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Death of Bishop Horstmann.

lock tonight.

Canton, Ohio., May 13.—Bishop Ig-natius F. Horstmann, of the Catholic diocese of Cleveland, died at 9.20

Bank Liquidator Wanted.

at 9.20

ARGE ATTENDANCE AT PYTHIAN CONVENTION fett sure that ^t it would be a pleasant one. He complimented the order on its great growth and prosperity and wished it every success in the future. The Grand Lodge of British Columbia Mayor Hall asserted, was the banner one of the Dominion. were present this year to enlighten the grand lodge on the matter. Both gen-tal received a hearty vote of thanks. During the session the following telegram was read: Mobile, Ala, May 13. neteenth Annual Meeting Now in Session Here— Good Reports Issue that ^t it would be a pleasant one. He complimented the order on the great growth and prosperity and wished it every success in the future. The Grand Chancellors Knights of Pyth-las, Victoria, B. C. Twelve thousand loyal Alabama thind words and the hearty reception anner, thanking the latter for his kind words and the hearty reception by the city's chief executive. were present this year to enlighten the grand lodge on the matter. Both gen-tal received a hearty vote of thanks. During the session the following telegram was read: Mobile, Ala, May 13. LARGE ATTENDANCE AT

Nineteenth Annual Meeting

kind words and the hearty reception accorded the members of the Grand Lodge by the city's chief executive. (From Thursday's Daily.) Knights of Pythias to the number

A short recess was proclaimed in order that the members should have an opportunity of greeting Mayor Hall nearly 150 assembled in the A. O. U. W. hall yesterday morning, when the nineteenth annual convention of the who was given a hearty vote of thanks and greeted personally by each of the members present. Grand Lodge of the Grand Domain of British Columbia was opened with an attendance, the largest in the history The question of the competition for the amplified third rank work, which was held during the evening session was placed in the hands of a commitof the order in this province. Grand Chancellor J. Hammar presided, and tee composed of Brother Watson, No. 1; Bro. Kettle, No. 17; Bro. Jøy, No. 25; Bro. Townley, No. 11, and Bro. Watson, No. 4. The minutes of the the following officers of the Grand Lodge were present: Supreme master at arms, Noble Binns; C. F. Nelson, S.R.; George Johnson, S.R.; H. J. Anstie, P.S.R.; W. Irvine, P.G.C.; A. H. Ferguson, P.G.C.; J. Hughes, P.G.C., and W. Byrne, P.G.C. With last convention held at Nelson were adopted and the report of the com-mittee on credenials was also adopted. Grand Chancellor Hammer's report

the exception of Ymir Lodge, No. 32, and Copper King Lodge, No. 34, of

A. H. Ferguson, P.G.C.; J. Hughes, B. Styles and the input of an law adopting the second of the definition of the second of the second of the definition of the second of the definition of the second of the second of the definition of the second of the second of the definition of the second of the definition of the second of the second of the second of the second of the definition of the second of t

in general.

in general. (Signed) JACOB D. BLOCK, Grand Chancellor, A recommendation was passed fav-oring the adoption of a code and key for unwritten work of the ritual for the use of members. Left to Subordinate Lodges. The grand lodge placed itself on record as in favor of having all fees in connection with dismissal certifi-cates left in the hands of the subordi-Death of Brockville Citizen Brockville, Ont., May 13.—John Grant, an old business man here, died today as the result of an operation. Airship Experiments Elmira, N. Y. May 13.—There was no flight of Alexander Graham Bell's airship at Hammondsport today. Something went wrong with the ap-paratus. Government officers are

paratus. Government officers are here to witness the experiments, which probably will take place tocates left in the hands of the subordicates left in the hands of the subordi-nate lodges as well as the question of a uniform medical examination for applicants for membership. The grand chancellor was instructed to telegraph the Supreme lodge when that body meets at Boston next Aug-ust expressing the appreciation of the British Columbia grand lodge for the bonor conferred unon Noble lorrow.

Steamer Ottawa at Quebec

Guebec, May 13 .- The steamer Ottawa is anchored in the stream, hav ing arrived in port at four o'cloc this afternoon, and will proceed for Montreal about midnight to unloa Montreal about might to unload her cargo there. Her damage is all on her port side, and 'she carries as evidence of the vessel she collided with a portion of the bow fastened firmly by the impact.

Hull Man Drowned

Ottawa, May 13 .- While engaged in onstruction a small bridge over the flume at Booth's sawmill at Chaudier this evening, a workman named M Bouchard, of Hull, missed his footing The swift and fell into the water. current swept the unfortunate man away, and he was drowned' before ald could reach him. He was married, and leaves a family of seven besides

a widow.

CANADIAN BISLEY TEAM Will Sail for England on June 19-To Shoot at Bisley and at Olympics

Ottawa, May 13 .- The Canadian B

Ottawa, May 13.—The Canadian Bis-ley team will sail for England on June 19, and their trip this year promises to be very interesting, as, they will shoot both at Bisley and at the Olym-pic games. They are also likely to come in competition with the finest marksmen in the United States. Canadian marksmen will this year be able to use the much talked of peep sights, which, it will be remembered, gave the Americans such an advantage when shooting for the Palma trophy last year.

The beak formed. He handed the behalf of the Grand lodge segarates the creation of the creating the convention less that service and the serving one another and the great is real as a result of which road refuses the members of the Grand Lodge were the returning the convention less the Knight form giving that service. He declared that service he declared the receiving and the more located to pay their return fare for which the origination as the Knight form giving that and no roltable session and he was created and profitable session and he was created and he was created and profitable session and he was created and he subject of the Supreme logge attring the convention the grand lodge were subject to the Winderse team had the set into a water the set into the set into a subject to the winderse set into the set into the

that he had had trouble with son **MYSTERY SOLVED BY** Jack Attin Won Mstropolitan. New York, May 13.—The Metropolita Handicap at Belmont Park today wa won by Jack Atkin; Restigouche se ond; Don Creole third. John Shaw's Remains Discov-

Montreal, May 13.—Application for a liquidator was made today for the Banque Ste. Jean before the superior court. It is believed that future de-velopments will show that the bank's affairs are in a serious condition. Ties for Electric Line. New Westminster, May 13.-A large consignment of ties for the New West-Eburne is being unloaded at the south end of the city, and work will be comenced shortly in laying them.

SCHOOL BOOK DEAL

Bill in Saskatchewan Assembly Passes Second Reading—Government Ignores Committee Report

Regina, May 12.—The textbook de-bate was concluded at the session of the house today, and the second read-ing of the bill was allowed to pass without a division ing of the bill was allowed to pass without a division. The Opposition will move an amendment on the third reading, proposing to refer the bill back to the

committee. The feature of the speeches was that by Dr. Ellis, of Mo speeches today fishing. was that by Dr. Ellis, of Moosomin. He produced a document which he de-clared had been suppressed by the government until last night, when it was inadvertently brought down. The document was the report of the com-mittee which sat at Calgary, and which stated that the committee had reached a majority conclusion to rec-ommend the Canada Publishing com-pany's books as a set. The

ommend the Canada Publishing com-pany's books as a set. Individually the majority of the committee recommended the second, third and fourth books of the Can-adian Publishing company, and volume one, part one, of the Morang com-pany. He laid stress upon the fact that the government had not acted upon this recommendation, but had adopted the Morang series complete. The Premier finished the debate with a general summing up of the argu-

a general summing up of the argua general summing up of the argu-ments, and the second reading was passed. He made the statement in connection with his speech that the readers being secured were the best in America, and that the contract entered into by the government was the best ever entered into by any govern-ment in any province of Canada.

Mr. Carnegie's Gift to Winnipeg. Winnipeg, May 12 .- At a meeting of library board this afterno

announcement was made that an ad ditional sum of \$39.000 has been dor ated by Andrew Carnegle to the Win-nipeg public libitary for extensions for

leading to the whereabouts of Mr. Shaw, who was a member of the Ross-land lodge before his arrival in the city a short time ago. The notice had not been made public before the find-ing of the body. The late Mr. Shaw leaves a wife and three children the volument be dis three children, the youngest having been born but a few days before his disappearance, and his sister Mrs. Brunskill. Pending the holding of the inquest the funeral arrangements will not be made.

Empress Theatre.

The feature of the bill provided for

ered in Waters of Swan

Lake

is being done in order that it will be is being usite in order that it will be possible to give the general public rapid and satisfactory means of transportation to and from the dif-ferent attractions announced to take place here on Wirtonic, Dar.

in The leature of the week at the Emp-eress is the "Opium Smoker's Dream" in which the victim while under the influence of the drug has a most ex-OGILVIE'S BIG FIRE SALE

DISCOVERY OF BODY

Friday, May 15, 1908

"The Burglar's Cunning" is displayed by training a clever dog to snatch par-cels and bring them to his master. There are many humorous incidents shown in the pletures. A young man dons woman's attire and makes a very attractive young lady in "Under False Colors." His flirtations with men are funny in the extreme. "Artful Husband" is a fine colored films shownig the clever mancolored films showing the clever man-ner in which a convivially inclined man turns the tables on his wife and puts her on the defensive.

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The mystery surrounding the dis-appearance of John Shaw, who last Wednesday morning shortly after day-break left his home near the North Dairy pumping station and Dreams of You." The children Saturday afternoon.

break left his nome hear the North Dairy pumping station and was not seen again, was cleared up yesterday when the body of the man was dis-covered in Swan lake shortly before noon by William Wilson, a member of **TRAMWAY SERVICE** the Grand theatre orchestra. Wilson WILL BE IMPROVED

was engaged in fishing in the lake when his attention was attracted to the corps, which was standing almost upright in the water about fifteen feet

rpove Gorge Line discerned from where Wilson was

body was considerably decom

The body was considerably decom-posed from its week's immersion in the lake, but was readily identified as that of Mr. Shaw, being attitred in shirt, trousers and slippers, that being the limited costume in which the missing man was dressed when last seen. Wilson, immediately on discovering the body, wheeled into the city and notified the police, by whom the pro-vincial police were notified, and in turn the South Saanich constable was informed of the find. The body was recovered from the water and brougant an improved tramway service to different parts of the city during the summer months. Already the first move in that direction has been made. an additional car being put on the Beacon Hill and Spring Ridge runs thus enabling the operation of a ten minute service between thes e points It is the intention also to

turn the South Saanich constable was informed of the find. The body was recovered from the water and brought it is now lying pending the holding of the spositively identified, and where it is now lying pending the holding of the spositively identified, and where it is now lying pending the holding of the spositively identified, and where it is now lying pending the holding of the spositively identified, and where it is now lying pending the holding of the spositively identified, and where it is now lying pending the holding of the spositively identified, and where it is now lying pending the holding of the spositively identified and it is quite possible that the far the spost where it is now lying pending the holding of the fact that he had lost his position with the E. G. Prior company and was in a somewhat straightened position financially, walked from his home define early hours of the morning and without a word to his sick wife or family, or to his sister, Mrs. Brunskill, who was staying at his home, defined and as soon as the work was completed, that Mr. Shaw could hardly have been accidentally drowned and he must have walked into the lake with the intention of committing suicide.
Yesterday morning the officers of the Grand Lodge, Knights of Pythias, in session here, decided to offer a reward of \$100 for any information leading to the whereabouts of Mr. Shaw, who was a member of the Rossiland lodge before his arrival in the

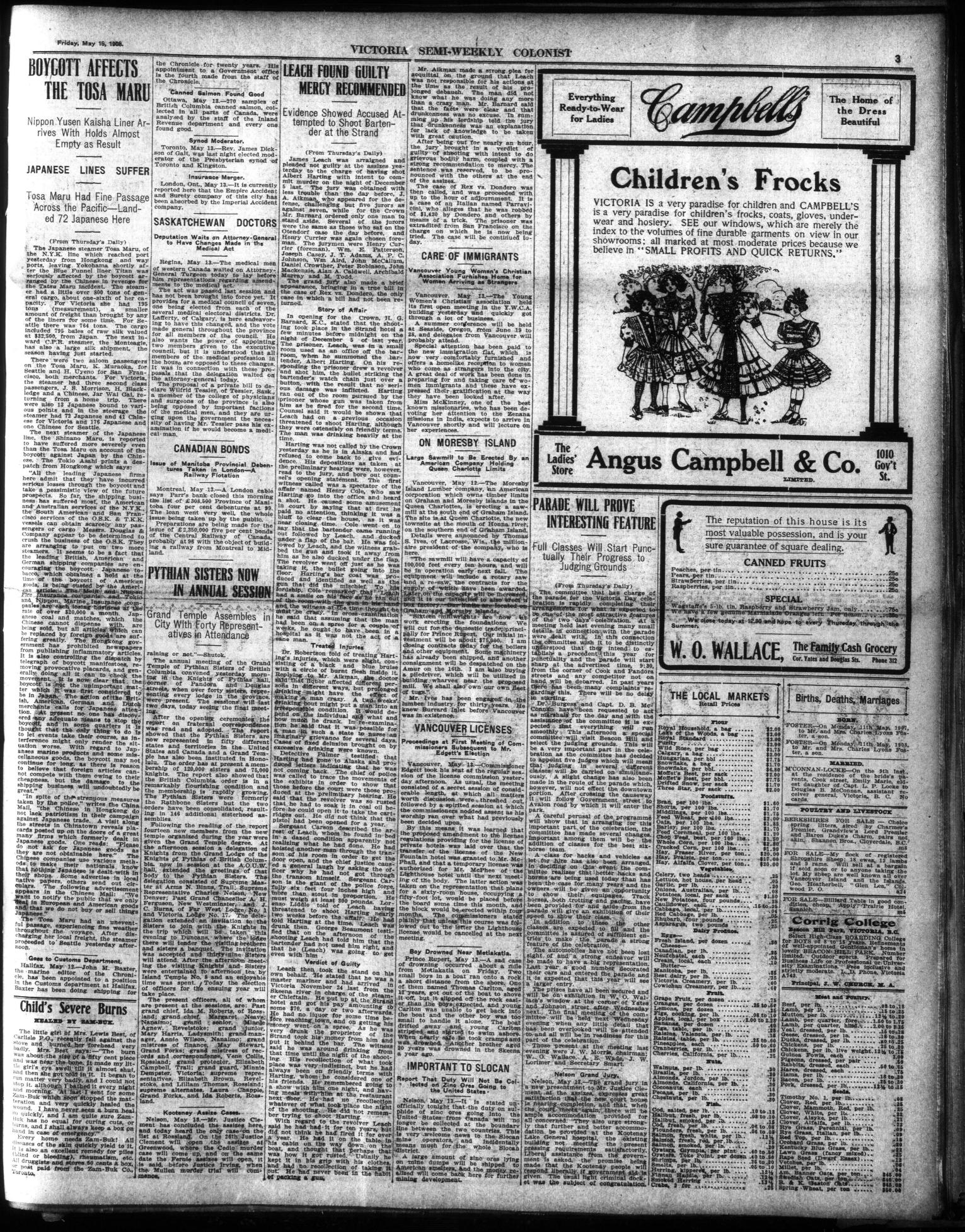
tion of the tramway company to be ready to meet all emergencies. The ten-minute service to the Gorge, un-doubtedly the most popular resort in the vicinity of Victoria, would be con-

tinued until the fail. The improve-ments being made to that line would enable the operation of from fifteen to twenty cars on the route, sufficient to handle immense crowds expedi-tiously. Thus there would be no rea-son for a congestion on the occasion of celebration of fetes of any kind.

Mr. Goward states that the wor at present in progress is being push forward as rapidly as pessible. The

from the shore, the feet embedded in the soft mud. The man's head came to within a few inches of the surface of the water and was clearly to be Preparations are being made by the B. C. Electric Railway company for





ransortationp Facilities ummer Months-Impove Gorge Line tions are being made by the etric Railway company for ved tramway service to difrts of the city during the nonths. Already the first that direction has been made, ional car being put on the Hill and Spring Ridge runs, billing the operation of a tenvice between these points, itention also to make some ntention also to connection with the Gorge is quite possible that the will be done with branches other suburban resorts, then last evening A. T. Gow-tger of the B. C. Electric shi of the B. C. Interrior simpany, who has just re-n a trip to Portland and s, stated that the summer ild be regulated by the tourist travel to a large he of the switches on the k was heing lengthcard was being lengthened as the work was come service through that sec-i be improved. Cars would om the terminus at the park that at the corner of Yates rnment streets every

riday, May 15, 1908

defensive.

VAY SERVICE

glar's Cunning" is displayed. g a clever dog to snatch par-bring them to his master, a many humorous incidents

the pictures. g man dons woman's attire

man dons women's ature s a very attractive young Under False Colors." His with men are funny in the "Artful Husband" is a fine

ms shownig the clever man-ch a convivially inclined man tables on his wife and puts

seph will sing a pretty sen-ballad entitled "Moonbeams" ms of You." The children

VILL BE IMPROVED

ward expects that the volume through Victoria this sum-be greater than heretofore. looked for, it is the intentramway company to be meet all emergencies. The service to the Gorge, unthe most popular resort in of Victoria, would be con itll the fall. The improve-ing made to that line would be operation of from fifteen cars on the route ,sufficient immense crowds expedi-Thus there would be no reacongestion on the occasion ation of fetes of any kind. oward states that the work t in progress is being pushed as rapidly as possible. This done in order that it will be to give the general public satisfactory means n to and from the ctions announced to take re on Victoria Dam

Crowds Parallel

TEEL RANGES

In and See Little Money ecessary to y a Good Range

ails Dana-Mop WRINGE

overnment Street

FOSTER-On Monday, 11th May, 1907 to Mr. and Mrs. Charles Lyons Fos-ter, a son. FOSTER-On Monday, Alth. May, 1908, to Mr. and Mrs. Charles Lyons Fos-ter, a son.

MCONNAN-LOCKE On the 9th Inst., at the residence of the bride's pa-rents, Cook street, Emily Marie, eld-est daughter of Capt. L. P. Locke to Douglas B. McConnan, assistant re-ceiver general, Victoria, B. C. No cards.

POULTRY AND LIVESTOCK

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

MARRIED

ALL DE CONTRACT BORN.

FOR SALE-My flock of registered Shropshire Sheep: 18 ewes, 12 lambs and 9 rams. Will sell at a bargain if sold soon or to anyone taking the lot. My sheep are well known all over Vancouver Island and the Islands. Geo. Heatherbell, "Glen Lea," Col-wood P. O. 24 a," Col-

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

Corrig College Esson Elli Para VIOTOBIA B.C. Select High-Class BOARDING College for BOYS of 5 to 15 Years. Refinements of well-appointed Gentleman's home in bovely BEACON HELL PARK. Number limited. Outdoor sports. Prepared for Business Life or Professional or Univer-sity Examinations. Pees inclusive and strictly moderate. L. D. Phone, Victoria A743.

Principal, J. W. CEURCE, M. A.

Mest and Poultry.

Seeds. Timothy No. 1, per Ib...... Clover, Red, per Ib. Clover, Mammoth, Red, per Ib. Clover, White, per Ib. Clover, Alsyke, per Ib. Clover, Alfalfa, per Ib. Rye Grass, Perennial, per Ib. Rye Grass, Perennial, per Ib.

CANADIAN AUTONOMY. The Colonist. Mr. Mackenzie King, in his report on Colonist Printing & Publishing Company, Limited Liability 27 Broad Street, Victoria, B.C. THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST One year\$1 00 25 Three months

Sent postpaid to Canada and the United Kingdom.

ing his absence in England this sum-mer to bringing before the public the great resources and advantages of Vancouver Island. This being the case desire to restrict immigration from the comme is timely to say a few words in regard to his interest in the affairs of this Island. What follows is one of the open secrets of the rallway com-country is believed to be not only depany, which he has so long and faithfully served. It is known sirable for economic and social rea-sons, but highly necessary on politi-cal and national grounds. With this faithfully served. It is known that President Shaughnessy was not specifaithfully served. It is known that President Shaughnessy was not speci-ally enamored with the purchase of the Esquimalt & Nanaimo Rallway, lar one that in matters which so vit-when it was first proposed to him. In fact, if any one should say that he would have been just as pleased if some of the other people who were adopted, and that as a self-governing dominion she cannot be expected to refrain from enacting such measures in the way of restriction as in the refrain from enacting such measures sistent upon the stock of the com-pany being purchassed by the Canadian Pacific, and in the end he carried his point. For some time after the pur-chase had been made there were du-there had been made there were du-chase had been made there were du-set the international alliances. and

Pacific, and in the end he carried his point. For some time after the pur-chase had been made there were du-bious shakings of the head in certain high circles over the transaction, but gradually it became apparent that Mr. Marpole had put his company in the matters affecting immigration. Whils tinestments of that great organiz-ation. The result was that the man-agement looked with exceedingly fa-provement of the property and the ex-tension of the railway. There is not provement of the property and the ex-tension of the railway. There is not a railway man in Canada who has exwithout a due regard to the obligations We should be far from advocating any which citizenship with the Empire en-tails. The attitude of the Canadian American capital; yet it would obviamined into the matter, who does not admit that the Canadian Pacific has admit that the Canadian Pacific has made an investment of exceptional value. While we would be sorry to say anything that could be construed as meaning that if the E. & N. had son of Canada's recognition of her re-a most welcome and opportune expres-ion of Canada's recognition of her re-sould characteristic control of the control of the control of the re-tory of the control say meaning that if the E. & N. had been bought by the Grand Trunk Pa-cfic or any other campany, the work of development would not have gone just as rapidly as it is now proceed-in the hands of the Canadian Pacific the future welfare of this Island will the future welfare of this Island will the first to seek a conference with the receive attention of a kind and to a surpass, even if they could equal. Before taking leave of this subject:

Before taking leave of this subject it is worth while mentioning how great the interests of the Canadian Pacific are in Vancouver Island. That company has seventy miles and more of existing railway in good condition and doing a fine business. In connec-tion with this railway are several transfer barges which are operated as be existing rainway in good conductors in account to even the service of the product of the British Empire is tanked to be felied more rainfully written the stress of rainway are several of the proceeding paper. The process is no be several on a stress of rainway and construction of the British term of the introduct of the containing control of the contain con

VICTORIA SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

Times makes some observations in re-gard to the timber of British. Co-lumbia and the future prospects of and who spent several years on the

Mr. Mackenzie King, in his report on his mission to England, notes an in-crease in Canadian autonomy. We quote: "The question of the migration of peoples of the Orient, and the problems to which it gives rise, whether it be in connection with immigration or emiconnection with immigration or emi-gration as between different parts of the British Empire, or between por-tions of the British Empire and for-eign countries, is by no means a new one to the British authorities. Austral-asia, South Africa and India have each forceda consideration of the subject

There are no roads asia, south affice and find the subject present time. With a single favorable distance away. There are no roads upon the attention of British states-men for past years. Of the outlying of last year's exceptionally inclement haps not even as near as that, al-dominions, Canada's experience has season, the development of Western though there are well-defined trails to MR. MARPOLE AND THE ISLAND MR. MARPOLE AND THE ISLAND It is announced that Mr. Richard Marpole, General Executive Assistant of the Canadia Pacific Rallway, is is not without its advantages to the to devofe a good deal of his time dur-been the involved in England to the same as a precision of Canada's experience has season, the development of Western with yet more remarkable vigor, and the logging trade of the Pacific Slope or the coast at the mouth of the Stlk-is not without its advantages to the to devofe a good deal of his time dur-to devofe a good deal of his time dur-been the most recent, though in kind. Canada may be expected to proceed with yet more remarkable vigor, and the logging trade of the Pacific Slope or the coast at the mouth of the Stlk-is not without its advantages to the to devofe a good deal of his time dur-to the server is remarked by a mat-claimed that the route from Edmonton over the Mounted Police trail is as: a ready appreciation of Canada's posi-tion, and an understanding of the sort of conditions of which it is necessary to take account. That Canada should devise to contribute to monthly a the sort the sort action and an understanding of the sort travagance, is fertile of harm to char-acter as well as to pocket. Canadian devise to contribute the sort th

erce and finance have been built and while there is not the least reason why any hardy man should not make remain a white man's enterprise, rather than by an alterathe journey, none but hardy enterprise, rather than by an altera-tion of business exaltation and panic; and the whole record of the "slump" in the logging trade makes, perhaps, a less creditable episode than the well-grounded confidence and self-restraint which were displayed by Canadian fi-nanciers in face of the New York rush of miners. Nothing is yet known grounded confidence and self-restraint which were displayed by Canadian fi-nanciers in face of the New York crisis. Yet the outstanding features in last autumn's collapse in the log-ging industry are the admirable elas-ticity and the feady spirit of mutual helpfulness with which the day of ad-versity was fronted. The permanent indeed, the industry may be reid ever: opinion of any value. The region drained by the Findlay is one that is well worth thorough prospecting, and and expense if nothing comes of their if valuable discoveries are made in the Findlay vallay there can be no doubt

that transferration will be provided in the course of a comparatively short time. For this reason it may be well worth while for the right kind of peo

be cut indiscriminately to supply the last ne votes are content. It is not ellipse and Cape Scott. DEADLOCK AT OTTAWA. There is something very like a dead-lock at Ottawa over the amendments there is no telling what will happen. The cartoonists in the comic weeklies have never dismissed the idea that



Warrant The kind that delights the housekeeper Spring is the time of budding housekeepers, and anything pertaining to "keeping and are not wasteful. house" is now of interest to a great number

That's the sort. We have been testing the merits of re-

Friday, May 15, 1908

C. P. R.

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B. C. TIMBER.

presented by Conservatives. From this position the Opposition has compelled the government to recede. Substan-tially the victory for fair lists has been won, and the victory will reflect great credit upon the Conservative party in the House of Commons. Concluding an article on "The North American Timber Trade" the London

Cyrus H. Bowes, Chemist Government Street

Near Yates

They all must buy kitchen utensils, and some make the mistake of buying the cheap, flimsy sort, on the score of economy.

of our young women.

Wise

It's false economy, though: The wise young woman will buy the best the very best. Cost but a trifle more and, will surely last three times as long. She can get the best from us-we don't

think the best is any too good for her.

irigerators we sell, for years. We have learned all about them from the people to whom we have sold hundreds.

We recommend none that is not absolutely above criticism. But we have several different varieties to present-to meet exactly every requirement of price, service and space.

Look them over. New shipment just in



Brussels is truly a housekeeper's carpet-for of all carpet weaves it is the most easily swept. Its close weave and hard surface refuses to let the dust work its way in, and the morning sweeping thus becomes a light task. This spring's showing of Brussels carpet has been by far the most comprehensive we have ever offered Victorians, and we have received much commendation

In the unrivalled selection. We tried hard, planned hard and long, made every possible effort to gather together an assortment that would please, and the knowledge that our efforts have been so grandly appreciated reimburses us for all our trouble.

We want YOU to see this splendid showing at the very earliest possible moment. We promise you a splendid choice of patterns, and there is hardly a color scheme we cannot match. If you have a green and white bedroom, ask to see the new green and white Brussels. If the room treatment is blue, there is a blue and ivory Brussels-and so on down the list of different combinations. Better see some of these pretty designs in this hard-wearing carpet.

A SPLENDID RANGE OF HANDSOME PATTERNS FROM. PER YARD, \$2.00 DOWN TO \$1.00

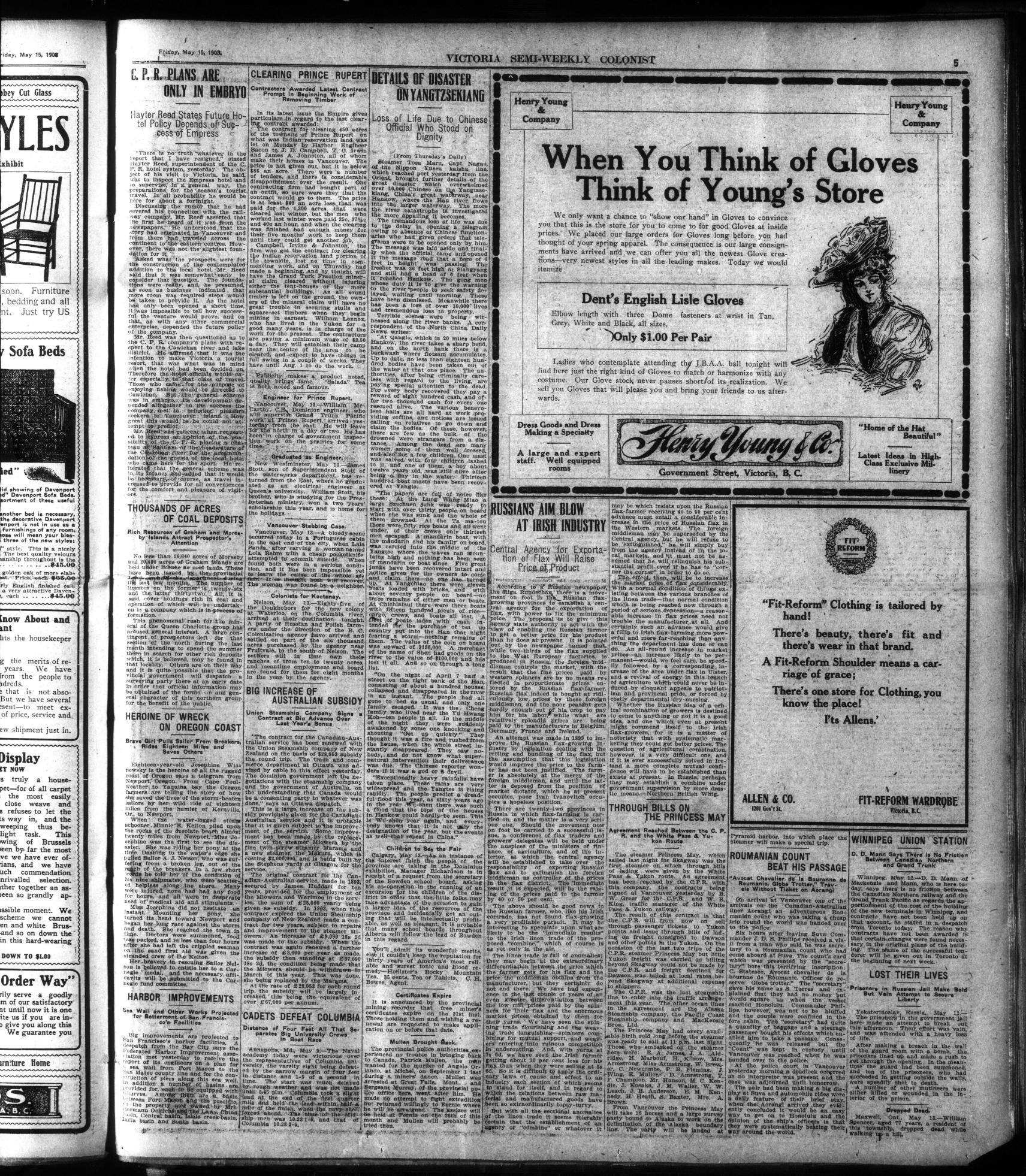
If You Live Out-of-the-City, Try "the Mail Order Way"

Why not try the Mail Order way of shopping here? We satisfactorily serve a goodly portion of British Columbians living outside this city through the medium of our satisfactory Mail Order Department. We have made improvements in this department until now it is one of the most satisfactory in Canada. We shall be pleased to have you write us if you are interested in Homefurnishings and any information that we may be able to give you along this line will be freely and cheerfully given. Just try us with a small order. We guarantee you satisfaction.

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

Agency McCray Refrigerators

"Old Hickory" Furniture Home



we have rom the people to idreds. that is not abso-But we have several esent-to meet exof price, service and

ew shipment just in.

Display ET NOW

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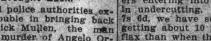
DOWN TO \$1.00



nt until now it is one ite us if you are ino give you along this We guarantee you

urniture Home







offerings is this Diamond Tapestry DAVENPORT BED-This is another style in golden oak of more elabfrom the looms of Crossley. We stock many sizes and simply quote this 9 x 12 ft, one to give you some

Where a Young Housekeeper is Wise

idea of the fair

Spring is the time of budding housekeepers, and anything pertaining to "keeping house" is now of interest to a great number of our young women.

They all must buy kitchen utensils, and

Refrigerators We Know About and Warrant The kind that delights the housekeeper and are not wasteful That's the sort.

C. P. R.

Hayter

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Sea Wall an for Bette

Big impro San Francis lespatch fro Sederated H itation met eport of its San Mateo co truction of a addition provided for, wharves A

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We have been testing the merits of refrigerators we sell, for years. We learned all about them from the people to whom we have sold hundreds. We recommend none that is not absolutely above criticism. But we have several different varieties to present-to meet exactly every requirement of price, service and space. Look them over. New shipment just in.

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make a mistake, and if he shall denote the second solution of the second solution solution of the second solution solution against Manin solution is one of tactics for the proposed discrimination against Manin to be a lifetime of the second solution solution of the second solution solution of the second solution solution solution against manin showed its hand in the Bir place the control of the voters' lists hands of officers appointed by the provinces named and in the bir unorganized parts of Quebec in the hands of officers appointed by the set second solution of the second solution so the second solution solution solution solution solution shalf be set to guestion solution the constituences represented by Conservatives. From this been won, and the victory will reflect to guestion solution the conservative party in the House of Commons.

TryItNext Wash Day

Laundry Bluing

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

Cyrus H. Bowes, Chemist Government Street

Near Yates

some make the mistake of buying the cheap, flimsy sort, on the score of economy.

It's false economy, though: The wise young woman will buy the best the very best. Cost but a trifle more and will surely last three times as long. She can get the best from us-we don't

think the best is any too good for her.





Agency McCray Refrigerators

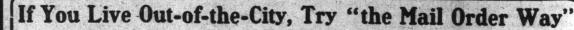
keeper's carpet-for of all carpet weaves it is the most easily swept. Its close weave and hard surface refuses to let the dust work its way in, and the morning sweeping thus be-comes a light task. This spring's showing of Brussels carpet has been by far the most comprehensive we have ever offered Victorians, and we have for the unrivalled selection. received much commendation

"Old Hickory" Furniture Home

We tried hard, planned hard and long, made every possible effort to gather together an assortment that would please, and the knowledge that our efforts have been so grandly appreciated reimburses us for all our trouble.

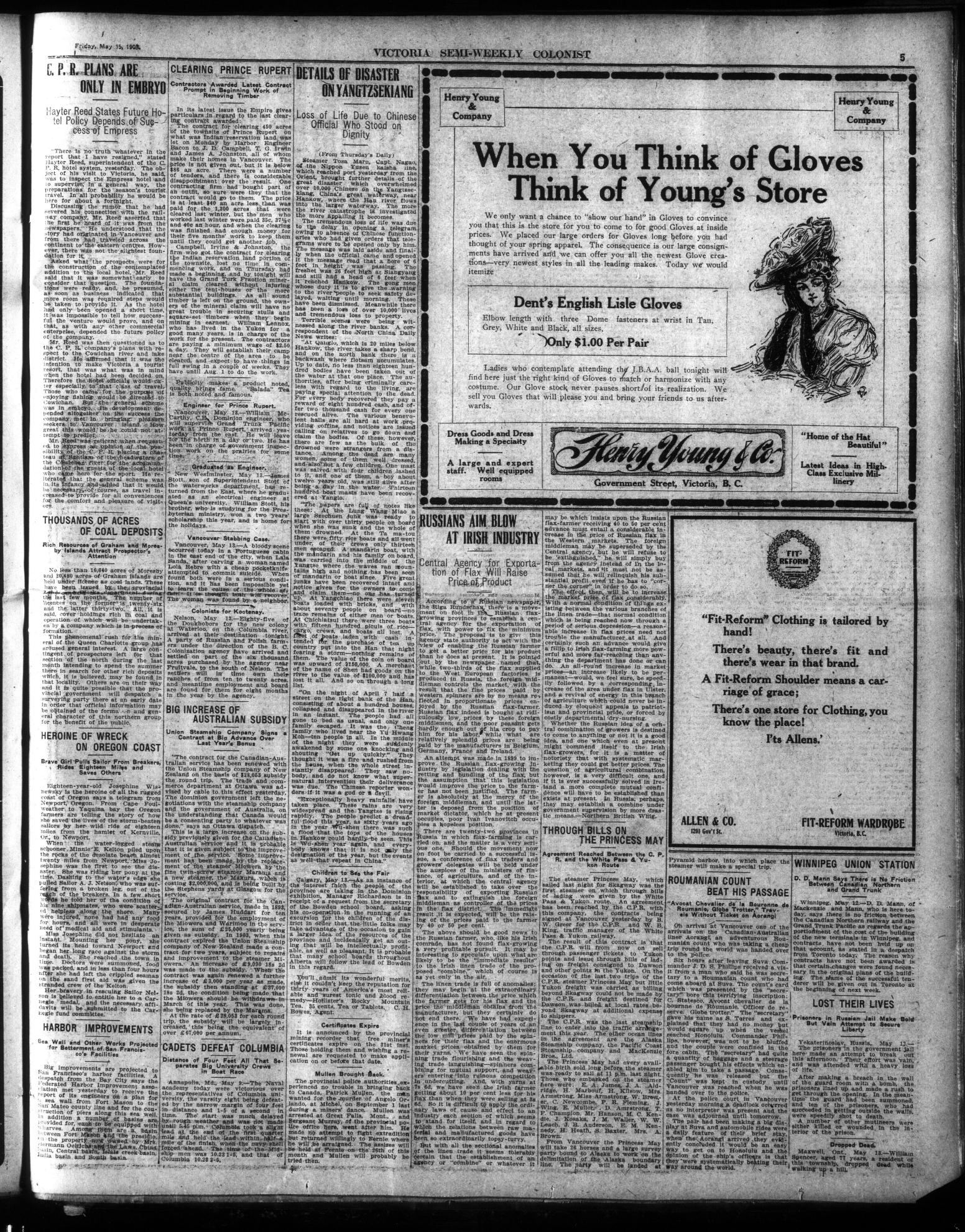
We want YOU to see this splendid showing at the very earliest possible moment. We promise you a splendid choice of patterns, and there is hardly a color scheme we cannot match. If you have a green and white bedroom, ask to see the new green and white Brussels. If the room treatment is blue, there is a blue and ivory Brussels-and so on down the list of different combinations. Better see some of these pretty designs in this hard-wearing carpet.

A SPLENDID RANGE OF HANDSOME PATTERNS FROM, PER YARD, \$2.00 DOWN TO \$1.00



Why not try the Mail Order way of shopping here? We satisfactorily serve a goodly portion of British Columbians living outside this city through the medium of our satisfactory Mail Order Department. We have made improvements in this department until now it is one of the most satisfactory in Canada. We shall be pleased to have you write us if you are interested in Homefurnishings and any information that we may be able to give you along this line will be freely and cheerfully given. Just try us with a small order. We guarantee you satisfaction.

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



rom the people to idreds. that is not abso-But we have several sent-to meet exof price, service and

day, May 15, 1909

bey Cut Glass

soon. Furniture bedding and all nt. Just try US

Sofa Beds

showing of Davenport Davenport Sofa Beds

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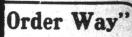
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DOWN TO \$1.00



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basis of permanent success. Shall we conserve these natural resources and in turn transmit them-still unex-hausted-to our descendants? Unless We do these natural resources and Liearn from the ware highest suc-VICTORIAN ADDRESSES

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VICTORIA SEMI-WEEKLY COLONISI

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But in ourselves is triumph and defeat.

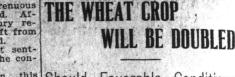


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in which we are by nature placed, is demanded. What honor, what reward however great can equal the subtle satisfaction man feels when he can point to his work and say, the task I promised to perform to the utmost of my ability is satisfactorily finished. "Not in the cheers and plaudits of the throng; ing together in the hotel.

The Goods Discovered

The Goods Discovered Isaac Reno, a Belgian longshoreman, had some difficulty in understanding any but the simplest questions, but eventually it appeared that on the day before the occurrence he had permit-ted Otendorf to share his bed in one of the Jubilee cabins where he lived. On Sunday night Otendorf was not home when he retired, but was in bed when he got up at six the following



Friday, May 15, 1908

Tender

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Board A

The h ask the mit a by ture of a existing s tend the city. Thi transact meeting. The t city cour salaries Central with thi adopted. give the council v council

wanted. The pro 600 bylaw tection in the lines Building Chief Cau Kitsilano,

schools, \$24,000, will be Roberts age in th ed for h Money erecting

Should Favorable Conditions Continue Through the Northwest

(From Wednesday's Daily)

John C. Pendraw Frank J. Henry J. Scott, and Will-liams. ER ALERT WAS ALMOST WRECKED Brackman-Ker Milling Co., who has just returned after making a tour of out of the the state of the Brackman-Ker Milling Co., who has of the the state of the Brackman-Ker Milling Co., who has of the the state of the Brackman-Ker Milling Co., who has of the the state of the Brackman-Ker Milling Co., who has of the state of the state of the state of the state of the Brackman-Ker Milling Co., who has of the state of the state

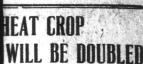
Fortunate Change of Tide Cleared Vessel When Within 60 Feet of Duncan Rock Word was received from the obser-ver's station at Tatoosh Island on Sun-day that the schooner Alert was saved from striking the Duncan rocks early in the morning only by a fortunate change in the tidal currents. The vessel was within sixty feet of the rocks when she started to sheer off to safe waters.

rocks when she started to sheer off to safe waters. There was no wind and the schooner was helpless at the mercy of the tide. She flew signals calling for a tug for a long time before she drew near the rocks, and her skipper. Capt. Berry, evidently saw that he must drive peril-ously near the reef that has meant vas within call, however, and there was an anxious time at the station until the change in the tide occurred and the Alert was seen to be making away to safety. Tatics on a breeze surging up and she

and the Alert was seen to be making away to safety. Later on a breeze sprang up and she proceeded to sea. The Alert left Bel-lingham on Friday for San Pedro with a load of lumber and was reported as having passed out from Cape Flattery on Saturday. A caim outside must have held her near land while the tide stringency of the money market had made them cautious. They had no been hit especially hard themselves because of the high prices they re-ceived for last year's wheat. But the

6-

iday, May 15, 1908



Favorable Conditions inue Through the Northwest

Wednesday's Daily) the present favorable the present layerable ntinuc, the wheat crop of st this season should be larger than that of last itated D. R. Ker, of the stated D. R. Ker, of the er Milling Co., who has a fater making a tour of castern British Columbia it there had been 25 per tereage seeded this spring offore. The weather had p to the present and, if it , he asserted that the out-be practically double thet oractically double that

ling through southern fer said he was struck Ker said he was struck markable increase in the ill wheat planted. It was ), that it had been put in st possible weather condi-at the same had been exsince that time. Already ground and looking in

sserted that the financial lid not seem to have serited the farmers They were just as confi-and were looking forward n's crop with the highest . While this was the was no doubt that the of the money market had cautious. They had not pecially hard themselves the high prices they re-ast year's wheat. But the the usual commercial ad resulted in their thinkbefore arranging to make outlay. It was this that the lack of demand for of the interior of British But he thought that in th affairs would prevail; the eastern part of the pro-be enabled to re-comations, and all industrie indirectly dependent on the uld resume their former

rta, Mr. Ker asserted, there at deal of railway construc-ogress. At Edmonton the nk Pacific railway was emlarge force of men and ap-be rushing construction towest most expeditiously. was busy building the difrom Winnipeg to Edmonton ndertaking they were losing and he understood it was the have the work complete for the transportation of crop. The Canadian Northwas by no means inactive hot, however, heard anything im to believe that that con-nding starting immediate on towards the west.

igration from States. referred to the immigration United States stating that om the central part of the the south were pouring into in larger numbers than even And, he said, they were a de-They were industrious by." This was what was the development of the ref that section. whether it was the intention ackman-Ker Co., in view of ects of an exceptionally large year, incraesing their eleva-ties throughout the North-Ker said that something done in that direction pro-s the season progressed. nterfered with the complete

f the wheat. That matter, ould be left in abeyance sent. It was impossible to inite plans on the prospect-neat crop, although the indi-vere exceedingly favorable. not wish this remark to b into an expression of opin such an unfortunate thing ppen. "Why," Mr. Ker con-f you had been in the same as I was of comparing the s of this season with those at the same time you would as pleased and confident of me. During my last year's igh Alberta I encountered as, blizzards, and all kinds ent weather. On this occaas the opposite.



Tenders Called for Several Buildings-Poultry Expert to Judge

Friday, May 15, 1909

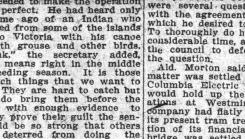
<text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text> ployment of salaried game wardens, and are making no uncertain demands for advance of a substantiat character. Now the population of the country is increasing so rapidly that it is im-possible for any advance to be made without the expenditure of a good deat of money, and, in consequence, the question as to whether it is worth the expenditure or not must be seriously considered. If the game is not worth what it is generally thought to be, then let us drop it altogether and let every man get what he can while it r lasts. If it is the value to this coun-try it has been absolutely proved to ne to other countries, then let us take d up its protection in a proper manner. nie, cent, on the building valuation, \$20,-ers. 164,535, and the tentire exemption of ent buildings exclusively used for divine and worship, amounting to \$239,050. lat-Ald. Macmillan endeavor to block of the exemption to churches, but his on, Mrs. J. J. Logan, Mrs. Cowperth-waite, Mrs. Hugh McLean, Mrs. Nixgineer, then goes on to enumerate, for advance minute and detailed requirements of interest only to those professional men who may enter the competition, possible for on, Mrs. Allerdyce, Mrs. Patterson, Mrs. Fraser, Mrs. James Allen, Mrs. A. J. MacGillipray, Mrs. resolution was voted down. J. K. Wright, Mrs. Peter Wright, Mrs. H. W. Fraser, Mrs. Gillam, Mrs. J. G. Reid, Mrs. G. A. Wilson and Mrs. J. S: Henderson. The members of the Woman's Aux-iliary received many congratulations from the visitors on their courage in undertaking the task of furnishing the large building, and the energetic man-ner in which they had accomplished it. This auxiliary was formed since the purchase of the building, being made up of representatives of each church in the Presbytery. They were asked by the board of managers to get the build-ing ready for use in two weeks time, H looked like an impessibility, but the women undertook the task and today Arrested in Vancouver. H. W. Fraser, Mrs. Gillam, Mrs. J. G. Reid, Mrs. G. A. Wilson and Mrs. J. S. Henderson. **EXPRESS CAR ROBBED** Thugs Club Messenger and Loot Car on Train Between Seattle and . Vancouver the general interest in the competi- And and state of the state of t Seattle, May 12 .-- J. E. Perrin Great Northern express messenger on the train which left Seattle at 8:10 o'clock this morning for Vancouver, ing ready for use in two weeks time. It looked like an impossibility, but the women undertook the task and today the work of the college is being car-ried on in the place where two weeks ago was nothing but bare walls. They gave their whole, time and energy. While some of the members gathered many at the college to superintend the SOON TO BE FINISHED work there, others were out in the city securing donations or making pur-chases of furniture, while still others Piles of Necessary Length Are were writing letters to friends of the Institution in other parts of the pro-vince. As a result the expense was entirely covered by gifts either of furnishings or money. No mean gifts were received. Every article sent in is of good quality, and in good taste. <text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text> Prince Rupert, May 11.-Captain will leave the sand and sort the gravel into three sizes, distributing each to different bunkers. These will be so constructed that cars may be run be-neath them. In this way a train of the latter may be loaded in three minutes. Messrs. Lincham and Scott have al-so secured a central position in the city for the erection of distributing bunkers. From these the material may be delivered to any part of the city brought down one hundred and twenty <text><text><text><text><text><text><text> piles last week for the Grand Trunk Pacific wharf. The piles which were

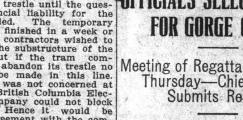
In the southeast corner of the direction asset direction as

taken, our big game is probably in-creasing in those districts where there are salaried game wardens; while the condition of our birds, though still serious, is nothing like it would have **IS TWENTY MILLS NET** 



the remainder of the land was to be cleared. They came from all over-Wancouver, Seattle, Bellingham, the Kootenays, and even zukon being re-presented. The competition was keen, **BY FRUIT MERCHANTS** 





as the opposite. ting of the fall crop, Mr. Ker ould begin, in all probability last week in July. This en-being brought in before there possibility of it meeting frosts which are the bane of the Northwest farmer.

### NIRELESS STATIONS

to Be Connected With String nited Wireless Company's Depots

has been started by the United company on a station at Vic-nich is to be one of a string as to reach along the North oast and to Alaska. Appar-the stations at Ketonikan alla will be shipped on the Portland from Tacoma today towns will have communi-wireless within a short time. other stations will dot the coast line so that before the season closes it is expected d other far northern towns ble to keep in constant com-on with the outside world at

Manager Frank L. Parket e company already has many long this coast. That at Van C., has been finished, while started on the Victoria sta week. Those at Tacoma and ave been working for some erdeen and Westport are le the Astoria and Portla We been in operation for At Eureka and Port Or At Eureka and in course stations are now in course n. Stations now working in Stations now working in San Diego and Catalina

Forest Preservation.

May 12.-The most com a statement yet made in n the question of forest pres-was laid before the Univer-at its regular meeting by So much is thought of the the that it will be at once n pamphlet form and sent the Dominion.

Winnipeg's Assessment peg, May 12.—Winnipeg's real y assessment for 1908 will run over one hundred million dolncrease of about ten millions st year.

fruition, promised to furnish bumper returns. He had never seen the plants one reason is that they do not consider that the prizes offered make it worth their while. It is pointed out by Chief Cooper, however, that, while the ab-sence of the Valdez braves might be in better condition. The lateness in the opening of the spring had been ian advantage rather than otherwise. The buds had been kept back long enough to ensure their safety against the frosts which so often accompanied the early beginning of the warm weather. somewhat of a disappointment, it is as well, perhaps, that they rave decided not to come to the Capital on this occasion. Their presence would have kept others away and detracted from

He was pleased to state that the fruit growers throughout British Col-umbia were showing a disposition to organize, thus placing the industry on

It is explained by Chief Cooper that in making his arrangements with the representatives of the different tribes, he found it necessary to increase the money offered for prizes from \$6 to \$8 a paddle. At the latter figure they had been quite willing to come and he trusted that the committee would en-It is explained by Chief Cooper that

LOCOMOTIVE MISHAP

Engine That Drew Train on Which Robbery Occurred Goes Through Roundhouse

Vancouver, May 12.—The Great Northern locomotive attached to the train on which the robbery occurred at Seattle this morning, and which, arrived here at 4 o'clock, met with an accident this evening. The engineer lost control in the roundhouse, and the locomotive went through the rear end of the building and dropped down to the tideflat below.

MURDERER CAPTURED

Private Moir, Who Slew Sergeant Lloyd at London Barracks, Ar-rested Near Arthur



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Parson's

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couche. The deed was not prompte by jealousy. He was in the habit o the same prices as every other gov-

Judge Cassels said that the witness Judge Cassels said that the witness carrying the revolver through the need not tell how much the buoys cost woods, and had placed one in his him to make. At the conclusion of the day's sit-

ting Judge Cassels announced that he was leaving for the maritime pro-vinces and would be away for six years.

weeks, so the inquiry was adjourned

sine die. RAILWAY MEN ARE HOPEFUL The affair has created intense ex-

Decrease in Earnings For Earlier Par of This Year Regarded as Tem-porary Incident

Montreal, May 12.—The traffic earnings of the C.P.R. for the week ending May 7, totalled \$1,156,000, as compared with \$1,482,000 for the same Montreal, May 12.-The steame week a year ago, a decrease of \$316,

While the earnings of both the C.P

R and the G.T.R. are again recorded as showing a decline for the first week of May, there is a distinct feeling of Capt. Evans reported that the colli-sion took place in a dense fog early on Monday morning. /Both vessels optimism in railway circles that the worst of the period of depression has passed. It is pointed out by several railway financial men that while the were going slowly at the time they figures being shown week by week during this year were much below last year's returns, these could hardly be accepted as a fair criterion, since the early part of last year was the most phenomenal period of railway progress ever known in Canada. It is not ex-pected that at any time this year the earnings will approach those of 1907, but the figures showed that the rail-ways of the Dominion are holding their own and not showing any retrograde stops so far as this season is con-

Third Vice President Odgen, of the C.P.R., in charge of financial matters, takes a decidedly optimistic view of conditions. He pointed out in an in-jerview that although Canada's railand father of J. T. Templen of the Fergus News-Record, died suddenly today of heart failure. whys were far behind last year's

figures, they are still doing a pretty good business, and there is every

Standard Oil in Court. prospect. of a fairly good summer, present conditions being only a tem-porary incident. Rochester, N. Y., May 12.—The case of the government against the Stand-ard Oil Co., in which the oil company

itement all over the province.

This, of course, would not look big as compared with the remarkable re-turn of last year, but it was not a matter to cause worry on any side. natter to cause worry on any side. This favorable view, Mr. Ogden rematter to cause worry on any side. This favorable view, Mr. Ogden re-marked, was strengthened by reports coming in every day of splendid seed-ing conditions in the west. Mr. Ogden Rutland and Bellows Falls, Vt. The remarked that by early fall the C.P.R. company is indicted on 53 counts.

would not be complaining of any sur-

Puts Ban on "Sake." Honolulu, May 11 .-- Consternation

. .

exists among the Japanese laborers of Hawaii over the recent putting into force of the Federal Pure Food Law

with relation to the importation of "Sake" the Japanese national alco-holic beverage. The discovery that all of the product imported to the terri-tory is preserved with salicylic acid, is responsible for the edict against it by the government inspectors. the government inspectors.

List of Papers Ottawa, May 12 .- Inquiry into Majo pocket on Sunday. Some uncontrol-lable impulse seized him when he met McMillan and Stella. He had kept company with, her for three trol-had he construction of the transcontinent-had al railway was adjourned until to-

three morrow. Counsel for Major Hodgins filed statements of the charges and the names of witnesses thirteen in num-An inquest was held today and the ury brought in a verdict holding brought in a verdict holding erty responsible. Docherty was

ber, whom the major desires to have called for proof of his charges. The memorandum shows a list of the papers from the Transcontinental rail-way commission and the Grand Trunk Pacific railway, which he requires to STEAMER OTTAWA ARRIVES

establish his accusations. Major Hodgins reiterated that the root of the trouble was over-classifica-tion. The commissioners wanted him to change his ideas as to classification

based on a good many years' experi ence. He refused, and was dismissed ottawa, which was yesterday reported as having been in collision with the collier Trold, below Fame point, reached Father point on her return GOVERNMENT PURCHASES

Senator Macdonald's Resolution Averse to Dealing With Middlemen is Adopted

were going slowly at the time they struck, nearly stem on. The Troid immediately backed off and disap-peared in the fog, and it was not for some hours later that the Ottawa learned that she was still afloat. The passengers on the Ottawa were at first greatly excited, but good dis-cipline was maintained, and Capt. Evans was soon able to assure them that they were in no danger. The Ottawa has a portion of the bow of the Troid still embedded in her own. British Columna, that in the opinion of the senate, purchasing through mid-diemen by the government should be discontinued as extravagant and un-fair to legitimate merchants, and an unnecessary expenditure of public money, and that all surplies should be that they were in no danger. The Ottawa has a portion of the bow of the Trold still embedded in her own. the Trold still embedded in her own. Died of Heart Failure Fergus, Ont., May 12.—John Tem-plen, carriage builder and senior member of the firm of Templen & Co., and father of J. T. Templen & Co.,

HAWAIIAN CHINESE

Entertain Hope of Having Bars American Mainland Lowered For Their Entrance

In discussing the cabled report Consul General Saito said: "The Japanese foreign department knows the conditions here thoroughly And knowing these conditions they have laid down a policy and they are Honolulu, May 11 .- The Chinese Hawali have inaugurated an educational campaign to be prosecuted on the American mainland in an effort to modify popular opinion with refernot going to change the policy without good and sufficient reason." nce to the admission of Chinese

migrants to Hawaii. It is hoped that by the time of the next session of congress a modification of the present restrictions may be secured. To this end a considerable fund has been raised to be spent in sending infor-

he turned down.

here of the relative claimed.

PLAGUE IN LA GUAYRA

great mistake if they do not encourage an opposition steamer on the route. "We bought the Chippewa especial-ly for this route and outfitted her es-pecially for the daylight run. We are unable to change our schedule as she is not fitted with sufficient state-rooms, being designed so that she could make the daylight run with greater comfort to the passengers. Another thing I wish to make clear is Faulty Bargain

Mr. Haultain Shows That Gov-

ernment Has Made a

Regina, May 11 .- Mr. Haultain made Another thing I wish to make clear that we are not affiliated with the Alaska Steamship company, although some of our officials hold stock in that his statement on the question of free text books in the Legislative As sembly, and characterized the deal as improvident, profligate and improper. The actions of the minister of education company; nor are we connected with the Morgan-Guggenheim combination. "Will rates be reduced when the steamer is placed on the Victoria-Vancouver route?" was the next throughout, he said, were such as would give rise to suspicion, although he was forced to admit that he had n

charge of personal graft or corruption to make against Mr. Calder, and that he did not intend his words to be takquery. "Probably," replied Mr. Green, "the rates are high now on that route and en as such.

a steamer operating at a lower fare would probably do, well. However, that is a matter for the company who On the large question of the advisa-bility of having free text books, he that is a matter for the company who are buying the steamer." "Can you tell me anything about the new rate war between the Alaska Steamship company and Schubach & Hamilton on the Cape Nome route?" "I am not connected with the Alaska Steamship company." replied 'Mr. said he was not prepared to agree with the government proposals, although the general movement today was to-ward the end which the government sought. All the argument, however, was not in favor of the adoption of the free text book scheme Green, "but as a transportation man, and he dod not consider the benefit to the individul to be sufficient to warhink that affair is largely mythical.

tant the expenditure which the prov-ince would undertake in carrying out JAPANESE FOR HAWAII the proposals of the bill. The cost of a set of books to put the child through the five grades, he said, was Vice-Consul at Honolulu Says Home Government Will Not Altogether Stop Emigration

\$1.30, and as this was spread over a period of five or six years, the gain to the individual would he thirty cents a year. Honolulu, May 11.-K. Abe, the new In the course of his speech the lead-er of the opposition sprang something of a sensation in making the charge

that the contract was not let to Mor-ang and company alone, but to the American Book company of New York an organization which he characterizhas however, become very strict in issuing passports and unless an ap-plicant can prove conclusively that he has relatives living in Hawaii, he will

in connection with text-book contracts with cities and towns throughout the States. It has all along been believ-Consul General Miki Salto states that as a measure to prevent fraud, practically all Japanese who desire to ed that the work for these books wa to be done in Canada and the ann come here from Japan must show a certificate signed by the Japanese consul in Honolulu, of the residence ment of Mr. Haulton that not only wa the work being done in the United States, but that there was foreign capital backing the Morang Company

th Canadian Publishing company, and on the order for sixty-five thousand books of the five grades which the government has given to Morang as a starter, he said they would have to pay \$12,859, while for \$8,235, the same order could have been duplicated are

were able to encies where elections were held He the surface. Several of the rescue asked Sir Wilfrid why he had taken seven days to agree to the provision Mr. Borden had suggested for the dis-tribution of the voters in overlapping party vercome by gas and had to be taken from the mine in semi-c tribution of the voters in overlapping constituencies by county judges. He justified the refusal of supply as the only weapon the Opposition had to meet a tyrannical attack and attempt on the part of the government to lay its hands on the voters' lists of Mani-toba. Mr. Foster said that if Sir Wil-frid would bring in a bill to establish a Dominion franchise in which the lsts shall be made by the government and the boundaries marked out by the NO MILITARY DISPLAY Plan of Assembling 20,000 Troops Quebec Tercentenary Aband-oned by Department

Ottawa, May 12.—The assembling of 20,000 troops at Quebec for the 300th anniversary of the battle of the Plains of Abraham will not eventuate. The four days pay trouble, the box car transportation difficulty, and the fifty per cent of establishment complaint have been settled with one sweep, as far as the Militia Department is con-cerned, for the department will not es-

far as the Militia Department is con-cerned, for the department will not as-semble Canada's army on the old bat-tlefield. The rural corps will go to camp just the same as usual, and the Quebec bat lefields commission, will choose any regiments it desires to add military splendor to the festivities at the old capital. MONTCALM'S STAFF mer Engine Room Apparently Run on Ordinary Marine De-partment Lines

Montreal, May 12 .- At the investigation into the sinking of the Canadian Government steamer Montcalm by the C.P.R. steamship Milwaukee at Quebec the other day, Commander Spain announced that he would render judg-ment before the end of the week. In today's evidence it came out that the man in charge in the enginerood the Montcalm at the time of the lision was the third engineer. er on the Canadian government steam-er Aberdeen. It was also developed that there did not appear to be any-

thing like a complete engine room log kept on the Montcalm.

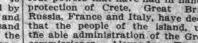
Nova Scotians Dead.

Halifax, May 11 .- W. A. Hendry, a surveyor and civil engineer for sixty years, died here tonight, aged 85, of oneumonia. Jonathan Locke of Lockport, an old business man, died today.

Attempted Train Wreck

Peterboro, May 11 .- An attempt was made yesterday to wreck the Grand Trunk train from Belleville. Ties were placed across the track, but fortunately it was pulling for a semaphore an the obstruction was noticed in time. anhore and

company is indicated on 53 counts. FIRE'S RAVAGES Raileway Construction Camp Has Nar-be county. The pleasant relations which there is no senti-fing which sevent which sevent which are there is no senti-fing which sevent which sevent which distributed there is no senti-fing was only saved by the set of the candian monachy prior to ampexation. The local Chinese there is no senti-fing was only saved by the set of the set of the senting from the signated there is no senti-tion the distributed there is no senti-tion the distribute



an organization which he characteriz-ed as the most corrupt corporation in the United States, and one which has been associated with all sorts of fraud

years.

Winnipeg, May 12.-Mike Korspanki appeared at the city hall today with his

present of the babies. The offer was declined.

**GOVERNMENT OF CRETE** Four Powers Will Withdraw Leave People Under Rule of Grecian Commissioner

Death of President Lynch's Father.

Syracuse, N. Y., May 12.-James Lynch, father of Jas. M. Lynch presi-

Offered His Babies as Bribe

dent of the International Typogra cal Union, died here today aged

capital backing the morang company, and in regard to prices, Mr. Haultain said the prices being paid the Morang company under the contract were 40 per cent higher than those offered by th Canadian Publishing company, and

# ARD MOVE GOVERNMEN

id Proposes Radical cation of Election Measure

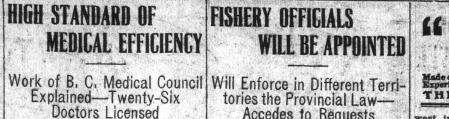
OPPOSITION VIEW

of Voters to Be Left County Court Judges

12.-In the House afternoon Sir Wilfrid is expected statement Wilfrid amendment to the n order to meet the to the bill, Sir Wilthat where provincia constituencies overocation of names on be made lists should This is th week by Mr. Bor

concession made by Sir hat in the interior por inion constitue lary lines intersect prepared by the proies shall be accepted, eing made. In the poll of these provinaltogether prepared authority. This arto Manitoba apply to Manitoba and the unorganiz-ntario and Quebec. isclaimed **pll** intening with the secrecy of pressed the intention clause to which ob aken. In opening his lfrid said the Manitoba apparently dreaded the if it was to be ad govern appealed ss and natural justice. compliment. He the position to the bill as nsistent, as the Oppo-that lways maintained ould retain control of its In view of this posi l not understand the ob-rtial control of the lists on had spent much midlooking up speeches of abject, and he complained ad misrepresented him by tions of his speeches with-the qualifying remarks, uld in all fairness have ded. He quoted Mr. Bor-3 as saying that parliament egard to the election lists, did not act fairly then should have the lists pre-thought that the condi-nitoba called for such ac-Tr. Borden then thought and now opposed. He ad-the was not absolutely the bill, and courted help Opposition in the way of when it reached the tage. He appealed to stage. to help in framing an act make as perfect and fain the preparation of the

id was loudly cheered on n of his speech. followed and complained did not provide for simelections, for automati ns, or for the prevention o participation of govern-als in political campaigns. d not prevent the growing ising expenditure



Accedes to Requests

(From Tuesday's Daily)



Friday, May 15, 1908

EAT ORANGES

F YOU WANT TO KEEP WELL Careful tests have proved beyond question that orange juice has clearly

defined medicinal virtues. Those who

suffer with indigestion-are compelled "to diet"-find that after eating oran

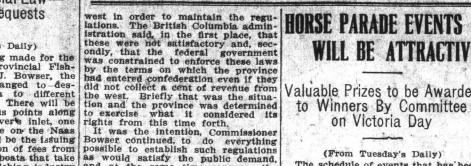
ges regularly for breakfast there is no

distress, no palnitation.

Canada Province of British Columbia No. 400

Province of British Columbia No. 400 THIS IS TO CERTIFY that "THE NATIONAL LIFE ASSURANCE COM-PANY OF CANADA." is authorized and licensed to carry on business within the Province of British Columbia, and to carry out or effect all or any of the objects of the Company to which the legislative authority of the Legislature of British Columbia extends. The Head office of the Company is situate at Toronto, Ontario. The amount of the capital of the Company is One Million Dollars di-vided into ten thousand shares of one hundred dollars each. The head office of the Company in this Province is situate at Victoria, and E. V. Bodwell, Barrister-at-law, whose address is Victoria aforesald, is the attorney for the Company. Given under my hand and Seal of Office at Victoria, Province of British Columbia, this Thirtieth day of July, one thousand nine hundred and seven. (Seal) S. Y. WOOTON. majority passed. "Had the entire thirty-six acquired the necessary per-centage they would have been given licenses," Dr. Fagan continued. The medical profession was not a close corporation, its work was in the best interests of the public generally. A complete list of the successful candidates, given in alphabetical or-

**SEERA LAND DISTRICT District of Coast—Range V.** Take notice that we, Ellen Adams & Jane Noble, of Port Essington, B. C., occupation, married women, intend to apply for permission to purchase the following described land: Commencing at a post planted at the block (1) one, on the north side of the Skenae River, about one mile north block (1) one, on the north side of the skenae River, about one mile north from Point Mawitth, marked E. A. & J. N. S.EC., thence north 35 chains, thence east 25 chains to the beach, thence south to point of commencement, con-



VICTORIA SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

abiy augmented, in the provement of \$10. the industry. It was different with Best pair horses to be shown to lan-

pagation and general improvement of the industry. It was different with the fisheries but now, the same thing, he expected, would continue. At any rate the provincial government would do everything in its power to develop British Columbia's fisheries. 50 per cent, conveyance and equipment 50 per cent—Ist prize, \$10; 2nd prize, \$5. Best gentleman's saddle horse—Ist



P. Logan, of Vancouver, Will Be Representative of This Province

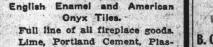
value, \$5. H. P. Logan, of Vancouver, nephew of Mr. and Mrs. James Forman of this city, was chosen as Rhodes scholar from this province for the present year at a meeting of the B. C. com-mittee under the Cecil Rhodes trust. He secures the grant of \$1,500 a year for three years' residence in Oxford university to take up postgraduate university to take up postgraduate

hicle, horse to count 75 per cent; equip-ment, 25 per cent—1st prize, pair quar.

salmon. Then there had been provincial patrol boats employed at various points and outlays made in other directions for the purpose of caring for the fish with which British Columbia in the principal markets of the outside in the principal markets of the outside world.
The prospects were, Commissioner Bowser went on, that this expense would be increased now that the provincial government had definitely decide to enforce the provincial site to the control of her own asheries. The new act would have to be strict- by adhered to in every detail irre- spective of any attitude that might be assumed by the Dominion authorities. To carry out such a policy, revenue would be necessary. For all these real and was identified with several under the control of her own asheries. The new act would have to be strict- by adhered to in every detail irre- spective of any attitude that might be assumed by the Dominion authorities. To carry out such a policy, revenue

sective of any attitute of any attitute authorities. assumed by the Dominion authorities. To carry out such a policy, revenue would be necessary. For all these rea-sons, Commissioner Bowser stated that it was not likely that he would be able to see his way clear to a re-duction, of the proposed provincial license fees. In conversation yesterday he assert-ed that he had gone into the demands of the canners and had given them his promised answer. He would be





B. C. SADDLERY CO., 566 YATES STREET

 Instend to their arguments, and the industry populated section of the province.
 That was what the British Colum-bia council had been brought into ex-istence for and, he thought, it was fulfilling its mission admirably. There could be no more important duty than the protection of the public from in-competent medical men. And that was what had been done because, in the past, there had been many such from the United States and elsewhere make application only to find that they required more than a smattering of medicine to be allowed to "hang out" their shingle in British Columbia.
 Now the results of the work were be-coming apparent. Only men who hon-estly considered themselves suff-ciently well acquainted with the pro-fession applied and, consequently, the majority passed. "Had the entire thirty-six acquired the necessary per-ting the entire there the subset of the super the industry than had been forthcoming through government levies upon those who were profiting from it. more money having been spent try-ing to foster the industry than had been forthcoming through government levies upon those who were profiting

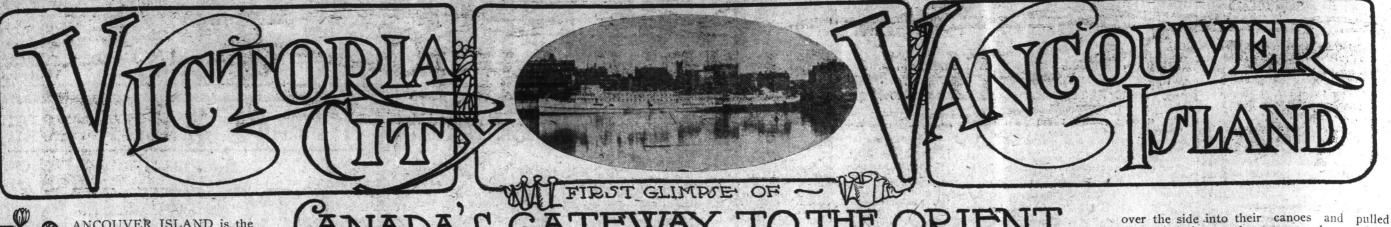
### Seton Lake Hatchery

from it.

In illustrating how a considerable portion of the expense had been in-curred, he referred to the Seton Lake hatchery. That institution had been constructed and was being maintain-Adred dollars each. The head office of the Company in is Province is situate at Victoria, d E. V. Bodwell, Barrister at law, address is Victoria aforesaid, is is attorney for the Company. Given under my hand and Seal of ffice at Victoria, Province of British bolumbia, this Thirtieth day of July, ne thousand nine hundred and seven. (Seal) S. Y. WOOTON, (Seal) S. Y. WOOTON, Registrar of Joint Stock Companies. The objects for which fhis Company. To effect contracts of life insurance or purchase annutices, grant endow. The control of life insurance or purchase and unders, and y grant, sell or purchase and unders, and y contracts of life insurance of ulfe insurance in all its branches. **SEXENA LAND DISTRIOT SEXENA LAND DISTRIOT** 



Friday, May 15, 1908



ANCOUVER ISLAND is the sportsman's paradise. That is a fact which has been firmly established, which is acknowledged by all permanent residents who interest themselves in the pursuit of game and which is endorsed by those disciples of

Nimrod and Izaac Walton who have become accustomed to come here every season from all parts of Canada, the United States, and the Old Country, bringing new friends on each occasion, and all, simply, to enjoy a few weeks' sojourn in some of the many beautiful resorts within easy reach of Victoria.

To local sportsmen and to regular visitors, possessed of a similar hobby, the announcement that the C. P. R. contemplate making a reserve of the lands acquired by that company in the purchase of the E. & N. railway system has roused considerable interest. Their opinions on this question are conflicting. Some think that the action of that concern is reprehensible, that the proposal to deprive the general public of the enjoyment to which they have been accustomed is to be deplored, and that concerted action should be taken to circumvent the C. P. R. in its determination. Others look at it in a different light. They argue that if the depredations on the Island's stock of game is permitted to continue as in the past it will not be long before the amount becomes so small that the pleasure of hunting and fishing will become small. Therefore, they claim, it is better that some regulation should be introduced at an early period in order that the game may be given an opportunity to propogate, thus assuring for practically all time the maintenance of Vancouver Island's reputation.

immediate anticipation of the southern part of The effort it is intended to make to pre-Vancouver Island serve the Cowichan river fishing is generally. being deprived of endorsed. It is pointed out that during the one of its most past several years the sport in this locality valuable resources has become much poorer than was the case and chief attracnot long ago. This is taken as an indication tions to the resithat more are being taken out than are being dent and visitor bred, so that it is especially important in this case that some stringent regulations should" be introduced and enforced. And this is what alike In an accompanying tions is depicted the C. P. R. proposes. None but a guest of the Empress hotel or one who obtains permisa day's result of sion of the manager of that institution or of the hunting of an the company's warden, whose headquarters individual enthuswill be established at Duncans, will be permitiast. Here, it will ted to fish on the Cowichan river off the C .P. be noticed, is a R. lands. As a close supervision of the pervariety which mits issued will be kept it is thought that the is sufficient to exfish of this resort will have plenty of oppor- cite the cupidity tunity in the future to recuperate from the re- of one cent heavy onslaughts made on their number. been innoculated Under the circumstances it is altogether with the microbe likely that Vancouver Island will long be re- of Nimrod's pascognized, among the most enthusiastic sports- sion. But this is men of the world, as their "happy hunting only one picture ground." Its renown, in this respect, is rapidof hundreds of y becoming more generally known, the intelsimilar ones taken in this district ligence being conveyed to new fields every every year. These year and, naturally, being spread further as Lags are almost each season's newcomers return with the storof weekly occuries of their exploits. And the Island possesses those things ne- rence and are socessary to satisfy the most voracious appetite, common as to for sport. "Are you fond of big game hunt- cause but little ing? Then come here." The local enthusi- comment in local asts seldom stop to think of what may be sporting circles, found in this line within a comparatively few although to those . miles from the central communities. The living elsewhere, variety is remarkable when it comes to enumeration. There is the bear, the elk, the deer, ed with a district wolves (in any quantity), etc. Perhaps the most sought after of those mentioned is the elk. A devotee of the gun, who has made a

### **IADA'**S HF. ORIENT 10

Beable, who is now a resident of Sunderland, England. The letter is dated March 30:

My dear Son-I thank you very much for the paper you sent me with the article written by T. Pamphlet on Alberni, he thinking there is no one living at present but himself and Mr. G. M. Sproat. Well, you can tell him, should you ever see him, that your father knows something about the opening out of the place by Capt. Stamp in the spring of '58. I was up the Sound at Port Gamble working in their new sawmill on the big circular saw at that time. Capt. Stamp was up there making arrangements with Pope L. Talbot, of the mill company, for large spars to send to England, and his son Edward was there with him, and Jeremiah Rogers was there getting out spars and piles for the mill company. In '59 Rogers built a small schooner on the opposite side of the water at Port Gamble, for two brothers, John and William McCormack. When launched she was called the Lallah Rook. After she was launched in 60, Capt. Stamp made arrangements with J. Rogers to go over to Victoria and proceed to Alberni to explore for timber. A schooner called the Reporter was bought from the Americans by Capt. Stamp and re-named the Meg Merrilies. This vessel had a centerboard. Capt. Stamp decided

to take the centerboard out and give her an ordinary keel. She was placed on Laing's



survey the site on the point for the mill and the store, arrived all right and anchored slip at the harbor entrance outside Deadman's off the point at 2 a.m. Mr. Patch called me to Point to be properly fixed up to go down to go in the boat with him, as it was low water Alberni. At that time myself and four more and a good chance to measure the place. We fellows chartered the Lallah Rook to leave then returned to Victoria to report and wait Port Gamble and go over to Victoria to see for orders. Got orders to go up to Pt. Gamble

for a load of building lumber. After that - trip Capt. Stamp came down with us with presents to old Wickaninish, the chief, to clear the Indians off the land on entering the channel inside Cape Beal. Mr. William Bamfield, the Indian agent, came on

board to assist Beacon Hill park is one of the city's public Capt. Stamp to parks and contains 300 acres, laid out as recreation grounds and pleasure gardens. It, get them off. We contains an aviary, menageries, bear pit, deer arrived and let go the anchor within run and swings for children, and is, with its three or four hunartificial lakes, rustic bridges, etc., a very picdred yards of the turesque and delightful place in which to spend an afternoon. It is within 15 minutes' walk village and waitof the city and can be reached by street car at ed till next mornintervals of 15 minutes, leaving Government Sent word ing. street at five minutes to the hour. A magnifito old Wickancent view is obtained of the Straits and Olyminish, the chief, pian mountains from the top of the hill. The that the highas park is included in the ordinary trip of the typee was on Tally-Hos, the Observation Car and by most board and would of the hackmen in their usual drives. see him in the Cadboro Bay is one of the most beautiful spots around the city; has a hard, smooth, morning, and to come alongside sandy beach, the water being extremely shalthe schooner and low, the tide receding a considerable distance. get his presents A favorite place for campers and bathers. in due time. The Within four miles of the city; reached by old fox was there. wheel in half an hour; two miles from the Capt. Stamp orstreet car, and is included in many of the drives dered the presents from the city. to be given to him Cordova Bay is a splendid stretch of water and Mr. Wm. with fine sandy beach, at the foot of Mount Bamfield acted as Douglas. The water here is also very shallow, interpreter. Well, and excellent bathing locations can be had for it was give, giveover five miles. An excellent spot for picnics; the old fox seema favorite camping place for residents of the city. One of the finest views in North Amered as though he would never be ica is to be had from the top of Mount Dougsatisfied, so Capt. las, while the climb itself is very enjoyable Stamp, told Mr. and exhilarating. It is five and a half miles Bamfield he would not give any more. The from the city; four miles from street car and forty minutes' ride on the wheel, with a good road all the way. old chief was told Cowichan Lake is one of the finest trout he must be off the fishing resorts on the Island. There are two ground by midday, 12 o'clock. or three good hotels there, and a trip to Cowichan Lake is most delightful. It is reached That -12 o'clock from Duncans station by stage, which leaves on the arrival of the daily train from Victoria. came and not a move. Says Capt. Duncans is the centre of one of the most Stamp to Mr. prosperous settlements on the Island. The Bamfield, "They principal occupation is farming, but at Mount don't intend to Sicker, a few miles away, there is a very pros-"Oh but move." perous mining town for which Duncans is the they must, and distributing point. Its chief interest to tourists, shall," says Mr. however, lies in the fact that it is one of the Bamfield. Then best points on the Island for river trout and we carried 2 6-lb. salmon fishing. There are two very good tourcannons on board ist hotels, at which many Victorians spend the carriages. We their vacation or their week ends. Forty miles loaded them up from Victoria; train leaves Victoria 9 a.m. to frighten them daily, and 4 p.m. three days a week during the summer months. There are many places around the city where excellent trout fishing is to be had: The Gorge, Pike Lake and Prospect Lake, but the best fishing is at the resorts such as Shawnigan Lake, Cowichan River and Lake, Salt, Spring Island, etc., some little distance from the city.

down their huts and went up and camped inside the river. This all took place before the arrival of the Woodpecker. After getting the Indians shifted we returned to Victoria and took on board J. Rogers, J. Walton, a logging crew and an eight-ox team, fodder and provisions for the camp. Between trips we used to go into Nanaimo for a cargo of bunker coal for the California mail boat at Esquimalt. We always run through Plumper Pass rapids every trip, being the shorter route. After the arrival of the Woodpecker and her cargo being discharged, I was sent for out of the schooner Meg to pilot the Woodpecker up to Victoria. Mr. G. M. Sproat being at Alberni at the time, he came on to Victoria as a passenger with us, so if Mr. Sproat is living he will recollect Ned, the young man that piloted her up into the harbor alongside the H. B. wharf. After that I left the schooner and Capt. Stamp gave me a position at the mill to boss the labor of putting the machinery into the mill and to drive the piles for the wharf, and when the mill began to cut lumber I was sent on to the wharf to measure it. Capt. Stamp, seeing that ships would require assistance both up and down the canal, went down to San Francisco and bought a small steamer called the Diana and gave me charge of her, both to tow ships and log booms from the camps to the mill, and run up to Victoria for provisions and mill hands and loggers and mails. I had charge of her until '63, when I left her to go up to the Cariboo diggings. The steamship Thames had just arrived out from England when I left Alberni. Capt. Stamp sent the Woodpecker to Oregon for a load of cattle to stock their farm at the mouth of the river, but she was wrecked on the Columbia river bar and the cattle lost. Nothing daunted, Capt. Stamp chartered another vessel-the Nonpareil-with another cargo, and as they were landed I swam them safely on shore. I have all the names in my log book of vessels I towed in and out of Alberni. I will draw this to a close, as I could go on and write a book if I were to state all I know and have seen. I expect this little epistle will weary you as it is." Should you as it is." Should you after see Mr." G. M. Sproat and T. Pamphlet give my kind

regards to them, and tell them how I have passed my time since I returned home to Old England. -----

POINTS OF INTEREST

A WOMA



The the

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sporting circles, and not surroundsuch as is found in the vicinity of Victoria the foregoing statements

A VANCOUVER IJLAND FARM

a decade and still there is no appreciable

change. The grouse, the pheasant and the

plump little quail still thrive and, under the

recent strict regulations, it has been noted

that their numbers have been slightly increas-

ing instead of otherwise. So that there is no

illustra-

who has

may appear to be, custom of spending a few weeks of every season in the wilds of the central part of the Isat least, slightly exaggerated. land, says that it is not necessary to go far

to meet this magnificent species of game. He With a much claims that they are to be found, oftentimes, exploited hunting on the northern banks of Cowichan lake, apground still rich proximately thirty-five miles from the E. & in- game it is N. depot at Duncans. That being the case, scarcely possible how easy it would be for one having only a to depict what the week at his disposal to make a tour through outlying /territory this section and return with a handsome and of Vancouver Island boasts of. valuable head? It is not necessary to speak at any length of the deer. They abound through-But it is safe to out the country some distance from the cities predict that its reand are to be found in numbers at any points putation as "the along the E. & N. railway from the summit sportsmen's paralise" will not only be maintained but

During the pre-

The smaller varieties, such as grouse, pheasants, quail, can be picked up almost will be circulated anywhere. The former and the latter are nauntil it becomes tive birds, while the Mongolian pheasant is an the Mecca of all imported article./ It is stated that the pheaswho delight in the ant is crowding the others out and that it is chase. only a matter of time before the grouse and quail cease to be in those districts in the. sent season the neighborhood of Victoria. This may be corvarious resorts for rect, but there is no present prospect of such sportsmen a thing.

northward.

Despite the contingents that go forth from Victoria, Duncans, Ladysmith and Nanaimo every week, gun in hand and dogs at heel, to hunt the wily pheasant and the light-winged grouse, there appear to spring into existence each season a younger generation of equal numerical strength to that of the preceding year. This has been going on for more than



Vancouver Isdistinguished fishermen in England.

### EARLY DAYS IN ALBERNI

The recipient of the following letter has very kindly handed the same to The Colonist

land have been visited by some of the most the Beacon Hill races. After seeing the races off. "Oh, no fear," Mr. Chief said. "You canand the grand lights and theatres round town not shoot straight with them." Well, we got I walked round James Bay to Laing's slip and saw Mr. T. Pamphlet and joined the vessel. When she was finished and painted we went . over to the wharf and waited for orders. Orders were given to proceed to Alberni with a harbor. When they heard the report and saw

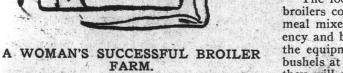
the anchor up and shifted close in shore in front of their huts and told them to come on board and see them shoot straight. So Mr. T. Toupper and myself fired one across the for publication. The writer is Mr. Edward Mr. Patch, or Petch, the C. E. engineer, to the charge strike the water they all jumped May 15, 1908



canoes and pulled ent up and camped intook place before the ker. After getting the rned to Victoria and J. Walton, a logging am, fodder and pro-Between trips we used a cargo of bunker coal boat at Esquimalt. h Plumper Pass rapids orter route. After the ker and her cargo besent for out of the he Woodpecker up to proat being at Alberni to Victoria as a.pas-Ir. Sproat is living he oung man that piloted alongside the H. B. eft the schooner and position at the mill to ng the machinery into he piles for the wharf, n to cut lumber I was o measure it. Capt. ps would require asown the canal, went and bought a small na and gave me charge ps and log booms from and run up to Victoria hands and loggers and her until '63, when I he Cariboo diggings. had just arrived out left Alberni. Capt. pecker to Oregon for a heir farm at the mouth as wrecked on the Cohe cattle lost. Nothing chartered another vesith another cargo, and swam them safely on names in my log book of out of Alberni. I will s I could go on and to state all I know and this little epistle will hould you ever see Mru Pamphlet give my kind tell them how I have I returned home to Old

2 INTEREST

one of the city's public acres, laid out as repleasure gardens. It. nageries, bear pit, deer



HERE is a certain fascination about poultry and few there are who have not at some time in their career either kept poultry, or dreamed of a happy time when they should live in the country and "keep a few chickens," says Katharine E. Willis, in Suburban Life.

The thought of fresh eggs, chickens and proilers for your table from your own poultryyard appeals to all. Another important factor, and a most captivating one it is, is that poultry, if rightly managed, is profitable in a inancial way.

Friday, May 15, 1908

It is not always that those contemplating ngaging in the poultry business for profit or a iving, especially the novice, take consideration that there are three distinct branches of this industry: poultry for eggs, or the egg industry, fancy poultry and the broiler business. The first two are sometimes combined, but the last is considered a business entirely by itself. To the novice either the "egg" or 'fancy" is far rather to be contemplated than the broiler business. Although the "season" is not lengthy, the long hours, the unremitting care, the unceasing attention to details demanded, make it of poultrydom "the path which angels fear to tread," especially for a woman.

And yet one of the best-managed, profitpaying broiler-plants is watched over and run by a woman.

She understands the business thoroughly, she gives the long hours, care and attention demanded for six months of the year-and she makes money-good money too.

The business as run by her begins early in December, when the first eggs are placed in the incubators, and lasts until the first day of May, when the last birds are marketed, and the work is over with a six months' vacation ahead, and \$1,400 clean profit rolled up in her pocketbook.

It is true, as a matter of fact, that, while she has always made a good profit, in no previous year has she made \$1,400, her present year's earnings, although for several years past she has made an average of \$1,000 a season.

the present time it consists of three brooder-

nouses, one containing 27 runs, another 29

runs, and another 20 runs, aggregating 76 runs

with a capacity of 5,000 chicks. Although the

broiler-plant is often spoken of as a "farm," it

is not intended that a farm implying a large

number of acres is required. The entire

equipment of this broiler-plant could be easily

built on one-half acre of land. A "run" is a

subdivision of a long brooder-house-a com-

partment about 6 x 9 feet, accommodating

of the chicks. The entire work of raising and

marketing (except picking) these birds is

Late in November, Mrs. Arnold starts'

with horse and carriage to collect and buy;

eggs from the neighboring farmers, and any

one who keeps poultry within a radius of sev-

eral miles is pretty sure to receive a call from

her with offers to buy all spare eggs at the

prevailing market price. About the first of

December, the incubators are filled with eggs

and the season is started. Fourteen large in-

cubators, ranging from 300 to 396-egg capac-

ity, are then kept running constantly until the

brooders are all filled with chickens, which

generally occurs about the last of February

or early in March. Of course, in the mean-

time, many of the first hatching have reached

the proper size and weight -...d have been

marketed, so that really more than 5,000 chick-

ens are raised. The remainder of the season's

work consists of raising and marketing the

5,000 chicks, which now fill the runs in the

rom the incubators, they are placed in small

baby-brooders where they can receive especial

attention There are thirty of these baby-

prooders, making, in all, 106 brooders which

nust be kept clean and their occupants · sup-

When the newly-hatched chicks are taken

hree long brooder-houses.

done by three people.

om 50 to 70 chicks, depending upon the size

This is because she has not until this year had as extensive equipment as she has now, also the season has been an especially good one, and the coming one promises even better. But, to begin at the beginning, a few years oughly chilled will not hatch, though perfectly. Heels are best, for harness horses, on the hind ago, Mrs. Arnold, like most farmers' wives, fertile. raised the usual flock of fowls, starting the Mrs. Arnold does not contemplate any inyoung chicks during the cold months of early crease in the size or capacity of her plant, saypring in the warm kitchen. Each year the ing that its present capacity is all that she can. flock increased, and, as she puts it, "the first successfully attend to. Any further increase thing I knew I had 300 little chickens in the would mean hiring more help, with a consekitchen." The next spring the first brooderquently lower percentage of profits, which are house with twelve runs and a capacity for 500 now about 50 per cent. chickens was built, and the broiler business However, anyone contemplating this busifairly launched. And herein is the first lesness (and the demand for broilers is on the son for the future would-be "Broiler King" increase, so, if managed right, there is surely or "Queen." Start on a small scale, and when money in it) should begin as Mrs. Arnold did, you are quite sure of yourself-go ahead. on a small scale, learning the business by exto grow over the shoe. Contracted feet soon result from neglect of this kind and lameness Year by year, as the profits have increasperience, and increasing his plant as experied, the equipment has been enlarged, until at ence warrants.

11

VICTORIA SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

brooders for five or six days and are then placed in the runs in the large brooders. The food that goes to make these luscious: broilers consists of bran, cornmeal, and meat-

meal mixed with water to a "dough" consistency and baked in a large brick oven (part of the equipment), which will bake about six bushels at a time. The birds are fed all that they will eat of this. They are marketed as soon as they reach a proper size and weight, sometimes as early as five weeks, depending upon the demands of the market.

The brooders are kept at a temperature of about 70 degrees. No elaborate, heating system is employed, but in each run is a "hover" consisting of a perforated tin drum fitted over a circular aperture in the floor of the run, beneath which is a small platform on which is a lighted kerosene lamp, such as is sold by all poultry-supply-houses. These furnish the entire method of heating the brooders. There are over eighty of these lamps to be filled and

adjusted, and this is Mrs. Arnold's work. But this is just one little detail. There are several others. Perhaps it is scarcely necessary for me to say that in the workings of this great broiler plant each person has his own especial duties, which he alone performs and for whose performance he is responsible. Otherwise confusion and disaster would surely follow.

As is usual in operating incubators, the in-fertile eggs are tested out. These are all thoroughly boiled, crumbled, and fed with the other food to the young chicks.

An outside man is employed to do the killing, and from two to three women do the picking on certain days of the week. When thoroughly cooled, the birds are packed for. shipment to New York and Philadelphia., where there is a ready demand for them in the

most fastidious hotels and commission houses. Of course, from these 5,000 birds there are quantities of feathers, and these are sold at eight cents per pound. Another item is the droppings, which are carefully saved and put upon the farm, where they go to produce the incomparable Vineland sweet potato.

Although the main supply of eggs for in-cubation is derived from the neighboring farms, Mrs. Arnold keeps about 300 fowls whose eggs go to produce brollers. For this purpose, she considers a cross of a white way-andotte hen with a white leghorn rooster gives best results. All eggs bought from outsiders are marked, so that the hatching qualities of eggs from each person's flock may be carefully observed. It is not expected that every egg will bring forth a chick, but, should the percentage fall too. low, it is simply a question of "we won't go there any more.

scientific names. The middle layer is the thickest and is the substance which is depended upon not only to protect the sensitive foot itself but also to hold the nails with which the shoe is fastened.

There are many mistakén ideas as regards shoeing horses. Horses are shod, first and foremost, to protect their feet from the hard' surface of our artificial roads. Dame Nature, who looks after many things so capably, doubtless thought that she had given the horse a sufficiently well-protected foot for the hard work he was called upon to do. But she reckoned without McAdam or Telford, to say nothing of the ancient Roman roadmakers, and so we are compelled to meet artificial conditions with artificial means.

Still, it is remarkable what unshod horses are capable of doing. In the Exmoor country in England, and, indeed, in many other parts of the world, the hardy ponies which are usually to be found in such rugged districts are. rarely if ever shod, and lameness among them is almost unknown.

However, under usual conditions it is necessary that horses should be shod, and it is highly important that the inexperienced horseowner should select a good smith to look after his horse's feet. Some blacksmiths seem to possess a natural faculty for overcoming difficulties and shoeing horses properly, while others, with the best intentions in the world, seem only to cause trouble when they shoe a horse. In reality, the difference is that which exists between the thoughtful man who studies his trade from its really scientific aspect and the careless worker who would be no better at anything else than at blacksmithing.

The first thing to consider in the care of a horse's feet is the stall in which he stands. As I have already pointed out in a recent article, the horse should never be compelled to stand up-hill. The anatomy of the horse's foot, and indeed, the shape of the horse himself, makes this an uncomfortable and unrestful position.

When you come in from driving, and after your horse has properly cooled off, see that the mud is removed, not only from his fegs and the outer portions of his hoofs, but from the sole as well. An occasional stuffing with flaxseed is not only beneficial but necessary.

It is impossible, within the limits of an ar-ticle such as this, to go into the intricacies of shoeing. Generally speaking, grooms and horseshoers are apt to make the matter more intricate than it should be. The horse must have a shoe to protect his foot. Very well. I With the normal, sound horse lef the shoe be as simple as possible. See that the horse a

be lost. In its normal state, the frog should

be clean and not too dry. Watch his feet

and have them reshod as soon as they begin

In winter it is worse than cruel to neglect

It isn't enough to know that your herd is

You might take 100 bushels of apples to

They are just an average lot which a buyer

and the culls he makes into vinegar at a profit.

the same with your cows

or at least encouraging, to have the balance on the right side of the ledger, it would be so.

having your horse "roughed" when the going is hard and slippery. The danger lies not only in an actual fall but also in the straining of

soon follows.

be greater.

would know your best cows, mate them to a good dairy sire and keep only the best calves, you would soon have a better herd than the best you now have. In other words, the standard of excellence of the herd would be raised and your profits increased.

You can't grade cows as easily and as quickly as you can grade apples. The apple is judged by its size and looks. The cow is deceiving in her appearances. The trouble is that most men judge her by her looks. A large udder or a ravenous appetite do not insure a. large profit on her milk. Don't butcher the cow with a small udder until you have tested her thoroughly with the milk scales. You are liable to keep or kill the wrong cow when you judge by appearances or try to guess at it. A small flow of milk that is kept up for ten months is more profitable than a large flow that ceases in a very short time.

It will pay every cow owner to buy milk scales, or request your buttermaker to make the test. The knowledge gained will alone pay for these things. No man can test his cows for a year without knowing more about breeding, feeding and care than he knew before. The herd will receive better attention and gain because of it, so the buying of a scale will really put money in your pocket the first year. By all means, study your cows as individuals.

### BREEDING HORNLESS COWS

Prof. W. J. Spillman of the national agricultural department declares that it is possible to dehorn a whole breed of cattle by introducing into the breed a single pure polled animal, though this would require more in breeding than is desirable. The problem is much easier when a number of breeders work in parallel lines, so that strains are always available that are not closely related.

The only difficulty in applying the principles of Mendel's law in dehorning a breed of cattle arises from the fact that the hybrid animal is itself polled, although it is capable of transmitting both the polled character to its offspring.

It is entirely practicable for every breeder to secure enough of these pure polled animals as a basis on which gradually to work out the horned animals and increase the pure poll un-til they constitute his entire herd.—Ex.

### SHEEP NOTES

Sheep once fat and then allowed to become poor rarely do well:

The best sheep is the most profitable underall circumstances.

The fleece is all important and its improvement must be constantly kept in mind. Any animal when fed heavily should have

tween the side bar of the bottom-board, with the right-sized opening (about 3-8 by 2 inches) cut in one edge, can be used as an entrance contractor. But the entrance can also be contracted with sand or sawdust, preferably the latter. Why all this talk about contracting entrance? Well, if the opening is large, the bees will come out with a rush, and in great numbers at one time, thus not marking their location properly. After having their cleansing flight, they will enter almost any hive, This would not matter if all hives got their proper share of bees; but some hives will. "draw the crowd," and be full of bees at evening, while others will have but a handful. If such depopulated colonies do not die soon after, they certainly will not build up for the white clover harvest

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If the bees by entrance contraction, are compelled to come out slowly, they generally will mark their location. Remember this, and act accordingly, for it means more surplus.

If I can do so just as well, the hives are put on their old stands. It is really unimportant, though, as I have not noticed that, when a colony is placed in another part of the apiary, any bees will go back to the stand they occupied the previous season.

Though all colonies may have had about the same amount of stores the fall previous, some hives will be much lighter when carried out, this because some colonies consume more stores than do the average ones. As they may run short before fruit bloom, I mark such colonies. Then, as soon as the weather permits, they are examined and the deficiency supplied. I insert frames of sealed honey. Such are saved from the previous season. I don't like to feed sugar syrup or liquid honey in early spring, as it rouses the bees to excessive brood-rearing.) Of course, if frames of sealed honey are not to be had, then I would give sugar syrup. Enough should be given to last until the bees can get nectar from natural sources, which here is fruit bloom.

Examination of colonies to see if there is a deficiency of stores should not be made the same day the bees are set out from the cellar. The bees would come out at the top a soon as a cover is removed, and not mark their location properly. Wait for this till the first warm day after setting out.

All of the colonies should be examined, anyway, the first day suitable after setting out, this to ascertain queenlessness, besides the lack of stores. I don't look to see the queen. If there are eggs in the hive, I know that this col-

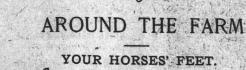
ldren, and is, with its ridges, etc., a very picplace in which to spend ithin 15 minutes' walk reached by street car at es, leaving Government to the hour. A magnifiof the Straits and Olymhe top of the hill. The e ordinary trip of the ation Car and by most ir usual drives. e of the most beautiful

; has a hard, smooth, being extremely shala considerable distance. campers and bathers. the city; reached by : two miles from the led in many of the drives

plendid stretch of water , at the foot of Mount ere is also very shallow. locations can be had for cellent spot for picnics; ace for residents of the views in North Amerhe top of Mount Dougitself is very enjoyable s five and a half miles iles from street car and the wheel, with a good

one of the finest trout Island. There are two here, and a trip to Cowelightful. It is reached by stage, which leaves aily train from Victoria. tre of one of the most s on the Island. The s farming, but at Mount ay, there is a very prosr which Duncans is the chief interest to tourists, act that it is one of the and for river trout and are two very good tourmany Victorians spend week ends. Forty miles leaves Victoria 9 a.m. days a week during the

places around the city fishing is to be had: and Prospect Lake, but he resorts such as Shawn River and Lake, Salt ome little distance from



O foot no horse," is so commonplace a saying and so obvious in its meaning that one hesitates to introduce it except as, an apology for the title of this article. Yet the average horse-

owner is surprisingly ignorant as to the nature and qualities of a horse's foot, to say nothing of the rudiments of knowledge required to keep this important portion of a horse's anatomy in good condition.

In the first place, when choosing your horse, you cannot too carefully examine his feet to see that they are normal and healthy. The hoofs should be clean, round, and of a good size in proportion to the weight of the horse. The amateur will do better to err in the direction of too large feet rather than too small, if he must err at all. Large feet give the necessary room for the intricate organism which exists inside the hoof, while small feet, if they are not already "contracted," are more liable to become so. Therefore, see that your prospective purchase has good sizable "understandings," as long as they do not tend to clumsiness.

Now, as to the quality of the hoof itself, its outer surface-that is, the surface of the outer wall-should be smooth and free from wrinkles. The horn should not be too dry, the sole should be clean and free from discoloration (which denotes "corns"), and the "frog" should be well developed and not too

plied with warmth, food and water at all The wall of a horse's hoof consists of three times. The chicks remain in these baby- layers-the outer, middle and inner-to avoid

Heels are best, for harness horses, on the hind a variety of food, and especially is this true of the sheep. legs but not necessary in front. If your horse."

A sheep that will not yield a profit, no matinterferes, additional weight on the outer sides of his shoes will possibly correct the tendency. ter how well it may be, should have no place See that the horse's "frog" is not cut and on the farm

The best fleece will ever be the work of slashed away by the too-ready knife of the the best sheep, provided, of course, that it has smith. It is a soft, horny structure in the a good thrifty form. horse's foot, somewhat triangular in shape,

Sheep, to fatten the most rapidly and on and it is placed there to protect the navicular. the least grain, must be kept quiet and not be joint which lies just above it. Nothing is to be gained by cutting it away, but everything may allowed to run over too much ground.

The fleece and the carcass make up the sheep, and if either is inferior the sheep is inferior, no difference how good the other may

The feeding of grain to sheep will make their wool grow faster and more dense, and consequently a heavier fleece will be the result.

## THE APIARY

### unusual muscles, which the poor brute is **REMOVING BEES FROM THE CELLAR** compelled to resort to in order to keep his

HE general rule is to leave bees in the cellar until some trees, shrubs or plants yield pollen. This is a good rule to follow, if the bees remain quiet till this time. You see, when set outdoors, the bees commence to rear brood. Pollen is necessary for this; it is used for preparing the larval food. If there is no natural supply of pollen yet, what is the use of setting out the bees? But at times it is making you a profit. While it is satisfactory, necessary to remove them from the cellar, pollen or no pollen. This is when they, for some reason, having wintered poorly, become uneasy, much better to know whether or not, with the and spot and soil the hives with their excreta. same outlay and effort, the profits might not Out with them when such conditions exist, so they can cleanse themselves, and not eventually die in befouled hives.

market and get 50 cents a bushel for the lot. When bees have wintered well, they will not become much roused-up during the setting was good enough to take off your hands. But out. Matters can also be helped along this line what does the buyer do? He sorts them into three grades, the best of which he sells for \$1. by opening doors and windows of the bee cellar a bushel, the second grade brings him 75 cents, the night preceding the setting out. At first, when fresh air is admitted, the bees will roar somewhat, but, it being dark, not many will He has made a good profit by sorting. So crawl out. The next morning they will have could you have done the same. You can do uieted down.

You have some very good cows, some mod-Before taking a hive out, the bees should be smoked. - I also make quite a good deal of erately good ones, and some good-for-nothings. smoke in the cellar. All the bees will "smell" All these give you a fair profit. But you would find that your best cows were making a large some of it then, and they are not as likely to per cent on the money invested in feed, the come out, as the frequent opening of door and noderately good ones just a little profit, and admittance of light will tend to make them do. the rest eating more than they pay for. If you

When a colony is set on its stand, it should yould eliminate the last class it would raise be smoked some more. Then, the entrance is the profits of the two other classes, without to be contracted, so a few bees only can pass doing a single thing for them. Then if you at a time. A piece of lath of a length to fit be-

ony is in possession of a laying queen. Any colony that has no eggs or brood a week or ; longer after having been set out from the cellar, is either queenless or in possession of a very poor or worthless queen, It hardly ever pays to send to Southern.

queen-breeders for a laying queen. The bees of a queenless colony are old, and, by the time a queen can be introduced, there will be comparatively few bees left. If such a colony does not become extinct, it very seldom will build. up for the surplus nectar flow.

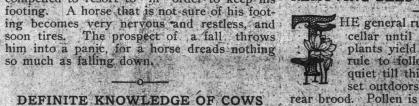
I prefer to unite queenless colonies with other colonies, choosing those weakest in numbers. The queenless colony is set over the hive it is to be united with; with a wire-cloth division board between the two stories. After the two colonies have been thus left for several days, the wire-cloth is removed and the queenless bees of the top hive shaken off the combs to unite with the lower hive. The bees of both hives must be well smoked before the uniting, so they will not fight.

The combs of the queenless hive, containing the most honey can be put into the lower hive after an equal number of least-filled combs have been removed.

When examining colonies for lack of stores or queenlessness, hives should, never be left uncovered long. Though it may be quite comfortable to the apiarist, the hive's heat will escape rapidly in early spring. This re-sults in chilled brood, which gives such a colony a great set-back. At 65 degrees F., or higher, brood combs can be handled with no danger of brood being chilled. When workng with bees at a lower temperature than this, I throw a quilt over the hive as soon as cover is removed. This is rolled back for the removal of frames, and the hive again covered as soon as possible.

If some of the colonies are dead, the hives can be set to one side. Those combs that contain quite a little honey yet can be used for feeding colonies deficient in stores. When there is only a small amount of honey in the frames, they should be put into hives and stacked up outdoors, a cover put on top, and the entrance contracted so only one or two bees can pass at a time. The outdoor bees will then slowly remove the honey. I do not feed the honey-in such frames until a short time before fruit bloom. To feed early stimulates the bees more than is desirable.

When constructing a new bee cellar, several years past, I put a large window in one end of the foundation, Through it hives can be set out, but it takes two persons for the setting out. It is much easier work than carrying hives up a stairway.-F. A. Strohschein in Farmers' Advocate.



Friday, May 15, 1908

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Colonel Very

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Report o

Ottawa, M morning resu affairs of the

W. P. Ander

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Hon. J. H. Turner Sets Forth Resources of B.C. SE

# HE East Anglican Times, in its issue of Tuesday, April 14th, had the follow-

Suffolk men have a decided interest in British Columbia, and East Anglians a still greater share in its Angulars a sum greater hate in its development. One of the most dis-tinguished Suffolkers who has "made his mark" in that wonderful country, which is said to be more British than Briton itself, is the Hon. J. H. Tur-ner, a native of Claydon, who, after ER; III

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so proud. Mr. Turner has since 1901, been resident in London Mr. Turner has since 1901, been resident in London, but for forty years before that date he was one of British Columbia's most active and useful citizens. He left this district at the age of seven, and he is now turned seventy, so that his glance backwards does not contain a great deal that has relation to the dipping Valley. He remembers, however, paying a visit to lpswich when a parliamentary election was in pro-gress, and his recollection of that occasion is chiefly of blue and yellow favors mixed confusedly amongst the populace and traffic in the streets. Another me-mery of those tender years is of a visit to Batty's dr-The populate and traine in the strets. Another here mory of those tender years is of a visit to Batty's dir-cus, in Ipswich. Is it not a strange vagary of the brain that right across the busy life of a politician of the Western "wilds," a life teeming with great events, and topics of still enthraling interest to this active

and topics of still entirating interest to this active public man, comes the clear recollection of a circus in what was then but a small country town? Mr. Turner turned his face to the West as, a young man, in obedience to the magic influence of "gold," which had been found in great quantities in the famous Cariboo mines, but on arriving on the Pacific slope he found that thousands were returning The famous canoos mines, but on arriving on the Pacific slope he found that thousands were returning in disappointment from the heart-breaking journey to the gold country without having reached the goal of their ambitions. Profiting by the hard experience of others, he decided on adopting a more prosaic, but less desperate, career, in the chief town of the island of Vaccuver—Victoria—now one of the most beau-tiful and most up-to-date cities in the world. He soon took a part in the municipal life of the place, and in 1879 became mayor of the city—a position which he held for three years. From this beginning he developed into a representative of Victoria in the Legislative Assembly of the Province. He became Minister of Finance and Agriculture in 1887, and oc-cupied that post until 1898, and again took up that portfolio in 1899, until in the first year of the present century he accepted his present appointment. For cupled that post until 1898, and again took up that portfollo in 1899, until in the first year of the present century he accepted his present appointment. For thirteen years he had the honor of introducing the budget. He also introduced acts for the encourage-ment of truit growing, dairying, and the formation of farmers' institutes and farmers' banks. On the last subject the writer invited him to express his ophilon, and he had to confess that farmers' banks did not 'teatch on' in British Columbia; therefore he had not had actual personal experience of new they worked. He added, however: "I read up a good deal for those Acts and I remember that I was very much impressed with the success of the farmers' bank in Continental countries. If a man wanted a cow, for instance, the Bank would let him have the morey with which to purchase it, and their only security very often would be the cow itself. Yet the system proved such a success that the losses at the time I was en-quiring into the subject of British Columbia was up-permost in the interview, but in the view of the lec-ture he is to give tongitt, the topic for publication had its limitations. British Columbia, as a place for tourists, was a subject on which he waxed eloquent, and what a subject T is! "The country mas been," he said, 'very difficult of access, but when the Cana-dan Pacific Railway came through, it altered that. The making of the railway was bitterly opposed in Eastern Canada, as on account of the small popula-tion in the West they said they would have to pay for it. Events proved, however, that British Columbia

tion in the West they said they would have to pay for it. Events proved, however, that British Columbia itself paid for the railway, and there is a decent margin to its credit into the bargain. Asked as to how it had been done, he explained that when the line was projected, the province grant-ed twenty miles of land on each side of the line for about five hundred miles, and before the line was concluded the Perminion growtimes that the twe about five hundred miles, and before the line was concluded the Dominion government represented that, on account of the nature of the country through which, the railway passed, the twenty miles did not contain the number of acres that was anticipated, and the province then gave to the Dominion government some two million acres of land in what is known as the Peace River country in the North-Eastern portion of British Columbia. This Peace River land is reported as well adapted for wheat growing. In addition to these grants of land, the Customs tariff (the whole of which goes to the Dominion government) has vielded as well scapted for wheat growing. In addition to these grants of land, the Customs tariff (the whole of which goes to the Dominion government) has yielded some twenty million dollars more than the Dominion government has expended in the country. In the Okanagan the wheat fields are being pushed out by fruit farms. Coming back to the tourist facilities and attractions of the country, Mr. Turner said: "The facilities of the railway are now so good, and also the steam facilities, that people are tempted to British Columbia from all quarters. The scenery is magnificent, and the climate is wonderfully good. Mr. Whymper, the great Alpine climber, says in his hock that the mountain scenery of British Columbia is equal to fifty Switzerlands. Then you get on the coast one of the most enjoyable inland seas imagin-able for boating and fishing. There are four or five hundred miles of islands in still water up to Alaska-show-clad mountains on one side and beautiful rich hand on the other. There is plenty of big game and fish in abundance. The streams and lakes are full of trout, and the sea is full of salmon. The CP.R. have now engaged some Alpine guides, and fine fellows they are."

lions of China become users of wheaten bread, as

lions of China become users of wheaten bread, as undoubtedly they will speedily do. Forty-six years ago when I first went to British Columbia, there, were practically no steam ships on the Pacific Ocean. A coasting line from Panama north to California and Oregon and another line south to Valparaiso and other ports was about all, but to-day there are many lines of fine steamers crossing that ocean to Japan, China, New Zealand, and the Islands of the Pacific, and more are yearly being added. British Columbia was, at that time, served by an American steamship line with two steamers monthly, and occasionally these falled, the only other communication with the opter world was by ship via monthly, and occasionally these failed, the only other communication with the outer world was by ship Via Cape Horn. Our letters cost 25 cents from Europe, and were five or six weeks on the way. In urgent cases, however, letters could be sent by Wells-Fargo's express to San Francisco, then by pony express across America to New York; the postage being about 2s. Today, we have daily mails from the east of the Rockies and Europe and the United States by the Canadian Pachic Railway and by the American rail-ways. Indeed, British Columbia is served by one Canadian Pacific Railway and by the American fail-ways. Indeed, British Columbia is served by one Canadian and two United States railways already. Our letters cost now only one penny and we can cable to London for little more than the former charge for postage, and every morning we get on our breakfast tables, cabled news from the Old World of events that have already taken place, but according to our Wes-tern clocks will not happen for too or three hours later. 'Owing to these changed conditions, British Columbia has been brought much nearet to the Old Country. tern ch. later. Ow lumbia Country.

The only way from England to Victoria was The only way from England to Victoria was either a six or seven months journey by ship via Cape Horn or by steamer to Panama, rail adross the Isthmus, then steamer to San Francisco and steamer again north to Victoria; time, five to six weeks. Today the journey from London to Victoria can be made in 10 to 12 days, and by Lord Strath-cona's All Red route it will be done in 7 or 8 days, and the contrast as to comfort on the route is as great as the contrast in time, for Atlan-tic steamers have now become luxurious comfortable hotels, crossing the ocean in half the time they did 40 years ago, and some of them have practically done away with the terrors of sea-sickness. Natur-ally, these improved conditions for travel have had the effect of making travelers, and British Columbia that was at one

and British Columbia that was at one time really a somewhat out of the way corner of the world has now become the

highway of communication between Europe and the countries of the Pacific, highway of communication between Europe and the countries of the Pacific. About 1860, the northwest part of America beyond the 49th parallel was looked upon generally by people in other parts of the world as a country some-where up towards the Behring sea, as a land of black forest, forbidding rocky shores, deluged by the rain, or buried in snow; as in fact, about the last place in the world for anyons to go to, the only apparent use for it being for breeding fur-bearing animals, and their skins as the only valuable produce. The discov-ery of gold on the Fraser river and sub-sequently on the streams of the interior of the country was really the raising of the curtain for that part of northwest America. Gold seekers poured in from all parts of the world and soon made their way, as only gold seekers can, hundreds of miles into the land over ap-parently indexsable gorges, canons and nontains washing gold out of the sand bars on the rivers or digging it from the benches, in many cases going through most terrible hardships in their hunt for the precious metal. Thousands were disappointed in their search, and gradu-ally went, out of the country, but a con-siderable number had success and in the course of a few years produced and sent out into the world gold to the value of ten to twelve million pounds stepling obtained from placer workings. There was really no mining in the rock for gold or silven at that time in the prov-ince, that farm commenced about 1888 and made steady progress, the output increasing yearly until last year it and made steady progress, the output increasing yearly until last year it reached a value of nearly 17 million dol-lars. The production of the placer mines, was at its highest in 1862. From that time it gradually dwindled away, the average product fell to about 750,000

Exeter, also to Sheffield, Liverpool, Edinburgh, Nor-wich, and other important towns. After all this knocking about it still appeared in good condition when sold by ordinary market wholesale auction in Covent Garden, and Liverpool and Glasgow, and brought prices that would have proved profitable to the growers in British Columbia, if the fruit had been shunded in the ordinary commercial way.

the growers in British Columbia, if the fruit had been shipped in the ordinary commercial way. I may be asked how it is possible that fruit could be in such good condition, fit for a piccadilly fruit window, or for the most recherche tables, af-ter all this handling and traveling. My reply is that it was largely due, to its perfect growth, and the admirable method of packing. The fruit growers British Columbia realized at an early time in the his-tory of the trade that not only was it important to grow perfect, clean fruit, but also to have it placed in the market in an equally good condition and that the only way to effect that was by careful and sys-tematic packing. Experienced men visited the or-chard districts and gave instruction on the most im-proved methods of grading and boxing. And the Fruit chard districts and gave instruction on the most im-proved methods of grading and boxing. And the Fruit Growers' Association and Horticultural Societies paid, and still pay, great attention to this most im-portant part of the industry, the final result being that the apples and other varieties of fruit are so packed and graded that the buyer can, with confi-dence, make his purchase practically without seeing the fruit simply by the grade, No. 1, No. 2 or ordin-ary. This or a similar system should be adopted in Great Eritain, which at present, seems to be very much behind hand in this respect. Last year I was at an auction sale of fruit at Covent Garden. There I saw hoxes of British Columbia apples that had travelled over the round I have described, yet when these boxes were opened the fruit was found to be plump, free from specks and bruises, and consequent-ly brought good prices. At the same time I saw English apples brought in packed in all sizes and shapes of boxes and baskets, looking as if the fruit had been taken up on a steam shovel and dumped into these receptacles, regardless of size and quality.

hand, is all the time producing wealth and simul-taneously adding to the value of the land from which that wealth is drawn.

that wealth is drawn. By turning now to the other great resources we consider first, minerals, which has hitherto been the most important product. I referred, early in this paper, to the time when placer mining declined and the product went down to \$750,000 annually, but then paper, to the time when placer mining declined and the product went down to \$750,000 annually, but then lode mining commenced and has gone on steadily un-til we find last year the production of gold, silver, copper and lead, amounted to \$16,670,000, and this will, in a few years' time, be looked upon as a very trifiling amount, as this form of mining is really only in its infancy--these minerals have only just been touched at present in a dozen places, while yearly it is being demonstrated that the mountains are full of them from the boundary in the south for 700 miles northward to Alaska and from the Rockies in the east to Vancouver Island 600 miles to the west and hundreds of thousands of acres, known to be rich in minerals, are waiting to be developed. Throughout the same widely spread areas of the country, there are important deposits of fron ore, not touched at present, except if a similiar way, almost all over the province and is already being worked extensively and smelted, the product is 1907 being \$7,680,000, the smelter at the Grand Forks is considered by good au-thorities as perhaps the most perfect copper smelter in America, and at the present time, it smelts nearly 3,000 tons daily. Silver and lead ore are also aboun-dant throughout a large part of the province. Coal, too, has as wide a diffusion as other minerals for the great Crow's Nest seams are at the southaest corner whilst far north, up by the Skeena are the new vens mear the great line of railway now being built, the Grand Truck Pacific for the last 40 years, but we can go to the interior of the province. Nicola, Kamioos, and Similar wards the Peace River coun-tor, a as the a diffusion as other minerals for the ard the seating for the last 40 years, but we can go to the interior of the province. Nicola, Kamioos, and Similar wards the Peace River coun-try, a land also reported rich in coal. We turn now te another most valuable

try, a land also reported rich in coal We turn now to another most valuable product, timber. As regards this asset Bri-tish Columbia stands in an unique position, for timber in all parts of the world is being so rapidly cut down that some authorities fear a timber famine in the very near future. The demand the grown so rapidly of his The demand has grown so rapidly of late, arising partly from the enormous and rapid-ly increasing quantity used in the manufacly increasing quantity used in the manufac-ture of paper and manufacturers must, in the near future, look to British Columbia as one of the most reliable sources of supply. The forests in that province are the most ex-tensive and prolific of any on the Continent of America. It is well known that in the United States timber is nearing extinction. The product per acre in British Columbia is very remarkable, there are instances of 500.-000 feet being cut to the acre. whilst 50.000 very remarkable, there are instances of 500,-000 feet being cut to the acre, whilst 50,000 feet is quite common. In Eastern Canada 20,000 to the acre is considered to be a very large cut. The extreme change in the con-dition of the timber business in the province is evidenced by the present prices which run from \$18 to \$25 per 1,000 feet, whilst at the same time I left British Columbia, 6 years ago, it was only \$7.50 to \$12. A number of very large mills have been erected in the province during the last few years, and the timber output in 1907 was about \$40 million feet. The we may turn to the fisheries of the

about 840 million feet... Then we may turn to the fisheries of the province—these have been of very large im-portance and up to domparatively recently mere confined to salmes, the British Colum-bia Rivers were, in the season, full of these fish. I have seen small streams practically impassable on account of the millions of sal-mon pushing their way up to the spawning grounds, last year, however, was a poor one for salmon fishing, the total pack being about \$2,900,000 in value, whilst in 1905, it was over \$3,300,000, but in recent years, ocean fishing has been commenced and the value of the hallbut and herring caught in British Columbia water in 1907 is estimated at over two million dollars. Having now somewhat hastily indicated the most important products and assets of the province, though there are many other sources and foundations for industry, I can no better show its prosperity and the oppor-

no better show its prosperity and the oppor-function is to first for settlers than to call at-tention to the enormous value of the indus-trial production of the country in proportion to the population. Approximately it is as follows:

Then how magnificent are the landscapes, embracing the mighty ranges of the mainland with their sum-mits of eternal snow." I have now hastly sketched some of the condi-

tions and resources of the province, and I may be asked: "What are the drawbacks?" In reply I would say they are similar to those of all countries, but am sure much fewer. In fact, it is very difficult for me to remember them. No doubt there are sometime bedward amining day upper on the country of the solution. backward springs, dry summers, and on the Coast, forest fires, but in my 40 years of residence in the province, I cannot remember any serious detriment to the community, arising from any of nature's works.

works. There was some trouble last year from the want of laborers. They were difficult to be got for any price. Farm hands, whose average pay is  $\mathfrak{L5}$  to  $\mathfrak{L6}$ a month and board, were getting as high as  $\mathfrak{L7}$  to  $\mathfrak{L8}$ and board, and hard to be obtained at that. Domes-tic servants (generally Chinese) were being paid  $\mathfrak{L5}$ to  $\mathfrak{L8}$  a month and board, owing, however, to the financial panic in the United States to the south. many mines and manufactories there were closed during the past whiter, and a large number of unem-pioyed found their way into British Columbia. This during the past winter, and a large number of unem-ployed found their way into British Columbia. This sudden influx of some thousands into the cities of the province (which are not very large) in mid-winter, caused, for a time, a good deal of trouble on account of the unemployed. The government, however, at once commenced public works and advertised for laborers at \$2 a day. Strange to say, however, though at that time we had accounts in the English papers of hundreds being out of work and starving in Van-cuiver, all the applications for employment the gov-ernment received were less than 150. With the opening of the spring there is plenty of

With the opening of the spring there is plenty of work, as hundreds of new railways and roads are be-ing constructed, many thousand acres of land are to be surveyed, and an enormous additional area laid out for orchards and general farming, in addition to the

ordinary works of the country. There is no doubt that British Columbia is the best country in the world for British people who think of emigrating and taking all the facts into conwho

think of emigrating and taking all the facts into con-sideration, it is evident that this great western coun-try, with its beautiful and wonderfully healthy cli-mate, possessing magnificent scenery, well-adminis-tered laws, and free education, is eminently the land for the capitalist, the gentleman of leisure, the sportsman, the farmer and particularly the working main. Idlers and loafers are no good there, but to the able and industrious, this Britain of the West, offers the best opportunities for success and for making good and happy homes in.

### THE AMERICAN AMBASSADOR AND SAN FRANCISCO

The American Ambassador was present at the an-mual dinner of the Luton Chamber of Commerce. In the course of a speech, he referred to the earth-quake and fire at San Francisco—a disaster so sudden and appalling that it chained the attention of the whole world, and a recovery so amazing as to de-serve even greater attention. He returned, he said, a few weeks ago from San Francisco budge south event the whole world, and a recovery so amazing as to de-serve even greater attention. He returned, he said, a few weeks ago from San Francisco, having spent the time given him by his government for rest and re-creation, American fashion, in a 12,000-mile journey. He knew San Francisco well, but had not seen it since a year or two before the earthquake. They would recall the condition in which the catastrophe left the city. Multitudes of its buildings were thrown down, the strongest stone walls were torn apart, the tramways were twisted, the stone pavements were split open, the water system was destroyed, and the whole population were turned into the streets. Then the houses the earthquake had spared burnt down steadely through four awful days and nights. There were four and three guarter gours miles burned ayer moughly speaking, a territory greater that. The burnt district amounted to \$225,000,000-say £47,000,-000; while, of course, many buildings were insured to only a tithe of their value, and others, including some of the largest and costlist, not at all. Immense num-bers of the people had to leave at once for lack of shelter and food. Then came weary months of waiting to realize on securities, to collect insurance, negotiate loans, and persuade the outside world that the spot was not doomed. After that came scarcity of building material, carcity of labor, impossible prices, questions of public health, and all the other disadvantages they could readily imagine: Well, 22 months had elapsed since fatal morn-ing when the inhabitants were foused from slumper to find their strongest buildings tumbling on their heads. The first impression, as he passed through

now engaged some addine guides, and the tenows they are." Turning to another branch of the subject. Mr. Turner spoke eloquently on the wonderful spectacle presented in connection with the bullding of Prince Rupert City—a city being absolutely created out of nothing through the enterprise of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway. The Great Opportunity in British Columbia has not passed, according to Mr. Turner, but is coming.

A Talk on British Columbia

British Columbia, the most westerly portion of the Dominion of Canada, is the Gateway of Great Bri-tain to the North Pacific Ocean, being the terminal point at that side of the American Continent for the great Canadian Pacific Railway, and also two other railways, the Grand Trunk Pacific and the Canadian Northern which are how being constructed Northern, which are now being constructed across the continent. British Columbia is the largest pro-vince of the Dominion, being about 700 miles in length by 500 broad, and containing about 260,000 acres or approximately three times the area of the United Kingdom, but with a population of only 260,offer and the sector of the se of its scenery, and its great natural resources, it is eminently suitable for many thousands from over-crowded Britain to make new homes in. The Pacific Ocean on which British Columbia

The Pacific Ocean on which British Columbia looks out is where the most momentous charges in the world's affairs are now going on. With the vast population of the country surrounding this ocean, and its great islands, the largest increase, of the world's commerce must take place. In fact this in-crease has commerced, and is now rapidly growing. One thing alone will illustrate this. The inhabitants of China some 400 millions, only about 10 years ago practically used no wheaten flour, their staple food being rice, but since the increased intercourse of the Chinase with the American continent, they have be-Chinese with the American continent, they have be-come educated up to using wheaten bread, and in consequence the Canadian mills were working night and day last year to supply the Chinese market with flour. This is already becoming an important trade. but what will it be when the majority of the 400 mil-

time it gradually dwindled away, the average product Itell to about 750,000 dollars annually, and the miners either left the province or looked around for some other means of livelihood there. Some settled on the land as farmers; others tried fishing; others looked to the forest as a means of procuring wealth, but as a fact until about some 30 years ago, British Columbia was generally thought to be a country that was good for mining as the minerals were certainly there, for timber as its wonderful forests spoke for themselves, and for fish as its streams were evidently full of salmon, and the seas with ocean fish, but for agriculture, the country was not worth considering. It had fine scenery, magnificent rivers and lakes, agriculture, the country was not worth considering. It had fine scenery, magnificent rivers and lakes, and possibly there might be a little dairying and root growing, and a man on the land could probably scratch a living. This was the position in the early seventies; what is it today? It is acknowledged by those who understand anything about the business that British Columbia produces the finest in the world of such fruits, as apples, pears, plums, primes, cherries and peaches, nectarines, and similar fruits, at any rate equal to the best, whilst its crops of small fruits, such as sirawberries, raspberries, etc. at any rate equal to the best, whilst its crops of small fruits, such as strawberries, raspberries, etc., are wonderfully fine. It is admirably adapted also for mixed farming, dairying, poultry, pigs, cattle, sheep and horse raising, and being practically free from insect pests and difficulties of climate, pro-duces regular and almost unfailing crops, then owing to its geographical situation and also local conditions it has unfailing and profitable market for its products. The present good position of the fruit industry no doubt partly arises from the fact that British Columbia began fruit growing somewhat late, and had therefore the experience of other coun-tries to go by, and could appropriate their most suc-cessful plans, and in some cases, improve on them, and at any rate avoid their greatest mistakes.

and at any rate avoid their greatest mistakes. Take for instance the difficulty of insect pests on fruit. Thousands of acres of orchards in California, Oregon and Washington became valueless and the trees had in many cases to be cut down by thou-sands. In Oregon alone many thousands were prac-tically valueless owing to codlin moth. British Columbia was actually free, or almost free, from these fruits and acity in its fruit-servering career Columbia was actually free, or almost free, from these troubles, and early in its fruit-growing career, the government introduced a number of acts for the encouragement and assistance of agriculture, and under these, and with the consent and co-operation of the Dominion government, all trees and plants from other countries were carefully inspected at ports of entry, and if found in the least infected were fumigated and rendered innocaous or destroyed. Then the old gardens, and orchards throughout the province were examined by government inspectors were fumigated and rendered innocuous or destroyed. Then the old gardens, and orchards throughout the province were examined by government inspectors and if found in a foul condition the owners were compelled to spray and thoroughly deanse or des-troy the trees. These several methods proved highly satisfactory and the good result arising therefrom was thoroughly demonstrated by the apples and pears sent from British Columbia and exhibited in London and in a number of the principal chies of England and Scotland, during November and December last. These exhibitions of Colonial fruit have been going on for five years and every year British Columbia has taken the highest awards at fruit and other shows; not only was the fruit entirely free from in-sect ravage, but all of jt was practically without speck and blemish, as fresh, rosy, and with nature's bloom on its cheeks as if gathered an hour or two before. This fruit had come from widely distant parts of the province; from Vancouver island in the far west; from Westminster district and the coast, and the mainland, from Lytten, 150 miles inland; from Kamloops, still farther inland; from Gkan-agan, 200 miles farther west; from Boundary, 200 miles to the south and Nelson and Kaslo on the Kootemay lake, where less than ten years ago peo-ple never dreamt of seeing fruit growing, and from Hossiand fine apples grown at an elevation of 3,700 feet, an important fact that I will refer to later on. It had traveled from all these points to a centre on the Canadian Pacific railway, then 3,000 miles to feet, an important fact that 1 will refer to later on. It had traveled from all these points to a centre on the Canadian Pacific railway, then 3,000 miles to Montreal, then by steamer a voyage of 3,000 miles to England. Arriving here it traveled to a number of Horticultural and Agricultural shows; west to

### HON. J. H. TURNER Agent-General for British Columbia in London

<text><text><text><text> and earn large wages.

and earn large wages. I have, so far, said nothing of the British market, which no doubt for our finest fruit will be an exceed-ingly good one, but is hardly wanted at present, as practically all can be sold to markets closer at hand, the growers receiving cash in a few days in place of having to wait several weeks or months for a return from the Old Country. This industry has proved singularly profitable and industrious men can make a fair living on 10 acres of land. The average net profit of an orchard of five or six years' standing, runs from £20 to £40 per acre. For older orchards it goes up to £60 or £80, and there are instances where the net profit considerably exceeds £100 an acre. acre.

If we turn now to other branches of agriculture In we turn now to other branches of agriculture, we find that dairying, for which the country is par-ticularly suitable, is very profitable. This industry is rapidly increasing, but does not nearly supply the home demand yet, there having been imported last year into the province, dairy produce, butter, milk, and cheese, to the value of \$1,507,466, and meat and poultry to the value of \$572,771, eggs \$571,512. In addition to dairying them is mixed forming

poultry to the value of \$572,771, eggs \$571,512. In addition to dairying, there is mixed farming, poultry, pig, sheep, and cattle raising, all offering splendid opportunities for industrious men. In a former paper on the province, I enumerated the latent resources of British Columbia as minerals, timber, fish, and products of the soil. It will be noted that the first three of these have to be opened up by workers who will be great users of the last, and who being well paid are able and willing to be the very best customers, so providing an ever increasing home market.

I place agriculture first, as that is the most imortant industry for any country, and must in time portant industry for any country, and must in time become the greatest, whilst the others really reduce the latent wealth of the country by removing its minerals, timber, etc. The agriculturist, on the other

Mineral, including coal., .. .. .. .. .. .. \$25,788,883 Fish 4,900,000 Timber 12,690,000 Agriculture 7,500,000 \$50.828.883

or about \$200, say £40, per head of population. Then the state of the public treasury demonstrates the progress of the province—in 1898 the revenue was \$1,500,000; in 1907 it amounted to over four and a quarter millions; the surplus over the expenditure was a million and a quarter, enabling the government to pass large votes for carrying on extensive public works such as making roads and trails and surveys which works will still further develop the country's resources

In addition to the material assets that I have en-In addition to the material assets that I have en-umerated the province possesses others of much im-portance such as climate, scenery, big game and beau-tiful trout streams, all of these are of great value and they attract hundreds of travellers, many of whom, charmed by their surroundings, become permanent settlers in the country. Then how very important it is to the miner, the umberger mortsmone that they

Then how very important it is to the miner, the lumberman, farmer, sportsman or explorer, that they should have not only a pleasant, but a healthy, in-vigorating climate and a beautiful country to live in. The fact of there being practically two climates; one east of the Coast range of mountains, cold in winter, warm in summer, but very dry, bright, and healthful; the other on the Coast and Islands, very similar to that of the South of England, but with more sun-shine, is also a great advantage. In the interior win-ters are very rare in which cattle do not thrive with practically little protection, whilst in the other por-tion of the province, flowers and vegetables are grow-ing almost all through the winter months, and we see in the gardens, English holly with its glistening leaves, and a greater profusion of berries than in the old home. There are too, the broom, the gorze, the laurel, bay, box and hawthorn, all imperted by early settlers.

laurel, bay, box and hawthorn, all imported by early settlers. As to the scenery, I cannot do better than quote a work by E. F. Knight, who travelled with the Duke of York's party in 1901. He writes: "Extremes of heat and cold are unknown on this beautiful Coast, and the climate of Victoria has been compared with that of our South Devon Health Re-sorts. Vancouver, standing as it does on an undulat-ing, wooded peninsula has a splendid situation. As one wanders through its thoroughtares, one finds one wanders through to a pause at street corners and in open places to admire the wonderful views that suddenly burst on one, extending far over blue waters, pine clad shores and distant peaks, and the Stanley Park is surely the finest pleasure ground pos-sessed by any city on the continent." Of Victoria, he says: "Victoria has been described as being the most

Of Victoria, he says: "Victoria has been described as being the most English city in Canada and visitors soon realize this. We had two full days there, one would feign have stayed longer, for of all the cities in the course of this long and royal progress, the fair capital of Bri-tish Columbia seems to me the one which the Eng-lishman would most glady make his home. Victoria is not only a busy place and emporium of trade, a distributing centre for British Columbia, but it is also a favorite place of residence for well-to-do people. Some drives and walks I took in the neighborhood of the city gave me a full explanation of why this Some drives and walks I took in the neighborhood of the city gave me a full explanation of why this place is so beloved of the British. The country out-side the town is singularly beautiful, the undulating promontory being dovered with woods of fir, spruce and a lovely wild jungle of arbutus, roses, flowering bushes and English broom. The carefully laid out gardens surrounding most of the mansions and cot-tages astonished one by the profusion of their flowers. Never in the environs of any city have I seen such a glory of flowers as surrounded these lovely homes Never in the environs of any city have I seen glory of flowers as surrounded these lovely

to find their strongest buildings tumbling on their heads. The first impression, as he passed through the familiar streets, was that even then, in many quarters, they were just beginning to clear away the <text><text>

A produce commission house, which prides itself on filling all orders correctly, received a letter from a customer recently saying: "Gentlemen, this is the first time we ever knew you to make a mistake in our order. You are well aware that we buy the very best country eggs. The last you sent are too poor for our trade. What shall we do with them?" The fair fame of the house for never making an error seemed to be at stake, but the bright mind of

The fair tame of the house for never making one error seemed to be at stake, but the bright mind of the junior partner found a way out of it. He wrote: "Gentlemen: We are sorry to hear that our last shipment did not suit you. There was, however, no mistake on our part. We have looked up your or-iginal order and find that it reads as follows: 'Rush fifty crates eggs. We want them bad.'



ion, as he passed through that even then, in many beginning to clear away the ere yawning cellars, filled vere yawning cellars, filled inextricably entangled with sses of fallen masonry. But the brick or stone structures, iness, and others at first it, though little but the ax-Then everythers lowmed Then, everywhere, loomed brilliancy of the Califor-buildings, huge frameworks buildings, nuge traineworks 's bolted together, 10 or 12 ellous and splendid human iging more iron beams into per air with the deafening ivets and bolts. The pave-tic building materials: the building materials struggling trucks; the very ys carried the tools of their ith mortar. Everybody was had been growing feverishrs was being rebuilt in two, buildings had either been advanced in construction y of about \$100,000,000, Oneroyed by the earthquak and on a scale so much ce in this third practically space destroyed. And the ss again. Sometimes they eir new palaces were being did it on desks made of s of cement barrels in un-e way or another they were to such an extent that, in to solid an Francisco, bank 00—over \$30,000,000 more ore the fire. Of course, that he insurance receipts, but a \$199,000,000. By September, leposits had grown to \$157.-in state and retional back state and national banks

ng more striking than either that amazing recovery in which those indomitd the disaster and surimpered. Not a man spoke work to make good what and the day laborer were ad they took their hard lot is country of which an oud. But he, Mr. Reid, all there had been nothing the greatest Civil War of t the sacrifice of a singl and since the victorio the depleted, but nelted alike into ly as an untimely sprink orning-there had been since those marvellous right to be the earthquake and

house, which prides itself ctly, received a letter from first time we ever knew our order. You are wel very best country eggs. The

house for never making an take, but the bright mind of a way out of it. He wrote: sorry to hear that our last

you. There was, however, no We have looked up your or-hat it reads as follows: "Rush caling \$10. vant them bad.

commissioner declares not proved. Concerning the charge that Roy, who was paid for boarding government employees, had placed his cooks on the pay list, it is admitted that four cooks were so charged, but Roy claims that this was offset by his trouble and expense in providing for official visitors. The commissioner does not quite accept Roy's version that the department authorized this charge. The commissioner wants the opinion of the Ministers of Justice on the question whether Roy should have Possible Norwegian Victim. gone from this city, and went to La-porte. He has not been heard from since, and his friends are now seeking the question whether Roy should have charged board on Sundays for men-who went home. The commissioner finds that a timekeeper on the works performed personal services for Roy, and also that Roy sometimes obtained the services of the services reasonable. to have the American Legation here institute inquiries as to his where-abouts. Hail Storms in Niagara District

St. Catherines, Ont., May 11.-Severe hail storms passed over the Niagara

Magog, Ont., May 11.-The loom fixers and threshers in the cotton mill here of the Dominion Textile company went out on strike today against reduction of ten per cent. in wages.

had stat a tribusciept of the works and also that Roy sometimes obtained the services of other government employees for short periods. The charge that Roy and his superiors in the Montreal agency were partners in boarding government employees, and that Roy employed more than was needed in order to swell the board bills is declared to be apparently or nearly proved. It was charged by Tremblay, a timekeeper at Sorel, that Bouchier, an official, asked him to pad the pay lists to the extent of \$190 to enable Bouchier to get back money given to Deputy Minister Gourdeau. Tremblay testified that he raised the pay sheets by \$75, but refused to do more. Mr. Gourdeau denies that he got and he showed the receipt from the confinissioner finds that if it was so paid for uniforms for men, and he showed the receipt from the commissioner finds that if it was so paid there was no authority for it. The commissioner finds that if it was so the alleged expensive pleasure trips taken by Roy in government vessels. He finds that Roy's son was on the pay list, and that the lad did not tot explanation that he served as a way the served as a way the pay list, and that he served as a way the pay list, and that he served as a way the pay list at the served as a way the pay list at the served as a way the served as a way the pay list and that he served as a way the pay list and that he served as a way the pay list and that he served as a way the pay list and that he served as a way the pay list and that he served as a way the pay list and that he served as a way the pay list and that he served as a way the pay here to a serve as a way the pay here to a serve as a way the pay here to a serve as a way the serve as a way the pay here to a serve as a way the pay here to the pay here to a serve the serve as a way the pay here to the pay here to the pay here to a serve the serve as a way the serve the serve as a way the serve as a many the serve as a many the serve as a many the serve as a way the serve as a way the serve as a way the serve as Intar if was paid for uniforms for men, clothier for the amount. There is no record in the Marine Department of this payment for clothing, and the commissioner finds that if it was so paid there was no authority for it The commissioner is in doubt about the alleged expensive pleasure trips taken by Roy in government vessels. He finds that Roy's son was on the explanation that he lad did not tool extensively, but partly accepts the explanation that he served as a watchman, though paid as a carpen-ter. Norme, indicate for first degree murder in the killing of Frederick L Kiete.

Rochester, May 11.—Mrs. Nellie Os-borne, indicted for first degree murder in the killing of Frederick L. Kiste-maker on August 24, 1907, today plead-id guilty to manhauchter word d The dates of shootings will be fixed at a general meeting of the associa-tion prior to June 1. The ranges to be shot over for the prize may be fixed by the association, provided that the 500 and 600 yard ranges be used for at least seven shots each upon three occasions dur-ing the season when the scores are to be counted for the prize. and guilty to manslaughter, second de-gree, and was sentenced to Auburn prison for not more than seven years, seven months, or less than five years.

Had Bad Career in Calgary

Calgary, May 11.—The man Harry Rose, who is now under arrest in To-onto charged with a number of crimes Under Lemieux Act

was a resident of Calgary during the summer of 1906, and during that time pent some time as a prisoner at the arracks. He is charged with assault-

is several people and robbing them. Vhen in Calgary he was a waiter the Park restaurant and was known is "Rosie." He was sent down for wonths for assaulting a policeman, down for three provides the several down for three months for

iesday morning.

Killed by Explosion

Toronto, May 11.—Burneau Pintall and William Gouin, who were badly scalded by a bursting flue in the boiler of the Richelieu and Ontario Navigaof the Richelieu and Ontario Naviga-tion company's steamer Brockville, on Saturday afternoon, have succumbed to their injuries, making the list of dead four. The other two victims were S. Adolphe Savageau and Octave Cole. Pintall was a married man with a family, and lived at Cham-plain, Que.



Two Strikers Wounded by Shots and Two Special Constables Clubbed

Owen Sound, May 11.—In a pitched battie between striking C. P. R. freight habdlers and special constables from Toronto this morning, two strikers were shot, but not seriously wounded, and two constables clubbed. One of the latter, Sam Wright, had his skull frac-tured and may die.

Torce of regular troops. Toronto, May 11.—The C. P. R. last pight sent out a special train with a hundred and fifty men to Owen Sound to take the places of the striking freight handlers. The railway adverd freight handlers. The railway adver-tised for men and had applications from several times the number re-quired. Among those who.left last night were a number of freight hand-lers from points on the company's lines where to be sworn in as special constables if security adverses (11) and a num-ber of ex-policemen and ex-soldiers, who were to be sworn in as special

der assistance in case it is required. The Ottawa is not expected to reach Quebec until tomorrow night or Wed-Ottawa, May 11.—As a result of the conference which the international waterways commission has had in Washington regarding the proposed diversion of the waters of St. Mary's river, in the State of Montana, into Wilk river

POLITICS IN EAST

ts for Ontario Elections—Spea Sutherland Reported as Likely to Retire Writs

Milk river, the government hopes that an amicable arrangements may be reached by which the available water in both these streams will be divided in equitable proportions, be-tween irrigation works in Montana and southern Alberts Toronto, May 11.—Writs for the pro-vincial election have all been issued, and after eleven o'clock this morning all candidates came under the elec-tion law. Windsor, May 11.—Hon, R. F. Suth-erland sneaker of the common beand southern Alberta.

**Too Many Immigrants** Windsor, May 11.—Hon. R. P. S. Stars, erland, speaker of the commons, has erland, speaker of the commons, has ended the declined renomination by North Essex Liberals until the announcement of dissolution of parliament has been Port Arthur, Ont., May 11.—The town officials are in a quandary to know what to do with the large influx. Liberals until the announcement of dissolution of parliament has been in made. This action is construed in some quarters as a forerunner of Mr. Sutherland's retirement from politics. J. A. Tremblay has declined the North Essex Liberal nomination for the legislature in opposition to Hon. G. O. Reaume. Picton, Ont., May 11.—M. R. Allison, barrister, of Pictor was nominated by Prince Edward Liberals for the legis-lature. of laborers who are crossing over from Duluth, Minn., Five hundred have ar-rived here in the last few days, and as many more are expected on the boats arriving tomorrow and Wednes-day. Only a few have money, and they are not only likely to become a burder but a menace to the town.

U. S. Navy Expenditure Washington, May 11.—The confer-ence report on the naval appropriations bill was adopted by the senate today, As finally agreed upon, the bill carries \$122,662,711.

Member of Hague Tribunal Ottawa, May 11.—The Supreme court this morning dismissed the case of a charge for \$1,227 at the Vancouver branch of the Canadian Bank of Com-merce. Many Immigration

Many immigrants. Winnipeg, May 11,—To all appear-ances the imfigration this week is go-ing to break last year's record, and the influx will be much greater than any week this year. Six hundred came in to-day on the different trains, and 500 more will arrive to-morrow. I By Bucket Shops Betting Daries Washington, May 11.—The house to-day by agreeing to a senate amend-ment to an unimportant local bill, upon which an anti-gambling provis-ion was placed as a rider, took the final congressional step by which betting on horse races at Bennings will hereafter be prohibited. Data Farce

Tokio, May 11.—The American com-petitors in the New York to Paris auto race arrived here yesterday and left Tokio on their way to Vladivostock. Here all the cars will meet and make a new start. The American contestants say they are 1,200 miles in the lead.



And on each LABEL must be found the following Notice and Signature: "In order that Consumers may feel assured of genuineness, we would re-quest the attention to this our Special Export Label, and to our Trade Mark and Name on all Corks, Capsules and Cases, also to age mark.



A NEW ATLAS FOR CANADIANS The Colonist Gazetteer

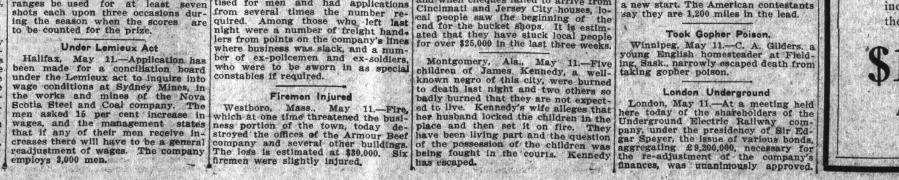
# **ATLAS** of the WORLD

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Address: Circulation Dept. The Colonist, Victoria, B. C.

Fleeced By Bucket Ships Montreal, May 11—There has been a complete round-up of all the bucket shops doing business in Montreal to-day, and there was not a single bucket shop wire in operation. Late last week the remaining bucket shop wires began to hang out distress signals, began to hang out distress signals,



Victoria Excels in Hotel Accommodation for All

resorts and residential places, have been more fortunately situated than Victoria in respect to hotel accommodation. The first essential to a

city aiming to attract and win the approbation of the traveling public is an ability to afford adequate entertainment to all classes of transient visitors. This Victoria

possesses to a superlative degree.

In the magnificent Empress Hotel, erected at huge expense by that prince of caterers, the C. P. R., the city has a magnet which is proving irresistible to the pleasure seekers of the continent, as well as the distinguished travelers who are able to indulge in the luxury of a world-girdling jaunt; but the class who are able to afford the pleasure of a period of residence at the Empress are but a small percentage of the mass of people who each season visit the beautiful city of Victoria. And it is in respect of its ability to meet the wishes of the majority in hotel accommodation that it is exceptionally well sitnated.

Many there are who prefer a hotel sufficiently far removed from the centre of the city to permit of a period of rest, free from any reminder that the busy marts of men are closely adjacent. To this class, the Oak Bay hotel will appeal with a special force. At this famous hostelry may be found all the comforts and conveniences, and the same high class service as at the Empress, with the added attraction of a scenic environment absolutely unrivalled in America.

For the business man who is intent on business more than pleasure, there are, in the Driard and Dominion hotels, just that sort of accommodation which will especially appeal to him. Both situated very convenient to the business section, both offer the very best accommodation to be found in any hotel of the same class in the world at a moderate figure.

In the accompanying photo-graphs the four hotels there represented were chosen as being typical of what Victoria has to offer the traveling public in nodation; the matter of accomm and, save in respect to the Empress-which, of course, stands in a class by itself-there are many other local hostelries which, to judge from their popularity and extensive list of patrons, rank high in the public favor. Mr. John Willy, proprietor and publisher of the Hotel Monthly, a journal devoted to the technical side of hotel keeping, which prides itself on always chronicling the most up-to-date improvements in hotel management and construction, was a recent visitor to Victoria. Mr. Willy is one of the greatest authorities in the world on hotels, and is known to at least ninety per cent of the hotelmen of the continent. He had never before been able to visit Victoria, although he has been in every other portion of America, and has probably lived in more hotels than any other man alive. In an interview he said: "The people in the East have no idea that there is such high class accommodation here awaiting them. If it were more generally known there that your hotel accommodation is so good your tourist trade would increase greatly, and before long would be doubled. I try to see all the hotels on the continent. This is my first trip here and I am just up from San Diego. I find that the hotels here are finer and have more modern improvements, and that the accommodation is sold at a lower price than I expected, and it is done without any detriment to the comfort of the guests. In this city I find cleanliness is noticeable. The approach to the Empress, and the hotel itself are fine advertisements to this city, and its fame will bring the money spenders here, which is what you people want. You want the good opinion of the globe trotter, which you will get from the hotels you have, once you have had a visit from the outside public. "As a trotter myself, I am surprised to find the accommodation you have. The best service here is equal to that of the Plaza at New York, which is the top notcher there, and your lesser hotels have no need to apologise to anybody. They are on a plane with the best in America. I find here in the Dominion a thing that surprised me. From my room I can talk with Seattle. There are very few hotels in Canada where the long distance system is installed in the bedrooms in addition to the local system. In the United States this, however, has become more general. In my work I deal with the technical side of the hotels. Twenty-seven years ago I was acciden-

EW cities in the world, at the com-mencement of their careers as tourist porter, Chicago, and after two years I became assistant editor, and was for twelve years business manager.' Fifteen years ago I commenced the Monthly, and have ever since devoted my time to planning systems for use in hotels, and have dealt with it from the scientific standpoint.

"I was amazed to find such an hotel as the

hold a very large proportion of the wealthy American traveling public. They should come here in increasing numbers, not merely to pass a day or so, but to spend a summer holiday. The Gorge is a place of surpassing beauty.

ment and Tourist Association, for the purpose of helping visitors to see Victoria, and to bring Information For Visitors before them the many attractions and advan-Victoria is altogether unlike the usual tourtages the city offers to permanent residents. ist resort. Strictly speaking, it is not a tour-Victoria is unlike the usual tourist city

reached such proportions that the citizens

maintain an institution known as the Develop-

ders, that this tourist business is increasing vacation will cost you less in Victoria than ii spent in any other holiday resort. year by year by leaps and bounds, and has

All places have something that is worth seeing more than anything else. . So has Victoria. It is not an old historic relic, it is not a famous church, it is not the home of a bard. nor the birthplace of a famous statesman, neither is it an ordinary everyday cave, or well. that has been made famous by some old

Friday, May 15, 1908

legend. It is none of these; it is far more interesting, far more exhilarating, more bewitching and more wonderful. Victoria' greatest attraction, that all visitors should take every opportunity of seeing, is the revelation of the Almighty's conception of the beautiful as exemplified in His perfect work in the wonderfully enchanting natural scenery which entirely surrounds the city. No attempt has been made by man to improve or adorn this perfect work. It is as it came from its maker, centuries ago; centuries upon centuries before it stirred the heart and admiration of the early explorers and navigators, and enthralled Capt. Vancouver when he first gazed upon its sublimity. This is no ordinary attraction. It cannot be purchased for the purpose by a City or Chamber of Commerce, neither can it be appreciated in a single day, or from a single point of view.

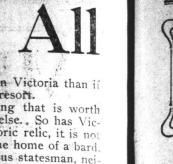
The city itself is very English, much more so than any other city on this continent. It is laid out in an irregular way that is rather puzzling to strangers, but does not trouble you after you have been here a few hours. The principal street is Government street, and most of the hotels, retail and wholesale stores are within a few blocks of it. This street runs north and south, or very nearly so, the Government buildings being at the south end. The street car system centres in it, and cars for all parts of the city can be boarded at the corner of Yates and Government streets. The various points of inter-

est and its many "beauty spots" can be reached by walking, wheeling, riding, motoring, driving, and many of them by the electric street failway. Vitoria is noted for its magnificent drives, and, as already pointed out, its beauties cannot be appreciated from one or two points alone.

THE HUMAN BRAIN

Briefly, the two brain hemispheres in our head are analogous to two phonographs, because phonographs can no more themselves cover their wax leaves with words expressing deas than they can make wax think. The phonographs are wonderful instruments, but they are never anything but instruments; and so the brain hemispheres are the instruments of the thinker, and nothing more, for if they could themselves think, then both hemispheres would think as a matter of course, when, as a matter of fact, only one of them has a single imprint of the human mind in it. What is it, therefore, that thinks? Unquestionably the human personality, which is itself independent of the brain that it uses. So far as the brain is concerned, it is simply physical in its structure and chemical in its composition. But in one of its halves we are face to face with the tremendous Exception to everything earthly. The evolutionist can make a good showing that in structure man's brain differs but little from the chimpanzee's, just as it ought to in the ascending series of animals. But when it comes to the human mind, the evolutionist has to quit. What but a mind worked by a man could both weigh and accurately locate in the heavens a great planet, which neither he nor anvone else had yet seen? And so the human world abounds with innumerable utter impossibilities. for mere animals to achieve. Every article in an ordinary city house, be it a thermometer or a book, or anything else in it, is equally an impossibility for animals, by any process of evolution, to attain the power of producing. Mentally, therefore, man is as much out of keeping with the entire succession and developments of evolution as any being from another world would be. Meanwhile, for this human thinker one instrument for thinking is enough, and he does not need two hemispheres any more than a violinist needs two violins. The second hemisphere is then only to provide against accidental damage to the first.-Dr. William Hanna Thomson in May Everybody's.





member for 1895, when Burghs fron age. In M he was chie reappointed bery becam He has bee the present will still re is the authorithe the official of the Orde Museum, a

Mr. Mr. John Montrose H age, addres Francis We

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versities.

ally. The charges, too, are moderate. traveling I always eat the same breakfast for purposes of comparison, and my meal was from ten to thirty-five cents cheaper than at any of the first-class hotels in Los Angeles, San Francisco, Portland or Seattle. The attendance was as good as the meal and the surroundings. There was just that assiduous, unobtrusive service which one finds in firstclass hotels in Europe, but which is so hard to get in the States.

"I was shown through the culinary, laundry and other departments of the hotel. Everything is absolutely up-to-date, and the management have every facility for handling the larger hotel which I understand is to be built later on when the trade warrants. I noticed the foundations of the new wing already prepared.

"I drove round the city this morning, and it was just like a trip home. The English style of architecture, the trees, the hedges, the fruit trees in blossom all remind one of the Old Country. I felt as if I were making a trip home. I am so sorry that I have to leave tomorrow, but I shall certainly return in the near future. Apart from the beauty of the place, I have been much struck by the invigorating climate. It is a delight just to breathe the air. Surely people live for ever in Victoria! With your beautiful city, delightful climate and superb hotels, you ought to attract and

ist city, for this term implies that it is dependent upon the tourist business, or that it caters to it in a "professional" way and to the exclusion of ordinary commerce.

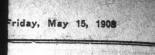
THE

As a matter of fact Victoria is the oldest and one of the most important commercial cities on the Pacific Coast, its tourist business being supplementary. But so great are its attractions, so delightful is its summer climate, so beautiful are its environments, so restful is a vacation spent within its delightful bor-.

in many ways. There are no tourist prices. You pay the same hotel bill and the same price for merchandise or curios as the residents of the city themselves do during the whole year. There are no tourist grafters, no so-called places of interest with loafers and grafters at every corner waiting to hold you up, and no double hack charges because you are a stranger. The tourist is treated exactly as a visitor to the city on ordinary commercial business or as an old time resident. Your

) HOTEL

DOMINION





u less in Victoria than if olidav resort.

something that is worth thing else. So has Vic-Id historic relic, it is not not the home of a bard, famous statesman, neieveryday cave, or well, e famous by some old It is none of these; it nore interesting, far more. ting, more bewitching re wonderful. Victoria's attraction, that all visiould take every opporof seeing, is the revelathe Almighty's concep-, the beautiful as exemn His perfect work in. nderfully enchanting nascenery which entirely nds the city. No athas been made by man to or adorn this perfect It is as it came from its centuries ago; centuries enturies before it stirred art and admiration of the xplorers and navigators, thralled Capt. Vancouver. he first gazed upon its ity. This is no ordinary It cannot be purfor the purpose by a Chamber of Commerce, can it be appreciated in le day, or from a single

city itself is very Engnuch more so than any ity on this continent. It out in an irregular way rather puzzling to stranout does not trouble you ou have been here a few The principal street is nent street, and most of tels, retail and wholesale re within a few blocks This street runs north uth, or very nearly so, vernment buildings, bethe south end. The street stem centres in it, and r all parts of the city can irded at the corner of and Government streets. various points of interits many "beauty spots" reached by walking, g, riding, motoring, , and many of them by ctric street railway. Vicnoted for its magnifiives, and, as already out, its beauties cannot reciated from one or two alone.

of view.

### E HUMAN BRAIN

efly, the two brain hems in our head are analotwo phonographs, beonographs can no more MR. MORLEY AND THE UPPER HOUSE

VICTORIA SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

R. MORLEY, who now goes to retary of state for India, will be welcomed with a short interregnum, for a quarter of a century, was born at

Friday, May 15, 1903

Blackburn in 1838, and educated at Cheltenham college, and at Lincoln college, Oxford, where he graduated M.A. in 1873. He was called to the Bar at Lincoin's Inn in 1873, and was elected a Bencher of the Inn in 1893. He has, however, never practised. He sat as member for Newcastle-on-Tyne from 1883 to 1895, when he was defeated, and for Montrose Burghs from 1896 till his elevation to the peerage. In Mr. Gladstone's third administration he was chief secretary for Ireland, and was feeble minority, in the reappointed to that office when Lord Rosebery became prime minister in August, 1892. ture which he and his He has been secretary of state for India since colleagues were supthe present government came into power, and will still retain that office. Mr. Morley, who is the author of many books, and notably of the official "Life of Gladstone," is a member of the Order of Merit, a Trustee of the British Museum, and has been honored by Cambridge, Edinburgh, St. Andrews, and Glasgow universities.

### Mr. Morley and His Constituents

Mr. John Morley, in resigning his seat for Montrose Burgh on his elevation to the peer. est to revive the old age, addressed the following letter to Mr. Francis Webster of Arbroath :--

India Office, April 11th, 1908. My dear Webster,-With sincere regret I have to ask you to lay before my constituents the circumstances that I have found it hard to do justice at once to the duties of my present office and to my duties as their parliamentary representative. It is possible, I dare say, that I might draw still further on their two years ago he has almost boundless indulgence, but a position of been face to face with that kind is irksome, demoralizing, and politic- the practical problems ally wrong. I am, therefore, called upon to of Imperial governmake a choice between the two alternatives of ment, and in dealing withdrawal from the high responsibilities of with them he has the Indian office and withdrawal from the shown a resolute deter-House of Commons. That is the state of my mination not to be case. The prime minister and other colleagues overmastered either by in the cabinet express a strong desire, that I should retain my present official post among the formulas of ab-them. You will agree, I believe, that this is a stract theories. He is desire which it is not easy for me, without hampered by no selfsome sacrifice of loyalty and credit, to resist. denying ordinances, By favor of the Crown I am invited to take a and he must feel that seat in the other House of Parliament. a task like the adminis-

the House of Lords after having with very general gratification both on public sat in the House of Commons, and private grounds. It would be idle to pretend, however, that this sincere feeling of kindliness will not be colored by a slight element of amused surprise at such an unexpected manifestation of the irony of events. Mr. Morley is a leading member of a cabinet which has issued a declaration of war against the House of Lords heralded by a flourish of challenging trumpets. Along with another col-

many recent creations. but still a small and branch of the legislaposed to have marked out for penal degradation, if not positive destruction. It is true that Mr. Morley, who has studied history and political philosophy,

# and whose Radicalism was never divorced from reason, though he was one of the earli-"tag" about "mending or ending" the Upper House, has abstained from all direct participation in the recent agitation in the country. Moreover, since his return to official life a little more than party catchwords or by

So with unaffected reluctance I beg leave tration of Indian afto resign into the hands of my constituents fairs coupled with the the honorable trust confided to me a dozen criticism of Indian polyears ago. We have had more than one moicy can be discharged ment of sharp trial and perplexity; but their more efficiently, and friendship for me has been stanch and infiniteperhaps with greater ly considerate; their support most gallant and authority over public unswerving. For all this my gratitude is deep opinion, in the freedom and it will be constant. In the rather painful from turmoil of the hour of severance it is some pleasure to me to recall how I once made hold to associate the the hurlyburly of the Upper House than in ontrose Burghs with a book of mine that, Commons. The practifrom the splendor of its subject, may find readers long after the personality of its writer : has vanished Be this as it may, earnestly do I wish well to your burghs, to their prosperity, and to their fidelity in good causes. If I can ever serve them they may be sure that I will. Believe me always, my dear Webster, yours most sincerely,

is more easily found for it in France than in England. He entered public life and made his way to the front rank through none of the familiar paths. He did not enter politics as a man of birth or wealth, by the open door of brilliant professional success, or by the postern gate of party management and caucusmongering. It was as a man of letters and a journalist that he obtained popular recognition and influence. They came to him comparatively late. When he first entered the House league, Sir Henry Fowler, he is now going to of Commons in 1883, he was handicapped by

plicated as it was by the necessity of defending a policy of disruption in contradiction with all the best traditions of British Liberalism. It was to Mr. Morley's credit that though he had been for some years a convinced and sincere Home Ruler, unlike the great mass of his party who executed a sharp curve at the orders of their chief in the beginning of 1886, he did not when at the Irish office attempt, like some of his successors, to accomplish political objects by the deflection of administrative practice. After a very short time he recogreinforce the ministerial ranks, augmented by lack of experience as a speaker, and though he nized that, when the law distinctly said one

thing, it was not within the right of the head of the Irish executive to say something diametrically opposed to it, under whatever disguise of fine phrases. During the two comparatively brief periods of his administration in Ireland, and afterwards during long years spent in opposition, those most thoroughly dissociated from Mr. Morley's political ideals felt throughout that in dealing with him they knew where they stood. To Unionists, of

course, his Separatist Irish policy was repugnant and alarming, and the pro-Boer attitude which he took up during the South African crisis was equally calculated to offend the bulk of his fellow-countrymen.

The winning charm of Mr. Morley's personality, his earnestness and transparent honesty, his readiness always to listen to reason even when he did not follow it, prevented such grave differences of opinion as these from seriously damaging his parliamentary career. When, however, he became secretary of state for India in the present government there were many searchings of heart. It was doubted if. one so much opposed to Imperialist ideas could

In the Upper House Mr. Morley's presence will be a sensible addition to the debating strength of the front Bench, though it is not to be expected that he will take a prominent part in discussions upon general policy. Much interest, however, will be aroused by the interchange of criticism between him and Lord Curzon. It is true that henceforward we have to resign the hope of a return on Mr. Morley's part to the fields in which he originally conquered his fame and popularity. But for many years with the exception of the monumental "Life of Gladstone," he has added little to his achievements in historical and literary disquisition. He had made his mark, however, long ago, and taken his place as one of the chief ornaments of the literature of the past halfcentury. His prose style, measured, lucid, and irradiated with much of the charm of his personal qualities, has been criticised in some quarters as showing too much the influence of French models and study. In truth, the char-acter of his mind and the expression of thought he favored were not a little of the Gallic type; but, intellectually, his sincerity as a thinker and, in practice, his high regard for the voice of conscience have remained emphatically English.

## THE STIMULATION OF FATIGUE

That one may be stimulated by fatigue seems a contradiction of terms. It is now generally held, however, that fatigue is due to poisoning by waste products of muscular activity, and recent experiment goes to show that these products at first stimulate rather than retard action. This is what we call "warming up" to our work, which is partly due to improvement in the circulation, but chiefly to a positive stimulating effect. Says the American Journal of Public Hygiene (Boston, February):

"The conception that fatigue products 'at first favor activity and only later retard it may be of great value in clearing up various hygienic problems. Take for example the explanation of sleep. The lapse into unconsciousness after the customary hours of waking may be primarily due to cerebal aenemia produced by the failure of the vasomotor center to maintain full activity, as Dr. Howell supposes. But back of this direct cause lies the general question of fatigue products and their action upon the system. Upon the old assumption that such substances must always be depressing, it was difficult to see why the efficiency of the body did not steadily decline from a maximum early in the day to evening levels little above that of sleep. That the general command of mental faculties and muscular resources is often at its best in the evening was not easily explained. The facts of the case are readily covered by Dr. Lee's observacheck the follies of the tion. It is perfectly conceivable that nerve congress politicians in centers as well as muscle fibres may be renour great Eastern de- dered irritable by the same chemical

cover their wax ves with words expressing han they can make wax The phonographs are but rful instruments. re never anything but innts; and so the brain heres are the instruof the thinker, and more, for if they could elves think, then both pheres would think as a of course, when, as a of fact, only one of them single imprint of the mind in it. hat is it, therefore, that

Unquestionably the personality, which is itdependent of the brain uses. So far as the brain erned, it is simply physiits structure and chemical composition. But in one halves we are face to face he tremendous Exception erything earthly. nist can make a good g that in structure man's differs but little from the anzee's, just as it ought he ascending series of ani-But when it comes to the mind, the evolutionist quit. What but a mind d by a man could both and accurately locate in eavens a great planet, neither he nor anvone ad yet seen? And so the world abounds with inable utter impossibilities ere animals to achieve. article in an ordinary ouse, be it a thermometer book, or anything else in equally an impossibility mals, by any process of the power of producing. re, man is as much out of ntire succession and deion as any being from anbe. Meanwhile, for this instrument for thinking is not need two hemispheres olinist needs two violins. ere is then only to provide damage to the first .- Dr. mson in May Everybody's: JOHN MORLEY.

The London Times says editorially: The official announcement which we pubbeen created a Viscount, but will remain sec-

cal reasons for the change are very strong. Mr. Morley's health soon learned to take part in debate with im- to whom the real meaning of Indian problems is not robust, and it is known that he has found the demands of parliamentary attendance, in addition to those of his administrative labors, increasingly exacting. As a peer, whether in office or in opposition, he will be freed not on-ly from the obligations we have mentioned, but from those by which he is bound to his constituents, however proud of him and generous towards him the electors of the Mon-

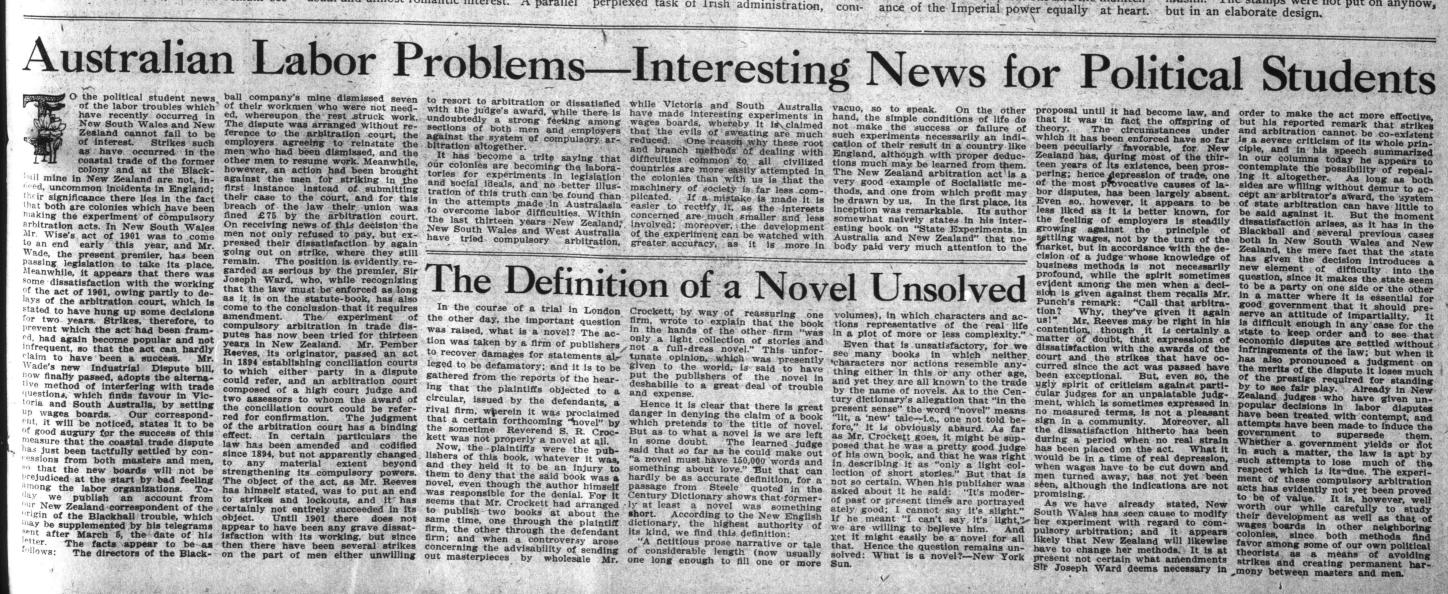
trose Burghs may be. lish this morning that Mr. John Morley has permanent seat in the legislature, has an un- career he had to take in han I the obscure and

### From Illustrated London News The Right Hon. John Morley

pressive force and admirable clearness, he had not the gifts of a born orator. Lucidity, indeed, was his most eminent characteristic, both as a writer and as a speaker, and in parliament/ this soon won him a position of his own. He had also the capacity for taking pains which has been pronounced the mark of genius, and it was quickly found that he seldom dealt with a subject of which he had not mastered the details. It was perhaps unfortunate that so Mr. Morley's career, thus crowned by a soon after the commencement of his public usual and almost romantic interest. A parallel perplexed task of Irish administration, compendency, and the igwhich will later narcotize them. norant meddling of

A new turbine torpedo will shortly be tested in France of greater speed than any at prewas absolutely a sealed book. But if Mr. Morsent in existence, capable of traveling a disley was an ardent believer in democracy, he tance of more than 1,250 miles and of carrying was not the less deeply convinced that this country could not cast off the burden of her a much larger charge of explosives than any duty towards the peoples of India, or separate. torpedo now in use. herself from the glorious history of Indian gov-

ernment, without deep discredit and the risk of At a ball in Bermuda a wonderful dress political disaster. There may be disputes as was worn, and in the making of it over 30,000 to the wisdom of particular incidents in Mr. stamps were used. Years were spent in col-Morleys administration of Indian affairs, but lecting the stamps, and three weeks in the it has never been doubtful that he had the welmaking of the dress, which was of the finest fare of the Indian populations and the maintenmuslin. The stamps were not put on anyhow, but in an elaborate design.



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# Feminine Fancies and Home Circle Chat

### LETTERS AND THE WRITING OF THEM

"You write with ease to show your breeding."

T is alas! a well known fact that letter writing is becoming a forgotten art. I wonder why? We never do more now-a-days, than scribble off notes, to an-swer invitations, or dash off a note of congratulation or condolence, as the case may be. On the rare occasions when fashionable people happen to remember that there are such things as absent re-lations or friends and chance to think their existence worthy of notice, we send our love to them on a postcard with the

interesting information that the weather is cold, don't you know, or too hot to breathe, or Bobby has got measles, or something equally idiotic or vague, and ending in "frantic haste" writing soon with all news. It seems a pity does it not? However such is the case.

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Most inlowever such is the clase. Most inlings in the present day seem to be done with the view of saving time, and trouble, and this is to be noticed with all matters connected with our cer-respondence, whatever its sort or description. In fact we are all such busy folk, or think we are, that we have not the time to spare in which to write the long letters that were penned by our ancestors, and in con-sequence, the statement is being continually made that the art of letter-writing is fast disappearing from emone us even if it has not already disappeared that the art of letter-writing is fast disappearing from among us, even if it has not already disappeared. One thing is certainly true and that is, everything is being done to assist in the shortening of our corres-pondence, in the way of new ideas, new fashions, and inventions. Post-cards, "at home" cards printed notes of invitation, save much writing, while as for speed, we have the telegraph, telephone, typewriter and ex-press service, all of which have proved a boon and a blessing to those who lead so busy a life that they have little or no time to spare for writing. It is not that correspondence is no longer necessary. On the contrary, never before were so many notes and meshave indice of no ling to space to writing. It is not that correspondence is no longer necessary. On the contrary, never before were so many notes, and mes-sages printed, written, or type-written, passing from one to another, by one mode of conveyance of the other, as in the present day. On the subject of cor-respondence there have been certain rules laid down for our help and guidance, just as there are in other social matters; rules that are intended to teach us to "write with care," and to show as far as pen, ink, and paper are concerned, "our breeding." And most useful these must often prove for there are many people, even in those days of higher education who are far from being at home with their pen. Some of us write too much; others again too little. That is, the for-mer are too diffuse in their style, while the latter are too concise; for, unfortunately, there is not given to mer are too difuse in their style. While the latter are too concles: for, unfortunately, there is not given to all of us that happy gift of knowing what is the cor-rect thing to say on paper. When writing to those with whom we are on intimate terms the rules and laws of etiquette are, of course relaxed or done away with, and each one of us may write as we like. But letters to those who are but mere acquaintances should be neither too gushing nor too formal, while, at the same time they should be friendly and cour-teous. Although the post-card cannot be looked upon as a satisfactory substitute for a letter, it is a most useful medium for taking a message, that all who like may read; but to write as some people do, matters that concern one's own or other people's private af-fairs upon a post-card is neither considerate, nor in good taste. That this is sometimes done is, we fancy, the reason why some folks object to its use forget-ting that it is not the use, but the abuse of it that should be condemned.

As yet, invitations to staying guests are still writ-ten by hand, and by the hostess, though probably at no distant date, when the telephone is installed in every private house, as a matter of course, just as are artificial light and water, the country hostess will telephone to her friends, either in town or country, and ask them to come and stay with her on such and such a day, and they will reply in the same man-ner. When asking a friend to huncheon or to come quietly to tea, or to a small and friendly dinner, a written note of invitation should be sent, written in the first person and the reply should be written in the first person and the reply should be written in the first person and the reply should be written in the first person, it would not be correct to answer a friendly note by a formal one. Not only in the art of letter writing do we seem to be getting positively lazy, but in conversation also, we seem in-As yet, invitations to staying guests are still writthe art of letter writing do we seem to be getting positively lazy, but in conversation also, we seem in-deed to be developing a limited vocabulary, and to find few people who have even a decent capacity for expressing themselves. Our poverty in language is positively appalling when one begins to notice it. Is this, we ask ourselves, one of the effects of modern civilization? Most people conduct conversation en-tirely on a few stock phrases, race slang, or dull pla-titude, according to temperament and circumstances interlarded with "you know," which saves the trouble of finishing any sentence. The second person in the conversation always "does know"—whether from bril-liancy or laziness one does not pause to consider. "Anyhow it is an improvement on the pompous sen-tentiousness of our ancestors." argues the modern mind. "Bo you want us to talk in periods again and make declarations of love?". At the risk of being con-sidered hopelessly old fashioned, one does think that an effort in that direction would not be a bad thing. The elocution-mester when a pupil has a strongly-marked defect in the pronunciation of a certain sound does not tell him the right way to pronounce it, but tells him to err on the other side. If he has a propensity to a narrow vowel, he is told to say it with absurd breadth. Only then does he get it right. So we in our barrenness of words, in our want of style in language can only hope to widen the limits af our voabsurd breadth. Only then does he get it right. So we in our barrenness of words, in our want of style in language can only hope to widen the limits of our vo-cabulary and attain something approaching expres-sion by imitating methods, which we consider absurd-ly grandloquent, pedantic and ornate. Moderns with their contemptible little vocabulary should grasp at long words—any words—to enrich their poverty. Otherwise it looks as if the whirligt of civilization were after all, only going to bring in another kind of savagery if men and women of the present day will peraist in using queer sounds clipped out of words to serve them instead of the plain and clearly spoken English language.

company pleated skirts. These coats and skirts are very neatly made, there being no trimming of any description on coat or skirt. But what is essential to its success is that the cut, and fit should be of perfect. its success is that the cut, and fit should be of perfect construction. As the season advances fichus will again be worn. Very pretty ones are made of muslin, net, or lace, frilled at the edges. In front the fichu is fastened and held in position with a black velvet bow. Another dainty addition to the wardrobe is the chemisette of very finely tucked net and even tulle. For the new morning skirt or blouse, nothing is pret-tier than those made of broderie Anglaise with broad pleats indrawn with ribben. Plain lawn and linen are relieved with stitched bands of insertion, or tabs, and the ever useful delaine is piped with colored batiste. A very modish form of the separate skirt and blouse is the high waisted Directoire skirt of soft and the ever useful delame is piped with colored batists. A very modish form of the separate skirt and blouse is the high waisted Directoire skirt of soft woollen fabric, with blouse top of ninon in the same color. The blouse has touches of silk embroidery or dyed lace, inlet in some fashion, or there is a fancy yoke of gauged tulle. For evening wear chiffon or painted muslin is preferred for the blouse, or a deinty marquisette trimmed with sequins. The so-called Directoire or short waisted skirts are practically the same as the old corselet and many have the centre seam in front. In the millinery world old rose and certse are favorite colors and are certainly most effective when the costume is entirely black, or of a pale neutral grey tone. The beenive crowns grow more aggressive, and quillings of chiffon or lisse thickly massed to cover a dome crown entirely, are the newest form of the "beenive." For a young girl's costume for the bettermost coat and skirt a soft iron grey looks very neat and so does a deep shade of sapphire blue cloth trimmed with black silk braid, or if higher colors are preferred sparrow-egg blue, or a good ivory tone are very attractive. These for smaller children there are many pretty finanels and finanel tweeds which look nice the very nabe green and whit.

good ivory tone are very attractive. They for smaller children there are many pretty fiannels and fiannel tweeds, which look nice, the very pale green and white stripe and colored freize of soft summer texture suits the small girl of nine or ten to perfection. The pina-fore suit is of the greatest comfort, for there is no parting of the ways between blouse and belt, such as usually torments a fond mother's heart, when her daughter has been indulging in more or less strenu-ous activity. The "jumper" can be made in serge or linen, zephyr or shantung, and the most wonderful variety can be made in the way of trimming and elab-oration... oration

## ADVANCED WOMEN

The advanced woman is not of necessity a suffra-The advanced woman is not of necessity a suffra-gist. As a rule she takes little interest in politics, but she is generally engaged in some professional work. Her salient characteristic is that she takes herself seriously. She has a great deal to live up to since she measured the gulf fixed between her and the class with no ideas beyond them, and millinery, not that the advanced woman is badly dressed. Far from it. But she is not smart. There is a note of peculi-arity, a slight demonstration of superiority about her clothes. They owe something to the aesthetis more-ment of 1800, just as her furnifure owes something to arity, a slight demonstration of superiority about her clothes. They owe something to the aesthetic move-ment of 1800, just as her furniture owes something to William Morris and her method of doing her hair ac-knowledges a debt to Rossetti. The self-coleved walls of the advanced woman's sitting-room are hung with framed photographs of pictures of Rossetti and Burae-Jones. The floor is covered with matting, for carpets are insanitary. Bookshelves are numerous, Their occupants betray no interest in good bindings of rare editions, but George Meredith takes up as a rule a whole row. And on another shelf are all the plays of Mr. Bernard Shaw. The prevailing color of the decorations is green. A pinola is attached to the piano, for the advanced woman has an intense appre-clation of classical music, and as she has hardly ever learned to play an instrument, she welcomes the scientific invention, which plays the piano for her Those mechanical and ghastly fingers, however never gyrate on the patient keys to produce music by mo-dern composers less intellectual than Wagner. Brahms, or Richard Strauss. The advanced woman is not really musical, but she diligently attends cycles of the "Ring" at Covent Garden, and takes a standard work on it with her, to the gallery or ampithesize. You notice that very few photographs of friends are allowed in the room. If they appear at all, they are examples of the newest and most intellectual photog-raphy. That is to say that the faces of the sitters are generally black, and unrecognizable, while the tones i of their clothes and of the background are admirably executed. The advanced woman has ideas about jew-ellery. (She seldom now, by the way wears a man-nish shirt and a stiff collar. That has gone out.) Round her neek there is usually a necklace made by an intellectual worker in metals, protesting a little too nd her neck there is usually a necklace made by an intellectual worker in metals, protesting a little too self consciously against the giltter of the newest forms of works of art. You feel that, unlike the an-tique jeweller, who took beauty in their work as a matter of course, the solemn young man with the low collar, and mauve the who made this necklace, thought a great deal of himself for having achieved some beauty in it. The wearer of the necklace has the same attitude towards culture. She does not take cleverness and perception which some women in every cleverness and perception which some women in every age have possessed as a matter of course, but exaits them into an extraordinary growth of the modern age by virtue of which she and a few others form a select caste. The conversation of the advanced woman in-duces a little constraint. It always presupposes her superiority, "I never wear either feathers or fur-they seem to me relics of barbarism"—"I go to the theatre very seldom (and the music hall never.) The plays at the theatre are so unlike life, and the acting is so theatrical." I cannot read the average English novel. The French novel is a different though out it is novel. The French novel is a different thing, but it is monotonous in its choice of subjects. The German novel is the most interesting, and there are German plays. By Suderman? Oh, dear no. He is so very ordinary. The best German plays never find their ways on to the English stage."—"I don't play golf beordinary. The best German plays never and their ways on to the English stage."-"I don't play golf be-cause I think life is too short to devote a great part of it to a game. Some women, I believe, spend their lives in amusing themselves-in motoring, playing bridge, and ordering new clothes. It is deplorable." "I sleep with the window open and have a cold bath every morning. I think most people live very un-healthy lives. They eat too much meat." "Every one should go abroad from time to time, it opens the mind and prevents us from becoming rusty and pre-judied." The advanced woman is not particularly hospitable. If you have tea with her the tea is not good, the cake is stale, and the butter not all that could be desired. A vision of the old-fashioned wo-man with home-made jams and jelliss, and still room from which proceed home-made scones and "breads" presents itself to be dispelled instantly by intellectual conversation, "How came he to write such trash?" presents itself to be dispelled instantly by intellectual conversation, "How came he to write such trash?" asks the advanced woman, speaking of a young dra-matist who belongs to her circle, "He is not a bit like that." The advanced woman never understands the difference between views and attainments, between personality and work. The simple truth that the high-toned intellectual conversationalist of the refined sphere may create foolish things, while the haunter of bars taiking nonsense may create fine things, she seems to have left behind with other old-fashined rubbish. We have moved on since the days of Christaof bars talking nonsense may create fine things, she seems to have left behind with other old-fashined rubbish. We have moved on since the days of Christa-phar Marlowe. She is not without charm, but it is such a hard charm. She does not know how to be jolly. Her eleverness has its stupid side, as you will know when she begins to denounce frivolity and the smart set. She underrates what people are and over-rates what they do. It is the mind about which she has an insatiable curlosity. She could step on a soul, and never know it. She is more or less indifferent to poetry, except to the poetry which has something to say. Everything should have a motive. Naturally she is the pillar of the play with a motive, and she likes it better if it is not well made. She likes town life better than the country. Her French accent is had, but she reads several languages easily. Her sense of beauty is a little blunt, her sense of humor a little artificial. She will allude to Shakespeare slightingly and inform you she prefers Shaw's Cleo-patra to Shakespeare's, because "Shaw brings Cleo-patra to Bhakespeare's, because "Shaw brings Cleo-patra to Bhakespeare's, because "Shaw brings Cleo-patra to Bhakespeare's because 'Shaw brings Cleo-patra to be a certain standard of intellectuality. In her anxilety to acclimatize herself to the rare air breathed by those who are in advance of their time she sacrifices any genuine inclination with which she may have been born. If she marries the marker she marker breathed by those who are in advance of their time she sacrifices any genuine inclination with which she may have been born. If she marries, she makes a marriage of reason, and the man is generally known as her husband, not she as his wife. She is pleasant and kind eneugh, but her readiness to dogmatise and her unwillingness to tolerate the method of life less "advanced" than hers, alienate some of us even while we envy her apparent cock-sureness.

### A RECHERCHE MENU FOR MAY.

# Kidney Soup Cold Fish Rechauffe, Chicken in Casserole Ham and Potatoes, Shoulder of Lamb and Mushrooms Rice Fritters Lemon Custard Tart Devils on Horseback

Kidney Soup Kidney Soup Required: One bullock's kidney, two quarts of stock, three sticks of celery, two turnips, two carrots, a bay leaf, bunch of sweet herbs, pepper and sait. Method: I often use the stock that mutton has boiled in for this soup, after carefully removing all fat. Place the stock in a saucepan with the kidney, and simmer till half cooked, then take it out, cut into dice, and re-place in the stewpan. Slice the vegetables finely, and add to the soup with the herbs. Simmer all for three hours, and then pass all through the sieve, season to taste, adding a little made mustard. Let all boil up, and serve with sippets of fried bread.

### Cold Fish Rechauffe

Cold Fish Rechauffe Required: Any cold white fish, fine breadcrumbs, one gill of cream, chopped parsley, cayenne and sait, and one ounce of butter. Method: Remove all skin and bone from the fish, which may be any cold white fish, such as cod, haddock, or halbut, etc., and divide the fish into flakes. Take some good sized scallop shells, rub each over with butter, and then line with fine white breadcrumbs. Arrange the fish on these with a little cream, season with cayenne, pepper and sait. Cover with butter, and bake in a mederate oven for twenty minutes, or until the breadcrumbs are a nice golden brown. a nice golden brown.

### Chicken in Casserole

Chicken in Casserole Required: One chicken, two onions, one ounce of butter, potatoes, two or three mushrooms, pepper and salt, one carrot. Method: Cut up a small chicken in-to joints and slices. Put the butter in a frying pan, fry the sliced onion in it till slightly browned, then put in the chicken. Place all into a casserole, adding a few bits of carrot, and sufficient white stock to cover. Let this cook genity with the cover on, in a moderate oven, for about forty minutes, then add a few pota-toes cut in slices, and, if available, some mushrooms, also salt and pepper, and cock until all is guite tender.

### Ham and Potatoes

Ham and Potatoes Required: Two yolks of eggs, one ounce of butter, thin slices of cold ham, cold boiled potatoes, pepper and sait, half a pint of milk, Method: Beat the yolks of two eggs into a little melted butter. Cut some thin slices of ham, dip them blocke eggs; butter a baking dish and lay, in it a layer of cold boiled potatoes, sprinkling them with pepper and sait, then put a layer of ham, another of potatoes, and so on till the dish is full up, finishing with potatoes. Pour over this half a pint of milk, or thin white sauce, stand the dish in a good hot oven, till the potatoes are well browned. Serve in the cooking dish very hot.

### Shoulder of Lamb and Mushroom

Boulder of Lamb and Mushrooms Required: Shoulder of family pepper, salt, nutries, hopped parsley, and mint, rashers of fat bacon, burch to parsley, two spriss of thyme, two or three carrets, the stock. Method: Take a shoulder of lamb, or parsley, two spriss of thyme, two or three carrets, int of stock. Method: Take a shoulder of lamb, or parsley, two spriss of thyme, two or three carrets, int of stock, Method: Take a shoulder of lamb, or parsley, two spriss of thyme, two or three the shoulder over, and parsley, and mint. Double the houlder over, and fasten it firmly with string. Place is few han some rasher of fat hacon, place the next, Add the parsley, thyme, carrots, mions, a salt two hours. When cooked enough place the meat or a two hours. When cooked enough place the meat or a two hours, when cooked enough place the meat or a two hours, when cooked enough place the meat or a two hours, when cooked enough place the meat or a train if over the lamb. Note: A few nice cooked is the over the lamb. Note: A few nice cooked is the store the lamb. Note: A few nice cooked is the over the lamb. Note: A few nice cooked is the meat is an excellent addition to the dish. this dish. **Rice Fritters** 

## Rice Fritters

Rice Fritters Required: Two ounces of rice, half an ounce of butter, half a pint of milk, boiling lard, castor sugar-lemon and flour. Method: Boil the rice in water till perfectly cooked, then drain and put into a clean saucepan, cover with the milk in which the butter has been dissoived, and beat in sufficient flour to make the mixture thick enough to drop from the spoon. Have a saucepan of boiling lard ready, and into it drop the rice batter, a spoonful at a time. Fry till a golden brown, and drain before the fire. Sift castor sugar over, and serve a cut lemon with the fritters.

they are talking of making travel a compulsory part of education, the study of the manners and customs of foreigners, and a sympathetic comprehension of their country and climate, the latter the most power-ful factor of all in the difference between nation and nation, being considered more valuable educationally than all the books on foreign lands ever written. It seems an excellent idea, but in practice it might not work. Directly a thing is made compulsory it ceases to attract. And you cannot force people to open their to attract. And you cannot force people to open their eyes and look about them if they do not want to. Traeyes and look goodt them it they do not want to. Tra-vel is a splendid thing for the right people, but then, the right people are in a sense, the last people who need it. The "wrong" ones go abroad and complain of foreign food and snigger at foreign ways, and visit places where they can find English people and hear mealish medera English spoken.

### -----ODDS AND ENDS.

For iron stains on marble use a mixture of spirits of wine and oxalic acid. Leave it on a short time and then wash off and dry with a cloth. Lemon juice will sometimes remove these stains.

To prevent rust after washing tin utensils put them by the fire to remove any moisture that may have been left when wiping them dry, for thus rust is pre-vented and their usefulness prolonged.

To tighten the cane on cane seated chairs, turn the chair upside down and scrub the seat using very hot water and a brush. If the cane be dirty use soap, Dry in the air or by the fire, the cane will shrink up in drying and thus the seat will be tightened up like

To freshen a black skirt, shake and brush the skirt To freshed a black skirt, snake and brush the skirt well to remove all dust, and then sponge it well with equal parts of spirits of turpentine and water. Then iron on the wrong side and hang out in the air to re-move the smell of the turpentine. A quite shabby skirt can be made to look nice in this way.

To clean velvet lay it on a table and rub the pile ently and briskly with a piece of clean flannel damp-ed with parrafin. When the velvet is clean rub it with a piece of clean flannel. This method is generally very successful even when the velvet is of a delicate color.

### HINTS ON THE CARE OF PLATE, GLASS AND CHINA.

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emptied be rinsed out with hot soda water and polishemptied be rinsed out with hot soda water and polish-ed with a special towel also kept for this purpose specially. A really efficient housekeeper washes her tollet ware every day when her room is tidled, but some do not find time for this and only give them a thorough washing on the day on which the bedroom is turned out. Where the water is hard and discolors the insides of jugs and basins, a little Monkey Brand Soan, or ordinary common salt will be found most of Soap, or ordinary common salt will be found most ef-icacious in removing these stains.

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ficacious in removing these stains. Attention to these matters mentioned here, will mark a house where the effect does not depend entirely upon the furniture itself, but where often furniture that is not so very beautiful in itself, will pass un-noticed on account of the exquisite order in which the plate and china, these important etceteras, are kept. -----0-----

CLIPPINGS FROM THE POETS.

Have more than thou shewest, Speak less than thou knowest; Lend less than thou owest, Learn more than thou trowest.

-Shakespeare

One Woman's Day A hurry to the kitchen, a strife with pot and pan; A tempting little breakfast set for a hungry man: A row of fresh-washed dishes put back into their

place: A row of children sent to school, each with a shining

whirl of sheets and pillows, of dustpans, and of

set of smooth and snowy beds and neatly ordered

rooms, A rather rapid toilet, within the glass a peep; A tidy housewife setting forth with market basket

A little rest and reading, a noonday lunch to get: A rush of school-free children—a hungry, hugging set. A most delicious dinner, served up with love and fun; A chat—a yawn—a pillow—and then her day is done.

Troubles Let the smile be cheery, Let the heart be light: Not all days are dreary; Day succeeds the night.

Blue skies bend above us, There's a God to love us; Troubles are to prove as; All things will come right.

My Wife's a Winsome Wee Thing She is a winsome wee thing, She is a handsome wee thing, She is a bonnie wee thin This sweet wee wife o'

I never saw a fairer, I never lo'ed a dearer. And neist my heart I'll wear her, For fear my jewel tine.

The warld's wrack we share o't. The warstle and the care o't; Wi' her I'll blythely bear it, And think my lot divine.

### -Robert Burns Love Alone Is Monarch

Love is a mighty monarchird and Whom all that live obey, All people of the nations Are brought beneath his sway.

The earth in his dominion, We are his subjects all. While there are youths and maidens His empire shall not fall.

Though men at times may scorn him And laugh at Love, the hour Shall come when they will own him, And yield them to his power.

In the Orchard

### **FASHION'S FANCIES**

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To ignore her vanities, conceits and frivolities, and to study only the serious side of a woman's character, would be to miss some of her most charming and at-tractive attributes. There are, I am well aware, a few serious minded individuals who consider the study of dress an unworthy occupation for a woman. They may be interesting personalities, but I do not think they can be ever described as womanly women. Little vanities represent a very charming side of life, with-out which the world would be, very dull, and after all no character is complete without several phases. It is the woman possessed of an unwise conceit who con-siders the subject of new spring clothes as unworthy of her steel. Mercifully they are few and far between, these so-called superior beings. Indeed it does not follow that the woman, who dresses well has degraded her intelligence. On the contrary, it shows an artistic perception and intelligence which are sure to make themselves feit in other walks of life. All the shops are gay with spring goods and the bright sunshine makes every self-respecting woman long for new clothes. The new colors, materials and styles, are all pleasing and attractive. Many beautiful fabries are to be seen in silk and in combinations of silk and To ignore her vanities, conceits and frivolities, and Colones. The new colors, materials and styles, are all pleasing and attractive. Many beautiful fabries are to be seen in silk and in combinations of silk and wool. Everything is soft and of a draping character, and ready to meet the clinging requirements of pre-sent day modes. Everywhere is seen a goodly collec-tion of inexpensive silk fabrics, woollen and cotton dresses, materials in all the newest shades. Alumin-hum, grey, wood violet, suede brown, musketter, green, hyacinth blue, gendarme blue, and greeny grey. All shades of brown, mauve and blue are greatly in favor. Colors of this description were consplicious among the many very beautiful dresses which were recently seen at a fashionable society wedding in London. Striped skirts with a plain coat, or vice-versa are fashionable. The coats are made with long skirts, thus giving height to the wearer. Another novelty now seen among tailor-made costumes is the building of these gowns in silk of old rose, cinnamon brown, blue and hellotrope, shantung silk is the preferred material. These tailor made suits have short coats, those fin-ishing just below the hip, and these invariably ac-

.

### Lemon Custard Tart

Lemon Custard Tart Required: One lemon, one cupful of sugar, two eggs, two tablespoonfuls of flour, one cup of milk, a small piece of butter, short crust. Method: Take the juice and grated rind of a lemon, a cupful of sugar, with the yolks of two eggs, well beaten, and stir in the flour, milk, and dissolved butter. Then add the stiffly beaten whites of the eggs, and stir all together lightly till well mixed. Line a shallow pie dish with pastry, pour in the mixture, and bake steadily for three quarters of an hour. Serve, either very hot, or else cold.

### Devils on Horseback

Devils on Horseback Required: Sardines, very thin slices of bacon, ca-yenne, a little butter, a squeeze of lemon, fingers of buttered toast. Method: Take some sardines, allow-ing one for each of your party, and two over. Skin the fish, season with cayenne pepper, a little butter, and a squeeze of lemon juice. Roll each fish in a very thin slice of bacon, and scatter some more cay-enne over. Have some narrow strips of buttered toast ready, and lay a "devil" on each. Place in a slow oven, and cook till the bacon is perfectly clear. This will take ten minutes, serve very hot.

## TWO NICE LITTLE "ODD" RECIPES.

### Cinnamon Cordial

Take two and a half pints of brandy, with half a pint of water, and add the rinds of three large lemons, one quarter of an ounce of crushed cinnamon, two ounces of corriander seeds, which must first be crush-ed, and allow all to lifuse for a week. Then strain or filter through blotting paper very carefully. Melt three quarters of a pound of loaf sugar in one and a half pints of water, mix all together, and strain and bottle for use. Keep this for several months before using.

### Whipped Granberry Jelly

Stew some cranberries till soft, with sugar to taste. Pass all through a sieve when quite soft, adding water if necessary. To each pint add half an ounce of gela-tine powder, and when nearly set, beat with a wire whisk till foamy all through. Add the stiffly beaten white of one egg, and heap roughly on a glass dish. Garnish daintily with a few stewed cranberries, and serve. 

## COMMENTS OF AN ONLOOKER.

The news that the King will pay a visit to the buke and Duchess of Westminster at Eaton Hall, for the Chester races, has given great pleasure in Ches-hire, which has hiterto been rather out of his Majes-ty's beat, so to speak. It will be too, the first time he hough he has been a frequent visitor at Grosvenor House, their lovely town residence. The state apart-ments which the Kins will occupy, are a very fine suite, the state drawing-room being panelled with lovely embroidery. The whole place is so huge that only occupy one wing, and shut up the rest of the house. His Majesty is a very charming inmate, and she own servarite who wait upon him exclusively.

At one time every English family of position made what was called the "grand tour" of the continent. Travel was considered an indispensible branch of a boy's education, and when he was not sent abroad with his tutor, his whole family accompanied him. The express train has replaced the rumbling diligence, foreign inns are cleaner and cheaper; in every way travel is easier. Yet the idea of the "grand tour" has decayed. It is a pity. Perhaps the example of Aus-tria will revive the idea in a new form. In Austria

specially for the purpose, a final polish with a towel kept specially for the purpose, a final polish with a chamois leather being given before they are replaced in the plate basket or drawer. If the housekeeper be living in a town where fogs frequently make the silver look most unhappy, she will be wise to devote one day a week to the cleansing of all her plate, using a reliable plate powder, which should be rubbed on with a damp cloth, afterwards polishing the articles with a Selvyt cloth, or chamois leather. If the silver be very discolored, a little ammonia added to the plate powder will speedily remove the tarnish, and I might mention in passing, that plate taken out of hot water, polishes very much more quickly than if the various items are quite cold when the powder is applied. In a non-foggy place, a fort-night or even perhaps three weeks, might be allowed to elapse between the above mentioned treatment, the daily wash and ordinary polish keeping the silver in willst speaking of the application of allow.

daily wash and ordinary polish keeping the silver in good condition. Whilst speaking of the application of plate pow-der, I must mention one thing—that is I must warn the housekeeper that she should be sparing in this re-spect—a very little producing remarkably good re-sults, whereas too much, will clog the silver (espe-cially if the pattern is an embossed, or highly orna-mental one) and it will be found extremely difficult to get the powder out of the crevices, as when the powder has dried every atom should, hay must be very carefully removed from the chasing of the silver with a special brush or cloth, or the result will be de-plorable—great care should be taken that none of it remains.

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One last word, and that connected with toilet ware in the bedrooms. This should, after the slops are

Dear love, it snowed in the trees last night-Snowed in the trees in the month of May! The blossoms bend to us, chaste and white, And Night has given its dreams to Day.

Sweet one, Joy drifts in the orchard trees, Ah! but I love you, you Maid in May— Ah! but I yearn for you as the breeze Cries for the heart of this wonder-day; See, there are violets beneath our feet— See how the sky and the far hills meet— Hush! for such bauty, enthroned, complete Is like a prayer which the faithful pray—

Dear love, it snowed in the trees last night-Snowed petalled dreams which the poets sing Above a tapurous bird of flight Captures in music, the soul of Spring!

### Wanderer's Song

I have had enough of women, and enough of love, But the land waits, and the sea waits, and day and night is enough; Give me a long white road, and the grey wide path of

the sea, And the wind's will and the bird's will, and the heart-ache still in me.

Why should I seek out sorrow, and give gold for

Why should I seek out sorrow, and give gold for strife?
I have loved much and wept much, but tears and love are not life;
The grass calls to my heart, and the foam to my blood cries up.
And the sup shines and the road shines, and the wine's in the cup.

I have had enough of wisdom and enough of mirth. For the way's one and the end's one, and it's soon to the ends of the earth. And it's then good-night and to bed, and if heels or

heart ache. Well-it's sound sleep and long sleep, and sleep too deep to wake.

-Arthur Symons.

"Stars in Their Courses" Oh, how the stars glow there in the offing-Stedfast, serene on the highways of God! Oh, how my heart aches here in its scoffing-Weary, I challenge the path I have trod.

Somewhere I missed it—the joy and the sadness-The fingerboard pointing the way of the heart; Lured by the song of a bird in its gladness— The gleam of a wing that led me apart.

Or maybe the wild roses blinded my seeing— I stooped to their perfume, but found not the trail; The highway was broad, the daylight was fleeing. And singing youth's lyrics I passed down the vale.

But I lost it! And now there is no more returning; Light-hearted and joyful I went to my fate; I followed the lure while the false lights were burning. Then woke from my day-dream—but outside the gate.

Oh, how the stars in their courses are swinging-Stedfast, screne in the grip of the law! And I, foolish pilgrim, grope on but keep singing-Yea, baffled, I live by the vision I saw.

Lo, there from the senith a bright star is falling!-A pathway of glory that ends in the dark: I see, the I've lost-and the vision's enthralling One law for the planet, or star-dust, or lark!

-Robert Bridges, in the Atlantic Monthly.



hot soda water and polishlso kept for this o kept for this purpose housekeeper washes her her room is tidied, but this and only give them a lay on which the bedroom vater is hard and discolors ns, a little Monkey Brand salt will be found most efstains

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## ROM THE POETS.

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---Shakespeare. Voman's Day , a strife with pot and pan; fast set for a hungry man; d dishes put back into their

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its grip, especially a young man, he must be strong indeed to be able to escape from it. It is very much to be doubted if ever any man was the better for learning to drink in the tavern or the saloon and it is certain that thousands upon thou-sands have repented in shame and misery the day they first entered a public drinking place.

On May 1, Baron Sakatani and a number of Japa-anese financiers arrived in Victoria by the big Japa-nese ship Kaga Maru. These gentlemen are on a tour of the world. They will visit Chicago and New York and most of the great cities in Europe and return by the Trans-Siberian railroad. They say they are tra-veling for pleasure but Japanese newspapers state that they are on the way to visit the great bankers of the world in order to borrow money to pay off the debt of Japan. Even in time of peace Japan has been spending for many years large sums of money to they first entered a public drinking place. Some time ago the C. P. R. planned to clear land for settlement on this island. Mr. R. M. Palmer says that some of the land between Nanaimo and Alberni, especially that along French Creek and the Qualicum River is easily cleared and if laid out in ten acre farms would be very profitable. In these days farm-ers are learning that there is no need of having very of land wisely and carefully cultivated is often much more profitable than hundreds of acres which cannot be properly attended to. It needs, however, more ex-perience and more wisdom to cultivate the small than the large farm. In the agricultural colleges and many of the country schools, young people are learning what soils are best suited to certain plants, how to care for domestic animals and many other things necessary for farmers to know. In these days many fighly educated men are working on farms all over chanada. No life is more independent or better for the man who must work for his living than that of a farmer. debt of Japan. Even in time of peace Japan has been spending for many years large sums of money to build railroads, steamships and other public works. Her schools, too, have cost her a great deal of money. The debts incurred for peaceful undertakings, how-ever, could have been paid but for the two great wars in which Japan has engaged, the first with China, the other with Russia. In both of these she came off con-queror, but they have left a load of debt which will be a burden on the country, not only during the lives of this generation but of their children and children's children. Korea, as many of you know, is a peninsula nearly opposite Japan. The Japanese nation claims a pro-tectorate over it. The Koreans would like to keep their country for themselves but are not strong enough to drive the Japanese away. The country is in a very disturbed state. Disorderly bands of men rob the farmers and merchants. If is said too, that the Jap-anese soldiers stationed in the country oppress the people. The government of Korea and Prince Ito, the Japanese general, have resolved to put an end to law-lessness. It was said some time ago that the Japa-nese intended to settle in Korea. It looks as if the little brown men have learned to act by farmer.

One of the candidates for the presidency of the United States, Governor Johnson of Minnesota, would like to see the flag of the United States flying from the Gulf of Mexico, to the Arctic Ocean. We, in Canada, are very well contented to have the United States for neighbors but we think our own government

dashboard and pulled again as hard as ever she could. That lever came back then too, and, much to Marjorie's surprise, the big red automobile began to move ahead.

VICTORIA SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

Now it was going like fury and Marjorie was tempted to jump out, when she saw a lot of chickens and four or five tiny plgs in the road, right ahead of her, but before she could even make up her mind what was going to happen they scattered and scam: pered in every direction just in time to escape. Frightened as she was, Marjorie felt glad they hadn't been killed

She hadn't got over thinking about the chickens and little pigs when she and her flying automobile, that went so fast now that she almost believed it had

would happen, but she simply never could have guessed it in the world. The big red automobile went right up to the fence as if it was mad at something and went bang into it and stopped so suddenly that Marjorie was thrown out and up in the air like a skyrocket, and where do you suppose she landed? You will never guess. She went up and up and up in the air and landed right on the top of the tallest havstack!

haystack!

It did not hurt her a bit. The hay was so soft that Marjorie sank in like jumping on a feather bed. She was awfully frightened, but when she found she was not hurt she looked around for a way to get down so she could run home. She peeped over all sides, but there was no ladder and no way of getting down except by jumping, and the haystack was so high she was afraid to jump. She saw the big, red automobile jammed half way through the fence and as quiet as could be.

She called for help, but her voice was so little and the farmers were so far away in another part of the big field that nobody heard her, and after awhile she got tired out and fell asleep.

In the meantime her parents and the men who owned the big automobile and some of the neighbors were looking all over the countryside for her.

were looking all over the countryside for her. The farmer and his wife told them about seeing a little girl in a big red automobile going like the wind, and the people looking for Marjorie ran as fast as they could in the direction the farmer pointed out, and finally they came up to the big automobile stuck in the fence. Then they looked all around for Mar-jorie, but they couldn't find her. Her father happened to look at the top of the haystack, and he saw a little

I. would seize upon it and carry it away captive, in order that I might make a more minute study of its anatomy. I had not long to wait, for almost imme-diately, and scarcely three feet away, a dark brown spider, intensely hairy, crawled upon a floating willow leaf. It lay quite motionless for a few seconds, then dived, and as it plunged beneath the surface a bubble of air surrounded it, attached to its hairy body. After having discovered a suitable location, it set the bubble free by means of its feet and in such a manner that having discovered a suitable location, it set the bubble free by means of its feet, and in such a manner that it lodged, amidst vegetation. It then spun around the upper part of the bubble a net to retain it, and an-chored the net to the neighboring water plants. This thimble-shaped diving bell did not seem to contain enough air, for it made several trips to the surface, and, after obtaining sufficient air, the satisfied crea-ture established itself within its aquatic domicile to either rest or seize upon unwary prey. After seeing the little creature labor so hard, I Mad not the heart to ensmare it and, therefore, left it to its own soli-tude.—Toronto Globe. tude .- Toronto Globe

### Arthur's Easter Bunny.

Arthur wanted a bunny, oh, so much! He'd al-ways wanted a bunny, you know. Every time he asked, father would say: "Wait until Eastertime, and then catch the bunny that brings your Easter eggs.

But Arthur had tried three Easters now, and he hadn't caught Bunny. So he was beginnig to be-lieve that Bunny was 'most too sly to be caught. However, he made up his mind he'd try just this Easter morning found Arthur astir ere morning

Easter morning found Arthur astir ere morning had hardly dawned. Softly he sped down the stairs. Yes, there were all the gifts Bunny had brought—lit-tle baskets containing chocolate hens and rabbits; funny little toys that opened and showed many tiny eggs within, and 'most everything a little boy could wish. But Bunny himself had disappeared. In spite of all the presents, Arthur was disappointed. "Do you know, Arthur," said father at the break-fast table, "I have an idea that perhaps Bunny hides his eggs among the grass and bushes outside, as well as in the house. If I were you, I'd look all the way to the barn, and maybe you'll find the Bunny hidden somewhere."

'somewhere.'

somewhere." In breathless excitement Arthur ran out to search the garden. True enough, he found nicely golored eggs in several of the bushes. They seemed to lead in a direct line straight for the barn. Altogether he had gathered eight eggs by the time he stealthliy entered the barn. A moment's search—and then, what do you think he found? "Twas Bunny himself! And he was just as tame as any bunny could be; the nicest little bunny Arthur had ever seen. "I think he must have pitied you in your hunt," laughed father, "and so just waited for you to come up to him."

to him.

Be that as it may, Bunny never ran away. He remained with his little master, and became almost as fond of Arthur as Arthur was of him.

### FOR THE LITTLE TOTS

How Jack Horner Helped

"Can't I help, too, grandma?" asked Ruth, as she sat down in the old-fashioned kitchen. Grandma was making pudding for company, and Hannah was stuffing a big, fat goose. Aunt Kate and mamma were setting the long table, and everybody was busy

was busy. Yes, my dear, you can pick me a cup of raisins,"

"Yes, my dear, you can pick me a cup of raisins," said grandma. Buth went to work with a will and picked the raisins very fast, but somehow the cup didn't seem to get full. Grandma looked up just as Ruth was putting a great, juicy raisin into her mouth, and then she dis-covered the reason. "When you pick raisins, Ruth, you must always whistle," said grandma, solemnly. "Why, grandma!" exclaimed Ruth, "mamma says it's not well bred for girls to whistle." "If you whistle you can't eat my dear; and the cup will get full quicker, but singing is every bit as good, and I would like to hear you sing about Little Jack Horner."

good, and I would like to hear you only Jack Horner." And wasn't it queer? When Ruth began to sing that cup was full in a jiffy.

### The Doctor's "Assistant."

He was only a small boy, and his mother was very very ill. What made it worse was that the kind nurse who looked after her said that he had better



A PAGE FOR THE YOUNG FOLKS

to move ahead. Marjorie was delighted at first, because now she was really having a ride in an automobile, and she thought how nice it would be to run back to her house when the thing stopped, as she was sure it would in a minute, and tell her father about her nice little automobile ride all alone. She sat as still as a mouse, holding tight to the big steering wheel, and in some way her hand touched the lever that regulates the speed and the automobile began to go faster. Marjorie grew very much excited and terribiy scared, because she didn't know how she had started the au-tomobile, and so, of course, she didn't know how to stop it. stop it.

It went faster and faster, and Marjorie's best hat was blown off and her hair was blown in her eyes. She was so frightened that she hung on tight to the big steering wheel. That was lucky for her, because she hung on so tight that the steering wheel never moved and the automobile went straight along in the middle of the road.

been killed.

the month of May! is a rare delight. s dreams to Day:-s, mystic bliss, phyr's kisshat Spring was this ough the Winter, gray;

the trees last nightthe month of May! is, chaste and white, s dreams to Day.

the orchard trees, u Maid in Mayas the breeze his wonder-day; eneath our feetnthroned, complete the faithful pray-

the trees last nightwhich the poets sing/ of flight soul of Spring! lerer's Song

vomen, and enough of love, d the sea waits, and day and

bad, and the grey wide path of the bird's will, and the heart-

t sorrow, and give gold for

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and long sleep, and sleep too -Arthur Symons.

Their Courses" there in the offing-highways of God! s here in its scoffingpath I have trod.

-the joy and the sadness g the way of the heart; bird in its gladnessat led me apart.

s blinded my seeing-me, but found not the trail; me, but found not the line, but found not the line in the laylight was fielding. I can be used to b

here is no more returning Il I went to my fate; the false lights were burning, y-dream—but outside the gate.

neir courses are swinging-grip of the law! rope on but keep singing-

the vision's enthralling or star-dust, or lark! s, in the Atlantic Monthly ..

lic Bishop was appointed in New York. The event has been celebrated with much pomp and ceremony, for the Catholic church in that great city numbers many thousands of people. On Saturday, May 2, a procession of sixty thousand men marching through the streets brought the celebration to a close. The sight was a grand one, never to be forgotted by those who mitnessed it ed it. who, witnes

and strikes will, surely some day be impossible

Friday, May 15, 1908

CURRENT TOPICS

brown men have learned to act by

"The good old rule, the simple plan That they shall take who have the power And they shall keep who can."

later despatch states that Colombia has a dispute

On May 1, Baron Sakatani and a number of Jap-

What a wonderful thing a great steamship is! On the Empress of Britain, 1,580 people have crossed the ocean to come to Canada. What wanderers men have become. It would be interesting to know how many people are on the ocean in any one week.

A plot to murder Lord Kitchener and other British officials was lately discovered in Calcutta. There is great discontent in India and it is feared there will be an attempt to overthrow the British government. The tribes on the northwestern border who were invading India have been defeated and trouble in that quarter is over for the present.

A splendid squadron is to bring the Prince of Wales to Quebec to celebrate the founding of the city by Champlain. The prince will sail on the Indomit-able, one of the finest battleships in the world. Be-sides these there will be seven men of war. The boys of Eastern Canada are to be envied the fine sights they will see during this celebration.

Every boy and girl in the city knows that we need more and better water. Last midsummer and well on to autumn there was not water enough in some parts of the city to use in the bouses, much less to water awms and gardens. This year there are many more people in Victoria than there ever were. No time should be lost in settling where more water is to be root. Mr. Ashcroft is an engineer who has been paid by the government to examine into the question and to try to find out the truth. In his long report, he says he believes the water from Goldstream would supply a city more than four times as large as Vic-toria. There are many people here who do not think the Goldstream water should ever have been sold to a private company. That may be quite true. But if it is cheaper for Victoria to buy this water than to get anywhere else. If there is plenty of it and if it is sood, the sooner we get it the better.

Before long we may have the tram cars running to Ross Bay and out to Sydney. There is no doubt this would be a good thing for the farmers in the Saanich peninsula as well as for Victoria. Electricity is the most wonderful of the powers of nature which man has yet been able to turn to his service. Imagine the world without the telegraph, the telephone and the electric car, to say nothing of the hundred other contrivances which we owe to the wizard Edison and to the great scientists from the time of Franklin, who have learned so much about what electricity can do and yet who have not been able to discover what it is.

The License Commissioners promise to see that he saloon and hotelkeepers do not break the laws which have been made to govern their business. There re among the saloon-keepers some who have always ept these laws and they say that they will now do heir best to help to bring to justice the lawbreakers. Why have men or women ever been allowed to hold heir licenses to sell liquor when it was known that hey did not keep the promises they made when they but them?

So them? When the boys now in the schools in Victoria grow to be men it is to be hoped they will do away with many of the saloons in the city. There surely is to need for more places to sell strong drink than there is for carrying on any other business in the city. If fewer people drank many of the saloon-keepers would have to go out of business. You can put your money to a much better use than to buy here or whiskey with it. But the money wasted is the east part of the harm that this business does. Noth-ing is easier than to learn to drink but there is no habit harder to break. When once it holds a man in

much better than theirs. While we know that there are many things in which Canada can improve, it is not to the great republic, rich and prosperous as she is that we look for a pattern. The United States has as much as she can do now to look after her own affairs and Canada is quite big enough to become an-other mation, if the time should ever come when she is not satisfied to be part of the greatest empire the world has yet seen. world has yet seen.

There are a great many children in Victoria who will be sorry to hear that Archbishop Orth is too ill to come back again. Until a new Archbishop is ap-pointed, Father Brabant will fill the place.

The summer has come and with the summer all sorts of out-door amusements. The more time boys and girls can spend in the open air the better. But it is a busy time too. Every one is preparing for the close of school. The hard work will make them en-joy the holidays better and there is nowhere in the world where children have as good a time as in vic-toria at midsummer. Whether they go out camping or not the fields and beaches as well as the park are free for all. The city is spending much money on Beacon Hill Park and all children, little or big, should see that they are very careful not to disfigure trees or plants. The park is a delightful playground. Sea and sky and mountains all make it more beautiful than pen can describe or brush can paint. summer has come and with the summer

The nest which the children of Miss Saunder's school at Quamichan found is that of the Tule wren. This tiny bird is not common on Vancouver island. How so small a creature built as large a nest is won-derful. It is a brown bird but little bigger than a humming bird with a rather long bill. Perhaps some of the bright-eyed Quamichan children may yet see the fittle pair at work. They build in marshy places, such as the spot in which the nest was found.

## SHORT STORIES

Marjorie's Automobile Ride Marjorie in all the eight years of her life had never'ridden in an automobile, and she wanted to, oh, so much. She lived in the country and she had seen lots of automobiles go down the long straight road that passed her house, but she had never ridden in one

in one. One afternoon two men rode up to Marjorie's house in a big red automobile and left it puffing in the roadway while they went in to see her father. Marjorie stood swinging on the gate for a little while, looking at it with admiring eyes. Then she went out into the road and walked all around it, thinking how nice it would be if the men would take her for a ride. Then growing bolder, she climbed into the forward seat and sat down with the big steering wheel in front of her. The shining brass levers attracted her attention, and she wanted to know what would happen if she

The snining brass levers attracted her attention, and she wanted to know what would happen if she moved one of them, so she tried and tugged and pulled with all her might on the nearest one and managed to move it 'way back. Nothing happened, and she was rather glad that nothing had happened. Then she pulled on the other one, but it wouldn't move at first, so she braced her little feet against the

wings, met Farmer Brown and his wife out in a buggy for a ride behind the old gray mare. Farmer Brown shouted, his wife screamed, Marjorie yelled and the old gray mare woke up just in time to be knocked down. The farmer and his wife were thrown out of the buggy as it turned ever and they landed spluttering in a mud puddle. But Marjorie and her automobile went right on.

Then more things began to happen to poor fright-ened little Marjorie and her first automobile ride; one

Si Barkins, the constable, chased her on his rickety old bicycle and threatened to arrest her for going so fast, but the big red automobile whizzed by and the constable was soon left behind in a cloud of dust.

constable was soon left behind in a cloud of dust. Poor Marjorie was now both laughing and crying. She laughed because she was so excited and enjoyed her ride when she was not awfully frightened, and she cried when she thought the automobile might go on and on and on forever and never stop, and that she would never see her father or her mother or her, big sister Bessie again. And then she wished she bad never seen the automobile or, anyway, that she hadn't climbed into it, but had stayed swinging on the gate and just looked at it from there. Then Marioria heard another automobile pusition

Then Marjorie heard another automobile puffing and chug-chugging, and her little heart leaped with joy because she thought that it was coming up be-hind her and would catch up to her and make her

EMPIRE DAY COMPETITION

about it. The editor invites the boys and girls

to compete for a silver badge by writing a short

Essay on Empire Day. The competitors must

be under sixteen and the work must be their

own composition. The name and age must ac-

company the manuscript.

Empire Day will soon be here and in all the schools the children will be talking and hearing plece of red petticeat, and he thought it was hers, so he got a ladder from the farmer and climbed up to the top of the tall haystack, and there was Marjory fast asleep with a smile on her face, as happy as you

blease. So they took her home and gave her a nice big supper, and she told them all about her first automo-bile ride, and nobody scolded her, because she hadn't really meant to do anything wrong, and, anyway, they were all so very glad to have her back unhurt that she was allowed to stop up a full hour after her regular bedtime, and she was quite a heroine after her adventure.—E. Curtis.

### Dialogue and Demonstration

"You smoke thirty cigarettes a day?"

"Yes, on the average." "You don't blame them for your rundown condi-

"Not in the least. I blame my hard work." The physician shook his head. He smiled in vexed way. Then he took a leech out of glass jar "Let me show you something," he said. "Be your arm."

The cigarette fiend bared his pale arm, and the other laid the lean, black leech upon it. The leech fell to work busily. Its body began to swell. Then, all of a sudden, a kind of shudder convulsed it, and it fell to the floor, dead. "That is what your blood did to that leech," said the physician. He took up the little corpse between-his finger and thumb. "Look at it," he said. "Quite dead, you see. You poisoned it." "I guess it wasn't a healthy leech, in the first place," said the cigarette smoker, sullenly. "Wasn't healthy, eh? Well, we'll try again." And the physician clapped two leeches on the young man's thin arm.

young man's thin arm. "If they both die," said the patient. "I'll swear off -or, at least, I'll cut down my daily allowance from thirty cigarettes to ten."

thirty cigarettes to ten." Even as he spoke the smaller leech shivered and dropped on his knee, dead, and a moment later the larger one fell beside it. "This is ghastly," said the young man; "I" am worse than the pestllence to these leeches." "It is the empyreumatic oil in your blood," said the medical man. "All cigarette fiends have it." "Doc," said the young man, regarding the three dead leeches, thoughtfully, "I half believe you're right."—West Virginia School Journal.

## ABOUT ANIMALS

## How the Water Spider Built Its House

sop, and then she could go home and tell them all she was sorry, but just when she thought it was catching up to her, it sounded so near, it came around a bitle turn in the road right toward her instead of behind her. She screamed and the man in the other automobile shouted to her to turn to the side of the out and she heard him, but did not know how to do the man the man had to turn all of a sudden into the ditch and step with two wheels in the road and two wheels on the hill. Marjorie flew by, and in a minute was a farm at the end of the straight part where it urned toward the next village, and a lot of haystacks were in the field. How the Water Spider Built its House On looking over my scrapbook, the last page at-tracts my attention the most, for it was here I finish-ed my last note on insects. It was on a Saturday in August that I strolled out to a pond commonly known as Lake Lizegar. Having selected a spot where the bank sloped rapidly into the pond, and the overhanging branches of the willow defending 'me from the intense rays of the sun, I stretched myself out at full length and waited for some unwary insect, so that, after learning as much as possible of its ways were in the field. Marjorie wondered what would happen when she got to the place where the road turned because she knew the big red automobile would go straight ahead and she wondered if it would jump over the fence and go right on across the fields and into the lake she could see at the foot of the wide meadow. She didn't have long to wait to find out what

nurse who looked after her said that he had bet not go into her room for fear of disturbing her, a so he had to play about in the back yard and to a sorry and lonely, for he had no company except big white lop-eared rabbit, with the pink eyes. wished very much to help his dear mother, so course, he prayed and asked God to make her bet . Then suddenly he thought of something that mi perhaps, do her good, and would, at least, show the he feit for her. And that is what the tale is abo while the nurse was down in the kitcher strend he fell for her. And that is what the tale is about, While the nurse was down in the kitchen attending to a saucepan, he got something out of the back yard, and very quietly he tiptoed up the stairs to his moth-er's room. He opened the door gently, and there was his mother looking so weak and white and ill in hed; and though she was ill, she managed to turn her head on the pillow and say, "Hello! little man." The little man smiled back and said, "Hello! moth-er dear. I must whisper because of nurse. But I'm very, sorry because you are ill, and I want to comfort you. And please, mother, dear, I've brought you my white rabbit, and you can have it to play with." And he pulled the white rabbit from behind him and held it up by its ears, and when it had kicked twice and screwed itself different ways, he put it on the coun-terpane and ran away, whilst it was trying to eat the flowers in the pattern. Never mind what nurse said when she found the white rabbit in the bed. She said, "Bless the boy!" and then she said something else as well, but that doesn't matter.

and then she said something else as well, but that doesn't matter. Not long after the white rabbit was safe again in his hutch, the doctor called, and said to the little boy's mother, "Let me feel your pulse." When he had felt it, he said to nurse, "Why, your patient is better. She has been roused and pleased in some way. That was just what I wanted. She has taken the turn, and I think she'll do now. What has hap-nened?" pened?

pened?" Nurse told him about the rabbit, and he laughed; and when he went downstairs he called for the boy and patted him on the head harder than he liked, and said, "Well done, my boy! I wish I had you for an assistant." And he took him fir a ride in his motor-car, which pleased both of them, and one day he promised to take the white rabbit as well.—London Christian World.

Flower Fancies

Once, when things went by contraries, Goblins ruled the tiny fairles, Who were whipped by these bad elves; O'er discolored bruises crying, Fairles, in strange way replying, One and all goblins defying, Into violets changed themselves,

So that now this shrinking flower Hides itself in leafy bower From its foe; And its blue and purple raiment Warning is of future payment For each blow.

"Fore the goblin babes went sleeping, "Round their elders came a-peeping" In the nursery for prankings; Entering, with evil hods, They applied the golden-rods, And the lady's-slipper pods Served for spankings.

Once a goblin chef did wish That he had a nice, big dish For his butter; When his eyes he lifted up, He beheld a butter-cup,

-Seattle P. I.

A Morning Prayer Father, we thank Thee for the night, And for the pleasant morning light; For rest and food, and loving care, And all that makes the day so fair Help us to do the things we should. To be to others kind and good, In all our work and all our play, To love Thee better every day.

