contrast with the splendid and stately sentences of the Elizabethans stands the strange, incoherent, half-inspired style of Oliver Cromwell. His loose, vague, unformed periods, in which the meaning, so often dissipated and lost in a complexity of unfinished phrases, flashes out sometimes with amazing force, resemble clouds charged with lightning; the reader is alternately illumined and confused. When the stupendous power of the man does burst out to the surface, who can follow the words without a tingling in the blood, who can fail to catch, with the ear of the imagination, the echo of that high terrific

"I can say, in the simplicity of my soul, I love not, I love not-I declined it in my former speech-I say, I love not to rake into sores, or to discover nakedness! That which drive at is this: I say to you, I hoped to have had leave to have retired to a private life. begged to be dismissed of my charge; I' begged it again and again; and God be Judge between me and all men if I lie in this matter! That I lie not in matter of fact is known to very many; but whether I tell a lie in my heart, as laboring to represent to you that which was not in my heart, I say, the Lord be Judge But I could not obtain what my soul longed for. And the plain truth is, I did afterwards apprehend that some did think, my judgment not suiting with theirs, that it could not well be.'

"Such hammer strokes of speech could only have come, we feel, from a man who had gone seatheless through the depths, who had looked on tempests and was never shaken.

"What would not the mere man of letters give to be able to write like that? The glowing the inimitable rhythm, the superb and awful close-by what magic intuition have these things been brought into existence? by what mysterious and unconscious art?"

HOW AN EMPIRE GROWS



"How many fellow citizens have we in our Empire? At what rate do they increase? We can fairly estimate the population of the British Empire at 405,000,000. It grows steadily at the rate of 40,000,000 every ten

"Not evenly in every country, of course. The birth-rate is higher here, emigration depletes there; a new colony shows a sudden increase, an older country remains nearly stationary. The population of the United Kingdom, given now as 44,000,000, has, despite steady outpouring to the colonies, especially Canada, shown a rapid increase during the last six or seven years. Three millions have been gained since 1901, and only three millions was the average increase for periods of ten years before

"But Western Australia leads the way! And triumphantly, too. No other portion of the Empire has grown anything like so rapidly, From 29,000 in 1881 to 49,000 in 1891, to 184,-000 in 1901, to 261,000 at the present day. That is an advance which shows health and vitality indeed. Victoria has gained less than 100,000 in the last sixteen years. New Zealand has made a vigorous spurt in the last few years, and now, probably, just touches the million

"Canada is vigorous enough with its steady increase of over 600,000 since 1901, its total population now being practically 6,000,000. Rhodesia speeds on at a rate of half a million per decade; Ceylon gives similar progress; Natal has now well passed the million mark. In the Mediterranean the story is still one of progress: Malta from 184,000 in 1901 to 206,-000 today, Cyprus from 237,000 to 250,000! Not rapid growth, certainly, but old countries cannot move as quickly as new. Their increase is one of birth-rate, not immigration, and birthrate is always handicapped to some extent by the drain of the young and adventurous to other countries in search of wider spheres of activity. Gibraltar's vagrant and floating population is on the downward grade. In 1901 it was 20,000, now it is but 18.624.

"So far the note is of vigor! In the colonies, that is, which are being fed by the Mother Country, and where industry is developing. But what of those where immigration tells less? What of those where climate ceases to be friend and becomes enemy?

I Marshay Carlot

Scientists Sayings

N an address at the Royal Institution on "The Ether of Space," Sir Oliver Lodge said that in all cases where physical motion was involved there must be a connecting link of some kind, or transference could not A body really only moved when pushed from behind. It was common to say that a horse pulled a cart, but, as a matter of fact, they made the horse put its head through a collar and push. Everything, indeed, was pushed from behind. The explanation of cohesion involved in some form or other a continuous medium connecting the separating particles of matter. Ether was the connecting link. So dense was ether that matter by comparison was like gossamer or the Milky Way. He looked forward to the time when ether in motion would be recognized as the fundamental and unique thing in the scientific forces of the world. The matters of which we knew seemed as nothing compared with ether, which was everywhere and existed throughout every limit of space. If anyone thought it probable that the ether with all this energy had no psychical significance, all he would say was that he found himself unable to agree with him. Sir Norman Lockyer on Child Employment

Sir Norman Lockyer, as chairman of the Association of Technical Institutions, said that in technical institutions now there were threequarters of a million children, who in former lays would have been merely learning a trade. The present system was infinitely better than the old system, because under the aegis of technical institutions the boys and girls were learning something more than learning a trade. The recent work of the Board of Education could only be described by one word-magnificent. We had now a very good system of elementary education, but then came a break. There was a terrible wastage after the primary

One of their difficulties at this moment was the disinclination of parents and of employers to get rid of child labor. Was it not possible to show that the real interests of employers lay in the fact that if children could be taught for a longer time they would be more useful in their employment? Was not that organization powerful enough to suggest that a com-mittee should be formed representing that association, employers, and parents to see what could be done? It seemed to him that if such a committee were rightly constituted, and con-sidered the thing carefully, when all the facts were known there ought to be no very great difficulty. He supposed the half-time system would have to go, and he was glad to know that that was no question of party politics.

The Personal Factor in Disease 'Sir Dyce Duckworth's address to the Faculty of Medicine in Paris merits detailed notice for two reasons," says Reuter's correspondent, "first, because as the lecturer himself anticipated in the course of his remarks, it may give rise to some lively criticism in this important centre of bacteriological research; and, secondbecause it may afford a solid grain of comfort to many sufferers by showing that the very ills under which they groan render them comparatively, if not entirely, immune from other more serious troubles.

"It should be said at once that Sir Dyce carefully guarded himself against even suggestion of deprecating the value of bacteriological work, with which he declared himself to be in full sympathy, but the purpose of his paper was to put in a plea for the older doctrine of diathesis or the study of habits of body predisposing to certain diseases, which nowadays is too often neglected in favor of more new-fangled theories. That he considered a dangerous error. The lessons of the clinical laboratory should receive greater attention, and more of such laboratory. and more of such laboratories were needed.

Doctors Should Study Man

"The principal study of the medical profession should be man, from his birth to his death, and all his habits and surroundings. In every disease they were face to face with the personal factor, and a long clinical experience had strengthened his confidence in the doctrine of diathesis. The modern investigator occupied himself too much with the seed and too little with the soil in which it was sown. Illustrating this contention, the lecturer said that many persons were constitutionally predisposed to rheumatism and gout, but an important characteristic in such cases was the antagonism of the tissues to the bacilli of tuberculosis. The more rheumatic or gouty a person was the less pronounced was his tendency to consump-

"Contrary to recent teaching in the medical school of Lyons all his experience confirmed the antagonism of these two conditions, an antagonism which, if not absolute, was at least very great. Tuberculosis in a rheumatic subect, and still more in a gouty subject, was extremely rare, and when it declared itself it made very slow progress, was frequently ar-rested, and met with vigorous resistance. The lecturer contended that what was transmitted in the various diathetic conditions was assuredly the quality of tissue or soil, and not the infectious microbes. Here they had the personal factor, which the doctor must always

Ptomaine Poisoning

When people speak of Ptomaine poisoning they are commonly making use of an expression which conceals an ignrance, by no means confined to unscientific circles, of the chemical reaction which has in fact taken place," says the Morning Post. "A paper recently read by Dr. William F. Boos summarises rather effectively some of the known facts concerning the actual poisons which can be distinguished when so-called ptomaine poisoning takes place. Of these the most important, and in tact the only one which has been isolated in the pure state is "sepsin," and twenty milligrammes of this would probably poison anyone. The symptoms and effects of it are very similar to those of arsenic poisoning. By heating to about 60 degrees Centigrade for an hour "sepsin" is changed to "cadaverine" and rendered innocuous: from which one might ump to the conclusion that, since the poisoning from bad meat is due to the presence of sepsin," cooked meat ought never to be poisonous. That is not quite the case, because in ordinary cooking processes the interior portions of the meat or fish may not reach a temperature sufficiently high to destroy the poison 'Cold storage is sometimes blamed, and not

altogether without reason, for effects of poisoning. Low temperatures will not destroy all bacteria, and will not even prevent their multiplication while the material in which they live is liquid. But if meat is stored at a temperature low enough to produce a solidly frozen substratum it will keep indefinitely, since there can be no bacterial growth or activity in ice. Fowls have been kept and found quite good after four years' storage at a temperature to degrees below freezing. Poisoning from frozen meat" arises from quite a different cause. In markets it is often the practice to thaw the meat and poultry before selling it. Thus thawing is done by soaking in cold water, and as fresh water is not used for each fowl, or each joint, the water naturally becomes foul and infection takes place. Moreover, it is by no means uncommon after meat or poultry has been thawed to return it, with all its new-found germs, to the cold storage room. This re-refrigerated stock always shows marked deterioration. One point that emerged from a discussion on Dr. Boos's paper was that "sepsin" is present in small quantities in all "high" meat or game, but that by practice a certain amount of artificial immunity against the poison can be gained."

WHAT LONDONERS MISS

MAJORITY of Londoners have never seen the sun rise, save over smoky chimneys; they have never been able to watch the full moon sailing across the clear blue of a cloudless night; never known a day filled with the joyous exhilaration of sunlight only

dimmed by the mist of the vanishing dew. Still less do such town-dwellers understand of the lonely silence of the night in the open country, in which men may feel themselves back again, amid the childhood of the race. True, the amber haze of day in London and the flicker of the gas lamps in the streets at night have a beauty of their own; but it is dearly bought if the price must be, at least for the greater part of our poorer men and women, and for almost all the children, so heavy a one as this. The civilization which shuts out from its gaze the vision of the stars may well grow blind to greater mysteries; if men will not listen to the music of the spheres, how should they hear the angels' song?" So concludes a fascinating article in the Nation, entitled "Nature's Sacraments.

"The life of words is like in some days to the life of men; the soul changes within them, though the form remains the same. Yet while language is still living, it may regain something of its old power beneath the poet's healing fingers, and now and again a master of words will recall to life for us some dying form of speech. Some writer of power is needed, surely, to win us back the older and wider use of the word sacrament, as a spiritual symbol, the revelation of the unseen through the visible, the unfolding of the unknown through the known. Far down into the Middle Ages men used the word in this wider sense, which had led the early fathers to employ it as a rendering of the mysteries of pagan Greece. Doubtless, too, with this wider use went the more frequent thought of sacraments as widespread throughout life. To the mystics the whole earth abounded in spiritual teaching; nature was full of sacraments that brought a message of things

"Science speaks to us of the insignificance of man beside the illimitable greatness of the universe of which he is ever striving to gain some knowledge, and trains us to revere the majesty of laws which we can only imperfectly apprehend. Yet it is well known how sadly one great leader of modern science regretted that in his old age he was no longer able to know the feeling of the beauty and majesty of the Alpine landscape which had so often helped him in the past, because, as it seemed to him, the habit of scientific analysis had taken from him that simpler sense of the earlier years, the direct consciousness of a beauty he could not explain. So true it is that the child's eyes and the childlike spirit only find the entrance into the kingdom of Heaven, which is hid to the wise. One must not suppose, indeed, that the closing of this one door into the unseen means that others, too, are shut, or else the lot of the city-dweller would be even worse than it is. Dr. Johnson, kindliest and best of townsmen, though he said that to see one green field was to see all green fields, was yet keenly sensitive to many of the lesser sacraments of man's social life; and those who read his prayers and meditations know that the invisible realities were to him no subject of intellectual belief, but the atmosphere of his inmost thought.

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The Great Wealth of Canada's Hinterland

HERE has always been a romantic interest in the great hinterland of Northwestern Canada which for so many years has been associated with the Hudson's Bay company and its immensely valuable fur trade, but until comparatively recent times

Tuesday, March 24, 1908

the possibility of the country becoming one of the greatest agricultural and mineral producing regions on the American continent, or perhaps in the world, has evoked but little attention However, now that settlement is extending into the Peace River district and there is a prospect of a railway being built as far as the Peace at least in the near future, a keen and widespread interest regarding the natural resources of the country will undoubtedly be awakened, followed by an inrush of explorers and prospectors. At the present day the country between Hudson Bay and the Rocky Mountains, north of the Saskatchewan river, is practically a terra incognito, and much of its nature and resources have yet to be discovered and unfolded to the world. Nevertheless, thanks to the intelligent observations and enquiries of Hudson's Bay officials and missionaries, and explorations in certain sections by geologists, botanists and surveyors sent out by the Dominion government, considerable information has been collected which shows that the territory is rich in natural resources of great economic value, including agricultural tracts of unknown extent, vast timber reaches, illimitable

gold and other minerals. It only remains now to ascertain the extent of these resources by systematic explora- tities.' tions, which can be carried on cheaply when the country has been opened up to some convenient point in the north whence ample sup-plies can be handled cheaply by water.

fisheries, salt, asphalt, iron, coal, copper, silver,

Vast Salt Deposits

A few days ago a telegraphic despatch from Montreal announced on the authority of a man who had been employed with an oil-boring party near Lake Athabasca that an immense bed of salt of great thickness had been struck there and that the area of the deposit was 300 by 600 miles. The existence of salt in the country through which the Athabasca and Mackenzie rivers flow has long been known to the fur traders, missionaries and Indians. At Salt river, on the Slave river, what is probably the finest salt in the world is found. There is a perfect mountain of salt there. At the foot of that mountain, along the Salt river, there are salt springs, the salt of which crystalizes in winter, and in the spring one can get any quantity of the salt, as fine as any in the world, at these places. A short distance from the springs beds of rock salt exist a few inches below the surface of the ground. At other places, both south and north of Salt river, salt is met with and the deposits supposedly cover vast areas. At any rate they are so extensive that, as the Montreal despatch already referred to stated, with a railway to Hudson Bay the Mackenzie river basin could supply the world with salt for ages to come. His Grace Bishop Clut has stated that he used the northern salt on his table just as nature had crystalized and purified it, and it was equally as good as any salt that had ever been placed before him in Canada or Europe. At all the Hudson Bay company's osts in the Mackenzie River country this salt has been used from the time the posts were

On the right bank of the Mackenzie, opposite old Fort Good Hope, where there are natural ramparts of limestone, traces of fire are visible, and here are to be found haematite. or oxide of iron; sulphate of iron and sulphate of magnesia; alum, which exudes from the fissures in the stone, and red ochre. At the second rampart of the river, called the Narrows, the limestone banks exude alum and saltpetre. There are also sulphur springs in various places, those on the Clearwater river being the best known. The Clearwater empties into the Athabasca, and the odor from the sulphur is so powerful that when travelers pass they someimes have to hold their noses to prevent themselves from being choked. East of Lake Athabasca plumbago is found, and on the Peace river there are large deposits of gypsum.

Coal From Belly River to Arctic

There is not the slightest doubt, according to the assertion of a scientific gentleman connected with the Dominion geological department, that the coal of the Belly and Bow rivers and the Saskatchewan, extends away down to the Arctic sea. There is coal at Little Slave lake, and at Pembina river there are seams fourteen feet in thickness. The Pembina is a tributary of the Athabasca. Throughout the Peace River valley and on the lower Mackenzie, and even on the Arctic coast west of the Mackenzie, coal is frequently met with, and in places has been burning for years.

Describing one of the localities where a subterranean fire has been in progress ever since Mackenzie discovered the great river, and for how long before no one knows, Rev. Father E. Petitot, a clever geologist, says: "Six miles above Fort Norman, and for an extent of from eight to ten miles, the Mackenzie is bounded on its right bank by a precipice which reaches at first 150 feet in height and gradually diminishes in height to thirty feet. It is a vast tertiary deposit composed of alternate stratifications of variable shist, lignite, pipe-clay and vegetable should. The schists are in a state of combustion winter and summer, but the subterranean fire, stinking of bitumen, is intermittent and breaks out squetimes at one point and sometimes at

"The soil is very hot, damp and movable in the neighborhood of these smoke-holes. Walking is obstructed by heaps of volcanic earth and puzzolana. The pipeclay has been roasted by the subterranean fire and transformed into brick. It contains, or rather it is nothing but an immense mass of leaves of trees, the parenchyma of which has been destroyed, but the fibres and all the lineaments of which appear upon the thin bed of clay which covers them in such a way as to resemble impressions. I have been able to distinguish perfectly leaves belonging to the genera acer vibrunum, taxum, and pinus. It may also be said that impressions of caryopses of maples in thick tufts are found in this pipeclay. The lignites are not fit for forging work. Sometimes even the trunks of the trees which form the bed of it have not been transformed into clay; however, all this debris has evidently undergone the action of fire. They contain numerous petrifactions. Several pieces of smooth grain, which I took at first for palms, now seem to me to be to be maple. Many others which I have found and handled are white spruce. I observed an immense petrified spruce stump at the mouth of Great Bear Lake river. These petrifications present places convert ed into quartz, or rather encrusted with quartz, whilst others are encrusted with iron slime. Indeed, certain parts are still intact and show the wood just as it was. The geologist cannot fail to find an interesting field there. Porcelain clay, red ochre and asphalt hardened by water are also to be remarked there in great quan-

The Esquimaux have informed Father Petitot that on the Arctic seashore to the eastward there are tertiary deposits in combustion similar to those at Fort Norman. There are also others on the west side of Bathurst cape. These fires are probably volcanic and not of the same origin as those found along the Mac-I HARE I

Asphaltum Deposits

Throughout the Athabasca-Mackenzie region there are enormous deposits of natural pitch or asphalt. It occurs on the Athabasca river near Fort McMurray, on Athabasca river, and in various places along the Mackenzie, and also on rivers and lakes east of the last-named stream. On the Athabasca river this pitch pours out of the river bank for a distance of fifty miles. The springs boil up in the summer, and large quantities of the material are found along the shore. It is black and very adhesive. It is described as having a resemblance to English pitch, but has no smell of tar. It has been used at Fort McMurray to cover the roofs of houses, and when applied in this way is said to look like an asphalt pavement. The Hudson's Bay company use it for pitching their boats and similar purposes. It has been estimated that these northern bituminous springs are to be found in all parts of a territory over

another. It is not always visible on the sur-face.

a hundred thousand square miles in extent, be-tween the primary rocks of the Laurentian systo the surface and may be removed by skim-mers, whilst the sand falls to the bottom of the
ing the presence of cod upon banks near by, even some distance up their slope. But this has yet to be determined by actual explora-

Referring to the deposits of the Athabasca, Dr. R. Bell has reported "that the deposit is of checretaneous age, but rests directly upon limestone of the Devonian system. The bedding of the latter undulates gently, while the asphalt sand lies in thick horizontal layers upon its surface, and in some cases fills fissures in the upper part of the limestone. The asphaltic matter has no doubt resulted from petroleum rising up out of the underlying Devonian rocks, in which evidence of its existence can be detected. In descending the Athabasca river it was first observed a few miles above the junction of the Clearwater branch, below which it becomes more conspicuous, forming the whole banks of the stream, with the exception of a few feet of limestone at the base, for a distance

Tar Flows in Streams

These banks are sometimes about one hundred and fifty feet in height, and frequently maintain an elevation of about one hundred feet for considerable distances. Except where they have been long exposed to the weather, they generally look as black as coal. A thick tar is often seen draining out of the deposit, and in numerous places on the ground at the foot of either bank, or on terraces lower than their summits, this tar collects in pools or flows in sluggish streams to lower levels among the peaty materials in the woods. The surface of these accumulations of tar is usually covered with a hardened pitchy crust. The boatmen on the river break through this crust in order to collect the underlying tar, which they boil down and use for pitching their craft. Some parts of the banks are rendered plastic en masse from being over-saturated with the asphalt, and in warm weather they slide gradually down into the bed of the river, incorporating the boulders and pebbles in their course.

As regards the utilization of these substances, the most appropriate application of the former and that for which it would appear to be admirably adapted, would be for asphalting purposes. It has one of the most important qualifications of a good bituminous concrete, viz., intimate combination of the mineral and organic constituents, and this in a degree which no artificial preparation of the kind could be expected to possess. It will in all probability be found that a very slight treatment will render it suitable for employment in the construction of roads, footpaths, courtyards, etc., for asphalting the flooring of granaries, basements of warehouses, and the like, and further as a roofing material. Should it be deemed more expedient to separate the bitumen, this may be effected by simply boiling or macerating the material with hot water, when the bituminous matter entering into fusion will rise as a scum

An experiment was made by Dr. Bell in order to ascertain the greatest state of purity to which the bitumen could be brought by this method; it was found that of the 81.73 per cent sand, 69.26 per cent had been removed, the extracted bitumen containing 60.1 per cent sand, and—owing to the extreme fineness of a portion of this latter, as already mentioned-it may be questioned if the purification by this method could be pushed beyond this.

The sand separated by this process, when carefully conducted, is free or almost free from bitumen, and might, after being heated to redness in a reverberatory furnace-to destroy any little adhering bitumen-be advantageously employed for the manufacture of one of the better qualities of glass. The above treatment requires but the simplest of appliances, and might be readily carried out on the spot.

Gold, Silver, Copper and Iron It will be news to no one who has read or in any way learned anything concerning the Peace and Liard that gold is to be found in the sand bars of those streams, but it will be fresh interest to many to learn that on the headwaters of the Peace, Liard and Peel rivers there are from 150,000 to 200,000 square miles which may be considered auriferous, while Canada possesses west of the Rocky Mountains a metalliferous area, principally of gold-yielding rocks, thirteen hundred miles in length, with an average breadth of four to five thousand miles, giving an area far greater than that of the similar mining districts of the United States. In addition to these auriferous deposits, gold has been found on the west shores of Hudson Bay, and has been said to exist in certain portions of the barren grounds. There is silver on the Upper Liard and Peace Rivers, and copper upon the Coppermine river and in other parts of the country. It is said that large blocks of pure copper are to be found on the banks of the Coppermine river in great quantities. The Indians and Esquimaux carve crosses and ornaments from this copper. Iron is also found on the northeast side of Lake Athabasca and north of Great Slave lake in considerable quantities, and also in various other localities; in fact traces of it can be found almost everywhere.

Variety of Food Fishes In the immense lacustrine area of the eastern and northern portions of the hinterland there are immense quantities of food fishes of various species, and it is said that from there will come the future supply of a great part of the North American continent. Salmon are found in four of the rivers emptying into Hud-son Bay on its western shore, and in all the rivers flowing into the Arctic ocean, except the Mackenzie, where an entirely different but also valuable species, the Salmo Mackenziei, having the local name of the inconnu, exists in great numbers. The capeling is found on the coast of

and the rock cod has been frequently taken. The Greenland, or harp seal, and the grey square flipper seal are common to the eastern coasts, while the present favorite whaling grounds of the New England whalers are Hudson Bay, Fox Channel and Boothia Bay. These animals are all found with the walrus and porpoise off the mouths and in the estuary of the Mackenzie, as well. Following is a list of the different kinds of fish found in the lakes and rivers of the Athabasca-Mackenzie basin: Perch, upper waters of the Churchill; Bear lake bullhead, Bear lake and other large lakes; six-horned bullhead, small rivers near the Coppermine river; grey sucker, common in nearly all rivers; red sucker, very abundant and extending far to the north; the picconou, found with the two preceding species; pike or jack-fish, pickerel, carp and goldeyes in all fresh waters to the Arctic sea; salmon, Churchill river and west coast of Hudson Bay; Ross Arctic salmon, Regent's inlet and Boothia Felix; Coppermine river salmon, abundant at mouth of Coppermine river; long-finned char, small rivers northeast of Back's river; the amalook, rivers near Prince Regent's inlet; Hood's char, Coppermine and other rivers; brook trout, abundant in all streams and lakes 1 lake trout, abundant in all large lakes and many rivers; inconnu, abundant in Mackenzie river; capelin, very abundant at the mouth of Back's great fish river, on sandy shoals in Bathurst inlet; Back's greyling, Arctic and mountains frequent; lesser greyling, waters around Bear lake and Coppermine river; whitefish, immensely abundant in all lakes and many rivers; lesser whitefish, with the preceding, but not so common; the round fish, in the Polar sea, and all rivers north of latitude 62; herring, abundant nearly all lakes; bear lake herring, abundant Bear lake; codfish, Arctic coast; the dorse, Arctic coast; methy, or ling, common in the northern lakes and rivers; stellated flounder, Arctic sea east of Mackenzie river; Arctic turbot, Arctic sea at Bathurst inlet; moon eye, abundant in the Athabasca. There are doubtless many other species of fish in the multitude of lakes and rivers throughout this immense district, but the foregoing are all the principal ones that have been noted by observers.

Of the fresh water food fishes of the region,

Back's "greyling," an excellent species not prevalent elsewhere, seems to be found everywhere in its rivers, and even west of the Rocky Mountains, but the staple product of its lakes and large rivers seems to be whitefish of great weight and excellent flavor, and trout often reaching forty pounds in weight, and evidence goes to show that the further north the greater the yield of fish till the quantity becomes enormous. Sir John Richardson states that one of the early overland Franklin expeditions took fifty thousand whitefish on a northeastern arm of Great Bear lake, and Sir John Richardson also states that the great lake trout swarm in all the northern great lakes. In regard to the salmon fisheries, it would appear from the evidence available that salmon are abundant in the rivers and along the coast of the northwest side of Hudson Bay as well as in the rivers of

There are very extensive petroleum areas south of Lake Athabasca and west of Great Slave lake. These are now being exploited, but what success has been achieved has not as yet been given to the public, but persons acquainted with the regions referred to express the strongest convictions that oil will be discovered in quantities sufficient to compete with the great regions of the world.

The senate committee of 1888 appointed to inquire into the resources of the Mackenzie River basin, recommended that an area of 40,-000 square miles be reserved from sale until the value of the petroleum deposits might be ascertained by exploration and practical tests. The evidence adduced before that committee pointed to the existence in the Athabasca and Mackenzie valleys of the most extensive petroleum field yet discovered. The committee proposed that the reserve should be bounded as follows: Easterly by a line drawn due north from the foot of the Cascade rapids of the Clearwater river to the south shore of Athabasca lake; northerly by the said lake shore and the Quatre Fourche and Peace rivers; westerly by Peace river and a straight line from Peace river landing to the westerly extremity of Lesser Slave lake; southerly by said lake and the river discharging it to Athabasca river and the Clear-

water river as far up as the place of beginning. The foregoing particulars of the natural resources of the great north country will be sufficient to indicate what enormous mines of riches await the enterprise of man to make them commercially available, not only to the northern and western portion of this continent, but the markets of Europe. The distances from accessible points on the Pacific ocean by way of the Peace river and to ports on the Hudson Bay are not great, being from 250 to 400 miles either way, and if the proposed railway from Skeena river to Hudson Bay by way of the Peace River valley is built, as well as the projected line from Edmonton to Peace river. much will have been done towards opening up the country for human industry and revealing to the world the illimitable riches of a territory that occupies an area greater than the Australian continent, or nearly two-thirds of Europe, covering part of the British Isles, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Germany, Austria and part of France and Russia.—E. A. B. in Winaipeg Free Press nipeg Free Press.

Empire Day-Message From Lord Meath the northern shores of the continent.



N May 24, Empire Day will be celebrated throughout the Empire, a feature of the movement being the ceremonies in schools by which a knowledge and love of the Empire

will, it is hoped, be instilled into the children, says the London Times. The president of the Empire movement, Lord Meath, has written a message "to the British boys and girls of the Empire," which is to be hung up in class rooms. Heading the message are the watchwords of the movement:-"Reonsibility, Duty, Sympathy, Self-Sacrifice." The message is in these terms:-

Boys and Girls of the British Empire, "May you realize more and more fully as u grow older your great indebtedness to the British Empire-a majestic community of free nations, freely governing themselves, owing its being to vast sacrifice, enterprise, and valor on the part of your fathers and predecessors, bound together by one King, one Flag, and one Navy, comprising more than a fifth part of the earth's surface—a federation the like of

which the world has never known before. May you bear in mind that of the allied peoples of the Empire, each one looks to the others for practical sympathy, protection, and co-operation, and that not only the state to which you belong, but also the Empire itself, looks to you to be ready in time of need to think, to labor, and to bear hardships in its behalf. May you excel in the practice of faith half. May you excel in the practice of faith, courage, duty, self-discipline, fair-dealing, even justice, good citizenship, loyalty, patriotism, and sympathy, and thus by your own individual action, aid in elevating the British character. ter, strengthening the British Empire, and con-solidating the British race. "MEATH."

Accompanying the message is a poster which gives the watchwords of the movement (already quoted), its object, in Lord Meath's words in May, 1905:—"It is intended that the Empire celebration shall be the outward sign of an inner awakening of the peoples who con-stitute the British Empire to the serious duties which lie at their door"; its motto—"One King, One Flag, One Fleet, One Empire"; and its rallying cry—"For God, Duty, and Empire." British citizens are then enjoined to

war; (7) learn citizenship; (8) follow duty; (9) consider duties before rights; (10) acquire knowledge; (1) think broadly; (12) practice discipline; (13) subdue self; (14) work for others; (15) consider the poor and the suffering; and advised to see that every British child learns the "Empire Catechism," the National Anthem, the "Flag of Britain," and the Empire songs by heart, as part of the history and geography lessons; to agitate until every school possesses a full-sized flagstaff and "Union Jack," a large wall map of the Empire, a portrait of the king, observes "Empire Day" annually, and until systematic instruction in good citizenship is given within its walls, and untl every child be so trained, morally, mentally, and physically, as to enable him or her to give in after life the best service to the community and to the State of which he or she may be capable. They are also advised to see that in schools the "Union Jack" is ceremoniously hoisted and saluted by both boys and girls, the "Empire Catechism" recited, and the National Anthem and "Empire Songs" sung on the King's Birthday, on "Empire Day," and on such other notable dates as may be considered desirable. Should it be found to considered desirable. Should it be found to be locally undesirable to celebrate "Empire Day" in schools on May 24, the occasion should be observed on the last school day before May 24: and citizens are asked to fly the "Union Jack" and wear daisies, ox-eyed daisies, bachelor's buttons, or marguerites annually on "Empire Day," May 24.

Lord Meath's "Empire Movement Appeal," in the preparation of which the Rev. Dr. Paton, of Nottingham, was associated, is based on the watchwords of the movement, and the "Empire Catechism" embodies the objects of the movement in the form of question and answer. Both are issued as leaflets, and these and other publications of the movement may be obtained from the secretary, Empire Move-ment, 83, Lancaster Gate, London, W.

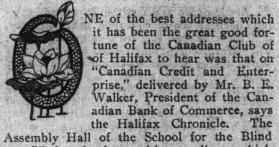
Lord Meath has received the following letter from the Raja of Jawhar.—"Jawhar, January 29, 1908, My lord,—I am much obliged for yours letter of the 2nd instant, on the subject of the "Empire Day" movement. My friend Mr. P. C. Tarapore has also adressed me a let-"(1) love and fear God; (2) honor the King; ter dwelling on the importance of the movement for the princes and people of India. I highest interests of the Empire in peace and agree with my friend in holding that it is the

patriotic duty of every native chief in India to co-operate in a general celebration throughout the Empire of a day so solemnly connected with the memory of Victoria the Good. After giving my best consideration to your lordship's roposal, I have ordered that in future May 24 shall be observed as a public holiday in my State; and that the children of the schools in my territory shall receive a short lesson on the significance of "Empire Day." I sincerely trust the movement will receive the active cooperation of all the native chiefs of India, in token of their loyalty to the King-Emperor and to the Empire over which his Majesty so nobly presides.—Believe me, yours faithfully, KRISHNAGHAH, RAJA." The Hamidieh-Hedjaz railway revives the sacred memories of the Holy Land and also of the prophet Mahomet. Its real starting place is at Haifa, the Mediterranean port under the

lee of convent-crowned Mount Carmel, where Elijah gathered to him all Israel and the prophets of Baal and confuted their false gods by nimself bringing down fire from Heaven. Here, too, is the brook Kishon where he slew the priests of Baal. The railway route is through the plain of Esdraelon, past Nazareth and across Galilee and along the sweet and tranquil waters of Lake Tiberias with the Mount of Beatitudes in the background; through the canyon of the River Hieromiax and up into the cultivated plains of the Hauran the scenes are still scriptural, except that the uniformed boatmen of the excursion companies and the steam launches on the Sea of Galilee have a modernizing effect which is not entirely atoned for by the fishermen fishing from their boats as in the time of the Saviour. I took this journey starting on a black win-ter's morning and finding place in the third

class passenger coach among the Bedouins, Arab pilgrims, Turkish officials and army engineers, Syrian traders, French train crew, dragomen, and mail sacks. The promise of tourist travel had not then become sufficiently alluring to secure better accommodation. But though the car was uncomfortably crowded by the mix-up of the Aarbs and Bedouins with their guns and belts, their turbans, their striped blankets of black and white and their tunics, they made room for the stranger with all the formal courtesy of their traditions

CANADIAN CREDIT AND ENTERPRISE



was filled to the doors with an audience which was representative of the best in the life of the City. Mr. Walker, when he came upon the platform, was received with great applause which, when he rose to speak, was hearty and

On the platform, besides President J. A. Chisholm, K.C., were Lieut.-Governor Fraser, Mr. Justice Longley, Mr. Justice Drysdale, Bishop Worrell, Hon. Wm. Ross, General Drury, Dr. Curry, Professor Jones, Geo. E. Faulkner, M.P.P., A. N. Whitman, E. L. Thorne, F. Roberts, Hon. G. J. Troop, R. T. Metzler, Geo. S. Campbell, W. Lawson, F. W. Doane, C. A. Evans, H. S. Poole, G. W. G. Bonner, D. MacGillivray, and many others.

In introducing Mr. Walker, President Chisholm referred to the increased membership of the Canadian Club, and to the fact that copies of the membership book and a statement of other matters of interest to the members were ready for distribution.

Mr. Walker spoke in part as follows:

My first pleasant duty, Mr. Chairman, is to thank you cordially for the honor you have done me in asking me to address the Canadian Club of Halifax. Our Canadian Clubs have now been so long established that it is not necessary to insist any longer upon their usefulness in building up national sentiment and, what is much more important, national character. These Clubs are open arenas where very varied opinions may be expressed, and indeed, I fancy their greatest usefulness may be in causing people to hear opinions which are opposed to those commonly held. The last occasion on which I addressed a Canadian Club was upon the shores of the Pacific instead of the Atlantic, and I must bear grateful testimony to the courteous attention I was granted when, in referring to the development of British Columbia, I ventured to express some views which are decidedly unpopular with a large part of the people of that pro-vince. I wish, with your permission, to speak tonight upon the subject of "Canadian Credit and Enterprise." It is not my purpose to join in the general song of praise because of the very high credit we enjoy in British and for-eign markets. Too much self-congratulation at such a happy state of affairs is neither wise nor dignified. As I had occasion to say to a Canadian Club in Ontario, we did not create Canada. We are indeed mere stewards for Canada, and we shall have to answer as to whether we do well or ill by it. If its wonderful resources and the energy and character of its people entitle us to high credit, we shall have to answer if we do that which lessens in any manner our right to this lofty posi-

Why Canada Needs Credit

Let us begin by considering the mere material credit we enjoy and why we need this credit. During the past six years the total imports of Canada have been \$1,633,571,000, while the total exports have been \$1,369,086,-000, the difference against us has therefore been \$264,485,000. This difference is not, as in Great Britain's case, lessened by freight and insurance earned by us or by goods sent to us to pay the interest on debts due by the rest of the world to us. It is in our case lessened by the money and goods brought in by settlers, and much more by the very large investments made in Canada by manufacturers and by other industrial ventures, but apart from this it represents the extent to which we are borrowing money which must some time be repaid, or, in other words, the extent to which we are mortgaging our future. Now, fortunately Canada has not mortgaged its future largely as yet, and its powers of repayment are recognized in Europe as extraordinarily great when compared with many other new countries. As our West develops, however, we shall need to sell our securities abroad in increasing amounts, and it must be plain to every thinking man that we shall obtain money or fail to obtain it in proportion to the maintenance of our high credit.

How Lender is Influenced

It must also be plain that our credit as borrowers rests upon the opinion held regarding us by the lender and not upon the opinion we have of ourselves. And this lender or investor in our securities, is in the main advised by his banker, his broker, or his lawyer, All of these are greatly influenced by the press; indeed, it is largely through the press that opinions regarding foreign countries are formed by most people in Great Britain. Again, we must remember that our securities are offered in the markets of the model in the markets of the model. fered in the markets of the world in competition with the securities of other countries, and that it is at all times a matter of selection by the lender as to who gets money readily and at the lowest current rates. If, then, any country is supposed to be filled with agitators who are opposed to capitalists and to corporations generally, and if the politicians in such a country are supposed to be listening to the ground swell from the newspapers and to the ground swell from the newspapers and

are ready to do what such newspapers recom-mend, whether the integrity of contract is violated or not, it is not likely that such a country will obtain capital as against those countries which maintain the sacredness of contract and which do not exhibit hatred of corporate wealth. I am not, of course, at the moment discussing the merits or demerits of corporate wealth. I am discussing the influence on foreign capital of maintaining the sacredness of contract and also the right of the lender to invest in whatever country or community he chooses to select.

Main Source of Credit

Why do we in Canada enjoy high credit? In the first place, it is admitted that we have enormous natural resources, and this is the main source of our credit. As to how we shall conserve these resources is most important, but we cannot enter on that large subject tonight. The second source of our credit is the agricultural and pastoral basis of our industrial life, and the fact that such communities as a rule live simply, hate public and private debt, and are not easily moved by social vagaries. Thirdly, this is eminently a country loving law and order, and we have shown that in the rudest frontier life, whether of farming, of cattle ranching, or of mining, we have the instinct of social organization, and we can successfully police vast areas where the inhabitants are not enough in number to ensure to our splendid riders of the plains an occasional meal or a bed for the night.

For a long time our cities were only large market towns or centres for distributing goods mostly made abroad. We only possessed the classes of manufacturers which come early in a country of well-to-do farmers. We frankly wanted more important manufactures, more railroads, more public franchises granted, whether worked by the municipali-ties or by private individuals and generally everybody desired that capital should come in indefinitely large quantity to Canada. With such natural resources, such respect for law and order, such economy and such intelligent energy, our credit slowly rose to the highest point enjoyed by any part of the Empire, except Great Britain.

We Need More Money

XCEPT in the eighteenth century

the prose conscience has been

The wealth coming from our energy applied to our natural resources, and the accompanying economy, made many new things pos-

sible. Our cities are growing rapidly; we are building thousands of miles of new railroads; and we need more money than ever from abroad. But many have become rith in a marked degree; many of our corporations earn dividends not much smaller than similar corporations in Great Britain; many of our people have become extravagant, and almost all desire at least to spend money freely in comparison with the past. As our expansion has been coincident with a great rise in prices everywhere, the man who works for a stated sum, whether a daily wage for a yearly salary, too often finds himself no better off when the wage or salary is increased and worse off when it is not. These things have brought us labor troubles and some of that bitterness to-wards all success which, when encouraged by the press, leads towards the most violent aspects of democracy. If the press attacks franchise-holding companies for violating the conditions of their franchises; or wealthy men for wrong doing; or wealth generally for being blind to its duties; or rich people for the vulgar display sometimes made of their suddenly-acquired social position, we cannot blame our journalists; indeed if they do it fairly and temperately they deserve every good man's praise.

Reckless Press

But if we desire to maintain the splendid credit we now enjoy, and if we reflect on the quantity of new capital we shall require year after year as we build up our country, then it behooves every good citizen to see that this in-cipient hatred of success which is being en-couraged every day by hundreds of inexper-ienced writers in our daily press be stopped, otherwise we certainly must suffer severely in credit. I hope that in Halifax you have seen very little of this, but elsewhere the tone of certain papers has been so full of violence in advocating what would practically be confisca-tion, so full of levity regarding the binding nature of contracts, and so utterly regardless of truth in making statements of what purport to be facts, that it is indeed fortunate that our politicians do not often yield to the temptation to do wrong. I am not here to defend the sins of franchise-owning corporations or of men owning great wealth, who make a bad use of it, or who exercise too great a power because of it. If we have granted franchises out of which large profits can be made, let us

1st, that capital will go to the countries which are fairly liberal to franchise-holding

2nd, that the remedy of public ownership by expropriation is open if we pay the full value of the thing expropriated;

3rd, that there are two tests in public ownership-one, is to how far lenders, after past experiences, will invest in such securities, and, two, as to whether we can, with our political conditions, manage public trading concerns successfully.

My personal opinion has not changed in the last twenty years. I believe in the municipality sharing when the franchise is very profitable, and using the profits to reduce the general rates or to reduce the charge made by the franchise owners, as may seem best. It will be found that most franchises must run for some years without much, if any profit to divide, but, again, others in large cities make a profit very soon. I believe beter results as a whole will be obtained by any municipality if a franchise is managed by private effort on a fair basis of sharing profits than by municipal working direct.

Binding Nature of Contracts

But whatever any of us believe, the main point is that we shall have much money to raise in order that many franchises may be worked, and in the long run we must satisfy the lender or we shall not get the money. We cannot satisfy him by cultivating a hatred of all corporate wealth, or by making him think that at a certain stage of irritation with the terms we have ourselves granted to a franchise owner we may use our sovereign power to undo our own contract. The fact that we know that such wrong doing is practically impossible and that such views do not represent the people at all, but are the vicious mouthings of that part of our community which represents Thersites in his envy of Achilles, will not always avail. English opinion is proverbially slow to change. It took a long time for them to conclude that we would succeed, and they will not now listen to Thersites too much, but if we ever justify by our acts what certain newspapers have urged, and England, as a result, suspects our good faith, it will be a sorry day for Canada.

I, of course, do not believe that we shall do anything which will materially injure our cre-dit at home or abroad. I only urge that we

remember the dangers of democracy, and that we take lessons by what extreme democracy has done elsewhere. Let us take pride, not in our exultant youth and our confidence in a great future, but in our northern reserve and caution, our inherited instinct towards honor and high ideals. Let men say that we are provincial, rather than that they shall say we are corrupt. We shall surely need to possess strong national virtues in the great task which lies before us of developing the West. We cannot make a great country out of great material resources alone-greatness must be inherent in the people themselves. Your fathers were slow to believe the immortal Joseph Howe, when in 1851 he set forth the future of British North America and told the people of the Maritime Provinces that they were the Atlantic frontage of a vast region which must be organized and improved, and which reached to the beautiful islands of the Pacific, and was entitled to share in the commerce of the great ocean beyond. Now, we know not only how true was his prophecy, but how great is the burden entailed upon us if we are to do our duty by that West which is now an integral part of the united and enlarged British North America which we call Canada.

Must Mortgage the Future

We are only about six million people, and we have half a continent as our burden of development. In 1830, up to which time there had been practically no immigration to America since the original settlements in the 17th century, the United States had thirteen million people. By the time that immigration began to be pressing enough to create prob-lems the United States had thirty million people. We have only about six millions, and we have built canals and railroads out of all proportion to what had been done at a corresponding time in the United States. But we have a constantly increasing quantity of public and private improvements to accomplish if we are to keep pace with the future, which is plainly marked out for us. What we have done, great as it is, is but an earnest of the future. We in the East might like to rest on our oars a bit, but we cannot without national shame do so. We must pledge our credit— mortgage our future—in order that this great Northern outpost of the Empire may fulfil its manifest destiny. The power to accomplish these material things rests upon the national wisdom and honor we display. For this reason we must never forget that the intellectual and we must never forget that the intellectual and moral problems are greater than the material. The educational problems created by the West are all but appallingly difficult. Schools, colleges, even universities, they will have, but we must largely supply the teachers. Later the more ambitious, or those who are more able for other reasons, will flock to our Eastern schools and colleges and especially to our ern schools and colleges, and especially to our universities, and woe betide us if we do not send them home with higher ideals than mere money-making.

May we hope, gentlemen, that Canadians will gravely realize their responsibility for our national enterprise, and holding fast to every good thing which will build up our national character, that we shall not fail to openly reprehend those things even if they be but its. Perhaps it was Stevenson who first straws in the wind, which must tend to lessen our national self-respect and therefore to diminish our credit in other countries (Applause.)

Governor Fraser, in moving the vote of thanks, said that if the Canadian Club of Halifax had no better excuse for its existence than the able and instructive address to which they had just listened, it was quite sufficient. Referring to the magnificent new building of the Bank of Commerce, the Governor said that it was an ornament to the city, in which respect it was like its manager, Mr. MacGillivray, and he hoped that the other banks would imitate the example of the Canadian Bank of Commerce in enterprise. The banks in Nova Scotia do all they can to assist people when they try to assist themselves. He wished to tell Mr. Walker that, notwithstanding all the talk about Nova Scotia during Confederation, that Nova Scotia was just as loyal to Canada and its interests as any province in the Dominion. Referring to the Quebec battlefields he believed that the descendants of both the conquerors and the conquered were equally interested in the attempt to perpetuate the national monuments of the country, common to both, and he considered this one of the most nspiring sentiments imaginable. "We, in Nova Scotia," said his honor, "are not narrowminded, and are ready to take our place and do our duty to our country, in every aspect in which it might be presented to us, and I have no fears for the future of Canada."

Canada's Place

Mr. George S. Campbell, in seconding the vote of thanks, said that Mr. Walker had given us a very high idea of the prospects of the future of Canada not leaving out our possible prospective failures and future responsi-bilities. We were growing rapidly and were becoming sensitive of our future relations with the Motherland. He did not wholly agree with the last lecturer, Mr. Ewart, that the future of Canada was one of independence, but rather that it lies within the boundaries of the Empire and hoped that Canada would never forget the debt she owes to the Mother Country, and never attempt to cut adrift from that connection, even if her association should entail some sacrifices. He had very great easure in seconding the vote of thanks moved by Governor Fraser to Mr. Walker for one of the best addresses, to which it had been the good fortune of the members of the Canadian Club to listen.

Wanted-A Prose Conscience

wanting or uncertain in many of our greatest writers, nor has it been encouraged, as in France, by the public taste, which is impatient of unemotional poetry but not of irra-tional prose," says a reviewer in the Times Literary Supplement. "Nowadays we seem to be less aware than ever that prose has its and that they are produced only through obedience to its laws. It may seem mere pedantry to demand that obedience, if other and more exciting beauties can be got without it; but experience shows that prose which is too poetic wears almost as badly as poetry which is too prosaic. The ornaments which seem so splendid while they are new look mere excresences when they grow old. When the prose of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries seem childish and irrelevant to us it is almost always because of its ornaments, sometimes poetical, sometimes of mere ingenuity; and of our older prose writers those are the most read who, like Izaak Walton were most obedient to the laws of prose. It is not merely indolence or the love of novelty or the want of historic imagination that hinders us from reading the others. There is often something irrational in the very process of their thought which prevents us from

taking it quite seriously. "Even Milton, who speaks like a God in verse, can talk like a child in prose, distracting himself from his main theme with toys of imagery, playing with words when he should be laboring with arguments. The aim of a con-troversialist should be to convince his readers even against their will. He must not assume that they are with him and that he can move them, like a poet, with mere appeals to emo-tions that are the same as his own. If he does this, he will only exasperate those who disagree with him at the start into a stronger disagreement at the finish; and to an indifferent posterity he will seem a mere partisan absorbed in matters that have lost their importance.

"But the controversialist who appeals to reason makes an everlasting appeal. His cause may be lost or forgotten, but his process will still delight the minds of men. How much more eloquent and splendid is the prose of Milton than the prose of Swift; but Milton delights us only with those passages in which, like the poet, he appeals to universal emotions. Swift delights us with the very process of his reasoning; he moves us because he convinces us, with naked statement and naked argument. His passion is always subjected to his intellect before it is allowed to speak, and it always speaks in terms dictated by his intellect.

"It is strange that so few of our great modern prose writers should have learnt the laws of prose from Swift and the masters di the eighteenth century. Those laws were still

observed by Cobbett, by Hazlitt with all his wilfulness, and by Lamb with all his whims. They were constantly disobeyed by De Quincey and Ruskin, and often by Carlyle. De Quincy already is suffering for his disobedience, and who can tell how much the other two, for all their genius, will suffer? Even now the authority of Ruskin is undermined by his perversity. The eloquent reasoning of one-half of "Unto this Last," and of the great chapter on the nature of Gothic in the Stones of Venice, is forgotten before we have done with the irrational eloquence of the rest; and if we, who are almost his contemporaries, are impatient of it, what patience can be expected of a posterity troubled with different problems and accustomed to different methods of address?

"The poet appeals to emotions that are constant in the mind of man. Even when he tells a story about particular people his main pur-pose is to appeal to those emotions; and his rocess eliminates all facts which do not assist n that appeal. It is the habit of Ruskin, as of Milton in his prose works, to appeal to the emotions as if he were a poet and as if such an appeal were his main purpose.

"The case of Carlyle differs from the case of Ruskin because he was on his guard against diffuse eloquence and appeals to sentiment. But he, too, was not content to write mere prose, although contemptuous of poetry. With all his professional worship of facts he was im-patient of stating them. He would not trust to the true prose writer's art of logical arrangement or leave the facts, even when they were most eloquent to speak for themselves. He was always aiming at the concentration of poetry and in the process losing the continuity of prose. In his histories, like Mr. George Meredith in his novels, he tries like a poet to force his parrative into lyrical moments; and, not being a poet, at such moments he is apt to become almost inarticulate.

"Newman had the perfect prose temper, and it is expressed in the perfection of his method. He does not strive or cry or put on any airs of inspiration. He addresses his audience as if he expected them to make no allowances for him, as if he were one of themselves and not a seer just descended from Sinai or Parnassus. He is more anxious to make his meaning clear, and to say exactly what he means, than to astonish or delight. Truth is his first object, and even beauty only a secondary consideration. But since the pursuit of truth fills him with a noble ardor, that ardor expresses itself, as it always must, in terms of beauty that delight us the more because they seem to come unsought.

"There are many writers who labor after truth, but few who when they think they have found it are content to present it without ornament and without crying up their own achievement. Only the great prose writer does this, the man who can lose himself in his prose as

the great poet loses himself in his poetry. We have many poets who lose themselves in their poetry, but fewer prose writers who lose themselves in their prose; and our contemporary prose writers, though they cannot be overawed by the poetry of the present, do not seem anxious to learn the true art of prose. The aim of much elaborate contemporary prose is not so much to be poetical as to be pictorial. and it tries to be pictorial particularly in its made popular the unexpected epithet, which seems to be there for its own sake and calls away the reader's attention from the drift of the whole sentence to its own individual meaning. But in his later writings he was sparing of it, and if he could have known how would be abused he would surely never have used it at all.

"The purpose of the unexpected epithet, when it is not a mere trick, is usually pictorial; and though it cannot be laid down that prose should never try to make pictures for us, yet it is certain that violently pictorial epithets are out of place in all prose that is not purely descriptive, while even in descriptive prose they impress details rather than the general effect upon our minds. In other kinds of prose they arrest that movement of the reader's thought which should accompany the succession of words; and when these arrests are frequent the reader is likely to cease from thinking al-together, and, if he reads on, to read for the sake of the epithets and the violent, but disconnected, impressions which they convey to his mind. In that case he would be better employed looking at a cinematograph. Now that there is so much hasty writing, with all the faults into which hasty writers must fall, there is more need than ever that we should understand the laws of prose and cultivate a conscience that will delight in obeying them."

Andrew Carnegie is fond of quoting the witty remarks made by an old friend of his in Pittsburg, who for some time held the record for fast horses, but was one day beaten in a brush by a young man. The old gentleman disappeared for some time. He had gone to Kentucky to get a horse that would re-estab-lish his supremacy:

He was being shown over a stud, and had already gone past a long string of horses with their records on the stall and the victories they had won. Then he was taken through a long line of young horses with their pedigrees, from which the dealer was proving what they were going to do when they got on the track. The old gentleman, wiping his forehead—for it was a hot day—suddenly turned to the dealer, and

"Look here, stranger—you've shown me have beens,' and you've let me see your going-to-be's', but what I am here for is an iser.'"

Tuesday,

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ontend for the

1759-74. Canada under the generous military rule Murray and Carleton at Quebec.

1774. The Quebec Act passed by the Imperial Par-

1775-6. French and English, under CARLETON, defeat the American invaders under Montgomery and

(Inscription where Arnold was repulsed)

HER OLD AND NEW DEFENDERS

GUY CARLETON

Commanding at

(Inscription where Montgomery was repulsed)
Here stood

THE UNDAUNTED FIFTY

CANADA

Defeating Montgomery
At the Pres-de-Ville barricade
on the last day of
1775

GUY CARLETON

Commanding at

1775-90. Coming of the UNITED EMPIRE LOY-ALISTS, some of whom settled in Quebec and have descendants there at the present day.

1782. Nelson at Quebec in H. M. S. Albermarle. He often visited the Woolsey house on the Ramparts, in the same street as Montcalm's quarters, and was enticed away from Bandon Lodge, Grande Allee, by his friends, lest he should marry Miss Simpson, the daughter of Wolfe's Provost-Marshal.

Canada by the just laws and protecting arms of the British Crown.

1799-1804. H. M. KING GEORGE III. takes great interest in the building of the Anglican Cathedral, as H. M. LOUIS XIV. had done in the welfare of the Basilica. Each King gave plate or vestaments and other objects for religious service to their respective churches in Quebec, where Dr. Randal Davidson, Archbishop of Canterbury, preached the centenary sermon at the Anglican Cathedral in 1904.

1812. Quebec sends her full quota to repel the American invasion of Canada. The French and English heroes on the British side at Chateauquay and Queenston Heights were both quarfered at Quebec at different times. The street across which Montcalm's and Wolfe's men fired into each other's faces is called after de Salaberry, and Brock lived in the third house from the top of Fabrique street.

1823. The present Citadel and walls, built after a plan approved by Wellington, and completed in 1832 at a cost of \$35,000,000.00, paid by the Imperial Government.

1824. The Literary and Historical Society of Que-bec founded under a Royal Charter granted by H. M. King William IV. This is the senior learned society in Greater Britain.

QUEBEC.

QUEBEC,

Uniting, guarding, saving

Here stood

CANADA Defeating Arnold
At the Sault-au-Matelot Barricade
on the last day of

democracy, and that extreme democracy t us take pride, not id our confidence in northern reserve and stinct towards honor en say that we are at they shall say we arely need to possess the great task which ing the West. We itry out of great mareatness must be inselves. Your fathers immortal Joseph et forth the future of ad told the people of that they were the ed, and which reachof the Pacific, and the commerce of the , we know not only cy, but how great is us if we are to do hich is now an intend enlarged British call Canada.

the Future million people, and as our burden of deto which time there imigration to Amerlements in the 17th es had thirteen milthat immigration ugh to create probthirty million peosix millions, and we roads out of all prodone at a corresed States. But we ng quantity of pubrents to accomplish th the future, which us. What we have at an earnest of the night like to rest on not without national pledge our creditorder that this great Empire may fulfil power to accomplish s upon the national lay. For this reason the intellectual and er than the material. created by the West ficult. Schools, colhey will have, but ne teachers. Later ose who are more

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The Quebec Battlefields—An Appeal to History

HE Plains of Abraham stand alone among the world's immortal battlefields, as the place where an empire was lost and won in the first clash of arms, the balance of victory was redressed in the second, and the honor of each army was heightened in both.

Tuesday, March 24, 1908

Famous as they are, however, the Plains are not the only battlefield at Quebec, nor even the only one that is a source of pride to the French and English-speaking peoples. In less than a century Americans, British, French and French-Canadians took part in four sieges and five battles. There were decisive actions; but the losing side was never disgraced, and the winning side was always composed of allied forces who shared the triumph among them. American Rangers accompanied Wolfe, and French-Canadians helped Carleton to save the future Dominion; while French and French-Canadians together won the day under Frontenac, under Montcalm at Montmorency, and under Levis at Ste.

There is no record known-nor even any legend in tradition-of so many such momentous feats of arms performed, on land and water, by fleets and armies of so many different peoples, with so much alternate victory and such honor in defeat, and all within a single scene. And so it is no exaggeration of this commemorative hour, but the lasting, wellauthenticated truth to say that, take them for all in all, the fields of battle at Quebec are quite unique in universal history.

And is not today also unique as an opportunity to take occasion by the hand, to set this priceless ground apart from the catalogue of common things, and preserve it as an Anglo-French heirloom for all time to come? An appeal to history would be most appropriate to any year within the final decade of the tending powers of France, the British Empire, and the United States. But 1908 is by far the best year among the ten; for it marks the 300th birthday of the Canada which has become the senior of all the oversea self-governing dominions of the King-and under what king could we more fitly celebrate this inperishable entente cordiale d'honneur?

JAI. Co. da The secret instructions sent out from France in 1759 were the death-warrant of Montcalm: La guerre est le tombeau des Montcalm. " . . . it is indispensable to keep a foothold The King counts upon your zeal; courage and tenacity.

Montcalm replied: ". . I shall do everything to save this unhappy colony, or die." And he kept his word. He had already done splendid service in a losing cause; stemming the enemy's advance by three desperate rear-guard victories in three successive years. Now he stood at bay for the last time. The country was starving. The corrupt Intendant and his myrmidons were still preying on all that was left of its resources. The army had numbers enough, and French and Canadian gallantry to spare. But the Governor added spiteful interference to the other distractions of a divided command. The mail that brought the final orders was the first for git months. And Old France and New were completely separated by a thousand leagues of hostile sea, in whose invisible, constricting grasp Quebec had long been held. In June, Admiral Saunders led up the St.

Lawrence the greatest fleet then affoat in the world. Saunders was a star of the service even among the galaxy then renowned at sea. With him were the future Lord St. Vincent, the future Captain Cook, who made the first British chart of the river, and several more who rose to high distinction. His fleet comprised a quarter of the whole Royal Navy, and, with its convoy, numbered 277 sail of every kind. Splendidly navigated by twice as many seamen as Wolfe's 9,000 soldiers it held he river eastward with one hand, while, with e other, it made the besiegers an amphibious

Wolfe, worn out, half despairing, twice repulsed, at last saw his chance. Planning and ing entirely on his own initiative, he crownthree days of finely combined manoeuvres, on land and water, over a front of thirty miles, the consummate stratagem which placed the first of all two-deep thin red lines across the Plains of Abraham exactly at the favorable noment. And who that knows battle and pattlefield knows of another scene and setting ike this one on that 13th morning of Septem-

"All nature contains no scene more fit for mighty deeds than the stupendous amphitheatre in the midst of which Wolfe was waiting to play the hero's part. For the top of the promontory made a giant stage, where his army now stood between the stronghold of New France and the whole dominion of the Vest. Immediately before him lay his chosen battlefield; beyond that, Quebec. To his left lay the northern theatre, gradually rising and idening, through all its magnificent expanse, until the far-ranging Laurentians closed in the view with their rampart-like blue semi-circle of eighty miles. To his right, the southern theatre; where league upon league of undulating upland rolled outward to a still farther-off norizon, whose wider semi-circle, curving in to overlap its northern counterpart, made the vast mountain-ring complete. While, east and west, across the arena where he was about to contend for the prize of half a continent, the

majestic river, full-charged with the righthand force of Britain, ebbed and flowed, through gates of empire, on its uniting course between Earth's greatest lakes and greatest Ocean. And here, too, at these Narrows of Quebec, lay the fit meeting place of the Old World with the New. For the westward river gate led on to the labyrinthine waterways of all America, while the eastward stood more

open still—flung wide to all the Seven Seas."

Meanwhile, Montcalm had done all he could against false friends and open enemies. He had repulsed Wolfe's assault at Montmorency and checkmated every move he could divine through the nearly impenetrable screen of the British fleet. A week before the battle he had sent a regiment to guard the Heights of Abraham; and, on the very eve of it, had ordered back the same regiment to watch the path up which Wolfe came next morning. But the Governor again counter-ordered, "There they are again where they have no right to be!"—and Montcalm spurred on to reconnoitre the red wall that had so suddenly sprung up across the Plains. He had no choice but instant action, "... he rode down the front of his line of battle, stopping to say a few stirring words to each regiment as he passed. Whenever he asked the men if they were tired, they said they were never tired before a battle; and all ranks showed as much eagerness to come to close quarters as the British did themselves. . . . Montcalm towered aloft and alone—the last great Frenchman of the Western World . . . he never stood higher in all manly minds than on that fatal day. And, as he rode before his men there, his presence seemed to call them on like a drapeau vivant of France herself."

He fought like a general and died like a hero. Never were stauncher champions than those two leaders and their six brigadiers. "Let us remember how, on the victorious side, the young commander was killed in the forefront of the fight; how his successor was wounded Hundred Years Peace between the once-con- at the head of his brigade; and how the command-in-chief passed from hand to hand, with bewildering rapidity, till each of the four British Generals had held it in turn during the space of one short half-hour; then, how the devotion of the four Generals on the other side was even more conspicuous, since every single one of these brave men laid down his life to save the day for France; and, above all, let us remember how lasting the twin renown of Wolfe and Montcalm, themselves should be; when the one was so consummate in his victory, and the other so truly glorious in defeat."

The next year saw the second battle of the Plains, when Levis marched down from Montreal, over the almost impassable spring roads, and beat back Murray within the walls, after a very desperate and bloody fight. At the propitious moment Levis rode along his line, with his hat on the point of his sword, as the signal for a general charge, in which the French-Canadians greatly distinguished themselves. He quickly invested the town and drove the seige home to the utmost. "At nine o'clock on the night of the 15th of May three men-of-war came in together. The officer commanding at Beauport immediately sent Levis a dispatch to say the French ships had just arrived. But the messenger was stopped by Murray's outposts. Levis himself was meanwhile preparing to advance on Quebec in her in different ways, but to the same end. force; when a prisoner, who had just been taken, told him these vessels were the vanguard of the British fleet!" Of course, he raised the seige at once. But he retired unconquered; and Vauquelin covered his line of retreat by water as gallantly as he had made his own advance by land. Thus France left Quebec with all the honors of war.

There's the call of the blood-of the best of our living, pulsing, quickening blood today

-a call to every French and English earfrom this one ground alone—and therefore an irresistible appeal from all the Battlefields together. The causes of strife are long since outworn and cast aside; only its chivalry remains. The meaner passions, jealousies, and schemes, arose and flourished most in courts, and parliaments and mobs of different countries, far asunder. But the finer essence of the fatherlands was in the men who actually met in arms. And here, now and forever, are the field, the memory and the inspiration of all that was most heroic in the contending

From Champlain to Carleton, in many troublous times during 167 years, Quebec was the scene of fateful action for Iroquois and Huron; for French of every quarter, from Normandy and Brittany to Languedoc and Roussillon; for French-Canadians of the whole long waterway from the Lakes and Mississipi to the St. Lawrence and Atlantic; for Americans from their thirteen colonies; for all the kindred of the British Isles-English, Irish, Scotch and Welsh, Channel Islanders and Orcadians; and for Newfoundlanders, the first Anglo-Canadians, and the forerunners of the United Empire Loyalists.

Champlain, in 1608, first built his Abitacion against the menace of the wilderness. In 1629 the Kirkes sailed up and took his Fort St. Louis in the name of Charles I., who granted the unconsidered trifle of "The Lordship and County of Canada" to his good friend, Sir William Alexander! But in 1690 the summons of Sir William Phips was victoriously answered by Frontenac—"from the mouth of my cannon." In 1759 Montcalm won his fourth victory by repulsing Wolfe at Montmorency; then both died on the Plains, where Levis and Murray fought again next year. Finally, on the last day of 1775, French and English first stood together as the British defence of Canada, under Carleton, against Montgomery and Arnold. This is our true wonder-tale of war; and we have nothing to

fear from the truth. Is it to be thought of that we should fail to dedicate what our forefathers have so con-secrated as the one field of glory common to us all? Remember, there is no question of barring modern progress—the energy for which we inherit from these very ancestors. No town should ever be made a mere "show place," devoted to the pettier kinds of touristry and dilettant antiquarian delight. But Quebec has room to set aside the most typical spots for commemmoration, and this on the sound business principle of putting every site to its most efficient use. So there remains nothing beyond the time and trouble and expense of making what will become, in fact and name, Battlefield Park. This will include the best of what must always be known as the Plains of Abraham, and the best of every other centre of action that can be preserved in whole, or part, or only in souvenir by means of a tablet. Appropriate places within these limits could be chosen to commemorate the names of eleven historic characters: Cham-plain, who founded Canada; Montcalm, Wolfe, Levis, Murray, Saunders and Vauquelin, who fought for her; Cook and Bougainville, the circumnavigators, who did her yeoman service; and Frontenac and Carleton, who saved High above all, on the ca

im central summit, the Angel of Peace, folding her wings to rest, will stand in benediction of the scene. In her blest presence the heirs of a fame told round the world in French and English speech can dwell upon a bounteous view that has long forgotten the strange, grim face of war. And yet . . . the statue rests on a field of battle, and their own peace on ancestral prowess. The very ground reminds them of supreme ordeals. And though, in mere size, it is no more, to the whole vast bulk of Canada, than the flag is to a man-of-war, yet, like the flag, is is the sign and symbol of a people's soul.

Quebec Chronology in the 16th, 17th, 18th 19th and edges the sovereignty to George III.

1542. ROBERVAL arrives and winters at Cartier's

1543-1607. Basque and French fishermen frequent the Lower St. Lawrence, and a few small trading posts are established in different parts of the country; but no settlement of any kind has had a continuous life from that time to this.

1608. CHAMPLAIN founds Canada by building his Abitacion at Quebec. Champlain was soldier, sailor, statesman and pioneer, equally at home in an Indian wigwam or at the court of Henry IV: of France; and his stanch and pious character is worthy of a Father of his Country.

1625. FRENCH MISSIONARIES arrive. Many suffer death by torture, but others always take ther place.

place.

1629. THE KIRKES take Quebec, in the name of CHARLES I of England, who holds it three years in pledge for the dowry of his Queen, Henrietta Maria of France, and who grants his friend, Sir William Alexander, "The County and Lordship of Canada!"

pledge for the dowry of his Queen, Henrietta Maria of France, and who grants his friend, Sir William Alexander, "The County and Lordship of Canada!"

1632. Quebec restored to the Crown of France.

1635. CHAMPLAIN dies on Christmas Day, just a century after the landing of Jacques-Cartier. Quebec contains hardly a thousand souls, and only three small public buildings; the store belonging to the trading company of the Cent Associes, Fort St. Louis, on the site of the present Chateau Frontenac Hotel, and the parish church of Notre Dame de la Recouvrance, on the site of the present Bascilica.

1646. On New Year's Eve the first play ever performed in Canada, Cornellie's Le Ctd, was given before the Governor and the Jesuit Fathers.

1648. The Governor-in-Council appoints Jacques Boisdon first and sole inmkeeper of Canada, on condition that "the said Jacques Boisdon settles in the square in front of the church, so that the people may go there to warm themselves; and that he keeps nobody in his house during High Mass, sermons, the catechism, or Vespers."

1656. GHEAT IROQUOIS RAID and massacre of the Hurons in sight of Quebec.

1660-3. CANADA threatened with extermination by Indians, by famine, by the complete downfall of the whole Colony, and by the most terrible earthquakes in her history. LAVAL, the first Bishop, and LA MERE DE L'INCARNATION, first Superior of the Ursuline nuns, persuade Canadians that their country is at the beginning of a great career and not at the end of a dismal failure. Laval founded his Seminary during the seven months of continual earthquakes. The present Ursuline convent went throughfour sieges in 82 years, and never lacked nuns to fisk their lives in trying to safeguard it under fire, or to join the Hospitalieres in nursing the sick and wounded of both sides.

1665. The new Royal Governor arrives, de Courcelles, his Lieutenant and Commander-in-Chief, the Marquis de Tracy, the great Intendant, Jean Taion, 212 persons of title or fortune, 12 companies of French regulars, and many settlers who

1672. FRONTENAC arrives and governs Canada

ten years.

1682. Laval, the first Canadian Bishop, founds a church, called Notre Dame des Victoires, after the saving of Quebec in 1690 and 1711. Taschereau, the first Canadian Cardinal, celebrated the bi-centenary in 1888.

Frontenac returns for nine years.
FRONTENAC repulses Phips and his New

attack Quebec.

1755-60. Complete inefficiency under the Governor-General, Vaudreull, and corruption under the Intendant, Bigot.

1759. Siege of Quebec and Battle of the PLAINS
OF ABRAHAM.

(Inscription over Wolfe's death-place): HERE DIED WOLFE VICTORIOUS. (Inscription over grave of Montcalm):
Honneur a MONTCALM
La Destin En lui derobant la Victoire L'a recompense Par une Mort glorieuse.

(Inscription on Monument to Wolfe and Montcalm to-MORTEM VIRTUS COMMUNEM
FAMAM HISTORIA
MONUMENTUM POSTERITAS
DEDIT.

Montcalm was buried in the Ursuline Chapel, where an Anglican service was held a few days later in memory of Wolfe. The Highland Chaplain conducted the Presbyterian memorial service in the Jestin Paragaka ult Barracks.
1780. LEVIS defeats MURRAY in the second bat-tle on the Plains, and in 1860 a monument was erect-

Quebec Chronology in the 16th, 17th, 18th 19th and
20th Centuries

1535. JACQUES-CARTIER enters the St. Charles
River and winters beside the Indian village of Stadacona, the site of which is now included in the city of
Quebec.

1540. FRANCIS I. makes ROBERVAL his Viceroy in New France.

1541. CARTIER, sent out by Roberval, builds a fort at Cap Rouge, a few miles above Quebec, and winters there.

daughter of Wolfe's Provost-Marshal.

1783. The first British fortification of Quebec.
1787. His Majesty, KING WILLIAM IV., then a naval officer in H. M. S. Pegasus, is the first member of the royal family to visit Quebec.

1791-4. His Royal Highness the DUKE OF KENT, father of Queen Victoria, spends three years in Quebec with his regiment, the 7th Royal Fusiliers.

1792. THE FIRST PARLIAMENT IN GREATER BRITAIN, under the direct authority of a Governor-General, opens at Quebec. The corresponding parliament for Upper Canada was opened at Newark two months before by Lieutenant-Governor Simcoe; and all the Provincial Assemblies in the Maritime Provinces long preceded both.

1799. Monseigneur Plessis, Vicar-General, preaches a sermon in the Basilica to celebrate Nelson's victory at the Nile, and the Bishop's Mandement ordains a General Thanksgiving for the blessings insured to Canada by the just laws and protecting arms of the British Crown.

England armada.
1692. Frontenac builds the first walls round Que-1711, Sir Hovenden Walker wrecked on his way to

in Greater Britain.

1833. In August the ROYAL WILLIAM, built in and sailing from Quebec, makes the first of all Transatiantic voyages entirely under steam. Under her new mame, Isabella Segunda, she was the first steamer in the world to fire a shot in action, on the 5th of May, 1836, in the Bay of San Sebastian, when helping Sir de Lacy Evans's British Legion against the Carlists.

Carlists.

1837. Differences of opinion on national house-keeping cause a Canadian Rebellion.

1838. Lord Durham's administration.

1839. The Durham Report.

1840. The Union Act and Responsible Government.

1852. The first French-Canadian University founded, and called after Laval.

1854. Seigniorial Tenure abolished.

1858. Raising of the 100th regiment, the Royal Canadians.

nadians.

1860. His Majesty KING EDWARD VII. lands
Quebec from H. M. S. Hero on 18th of August.

1861. H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh at Quebec.

1864. "THE FATHERS OF CONFEDERATION"

eet at Quebec.

1866. First Fenian Raid. Quebec under arms.

1867. The DOMINION OF CANADA proclaimed.

Quebec.

1866. First Fenian Raid. Quebec under arms.

1867. The DOMINION OF CANADA proclaimed at Quebec.

1869. H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught at Quebec with his regiment.

1870. Second Fenian Raid—Quebec again under arms. H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught wears the Canadian General Service Medal for his presence at the front in defence of Canada on this occasion.

1870. The Red River Expedition under Field Marshal Viscount Wolseley has a contingent from Quebec.

1871. The Royal Canadian Artillery, the first Regulars under the Canadian Government, has its first parade at Quebec.

1872-8. Lord Dufferin plans many improvements to commemorate Canadian history at Quebec.

1875. Celebration of the 100th anniversary of the Saving of Canada by Carleton at Quebec.

1878-83. H. R. H. the Princess Louise often visits Quebec with H. E. the Marquis of Lorne.

1879. H. M. Queen Victoria takes great interest in and contributes to the cost of building Keht Gate, as a memorial of her father's stay at Quebec. 1791-4.

1880. H. R. H. the Duke of Albany visits Quebec for the first time, and revisits it again in 1890.

1884. Canadian Voyageurs for the Nile Expedition rendezvous at Quebec.

1885. The Royal Canadian Artillery and 9th regiment, Voltigeurs de Quebec, leave for the front during the Northwest Rebellion.

1886. "The Last of the Hurons" dies.

1889. The Ursulines and Hospitalleres celebrate the 250th anniversary of their foundation in Quebec.

1890. T. R. H. the Duke and Dhchess of Connaught visit Quebec.

1897. Lord Aberdeen unveils the statue of the Queen in Victoria Park in honor of her Diamond Jubilee, and the representative Canadian contingent sent to England for this occasion parades on the Esplanade.

1899. The First Canadian Contingent for the South African war embarks at Ouebec.

planade.

1899. The First Canadian Contingent for the South
African war embarks at Quebec.

1901. T. R. H. the Price and Princess of Wales
visit Quebec on their imperial tour.

1902. The Canadian coronation contingent parades
to embark at Quebec. (France sends the Montcalm
to the coronation naval review in England.)

1905. H. E. Lord Grey unveils the statue to those
Quebecers who died in South Africa.

FOR EMPIRE, CANADA, QUEBEC

Not by the power of commerce, art, or pen Shall our great Empire stand; nor has it stood; But by the noble deeds of noble men, Heroic lives, and Heroes' outpoured blood.

1906. H. R. H. Prince Arthur of Connaught, returning from King Edward's Garter mission to the Mikado, is the 11th member of the royal family to visit Quebec.

1908. TERCENTENARY of the foundation of Canada by Champlain at Quebec.

1908. The national foundation of BATTLEFIELD PARK

BATTLEFIELD PARK

The Price of Man's Enmity

Commons, and we discover exactly what tax the enmity between man and man puts upon us. They show that £61,000,000 of money have to be made this year (1908-9) or found before a penny is spent on other matters. The navy wants thirty-four of these and the army twentyseven millions.

These figures are greatly in excess of those necessary fifteen years ago. The yearly cost of the combatant forces has risen in fifteen years from thirty-three millions to sixty-one

"Those who would gladly see a reduction in the outlay on noavy and army are those who are most anxious to make demands for other purposes upon the national purse," writes the Morning Post. "But the nation cannot wisely meet those demands by reducing its expenditure upon the means of security unless and until a plan can be found for obtaining combatant forces at a seriously reduced cost. No such plan is known or likely to be found. The most perfect conceivable administration will not be able, upon the basis of voluntary service and paid officers and men for regular duties, to bring about material reductions in expenditure without more than corresponding reductions in

HE bills for our army and navy have state of the world neither the personnel nor the now been tabled in the House of material of either service can be considered excessive, except by those who imagine that national defence can be conducted or national policy carried out without the use of or the possession of organized forces. "The division of the sixty-one millions into

thirty-four for the navy and twenty-seven for the army corresponds," continues the post, "to the realization by the whole pation that Great Britain's political existence is bound up with the power of her navy to meet any emergency. The estimates now issued offer little change from those of last year. The army is to cost three hundred thousand pounds less, the navy nine hundred thousand pounds more. Such small fluctuations are inevitable, and in a general survey hardly call for comment. The Admiralty evidently does not in the new financial year propose to make any special effort to meet the shipbuilding programmes of other powers. The result must be that a very considerable effort will be required in the following year. Only one new battleship is to be laid down; one large cruiser, six protected cruisers, sixteen destroyers, and an unspecified number of submarines complete the building programme, while in the department of works the most important promise is that of a small beginning of the naval base at Rosyth. The memorandum of the First Lord expressly numbers and efficiency. Yet in the present makes the next year's programme dependent

upon the action of other powers, and asserts the intention of the government to maintain the standard of strength hitherto deemed necessary. Thus the navy estimates mark time for the present and make vague promises for the future. The main fact brought out in Mr. Haldane's memorandum," adds the Post, "is that the starting of the new Territorial Force is to involve a capital outlay, before the creation of the force, of a million and a quarter. The theory of cheapness put forwrd two years ago is thus modified. But the outlay is worth while if it will enable the new force to make a good start."

"'His Majesty's government have every in-tention of maintaining the standard of the Brit-ish navy which has hitherto been deemed necessary for the safeguarding of our national and Imperial interests.' This is the outstanding feature of Lord Tweedmouth's 'Statement explanatory of the navy estimates for 1908-9.' It will be noted," writes the Times on this, that the declaration is made not in the name of the Admiralty only, but in that of His Majesty's government; and the country will assuredly hold the government strictly to the prompt and ample redemption of this solemn

John Dunn, for many years manager of the Halifax Chronicle, is dead, aged 75.

Tuesday,

COUNTY COL

It is to be ho last Tuesday's m

County Council conclusion of an

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Columbia, the Land of Big Timber



S to the resources of the province of British Columbia in standing timber there are varied and very widely divergent views. Only one thing is quite certain, namely, that no man knows even approximately the actual stand. A few days ago one of the

largest operators on the Coast expressed to me his belief that ten years would see the exhaustion of all the timber which is now regarded as merchantable. This view may, I think, be taken as marking the low water mark in estimates of persons who have had practical experience in the woods. From a prize essay on this subject recently published, I learn that the total stand of timber in British Columbia exceeds five thousand billion feet, an estimate which is double that given by the editor of the American Lumberman for the forest resources of the entire North American continent. This may be regarded as the high watermark estimates by persons who have no practical knowledge of the subject whatever. It reminds one by its extravagance, of the statement which recently went the rounds of the press to the effect that Canada had a total timber land area of 1,657,000,-000 acres; an area which is without doubt in excess of the total area in North America, which can in any fairness be termed "timber land."

Another statement which reflects a more or less popular impression in the east, I quote from an article recently published in one of our trade journals. The writer, who could hardly have been out of doors in British Columbia, stated that the whole province "consisted of an unbroken stretch of forest, extending from the forty-ninth parallel to Alaska, and comprising the largest and most compact body of timber on the American continent." This is not only grossly misleading in the impression it would give as to the amount of the standing timber, but it gives an altogether false idea of the character of the timber lands. Far from being an unbroken body, the merchantable standing timber of British Columbia occurs for much the most part in comparatively narrow strips along the river courses, fringing the shores of lakes and arms of the sea, and occasionally extending high up the flanks of the ever present mountains. My personal experience in forest cruising has been limited to the country lying west of the Cascade range and tributary to the waters which separate Vancouver Island from the mainland. This section is everywhere conceded to carry the heaviest and finest timber in the province, and yet I should say that in the seven months that we tramped in this region, fully 80 per cent of the area of the territory examined was not timbered in the British Columbia sense. and I am confident that less than 30 per cent was timbered in any commercial sense. The waste lands consisted of rugged mountains, glaciers, lakes and a very large area which had been totally destroyed by fire.
What British Columbia lacks in continuity

of her timbered areas she more than makes up for in the quantity and quality which may be cut from the area that is actually timbered.

Beyond all question the forest resources of the province are very great, and as regards saw timber, probably exceed those of all the rest of Canada combined. It would perhaps be a conservative estimate to place the stand of merchantable timber at present under lease or license at 130 billion feet. Ultimately, when the scarcity and resulting high prices of lumber shall widen the present conception of the term "merchantable," and shall make possible the exploitation of areas now deemed inaccessible, the total cut may easily reach double the figure given before the virgin stand is

In estimating the value of standing timber it is everywhere more a matter of accessibility and markets than either quantity or quality of stand. It can be more truly said of British Columbia than of any other heavily forested country that the timber markets of the world are here. On this coast, for its entire length, is a succession of deep-water harbors surpassing anything to be seen elsewhere. Directly tributary to these harbors are the finest of the forest lands. The interior, while less accessible, has many mighty rivers which outlet to the sea. Railroading, to be sure, is very costly where trunk lines are concerned. Fortunately, no trunk lines will need to be built to tap the timber. Within four years there will be four trunk lines from the plains to the sea. These lines will open up a vast area by tapping the drainage courses of the interior, and comparatively cheaply constructed branch lines and logging roads will open up the rest. As I have already remarked, the markets for the product of the British Columbia forests are the markets of the world. The only market which can be reached at small cost is the local market, which already consumes a vast deal of timber, and is increasing its demand by leaps and bounds. All other markets are reached at considerable cost. To reach the prairie provinces of the Canadian middle west, which of late years has become the best market, it is necessary to carry it over two mountain ranges, with a total hill climb of over 8,000 feet. The new trunk lines will, however, cut this grade in half, or less, to the great advantage of the trade, and doubtless of the consumers also. All other markets are reached by crossing oceans at considerable, but ever decreasing cost. At the docks of our great coast mills may be seen ships loading for China, Japan, Australia, Western and Eastern South America, South Africa, Europe and even Eastern North America. The opening of the Panama canal ten years hence cannot fail to give a great impetus to all trade touching that half of the world which borders the Atlantic

The cargo trade is already very large and is growing rapidly. The only thing that can prevent its growth to enormous proportions will be the overwhelming demand for the products of our forests throughout Canadaparticularly in the plains country-and in the United States, which may make very great exportations to other continents impossible. It is my own view—as some of your readers know—that the district of which Chicago is the commercial capital will, within half a century, lead the world in timber-hunger and lumber prices.

Before closing the discussion on the resources of the province I must comment on the climate of the coast district. With one exception, perhaps, of the present virgin stand in timber, the climate is to be regarded as the greatest provincial forest resource. The forests of British Columbia are almost wholly evergreen, and every winter day that the temperature stands above freezing point the green leaves of the forest are storing up reserve food preparatory to the production of wood the following season. In the east there are at best not more than seven months of such food storing-here there are twelve, with the result that when spring comes the terminal shoot which marks the upward growth commonly extends itself skyward in the neighborhood of three feet, and often much more, as compared with an average of a foot or eighteen inches in the east. Doubtless, the heavy rainfall and the humidity of the atmosphere contribute greatly to this remarkable growth.

The different forest types of the entire

province have two characteristics in common. They are all predominantly coniferous, and contain practically no trees which are not useful and even valuable for the production of sawn lumber. Otherwise they may be divided into two district groups—the coast and the

On the coast forest the trees attain much larger dimensions and the undergrowth is very dense, making traveling in the "brush" a very tedious and very laborious process. An average of a mile an hour is extremely rapid traveling west of the Cascades, and it is often impossible to make an average of half that speed. The only possible means of locomotion in this region is afoot. In the interior valleys, the timber is much smaller, and the ground is comparatively free from undergrowth. In many places it is possible to travel rapidly many miles in different directions on

The leading species on the coast is the Douglas fir and the red cedar. North of Queen Charlotte Sound the spruce takes the place of the fir as a leading tree. The only other trees of commercial importance are the western hemlock, the white fir (so-called 'larch"), and the yellow cypress. All six rank amongst the world's best timbers, are, in fact, unexcelled in their own classes. The fir naturally falls into the same class as southern pine, and is its equal in every respect, and superior in the dimensions afforded. The red cedar is the best cedar in the world, and superior in the dimensions obtainable. The hemlock is free from two defects of the eastern hemlock, viz., brashiness of grain, and "shake," and has no new faults, while its enormous size, compared with that of the eastern tree, gives it a greater value for many purposes. The white fir (abies) and the spruce are ideal pulp woods, and can be used for any purpose for which the eastern spruce is used. The yellow cypress resembles a cedar, but the wood s harder, stronger, tougher, more elastic and highly aromatic. It is exceedingly durable,

and when found in large size is much the most valuable wood on the Pacific coast.

The leading species of the interior valleys are the yellow pine, tamarac, Douglas fir, red cedar, spruce and hemlock. The cut per acre of these interior lands is, as a rule, much less than on the coast, but occasionally areas are found on which the trees stand very close, and the cut is enormous.

In the early days the logging was done almost entirely by means of ox-teams. Sometimes as many as twenty-four oxen-two abreast-were used to haul the heavy timbers over the skid roads in the water. The skid roads were built by embedding cross skids in the roadway over which the logs are drawn after the removal of the bark. Later, horses and mules replaced the oxen, being much faster. Now the steam "donkey" has practically replaced all animal motive power in the coast forests.

With the heavy timbers to be handled it was possible, in the days of the oxen and the horses, to log only such areas as were comparatively free from rock, and gave a down grade all the way to the water. The logging engine has made possible the logging of much rougher lands, and has greatly lessened the cost per thousand. A few logging railroads. are already in operation, and other are under construction. With the exhaustion of the log supply on the lands directly tributary to the water the logging railway must, in a few years, become the ordinary method of bringing the logs to the water. A feature of logging on the coast of great economic interest is the fact that the climate admits of continu-

ous operation throughout the year. Prior to the construction of the Canadian Pacific railway, the only market available for the product of the British Columbia forest was export by ships to foreign lands. The earliest mills of importance engaged in this industry were built in the early sixties. Their output varied from 25 to 35 million feet for many years, but recently the trade has expanded greatly, and is at present in the neighborhood of 100 milion feet.

The building of the C. P. R. and the development of the Canadian Middle-West, has resulted in an enormous development of the lumber business, and has made possible the utilization of a great deal of good lumber which it was not possible to market when the only trade was that of export. The opening of two or three new lines from the sea to the plains within the next four years will undoubtedly result in a great stimulus to the production of lumber, both on the coast and in the interior. The opening of the Panama canal ten years hence will undoubtedly open a new era in this regard for the entire Pa-

The government policy in the disposal of timber lands has had a checkered history. the early days considerable areas were sold or given away in fee, later a system of leasing was adopted with a view of encouraging the development of the milling industry. In 1888 the tenure of the leases was fixed at thirty years, and a land tax of ten cents per acre and a royalty of 50 cents per thousand feet on all timber cut was imposed. Since 1892 no leases of timber limits have been granted without being offered to public competition. The competition, however, was largely nominal, as there was an abundance of good lands for all who wished to take them up. Many changes have been made at different times in regard to the taxation and other obligations of the holders of leased lands. At the present time the life of a lease is twenty-one years, but at the end of that time the owner has the privilege of renewing for another term; and further terms of twenty-one years, with a readjustment of the ground rent and royalty to bring it into conformity with that obtaining on licensed lands at the times of renewal.

In 1888 the chief commissioner of lands and works was empowered to issue special timber licenses good for one year, giving the right to cut timber on crown land, subject to the payment of an annual license fee and a royalty of 50 cents per thousand on all timber cut. The legislation governing these licenses has also undergone considerable modification from time to time, and assumed its present

form in 1905.

According to the legislation of 1905, any-one staking timber on unlocated crown land was entitled, after due advertisement, to a pecial timber license to "cut and carry away he timber" on 640 acres, on the payment of an annual license feet of \$140 (\$115 east of Cascades). The timber, when, cut, was subject to the payment of a royalty of fifty cents per thousand.

These licenses are issued for one year nly, but are renewable for 21 consecutive years. The government retains the right to ncrease the amount of royalty, and also the mount of the annual license fee, although there is some legal doubt as regards this latter. Under this law the bulk of the finest and most accessible timber lands of the province have been taken up.

The most obvious defect in this manner of disposing of timber lands is, that all lands, good and poor, are handed out by the government at one price, and although the right to increase the royalty cut on timber is clearly retained, and possibly as regards the annual license fee also, it is evidently impracticable to raise it higher than the poorer lands can stand. A second defect is the time limit to renewal. As the law stands now, the bulk of the finest forest areas of the province must be logged before the expiration of 21 years, or the owners will lose title to their timber.

The special license law, with its high annual license fee, has been a success as a revenue producer. It has filled the treasury of the province to overflowing at a time which would have otherwise been a critical period in the history of its finances. But, like the "bonus" system formerly in vogue in Ontario, it is simply a device for the discounting of future forest revenues-a measure justified only by the gravest of financial emergencies.

That there must be provision made for a liberal extension of the time allowed for the removal of the timber now held under special license is now evident to all. The harvesting of the bulk of the timber of the province within 21 years would mean the demoralization of the timber industry during the process, and its practical extinction at the end of two decades, than which no greater calamity could

befall the province, or perhaps the Dominion. The space at my disposal has, I fear, already been exceeded, but in closing I wish to go on record with a prediction. It is to this effect: That although as yet little attention has been given to the art of forestry on the Pacific coast it will develop that within the lifetime of many who read this the Pacific slope will lead the world in applied forestry as a strictly commercial proposition. The wherefore for this belief is very simple. We have a climate which will produce in about forty years as much timber per acre as can be grown elsewhere in North America or in Europe in a century. With money worth five per cent, this means that timber can be grown here at less than one-tenth the cost that it can be produced elsewhere. If you don't believe it, just figure it out and see, or ask Dr. Fer-

Mr. Winston Churchill on Authorship



R. WINSTON CHURCHILL. M.P., made a charming speech on the delights of authorship before the Authors' Club on Feb. 17, which the Westminster Gazette reports at length.

he said, "I define an author as person who makes his living by publishing in book form original composition -so-called-if we can agree upon that, I will proceed further to say I think the persons who comprise that category are, upon the whole, a very fortunate class. The great mass of mankind pass their days in work, and it is only after their work in the field, or the mill, or the office, has been done, that they find time to play. So many hours from every day of their lives have to be sacrificed to a tyrant thing called work-unwelcome, monotonous, and unremitting work. Not till that is satisfied is there room for recreation or for pleasure. That is the lot of the common run of humanity. The fortunate people in the world—the only really fortunate people in the world, in my mindare those whose work is also their pleasure. The class is not a large one, not nearly so large as it is often represented to be; and authors are perhaps one of the most important elements in its composition. They enjoy in this respect at least a real harmony of life.

The Author's Freedom.

"Is not the author free, as few men are free? Is he not secure, as few men are se-The tools of his industry are so common and so cheap that they have almost ceased to have commercial value. He needs no bulky pile of raw material, no elaborate apparatus. no service of men or animals. He is dependen for his occupation upon no one but himself. and nothing outside him that matters. He is the sovereign of an empire, self-supporting, self-contained. No one can sequestrate his estates. No one can deprive him of his stockin-trade; no one can force him to exercise his faculty against his will; no one can prevent him exercising it as he chooses. The pen is the great liberator of men and nations. No chains can bind, no poverty can choke, no tariff can restrict, the free play of his mind, and even the Times' Book Club can only exert a moderately depressing influence upon his rewards. Whether his work is good or bad, so long as he does his best he is happy. I often fortify myself amid the uncertainties and vexations of political life by believing that I possess a line of retreat into a peaceful and fertile country where no rascal can pursue and where one never need be dull or idle or even wholly without power. It is then, indeed, that I feel devoutly thankful to have been born fond of writing. It is then, indeed, that I feel grateful to all the brave and generous spirits who, in every age, and in every land, have fought to establish the now unquestioned freedom of the

The Beauties of English.

"And what a noble medium the English language is. It is not possible to write a page without experiencing positive pleasure at the

lish writer cannot say what he has to say in English—and in simple English—depend upon it it is probably not worth saying. What a pity it is that English is not more generally studied. am not going to attack classical education. No one who has the slightest pretension to literary tastes can be insensible to the attraction of Greece and Rome. But I confess our present educational system excites in my mind grave misgivings. I cannot believe that a ystem is good, or even reasonable, which thrusts upon reluctant and uncomprehending multitudes treasures which can only be appreciated by the privileged and gifted few. To the vast majority of boys who attend our public schools a classical education is from beginning to end one long useless, meaningless rigmarole, If I am told that classics are the bestthat by far the greater number of students finish their education while this preparatory stage is still incomplete, and without deriving any of the benefits which are promised as its result. For every one who is permitted to ascend the slopes of Mount Parnassus there are twenty who famish in the deserts of conjugations and declensions without ever receiving the smallest practical advantage from many years of labor.

The Mastery of English.

"And even of those who, without being great scholars, attain a certain general acquaintance with the ancient writers, can it really be said that they have also obtained the mastery of English? How many young gentlemen there are from the universities and public schools who can turn a Latin verse with a facility which would make the old Romans squirm in their tombs. How few there are who can construct a few good sentences, or still less a few good paragraphs of plain, correct, and straightforward English. Now, I am a great admirer of the Greeks, although, of course, I have to depend upon what others tell me about them, and I would like to see our educationalists imitate in one respect at least the Greek example. How is it that the Greeks made their language the most graceful and compendious mode of expression ever known among men? Did they spend all their time studying the languages which had preceded theirs? Did they explore with tireless persistency the ancient root dialects of the vanished world? Not at all. They studied Greek. They studied their own language. They loved it, the ycherished it, they adorned it, they expanded it, and that is why it survives a model and delight to all posterity. Surely we whose mother tongue has already won for itself such an unequalled empire over the modern world, can learn this lesson at least from the ancient Greeks and bestow a little care and some proportion of the years of education to the study of a language which is perhaps. to play a predominant part in the future progress of mankind.

"Frankly, I think that English boys should first of all be taught English, taught to write richness and variety, the flexibility and the it, to speak it, to repeat by heart its poetry

profoundness of our mother-tongue. If an Eng- and its prose, to know something of its literature, to understand its strength, its history, and its origin; and it is to those who show real literary aptitude, and elegant qualities of mind in the study of English that the ancient world should be thrown open, not as a drill or a drudgery, not as a dreary ritual binding on all alike, but as the reward of exceptional talent and scholarly inclination. That I believe would be the natural and harmonious method of procedure in regard to the study of our language by youth.

A Corporate Resistance to Bad Words.

"There is another point to which I wish to refer, though very briefly. I mean the guidance of our language by those who know it and love it best. The more I have been able to become acquainted with the work and influence-let us say-of the French Academy on French literature and French intellectual life generally the more I regret the absence in England of any body of equal effectiveness which could from year to year guide and improve the development of our English language without restricting its regular and natural expansion. And when we are menaced, as undoubtedly we are, by the horrible barbarous jargon of phonetic spelling, that evil progeny of slovenly and unprofitable hustle, I think it is high time that English writers should be able to offer a corporate resistance to such dangerous and dismal tendencies.

Someone - I forget who - has said Words are the only things which last forever.' That is, to my mind, always a wonderful thought. The most durable structures raised in stone by the strength of man, the mightiest monuments of his power, crumble into dust, while the words spoken with fleeting breath, the passing expression of the unstable fancies of his mind, endure not as echoes of the past, not as mere archaeological curiosities or venerable relics, but with a force and life as new and strong, and sometimes far stronger than when they were first spoken, and, leaping across the gulf of three thousand years, they light the world for us today."

A man and, his wife were airing their troubles on the sidewalk one Saturday evening when a good Samaritan intervened. See here, my man," he protested, "this sort

of thing won't do.'

What business is it of yours, I'd like to know?' snarled the man, turning from his wife. 'It's only my business in so far as I can be of help in settling this dispute," answered the Samaritan mildly.

This ain't no dispute," growled the man. "No dispute! But, my dear friend-"I tell you it ain't no dispute," insisted the man. "She"—jerking his thumb toward the woman—"think's she ain't goin' to get my

week's wages, and I know darn well she ain't, Where's the dispute in that?"

Lady Gwendolen Cecil has met with an auobile accident at Hatfield. It seems that Lady Cecil was about to re-enter her car when it started, and knocked her down, two wheels passing over her. She had two ribs broken.

ill effects of a polinem et circenses, were prepared to tant party in mu already got, to the prepared to spend on a modern equicircus. It is quite less, that by raisin tive holiday traffic and in this lies thing a lessee or pu the boats. The in have been effected transport by rail sides of the river depleting the ranks on the river for and by no practica the service will it call these to the sthey are run by a by private undertathe Highways Corthe net deficit on working is £137,08 tal expenditure on has been £301,080 £23,524 has been not he last financial ying capital expend ing capital expended £277,536, but the no allowance has preciation. The esticiency of mainta. £42,075, of which amount to just un correspond, in effecharge. By layin awaiting a purcha cided, the deficient reduced to £34,330, appear to interpreappear to interpre the total loss in m vice would be only 000, or one-sixth. Hon. J. J. Hil It may have so our older readers, Gazette, to be ren a quarter century uration of the we States and Mexico sion from the app M. Dawson as ge to the North Ame shed in 1854, was tion to Americans sippi as were the or Burton or Bak wards, of their ex

to English readers up either of Bartle and reads of the a serts of North Ameing with the came world and in conne comparative merits and Arabian came sweeping has been then. When Dr. I work under Major Cling books of Capta Butler had not yet Land and Wild Nored a sort of northe Bartlett's "Camel Z the transformation a good deal of arg statesmen of the would be anything tempt building a re tempt building a ra lc. But the marvel at last and the day proaching when the should be no longe tons had once been whole living world. Ocean" (a work th lave not robbed of find both indication opinion in the years also ievous forceas also joyous forecast that was to be. On mord and action Grant had the most he greatness of his All his fine forecast od, but if there are a distributions of the greatness of th ed, but if there are a ed men today more doubters in our fur owe the power that the slough of desport of carnt. He was of fective leaders of it grasped the meaning saw in the "great I ture home of happy (many of them) frould-world tyrants.

Only those who stoff that cradle-time the slowness with

he slowness with name to realize the tage. And till the

present in the neigh-

et. C. P. R. and the dean Middle-West, has development of the s made possible the leal of good lumber to market when the export. The opening s from the sea to the four years will unreat stimulus to the oth on the coast and ening of the Panama ill undoubtedly open d for the entire Pa-

cy in the disposal of heckered history. In le areas were sold or a system of leasing of encouraging the ng industry. In 1888 was fixed at thirty. ten cents per acre s per thousand feet osed. Since 1892 no have been granted public competition. r, was largely nomadance of good lands ke them up. Many at different times in nd other obligations nds. At the present wenty-one years, but the owner has the another term; and ne years, with a rerent and royalty to with that obtaining mes of renewal.

nmissioner of lands red to issue special one year, giving the own land, subject to al license fee and a ousand on all timber erning these licenses derable modification assumed its present

slation of 1905, anyplocated crown land advertisement, to a cut and carry away on the payment of \$140 (\$115 east of f a royalty of fifty

sued for one year, for 21 consecutive retains the right to yalty, and also the ense fee, although as regards this latulk of the finest and nds of the province

ect in this manner ds is, that all lands, out by the governon timber is clearly regards the annual lently impracticable e poorer lands can is the time limit to the province must iration of 21 years, itle to their timber. v, with its high ana success as a relled the treasury of ng at a time which en a critical period ices. But, like the y in vogue in Onfor the disco inting a measure justified

ancial emergencies. ovision made for a me allowed for the held under special ill. The harvesting the province withthe demoralization ng the process, and the end of two deater calamity could haps the Dominion. osal has, I fear, aln closing I wish to ction. It is to this yet little attention of forestry on the op that within the ad this the Pacific in applied forestry proposition. The s very simple. We produce in about

er per acre as can orth America or in mber can be grown th the cost that it If you don't believe ee, or ask Dr. Fer-

Gleanings From the Exchange Table

Gleanings From the Exchange Table

Monday Opens the Week With Three Extra Special Bargains

Beautiful New Dress Goods

Everything within the limits of good taste in the most up-to-date materials is to be found here. Imported direct from the world's best manufacturers. Our buyers being personally in touch affords us every opportunity of procuring for our patrons the latest and best at most reasonable figures.

Alexander Cloth, fine satin finish, in light brown, dark brown, wine, cardinal, fawn, French grey, olive, myrtle, light navy, dark navy, black and white; 46 inches wide. Per yard \$1.50 Cold Venetians, in brown Cold Venetians, in brown, navy myrtile, cardinal and grey; 44 inches wide. Per yard ...\$1.00

Cold Broadcloth, in light brown, dark brown, myrtle, olive, grey, light navy, dark navy and black; 52 inches wide. Per yard \$1.50

Chiffon Panama, very fine weave, in navy and black; 54 inches wide. Per yard\$1.25

That Monday will be a busy day in the departments participating in these splendid bargains goes without saying, and it will be greatly to your advantage to get inside our doors as soon as possible Monday morning in order to get choice. Most noteworthy among these are the splendid offerings in ladies' walking skirts which are marked at a tremendous reduction in order to clear them out quickly. All are of the best quality material and we urge the necessity of prompt action.

Let Us Estimate on Your House Cleaning

The time to be thinking about doing your house cleaning is now at hand, and there is no better way of having it done than with

The Vacuum House Cleaner

It is the most up-to-date system as yet known, no dirt or distasteful work necessary when having it done by this system. We are at present doing a number of houses, and we suggest that you put your order in as early as possible, owing to the season advancing. For particulars of this system ring up 1685, Carpet Department. You will find it most reasonable and satisfactory.

Exceptional Bargains in Ladies' Nightdresses, reg. \$1 and \$1.25, Monday 75c

A splendid opportunity is afforded here to procure a fine Nightdress at an unusually low price. They are made of extra good quality cambric, very daintily trimmed with embroidery and lace and feather stitch braid. Below are two descriptions. The regular value was \$1.00 and \$1.25. Special Monday

made with deep yoke, finished with sailor collar edged with embroidery, long sleeve, finished with narrow frill. Monday75c

ADIES' FINE WHITE LADIES' WHITE CAMBRIC COTTON NIGHTDRESS, NIGHT DRESS, made in empire style, neck finished with lace insertion and ribbon threequarter sleeves, eaged with lace.

There is Satisfaction in Getting Your Upholstering and Recovering Work Done Here

There is no better place to have the necessary recovering and repairing of upholstered furniture than this store. A competent staff of skilled workmen are always on hand, and we assure you that the finishing and material used is the best to be had. No better time than now for to do the necessary repairing. If you have any of this work which you contemplate having done, phone us up or come, and we will send a representative to call on you and give an estimate. You will find prices the lowest.

A Splendid Assortment of Easter Cards Just In

We have just received a very large and varied assortment of Easter Cards, which we are showing in the Stationery Department. These have arrived just in time for sending to the Old Country. Among them are some exceedingly attractive ones, your inspection cordially invited.

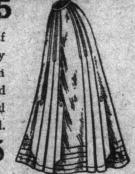
EASTER POST CARDS, at 2 for 5c., or, per dozen . . . 25¢ EASTER CARDS at 50c., 40c., 35c., 25c., 15c. and 10¢

Plain Taffeta Ribbons on Sale Monday Reg. 45c and 50c per Yard for 25c

This is an opportunity for every person who wishes to purchase plain taffeta ribbon at a great underpricing to take advantage of. The ribbons included are nothing but the finest quality in plain colors and extra wide, and in a great many instances are marked at just half their regular prices. The values included were 45c and 50c per yard. Special for Monday

Special Offerings Monday in Walking Skirts Reg. \$6.50, \$7.50 and \$8 for \$3.75

Just think of getting a high grade Walking Skirt at half and less than half their usual values! Most women would hardly credit such extraordinary news, but if you are the least sceptical, see them for yourself. They are on display in our Broad street windows. This lot comprises about fifty in tweed effects, some with box pleat down front and back, circular cut, others in tweed effects, ten gores with inturned pleat at each seam and finished with fold. The regular values were \$6.50 to \$8.50. Special Monday



Individuality Marks the New Hats for Spring

The showing of Spring Millinery grows more interesting day by day, as new conceptions are constantly being added. Our milliners are busy creating and evolving new and pretty styles, and large numbers of them are being brought forward just as fast as they are completed. But the hats that are attracting particular attention just now are those made for early spring wear. Then there are the abundance of exquisite imported styles in countless numbers of fascinating shapes trimmed with ribbons and flowers which this year seem more beautiful and abundant than ever, making this the garden spot of the store, while the naturalness and grace of the flower trimmings are among the most notable features this year, hats imported direct from the fashion centres of the world. Showing an exclusiveness and individuality which cannot be found elsewhere. In fact there are shapes, styles and colors in variety sufficient to please the woman of most exacting taste.

Every Day Marks New Arrivals in **New Carpets**

Almost every day ushers in new Carpets for Spring, which adds variety and tone to our already large display, and each shipment is a revelation of beautiful new effects and colorings. One of the latest arrivals is a very large shipment of beautiful Brussels and Wilton Squares, and any schemes which you have in mind in your spring renovating can easily be matched from this superb stock. If you contemplate purchasing allow us the pleasure of showing you through this vast assortment of the world's best products.

Axminster Squares, in sizes from 7 ft. 6 in. x 9 ft. to 10 ft. 6 in. x 13 ft. 6 in., at prices ranging from......\$21.75 to \$75.00

Brussels Squares, in sizes—	3.23		
6 ft. 9 in. x 7 ft. 6 in., from	\$10.25	to	\$12.00
9 ft. x 9 ft., from	\$12.00	to	\$18.50
9 ft. x 10 ft. 6 in., from	\$16.50	to	\$21.50
9 ft. x 12 ft., from	\$19.50	to	\$25.00
11 ft. 3 in. x 12 ft., from	\$25.00	to	\$31.75
11 ft. 3 in. x 13 ft. 6 in., from	\$27.50	to	\$35.00

Furniture That is Correct in Style and Priced Right

The Showing of Fine Furniture which is now on display on the Third Floor is indeed a worthy one. Every known period of furniture designing is richly represented in this vast assortment, from the high class furniture made of costly imported woods, richly finished, to the much favored kinds of more moderate price. Especially noteworthy is the upholstered stock. Everything is finshed in the best quality of their respective grades, while the workmanship is beyond criticism. Then, too, is the many pieces of mission furniture, which includes a very large stock of novelties, while all is priced right, and we would be pleased indeed to demonstrate to you the many saving advantages afforded at this

Large Assortment of Floor Coverings in Oil Cloths and Linoleums

We are now showing an extremely large stock of Linoleums and Oilcloths which has just arrived. These include everything that is desirable as floor coverings, from the leading manufacturers of the world in a number of splendid designs, in floral, tile, parquet, etc. Our stock of inlaids are of that wear-resisting quality, colors solid through to the back, and we assure you that a larger or better stock cannot be found elsewhere in the city.

Inlaid Linoleums, at, per sq. | Printed Linoleums, at 65c., yard, \$1.25, \$1.10, and . 35¢ Plain Cork Carpets, at \$1.25 and \$1.00 | Floor Oilcloths, at 35c and 25¢

50c and 40¢

How is Baby's Health? Out Doors Will Do Good



Nothing is more healthful for the little one than fresh air, plenty of it. Cannot give them too much, especially these fine days. The present weather is invigorating, refreshing to the elders, and why not give baby an opportunity to be out in the bright sunshine. Some mothers say, "If I only had a good carriage or go-cart I would take him or her out." By coming to this store you will find there's no excuse for not having one, as our stock is complete, and includes every kind of folding reed, collapsible metal and the reed baby carriages, while prices are moderate.

Adjustable Go-Cart, Price \$28.50

GO-CART, adjustable, exactly same as cut, made of best quality reed, shellac finish, 141/2 in. rubber tire wheels, all steel gearing, in green, enamel, satin or lace parasol.

New and Artistic Wall Papers

Never before have we been so prepared for the spring rush for Wall Papers as this year, and we are sure that when you see this superb stock and learn how low the prices are you will start papering at once. Included in this stock are many novelties with borders of rural and landscape scenes. Papers for every room in the house, and at a price that is right.

Fashionable Attire for Men at Modest Prices

The new Spring Suits which we are showing are distinctively stylish without being extreme in design, and it would be a pleasure for us to show you through the vast assortment now on hand. They are made of the very best material that can be procured in exclusive weaves and taxtures and have a provided for the contraction. weaves and textures, and have every little feature that every man wants in his clothes. "Clothes don't make the man, to be sure, but every little helps," and so we claim that good clothes are the creators of opportunity in business as well as society, and that the well dressed business man creates an irresistible impression in his favor that means advancement to him out of all proportion to the trifling cost of good clothes, and if you think that this is the kind of clothes you want, that will prove a "help" instead of a hindrance to your advancement let us show that, that is the only kind we keep. Prices range from

\$8.75 to \$30.00

The Largest Stock of Boys' Clothing

If there is any one member of the family that this store serves best than another it is the Boy. We devote more store space and carry a more complete and better stock of what the Boy needs in school wear than any other store in Western Canada. The best only is the watchword in this department, best in watchword in this department, best in workmanship and best in quality, and what is more surprising is the extreme moderation of prices, which will be found the lowest in the city consistent with quality, and any mother wishing to outfit her boy complete in clothing will find that we offer more advantage to do so than elsewhere in the City.

Charming New Spring Blouses

Every day reveals many charming styles in new Spring Blouses. On every table in this section will be found styles diversified enough to suit every individual taste, and whim, and what is more interesting is the extreme moderation of prices. Below are two very attractive descriptions, but it is only necessary for you to call to satisfy yourself of their vastness and daintiness

Ladies' Blouse, made of good quality white lawn, tucked box pleat down centre, with dainty embroidered panel on each side trimmed with Valenciennes lace insertion and small tucked, full length sleeves with deep tucked cuffs trimmed with Valenciennes insertion, buttoned in front, all

good quality white Swiss lawn, front of



Free Demonstration of Suchard's Cocoa

This celebrated Swiss Cocoa is one of the most popular and well known cocoas on the market, and has been awarded highest awards at the different expositions for its purity and quality. We therefore extend our cordial invitation to every lady when down town to call and sample it. The demonstration is under the direction of one of their own representatives, who will explain the merits, etc., of Suchard's Swiss Cocoa-Main Floor.

Try the Vacuum Cleaner for Spring Cleaning. For Particulars Phone 1685

DAVID SPENCER, LTD

Try the Vacuum Cleaner for Spring Cleaning. For Particulars Phone 1685

VOL L., NO. 13

Germany Excep

WAS AT FIRST

of United States at ceed Charlemagne T nation has been acc fect upon the qua successor. Dr. Hi United States minist and was formerly fretary of state undation of Secretary H. As the German for ly responded some As the German for ly responded some usual cautious over state department he availability, today's as a complete su Washington. It is, as far as Dr. Hill is etiquette that gover lations does not question of the right of the roose an object of the response bassador Sternbe Root it was ascerta en route from the which contains a f the reasons for th fude on the part towards Dr. Hill. the details of the ment could be elicitable action of the ment in respect to the country of the ment in respect to the country of the ment in respect to the country of th able action of the ment in respect to t event it is regards an expressed objunade by Germany if ar as his appoints Parls, March 25.—arrived this evening expressed great steamed that the Ghad declined to receive

to the government pressing Germany's ratification of his post.
Moreover, he said,
Berlin he had heard
believe that he was
with the German go
dent Roosevelt, he a
ed him that he inte him. The announcem action toward him or ise in French qua sence of the publicat reason for the Germ action, the incident and has not been the

with the American at The Hague confi tude on several occ pleased Germany. The Hague, March circles here are perp port that the German clined to accept Day American ambassad whatever is known account for such a felt that there must standing.

St. John, N. B., ager Spaulding of th and Paper company the mills here will be til the price of pulp Veteran Civ Toronto, March 2 aged 34 years, who the civil service in 1 day. He had not bee for the past few years connected with the

Tunnel Worke Windsor, Ont. Marcing shield workers of approaches to the De have returned to work wages was granted, amount askedf or.

For Pure Calgary, March 25 of the Liberal associanght a letter from A taining a resolution elections was read a the conclusion the sector reply favoring the

Railway E Montreal, March 2 of the Grand Trunk 1 ing March 21, show a 608, the total being 3 year, compared with ago. The total earn R. for the week en were \$1,247,000, as \$1,389,000 for the sar ago.