

POWER TO DEAL WITH VENEZUELA

President Likely to be Given Full Authority by Congress

INSIST ON ARBITRATION Further Refusal on Castro's Part May Lead to Use of Force

Washington, April 18.—From the number of conferences which Chairman Cullom of the senate committee on foreign relations has held recently with President Roosevelt and Secretary of State Root, it is now probable that before the adjournment of the present session of congress, authority will be voted to the president to proceed against Venezuela in such manner as subsequent events may require to uphold the dignity of the United States and protect the interests of American citizens.

A resolution giving such authority to the president has been drafted, and approved by the president and Secretary Root. It provides that the president shall have the power to deal with Venezuela in the matter of adjusting the controversies with that country concerning wrongs done to American citizens and corporations by President Castro.

Under such authority the administration would demand the submission to arbitration of the claims of American citizens and corporations against Venezuela. The treaties on the subject of general arbitration and the use of force in the recovery of debts, ratified by the senate in the last few weeks, obligate the United States to follow this line of procedure. On several occasions, as is shown by the correspondence between the state department and Minister Russell, the American government has without success, called upon President Castro to arbitrate all claims. In the very last representation made to Mr. Russell by J. Dejo Paul, the Venezuelan minister for foreign affairs, he said that the government of Venezuela would view it with satisfaction if the American government would consider this (arbitration) question.

If a resolution giving power to President Roosevelt to proceed against Venezuela as he sees fit is adopted by the senate, and that event Mr. Castro should continue in his present attitude, there is no question that the American government would have the power to use force. Furthermore, the indications are that an aggressive programme would be adopted. President Roosevelt believes that Castro is trying to "bust" the United States government, and Secretary Root believes the dignity of the diplomatic branch has been trampled upon. Senator Cullom and other members of the committee believe to use his words, that "President Castro needs a spanking."

Undoubtedly any plan of procedure decided upon by the senate would be followed by the house.

LOS ANGELES' WELCOME

Battleship Fleet Greeted by a Hundred Thousand of Southern City's Population

Los Angeles, April 18.—Los Angeles sent more than a hundred thousand of her residents to the ocean today to welcome the American battleship fleet, which steamed into San Pedro harbor, 22 miles away, in the full radiance of a midsummer sun and dropped anchor at 10 P. M.

The sixteen fighting vessels and three auxiliaries left San Diego shortly after six o'clock this morning, and steamed up the hundred miles of surf between the single column formation, four hundred yards apart and in full view of thousands of persons who gathered at every vantage point.

Thousands of people who made the occasion of the arrival a holiday and who lined seawalls, breakwaters and beaches surrounding the bay, fairly went wild in their enthusiasm as the fleet steamed into its assigned position. Whistles, blew in greeting, while cheer after cheer went up. Tonight the fleet was illuminated, hulls, superstructures, turrets and yards arms being outlined in electric bulbs.

U. S. Diplomatic Bill

Washington, April 18.—In the House today the diplomatic bill was passed, under suspension of the rules. It carries an aggregate of \$9,520,283.

Confessed Incestry

Toronto, April 18.—David L. Lato last night confessed to the police that out of revenge he had set fire to the house of Kate Bessinger, 187 Adelaide street west. Lato had been boarding at 189 Adelaide street west, but had been turned out by his landlady. Believing that the Bessinger woman had said something detrimental to his character, late last night he poured kerosene on the verandah of her house and set fire to it. The flames were extinguished by some boarders before any damage was done.

Iowa Coal Settlement

Des Moines, Ia., April 18.—The conference of miners and operators of Iowa agreed yesterday on a wage scale which is a duplicate of the existing agreement. The new agreement is to cover one year. The only step remaining for the resumption of work is the ratification of the agreement by the miners. The mine workers have already ratified it. The mines in Iowa have been closed since the strike. There was an ample supply of coal.

Halifax Season Ended

Halifax, April 18.—The steamer Victorian, the last Allan liner to this port from Liverpool this season, with weekly mails and passengers arrived yesterday after a rough passage. The steamer brought 53 sailors, 328 second cabin and 708 stowage passengers.

Public Ownership League

Toronto, April 18.—At a meeting last night the executive of the Canadian Public Ownership League passed resolutions that "this league has learned with satisfaction the action of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta in establishing public ownership telephone systems. We consider the time has arrived when the province of Ontario should take steps in the same direction. It is the opinion of the league that no further aid should be given either by federal or provincial governments for the construction of lines of railway, either in the nature of a cash bonus, lands or guaranteeing bonds, and that where colonization roads are necessary they should be built, owned and controlled by people."

Murderer Shielded

Montreal, April 18.—No trace has been found of the man who is responsible for the death of John Trick, who died in the general hospital yesterday as the result of a knife wound in the head. The detectives have been looking for the man who killed Trick on Aqueduct street know more about the affair than they are willing to disclose, and claim that the man who stabbed Trick could be arrested if they would only speak out.

Drowned in Rapids

Port Frances, Ont., April 18.—A drowning accident took place yesterday at Pither's Point, whereby Wm. Brack, an American customs officer, was drowned. It appears that the unfortunate young man in company with Wm. Jones, bridge superintendent, was trying a new canoe, and that the canoe overturned in the rapids which appear in the stream. Mr. Brack was only 27 years old, and came from St. Paul, where his parents reside.

WILL GROW GRAPES ON KOOTENAY LAND Colony of Germans And Other Europeans to be Settled Near Nelson

Nelson, B. C., April 18.—Joseph Edinger, representing the British Columbia Colonization Agency, has purchased 100,000 acres of land in the Kootenay valley, near Nelson, B. C., for a colony of Germans and other foreigners, all used to grape culture, and brought here from Europe vineyards. Some are already here, and others will arrive this month, some 25 families in all. Grape culture and the making of native wine are to be the chief features of the colony. The garden stuff will be raised as well. The present venture is only a beginning of a large undertaking along the lines indicated. Other lands will be rapidly acquired, under the management, and many more settlers brought in this year. Edinger has been in Kootenay for the past 22 years, and declares that the soil and climate here particularly adapted for grape culture.

MINING INDUSTRY

Production of Southeastern British Columbia for Past Week and Year to Date

Nelson, B. C., April 18.—Following are the shipments from the districts of Southeastern British Columbia and receipts at smelters for the past week and year to date: Boundary—Week, 22,329; year 315,087. Rossland, Week, 5,244; year 86,944. East Kootenay River—Week, 1,588; year, 35,252. Total—Week, 29,161; year 437,283. Smelter receipts—Grand Forks, week 22,359; year, 314,625. Trail, week 5,328; year, 82,278. Northport, week 1,632; year, 29,544. Total, week, 29,621; year, 429,575.

TOBACCO TRUST

Officials Deny Reports That Company Would be Voluntarily Dissolved

New York, April 18.—There is absolutely no foundation whatever for a report that the American Tobacco Company is about to be voluntarily dissolved, according to a statement made today by Caleb O. Dula, vice-president of the company. Mr. Dula's statement was made after the return of James B. Duke, president of the company, to his home in this city after a visit to California. Duke declared that the investigation of the company's affairs by the government, which has been in progress for some time, but the cost of production is not so high as the company has been making it. Duke said that the company has not in any respect violated the Sherman anti-trust law or any other laws.

Marysville Smelter Hopeless

Nelson, B. C., April 18.—There is no present hope of the rehabilitation of the Marysville smelter. A few men are employed in clearing up the plant. The ore of the Sullivan is plentiful but the cost of production is apparently slightly more, a few cents, than the price of lead. Unless capital is invested to increase the size of the operation, there is little prospect of continued operations.

Latest Arrivals at the Zoo

Latest arrivals at the Zoo include a monkey from the Congo, a cat from Tibet, and a tropical bird which reached this country from Jamaica in a bunch of bananas.

SUFFRAGETTES SHOW HOSTILITY

Make Dead Set Against Winston Churchill in Manchester Contest

AN ENERGETIC CAMPAIGN

Four of Ministerial Bye-Elections to be Decided This Week

London, April 18.—The recent reconstruction of the cabinet, which came about on the retirement of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman and the assumption of the office of premier by Herbert H. Asquith, has plunged the country into a miniature election. Not less than seven bye-elections have been made necessary to fill the vacancies created by the cabinet changes. Four of these will be decided during the coming week.

By far the most interesting will be held to return a member from the Northwest division of Manchester, where the late of Winston Churchill, who is seeking re-election on the invitation to the presidency of the Board of Trade, will be a surer index of the country's estimate of the past two years of radical rule than are the verdicts of the smaller constituencies which recently have gone against the government.

This contest will be fought hard, and the political fighters in both the dominant parties are preparing for the fray. Mr. Churchill will again be opposed by W. Johnson Hicks, who contested this year in the "Unionist" interest at the last general election. There is also a Socialist candidate in the field, but he does not cut much of a figure.

Mr. Churchill is showing his customary dash in energy in as fiercely a waged contest as has been seen in this country in years. After a Good Friday truce, he has addressed not more than half a dozen meetings today, four of which were in the open air, in different parts of the constituency. Mr. Churchill's mother, Cornelia West, is repeating her tactics of the previous election. She accompanies her son to the platform, and is urging in vain that he should not allow himself to be drawn into the doubtful groups of electors.

The woman suffragists are proving a thorn in the side of Mr. Churchill. Although he has declared himself in favor of women suffrage, women are over-running the constituency in favor of the Unionist candidate, declaring that the recent attitude of the members of the cabinet and of parliament proves that the government has no intention of forcing the cause of women to the front.

In the hardly anticipated eventuality of an adverse result, some complacent radical holding a "safe" seat will be given political inducement to resign in favor of Mr. Churchill. Consequently, beyond the loss of prestige to himself, and the government he represents, Mr. Churchill's position in the cabinet will not be affected.

Represents Russia at Tokio

St. Petersburg, April 18.—Emperor Nicholas has approved the appointment of Senator Malovsky as ambassador to Russia's ambassador to Japan. The diplomatic post at Tokio has just been raised from a legation to an embassy.

BURNS WHIPS SMITH IN THE FIFTH ROUND

Champion Shows Great Form in Mill With South African Boxer

Paris, April 18.—Tommy Burns, the champion heavyweight pugilist of the world, knocked out the English South African boxer, here tonight in the fifth round of what was scheduled to be a ten-round match with a West Fork riverer has forced thousands of people to flee from their homes in East Fort Worth today. So far as known, no persons have lost their lives. The rise was so rapid that the people were obliged to leave their furniture and personal effects. At least 2,000 persons have been rendered homeless, and all the streams are still rising.

Distrust the Turks

Tiflis, April 18.—Lieut.-Gen. Mischchenko, governor-general of Tiflis, has left here for the Kars district to supervise the precautionary measures Russia is taking along the coast of the Black Sea. The mobilization of troops on the other side of the line. The people of Tiflis are considerably concerned over this situation, but high military officials now professing confidence that the Turkish measures are not directed against Russia.

Swedish Balloon in Russia

St. Petersburg, April 18.—A balloon containing two Swedish officers dropped yesterday in the orchard of Kiniv monastery at Eschhuassen, 20 miles east of St. Petersburg. The pilot found the passports of the aeronauts correct. Lieut. Moler, chief of the balloon department of the Swedish army, was in charge of the balloon. After the agreement signed by the chief officers were permitted to pack their balloon and started for Stockholm by way of Finland.

No Strikes on Lakes

Buffalo, N. Y., April 18.—All the chief engineers on the ships of the package freight lines entering this port today signed individual agreements with their managers, and by their action eliminated all danger of a strike when navigation opens on the great lakes. The engineers are to receive the same wages paid last season. The "open shop" clause was eliminated from practically all the agreements signed. The chief engineers will appoint their first and second assistants, subject to the approval of the management.

Montreal, April 18.—Samuel Sleichmann, of Duluth, Minn., arrived in the city today in search of a man whom he says robbed him of \$5,000 in a card game.

Cut His Throat

Winnipeg, April 18.—Pleasant Dunthorn, a young man, of 565 Pacific avenue was found in his room this morning with his throat cut from ear to ear, but still alive. He had made a persistent attempt at suicide, and cannot recover. Poor health is said to be the cause.

Gold a Nona

Seattle, April 18.—According to special cable advices from Nome, Alaska, bankers' analysts hereward peninsula expect to realize this year the largest spring production in the history of Alaska. It will probably reach \$2,000,000. From all the camps reports have been received of unusually rich dumps piled up during the winter season. A new tin find said to be of immense promise is reported from Brooks Mountain.

Prince Halie Was Shy

Plymouth, April 18.—The steamer St. Paul arrived here this evening from New York. Captain the tender carrying officers of the line and reporters approached the ship in the roadstead outside of Plymouth. Prince Halie de Sagat, is reported to be engaged to be married to Madame Gould, retired in his cabin, bolted the door and declined to see anybody. The prince was quite friendly with the passengers on the scale company, but the question of his marriage with Madame Gould was never seriously mentioned. When it was jokingly referred to, the prince answered with a smile, "I do not know."

Overcome by Coal Gas

New York, April 18.—One person was killed and three others overcome by coal gas in the boiler room of a house on West 145th street early today. Thomas Quinn, his wife and their son John, aged fourteen, were taken to the hospital in a very bad condition, but will recover. Another son was dead when found. The family had been dispossessed yesterday, and sought shelter in the boiler room last night.

MUCH HAVOC WROUGHT BY FLOODS IN TEXAS

Fort Worth And Several Towns in Its Vicinity Suffer Severely

Fort Worth, Tex., April 18.—With telephone, telegraph and railway service almost completely suspended, Fort Worth was last night the centre of the worst wind and rain that has ever been known in many years. With two exceptions every railroad out of this city was forced to annual trains owing to washouts and loss of bridges. The Texas and Pacific railway company reported all wires out of Fort Worth lost.

Cleburn, twenty miles south, was struck by a wind and rain of tornadic proportions, followed by a torrential downpour of rain. Within twenty minutes after the storm broke the two bayous that run through Cleburn had burst the banks, flooding five or six houses.

A circus whose tents were pitched in the western portion of the city was completely wrecked, and two lions escaped and prowled about the town for an hour, throwing the people into a panic. One canvassman was caught under the wreckage of the main tent and fatally injured.

The loss of the circus is estimated at \$25,000. At Fort Worth the Trinity river began to rage at midnight and all available telegrams from John H. Bacon called out to warn the people living in the bottoms.

Railroad service is badly crippled, and the Texas and Pacific railway reports that it will not be able to send out trains west for two or three days. The Fort Worth & Rio Grande is running but only in the city. Several hundred delegates to the state labor convention are waterbound here.

A cloudburst in Parker and Palominos counties last night will probably send the Brazos and Trinity rivers two feet higher, and these streams are now higher than in twenty-five years. North Fort Worth is isolated, and a hundred houses are submerged, and general City is under water, and Cleburn, south of here, on the Santa Fe, is surrounded by the flood.

Engineers by the flood and fireman Alling were found dead when their engine was wrecked in the river. The train left the track in a washout a mile north of Cleburn, and the other end of three feet. Clear and West Fork rivers has forced thousands of people to flee from their homes in East Fort Worth today. So far as known, no persons have lost their lives. The rise was so rapid that the people were obliged to leave their furniture and personal effects. At least 2,000 persons have been rendered homeless, and all the streams are still rising.

Harbor Engineer Bacon Sends Out Warning to Intending Stampeders

Vancouver, April 18.—G. A. McNicholl, purchasing agent for the Grand Trunk Pacific in Vancouver, has received a telegram from John H. Bacon, harbor engineer at Prince Rupert, stating in the most positive terms that men seeking employment should keep away from Prince Rupert until June 1. Mr. Bacon says that at present there are more than one thousand men unemployed, and there is neither work or accommodations for them.

The contractors are getting things in shape, but will not be ready to take care of any more men until June 1. Harbor Engineer Bacon has issued instructions that no more permits will be given to erect tents or houses at Prince Rupert, and the owners of the Grand Trunk Pacific have refused to permit mechanics or clerks until the lots in the townsite are sold. There is no chance for any person to get a business location so business men should not come here expecting to get locations.

Work Resumes in Coal Mines

Operators And Miners of the Central District Come to Agreement

Work Starts on Monday

Illinois Conference Is Split on the Question of Shot Firers' Pay

Work Resumes in Coal Mines

Operators And Miners of the Central District Come to Agreement

Work Starts on Monday

Illinois Conference Is Split on the Question of Shot Firers' Pay

Toledo, April 17.—The two hundred thousand idle miners in the central district will go to work next Monday. An amicable agreement between miners and operators was reached today by members of the scale committee, and this arrangement was later ratified by the joint meeting of the miners and operators. Both sides are satisfied with the results of the conference, and the conference adjourned with the best of feeling between the two parties to the controversy.

The agreement includes the adoption of the old rate of ninety cents a ton for mining coal; a referendum to be taken by districts and a call of the committees to receive the returns of the vote, the referendum being on the proposition to make the agreement hold for two years; a uniform screen of one and one-quarter inches, an eight hour day; the referring of all local differences as to prices and conditions for settlement; and the referring of the Illinois operators to join in the next interstate convention, and the next joint interstate conference to be held in Toledo in February, 1910.

Miners and operators are delighted with the outcome of the conference, and declare there is now a more harmonious feeling between miners and operators than has existed in years. Illinois Men Differ.

Springfield, Ill., April 17.—In a joint conference of the scale committee of the Illinois coal mine operators and miners today, the operators refused absolutely to consent to the payment of the shot firers employed in the mines, and said that the miners do not consent to have their expense they will shut down their mines and proceed at once to put the Illinois field on the same basis as those of Ohio and Pennsylvania. Unless the miners acquiesce in the proposition of the operators on the question of shot firers, a shut down of all mines is promised as next week.

Electric Road Tied Up

Strikes at Cumberland, Md.—Wires Cut And Switches Locked And Spiked

Cumberland, Md., April 18.—Because of the discharge of two conductors of the Chesapeake and Potomac Electric railway went on a strike today, the company is completely tied up. The action of the men was unexpected. During last night the feed wires in the narrows were cut by lightning from John H. Bacon, the inter-urban system, which penetrates the mining region, is affected by the strike.

Too Many Rushing to Prince Rupert

Harbor Engineer Bacon Sends Out Warning to Intending Stampeders

Vancouver, April 18.—G. A. McNicholl, purchasing agent for the Grand Trunk Pacific in Vancouver, has received a telegram from John H. Bacon, harbor engineer at Prince Rupert, stating in the most positive terms that men seeking employment should keep away from Prince Rupert until June 1. Mr. Bacon says that at present there are more than one thousand men unemployed, and there is neither work or accommodations for them.

The contractors are getting things in shape, but will not be ready to take care of any more men until June 1. Harbor Engineer Bacon has issued instructions that no more permits will be given to erect tents or houses at Prince Rupert, and the owners of the Grand Trunk Pacific have refused to permit mechanics or clerks until the lots in the townsite are sold. There is no chance for any person to get a business location so business men should not come here expecting to get locations.

No Strikes on Lakes

Buffalo, N. Y., April 18.—All the chief engineers on the ships of the package freight lines entering this port today signed individual agreements with their managers, and by their action eliminated all danger of a strike when navigation opens on the great lakes. The engineers are to receive the same wages paid last season. The "open shop" clause was eliminated from practically all the agreements signed. The chief engineers will appoint their first and second assistants, subject to the approval of the management.

Montreal, April 18.—Samuel Sleichmann, of Duluth, Minn., arrived in the city today in search of a man whom he says robbed him of \$5,000 in a card game.

Ended His Life

Montreal, April 18.—With a bullet wound in his head and a revolver beside him, the dead body of Wm. Sydney Hartley, was found in Westmont Park, last night. That it was a case of suicide was proven by a farewell letter addressed to a chum found in one of his pockets. Hartley was 30 years old, and came to Montreal from Glasgow, Scotland, two years ago. His parents live in Glasgow. Deceased had told friends that he was in comfortable circumstances. The victim himself was well educated.

Mr. Steffanson Goes North Again

New York, April 18.—Y. Steffanson, the naturalist, left tonight for the Arctic ocean to continue his investigations among the Eskimos. At Toronto he will meet Dr. E. M. Anderson, zoologist of the American Museum of Natural History, New York, and the two will go together. They are going under the auspices of the American Museum of Natural History. The two thousand mile journey down the Mackenzie will be made in an open boat, and no supplies will be carried beyond those necessary to take the party to the mouth of the river.

Injured in Collision

Perry, N. Y., April 18.—A light engine, running at full speed in a heavy fog, met the Perry accommodation on the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburgh, in a head-on collision at Rock Glen, eight miles from here tonight. Michael Salton of Perry, fireman on the passenger engine, was crushed and scalded and may die. Elmer Westall of Perry, engineer, had his arm broken and was badly scalded. The engineer on the light engine and several of the passengers were slightly injured. The light engine was trying to make a siding not more than fifty rods from where the collision took place. The wreck occurred on a ledge overlooking a ninety-foot embankment.

Quebec Classification

Quebec classification" as interpreted on the eastern portion of the National Transcontinental railway, appears to be a most elastic and profitable way of building railroads, at any rate from the point of view of the contractor. A wide classification of the contractors, in a recent interview described the work as a monument to engineering skill. On Canadian enterprise, the road is a fuller account of the way grading is being classified, given to the Colonist by Major Hodgins, the engineer in charge of the construction of the National Transcontinental railway. Under the government regulations of the National Transcontinental railway, these terms are defined as follows: "Solid rock excavation, loose rock excavation, these terms are defined as follows: "Solid rock excavation will include all rock in ledges or masses of more than one cubic yard, and the judgment of the engineer, may be best removed by blasting. "Loose rock excavation" shall include all large stones and boulders of more than one cubic yard, and all loose rock whether in ledges or masses, which may be removed by hand, or by the use of dynamite, and all other materials, that cannot, in the judgment of the engineer, be ploughed with a 10 inch plow, or a team of six good horses, properly handled; and without the necessity of blasting, although blasting may occasionally be resorted to, shall be classified as "loose rock." "Common excavation will include all earth, free gravel, or other material of any character, which shall be classified as solid or loose rock."

ITALIAN SQUADRON TO SCARE TURKEY

Porte Causes Offense by Refusing Permission to Open Postoffices

Rome, April 18.—Orders have been issued for an Italian squadron to make a demonstration in Turkish waters, the reason being that Turkey has objected to the opening of Italian consulates in the Turkish provinces, as are maintained by other countries. This proposed demonstration is in no way connected with the Tripoli situation, which arises from the murder of an Italian missionary and the persecution by the Ottoman authorities of the natives who have sold land to Italian traders. The Turkish ambassador at the Duke of Abruzzi forms part of the squadron. Orders have been issued for the Duke to be in readiness to sail with his command.

The Turkish ambassador at Rome, Rechid Bey, in an interview today said that his government had never granted the privileges of opening foreign postoffices on Ottoman territory, but had only tolerated them. Italy, he thought, would be right in existing treaties establishing consulates favored nations in seeking to open her postoffices in Turkish territory, if the other powers had done so in virtue of existing treaties. Italy, he thought, would be right in existing treaties establishing consulates favored nations in seeking to open her postoffices without having first received permission to do so.

STRIKE GOES ON

Attempts at Settlement of Chester Trouble Prove Futile—Cars Run in Daytime

Chester, Pa., April 18.—All hope of an early settlement of the street car strike in this city disappeared last night, when the motormen and conductors of the Chester Traction Company refused to work on the terms offered by the company.

Dr. D. P. Madzuk, chairman of the arbitration committee of the Board of Trade, interviewed President Riggs of the company in the hope of effecting a settlement. President Riggs said the strikers would be employed as individuals at the reduced wages decided upon by the company. Mr. Riggs also reserved the right to refuse to employ any strikers who had been guilty of a misdemeanor during the suspension. The strikers refused to accept a reduction in wages from 18 1/2 cents an hour to 15 1/2 cents.

The state police, who were sent here by Governor Stewart, have the situation well in hand, and there was no serious disturbance during the day. The traction company, under the protection of the state police, resumed the running of cars within the city limits this afternoon. Twenty cars were operated, manned by imported motormen and conductors, and they were not molested by the strikers or their sympathizers. Traffic was suspended at 7 o'clock tonight.

BOTH SIDES PLEASED

Coal Miners and Operators of Pittsburgh District Satisfied With Settlement

Pittsburg, Pa., April 18.—The miners and operators of the Pittsburgh district arrived home from Toledo, Ohio, today. Both sides are well pleased that the trouble has been brought to a conclusion.

President Feehan of the miners said today "Work will be started on Monday by the miners and operators, pending the final adjustment of the scale. Between 32,000 and 34,000 men will go back to the mines next week, and I have every reason to believe that they will stay there for the next two years. The operators appeared to be quite satisfied and desirous of having harmony prevail."

Vanderbilt Divorces Case

New York, April 18.—The report of Referee David McClure, who heard the evidence in the suit of Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt for divorce, is expected to be filed with the supreme court on Monday. It is believed the referee will recommend the granting of a divorce. This will have to be confirmed by a justice of the supreme court.

CLAIMS COLOSSAL SCANDAL EXISTS

Major Hodgins Gives Instances of the Workings of "Quebec Classification"

MULCTED OF MILLIONS

People of Canada Overcharged Huge Sums, de Claims, in Wrongful Rating

That four millions of dollars in excess of what should be paid by the people of Canada for the construction of the 250 miles of the National Transcontinental railway, east of Winnipeg, has been shown by the treasury of the country, is the statement of Major A. E. Hodgins, late government engineer in charge of the work. Major Hodgins' letter to the Colonist of Thursday giving for the first time the reasons for his resignation, has excited the widest comment across the continent. If his figures are correct, and if the same amount of the alleged wrong classification exists upon the whole length of the road, the Canadian people will be \$28,000,000 out of pocket and a scandal of a magnitude never before known in Canada, ensue.

Quebec Classification

Quebec classification" as interpreted on the eastern portion of the National Transcontinental railway, appears to be a most elastic and profitable way of building railroads, at any rate from the point of view of the contractor. A wide classification of the contractors, in a recent interview described the work as a monument to engineering skill. On Canadian enterprise, the road is a fuller account of the way grading is being classified, given to the Colonist by Major Hodgins, the engineer in charge of the construction of the National Transcontinental railway. Under the government regulations of the National Transcontinental railway, these terms are defined as follows: "Solid rock excavation, loose rock excavation, these terms are defined as follows: "Solid rock excavation will include all rock in ledges or masses of more than one cubic yard, and the judgment of the engineer, may be best removed by blasting. "Loose rock excavation" shall include all large stones and boulders of more than one cubic yard, and all loose rock whether in ledges or masses, which may be removed by hand, or by the use of dynamite, and all other materials, that cannot, in the judgment of the engineer, be ploughed with a 10 inch plow, or a team of six good horses, properly handled; and without the necessity of blasting, although blasting may occasionally be resorted to, shall be classified as "loose rock." "Common excavation will include all earth, free gravel, or other material of any character, which shall be classified as solid or loose rock."

It was because Major Hodgins, an engineer of great experience, declined to follow the ideas of the commissioners as to what should be classified as solid rock, loose rock or common excavation that his resignation was asked for, and it should be remembered that the commissioners are political nominees and not engineers or practical railroad men.

Importance of honest classification in railroad building to those who pay the bills, the system under which the construction contracts are let should be understood. In the first place the engineer, located in the field, makes an estimate of the amount of material which will have to be removed, and how much of it will fall in each of the three classes mentioned. He also supplies detailed estimates of the work, such as the amount of clearing, grubbing, piling, draining and so forth that the work will entail, and in the official estimates for the work in question there are given such items as the amount of material which will have to be removed, and how much of it will fall in each of the three classes mentioned. He also supplies detailed estimates of the work, such as the amount of clearing, grubbing, piling, draining and so forth that the work will entail, and in the official estimates for the work in question there are given such items as the amount of material which will have to be removed, and how much of it will fall in each of the three classes mentioned.

Major Hodgins' Section

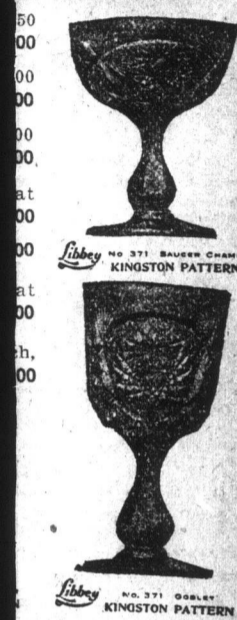
The road is divided into sections each under the charge of a resident engineer. In the case of Major Hodgins, he had charge of nearly 400 miles of road running east from Winnipeg. Under him were government engineers for each forty miles of road, and under them again were other engineers, about one for every ten miles. It is the duty of these engineers to give their estimates of road every day, or at most every

Mass

Low Prices

Mass made. The finest work is abundant in each piece of cloth to be pleased with suitable Easter gowns. Imagine the flame of lighted

Offerings



The Baby

ors—say
ctors

ning Go-Cart baby
de as comfortable
if not more so.

large assortment of
ht direct from the makers.
the latest devices and im-
est quality reed bodies,
ubber-tired wheels, patent
ing devices.

from the simplest collaps-
to the finest upholstered

over—price every one in

OFFERINGS

NS—This is a very
y styles just unpacked
cal weave makes a
e'll find this style an
n and two-tone effects
very attractive designs
\$6.00 down to \$4.00

We offer about one
n in this stylish curtain
ns are shown in white,
n shades. We should
to show you some of
per pair, \$30.00, down
... \$13.50

This famous Cable
stanch, wear-resisting
eminently handsome de-
offer you at these low
... \$2.00

ALIAN FILTZ—A new
t Fillet Insertion, double
d crown decorations, in-
ed with other motives,
x 50 in. Price, per
... \$18.00

RISH PINT—Hand-
al treatment, rich bor-
shed by hand, 3 yds. x
Price, per pair, \$12.00,
... \$9.50

CURTAINS, with de-
nverted fleur de lis
er motives, 3 yds. x 48
pair, ... \$10.00

ABCD

AN HOUR WITH THE EDITOR

EASTER

Although the festival of Easter takes its name from a heathen goddess, and although it coincides in a general way with the ancient festival of the vernal equinox, there is not the least reason for supposing, as some people do, that it is simply an application of the observance to the Christian Church. The celebration of the Passover was an ancient Jewish custom, and as the Resurrection occurred within a few days after the Passover, it would be the most natural thing for the followers of Jesus to commemorate the occasion from the very beginning of the Christian dispensation. The fact that in the Second Century, adoption arose as to the time when the festival should be held is proof that it had already come to be recognized as of much importance. Doubtless it may safely be assumed that the Festival of the Resurrection, by whatever name it may have been called, is as old as Christianity itself. The Eastern Church celebrated Easter on the fourteenth day of the first Jewish month, which was equivalent to the Passover; the Western Church celebrated on the Sunday following, and the strife over the date was keen. It was finally settled at the Council of Nice in A.D. 325, in favor of the contentment of the Western Church, and the opposing East was promptly condemned a heresy. Easter is the first Sunday after the full moon which happens on or after March 21, but it is to be remembered that the moon is not the actual moon, but an imaginary one that has been devised by ecclesiastics in order to make it coincide with the ecclesiastical full moon of Jewish ritual. Thus the fixing of Easter is a matter of calculation, which to the lay mind appears meaningless and can hardly be based on any other ground than ancient custom. At the time of the institution of the Gregorian calendar, that is, in A.D. 1582, it was proposed to make Easter a fixed festival, but the weight of ecclesiastical influence was against the change. Under the present arrangement Easter may fall at any date between March 21 and April 25, both inclusive.

The date of Easter is of very little importance in comparison with the event which it commemorates. It has always been regarded as a season for rejoicing. My Lady, who appears today resplendent in new clothes, is only following a custom, which is many centuries old. Very naturally to the early Christians the observance of the memory of the resurrection of Christ was one of the most important things which they thought upon the manners of the tribes, who followed the Christianizing of the Teutonic tribes, who were boisterous, virile and unrefined. It is not surprising that the festivities of Easter developed into an exhibition of riotous eating and drinking, noisy amusements and buffoonery. Gross feasting in the churches and comicalities in the pulpits for that one day took the place of decorous worship, but these were after a time abandoned, although we have in our decorated churches, our special musical programmes, and in the display of new costumes, a pretty survival of the grotesque observances of our long-remembered ancestors.

At Easter we commemorate the Resurrection of Christ. There are two aspects in which this event is regarded. One is as an evidence of the divinity of Jesus; the other as a proof that immortality is the inheritance of mankind. The Church has laid stress upon the first, and this view of the case may be considered in this article. The latter aspect is that which interests the layman most in people today. It may be said without reservation that there never was a time, so far as there are any records, when the desire to establish the reality of life after death was as general as it now is. It is a very singular thing that the Christian Church, while leaning upon a future life, is and always has been the first to deny the truth of anything, which looks like evidence of it. If after the most patient and exhaustive investigation and the elimination of all possibilities of fraud, a committee of men of trained intellects should report that they had obtained unmistakable evidence of individual conscious existence to the great process, which we call death, the chances are that the official authorities would be the first and most determined to deny the evidence of it. Upon one occasion, when Jesus was speaking to the Sadducees, He reminded them that the Deity Himself had told Moses that He was the God of Abraham, Isaac and Jacob, and added, "He is not the God of the dead, but of the living." We have in these words a distinct declaration as could be made that Abraham, Isaac and Jacob, in the time of Moses, had neither lost their individuality nor passed into a condition of suspended existence. Some persons have said that this saying of Jesus is only to be construed as an ingenious way of outwitting the Sadducees; but such an explanation is so utterly out of keeping with the character of the Great Teacher that it might as well suggest it. Jesus clearly intended to teach that death did not end all, and it is not by any means impossible that the Church had not been so grossly material, if it had not aimed so much at political power, if it had not relied more upon its own weak and often puerile reasoning, instead of exercising an intelligent faith and acting upon the principles enunciated by the Founder of the Church. It might have been enjoyed, such experiences as would make Easter a festival of incomparable glory and importance. It might be possible in such a case that we would not have to content ourselves with mere speculations in regard to the life which is to come, but be able to say that we know.

VASTNESS OF THE UNIVERSE

A moment's consideration will show any one that space must be boundless, for if we can suppose that there is a limit to what we call the Universe, it would follow that beyond that limit there must be space. No matter how remote we place the supposed limit, there must necessarily be as much space on one side of it as on the other. But space and the stellar universe are not the same thing; the latter is included in the former, but they may or may not be co-extensive. The idea that the number of stars is infinite cannot be grasped. The telescope shows that they exist in millions, and we can understand, though not very clearly, what this means, but the thought, that if we could travel through space with the speed of light for all eternity, our country would lie through an unending succession of star systems, may be stated, but it cannot be comprehended. Yet the hypothesis that at some point, no matter how inconceivably remote, these systems may end does not simplify the matter in any way, for it brings us face to face with the question: What is there beyond? But while it is hopeless to attempt to conceive of the ultimate magnitude of creation, just as it is hopeless to attempt to conceive of its ultimate minuteness, there are some things that have been learned about inter-stellar distances, i. e., distances between the stars, which may be mentioned, for they serve to give a new appreciation of what that bemusing canopy is, which we see at night stretching above our heads.

On a clear night, from 5,000 to 7,000 stars are visible to the unaided eye. With a telescope of small power others become visible, and it is estimated that with the great Lick telescope fully 100,000,000 stars are visible. There are parts of the Milky Way which this telescope shows to consist of stars so numerous and apparently so close together that they cannot be counted. Let us try to understand what this means. If we can imagine ourselves placed upon one of the stars, which make up those faint

light patches constituting the Milky Way, and be looking towards the earth with a telescope equal to the most powerful yet made, our sun and all the stars, which we are able to see with the unaided eye, would appear simply a luminous smudge against an inky background. Yet these stars that are visible from the earth are millions of millions of miles apart. Let us try to make our meaning clearer by an illustration. If at night you watch a motor approaching from a distance, at first a faint single point of light is seen; as it comes nearer, the light grows brighter, but is yet apparently single; as it comes still nearer, it is seen that there are two lights. If we watch a brilliantly lighted steamer approaching at night, she first appears as a smudge of light, but as she comes near, we find that this smudge is made up of perhaps hundreds of individual lights. If we look at the steamer through a glass, we may be able to distinguish the individual lights, but she may be too far away to make that possible. So it is with the patches or smudges of light seen in the sky. With a telescope we may resolve some of them into individual stars, but others are so remote that they remain a mere smudge in the strongest telescope. Yet these stars, which we cannot separate, may, in point of fact, be as far apart as we are from the most distant star which the unaided eye can see.

So vast are inter-stellar distances that astronomers have been compelled to adopt a new unit of measurement, which they call "light years." Light travels at the rate of 186,414 miles per second; a "light year" is the distance which light travels in a year, and this is 63,000 times as far as from the earth to the sun. When we say that there are stars so far distant that it is estimated that 50,000 light years do not more than measure the distance, we get some idea of the vastness of the visible universe.

A word or two may be added as to the relative size of heavenly bodies. Most people know that the earth is the smallest of them, but not many of us appreciate how small it is relatively. There is a star, which astronomers call Epsilon Aurigae, and is popularly known as Capella, a bright star near the zenith. It is supposed to be double, the smaller part being 350,000,000 miles in diameter, and the larger part 800,000,000 miles in diameter. These figures convey no adequate idea, so let us suppose, for illustration, that the earth is represented by a marble two-thirds of an inch in diameter. In such a case we would need a balloon five feet in diameter to represent the sun; but to represent the larger of the two parts of Epsilon, we would need a globe a mile in diameter. Its companion would be represented by a globe less than half a mile in diameter. Sometimes we think this world is a pretty large place, but when we endeavor to compare it with the incomprehensible mass of Epsilon, it appears insignificant. With all its continents and oceans, with all its strivings and problems, which vex the souls of its people, if it should fall towards the surface of Epsilon, it would appear to the inhabitants of that resplendent orb, if there are any, as a shooting star does to us—a mere passing incident of no moment. If Epsilon were bombarded with worlds like ours, its inhabitants would display no more interest in the event than we do in the occasional meteoric showers which few of us take the trouble to look at. And yet Epsilon, which probably not one person who reads this, can identify, is one of the few thousand stars to be seen in a cloudless night sky.

When I consider the heavens the work of Thy fingers, and the moon and the stars, which Thou ordained, what is man that Thou art mindful of him?"

THE MAKERS OF HISTORY

In the first article of this series reference was made to the figures which are conspicuous in the twilight of history, and the opinion was expressed that a better knowledge of such men and their times would give us a better sense of proportion in regard to the progress and relative position of the modern world. In that article Hercules was taken as the embodiment of pre-historic times in the countries surrounding the Mediterranean. To what date he must be assigned is a matter of pure speculation, except that he preceded the historical period in Greece, and the beginning of this may be placed about 800 B.C. The mass of Grecian mythology and legend which we call the story of Hercules, if he was a real person, to have lived at least 1,500 years before Christ. It is interesting to note this fact, for when we turn to the history of China, we find that we must go back more than 2,500 years before the present era to discover an age corresponding to that of Hercules in Greece. It was then that Fohi came into prominence. Much of what is told of him is mythical, but there seems to be no doubt that it was he who succeeded in establishing settled institutions among the nomads of Northwest China. In view of the past record and present condition of the Chinese people and the part they seem likely to play in the future, we must place Fohi in the very first rank of the makers of history. Of his achievement little is known for certain, but that he established the Chinese nation upon an enduring foundation is beyond all doubt. Among his successors was Hwang-ti, which title was an assumed one, and means "Heavenly Emperor." He was the first ruler to claim this distinction, and he seems to have deserved it. He was a great promoter of commerce. He established the Chinese calendar, thus giving the time usually accepted as the beginning of the Chinese era of at least fifteen hundred years before the Greeks devised their crude system of fixing dates by the Olympian games. He adopted the decimal system of notation, and established the coinage upon it. He also divided his empire into ten provinces, and taxing ten towns. He was succeeded on the throne by his grandson, whose fame rests not only upon the manner in which he carried out his ancestor's policy, but upon the fact that he laid the foundation of true astronomy. To him succeeded Yao, who, after twenty-eight years of successful administration, selected Chun as his successor, and associated him with himself in the government. Chun obtained permission to select an assistant, and chose Yu, and this latter was the ancestor of the great ruler, who ruled jointly and then in succession to each other, with extraordinary wisdom and success. Yu was the last of the three to reign, and he died in B. C. 2197, or about a thousand years before the date assigned to the siege of Troy, and fully two centuries before the time usually accepted as the birth of Abraham. These remarkable men are far from being mythical personages. We have many of their precepts today, and an authentic record of many of their deeds. Here are two of their maxims that have come down to modern times:

"A prince entrusted with the charge of a state has a heavy burden. The happiness of his subjects absolutely depends upon him. To provide for everything is his duty; his ministers are only in office to assist him."

"A prince, who wishes to fulfil his obligations, and to preserve his people in the way of peace, ought to watch without ceasing that the laws are observed with the utmost exactitude."

They declared the basis of all government to be the popular will, and they not only declared, but made it the invariable practice, that all public questions should be decided according to what the majority right and essentially just. They promoted tranquility in all things, and when an unwise inventor

made it known that he had discovered how to make an intoxicating drink from rice, he was banished from the country. So well did they establish the institutions of the state, that not even the thousand years of misrule, which followed the usurpation of the throne of Yu, could completely overthrow the fabric, which they had so wisely founded.

In these days, when so much attention is of necessity paid to the Orient, it is of special interest to recall the fact that so many years before the dawn of Occidental civilization, men like those above named were playing their part in making history in the lands bordering on the Pacific Ocean. Fifteen hundred years and more before Romulus founded Rome, these great men were molding a nation, by force, but by the application of the principles of true philosophy and the soundest ethics. Undoubtedly China has greatly fallen away from the high standards set by the great Triumvirate more than four thousand years ago, and yet it is as true as the fact that the patch of light seen in the sky. China, profess, at least, to determine the correctness of all questions affecting the social, moral and political welfare of the people by seeing if they will square with them. If there is one thing which the history of China teaches more clearly than another, it is that the people of that country possess marvelous power, when they are united under a single rule and national degradation could not destroy the wonderful inherent strength of the race. When a leader, worthy of the name, arose, the ancient glory of the nation and sound principles of government were easily restored. It is true these restorations have been followed by relapses, but through them all the spirit of the nation has survived, and the principles inculcated, first as far as we know, by the distinguished successors, and afterwards by Laotze and Confucius, have sufficed to make the nation strong again. We will, perhaps, exhibit sound wisdom if we take note of these things, and reflect that the arrogant supremacy of the Occidental races is a thing of yesterday, when compared with the fabric reared by the makers of history, who flourished in the Far East at a period when the distinguished successors, and afterwards by Laotze and Confucius, have sufficed to make the nation strong again. We will, perhaps, exhibit sound wisdom if we take note of these things, and reflect that the arrogant supremacy of the Occidental races is a thing of yesterday, when compared with the fabric reared by the makers of history, who flourished in the Far East at a period when the distinguished successors, and afterwards by Laotze and Confucius, have sufficed to make the nation strong again.

SOME NEW PUBLICATIONS

The need of a concise and impartial story of the founding of the Thirteen Colonies, which subsequently became the United States of America has long been felt by all persons who desire to inform themselves in regard to the early occupation of this Continent by the English. Scribner's some years ago, issued a very comprehensive history of the United States in four volumes, two of them being devoted to the Colonial period, but there is rather too much detail given for the purposes of the general reader. To understand correctly the present political status of the North American continent it is necessary to have a just idea of the early days when adventurous and religious refugees were laying the foundation of a nation. It has remained for Reginald W. Jeffrey, M.A. of Brasenose College, Oxford, to prepare a book dealing with this interesting subject with clearness of vision as to the relative importance of events, and a literary style which is attractive. His "History of the Thirteen Colonies, 1497-1789," published by Methuen & Co., Ltd., 25, Abchurch Lane, London, is a book worthy of a place in every Canadian library. In his description of the part played in American discovery by English adventurers, Mr. Jeffrey exhibits a graphic skill, which is altogether delightful, and yet not for an instant does he sacrifice historical accuracy or clearness of expression for the sake of literary finish, and this remark is characteristic of the book throughout.

It is interesting to be reminded that the British claim to British Columbia is of long standing. Many of us did not know the brave admiral and gallant adventurer, Sir Francis Drake, took over from the Indians the progress and relative position of the modern world. In that article Hercules was taken as the embodiment of pre-historic times in the countries surrounding the Mediterranean. To what date he must be assigned is a matter of pure speculation, except that he preceded the historical period in Greece, and the beginning of this may be placed about 800 B.C. The mass of Grecian mythology and legend which we call the story of Hercules, if he was a real person, to have lived at least 1,500 years before Christ. It is interesting to note this fact, for when we turn to the history of China, we find that we must go back more than 2,500 years before the present era to discover an age corresponding to that of Hercules in Greece. It was then that Fohi came into prominence. Much of what is told of him is mythical, but there seems to be no doubt that it was he who succeeded in establishing settled institutions among the nomads of Northwest China. In view of the past record and present condition of the Chinese people and the part they seem likely to play in the future, we must place Fohi in the very first rank of the makers of history. Of his achievement little is known for certain, but that he established the Chinese nation upon an enduring foundation is beyond all doubt. Among his successors was Hwang-ti, which title was an assumed one, and means "Heavenly Emperor." He was the first ruler to claim this distinction, and he seems to have deserved it. He was a great promoter of commerce. He established the Chinese calendar, thus giving the time usually accepted as the beginning of the Chinese era of at least fifteen hundred years before the Greeks devised their crude system of fixing dates by the Olympian games. He adopted the decimal system of notation, and established the coinage upon it. He also divided his empire into ten provinces, and taxing ten towns. He was succeeded on the throne by his grandson, whose fame rests not only upon the manner in which he carried out his ancestor's policy, but upon the fact that he laid the foundation of true astronomy. To him succeeded Yao, who, after twenty-eight years of successful administration, selected Chun as his successor, and associated him with himself in the government. Chun obtained permission to select an assistant, and chose Yu, and this latter was the ancestor of the great ruler, who ruled jointly and then in succession to each other, with extraordinary wisdom and success. Yu was the last of the three to reign, and he died in B. C. 2197, or about a thousand years before the date assigned to the siege of Troy, and fully two centuries before the time usually accepted as the birth of Abraham. These remarkable men are far from being mythical personages. We have many of their precepts today, and an authentic record of many of their deeds. Here are two of their maxims that have come down to modern times:

"A prince entrusted with the charge of a state has a heavy burden. The happiness of his subjects absolutely depends upon him. To provide for everything is his duty; his ministers are only in office to assist him."

"A prince, who wishes to fulfil his obligations, and to preserve his people in the way of peace, ought to watch without ceasing that the laws are observed with the utmost exactitude."

They declared the basis of all government to be the popular will, and they not only declared, but made it the invariable practice, that all public questions should be decided according to what the majority right and essentially just. They promoted tranquility in all things, and when an unwise inventor

made it known that he had discovered how to make an intoxicating drink from rice, he was banished from the country. So well did they establish the institutions of the state, that not even the thousand years of misrule, which followed the usurpation of the throne of Yu, could completely overthrow the fabric, which they had so wisely founded.

The object of issuing these works in parts is to popularize them. Almost any one can afford the small weekly or fortnightly cost of a part, but it might not be so convenient to purchase the complete books.

THE STORY TELLER

A certain dramatic author was seen by a friend to have a manuscript almost falling from his pocket. "If you were not so well known, you would have had your pocket picked," said the friend.

At the police court of a provincial French city an old coacher was condemned for the twentieth time. At the moment that the gendarmes led him away he said to the judge in a benevolent voice, "Don't be disturbed, judge. You shall have your game all the same for dinner this evening."

Madame X— wishes to secure a new butler. "You know how to serve the table? and especially, can you serve well?" she asked of an applicant. "Madame may rest assured of it," he replied. "When one has been ten years a surgeon in a dissecting room, one ought to understand his business."

The Prince of Wales is likely to have a strenuous seven days at Quebec this summer; consequently a hint given in a Daily Mail story may be of use in the capital on the St. Lawrence. It is said that on the occasion of the recent visit of the Prince of Wales to the House of Commons, Mr. John Burns had a conversation with His Royal Highness. Afterwards Mr. "Willie" Redmond approached the president of the Local Government Board, and remarked, "Do you think I could persuade His Royal Highness to smoke an Irish cigar?" "Sir," Mr. Burns replied, "it is the duty of His Majesty's ministers to protect the health of the people from attempted assassination."

A Cowley county paper contains this advertisement of a cow for sale. "Some months ago I purchased from my friend, the Hon. J. W. Irons, a pedigreed cow. I went to sell her, but she was so obstinate, and so leg, caused by her kicking at a fence post and striking me. When I first purchased her she was very wild, but I have succeeded in taming her so that I can keep through the corral without her leaving the gate down. To a man who is a good Christian, and does not fear death, she would be a valuable animal. But I want to sell her to some one who will treat her right. She is one-fourth shorthorn, two-fourths byres, and the balance is of the ordinary cow." She will be sold for cash—C. M. Scott, two and a half miles east of Arkansas City, Kan.—Kansas City Star.

Said the editor to the new reporter, "You must learn before to state a thing as a fact until it has been proved a fact. You are apt to get us into libel suits. Do not do that." The cashier replied, "The cashier who is alleged to have stolen the funds. That's all. Oh, get something about that First Ward social tonight." And this is the report turned in by the young man who headed the editor's warning: "It is rumored that a card party was given last evening to a number of reputed ladies of the First Ward. Mrs. Smith, gossip says, was the hostess, and the festivities are reported to have continued until 11.30 in the evening. The alleged hostess is believed to be the wife of John Smith, the so-called 'high-priced grocer.'"

It is related of the great Abernethy that one day a very noble lady took her daughter, who was ill, to see him. "Which of you two wants to consult me?" said Abernethy. "My daughter," replied the older woman. Abernethy then put a question to the girl. Before she had a chance to reply her mother began a long story. Abernethy told her to be quiet, and repeated his question to the girl. A second time the woman began a story, and a second time he told her to be quiet, then she interrupted him a third time. "But your tongue out," he said to the mother. "But there's nothing the matter with me," she exclaimed. "Never mind, put your tongue out," he commanded. Thoroughly awestruck, the woman obeyed. "Now keep your tongue out," said Abernethy, and he proceeded to examine the girl.

In Sydney, a town of 500,000 inhabitants, one can get nothing to eat on a Sunday. Certain restaurants are closed, but the whole time the guests are in danger of being arrested. Once an Italian was in such a restaurant on Sunday, and suddenly the police entered. The Italian was promptly pushed by the proprietor into a room where a waitress happened to be standing in negligee. Even though those officer boys with their trunks on strangers saved the situation by declaring that the young man was her fiance. The young man, by the way, had been married some time. He thought that he had deceived the policeman, but as a matter of fact, he had got out of the frying-pan into the fire. One of the waitress called him before the courts, and claimed \$500 for breach of promise. The Italian had to pay. And then came the worst of all. His wife sued for a divorce, and shortly after married another man.

When Governor Smith of Georgia was secretary of the Interior in Cleveland's cabinet, he was once called home to Atlanta on business. The duties incident to his leaving had been thoroughly wearied a brassy secretary, so he retired early to his berth for a good night's rest. Mr. Smith never does anything by halves, and the notorious cadences of ever-increasing volume which proceeded from his apartment gave evidence that his utterances of the day did not greatly exceed in forcefulness those of the night. But after two hours his tranquil slumber was disturbed by the persistent snoring of the porter. That official was asking, "Boss, is you awake?" "Of course I am awake," Mr. Smith replied. "Boss, I hopes dat you will pardon me, sah, but I wuz jest gots to ask dat you be so kind as to stay awake for jest about fifteen minutes 'till de rest of de passengers can git to sleep."—Lippincott's Magazine.

The head of a bureau in an important government department has long been afflicted with a friend who calls upon him regularly and sits down, and sits, and sits, and goes on sitting till assailed and battery comes a virtue. The other day this sedentary bore was in the full exercise of his functions, when suddenly the official, who had been scrutinizing him closely, cried: "I know it! I was sure of it! Confound those office boys with their tricks on strangers! They've been putting glue on your chair again." He, Jimmie, bring a sponge and a pail of water, and pressing with all his weight on the shoulders of his victim to keep him down, he continues: "Don't stir, you'd tear the cloth, sure. Nothing so good as adhesive as glue on a cane-seat chair. Here, Jimmie, moisten this gentleman so that we can get him loose. Don't spare the water—the cloth won't shrink or fade." The facial messenger obeys, and when the operation is concluded the official conducts the visitor to the door and bids him farewell with the remark: "Perhaps you want to hurry home and change your clothing, so I won't keep you. Good-bye, bless you! If your trousers are spotted let me know, and I'll stop the price of them out of the pay of the infernal scoundrel if I can find out who he was, and return him to the Atlantic." The official, who had been scrutinizing him closely, cried: "I know it! I was sure of it! Confound those office boys with their tricks on strangers! They've been putting glue on your chair again." He, Jimmie, bring a sponge and a pail of water, and pressing with all his weight on the shoulders of his victim to keep him down, he continues: "Don't stir, you'd tear the cloth, sure. Nothing so good as adhesive as glue on a cane-seat chair. Here, Jimmie, moisten this gentleman so that we can get him loose. Don't spare the water—the cloth won't shrink or fade." The facial messenger obeys, and when the operation is concluded the official conducts the visitor to the door and bids him farewell with the remark: "Perhaps you want to hurry home and change your clothing, so I won't keep you. Good-bye, bless you! If your trousers are spotted let me know, and I'll stop the price of them out of the pay of the infernal scoundrel if I can find out who he was, and return him to the Atlantic." The official, who had been scrutinizing him closely, cried: "I know it! I was sure of it! Confound those office boys with their tricks on strangers! They've been putting glue on your chair again." He, Jimmie, bring a sponge and a pail of water, and pressing with all his weight on the shoulders of his victim to keep him down, he continues: "Don't stir, you'd tear the cloth, sure. Nothing so good as adhesive as glue on a cane-seat chair. Here, Jimmie, moisten this gentleman so that we can get him loose. Don't spare the water—the cloth won't shrink or fade." The facial messenger obeys, and when the operation is concluded the official conducts the visitor to the door and bids him farewell with the remark: "Perhaps you want to hurry home and change your clothing, so I won't keep you. Good-bye, bless you! If your trousers are spotted let me know, and I'll stop the price of them out of the pay of the infernal scoundrel if I can find out who he was, and return him to the Atlantic." The official, who had been scrutinizing him closely, cried: "I know it! I was sure of it! Confound those office boys with their tricks on strangers! They've been putting glue on your chair again." He, Jimmie, bring a sponge and a pail of water, and pressing with all his weight on the shoulders of his victim to keep him down, he continues: "Don't stir, you'd tear the cloth, sure. Nothing so good as adhesive as glue on a cane-seat chair. Here, Jimmie, moisten this gentleman so that we can get him loose. Don't spare the water—the cloth won't shrink or fade." The facial messenger obeys, and when the operation is concluded the official conducts the visitor to the door and bids him farewell with the remark: "Perhaps you want to hurry home and change your clothing, so I won't keep you. Good-bye, bless you! If your trousers are spotted let me know, and I'll stop the price of them out of the pay of the infernal scoundrel if I can find out who he was, and return him to the Atlantic." The official, who had been scrutinizing him closely, cried: "I know it! I was sure of it! Confound those office boys with their tricks on strangers! They've been putting glue on your chair again." He, Jimmie, bring a sponge and a pail of water, and pressing with all his weight on the shoulders of his victim to keep him down, he continues: "Don't stir, you'd tear the cloth, sure. Nothing so good as adhesive as glue on a cane-seat chair. Here, Jimmie, moisten this gentleman so that we can get him loose. Don't spare the water—the cloth won't shrink or fade." The facial messenger obeys, and when the operation is concluded the official conducts the visitor to the door and bids him farewell with the remark: "Perhaps you want to hurry home and change your clothing, so I won't keep you. Good-bye, bless you! If your trousers are spotted let me know, and I'll stop the price of them out of the pay of the infernal scoundrel if I can find out who he was, and return him to the Atlantic." The official, who had been scrutinizing him closely, cried: "I know it! I was sure of it! Confound those office boys with their tricks on strangers! They've been putting glue on your chair again." He, Jimmie, bring a sponge and a pail of water, and pressing with all his weight on the shoulders of his victim to keep him down, he continues: "Don't stir, you'd tear the cloth, sure. Nothing so good as adhesive as glue on a cane-seat chair. Here, Jimmie, moisten this gentleman so that we can get him loose. Don't spare the water—the cloth won't shrink or fade." The facial messenger obeys, and when the operation is concluded the official conducts the visitor to the door and bids him farewell with the remark: "Perhaps you want to hurry home and change your clothing, so I won't keep you. Good-bye, bless you! If your trousers are spotted let me know, and I'll stop the price of them out of the pay of the infernal scoundrel if I can find out who he was, and return him to the Atlantic." The official, who had been scrutinizing him closely, cried: "I know it! I was sure of it! Confound those office boys with their tricks on strangers! They've been putting glue on your chair again." He, Jimmie, bring a sponge and a pail of water, and pressing with all his weight on the shoulders of his victim to keep him down, he continues: "Don't stir, you'd tear the cloth, sure. Nothing so good as adhesive as glue on a cane-seat chair. Here, Jimmie, moisten this gentleman so that we can get him loose. Don't spare the water—the cloth won't shrink or fade." The facial messenger obeys, and when the operation is concluded the official conducts the visitor to the door and bids him farewell with the remark: "Perhaps you want to hurry home and change your clothing, so I won't keep you. Good-bye, bless you! If your trousers are spotted let me know, and I'll stop the price of them out of the pay of the infernal scoundrel if I can find out who he was, and return him to the Atlantic." The official, who had been scrutinizing him closely, cried: "I know it! I was sure of it! Confound those office boys with their tricks on strangers! They've been putting glue on your chair again." He, Jimmie, bring a sponge and a pail of water, and pressing with all his weight on the shoulders of his victim to keep him down, he continues: "Don't stir, you'd tear the cloth, sure. Nothing so good as adhesive as glue on a cane-seat chair. Here, Jimmie, moisten this gentleman so that we can get him loose. Don't spare the water—the cloth won't shrink or fade." The facial messenger obeys, and when the operation is concluded the official conducts the visitor to the door and bids him farewell with the remark: "Perhaps you want to hurry home and change your clothing, so I won't keep you. Good-bye, bless you! If your trousers are spotted let me know, and I'll stop the price of them out of the pay of the infernal scoundrel if I can find out who he was, and return him to the Atlantic." The official, who had been scrutinizing him closely, cried: "I know it! I was sure of it! Confound those office boys with their tricks on strangers! They've been putting glue on your chair again." He, Jimmie, bring a sponge and a pail of water, and pressing with all his weight on the shoulders of his victim to keep him down, he continues: "Don't stir, you'd tear the cloth, sure. Nothing so good as adhesive as glue on a cane-seat chair. Here, Jimmie, moisten this gentleman so that we can get him loose. Don't spare the water—the cloth won't shrink or fade." The facial messenger obeys, and when the operation is concluded the official conducts the visitor to the door and bids him farewell with the remark: "Perhaps you want to hurry home and change your clothing, so I won't keep you. Good-bye, bless you! If your trousers are spotted let me know, and I'll stop the price of them out of the pay of the infernal scoundrel if I can find out who he was, and return him to the Atlantic." The official, who had been scrutinizing him closely, cried: "I know it! I was sure of it! Confound those office boys with their tricks on strangers! They've been putting glue on your chair again." He, Jimmie, bring a sponge and a pail of water, and pressing with all his weight on the shoulders of his victim to keep him down, he continues: "Don't stir, you'd tear the cloth, sure. Nothing so good as adhesive as glue on a cane-seat chair. Here, Jimmie, moisten this gentleman so that we can get him loose. Don't spare the water—the cloth won't shrink or fade." The facial messenger obeys, and when the operation is concluded the official conducts the visitor to the door and bids him farewell with the remark: "Perhaps you want to hurry home and change your clothing, so I won't keep you. Good-bye, bless you! If your trousers are spotted let me know, and I'll stop the price of them out of the pay of the infernal scoundrel if I can find out who he was, and return him to the Atlantic." The official, who had been scrutinizing him closely, cried: "I know it! I was sure of it! Confound those office boys with their tricks on strangers! They've been putting glue on your chair again." He, Jimmie, bring a sponge and a pail of water, and pressing with all his weight on the shoulders of his victim to keep him down, he continues: "Don't stir, you'd tear the cloth, sure. Nothing so good as adhesive as glue on a cane-seat chair. Here, Jimmie, moisten this gentleman so that we can get him loose. Don't spare the water—the cloth won't shrink or fade." The facial messenger obeys, and when the operation is concluded the official conducts the visitor to the door and bids him farewell with the remark: "Perhaps you want to hurry home and change your clothing, so I won't keep you. Good-bye, bless you! If your trousers are spotted let me know, and I'll stop the price of them out of the pay of the infernal scoundrel if I can find out who he was, and return him to the Atlantic." The official, who had been scrutinizing him closely, cried: "I know it! I was sure of it! Confound those office boys with their tricks on strangers! They've been putting glue on your chair again." He, Jimmie, bring a sponge and a pail of water, and pressing with all his weight on the shoulders of his victim to keep him down, he continues: "Don't stir, you'd tear the cloth, sure. Nothing so good as adhesive as glue on a cane-seat chair. Here, Jimmie, moisten this gentleman so that we can get him loose. Don't spare the water—the cloth won't shrink or fade." The facial messenger obeys, and when the operation is concluded the official conducts the visitor to the door and bids him farewell with the remark: "Perhaps you want to hurry home and change your clothing, so I won't keep you. Good-bye, bless you! If your trousers are spotted let me know, and I'll stop the price of them out of the pay of the infernal scoundrel if I can find out who he was, and return him to the Atlantic." The official, who had been scrutinizing him closely, cried: "I know it! I was sure of it! Confound those office boys with their tricks on strangers! They've been putting glue on your chair again." He, Jimmie, bring a sponge and a pail of water, and pressing with all his weight on the shoulders of his victim to keep him down, he continues: "Don't stir, you'd tear the cloth, sure. Nothing so good as adhesive as glue on a cane-seat chair. Here, Jimmie, moisten this gentleman so that we can get him loose. Don't spare the water—the cloth won't shrink or fade." The facial messenger obeys, and when the operation is concluded the official conducts the visitor to the door and bids him farewell with the remark: "Perhaps you want to hurry home and change your clothing, so I won't keep you. Good-bye, bless you! If your trousers are spotted let me know, and I'll stop the price of them out of the pay of the infernal scoundrel if I can find out who he was, and return him to the Atlantic." The official, who had been scrutinizing him closely, cried: "I know it! I was sure of it! Confound those office boys with their tricks on strangers! They've been putting glue on your chair again." He, Jimmie, bring a sponge and a pail of water, and pressing with all his weight on the shoulders of his victim to keep him down, he continues: "Don't stir, you'd tear the cloth, sure. Nothing so good as adhesive as glue on a cane-seat chair. Here, Jimmie, moisten this gentleman so that we can get him loose. Don't spare the water—the cloth won't shrink or fade." The facial messenger obeys, and when the operation is concluded the official conducts the visitor to the door and bids him farewell with the remark: "Perhaps you want to hurry home and change your clothing, so I won't keep you. Good-bye, bless you! If your trousers are spotted let me know, and I'll stop the price of them out of the pay of the infernal scoundrel if I can find out who he was, and return him to the Atlantic." The official, who had been scrutinizing him closely, cried: "I know it! I was sure of it! Confound those office boys with their tricks on strangers! They've been putting glue on your chair again." He, Jimmie, bring a sponge and a pail of water, and pressing with all his weight on the shoulders of his victim to keep him down, he continues: "Don't stir, you'd tear the cloth, sure. Nothing so good as adhesive as glue on a cane-seat chair. Here, Jimmie, moisten this gentleman so that we can get him loose. Don't spare the water—the cloth won't shrink or fade." The facial messenger obeys, and when the operation is concluded the official conducts the visitor to the door and bids him farewell with the remark: "Perhaps you want to hurry home and change your clothing, so I won't keep you. Good-bye, bless you! If your trousers are spotted let me know, and I'll stop the price of them out of the pay of the infernal scoundrel if I can find out who he was, and return him to the Atlantic." The official, who had been scrutinizing him closely, cried: "I know it! I was sure of it! Confound those office boys with their tricks on strangers! They've been putting glue on your chair again." He, Jimmie, bring a sponge and a pail of water, and pressing with all his weight on the shoulders of his victim to keep him down, he continues: "Don't stir, you'd tear the cloth, sure. Nothing so good as adhesive as glue on a cane-seat chair. Here, Jimmie, moisten this gentleman so that we can get him loose. Don't spare the water—the cloth won't shrink or fade." The facial messenger obeys, and when the operation is concluded the official conducts the visitor to the door and bids him farewell with the remark: "Perhaps you want to hurry home and change your clothing, so I won't keep you. Good-bye, bless you! If your trousers are spotted let me know,

PIECES OF HULL WASHED ASHORE

Further Wreckage Found to Westward of Carmanah—More Drifts in to East

HULL SCATTERED ON ROCKS

Wooden Vessels, Alex Gibson, And W. F. Babcocks, Due At This Port Shortly

Further information received yesterday from Carmanah point shows that disaster has occurred to some wooden vessel. An investigation was made today by a patrol sent at the request of the Colonist showed portions of a ship's hull scattered along the beach to the west of Carmanah.

These are the Alex Gibson, a 2,043 wooden ship built in 1877 at Bath, Me., now 14 days out from San Francisco, in ballast for Nanaimo, to load coal for Alaska, and the W. F. Babcock, 78 days out from Sydney with a cargo of coke for Crofton, also a Bath-built American wooden ship of 1882, built for her present owners, A. W. Scawell & Co.

It is considered that part of her cargo of coke would have floated shoreward. There are also a number of other coasting schooners are due in this vicinity. The nature of the wreckage found seems to preclude any possibility of the victim of the disaster being a metal vessel.

Those about due are the British ship Osborn, Captain Williams, 69 days from Antofagsta, whose charter was cancelled a few days ago because of her tardy voyage; the British ship Manx King, 65 days from Talial, which must arrive within two days to save her charter; the French bark Blarist, 130 days from Antwerp for Seattle; the British ship Kildonan, 59 days from Callao for Port Townsend; British ship Senator, 51 days from Caleta, Colosa for Port Townsend, and the French bark Marched de Castles, 70 days from Caleta, Colosa for Victoria.

There has been wreck in connection with shipping men. The wreckage strewn on the coastline to the east of Carmanah previously reported indicated that the finding since of portions of a ship's hull on the shore to the westward of the lighthouse clinches the matter. That the victim of the sea is an old vessel is evident from the description given of the wreckage which was found on the shore.

The Alex Gibson is a ship of 2,043 tons, commanded by Captain Wayland, and carries a crew of about 26 men. She is owned by the California Shipping company, W. E. Mighells, manager, of San Francisco, and was built at Bath, Me., in 1877. She is 247 1/2 feet long, 47 1/2 feet beam and 29 1/2 feet deep.

STEAMER LEEBRO LEAVES THE WAYS

The new steam freighter Leebro, built by W. W. Phipps on the upper harbor for Leeming Bros., was launched from a bottle of champagne had been broken on the new-painted bow by Mrs. G. Leeming, who owned the freighter. The Leebro, which was designed by Messrs. Bennett and Mackenzie, of Turpey yards, is a fine steam freighter, with capacity of from 400 to 500 tons of freight, 123 feet long, 28 feet beam and 12 feet moulded depth.

The Leebro was moored to one of the dolphins at the shipyard, and the new tug Beatrice was fast to another. Tomorrow both of these vessels will be towed to get a share of the fall alongside the Blue Funnel liner Teucer, which brought their boilers and machinery from Scotland. The boilers and machinery will be lowered to the holds by the Teucer's gear. The Leebro's engines were built by Ross & Duncan of Glasgow, and like those of the Beatrice, were ordered through Ramsay & Patton of this city.

Leeming Bros. intend to use their new freighter in the northern trade, and expect to get a share of the fall to Prince Rupert. They are operating the steamer Oscar, under charter at present, and their steamer Cascade is under charter to the marine department.

The steamer Beatrice is a fine tug which Capt. Bergquist, who built the tug Ende, contracted at Sydney, to build the hull of the historic sealing schooner Beatrice.

Zipton's Yacht Launched. London, April 18.—Sir Thomas Lipton's new racing yacht, Shamrock IV, was launched today at Fife's yard at Aberdeen. The new yacht will be commanded by Capt. Sycamore, and is to compete in the British regatta of 1908.

Railway Officials Here Messrs. F. W. Peters, assistant to Mr. William Whyte, second vice-president of the C. P. R., and W. B. Laniagan, assistant freight traffic manager of the railway, arrived in the city last evening and are staying at the Empress. Mr. Peters expects to return to Winnipeg in the course of the next few days, but Mr. Laniagan will be on the coast for about ten days.

Indian Boy Drowned Through the capsizing of their canoe at the mouth entrance of Active Pass on Thursday night, two Indians, father and son, were thrown into the water and the latter drowned before his parent could succor him. The father succeeded in making his way to shore and spent the night on the cliffs. He was brought to Mayno Island at 5 o'clock on Friday morning. Search for the body of the lad resulted in its recovery in about twenty fathoms of water.

Foul Play Suspected. Montreal, April 17.—The body of a man found with the throat cut at Dorville, a few days ago, has been identified as Gaudios Nicolai, a Greek, who had been up to two months ago employed at the C.P.R. Angus shops. The fact that the man's throat was cut with a sharp knife and that no knife was found near the body points to the likelihood of foul play.

Sherman Pool Champion. Chicago, April 18.—The pool tournament for the national professional championship which has been in progress here for two weeks came to an end tonight. Frank Sherman of Washington, D. C., was the winner. He finished with six victories and one defeat. Charles Weston, Kansas City, was second with five wins to his credit, while Thomas Hueston, St. Louis; D'Or New York and Foster of Canada, tied for third. Benjamin Allen, Kansas City; Horace Lean, St. Louis and Martin Foy, Chicago, finished in the order named.

WALLIS WON TWENTY FOUR HOUR RACE

Gordon, Plucky And Covered Almost Same Distance as Winner, 178 Miles

Although he lost the 24-hour endurance race last night at the Assembly rink by a lap and a half, Raymond Gordon, however, the pluckiest finishes that it would be possible to imagine and gained a half of a lap on his opponent in the big race.

The distance covered by the winner of the race was exactly 178 miles or 3,560 laps, there being 20 laps to the mile, and the boys accomplished this without having once left the rink. They did not have any sleep, and they rested in all only about 30 minutes distributed over six periods and at different intervals, and with the exception of two meals, which were taken during these intervals they ate as they skated.

Raymond Wallis who won the race showed splendid speed and won because of his dash and pluck. He was able to get by his opponent at the corners when he showed more speed and deserved on a number of occasions to take the lead.

The most exciting part of the race was one that Gordon and Wallis were in great condition and that both had remarkable endurance was the last five minutes when Manager McCrehan started them on an even footing. Gordon had been unable to get by his opponent at the corners when he showed more speed and deserved on a number of occasions to take the lead.

Although he lost the race for the choice of places and his opponent took the rail position Gordon jumped to the front at the start and maintained it until the end of the race. During the last five minute period and gained a whole half a lap by continual spurring and amid the tremendous applause of the spectators.

The winner of the race received a valuable medal from the rink management and immediately after the skaters had finished the hat was passed around and a liberal subscription taken up for the plucky loser. This it is understood, will be for the purchase of a suitable souvenir.

Considering the length of the race and the youth of Gordon, who is only seventeen, the condition of the men at the finish was nothing short of wonderful, although both of them complained of being slightly fatigued and their feet were covered with blisters, no serious effects were noted and both seemed cheerful.

Naval Success. The talk about crushing the fleet is absurd. If we attempted to engage the German fleet it would stay at home, just as the French fleet did in Toulon when Nelson's ships were on the look out for it. What particular good did the French fleet do cruising off the German ports in the Franco-German war, or our own fleet in the Mediterranean during the Crimea?—Sir Charles Dilke in Pall Mall Gazette.

A Happy Life. How happy is he born and taught, That serveth not another's will, Whose armour is his honest thought, And simple truth his utmost skill. Whose passions not his masters are, Whom trial is still prepared to die, Until unto the World by care Of public fame, or private breath, Who envies none that chance doth raise, Nor wishes that he were abased, How deep wounds a grievance presseth, Nor rules of State, but rules of god, Who hath his life from rumors freed, Whose conscience is his strong record, Whom no can neither flatterers feed, Nor rule make Oppressors great, Who God doth love and early pray, And entertains the harmless day, With a Religious Book, or Friend, This man is freed from servile bands, From little duties, from big cares, Lord of himself, though not of Lands, And having nothing, yet hath all.—Sir Henry Wotton.

WHITE STAR LINE GREE CONNECTION

Reported That Big Atlantic Line May Have Atlantic and Pacific Services

CONNECTING WITH G. T. P.

Much Interest in Eastern Canada Over Announcement of Line to Montreal

The report is current that the Grand Trunk Pacific system will make an arrangement with the White Star Line for its Atlantic and Pacific connections. At present the Atlantic connections with the Grand Trunk railway is maintained by the Dominion line under a traffic arrangement, and it was reported that the Dominion line would send steamers to the Pacific when the trans-continental road was complete to give a steamship service across the Pacific connections. The White Star steamers running from Prince Rupert to the far east, there would be a very healthy rivalry with the G.T.P. and the Dominion line would soon result in much faster service being arranged. There have already been two White Star steamers in the Pacific trade; the Doric, since renamed the Pacific, and the Persia, since renamed the Pacific Mail steamship company, being the only British steamers engaged in the trans-Pacific service from San Francisco.

That the White Star line will soon start a service to the St. Lawrence on the Atlantic generally connects with R. S. Logan assistant to the vice-president and general manager of the Grand Trunk railway at Montreal was interviewed recently in this regard. He said that while the railway company worked, at present, in conjunction with the Dominion line, he would be pleased to see an extension of the steamship service to the St. Lawrence. It is felt at the eastern port that the extension of the Canadian railway will necessitate more steamship accommodation, and this report of the coming of the White Star company to the Canadian trade has excited widespread interest in the Dominion.

White Star's History. The White Star line commenced business in 1869, originating with Thomas Henry Ismay, of Liverpool, who had previously been manager of the White Star line clipper service. The line was originally a trade line, and in 1870 William Imrie associated himself with Mr. Ismay and the firm became Ismay, Imrie and Company. Mr. Ismay died in 1881, and the firm in 1881, after forty years of active business life, but is still chairman of the White Star line.

Having interested a number of financial men in the project a contract was entered into with Harland and Wolff, of Belfast, to construct a fleet of steamships. The first ship of this line to appear in the Pacific was the Oceanic, in February, 1871. It was at once seen by her graceful lines that she was a clipper. Her machinery was of the best, and her speed was such that she was able to make a round trip from Queenstown to New York in six days, twenty-three hours and forty-five minutes. Later she was transferred to the Dominion line and under the name of the Ottawa has performed several feats in fast steaming between Liverpool and Montreal, and was the first vessel to make a round trip from Queenstown to New York in six days, twenty-three hours and forty-five minutes. Later she was transferred to the Dominion line and under the name of the Ottawa has performed several feats in fast steaming between Liverpool and Montreal, and was the first vessel to make a round trip from Queenstown to New York in six days, twenty-three hours and forty-five minutes.

The original fleet consisted of six ships—Oceanic, Baltic, Atlantic, Republic, Celtic and Adriatic, each of about 4,000 tons. In 1874 and 1875 two remarkable vessels, the Britannic and Germanic, were added to the fleet. These boats are 486 feet long, of 5,000 tons, and 3,000 horse power. When first placed in service they were able to consume 110 tons of coal each day. The Germanic was overhauled after twenty years service and fitted with a new expansion engine, making her seventeen knots per hour. In July, 1895, she crossed from Queenstown to New York in six days, twenty-three hours and forty-five minutes. Later she was transferred to the Dominion line and under the name of the Ottawa has performed several feats in fast steaming between Liverpool and Montreal, and was the first vessel to make a round trip from Queenstown to New York in six days, twenty-three hours and forty-five minutes.

Coming back to the White Star line—meanwhile the Cunarders, Umbria and Etruria had outrun the White Star clippers. Again an order was given in 1896, and as a result the magnificent steamers, Teutonic and Majestic were constructed. These steamers attracted so much attention that the British government subsidized them with an armed auxiliary cruisers. It was estimated that each vessel could accommodate a thousand cavalrymen and horses, or two thousand infantry and guns.

There has been a development of the line since that time. The original Oceanic has been replaced by a 17,000 ton vessel, while the tonnage of the Adriatic exceeds the combined tonnage of the six ships that formed the company's original fleet. The Adriatic is a boat of 25,000 tons, 726 feet in length and 78 feet wide, carries all kinds of conveniences, from a gymnasium to a photographer's dark room, to say nothing of an elevator service.

The original Oceanic after some years in the Atlantic service was transferred to the Pacific. After 25 years of service she was sold and broken up in 1896. Only two ships of the line have been lost. The Atlantic was wrecked on the coast of Nova Scotia, April 1, 1874. She had left the Mexico on March 20, with 22 saloons, 615 steerage passengers, and a crew of 143. 790 in all of whom 560 perished. It was a dark and boisterous morning, but not particularly foggy. Captain Williams mistook his way, and had his ship too near the land.

The Naronic, a fine new ship of 6,500 tons, left Liverpool, February 11, 1882 bound to New York, and from that day to this nothing has ever been heard of her. On March 4, of that year, two boats were picked up when the above record is supplemented by noting that the amount of transactions at the Tokio clearing house on the 30th of March, 1907, was \$6,933,320 yet (\$28,446,650) against 15,909,251 yen (\$7,904,640) for the corresponding date this year, a diminution of no less than 41,884,032 yen (\$20,942,018). This shows that general business is as much depressed as is the share market. Nor

FINANCIAL STRAITS OF THE JAPANESE

Dissatisfaction Felt on Empire's Changes in Policy of the Government

How important is the mission on which Baron Sakai is now on his way to Victoria by the Nippon Yusen Kaisha steamer Kaga maru, is entrusted is well known to those conversant with the serious financial depression which prevails in Japan. The imports of Japan continue monthly to exceed the exports by a considerable margin; the returns for the last ten days of March show an excess of imports over the amount of exports was \$3,550,000. The imports, of which raw cotton formed a considerable amount, had increased 38 per cent during the month.

The Japan Daily Mail of April 2 says: "It appears to be generally agreed that the government's procedure with regard to rewriting the treasury's bonds has had, and is likely to have, a beneficial effect upon the market. If people can buy these bonds, which are the best security Japan has to offer, with a certainty of getting nearly 9 per cent interest on the money, they will naturally sell stocks which carry only some 7 per cent and are not nearly so trustworthy. In fact the treasury has deliberately placed its securities on a lower level than that which occupied by the bulk of the scrip quoted daily on the exchange. We (Japan) are disposed to think, however, that this argument is altogether unconvincing. It may apply with considerable force to bona fide investors, but it cannot have much application to the case of speculators. Even if it were true, it is not clear that it would do much to improve the market. It may apply with considerable force to bona fide investors, but it cannot have much application to the case of speculators. Even if it were true, it is not clear that it would do much to improve the market.

At the meeting of bankers held in Tokio last month the minister of finance made a declaration which was interpreted to mean that the government intended to pay back with ready money nearly the whole of the first instalment of the war loan. But according to the programme now announced, it is quite possible, nay even probable, that the ready-money payments will be limited to \$10,000,000 which is to be dispersed at the close of this month, and that the whole of the remaining \$40,000,000 will be re-written. In that event the pressure in the money market will not be appreciably relieved.

It is further to be noted that this action on the part of the treasury can scarcely be interpreted as a mark of confidence in the national bonds, says the Yokohama paper. "These are now quoted at prices which do not yield over 6 per cent interest, and naturally they will not be able to hold their own side by side with bonds yielding nearly 9 per cent. This is a very rough calculation, but it represents what people appear to be able to do. It is hard to say that if the government is paying 9 per cent for money at home, it can scarcely hope to obtain funds at reasonable rates abroad."

On the Stock Exchange. Transactions on the Tokio stock exchange are also indicative of the bad times in Japan. There was less than one-seventh the amount of business on the settling day this March 30, compared with the same date last year. The Mail of Yokohama says: "It is difficult to imagine that things can become much worse, especially when the above record is supplemented by noting that the amount of transactions at the Tokio clearing house on the 30th of March, 1907, was \$6,933,320 yet (\$28,446,650) against 15,909,251 yen (\$7,904,640) for the corresponding date this year, a diminution of no less than 41,884,032 yen (\$20,942,018). This shows that general business is as much depressed as is the share market. Nor

is there at present any sign of the approach of better things. It is true that trade all over the world, on the downward grade, but Japan appears to be about the worst sufferer, and her depressed condition has now lasted more than a full year.

Co-operation in Denmark. The Danish Farmers' Co-operative Egg Export association, founded in 1895, now counts about 40,000 members and has 705,000 eggs. The object of the association is to work up the best possible market in foreign countries for Danish eggs, by guaranteeing the buyers that the eggs sold under the mark of the association are strictly fresh and clean. It has agencies in the principal cities. Every week the association sends out a list of prices, which then is in force from Thursday morning to the next Wednesday evening. The sales of the association amount to about \$1,125,000 per year. Great Britain alone imports from Denmark in 1907, 3,800,000 great hundreds, valued at \$5,884,720. This was an average of 22.7 cents per dozen, against an average rate of 21 cents the year previous and 20.6 cents in 1905.

The Danish Fruit Producers' association, another co-operative association, founded in 1888, has now about 7,000 members, and, like the egg exporters, also have their own paper. The association's work consists in arranging exhibitions and discourses and also by sending traveling teachers throughout the country. Further, it assists the members in obtaining the most suitable young trees and plants, as well as in the most profitable sale of their products. The sales of the association now amount to about 1,500,000 pounds of fruit per year.

OFFERED TO SALVE THE SARATOGA B. C. Salvage Company of This City Asked \$60,000 to Float Wrecked Vessel.

That time had been pushed up five or six inches; the woodwork in the cabins was pulling away and smashing up; the boilers on the port side were adrift, but the hull was holding solid. None of the bulk straps had started when the crew left.

Should anyone attempt the job of salving the Saratoga it would be possible to lighten the vessel 800 or 900 tons by taking out the coal and oil that are stowed forward. With this weight out, and a favorable spring tide, it might be possible to get her off the reef, but with the big fear in the bottom it would be a difficult matter to patch her up for the trip south.

What is needed for the southwestern and southeastern Alaska routes are wooden hulls. Take the steamship Jeanie, for instance. During the last three voyages to southwestern Alaska this good old ship has been wrecked near Vancouver. To many British publications anything that occurs in the Pacific this side of the Kurile islands or north of the Gilbert islands, is near Vancouver, usually meaning the island of that name.

Grand Values in Irish Dimity Muslins

And Other Fashionable Wash Fabrics

Two notable features of our large stock are the broad varieties and the very modest prices. Pretty summer stuffs unrivalled for dainty "Tub Frocks." Almost every conceivable form of muslin beauty—excepting only those which have been decided out of date. That's another desirable thing the purchaser is absolutely certain of here—perfect up-to-dateness and correct style.

- IRISH DIMITY MUSLINS, plain white. Per yard....25¢
- IRISH DIMITY MUSLINS, fancy flowered designs, the very Newest. Per yard, 25¢ and.....35¢
- SCOTCH MUSLINS, fine quality, all the latest shades. Per yard, 15¢, 20¢ and.....25¢
- PLAIN WHITE LAWNS. Per yard, 15¢, 20¢, 25¢ and...35¢
- PERSIAN LAWNS. Per yard, 25¢ to.....60¢

Dress Goods and Dress Making a Speciality

A large and expert staff. Well equipped rooms

Henry Young & Co.

Government Street, Victoria, B. C.

How Much Do You Wish to Pay for a Spring Suit?

\$15 to \$35 is the Fit-Reform range of prices. \$15 marks the lowest—and \$35 marks the highest—that any man should pay. Fit-Reform Suits at \$15 mean reliable fabrics, handsome patterns, perfect fit and absolutely correct styles. Fit-Reform Suits at \$35 are the finest that the finest in Canada. No matter what price you pay, the Fit-Reform trademark guarantees satisfaction.

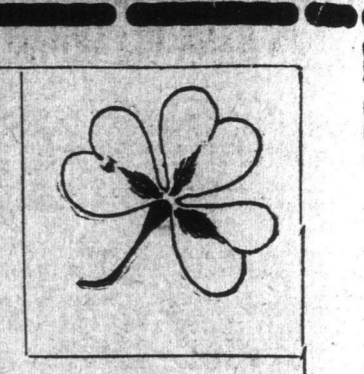
Special Shipment of Easter Suits Just Received

ALLEN & CO. FIT-REFORM 1201 Government Street, Victoria, B. C.

VICTORIA CANINES WIN MANY PRIZES

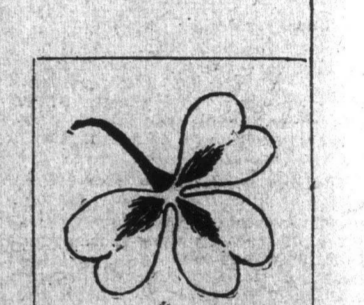
Local Dogs at Fresno Give a Good Account of Themselves in Many Classes

The showing of the Victoria dogs at Fresno was remarkably good and some of the dogs captured the first and special prizes in their respective classes. Royal Belle, the fine bitch of Sam Goodacre, took the first prize in the class of the pure-bred setters. The special prize for the best setter in the show and a large number of other prizes.



Home of the Hat Beautiful

Latest Ideas in High-Class Exclusive Millinery



TEES BRO... Allie J. Algon...

WHALER TAK

Many Licenses... The steamer which returned from Ahousport after a fast sealing voyage spoken by sealing off the coast. The catch, a ton to Jesse, Cap Banfield crewed by four British men who met the Tees from Seattle. The passed on W. J. St. John's coast a visit of its tons station. The Tees night for four ports.

WHALER TAK... Many Licenses... The steamer getting a since the west coast yesterday four on West coast heavy. A license Queen Char last month according to Tees, and operates a northern in which are whaling log The Ottawa licenses in which are whaling log The Ottawa licenses in which are whaling log.

WHALER TAK... Many Licenses... The steamer getting a since the west coast yesterday four on West coast heavy. A license Queen Char last month according to Tees, and operates a northern in which are whaling log The Ottawa licenses in which are whaling log The Ottawa licenses in which are whaling log.

WHALER TAK... Many Licenses... The steamer getting a since the west coast yesterday four on West coast heavy. A license Queen Char last month according to Tees, and operates a northern in which are whaling log The Ottawa licenses in which are whaling log The Ottawa licenses in which are whaling log.

WHALER TAK... Many Licenses... The steamer getting a since the west coast yesterday four on West coast heavy. A license Queen Char last month according to Tees, and operates a northern in which are whaling log The Ottawa licenses in which are whaling log The Ottawa licenses in which are whaling log.

WHALER TAK... Many Licenses... The steamer getting a since the west coast yesterday four on West coast heavy. A license Queen Char last month according to Tees, and operates a northern in which are whaling log The Ottawa licenses in which are whaling log The Ottawa licenses in which are whaling log.

WHALER TAK... Many Licenses... The steamer getting a since the west coast yesterday four on West coast heavy. A license Queen Char last month according to Tees, and operates a northern in which are whaling log The Ottawa licenses in which are whaling log The Ottawa licenses in which are whaling log.

VICTORIA IN

Makes Be Canada

New York weekly rep clearings: Toronto—Vancouver—Quebec—Hamilton—St. John, per cent.

Victoria—Montreal—Winnipeg—Ottawa—Calgary—London—Edmonton—Bradstreet tomorrow country road tions show the eastern and jobbing in the east west ascending ton is heavy failures for 10 number 2 and 10 per cent year ago.

Siberia Tobolsk, sentences w the case w were implic riot in whi men were bet

Bellev Toronto, crown dete that the ally bery at the by reading o bery at St. and Genera west Steadiv tives, after are convinc correct. Fu made, and offered for

TEES BRO... Fro Allie J. Algon

WHALER TAK... Many Licenses... The steamer getting a since the west coast yesterday four on West coast heavy. A license Queen Char last month according to Tees, and operates a northern in which are whaling log The Ottawa licenses in which are whaling log.

WHALER TAK... Many Licenses... The steamer getting a since the west coast yesterday four on West coast heavy. A license Queen Char last month according to Tees, and operates a northern in which are whaling log The Ottawa licenses in which are whaling log.

WHALER TAK... Many Licenses... The steamer getting a since the west coast yesterday four on West coast heavy. A license Queen Char last month according to Tees, and operates a northern in which are whaling log The Ottawa licenses in which are whaling log.

WHALER TAK... Many Licenses... The steamer getting a since the west coast yesterday four on West coast heavy. A license Queen Char last month according to Tees, and operates a northern in which are whaling log The Ottawa licenses in which are whaling log.

WHALER TAK... Many Licenses... The steamer getting a since the west coast yesterday four on West coast heavy. A license Queen Char last month according to Tees, and operates a northern in which are whaling log The Ottawa licenses in which are whaling log.

WHALER TAK... Many Licenses... The steamer getting a since the west coast yesterday four on West coast heavy. A license Queen Char last month according to Tees, and operates a northern in which are whaling log The Ottawa licenses in which are whaling log.

WHALER TAK... Many Licenses... The steamer getting a since the west coast yesterday four on West coast heavy. A license Queen Char last month according to Tees, and operates a northern in which are whaling log The Ottawa licenses in which are whaling log.

WHALER TAK... Many Licenses... The steamer getting a since the west coast yesterday four on West coast heavy. A license Queen Char last month according to Tees, and operates a northern in which are whaling log The Ottawa licenses in which are whaling log.

WHALER TAK... Many Licenses... The steamer getting a since the west coast yesterday four on West coast heavy. A license Queen Char last month according to Tees, and operates a northern in which are whaling log The Ottawa licenses in which are whaling log.

WHALER TAK... Many Licenses... The steamer getting a since the west coast yesterday four on West coast heavy. A license Queen Char last month according to Tees, and operates a northern in which are whaling log The Ottawa licenses in which are whaling log.

WHALER TAK... Many Licenses... The steamer getting a since the west coast yesterday four on West coast heavy. A license Queen Char last month according to Tees, and operates a northern in which are whaling log The Ottawa licenses in which are whaling log.

WHALER TAK... Many Licenses... The steamer getting a since the west coast yesterday four on West coast heavy. A license Queen Char last month according to Tees, and operates a northern in which are whaling log The Ottawa licenses in which are whaling log.

VICTORIA INCREASE IN BANK CLEARINGS

Makes Best Showing of All Canadian Cities For the Past Week

New York, April 17.—Bradstreet's weekly report on Canadian bank clearings...

Siberian Death Sentences. Tobolsk, Siberia, April 18.—Death sentences were handed down today in the case of three prisoners...

Believe in Burglary Story. Toronto, April 18.—Although the crown detectives claim to have proved that the alleged attempted bank robbery at Thornhill was the creation of a dream of Miss...

TEES BRINGS NEWS FROM SEALING VESSEL. Allie I. Alger Seen by Steam Whaler Orion Off the Island Coast With 133 Skins

The steamer Tees, Capt. Townsend, which returned yesterday afternoon from Abovsk, Clayoquot and other parts of the west coast of the island...

WHALER ORION IS TAKING MANY WHALES. Many Licenses Issued for Stations—Many More are Refused to Applicants

The steam whaler Orion has been getting a better daily average catch than the other whalers on the west coast ports...

WIN MANY PRIZES. Dogs at Fresno Give an Account of Themselves in Many Classes

Having the Victoria dogs at Fresno as remarkably good and some as captured the first and special prizes...

KESTREL RETURNS AFTER PLANTING THE LOBSTERS. About One-Third Died on Way to Sooke Where They Were Submerged in Crates

The fishery protection cruiser Kestrel was in port yesterday afternoon awaiting the lobsters brought from Halifax...

REPORTED TROUBLES WILL COME HERE. Rumor Has It That She Will Be Brought Here and Registered as Canadian Steamer

The steamer Iroquois, the larger of the two steamers brought from the Great Lakes by the International Steamship Company...

ATLANTIC LINERS WERE IN COLLISION. Monterey Ran into the United States in New York Bay—Later Seriously Damaged

A New York dispatch says two ocean liners, the Monterey, of the Ward line, bound for Havana...

VICTORIA ALLURING TO BRITISH IN EAST. Various Considerations Make Its Appeal Stronger Than That of the Homeland

British Columbia, and Victoria in particular, as a place for the white man who seeks a competency in the Orient...

wealth and fishery capabilities are alike enormous. She is connected with the eastern portions of the American continent by several lines of railway...

Paper Pays Damages. Quebec, April 14.—The paper La Vieille was tonight fined to pay Alderman Nuard \$600 damages for statements which reflected on his personal character...

An Edmonton Blaze. Edmonton, April 14.—One of the most difficult of the world's history has had to fight for many months before this morning shortly before ten o'clock in the C.N.R. livery...

Bloody Affray in Russia. St. Petersburg, April 15.—A sensational prison-breaking is reported from Penz, which resulted in ten deaths...

Dam at Coquitlam. New Westminster, April 16.—Managing Director-Buntzen, of the British Columbia Electric Railway, held a conference with the city council here yesterday afternoon...

To Protest Lake Shore. Toronto, April 16.—The ratepayers of this city will be asked on June 27 to vote on a proposition to build a wall for the purpose of constructing a new wall from Bathurst street to the Humber...

VICTORIA BOY WON SOCCER MARATHON. Fred Baylis of Local Y. M. C. A. Ran Away From Big Field in Vancouver

Vancouver, April 17.—Satisfied with second place for three-quarters of the distance, Frank Baylis, of the Victoria Y.M.C.A., and the only entry from the capital city...

NEW PROJECTS TO BE TAKEN UP AT ONCE. Passing of Bylaws Enables Council to Immediately Deal With the Schemes

Now that the four money bylaws have been passed, it is expected by the aldermen that no time will be lost in pushing through the sewer projects...

THE STRAIN OF THE TUSSE ON STACEY, who became delirious shortly before the race, was relieved by the fact that he went raving mad and was removed to the hospital...

ALLANS' CONTRACT FOR FRENCH SERVICE. Get \$100,000 Per Year For Making Eighteen Round Trips to France

Montreal, April 17.—H. & A. Allan has been awarded the contract for the Franco-Canadian mail service rendered necessary by the new French treaty...

Great Falls Escapes Serious Damage. Heavy Losses Reported at Other Points

Great Falls, April 16.—The flood waters from Hauser Lake have reached here and are passing without inflicting any great damage...

Butte, Mont., April 15.—Late estimates of the loss occasioned by the bursting of the Hauser Lake dam north of Helena, based upon reports received by the Miner from various points in the flood district...

WHERE SOME FISH FOR MARKET FEED. Unsanitary Condition of Affairs Revealed by City Official—Menace to Health

Where Victoria gets some portion of its food supplies is a question on which the investigations of Sanitary Inspector Lancaster has recently thrown some light...

UNDER "BLACK HAND" BAN. A Seattle Paper Discovers a Plot Against Local Police Officer

The "Black Hand" is after Detective George Perdue, this aggregation of Italian blackmailers and assassins have turned their attention towards the local police officer...

NEW PAPAL DECREE REGARDING MARRIAGES. Comes Into Force on Easter Sunday—Catholic Rules Respecting Matrimony

Beginning with tomorrow, Easter Sunday, the new papal decree as to the marriages of Catholics will come into force. Its effect in brief is that all Catholics must be married by a Roman Catholic priest...

Downed in St. Lawrence. Brockville, Ont., April 16.—Thomas Hazelton and James Chinsmore were downed in the St. Lawrence river about ten miles west of here last night...

Hotel Stables Burned. Mattawa, Ont., April 16.—Five large stables and storerooms of the Mattawa Hotel were destroyed by fire yesterday...

Sheriff of Hastings. Toronto, April 17.—M. B. Morrison, Conservative member for West Hastings in the legislature, has been appointed sheriff of Hastings county.

Filthy Police Cells. Hamilton, Ont., April 16.—T. H. Pratt, a well-known business man, has complained to the police commissioners that the cells in the police station are not fit to put a dog in.

Royal City Debentures Sold. New Westminster, April 14.—Ald. Jardine, chairman of the finance committee, received a telegram from Mayor Keary yesterday, informing him that the sixth avenue sewer debentures had been sold for a few minutes longer it would have been much more difficult to subdue.

Quebec Battlefields Officially. Quebec, April 15.—Officially announced that funds raised for the battlefields scheme will be applied solely to the work of redeeming and beautifying the battlefields of the Plains of Abraham and St. Foye.

Delaware Democrats. Dover, Del., April 14.—Despite the written declaration of Judge Gray that he could not under any circumstances consent to have the delegates instructed for him, the Delaware Democrats placed his name before the Democracy of the country for the party's nomination for the President of the United States...

STARTS NEW SERVICE. Blue Funnel Line Sends Steamers in Direct Run From Liverpool to Hankow

The Blue Funnel line has established another steamship service to the far east, a direct line from Liverpool to Hankow and Shanghai, the first service of which the company has now on the way and due at Hankow about the end of next week.

House Vote on Navy. Washington, April 15.—Representative Hobson's amendment to the naval appropriation bill, providing for four battleships instead of two, as reported by the naval committee, was defeated by the House 79 to 190.

Quaker Money for Revolution. New York, April 14.—Joseph M. Giordani, an agent of the Firmin revolutionists in North Norfolk, was sentenced today to six months at hard labor in Sing Sing prison for having counterfeited Haytian money in his possession...

Caught by Cave-in. New Westminster, April 15.—A

where some fish for market feed. Unsanitary condition of affairs revealed by city official—menace to health.

Under "black hand" ban. A Seattle paper discovers a plot against local police officer.

New papal decree regarding marriages. Comes into force on Easter Sunday—Catholic rules respecting matrimony.

Downed in St. Lawrence. Brockville, Ont., April 16.—Thomas Hazelton and James Chinsmore were downed in the St. Lawrence river about ten miles west of here last night.

Hotel stables burned. Mattawa, Ont., April 16.—Five large stables and storerooms of the Mattawa Hotel were destroyed by fire yesterday.

Sheriff of Hastings. Toronto, April 17.—M. B. Morrison, Conservative member for West Hastings in the legislature, has been appointed sheriff of Hastings county.

Filthy police cells. Hamilton, Ont., April 16.—T. H. Pratt, a well-known business man, has complained to the police commissioners that the cells in the police station are not fit to put a dog in.

Royal city debentures sold. New Westminster, April 14.—Ald. Jardine, chairman of the finance committee, received a telegram from Mayor Keary yesterday, informing him that the sixth avenue sewer debentures had been sold for a few minutes longer it would have been much more difficult to subdue.

Quebec battlefields officially. Quebec, April 15.—Officially announced that funds raised for the battlefields scheme will be applied solely to the work of redeeming and beautifying the battlefields of the Plains of Abraham and St. Foye.

Delaware Democrats. Dover, Del., April 14.—Despite the written declaration of Judge Gray that he could not under any circumstances consent to have the delegates instructed for him, the Delaware Democrats placed his name before the Democracy of the country for the party's nomination for the President of the United States...

Starts new service. Blue Funnel line sends steamers in direct run from Liverpool to Hankow.

House vote on navy. Washington, April 15.—Representative Hobson's amendment to the naval appropriation bill, providing for four battleships instead of two, as reported by the naval committee, was defeated by the House 79 to 190.

Quaker money for revolution. New York, April 14.—Joseph M. Giordani, an agent of the Firmin revolutionists in North Norfolk, was sentenced today to six months at hard labor in Sing Sing prison for having counterfeited Haytian money in his possession...

Caught by cave-in. New Westminster, April 15.—A

where some fish for market feed. Unsanitary condition of affairs revealed by city official—menace to health.

Under "black hand" ban. A Seattle paper discovers a plot against local police officer.

New papal decree regarding marriages. Comes into force on Easter Sunday—Catholic rules respecting matrimony.

Downed in St. Lawrence. Brockville, Ont., April 16.—Thomas Hazelton and James Chinsmore were downed in the St. Lawrence river about ten miles west of here last night.

Hotel stables burned. Mattawa, Ont., April 16.—Five large stables and storerooms of the Mattawa Hotel were destroyed by fire yesterday.

Sheriff of Hastings. Toronto, April 17.—M. B. Morrison, Conservative member for West Hastings in the legislature, has been appointed sheriff of Hastings county.

Filthy police cells. Hamilton, Ont., April 16.—T. H. Pratt, a well-known business man, has complained to the police commissioners that the cells in the police station are not fit to put a dog in.

Royal city debentures sold. New Westminster, April 14.—Ald. Jardine, chairman of the finance committee, received a telegram from Mayor Keary yesterday, informing him that the sixth avenue sewer debentures had been sold for a few minutes longer it would have been much more difficult to subdue.

Quebec battlefields officially. Quebec, April 15.—Officially announced that funds raised for the battlefields scheme will be applied solely to the work of redeeming and beautifying the battlefields of the Plains of Abraham and St. Foye.

Delaware Democrats. Dover, Del., April 14.—Despite the written declaration of Judge Gray that he could not under any circumstances consent to have the delegates instructed for him, the Delaware Democrats placed his name before the Democracy of the country for the party's nomination for the President of the United States...

Starts new service. Blue Funnel line sends steamers in direct run from Liverpool to Hankow.

House vote on navy. Washington, April 15.—Representative Hobson's amendment to the naval appropriation bill, providing for four battleships instead of two, as reported by the naval committee, was defeated by the House 79 to 190.

Quaker money for revolution. New York, April 14.—Joseph M. Giordani, an agent of the Firmin revolutionists in North Norfolk, was sentenced today to six months at hard labor in Sing Sing prison for having counterfeited Haytian money in his possession...

Caught by cave-in. New Westminster, April 15.—A

where some fish for market feed. Unsanitary condition of affairs revealed by city official—menace to health.

Under "black hand" ban. A Seattle paper discovers a plot against local police officer.

New papal decree regarding marriages. Comes into force on Easter Sunday—Catholic rules respecting matrimony.

Downed in St. Lawrence. Brockville, Ont., April 16.—Thomas Hazelton and James Chinsmore were downed in the St. Lawrence river about ten miles west of here last night.

Hotel stables burned. Mattawa, Ont., April 16.—Five large stables and storerooms of the Mattawa Hotel were destroyed by fire yesterday.

Sheriff of Hastings. Toronto, April 17.—M. B. Morrison, Conservative member for West Hastings in the legislature, has been appointed sheriff of Hastings county.

Filthy police cells. Hamilton, Ont., April 16.—T. H. Pratt, a well-known business man, has complained to the police commissioners that the cells in the police station are not fit to put a dog in.

Royal city debentures sold. New Westminster, April 14.—Ald. Jardine, chairman of the finance committee, received a telegram from Mayor Keary yesterday, informing him that the sixth avenue sewer debentures had been sold for a few minutes longer it would have been much more difficult to subdue.

Quebec battlefields officially. Quebec, April 15.—Officially announced that funds raised for the battlefields scheme will be applied solely to the work of redeeming and beautifying the battlefields of the Plains of Abraham and St. Foye.

Delaware Democrats. Dover, Del., April 14.—Despite the written declaration of Judge Gray that he could not under any circumstances consent to have the delegates instructed for him, the Delaware Democrats placed his name before the Democracy of the country for the party's nomination for the President of the United States...

Starts new service. Blue Funnel line sends steamers in direct run from Liverpool to Hankow.

House vote on navy. Washington, April 15.—Representative Hobson's amendment to the naval appropriation bill, providing for four battleships instead of two, as reported by the naval committee, was defeated by the House 79 to 190.

Quaker money for revolution. New York, April 14.—Joseph M. Giordani, an agent of the Firmin revolutionists in North Norfolk, was sentenced today to six months at hard labor in Sing Sing prison for having counterfeited Haytian money in his possession...

Caught by cave-in. New Westminster, April 15.—A

where some fish for market feed. Unsanitary condition of affairs revealed by city official—menace to health.

Under "black hand" ban. A Seattle paper discovers a plot against local police officer.

New papal decree regarding marriages. Comes into force on Easter Sunday—Catholic rules respecting matrimony.

Downed in St. Lawrence. Brockville, Ont., April 16.—Thomas Hazelton and James Chinsmore were downed in the St. Lawrence river about ten miles west of here last night.

Hotel stables burned. Mattawa, Ont., April 16.—Five large stables and storerooms of the Mattawa Hotel were destroyed by fire yesterday.

Sheriff of Hastings. Toronto, April 17.—M. B. Morrison, Conservative member for West Hastings in the legislature, has been appointed sheriff of Hastings county.

Filthy police cells. Hamilton, Ont., April 16.—T. H. Pratt, a well-known business man, has complained to the police commissioners that the cells in the police station are not fit to put a dog in.

Royal city debentures sold. New Westminster, April 14.—Ald. Jardine, chairman of the finance committee, received a telegram from Mayor Keary yesterday, informing him that the sixth avenue sewer debentures had been sold for a few minutes longer it would have been much more difficult to subdue.

Quebec battlefields officially. Quebec, April 15.—Officially announced that funds raised for the battlefields scheme will be applied solely to the work of redeeming and beautifying the battlefields of the Plains of Abraham and St. Foye.

Delaware Democrats. Dover, Del., April 14.—Despite the written declaration of Judge Gray that he could not under any circumstances consent to have the delegates instructed for him, the Delaware Democrats placed his name before the Democracy of the country for the party's nomination for the President of the United States...

Starts new service. Blue Funnel line sends steamers in direct run from Liverpool to Hankow.

House vote on navy. Washington, April 15.—Representative Hobson's amendment to the naval appropriation bill, providing for four battleships instead of two, as reported by the naval committee, was defeated by the House 79 to 190.

Quaker money for revolution. New York, April 14.—Joseph M. Giordani, an agent of the Firmin revolutionists in North Norfolk, was sentenced today to six months at hard labor in Sing Sing prison for having counterfeited Haytian money in his possession...

Caught by cave-in. New Westminster, April 15.—A

WRECKAGE FOUND NEAR CARMANAH

Indications Point to the Loss of Large Ship on the West Coast

NO CLUE AS YET TO NAME

Mute Evidences of Disaster Was Washed up Six Miles From the Lighthouse

(From Saturday's Daily) Wreckage indicating the loss of a large sailing ship, presumably with all hands, off the west coast of Vancouver...

What craft is the last victim of the sea in this vicinity is yet unknown; how the end came is unknown; how many lives were swept away in the disaster...

The floats given from the sea include a broken topmast, evidently from some large ship, and a piece of white-painted lumber, probably from the vessel's fittings.

Another large piece of wreckage, a large iron boiler, was washed ashore following the heavy gale of Thursday, six miles to the eastward of Carmanah point lighthouse.

What craft is the last victim of the sea in this vicinity is yet unknown; how the end came is unknown; how many lives were swept away in the disaster...

The floats given from the sea include a broken topmast, evidently from some large ship, and a piece of white-painted lumber, probably from the vessel's fittings.

Another large piece of wreckage, a large iron boiler, was washed ashore following the heavy gale of Thursday, six miles to the eastward of Carmanah point lighthouse.

What craft is the last victim of the sea in this vicinity is yet unknown; how the end came is unknown; how many lives were swept away in the disaster...

The floats given from the sea include a broken topmast, evidently from some large ship, and a piece of white-painted lumber, probably from the vessel's fittings.

Another large piece of wreckage, a large iron boiler, was washed ashore following the heavy gale of Thursday, six miles to the eastward of Carmanah point lighthouse.

What craft is the last victim of the sea in this vicinity is yet unknown; how the end came is unknown; how many lives were swept away in the disaster...

The floats given from the sea include a broken topmast, evidently from some large ship, and a piece of white-painted lumber, probably from the vessel's fittings.

Another large piece of wreckage, a large iron boiler, was washed ashore following the heavy gale of Thursday, six miles to the eastward of Carmanah point lighthouse.

What craft is the last victim of the sea in this vicinity is yet unknown; how the end came is unknown; how many lives were swept away in the disaster...

The floats given from the sea include a broken topmast, evidently from some large ship, and a piece of white-painted lumber, probably from the vessel's fittings.

Another large piece of wreckage, a large iron boiler, was washed ashore following the heavy gale of Thursday, six miles to the eastward of Carmanah point lighthouse.

What craft is the last victim of the sea in this vicinity is yet unknown; how the end came is unknown; how many lives were swept away in the disaster...

The floats given from the sea include a broken topmast, evidently from some large ship, and a piece of white-painted lumber, probably from the vessel's fittings.

Another large piece of wreckage, a large iron boiler, was washed ashore following the heavy gale of Thursday, six miles to the eastward of Carmanah point lighthouse.

What craft is the last victim of the sea in this vicinity is yet unknown; how the end came is unknown; how many lives were swept away in the disaster...

The floats given from the sea include a broken topmast, evidently from some large ship, and a piece of white-painted lumber, probably from the vessel's fittings.

ing facing the wide expanse of the Pacific, none can say, for these islands have not been visited for years, and it may be that either the Andrea, Bertha, Cape Wrath, Celtic Bard, Caradoc, Dominion, or other vessels missing off the coast may have left their remains there.

To Call at Halifax. Bremen, April 17.—The North German Lloyd has decided to have some of the slower steamers in its new service call at Halifax. This change will be into operation the middle of next month.

Great Labor Meeting. New York, April 17.—Samuel Gompers, John Mitchell, James Duncan, Judge McDonald and Daniel Harris will be the principal speakers at the Labor men's meeting at Grand Central Palace on Sunday evening.

Union Trust Case. Toronto, April 17.—In the non-jury assizes the Ontario and Saskatchewan Land Co. sued the Union Trust Co. to have it decided whether commission should be paid on some 47,000 acres of land sold in the Northwest. This was announced to be settled.

Russian Officers Shot. Krasnoyarsk, Siberia, April 17.—A lieutenant of the army and a sergeant were shot to death here today after having been found guilty by court martial on charges of desertion.

Treaties Ratified by Senate. Washington, April 17.—The Senate today ratified treaties as follows: For general arbitration with Norway and Portugal; two conventions negotiated at The Hague, relating to the rights and duties of neutral powers in naval war and the limitation of employment offices in the recovery of contract debts; between the United States and Great Britain concerning the fisheries in waters contiguous to the United States and Canada.

Watch for Undesirables. Vancouver, B. C., April 16.—J. B. Harkling, private secretary to the Hon. Frank Oliver, minister of the interior, is at present at Blaine, perfecting arrangements to keep Oregon out of the border into Canada.

Asks For Damages. Ottawa, April 14.—Miss Maude Edith Herbert has taken out a writ for \$10,000 against Thos. Babin, proprietor of the Alexandra hotel, for an injury sustained in the laundry of the hotel.

Coal Seam is Found Through Rock Slide. Remarkable Incident at Campbell Creek Causes Some Sensation

Kamloops, B. C., April 17.—The recent rock slide in the deep ravine near Campbell creek, near here, has uncovered a 14-foot seam of bituminous coal. The discovery has caused some sensation.

Rancher's House Raided. Kamloops, B. C., April 17.—A thief or thieves entered the dwelling of Mr. and Mrs. Engle, up the North Thompson river, and it is said took therefrom a quantity of property valued at \$500.

Swallowed Muriatic Acid. Montreal, April 16.—The 13-month-old child of a man named Levy, on Pine avenue, died in agony this afternoon, from swallowing muriatic acid which was being used by his father in soldering.

Mr. Bacon for War Secretary. Boston, April 15.—The intimate friends of Assistant Secretary of State Bacon, formerly of Boston, have received information which leads them to believe that Mr. Bacon will become Secretary of War about July next.

Electric Line to Chilliwack. New Westminster, April 17.—Eight thousand tons of rails to be used in the construction of the Westminister-Chilliwack B. C. E. R. line, which will be completed in the fall of 1909.

Cruelty to Livestock. Chicago, April 17.—Sixty-two suits against the railroads for violation of the 28 hour law providing for the protection of cattle, sheep and hogs transported in cattle cars were filed today in the United States district court by District Attorney Sims.

Stop Kissing Games. London, April 17.—The county council has issued an order forbidding children attending the county council schools to play kissing games, which kissing forms a part.

Voters' List Question. Proposed Winnipeg Bylaws May Be Held Up by Assessment Commissioner's Action

Winnipeg, April 17.—Considerable difference of opinion seems to exist in the city hall as to whether or not the various money bylaws it is proposed to submit to the ratepayers on May 1 can be voted on.

Work at Granby. Remarkable Furnace Run—Changes at Smelter Will Mean Larger Output

Phoenix, April 19.—On Sunday, for the first time in many weeks, practically no work was done at the Granby smelter for the next two months or more there will be no Sunday work at these properties, Manager Hodges

states that this is on account of reducing the shipments somewhat for a time, this in turn being caused by the blowing out of the last Andrea, Bertha, Cape Wrath, Celtic Bard, Caradoc, Dominion, or other vessels missing off the coast may have left their remains there.

To Call at Halifax. Bremen, April 17.—The North German Lloyd has decided to have some of the slower steamers in its new service call at Halifax. This change will be into operation the middle of next month.

Great Labor Meeting. New York, April 17.—Samuel Gompers, John Mitchell, James Duncan, Judge McDonald and Daniel Harris will be the principal speakers at the Labor men's meeting at Grand Central Palace on Sunday evening.

Union Trust Case. Toronto, April 17.—In the non-jury assizes the Ontario and Saskatchewan Land Co. sued the Union Trust Co. to have it decided whether commission should be paid on some 47,000 acres of land sold in the Northwest. This was announced to be settled.

Russian Officers Shot. Krasnoyarsk, Siberia, April 17.—A lieutenant of the army and a sergeant were shot to death here today after having been found guilty by court martial on charges of desertion.

Treaties Ratified by Senate. Washington, April 17.—The Senate today ratified treaties as follows: For general arbitration with Norway and Portugal; two conventions negotiated at The Hague, relating to the rights and duties of neutral powers in naval war and the limitation of employment offices in the recovery of contract debts; between the United States and Great Britain concerning the fisheries in waters contiguous to the United States and Canada.

Watch for Undesirables. Vancouver, B. C., April 16.—J. B. Harkling, private secretary to the Hon. Frank Oliver, minister of the interior, is at present at Blaine, perfecting arrangements to keep Oregon out of the border into Canada.

Asks For Damages. Ottawa, April 14.—Miss Maude Edith Herbert has taken out a writ for \$10,000 against Thos. Babin, proprietor of the Alexandra hotel, for an injury sustained in the laundry of the hotel.

Coal Seam is Found Through Rock Slide. Remarkable Incident at Campbell Creek Causes Some Sensation

Kamloops, B. C., April 17.—The recent rock slide in the deep ravine near Campbell creek, near here, has uncovered a 14-foot seam of bituminous coal. The discovery has caused some sensation.

Rancher's House Raided. Kamloops, B. C., April 17.—A thief or thieves entered the dwelling of Mr. and Mrs. Engle, up the North Thompson river, and it is said took therefrom a quantity of property valued at \$500.

Swallowed Muriatic Acid. Montreal, April 16.—The 13-month-old child of a man named Levy, on Pine avenue, died in agony this afternoon, from swallowing muriatic acid which was being used by his father in soldering.

Mr. Bacon for War Secretary. Boston, April 15.—The intimate friends of Assistant Secretary of State Bacon, formerly of Boston, have received information which leads them to believe that Mr. Bacon will become Secretary of War about July next.

Electric Line to Chilliwack. New Westminster, April 17.—Eight thousand tons of rails to be used in the construction of the Westminister-Chilliwack B. C. E. R. line, which will be completed in the fall of 1909.

Cruelty to Livestock. Chicago, April 17.—Sixty-two suits against the railroads for violation of the 28 hour law providing for the protection of cattle, sheep and hogs transported in cattle cars were filed today in the United States district court by District Attorney Sims.

Stop Kissing Games. London, April 17.—The county council has issued an order forbidding children attending the county council schools to play kissing games, which kissing forms a part.

Voters' List Question. Proposed Winnipeg Bylaws May Be Held Up by Assessment Commissioner's Action

Winnipeg, April 17.—Considerable difference of opinion seems to exist in the city hall as to whether or not the various money bylaws it is proposed to submit to the ratepayers on May 1 can be voted on.

Work at Granby. Remarkable Furnace Run—Changes at Smelter Will Mean Larger Output

Phoenix, April 19.—On Sunday, for the first time in many weeks, practically no work was done at the Granby smelter for the next two months or more there will be no Sunday work at these properties, Manager Hodges

forty tons of ore at the Homestake, which will soon be shipped. It is thought that this ore will run \$50 to the ton.

Charles Jenkin and William Whitford on Monday purchased from John Brennan his quarter interest in the Blue Bird lease, and now are the sole owners. Messrs. Jenkin and Whitford have put two men at work and as soon as the shaft is put in at the Homestake which they have paid for, they will begin shipping at least a carload of ore a week.

Superintendent J. A. Miller, of the Giant-California, reports that the development is making good progress. The shaft is now down 300 feet below the level of the mine, and is being out at the bottom of the shaft and a drift will be run from the bottom of the shaft just as soon as a station can be made. It is thought, will take three or four months more work to reach the ore shoots.

Sandon Snow Slides. Sandon, April 17.—Despite the comparative mildness of the season, and although the thermometer registered 52 today in the shade, the snow still lies thickly on the ground. Several houses have nearly collapsed under its weight. The novel and unaccountable of the Silver City Snow slides are now the vogue and there is an element of danger in traversing the more frequented mountain trails.

Watch for Undesirables. Vancouver, B. C., April 16.—J. B. Harkling, private secretary to the Hon. Frank Oliver, minister of the interior, is at present at Blaine, perfecting arrangements to keep Oregon out of the border into Canada.

Asks For Damages. Ottawa, April 14.—Miss Maude Edith Herbert has taken out a writ for \$10,000 against Thos. Babin, proprietor of the Alexandra hotel, for an injury sustained in the laundry of the hotel.

Coal Seam is Found Through Rock Slide. Remarkable Incident at Campbell Creek Causes Some Sensation

Kamloops, B. C., April 17.—The recent rock slide in the deep ravine near Campbell creek, near here, has uncovered a 14-foot seam of bituminous coal. The discovery has caused some sensation.

Rancher's House Raided. Kamloops, B. C., April 17.—A thief or thieves entered the dwelling of Mr. and Mrs. Engle, up the North Thompson river, and it is said took therefrom a quantity of property valued at \$500.

Swallowed Muriatic Acid. Montreal, April 16.—The 13-month-old child of a man named Levy, on Pine avenue, died in agony this afternoon, from swallowing muriatic acid which was being used by his father in soldering.

Mr. Bacon for War Secretary. Boston, April 15.—The intimate friends of Assistant Secretary of State Bacon, formerly of Boston, have received information which leads them to believe that Mr. Bacon will become Secretary of War about July next.

Electric Line to Chilliwack. New Westminster, April 17.—Eight thousand tons of rails to be used in the construction of the Westminister-Chilliwack B. C. E. R. line, which will be completed in the fall of 1909.

Cruelty to Livestock. Chicago, April 17.—Sixty-two suits against the railroads for violation of the 28 hour law providing for the protection of cattle, sheep and hogs transported in cattle cars were filed today in the United States district court by District Attorney Sims.

Stop Kissing Games. London, April 17.—The county council has issued an order forbidding children attending the county council schools to play kissing games, which kissing forms a part.

Voters' List Question. Proposed Winnipeg Bylaws May Be Held Up by Assessment Commissioner's Action

Winnipeg, April 17.—Considerable difference of opinion seems to exist in the city hall as to whether or not the various money bylaws it is proposed to submit to the ratepayers on May 1 can be voted on.

Work at Granby. Remarkable Furnace Run—Changes at Smelter Will Mean Larger Output

Phoenix, April 19.—On Sunday, for the first time in many weeks, practically no work was done at the Granby smelter for the next two months or more there will be no Sunday work at these properties, Manager Hodges

Poisoned by Acid Fumes. Tacoma, April 17.—The fumes of nitric acid, a ten-gallon carbon of which had exploded, killed Lester T. Satterlee, one of the best known and oldest drug men of Tacoma and will probably cause the death of Fire Chief George Mackay. Lieut. John Covert, of chemical engine No. 1, of the Tacoma fire department, and Frank Harbin, fire truckman, Assistant Fire Chief Frank Lindsay also in a dangerous condition and Robert Gray, relief man at the fire department headquarters is laid up in the hospital. Others in a serious condition, who will recover, are C. J. Chastler, white druggist, and Clyde Jenkins, fireman.

Gets Six Months in Jail. Medicine Hat, April 17.—J. Bowen Davis, the well known newspaper correspondent, who has done special work in the west for the last several years, was found guilty of obtaining money under false pretence, before Justices of the Peace, Parker and D. Mills, and sentenced to six months in the Lebridge barracks. Davis falsely represented himself to be an agent of the Ladies Home Journal and the Canadian Courier and received money for orders. Since his conviction, information has been received by the Mounted Police to the effect that he has just been released from serving three years at Stony Mountain penitentiary, and previous to that he served two years at Kingston penitentiary.

Prince Victor's Troubles. French Lady Claims That He Got Her Money to Help His Marriage Schemes

Paris, April 17.—Madame Kemper has laid formal complaint before the public prosecutor against Prince Victor of Thurn and Taxis, who she alleges obtained \$120,000 from her to facilitate his marriage first with a princess of the House of Bourbon, and that failing, with an American heiress. The money, she attests, was obtained at various times from her through other parties. The complaint states that she obtained a court order for the seizure of the prince's possessions at a hotel in Paris, but the officers only found in his apartments a few clothes of little value. Prince Victor recently lost a suit in London in which he asked an injunction preventing Miss Josephine Moffitt, an American girl, who had followed him to Paris, from referring to herself as the Princess of Thurn and Taxis, or asserting that she had been married to him secretly in the United States.

Watch for Undesirables. Vancouver, B. C., April 16.—J. B. Harkling, private secretary to the Hon. Frank Oliver, minister of the interior, is at present at Blaine, perfecting arrangements to keep Oregon out of the border into Canada.

Asks For Damages. Ottawa, April 14.—Miss Maude Edith Herbert has taken out a writ for \$10,000 against Thos. Babin, proprietor of the Alexandra hotel, for an injury sustained in the laundry of the hotel.

Coal Seam is Found Through Rock Slide. Remarkable Incident at Campbell Creek Causes Some Sensation

Kamloops, B. C., April 17.—The recent rock slide in the deep ravine near Campbell creek, near here, has uncovered a 14-foot seam of bituminous coal. The discovery has caused some sensation.

Rancher's House Raided. Kamloops, B. C., April 17.—A thief or thieves entered the dwelling of Mr. and Mrs. Engle, up the North Thompson river, and it is said took therefrom a quantity of property valued at \$500.

Swallowed Muriatic Acid. Montreal, April 16.—The 13-month-old child of a man named Levy, on Pine avenue, died in agony this afternoon, from swallowing muriatic acid which was being used by his father in soldering.

Mr. Bacon for War Secretary. Boston, April 15.—The intimate friends of Assistant Secretary of State Bacon, formerly of Boston, have received information which leads them to believe that Mr. Bacon will become Secretary of War about July next.

Electric Line to Chilliwack. New Westminster, April 17.—Eight thousand tons of rails to be used in the construction of the Westminister-Chilliwack B. C. E. R. line, which will be completed in the fall of 1909.

Cruelty to Livestock. Chicago, April 17.—Sixty-two suits against the railroads for violation of the 28 hour law providing for the protection of cattle, sheep and hogs transported in cattle cars were filed today in the United States district court by District Attorney Sims.

Stop Kissing Games. London, April 17.—The county council has issued an order forbidding children attending the county council schools to play kissing games, which kissing forms a part.

Voters' List Question. Proposed Winnipeg Bylaws May Be Held Up by Assessment Commissioner's Action

Winnipeg, April 17.—Considerable difference of opinion seems to exist in the city hall as to whether or not the various money bylaws it is proposed to submit to the ratepayers on May 1 can be voted on.

Work at Granby. Remarkable Furnace Run—Changes at Smelter Will Mean Larger Output

Phoenix, April 19.—On Sunday, for the first time in many weeks, practically no work was done at the Granby smelter for the next two months or more there will be no Sunday work at these properties, Manager Hodges

Earl Grey Goes to Biltmore. Washington, April 17.—Earl Grey, Governor-General of Canada, and Lady Grey who for several days have been the guests of the British ambassador and Mrs. Bryce, left Washington tonight for Biltmore, North Carolina, where they are entertained by Mr. and Mrs. George Vanderbilt.

Paris Lockout Ended. Paris, April 17.—The lockout affecting a great number of the bricklayers and allied workmen, which began on April 4, came virtually to an end today. The men generally came to terms with the necessity, which they have announced that work will be resumed April 21.

King Visits Sir Henry. London, April 17.—King Edward paid an unexpected visit this afternoon to the residence of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman. He had a long conversation with the former, but did not see Sir Henry, whose condition tonight showed no change.

Steamship Floated. New York, April 17.—With the aid of three wrecking tugs and a lifting tide, the Scandinavian-American liner United States was floated yesterday from the shipyard where she grounded yesterday after a collision with the steamer Monterey, while departing for sea. The United States was brought into the water after being floated, and will be towed to her dock later.

Killed by Explosion. Quebec, April 17.—Two Italians are dead and two reported dying today at Port Daniel, as the result of a dynamite explosion at the railway tunnel which is being cut through the mountain at the edge of Bay des Chaleurs, at Hell Cape.

Japanese Visitors. Washington, April 17.—The opening of the United States senate today was attended by a number of Japanese, which represents the scientific and business interests of Japan. The visitors were present during the opening prayer, the reading of the constitution, the House side visitors from the Flower Kingdom were received by Speaker Gannon and accorded a hearty welcome.

Two Men Wounded in Strikers' Riot. Motorman and Company Official Fired Upon at Chester, Pa.

Chester, Pa., April 18.—Riot and bloodshed marked the third day of the street car strike when the company attempted to operate the cars with strike breakers. The strikers and their sympathizers stormed the trolley car that was started out of the barns, and in the melee two men were shot. William Griesman, a claim agent for the company, was struck in the arm by a bullet, and William Besenhardt, motorman who had charge of the car, was struck in the foot by another bullet. He was dragged from the car and beaten and was rescued with difficulty. Orders man besides being wounded in the arm, sustained a dislocation of the shoulder. Several other traction employees were cut and bruised.

Italians Driven Out. Mob at Bloomington Irritated by "Black Hand" Letter Sent to the Mayor

Bloomington, Ill., April 17.—Thirty Italians, who have been employed by the Illinois Central, were driven out of town last night by a mob who intimidated them by a fusillade of shots from guns and revolvers.

China in Manchuria. Plan is Formed Whereby Creditors Are Enlisted in Opposition to Japan

Peking, April 17.—A plan for the possible enlistment of American capital in Manchuria was disclosed today by the Chinese government. The plan is to issue a receipt issued a month ago, by which the throne grant, Tsung Shao Yi, the governor of Mukden province, was granted a loan of a maximum of 20,000,000 taels for the purpose of financing the administration of Manchuria. This proposal is understood here as the first step in a general scheme for the conservation of Manchuria to China. The United States has proposed to cancel it, and the United States and Japan, its obvious purpose is to neutralize the aggression of Japan, to enforce the terms of the Portsmouth treaty, to provide for the construction of railroad communication, and to safeguard Mongolia, which already is the scene of a contest between the influence of Russia and that of Japan.

Evangelists Pay License. Medicine Hat, April 17.—Chief of Police Meiklejohn gave Evangelists Gates and Hatch quite a surprise when he refused to issue them a license for the privilege of selling hymn books in Medicine Hat.

Winnipeg Railway Trouble. Winnipeg, April 17.—The expectation that the existing differences between the railway men and the company would be settled yesterday, came to naught at the meeting of the directors and a special representative committee of the employees. The matter now stands as it was before.

Russians Punish Kurds. St. Petersburg, April 16.—An official communication issued today confirms the Associated Press report from Tiflis that a punitive expedition composed of all branches of Russian arms is operating on the Persian frontier. The slowness in the transmission of official communications is a very noticeable feature of the fact that the foreign office as yet has not been advised that the Russian force already has crossed the frontier and begun the work of pacification.

KURD RAIDERS ARE PUNISHED

Russian Troops Inflict Severe Defeat on the Warlike Tribesmen

PITCHED BATTLE FOUGHT

Villages of the Robber Tribes Destroyed by the Invading Force

Tiflis, April 17.—The Russian troops which recently invaded Persian territory in the vicinity of Lenkoran for the purpose of punishing Kurdish raiders of the Russian garrison at the frontier of Persia, on April 16, fought with a promptness calculated to overawe the tribes of the first class near Belesuvar. The fight which ensued assumed the proportions of a pitched battle in which the Russians were greatly outnumbered, but they pressed the battle with great vigor and routed the Persians, inflicting a loss of 24 men killed and 60 wounded. The remainder of the tribesmen broke and fled.

The Russians lost one officer and seven soldiers were wounded. The abandoned villages of the tribes of Belesuvar, the destruction of which was completed by the Cossacks, after a ruthless house-to-house search for the Russian arms stolen during the raid of April 15, were now in flames.

Pressing their advantage, the Russians bombarded the neighboring villages of Kodzhabetul and Zarah, and razed both. The non-combatants suffered. The theatre of war is in the mountain range of Karadagh, which wedges in the Russian boundary, and is the traditional kingdom of robber tribes, who boast houses of arms and organized with modern implements of war and discipline. The robbers have cut the telegraph lines in order to hamper the movement of an expedition, which Persia is assembling against them at Tabriz.

The Russian expeditionary force now at Belesuvar, which aggregated 400 Cossacks, a squad of sharpshooters and a battery of machine guns. It was intended to send a much larger force there, but a flood of the Aras river has caused the concentration of reinforcements from Baku and other points north.

KANSAS BANK ROBBERY. Bandits Lock Cashier in Vault and Take Away \$3,000 of the Bank Funds

Coffeyville, Kas., April 17.—The Chataqua Citizens' State bank, 25 miles west of Coffeyville, was robbed of \$3,000 today by two men. The men entered the bank at Chataqua, and forced the cashier to go into the vault. The bandits locked him in, secured all the currency in sight and escaped into Oklahoma. Poses are in pursuit, and as the roads are muddy it is believed the robbers will be captured.

ITALIANS DRIVEN OUT. Mob at Bloomington Irritated by "Black Hand" Letter Sent to the Mayor

Bloomington, Ill., April 17.—Thirty Italians, who have been employed by the Illinois Central, were driven out of town last night by a mob who intimidated them by a fusillade of shots from guns and revolvers.

China in Manchuria. Plan is Formed Whereby Creditors Are Enlisted in Opposition to Japan

Peking, April 17.—A plan for the possible enlistment of American capital in Manchuria was disclosed today by the Chinese government. The plan is to issue a receipt issued a month ago, by which the throne grant, Tsung Shao Yi, the governor of Mukden province, was granted a loan of a maximum of 20,000,000 taels for the purpose of financing the administration of Manchuria. This proposal is understood here as the first step in a general scheme for the conservation of Manchuria to China. The United States has proposed to cancel it, and the United States and Japan, its obvious purpose is to neutralize the aggression of Japan, to enforce the terms of the Portsmouth treaty, to provide for the construction of railroad communication, and to safeguard Mongolia, which already is the scene of a contest between the influence of Russia and that of Japan.

Evangelists Pay License. Medicine Hat, April 17.—Chief of Police Meiklejohn gave Evangelists Gates and Hatch quite a surprise when he refused to issue them a license for the privilege of selling hymn books in Medicine Hat.

Winnipeg Railway Trouble. Winnipeg, April 17.—The expectation that the existing differences between the railway men and the company would be settled yesterday, came to naught at the meeting of the directors and a special representative committee of the employees. The matter now stands as it was before.

Russians Punish Kurds. St. Petersburg, April 16.—An official communication issued today confirms the Associated Press report from Tiflis that a punitive expedition composed of all branches of Russian arms is operating on the Persian frontier. The slowness in the transmission of official communications is a very noticeable feature of the fact that the foreign office as yet has not been advised that the Russian force already has crossed the frontier and begun the work of pacification.

Evangelists Pay License. Medicine Hat, April 17.—Chief of Police Meiklejohn gave Evangelists Gates and Hatch quite a surprise when he refused to issue them a license for the privilege of selling hymn books in Medicine Hat.

Winnipeg Railway Trouble. Winnipeg, April 17.—The expectation that the existing differences between the railway men and the company would be settled yesterday, came to naught at the meeting of the directors and a special representative committee of the employees. The matter now stands as it was before.

Russians Punish Kurds. St. Petersburg, April 16.—An official communication issued today confirms the Associated Press report from Tiflis that a punitive expedition composed of all branches of Russian arms is operating on the Persian frontier. The slowness in the transmission of official communications is a very noticeable feature of the fact that the foreign office as yet has not been advised that the Russian force already has crossed the frontier and begun the work of pacification.

Evangelists Pay License. Medicine Hat, April 17.—Chief of Police Meiklejohn gave Evangelists Gates and Hatch quite a surprise when he refused to issue them a license for the privilege of selling hymn books in Medicine Hat.

Winnipeg Railway Trouble. Winnipeg, April 17.—The expectation that the existing differences between the railway men and the company would be settled yesterday, came to naught at the meeting of the directors and a special representative committee of the employees. The matter now stands as it was before.

Russians Punish Kurds. St. Petersburg, April 16.—An official communication issued today confirms the Associated Press report from Tiflis that a punitive expedition composed of all branches of Russian arms is operating on the Persian frontier. The slowness in the transmission of official communications is a very noticeable feature of the fact that the foreign office as yet has not been advised that the Russian force already has crossed the frontier and begun the work of pacification.

Evangelists Pay License. Medicine Hat, April 17.—Chief of Police Meiklejohn gave Evangelists Gates and Hatch quite a surprise when he refused to issue them a license for the privilege of selling hymn books in Medicine Hat.

Winnipeg Railway Trouble. Winnipeg, April 17.—The expectation that the existing differences between the railway men and the company would be settled yesterday, came to naught at the meeting of the directors and a special representative committee of the employees. The matter now stands as it was before.

ONCE

Clarence O. integrity and in no need benefit for de-atives" for trouble.

I suffered trouble, with all symptoms I took every I knew pill and I was advised to try so—and this gave other- gether after with from and I am no pain in the symptoms of entirely left be once more this state- ment who may say them I say" (S)

"Fruit-a- Tablets" are -6 for 25

Stories of M. P.'s

REVIEWING a number of books which have been issued, dealing with parliamentary reminiscences, The London Times says:

Books about Parliament increase in number so rapidly that the future historian will be overwhelmed by his too ample material. He will be able not only to quote the speeches made on any given day, but to describe the appearance of the House, the cut and color of the orator's clothes, and, in some cases, the precise nature of the refreshment by which the flights of oratory were sustained. If he is anything of a philosopher, he will reflect that this multitude of books is a good and healthy sign of the popular interest taken in politics, and of the fascination exercised by the House over its members. No one who has ever sat in the House speaks ill of it afterwards. The drudgery that falls to the lot of the average private member, and the disappointments that vex the average official, are forgotten as soon as the time comes for writing a book. Mr. Duncan Schwann, a new member, waits neither for success nor for disappointment, but hastens to dedicate his first impressions "to the 5,545 electors of the Hyde Division of Cheshire who made it possible for this book to be written." That, we suppose, was not their sole purpose in electing Mr. Schwann; still, they have gained a genial and humorous book, and, no doubt, a satisfactory member. Mr. Griffith-Boscawen and Mr. Hope, who lost their seats make useful contributions to contemporary history; and Mr. Lucy continues the series of vivacious sketches for which he has long been famous.

The difficulties of writing recent history are almost insuperable; but Mr. Hope has adopted a method which raises his book above the level of a mere record. He has written a consecutive narrative of the events of the years 1900 and 1901, illustrated by excellent summaries of many of the speeches on either side, with occasional passages at full length. He takes, naturally, the Conservative point of view, and to that extent falls short of the judicial spirit, but the partiality against which he warns us in his preface is by no means, as serious as the author, perhaps, imagines. One lapse, indeed, may be noticed. Full justice is done to Mr. Morley's great speech on the Finance Bill of 1901, but Mr. Hope, by way of supplying an antidote, gives equal space to extracts from letters by Sir R. Giffen that appeared in our columns in January, 1902. Mr. Morley's speech was a parliamentary event; either the parliamentary reply, or none, should have been quoted. At any rate, the "big brother" should not be called upon to interfere. With this exception, for the author has not treated other controversies in the same way, the work, of which only the first volume is before us, may be cordially commended. Mr. Boscawen covers more ground, and writes more unreservedly. He has recorded the impressions made upon him at the time by events of which he was an eye-witness. He has not attempted to disguise his opinions as a Churchman, a Conservative and a Tariff Reformer, but he has tried at the same time to be fair to political opponents. The author more than makes good this modest claim to consideration. Like others, he has been a good party man; but party loyalty has not hindered the production of an extremely fair-minded book. There is no suggestion either of "Whig dogs," or of the dictum that "Tories are born bad and become worse." On the contrary, nothing could be more judicious than the passage on what is known as the "khaki election," or more generous than the estimate of Mr. Gladstone, dreaded as a source of danger, but wonderfully eloquent, earnestly resolved to do right all the world over, and courteous beyond the courtesy of modern politicians, even to the youngest member. "He sat through my maiden speech, which is more, than any of my own leaders did." It must be owned that Mr. Boscawen's leaders were not famous for sitting through speeches. On the whole, the author criticizes more often than he praises, and somehow produces the impression on the reader's mind that the collective wisdom of the House is tempered by a good deal of individual unwisdom. The second part of the book relates to "the downfall of the Unionist party," and is written with all the proverbial candour of friendship. For instance, the author says of Lord Salisbury's reconstructed ministry in 1900 that the filling up of the vacancies formed by the retirement of Sir M. White Ridley and Mr. Chaplin "proceeded on principles no more intelligible than those employed to create them. Failure in a previous office, or reputed failure, seemed to be one of the best qualifications for promotion; another was ignorance, or reputed ignorance, of the affairs of the office." "There were, however, some very good appointments," but it was "a government of great Unionist families, the Cecil, Cavendishes, Stanleys, Londonderrys; a sort of twentieth-century reproduction of the old Whig system in the eighteenth century." Mr. Boscawen himself became parliamentary charity commissioner, "a curious position which carries with it no salary, and the holder of which ceases to be a private member without becoming a member of the government." Later, when Mr. Balfour's Ministry was tottering to its fall, he speaks of its bankruptcy as complete, and, at the end of the book gives the only possible explanation of the last general election. But it must not be supposed that Mr. Boscawen is more generous to his opponents than to his friends. He has his own decided opinions, and

states them freely and plainly; but he has sat in the House for fourteen years, and if that experience does not teach a man that there are two sides to every question nothing ever will. Once, in his remarks on Chinese labor, he is betrayed into needless and amusing vehemence. He sees no justice at all in the Liberal contention, describes the whole agitation as a "discreditable party fraud" and a "deliberate lie," and suggests that Mr. Birrell, who certainly has had bad luck, is even now the victim of Nemesis. Whatever one's own views may be, this is hardly dignified language; still, it injures the book less than the persistent animus that has sometimes spoiled the work of greater historians; and from persistent animus Mr. Boscawen is commendably free. His book is readable and useful throughout; but the first part, if only because of the easier perspective, is better than the second.

Mr. Lucy's new book is precisely what the public has learned to expect from him. He is neither an old nor a new member, but has spent practically all his life in the gallery and the lobby of the House, with no elections to fear and no constituents to conciliate. After all these years, he is naturally familiar with all that concerns the House, and can describe with equal ease the last speech of Mr. Gladstone and the ventilating machinery. In fact, nothing parliamentary comes amiss to him. He passes from grave to gay and from great to small on almost every page, and seldom fails to interest. We have little fault to find, for it would not be fair to make the author responsible for a few rather obvious slips of the pen, such as the statement that Lord Peel is the second son of the great Sir Robert. Mr. Lucy, we are sure, knows better. But we cannot agree with him that Lord Beaconsfield, having left the Commons, often visited the Peers' Gallery of that House. We believe it was remarked at the time that he was never seen there. Nor can we agree with him that "the Cecil have for centuries enjoyed, in truth, honorably won, a fair share of the fat things of ministerial office." The fact is that from the Elizabethan to the Victorian period one hears very little indeed of the family. But we must not be ungrateful to the writer of a book that is full of anecdote and humorous observation. The "Prime Ministers whom I have known"—five of them—are followed by other eminent men, who have not been prime ministers, and by a few chapters on other subjects. The omission of these latter would have given the book a more definite character of its own, but would have involved the sacrifice, at any rate for the present, of many good stories, and of a choice collection of Irish and English "bulls," or rather, mixed metaphors. For these, Sir W. Hart Dyke may take the first prize with his gentleman who "went to the top of the tree and caught a very big fish," which suggests, though this is not Mr. Lucy's property, the oratorical red herring that came home to roost. But Mr. Lucy's more important chapters relate to the distinguished men whom he remembers. He has nothing very new to say of Mr. Gladstone, but he has put together, in a sort of sketch, a number of small facts which will give the reader an extraordinary, but not untrue, impression of Disraeli. That is Mr. Lucy's strong point. He is often compelled to be an impressionist, but his impressions, to the best of our belief, are for the most part accurate. For instance, without claiming personal knowledge of Sir Stafford Northcote, he assigns to him precisely his right place among politicians; and he has the happy knack of writing about living men freely, justly, and without offence. He will be able, as time goes on, to continue his series of portraits, for new men seem to be coming rapidly to the front; but there are others also, men of an earlier generation, of whom much might be said by one who remembers them in parliament. Plenty of memories and anecdotes surely gather round Lord Granville, Lord Cairns, the late Duke of Argyll, Robert Lowe, and their prominent contemporaries and colleagues. Gossip, anecdote, and observation have a real value. They are not exactly history, but historians will want them; and what is more to the purpose, they will be read today.

MR. BERNARD SHAW ON SOCIALISM

A PUBLIC meeting of the Fabian Society was held at Queen's hall, when an address was delivered by Mr. G. Bernard Shaw on Socialism, says the London Times. Mr. Sidney Webb presided, and was supported by the executive committee of the society, and representatives of the Oxford University Fabian Society, the Cambridge University Fabian Society, the Oxford (Women's) University Fabian Group, the London University Fabian Society, and several provincial societies.

Mr. Shaw, who was given a cordial reception, said that immediately they began to speak about Socialism, our statesmen and politicians changed the subject in a most extraordinary way. Only the other day Lord Rosebery, confronted with the subject, suddenly began to talk about religion. (Laughter.) That was the last thing in the world they have expected him to speak about; it seemed only the other day that he was scandalizing the Nonconformist conscience by winning the Derby. (Laughter.) Continuing, Mr. Shaw said that the wish to address them as an ordinary citizen with political views. What was his personal grievance and why was he interested in Socialism? While he found that he could build his house for a sum which, if he borrowed the whole of it,

would necessitate the payment of £100 yearly for interest, yet he had to pay another £200 yearly for permission to occupy the particular piece of ground in London on which the house stood. If he had to pay that money to the nation, he should not so much mind, but what annoyed him was that he had to pay it to a person who, for all he knew, might not make the best use of it. The money might go to a man who was abandoned to all the temptations of an idle life, and yet when he raised that natural question he found politicians constantly changed the subject to free love. (Laughter.) As one who had gone about in places mostly frequented throughout Europe by people who lived largely on ground-rents, he could certify that a good deal of such money was spent in free love. (Laughter.) The centre and backbone of Socialism was this grievance of paying toll—a toll which aggregated about £630,000,000 per annum. It was a scandal to throw away that money every year largely in extravagance and luxury. The remedy was an extremely simple one, but to get the money back they—the professional and middle class—would have to take independent political action. The middle class was the only important body of the people of this country who had not so far used their votes to secure their own position. (Hear, hear.) At present these persons had no political existence. The Fabian Society meant going on with its work until there was no such thing in the country as unearned increment. (Cheers.) That was what was called an attack on property. That was quite right. The gentlemen now attacking them were the representatives of that class whom they meant to "squeeze out" absolutely. For this purpose they had the weapon of taxation. It was a weapon which could be adjusted to go as far as they wanted to go, and to spare certain incomes which the present Chancellor of the Exchequer might put down as unearned, but which they would put down as earned. Mr. Balfour was entirely wrong in stating at Birmingham recently that it was only production that mattered, not distribution. It was important that the wealth of the country should be better distributed, so as to provide food and clothing for the needy instead of its being used to buy motor-cars and yachts for the rich. (Cheers.) He suggested that one excellent way of employing the ground rents of London would be to pull down three-quarters of London and build it up better and more decently. (Hear, hear.) In defending municipal trading he said that every farthing borrowed for such enterprise had to be "paid" back, whether the undertaking was successful or not. The same could not be said of private enterprise. Who could tell the number of companies placed in the hands of the official receiver from which the shareholders had never got a penny? Municipal enterprise, on the contrary, had never cheated the widow or left orphans destitute. (Cheers.) At the close of his address a number of questions were addressed to Mr. Shaw. One gentleman asked if he would stand for parliament, and in reply Mr. Shaw said:—"That depends on the amount of support you give me." (Cheers.)

The chairman, in answer to an inquiry as to whether the Fabian Society was in favor of the Right to Work Bill, remarked that the society had a better plan of its own which would be sprung in due time on the intelligent public. (Cheers.)

Fight for Empire

THE London Times, reviewing the book by Reginald W. Jeffrey, M.A., "The Thirteen Colonies of North America, 1497 to 1763," says:

The story of how the English came to dominate and possess the North American continent has a never-ending fascination. Nothing at one time could well have seemed more unlikely, for a full century before the sailing of the Mayflower the Spaniards had minutely examined the whole coast line from Mexico to Labrador, and such strides had they already made towards the permanent foundation of a Western empire that one institution of learning in the City of Mexico alone boasted a thousand pupils. Half a century later, but still fifty years before the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers, the Spanish population in the New World was estimated at 160,000, or as many as all the English colonies contained at the beginning of the eighteenth century. Though later in starting, France, on the north, pushing westward by the St. Lawrence and the Lakes to the headwaters of the Mississippi and then downwards to the Gulf of Mexico, soon claimed a territory vastly larger than anything of which the English in America yet dreamed; and in this movement France was consciously actuated by imperial ambitions. It was the definite desire to make of New France a great French empire overseas which guided men like La Salle across the depth of the continent and moved them to endeavor so to hem in the English settlements with a chain of forts as to confine them for ever to a narrow strip of territory along the eastern coast.

Between the pomp and splendour of Spain on the south and the adventurous ambition of France on the north, the English colonies lived ploddingly, their chief ambition being no more than to make homes for themselves and to be permitted to develop in peace into prosperous trading communities. They were neither dominated by one mind nor inspired by any single purpose. From Virginia, whose early settlers were largely the "offscouring of London," to the New England colonies, to which the settlers came "not out of new-fangledness or any such like giddy humor," but of stern purpose to live their "ideally holy and unhappy" lives apart from the interference of the authorities at home, the English settlements were isolated one from the other in space and sentiment; and they never succeeded in acting in concert against either France or Spain or in any undertaking that came to throwing off the rule of the mother country. The secret of the ultimate triumph of the English lies largely in that very self-containedness of each of the Thirteen Colonies. While France and Spain imagined dominions and erected the framework of empires, England made "plantations" only, where the men who were planted struck root and gripped the soil, establishing themselves against any pressure from the outside short of actual eradication. And when the time came for them to

spread, their outward march was irresistible.

Of Spain in Mr. Jeffrey's narrative we hear little, for it was not till long after colonial days that the spheres of Spain and the English-speaking people in America touched each other, except only temporarily on the southernmost edge of the English settlements. The struggle with France, however, is told, in summary, with a sufficient sense of proportion to give us all that is essential clearly and not without picturesqueness. The laborious beginnings of the English colonies themselves make complicated narratives compact of many trivial incidents—the hardships of life in a new country, Indian quarrels, religious intolerances, governors, competent and incompetent, and bickerings now between the different settlements, now with the authorities at home—which, within the limits of such a book as this, can only be sketched in outline and with more or less arbitrary selection of such episodes as seem most essential to the picture. We may be disposed to quarrel with some of the author's rather over-positive characterizations of various actors in the story, as of Richard Nicolls, "a man of wonderful power," of Francis Lovelace, "a courtier of the conventional type," or more especially of Andros, "a most capable administrator," whose "rule was particularly wise and moderate." We may have a suspicion at times that the author is not intimately familiar with the conditions of America in later years. There are passages, too, where he suffers his English to become careless, and we wish that he could have made up his mind whether the members of a family famous in colonial history spelled their name ultimately as Bradstreet or as Brodstreet. But these are not large blemishes in a conscientious piece of work, which should serve its purpose well as a stepping-stone to a more complete study of the period.

GUNNERS' DEAFNESS

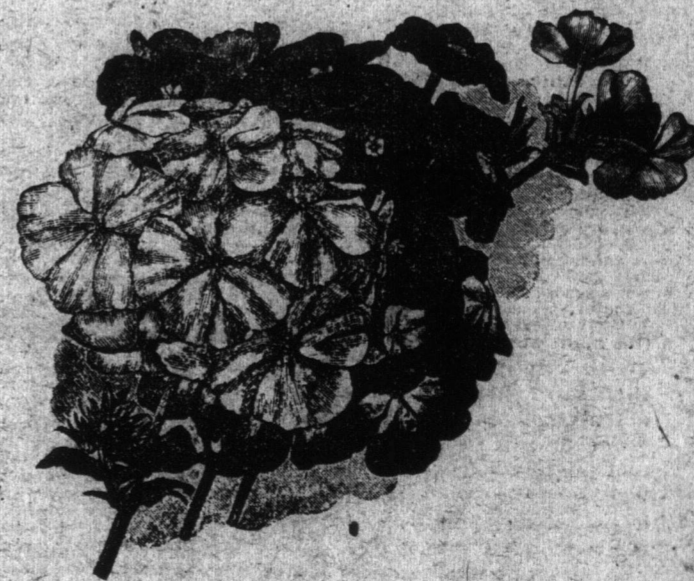
A British writer, quoted by the Army and Navy Journal, declares that 50 per cent. of the men in the British navy are more or less deaf as a result of heavy air shocks to which their ears are subjected by the firing of the big guns. Strange to say, however, this disastrous effect on the ears is sometimes greatest in the case of small guns. For instance, it has been found that the gun crews of the Dreadnought's twelve-inch guns suffer less from the "ring" than men handling three-pounders. This is explained by the protection resulting from the barrette in which the former is enclosed, and which is not as a rule used for the three-pounder, and further by the fact that the men operating the twelve-inch gun are about nine times as far away from the muzzle as those of the three-pounder crew. To avoid the worst effects of these gun discharges on the ears it is recommended that a piece of rubber be kept between the teeth so that the mouth will be held open, and clay fibre plugs be used in the ears.

Sutton & Sons, Reading, Eng.

SEEDSMEN BY ROYAL WARRANT TO HIS MAJESTY KING EDWARD VII.

Sutton's Pedigree Seeds

SEEDS THAT WILL GROW



SUTTON'S PELOX DRUMMONDII—Extra Large Flowered

YOU WANT RESULTS, and you want to know when planting your Garden that YOU WILL GET RESULTS—NOT when the time comes to reap your harvest. DON'T OVERLOOK QUALITY when ordering SEEDS. DO YOU KNOW that when you order SUTTON'S SEEDS you are getting the VERY HIGHEST GRADE SEEDS THE WORLD PRODUCES—Seeds that this old and reliable ENGLISH SEED HOUSE send to ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD and have been doing so for over ONE HUNDRED YEARS. IS THIS NOT A SUFFICIENT GUARANTEE? DON'T MAKE A MISTAKE. DON'T SPOIL YOUR GARDEN.

We have large stocks of SUTTON'S SEEDS—VEGETABLES—FLOWERS and ROOTS—all the best varieties adapted to our soil and climate and imported DIRECT from SUTTON & SONS' Famous SEED HOUSE, READING, ENGLAND.

WE RETAIL SEEDS :: MAIL ORDERS A SPECIALTY :: WE RETAIL SEEDS

The Brackman-Ker Milling Company, Ltd.

Sole Agents for British Columbia

THE GARDEN

Prepare, by sowing now, the following plants—Hardy annuals (if not done), Phloxes, Michaelmas Daisies, Patatoes, etc. Sow—Hardy annuals, Runner Beans, Cabbages, Savoys, (Cos and Cabbages, Mustard, in heat, Early Sprouts, Kale, mediate Carrot, Little Cineraria, hardy annuals, etc. Sweet Peas, Peas, Celery, Rhubarb, Sals...

TOMATOES



and in old rarities in the love of courtship as who receives it was also ment. Grandmother began eating distinctly poor very small, it has been only during Coming spot, and a long enough or in a cold frost would First of all make up you have and so use raising

We always large red a usually a di we like to The seeds and the so warm, out Texan is at to forget to that is not saved myself for I will blasted. In come frost they are pr

The seed fair-sized o tomatoes a such circu tween the disturb the neighborho seed to pl than 2,000 of three d each row germination theless I o siderably m Thirty-five table use a dozen jars all I needed for our fric

The seed holes for charcoal—earth sweet the top wi leaf mould the soil; s dry; allow very shall the seed i cover it w hand or a either wit whisk-bro box. Kee

When occasional in one di and if the When the transplant to allow fi inches; o out separ boxes, ca latter me they are

pire

March was irresistible. Frey's narrative we hear long after colonial days and the English-speaker touched each other, even in the southernmost edge of the struggle with the d, if in summary, with a portion to give us all that not without picturesque beginnings of the English make complicated narrative incidents—the new country, Indian quarrels, governors, complaints, and bickering now settlements, now with which, within the limits of an only be sketched in or less arbitrary selection more essential to the disposed to quarrel with rather over-positive characters actors in the story, as an of wonderful power, a courtier of the conventional, especially of Andros, "a rator," whose "rule was moderate." We may have at the author is not in the conditions of America are passages, too, where to become careless, and have made up his mind of a family famous in their name ultimately as a street. But these are not scientific piece of work, purpose well as a step-complete study of the

DEAFNESS

noted by the Army and that 50 per cent. of the are more or less deaf shocks to which their firing of the big guns. er, this disastrous effect greatest in the case of ance, it has been found of the Dreadnought's or less from the "ring" re-pounders. This is action resulting from the former is enclosed, and used for the three-pound- fact that the men operat- are about nine times muzzle as those of the To avoid the worst ef- charges on the ears it is piece of rubber be kept that the mouth will be re plugs be used in the

on's
gree
eds

THAT
GROW

RESULTS—NOT
YOU KNOW
WORLD PRO-
D and have been
MAKE A MIS-
varieties adapted
G, ENGLAND.

, Ltd.



THE HOME GARDEN

GARDEN CALENDAR FOR APRIL

Prepare, by raking over, the surface for borders for sowing flowering annuals.
Plant—Hardy border plants, Alpines, climbers, shrubs (if not done), deciduous trees (if not done), fruit trees (if not done), and especially Delphiniums (if not done), Gaillardias, Gladioli, paeonies (if not yet done), rock plants, Pyrethrums, Hollyhocks, Pinks, Michaelmas Daisies, Pentstemons, Asparagus, Patatoes, Seakale.
Sow—Hardy annuals, Peas for second early and main crop, Beet, Dwarf Beans, Broad Beans, Scarlet Runner Beans, Vegetable Marrow in heat, Celery, Cabbage, Savoy Cabbage, Cauliflower, Lettuce, (Cos and Cabbage), Onion, Melon in heat, Tomato in heat, Mustard and Cress, Parsley, Spinach, Cucumber in heat, Early White Turnip, Late Broccoli, Brussels Sprouts, Kale, Parsnip, Radish, Early Carrot, Intermediate Carrot, Aster, Stock, Balsam, Zinnia, Pansy, Little Cineraria, Carnation, Primula, Grass seed, hardy annuals, half-hardy annuals, Godetia, Mignonette, Sweet Peas, Fuchsia, Cockcomb in heat, Wallflower, Celosia in heat, herbs, Asparagus, Artichoke, Rhubarb, Salsify, Scorzonera, Seakale.

TOMATOES AND HOW TO GROW THEM

THE tomato is always spoken of as a fruit, for, like the apple, it is the fleshy portion which surrounds the seed that is eaten; but, unlike the apple, the seed also is used. This vegetable—for it will always be a vegetable to me—is a native of a warm climate, that of South America,

and in old days it was considered a curious rarity in North America. Its name was then the "love apple," for it was so often used in courtship as to be highly prized by the damsel who received it from her preferred lover; and it was also much in demand as a mantel ornament. Great was the dismay among our grandmothers, when the younger generation began eating the fruit, for it was considered distinctly poisonous. The original tomato was very small, not much larger than a cherry, and it has been used in our country as an edible only during the last fifty years.

Coming from the tropics, it needs a warm spot, and as our outdoor season is not quite long enough, the seed must be started indoors, or in a cold-frame. If planted in the open, the frost would take the vines before fruiting. First of all, select your variety or varieties, make up your mind how many plants you will have and sow seed accordingly, for there is no use raising more vines than necessary.

We always have two kinds in our garden, large red and yellow egg. The large red is usually a different-named variety each year, for we like to make new friends in this family. The seeds should be sown the last of March, and the seed box placed in a conveniently warm, out-of-the-way window. Unless the Texan is at home to do it for me, I am very apt to forget to close the cold frame at night. If that is not done I might just as well have saved myself the labor of sowing the seed in it, for I will have no result, except fond hopes blasted. In the house the plants cannot become frostbitten; and being under my eye, they are pretty sure to receive good care.

The seed box need not be large, but if a fair-sized one is procured, it will serve to start tomatoes and celery at the same time. Under such circumstances, leave a good space between the seeds, so that one variety may not disturb the other when being moved from the neighborhood. To give you an idea how much seed to plant, one ounce will produce more than 2,000 tomato plants. I sowed three rows of three different varieties last spring, and each row was less than two feet long. The germination was extremely poor, but nevertheless I obtained more than fifty plants, considerably more than were set in the garden. Thirty-five plants produced enough fruit for table use all season, enough to preserve a dozen jars for us, twenty quarts to can, and all I needed for green pickle, as well as bushels for our friends and neighbors.

The seed box should first be provided with holes for drainage, next a layer of gravel or charcoal—preferably the latter, as it keeps the earth sweet—then filled to within one inch of the top with a mixture of well-rotted manure, leaf mould and sand. Shake the box to settle the soil; sprinkle it lightly but thoroughly, if dry; allow it to dry off slightly and then mark very shallow rows three inches apart. Sow the seed in the drills—not too thickly—barely cover it with fine soil, and firm either with the hand or a board. Sprinkle the surface again either with a bulb sprayer, or by dipping a whisk-broom in water and shaking it over the box. Keep the surface moist, but not wet.

planting in a second seed box, where the roots are torn and broken each time they are lifted. Our experience shows also a difference of ten days or two weeks in the fruiting time.

Be sure not to let the plants grow too tall and spindling; give them plenty of air and not too much manure. They should be set into the garden when the forest trees are coming into leaf, which, in this region, is about the middle of May. If a cold snap should come after they are permanently placed, protect them with inverted pots, newspapers, sacking or any covering that comes to hand.

Have the seedlings home ready for them before they are removed. Decide which is the best place for them, if it has not already been allotted in the garden plan. Give them a warm spot, if you want early tomatoes. Perhaps you had some extra early peas on a fence or trellis; could not the tomatoes go there? Is there a tall fence that can be used as a division line, or wind-break? If so, try that, provided it be not already appropriated. Plant the vines against it, fastening the stems with tacks and a piece of tape, just as you would rose bushes in the same situation.

Alter the location has been selected, see that the soil has been well prepared, with thoroughly rotted stable fertilizer. If a crop has just been taken out, spread the manure on the soil and dig it in well. If the spot has been previously dressed, fork it over carefully before setting out the plantlets.

The vines should be two and one-half or three feet apart. Dig the holes, put in some bone-meal and wood ashes and if the soil is dry, fill up with water. Now is the time to bring along the seedlings. Slide the bottomless tin can, paper pot or what not, off the board and lift the plant out of it; or take them up from the seed box; in that case disturbing the roots as little as possible, and set each into a hole. The water has sunk into the earth by this time, so that the hole is a little deeper than it was. Draw the earth around the roots, press firmly, sprinkle one table-spoonful of nitrate of soda, or a trowelful of chicken manure, around the plant, not allowing it to come nearer than two inches from the stem; sprinkle a little earth over this and water again. Then, unless it be cloudy or late in the day, protect from the sun and heat.

No doubt you wonder why the nitrate is not placed at the roots, with the bone-meal and wood ashes. For two reasons: firstly, because it would injure the roots; secondly, because the watering dissolves it quickly and carries the food in an available form down to the roots.

If the plants grow too tall and spindling, cut off the tops. Trust, however, the seedlings will be strong and sturdy, as all children should be, for a good start means much.

There are several ways of training the vines, the generally accepted one being to tie the main stem to a stout stake which has been driven into the soil near the plant. All side shoots are then cut off, and the main shoot is not allowed to grow any taller than the stake. Some allow three branches, one main stem and two side branches. Another way is to hold the vine, by means of soft twine or raffia, to a wire fence, pushing the ends of the stems through the wire. All unnecessary foliage is cut off, which is done either with the same care used in pruning a rose bush or by cutting the stems off with a sickle at the top of the fence. The former method gives the larger fruit, while the latter produces the greater quantity. I have spoken in "Vine Uplifters" of various other devices for taking care of this plant.

Tomato-rot and the giant green caterpillar are its most formidable enemies. Spraying with Bordeaux is the one thing to do for rot, and that is a doubtful remedy. It is necessary to burn all tomatoes affected with it, or the germs will fall to the earth and remain there over winter, ready for further evil work the following season. Green caterpillars are not very troublesome, and Bordeaux is their "cure." They are generally immense in size and few in number, so that a tin can full of kerosene and a small stick will quickly put them out of business.

The ground cherry, or strawberry tomato, is an entirely different plant. The bush is low-growing, rather spreading, and it has velvety foliage. The fruit, or seed pod, is enveloped in a husk, which is really the calyx of the flower,

grown as the seed develops. The edible portion is about as large as a cherry, rather flattened at the stem end, and when ripe is a dark, brownish red.

HOW I RAISE TOMATO PLANTS

An abundance of good tomato plants can be grown at home with but little labor if one has a hotbed. I have found that it is not necessary

that the top of the soil in the box is even with the top of the ground outside, it might be better. Especially if the weather is cold, as it would be warmer. But the box on top of the ground, set in a warm sunny corner and sheltered from the north and west winds, produced splendid plants, just as good as any I ever grew in a regular hotbed.

As the young plants grow, and the weather gets warm, the sashes are opened a little, so as to let in the cool air and to harden off the plants. After a time leave off the sashes entirely during the day.

Do not set the plants in the garden until all danger of frost is past. It is almost impossible to have a tomato plant too large to set, but the larger the plant, the deeper into the ground it should be set. Wherever the stalk touches the ground tiny rootlets will start, thereby enabling the plant to withstand the drought better.

If the ground is rich a good crop can be grown without using fertilizer, but I dig a hole twelve inches deep and in the bottom of it put a forkful of manure. The manure is covered with about an inch of dirt. Into the dirt a handful of commercial fertilizer is mixed and a dipper of water poured over it; the plant is set on this and the soil drawn well up around the plant.

I set my tomato plants three feet apart in the row, with four feet between the rows, and cultivate or hoe the soil between the plants once a week. If quality instead of quantity is desired, pinch off the ends of the branches and blossoms, leaving only five or six to mature on a plant.

My method of raising prize-winners is to fill a keg or pail nearly full of manure. Cover with water until the pail is full, and let it stand for a day. Then the water is dipped off from the top, and the tomato plants watered with it. It will make the fruit grow to a very large size. I have found that tomato plants tied up to stakes will yield more fruit, will ripen better, and there will be less loss by rot than where they are allowed to lie upon the ground.

In the fall, as soon as there are signs of frost, all of the fruit is picked off, whether ripe or green. The green ones are put up in a pile upon the ground, and covered up when the nights are frosty. They ripen in a short time, and are nearly as good as the ones which ripened upon the vines.

There is a good demand in the market for green tomatoes, if one has them for sale. I have never been able to supply the demand. I have never had very good success with the early tomatoes. They do not yield nearly as much as the later variety, but they are worth growing on account of their earliness.—Ex.

WHY ROSES ARE PRUNED

A Rose bush if left to itself would produce a large amount of growth and numbers of blossoms, but owing to the quantity the quality would be very inferior. The object of the Rose grower in pruning is to concentrate the energies of the plant, as supplied by the roots, into a few eyes or buds so that the quality of the blossom is improved thereby. It follows that if the roots have only two or three eyes or buds to provide with sustenance the quality of blossom must be superior. But it must not be supposed that Rose plants require severe pruning when they are grown for garden decoration. They are capable of producing large quantities of blossom if the growths are only moderately pruned after the first year, and this should be the practice of all who have this end in view. It should be remembered that the best blossom is produced from the well-ripened growths of the previous year, so that the object of all Rose growers should be to rid their plants as far as possible of all wood over three years old. Of course, there are many Roses of the rambler type that should be very sparingly pruned, because in their case the object is to encourage great masses of blossom. It is always advisable to cut back the new wood to a good plump looking eye, and from this eye the new growth emerges, and ultimately produces those fine blossoms. Small hard shoots of the previous year must not be despised. They often yield very fine flowers, but in pruning their number should be reduced to a few, and especially such small shoots should be thinned out from the centre of the plants. Well-ripened shoots



Victoria-Grown Tomatoes

are known by there being more hard wood than pith in their construction. Shoots produced late in summer are usually found to be very pithy. It is from the earliest shoots that we obtain our best flowering wood for next season. It is always best to prune Roses hard the spring following the planting in the previous autumn. By so doing the base of the plant is better formed. We usually cut them down the first spring to within 3 inches or 4 inches of the ground. We have just been looking at some plants thus treated last spring. They made splendid growth last summer and blossomed profusely. The most vigorous sorts should not be pruned so severely as the moderate growers, but even in their case we should prune more severely the first year than we should subsequently.—Ex.

GLOIRE DE DIJON WITH PINK BLOOMS

It often happens in some gardens that the flowers of this fine old Rose assume a pinkish tinge towards autumn, and most beautiful they are. In the variety Kaiserin Friedrich we have the pink tinting more or less constant, intensifying towards autumn. This season this variety is particularly beautiful; in addition to the pink shade there is also a salmon tint about the outer petals, a near approach to Mme. Berard. We scarcely realize the value of the old Gloire de Dijon and its offspring in these days of Hybrid Teas, and one may look in vain for a bunch at the National Rose Show. But what a good sort it is, the buds are so fresh. How fine we see this Rose in cottage gardens, where the cottager, with that courage belonging to his class, is not afraid to use the knife in thinning out the old wood. Some time ago, I saw a fine old tree that had been so treated, and its young growths had been tied over in such a way that they formed a shapely head.

At flowering time the head was covered with pretty buds and flowers. I think this Rose, also Kaiserin Friedrich, Mme. Bozard, Bouquet d'Or, Belle Lyonnaise, Le Soleil and other members of the Dijon group, should be grown largely as standards—they make such a display over a long season. Another good plan to grow them well—apart from on walls, where of course, they are unsurpassed—is to plant them as bushes, and peg down their growths so that they form, as it were, half-moon shapes. All over these bent rods of growth we get numbers of flowers in August, when other Roses are waning. Pillars also answer well if the stations are well prepared and the plants are on the Briar stock. These Roses are not always a success upon arches. They make most useful subjects for hedges, especially if thinly planted and some of the long growths are laid in horizontally.

A SAUCER GARDEN, ETC.

A saucer garden is made by filling a saucer with sand, in the center of which place a pine cone. Cover with sand, or better yet sand and garden mould. Sprinkle with mustard or canary seed, or use flax or chickweed. Keep moist all the time.

A large coconut cut in half and filled with a sponge in which to grow hemp seed makes a nice hanging basket. Keep the sponge wet. Small bulbs can be used if desired. Try growing an oak or horse chestnut in a vase of water. Get a long vase with narrow neck; partially fill with water, keeping charcoal in it to keep the water sweet. Keep in a dark place to rot, and not too dry an atmosphere. At times pour in a little fresh water, keeping it almost full all the time. It is not necessary for water to touch the tiny roots, which grow into the vase.

Turnips, sweet potatoes, nasturtiums, carrots, etc., all will grow in bottles or glasses of water.

A NEW BERRIED SHRUB

Berberis Wilsonae.—Berried shrubs have an especial charm at this time of year and anything new in this way that is also meritorious is sure of a warm welcome. Berberis Wilsonae is, both new and meritorious, a charming little berried shrub from Central China. It may be likened, perhaps, to a small-growing Berberis stenophylla. The branches are of a graceful arching habit of growth and bear a profusion of roundish, shining, coral-red berries. The leaves are quite small. It was thought so highly of by the Royal Horticultural society at a recent meeting that it was given a first-class certificate.

NEW FLOWERING SHRUBS

Deutzia discolor carnea.—This variety, the result of crossing D. scabra and D. discolor grandiflora, forms a dense and somewhat upright bush. The flowers are widely expanded and even reflexed, their color being bluish with the reverse of the petals of a deeper hue. The flowering season often extends over a month, owing to the development of new buds after the first flowers are expanded.

D. discolor lactea.—Of the same parentage as the preceding; this differs principally in the flowers being of a milk-white color.

REFUSE TO PASS CLASSIFICATIONS

Major Hodgins Tells Why He Resigned From National Transcontinental Ry

HUGE SCANDAL IS HINTED

Would Not Prove Compliant to "Quebec Classification" Contractors

The truth about the resignation of Major A. E. Hodgins, C.E., district engineer in charge of the 400-mile section east of Winnipeg on the National Transcontinental railway, which is the government portion of the Grand Trunk Pacific railway, is at last coming out. Major Hodgins is at present a resident of Victoria. His resignation took effect in October.

The reason in brief was that Mr. Hodgins would not prove compliant to the government favorites who held the contracts for building certain sections of the road in the matter of "classification." He insisted upon a proper classification, whereas the contractors expected a classification which prevailed in Quebec. Mr. Hodgins could not see through the weird spectacles which permitted of classifications of that nature. Hence his resignation.

Just the amount of graft which the following letter of Major Hodgins hints at, it is impossible to estimate. That this letter is the first step in the unclenching of a scandal of greater magnitude than any previously known in the history of Canada, is hinted by those in the confidence of the matter.

Victoria, April 16, 1908.

Sir—I have seen the following item in the Victoria Colonist of April 15th: "It is officially announced that the National Transcontinental railway between Winnipeg and Montreal is to cost \$83,419,465. Mr. Fieldings' estimate was \$51,300,000. Mr. Blair put the cost at \$65,000,000. The chances are that when all the accounts are in Mr. Blair's estimate will be correct."

I have also seen the report of an interview with Mr. J. D. McArthur in the Toronto World of the 12th of March.

"He declares that while the first estimates as to cost of his 250 miles was thirteen million dollars, the probable outlay will be close on to sixteen million dollars, so many changes have been made."

"All these changes were for the best, and if it does cost over sixty thousand dollars per mile, the road will be a monument to engineering skill and to Canadian enterprise."

Mr. McArthur should have been more definite and explained what "changes" would increase the estimated cost; change in location and change in the standards of classification both effect the cost of construction. Change in location was made at some points by revision surveys, these improved the line and also reduced the cost of the McArthur contract over one million dollars. I was able to make these revisions before Mr. McArthur started the work in earnest. A good year passed before he was able to get sufficient men to cover the 250 miles.

Change in Classification

The root of all the trouble between the commissioners and myself was over classification, they wanted me to change my ideas, based on a good many years experience on construction, to classification that is allowed to the contractors in Quebec. It was suggested that I should ignore the chief engineer and act independently, that the chief engineer like to be ignored. I refused to be more liberal in classification than I was then allowing and suggested that the commissioners, not being railroad men should leave the engineering department alone.

Mr. G. A. Young, commissioner for Manitoba, then advised that I should go to Quebec and see how things were managed in that district, where contractors were not kicking and get an object lesson. I went, and returned, determined not to allow Quebec classification to be introduced into the Western district as long as I remained in charge. This of course led to trouble and I got no assistance from the chief engineer. I thought if the commissioners interfered with me any further Sir Wilfrid Laurier would set matters right as soon as I appealed to him; here I made a miscalculation, the chairman of the commission, Monsieur Parent got in first and hypnotized the government, and I was removed for other reasons, no investigation into my case was allowed, and my opinion and the opinion of the next senior engineer on the district was smothered. I have appealed in vain for an investigation into classification, and have been told that it would be considered political interference if the government interfered with the management of the board of commissioners.

Increase Accounted For

If Monsieur Foulon, the engineer appointed by Monsieur Parent, has allowed the introduction of classification similar to that in Quebec, this will account for an increase in the estimated cost of the line. If this increase amounts to three or four million dollars (\$3-5 per cent) it is time the public demanded some explanation from the government.

The quickest way for the government to find out if the classification allowed is extravagant or not will be for the minister of railways to ask for the monthly reports of the Grand Trunk Pacific railway engineers, who are stationed on the Winnipeg district and the Quebec district, Messrs. Mann, Heaman and Armstrong. The reports are, I think, sent to the assistant chief engineer of the G. T. P. in Montreal. These engineers are well known in the West, and their reports contain much more information on the subject than I have. I have not seen any of their reports, but it is easy for one to guess what is in them. These engineers are placed on work under contract to report to the company, not to act in joint supervision with the commissioners' engineers, but they are not allowed to sign contracts, estimates or certify to their correctness. Their signatures ought to be on the monthly estimates in order that there will be no dispute over the amount of interest due the government. There is, however, a clause in the agreement that disputes are to be settled by arbitration, but if arbitrators are put off until interest is due seven years after the road is finished

IQ. The latest success.

Black Watch The big black plug chewing tobacco.

The money will have been paid to the contractors.

No Chance of Investigation. Before I left Kenora I said to an engineer who knew a good deal about Quebec classification, that there would surely be a scandal over it, he replied that any investigation would be blocked. I thought this a wild statement at the time, but it confirmed my opinion that I was right in objecting to allow it on my district. Since my removal I am forced to believe that there was something in what this engineer said, because I have been refused an investigation, and classification work that have been the only point of importance I would have raised on my defence.

Western men are counting on cheap rates over the "Transcontinentals." If it is going to cost many millions more than is necessary, they should not be content until a thorough and impartial investigation is made into classification that will be disputed when the road is finished. As I have already mentioned, let the government ask for reports and opinions of engineers who are safeguarding the interests of the Grand Trunk Pacific interests, and judge for themselves if Monsieur Parent is correct in his standard of classification or extravagant.

Career of Hodgins. The career of the gentleman who would not prove compliant has been a distinguished one. Graduating from the Royal Military College, Kingston, Ont., in 1872, he was from that time until the completion of the C. P. R. in 1885 engineer on construction in the prairie and mountain sections.

From 1885 to 1889 he was engineer on construction of the C. P. R. short line through the State of Maine, and in 1889, engineer on construction of the C. P. R. extension from Toronto to Detroit.

In 1889 he went to Mexico as engineer on construction on the Mexican Inter-Oceanic from Vera Cruz, but left on account of ill-health.

From 1890 to 1899 he was in the Kootenay country, British Columbia, residing principally in Nelson, practicing his profession, and in 1899 he went to South Africa as assistant engineer with the first Canadian contingent.

During the South African war he was promoted to the rank of major, and went on the staff of Sir Percy Grenard as officer in charge of construction on Imperial railways in the Transvaal and Orange River colonies. He remained in South Africa, and when peace was declared was appointed as the government superintendent engineer of railways in the Transvaal and Orange River colonies.

Major Hodgins returned to Canada about three years ago, and was appointed district engineer in charge of the 400-mile section east of Winnipeg on the National Transcontinental railway. His resignation last October created a great deal of unfavorable comment, and it was freely asserted that more lurked behind it than then was announced.

A son of Judge Hodgins of Toronto, a Liberal of the old stamp, it was believed that his uncompromising rectitude had proved an obstacle in his preference by the present administration.

DREAMERS DECREE DEATH TO HERETICS

Burning And Shooting For Those Who Refuse to Join Their Sect

Medicine Hat, April 16.—The attendance at the preliminary hearing given the nine Dreamers here yesterday was so large that an adjournment took place from the mounted police barracks to the court house. The charge against the Dreamers is conspiracy to burn the premises of John Lehr, of Josephburg district.

The most sensational evidence was given by Michael Brost. He said he had been a Dreamer, but severed his connection with the organization when the members began to talk of burning and killing. He stated that Jacob Merkel and David Hautman, of South Dakota, were the heads of the order. Merkel was the sun and Hautman the moon at the Saturday's meeting. Dreams were told by the members and interpreted by young Merkel. The Dreamers had to carry out the purport of the dreams as instructed. John Lehr's name had come up at the meetings, and it was agreed to burn him out. Corporal Barsobal of the R.N.W.M.P. was also to be killed at the first opportunity. It had been arranged that Michael Gill was to be shot through the window, and Wm. Dais was to be killed with an axe while working in his fields. He said the Dreamers believed in killing everyone who did not believe with them.

Today the trial of the sect known as the "Dreamers," charged with arson, was continued. This morning Michael Brost was recalled to the witness stand, where a translation was put in of another letter received by him from Jacob Merkel, Sr., prophesying his destruction and applying threats to the witness to violate a nature for publication. A letter from David Hautman was also put in, of the same character.

Jacob Dels, Jr., of Springdale, Dak., stated that he was continually having trouble with the Dreamers. A letter received from J. Merkel, Sr., by the witness was put in, threatening his destruction. Merkel claimed to be God, and was looked upon as God by the Dreamers.

Jacob Dels, Sr. Identified the prisoner as a Dreamer. He had experienced trouble with the Dreamers, and identified a letter which he had received from Jacob Merkel, Sr., the God of the Dreamers. Threats were conveyed in it to destroy him with all his family and belongings. The prisoner had threatened to destroy him by shooting or burning for not availing himself of the opportunity of joining the Dreamers.

Bridge Washed Away. Peterboro, Ont., April 16.—The bridge at Cannon's narrows, Chemung lake, has been washed away by high water.

RAILWAY WORK IN MOUNTAINS

New G.T.P. Contracts to Carry Road Through Yellow Head Pass

BRIDGING LARGE RIVERS

Officials Look Over Pembina River Site—Other Bridges Building

Edmonton, April 16.—A contract for grading the G. T. P. railway from the Maceled river for a distance of 100 miles west will be let on May 15, and for the grading of the next 80 miles to the west, on June 1. The 180 miles added to the 120-mile division of the Maceled river, now being graded, will take the line through the Yellow Head Pass in the Rocky mountains.

J. S. Lagrange, Montreal, chief bridge designer of the Grand Trunk Pacific, and A. M. Bouillon, superintendent of bridges, have returned from the Pembina river district, where they have been during the past week, looking over the site for the proposed Pembina river bridge. The trip west was a very disagreeable one, as the roads were in bad condition. The route was by way of Lac Ste. Anne, but the return was made by the regular summer trail, as the ice had become unsafe in the meantime.

Mr. Lagrange is looking over the various bridges of the line now under construction, or on which work will be started shortly. Before coming to Edmonton he visited the Salt river bridge and that at Clover Bar. The steel will be put in position at the Clover Bar bridge within the next month, and also at Battus in the same time. The shell for the Battus river structure will be brought in by Saskatoon, and that for Clover Bar by the C. N. R. down the spur now being constructed from the main line to the west end of the bridge.

The Pembina river bridge will be the highest along the P. R. and Mr. Lagrange to a representative of the Bulletin this afternoon. It will be about 220 feet high, and about 300 feet from end to end. The superstructure will rest on two steel towers placed on pedestals, which will be a few feet above the water. The towers will be a little over 200 feet in height. The material for this bridge is being made at Walkerville, Ont. The contract for the Pembina river bridge has not yet been announced, but it is expected daily.

ELEPHANT INVADERS RIVERSIDE HOTEL

Kills Woman and Injures Several People—Circus Herd in Panic

Riverside, Cal., April 16.—A fire which started this evening in the Standard Oil Company's storage tanks caused a herd of elephants to stampede, with the result that Miss Ella Gibbs is dead and L. C. Worsley is fatally injured. A sudden explosion of the explosion of a large oil tank. Worsley was driver of the delivery wagon from which the fire was communicated to the tanks. He was killed many yards from the spot. He was picked up with his clothing ablaze.

A circus three blocks distant was about to open for the evening performance. The explosion and the sound caused the showmen to lower the tents after dispersing the crowd which had assembled to see the elephants because uncontrollable. The elephants fled to the east side of the town, knocking down fences and outhouses and Respoiling orchards that lay in the way. Many persons narrowly escaped the infuriated animals.

In a short time, however, all but the largest of the elephants was rounded up. The herd was then changed his course and entered the centre of the city, one mile distant. He entered the court of the Glenwood hotel, one of the famous hostleries of the coast. Miss Gibbs was standing in front of the house. The elephant planned her against the house with his tusks, threw her to the ground, and trampled her. She died later.

The animal then proceeded to the doorway, all the guests running panic-stricken indoors. D. C. Chapman, a guest of the house, attempted to swerve the animal from the doorway. He was knocked down and had several ribs broken and was otherwise injured. The beast crashed through the door, walked through the workshop and out on the street, and crashed through the heavy plate glass window in a store. Before being rounded up at a downtown public stable, the animal had trampled on another. The First and seriously gored him with his tusks. One of the keepers attempted to subdue the animal, but was hurled over a high fence, sustaining painful injuries. Not until four other elephants were brought to the stable was the huge beast got under control and taken to the circus ground.

By this time the whole town was in an uproar. The elephants on the east side were afraid to go into the streets, fearing the herd had not been captured. The fire at the tanks caused a loss of \$11,000.

Miss Ella Gibbs, who died at 3.30 tonight, was deceased in the First Congregational church of this city. Before coming here about three years ago she had been a prominent worker in the slums in Chicago. Since her arrival in Vancouver she has been doing missionary work among the Chinese and Japanese people, and also assisting consumptives who arrived here penniless.

South Oxford Candidate. Ingersoll, Ont., April 16.—South Oxford Conservatives nominated Donald Sutherland, M. P. F., for the legislature at next elections.

Works for Manufacturers. Toronto, April 16.—R. W. Breauder, who has been connected with the Dominion appraiser's office at Ottawa for the past twenty years, has been appointed manager of the new tariff department of the Canadian manufacturers' association.

and get settled down, they are all right. It says the city gets better work out of Italians.

Ottawa Nominations.

Ottawa, April 16.—A. F. Fripp, K. C., and Napoleon Champagne were tonight nominated as the Conservative candidates respectively in West and East Ottawa for the provincial house. D. J. McDougall, M. L. A., at the annual meeting of the Liberal association tonight announced that he had decided not to seek re-election for Ottawa. A resolution was afterwards passed asking him to reconsider.

Quebec Elections.

Quebec, April 16.—In the legislature last night Premier Gouin said the provincial elections might take place in June or October of this year.

Welland Canal.

Port Colborne, Ont., April 16.—Navigation through the Welland canal was practically opened for traffic this morning.

Ice at the Sault.

Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., April 17.—Ice conditions at the Soo at this date are still very unfavorable for the opening of the St. Marys river. The river averages about 15 inches and it will take two weeks or more for it to loosen up.

Killed at Fernie.

Fernie, April 16.—Fred Rogers, 25 years of age, was struck by an engine just west of here yesterday and fatally injured. Rogers was sitting on the rail, apparently asleep, and did not hear the approaching train.

Quarrelled and Took Poison.

Winnipeg, April 16.—Mrs. Evelyn Gordon, a young married woman, residing at 221 Dufferin avenue, committed suicide at an early hour this morning by taking poison. It is said that she took the poison following a quarrel with her husband.

Pictou Conservatives.

Amherst, N. S., April 16.—Pictou Conservatives in convention yesterday passed a resolution expressing sincere satisfaction at the continued good health of Sir Charles Tupper, and another of appreciation of Sir Charles Herbert Tupper in accepting the nomination for the county for the Commons.

Cumberland Conservatives.

Amherst, N.S., April 16.—E. H. Rhodes has been nominated by the Conservatives of Cumberland county for the House of Commons.

Had Concealed Weapons.

Montreal, April 16.—Antonio Craigo and Andre Nestor, two Italians, were today fined \$20, and costs, or one month in jail, for carrying concealed weapons.

Pulpwood Question.

Montreal, April 16.—The council of the board of trade has appointed a committee to study the question of exportation of pulpwood to the United States.

Sir Thomas Goes to England.

Montreal, April 16.—Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, president of the C.P.R., leaves this evening for St. John. He will take the Empress of Britain on his annual trip to England to look after the company's interests there.

Crushed by Cars.

Winnipeg, April 16.—Harris Shumway, assistant yardmaster for the C. N. R., was painfully injured this morning by being caught between cars on a yard in the lot yard. The cars were crushed, his collarbone broken and he was otherwise injured internally.

HOLDS ON TO TITLE OF PRINCE RUPERT

George T. Kane Sells His Townsite With That Name to Capitalists

Vancouver, April 16.—"No order of the acting lieutenant-governor in council can cancel the registration of my townsite, and I'll risk the legislature attempting to pass an act to set it aside," said George Thomas Kane today. The owner of the only Prince Rupert, surveyed, mapped and filed, talked freely of his princely possession, the coast, and above board method of procedure in securing the registration, and of his inalienable rights. Then he sprang his surprise:

"I have sold the townsite to Matthew MacPhatter and Dr. J. R. Paton. I have sold it as Prince Rupert, and Prince Rupert it will remain."

The amount of the consideration for the 320 acres was not mentioned. But from other sources it was learned that this Prince Rupert on the Skeena and the sea wall, with the aid of New York capitalists, who are behind Dr. Paton and Mr. MacPhatter, transform Prince Rupert into the most modern North Pacific townsite, with broad streets and roads and wharves, and will at an early date place the lot on the market for all and sundry, the intending purchasers.

Dr. Paton is president of the Vancouver Dental Supply company and Mr. MacPhatter is an Ontario man, well known in Vancouver, and has large holdings at Hazelton. He is a brother of Dr. MacPhatter, president of the Canadian club of New York City. The sale to them was put through yesterday, and already a number of New York capitalists are interested in their project.

Dr. Paton and Mr. MacPhatter hold the same view of Mr. Kane—that it is officially the only Prince Rupert in British Columbia today. "That article that said I was galling about Europe was all newspaper talk, for I have been in British Columbia all the time," said Mr. Kane, when seen today. "The rest of the story was right. I was the first and am still the first to register the Prince Rupert plans. I have the signatures of the surveyor-general, the registrar and the commissioner of crown lands. They have my fees and I have their receipts."

"What does the G. T. P. say about it?" "Nothing. They have never written to me. Nor have I written to them. Nor have I had any communication from the provincial government of this alleged intention to cancel my registration. Let them try it. They can still call them Prince Rupert if they will show my townsite on their map."

Sour milk should be added to the water with which linoleum and old cloths are washed, and this will make them look new.

PANIC WAS DUE TO CONSPIRACY

Banker Makes Serious Charge Before Committee at Washington

PREDICTION OF FINANCIER

Assertion Made That Aldrich Bill is Promoted by Gamblers

Washington, April 16.—In picturesque language, at times violently denouncing the bill, Mr. Crozier of Wilmington today told the house committee on banking and currency that he had unearthed a secret scheme for a compromise on the Aldrich currency bill. He intimated plainly that the members of the currency commission and the American Bankers' association did not act fairly with the banking and currency committee in unanimously opposing the direct bill.

"While opposing the bill on principle," he said, "the members of that commission objected to it because the emergency currency interest was to be 6 per cent, and are ready to support it now if the interest is reduced to 3 per cent. Last evening our distinguished banking friends had a conference," he said. "Today they are following another with the wicked promise of Aldrich. What for? They are agreeing on a compromise. On what basis? Just a simple little amendment reducing the tax to 3 per cent and some minor changes."

He declared this conference was held after it was announced that the hearings before the banking and currency committee had been closed.

"The Aldrich bill," Mr. Crozier declared, "is a gambling game from start to finish, brought here by gamblers and promoted by gamblers for gambling purposes."

He asserted stoutly that he knew the late financial stringency was brought on deliberately by Wall street men.

"I was told in Wall street that such a measure as the Aldrich bill would be brought before this congress and that a panic would precede it."

Mr. Prince suggested that this charge was a very serious one, and ought not to be made on opinion, but on actual facts. Mr. Crozier replied that if a commission was appointed he would furnish a list of witnesses to the committee by whom this charge could be proved.

As evidence of the conspiracy to bring on a panic, Mr. Crozier said a prominent financier told the president of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railway company that it was to be brought on before the meeting of congress, and on that information, he said, the railroad borrowed \$2,000,000.

"I was told in Wall street that such a measure as the Aldrich bill would be brought on before the meeting of congress, and on that information, he said, the railroad borrowed \$2,000,000."

Mr. Prince suggested that this charge was a very serious one, and ought not to be made on opinion, but on actual facts. Mr. Crozier replied that if a commission was appointed he would furnish a list of witnesses to the committee by whom this charge could be proved.

Contempt of Court.

Quebec, April 16.—An order for contempt of court has been issued by Judge Lemieux against Le Soleil for an item which appeared in that paper on Tuesday last, complaining that Judge Lemieux gave orders to the court officers not to allow reporters to occupy seats reserved for lawyers during the Barthe-Huard trial. Ald Huard has taken action against Le Soleil and the Daily Telegraph for publishing reports of the evidence given this week in the action for damages in Huard vs. Barthe.

Veteran Lake Navigator Dead.

Simcoe, April 16.—Capt. Willet Green Miller, for many years engaged in the lake trade, is dead here at the age of 90 years. He was born at Plattsburg, N. Y.

Given Severe Lesson.

North Bay, Ont., April 16.—A telegraph operator named Russell, from the United States, who entered the employ of the C.P.R. two weeks ago, and was stationed at Macey's, east of North Bay, has been sentenced to three months in jail for being intoxicated on duty.

Defective Headlight.

Ottawa, April 16.—The railway commission has issued a circular to all railway companies calling attention to the complaint that many locomotive headlamps are in poor condition, and stating that the commission is considering the adoption of regulations which would require the use of electric or some other form of headlight which would do away with these complaints.

Fire Panic in Basilica.

Quebec, April 16.—Fire in the Basilica this morning caused a small panic among the women and girls in attendance at the Easter services. A defective electric wire ignited one of the curtains near the altar, and flames soon enveloped the entire altar, but prompt work on the part of the sacristans smothered the blaze, and calm was restored. The damage amounts to about \$50.

Gift to Old Men's Home.

Through a visit which Dr. Young recently made to the Old Men's home, that institution is now in possession of a handsome and much needed range, valued at \$25, the gift of the provincial government. The committee in charge of the home management is delighted at the gift.

LAWN MOWERS

Cotton and Rubber Garden Hose

We guarantee our hose.

Garden tools of all descriptions

The Hickman Tye Hardware Co., Ltd.

Phone 59. 644-546 Yates St.

VICTORIA'S QUALITY STORE

Before Buying

GROCERIES

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

COPAS & YOUNG

P. O. Box 48. VICTORIA, B. C.

NORTHERN INTERIOR OF B. C.

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

R. S. SARGENT HAZELTON, B. C.

The Colonist Gazetteer

AND

ATLAS of the WORLD

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

PRICE \$1.00

NOTICE

RAYMOND & SONS

613 PANDORA STREET

New Designs and Styles in all kinds of

Polished Oak Mantels

All Classes of

GRATES

English Enamel and American Onyx Tiles.

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

A Beautiful Disc Record

No. 38009.

Martin, Ab. These Tears

Duet by

Louise Homer and Bessie Abbott

Fletcher Bros

Talking Machine Headquarters, 1231 Government St.

PRE-EMPTIONS

In Klitimaat Valley, on fruit and agricultural lands. Soil clay or sand loam. Practically level. Positively no summer frosts. Write for particulars.

Address: C. E. BURGESS, Copper River, Upper Skeena, B.C.

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that one month from date I intend to apply to the Superintendent of Provincial Police for a license to operate a motor vehicle of a handsome and much needed range, valued at \$25, the gift of the provincial government. The committee in charge of the home management is delighted at the gift.

W. GATT.

where the dig sufficient... The Cobalt are... wealth-seeking gold fields... the scenes at... posits. The... positions, in... played parts... whose a... points of att... were honest... ous, they we... 1908. It is... bringing out... character. I... there will b... restrict the... emerges fro... Is the... Christian te... yastly impro... sustain that... socation th... brand of civ... one hand a... pipe in the... Nine-tenths... the immoder... The bad me... a Red Stre... they went... some were... them and t... before they... hangman's... Court.

"Asperado... expected of... brought bef... fall of 1862... was liberat... try, which... in Montana... who ravag... and merch... the fun of... agonies.

The age... in every to... and movem... the affected... freely their... able to wh... when on t... "Dead men... with the b... cause he w... taking sav... loss was s... suffered.

Two ye... and Locke... a saloon o... eral weeks... and their... Impressed... proceeded... were dead... at a waysi... amounting... and the ne... on their... or two late... found on... robbed for... J. Vedd... of the low... ish Colum... brothers at... in 1857. ... young am... Englishwo... Vedder ho... marshal, o... good-looki... feminate i... quite a la... visits, and... ing out of... is said to... an attack... Vedder de... but was m... gusted at... ministered... and settle... Montana... women o... Cariboo a... Plummer... the Mont... of an ad... Plummer... was in a p... in busine... his deput... their aid... were abo... gold. W... for a gua... der, he a... guard an... protection... "protecte... sessed an... of the cr...

The Red Streak—A Story of Frontier Lawlessness

By D. W. Higgins, Author of The Mystic Spring, etc.

THE discovery of gold in Montana and Idaho took place two years subsequent to the rush to Cariboo. It attracted people from all parts of the world and absorbed much of the overflow from British Columbia, where the diggings, though rich, had not proved sufficiently extensive to maintain a large population. The discoveries at Yukon, Nome and Cobalt are still attracting thousands of eager wealth-seekers, and the scenes enacted at the gold fields half a century ago are identical with the scenes at the more recently discovered deposits. The actors only are changed. The dispositions, inclinations and habits of men who played parts in one locality are the same as those who are now in possession of the latest points of attraction. Whether the roles played were honest or dishonest, peaceful or murderous, they were the same in 1849 as they are in 1908. It is the opportunity that is needed to bring out the good or bad points of a man's character. Police a mining district well and there will be a lessening of crime. Remove or restrict the semblance of authority, and crime emerges from its hiding place and takes control. Is the world growing better or worse? Christian teachers say that the moral tone is vastly improved; but criminal statistics do not sustain that opinion. It is opportunity and association that often shape men's lives, and the brand of civilization which carries the Bible in one hand and the whiskey bottle or the opium pipe in the other is a spurious, loathsome thing. Nine-tenths of the world's crime is caused by the immoderate use of stimulants and opiates. The bad men of Montana and Idaho, who left a Red Streak of Blood behind them wherever they went, were invariably hard drinkers and some were dope fiends. The jails yawnd for them and the turnkey dogged their steps long before they were given a short shrift by the hangman's noose at the verdict of a People's Court.

A fortnight since reference was made to a desperado named Boone Helm, who was suspected of three murders at Cariboo. He was brought before the magistrate at Victoria in the fall of 1862 and as no proof could be obtained was liberated upon a pledge to leave the country, which he did. Helm was next heard of in Montana, where he joined a band of bandits who ravaged the country and robbed miners and merchants and often murdered them for the fun of seeing them writhe in their death agonies.

The agents of this band of evildoers were in every town and camp, spying out the affairs and movements of honest men, who, mistaking the affected zeal of the agents, confided to them freely their plans. The agents were thus enabled to waylay their victims on lonely trails when on their way out with their treasure. "Dead men tell no tales" was a favorite axiom with the bandits, who often killed a man because he was poor and had nothing else worth taking save his life, or killed him because his loss was so heavy that he would make a row if suffered to live.

Two young English fellows named Barton and Locke played the guitar and concertina in a saloon on Johnson street in this city for several weeks. They performed tolerably well and their music was an attraction to the place. Impressed with the news from Montana, they proceeded there with their instruments. They were dead broke when they stopped one night at a wayside house and played. A collection amounting to about five dollars was taken up and the next morning the minstrels proceeded on their way toward the diggings. An hour or two later their dead bodies, still warm, were found on the trail. They had been shot and robbed for the miserable sum of five dollars.

J. Vedder, who, about 1896, represented one of the lower Fraser constituencies in the British Columbia legislature, resided with his brothers at the town of Nevada City, California, in 1857. One of the brothers had for wife a young and handsome but somewhat giddy Englishwoman. Among the visitors to the Vedder home was Henry Plummer, the town marshal, or chief of police. Plummer was a good-looking young Englishman, almost effeminate in appearance, well connected and quite a ladies' man. Vedder objected to his visits, and one evening encountered him coming out of his back door. Not a word was exchanged by the men; and as a guilty conscience is said to be its own accuser, Plummer, fearing an attack which he knew he merited, shot Vedder dead. Plummer was taken into custody, but was never punished, and the Vedders, disgusted at the way in which the law was administered in California, sold out their business and settled on Fraser river. Plummer fled to Montana, where he organized a band of highwaymen of which Boone Helm, our former Cariboo acquaintance, was second in command. Plummer had himself elected sheriff of one of the Montana counties, and induced the sheriff of an adjoining county to resign, whereupon Plummer became sheriff of both counties and was in a position to know all that was going on in business and mining circles. He appointed his deputies from the criminal class, and with their aid spied into the movements of those who were about to leave the camps with swags of gold. When appeals were made to the sheriff for a guard to see a party safely over the border, he appointed certain of his deputies as the guard and made elaborate pretences for their protection. On the lonely roads and trails the "protected" men were robbed of all they possessed and their bodies left for the delectation of the crows and wolves.

The murder of Lloyd Magruder and his party of four while on their way out in the summer of 1863, with some \$25,000 in gold dust, is still referred to as one of the most cruel of the many cruel atrocities that were perpetrated by the Plummer gang. Magruder was a man of substance and position, and at the time of his death his address asking the suffrages of the electors as a candidate for congress had been issued. Magruder's intention to leave was known and he engaged four bandits to join his party, under the impression that they were honest men. The second night out, after camp had been reached and the animals turned out to grass, Magruder and his whole party were slain and their bodies thrown over a precipice into a deep ravine. The robbers possessed themselves of the treasure and the animals. One of the guilty men had the assurance to ride Magruder's mule with its saddle and bridle into Virginia City, where it was recognized. In a short while Magruder and his party were missed and their bodies were found at the foot of the precipice.

The wretches were taken into custody, tried and hanged. They died with curses on their lips, and showed not the slightest evidence of repentance or regret. The murder of a prominent citizen like Magruder excited the populace to frenzy. So long as the victims were almost unknown there was no general demand for a vigilance committee; but when a man of note had been removed, the whole community rose in a demand for vengeance. As one of the law-abiding men expressed it, it had become a matter of killing or being killed, and self-preservation being the first law of nature the miners and merchants flew to arms.

The Plummer gang, undeterred by threats and failing to discern the signs of an approaching storm, continued their depredations. A favorite pastime of theirs was to ride into a town and "shoot it up," which means to fire volley after volley along the streets and drive the peaceful inhabitants to seek shelter from a storm of bullets. Liquor saloons and storekeepers were placed under tribute by the desperadoes, who helped themselves to liquor, goods or money, according to their inclinations. A reign of terror prevailed in all the towns, and there were many victims of the wanton cruelty of the wretches. With the destinies of the two most populous counties in the hands of Sheriff Plummer and a weak and cowardly judiciary, nearly every effort that was made to put down the desperate men was defeated. Finally it was decided that there was no recourse open to the good people save a vigilance committee. Meetings were held and money subscribed to pay the expenses of an executive committee, whose duty it was to inflict punishment on culprits whose guilt could be clearly established.

One of the first men who was seized was Boone Helm. He was standing at a bar with a glass of liquor in his hand, anathematizing the vigilance committee.

"I'll like to see a member of the committee try and take me," he said.

"What would you do, Boone?" asked a companion.

"Do? Do? Why, I'd shoot him dead!"

"Helm," said a voice behind, "throw up your hands!"

Helm turned and looked down the barrel of a Colt's six-shooter in the hands of a vigilante. "You've got the drop on me," said Helm.

He was speedily disarmed and placed in a room with several of the gang who had been previously secured. After a short trial the whole party were condemned to death.

One of Helm's companions, known as Jack, was condemned to die first, and as he struggled at the end of the rope, Helm exclaimed, "Kick away, Jack, we'll both be in — in five minutes. Three cheers for Jeff Davis! Let her rip!"

It has been a sort of tradition among Caribooites that Helm, when about to be hanged, confessed to the murder of Rousseau, Lewin and Wagner at Cariboo, and that he said he secreted the gold near the scene of the tragedy. I have made diligent inquiry in Montana of people who were in a position to know, and the answer always was that Helm made no confession of any kind.

After Helm's death the gang scattered, but a man named Erastus Yager was seized by the vigilantes and confessed everything. He told the names of the gang, gave their password and explained many mysterious crimes that had been committed, the perpetrators of which were previously unknown. Yager, who was well-educated, expressed contrition for the share he had had in the crimes and informed his captors that he did not wish to live—he wanted to die, but he wanted to see the others hanged too. This satisfaction he did not enjoy, for he was led out to a tree and hanged in the light of the full moon with the thermometer several degrees below zero. His fellow-criminals died later on.

The vigilantes soon found the trail of Plummer and his deputies. The sheriff was caught in a bar, full of drink and defiance, and threatening all who dared dispute his right to kill those who might offend him.

When Yager was about to be hanged, he exclaimed, "God bless you, gentlemen. You are doing good work. If I had thought of this a year ago, I would not be here now."

Plummer and two of his deputies were seized near Bannock City. They were told that they had been adjudged worthy of death and that in half an hour they would be hanged. His two companions indulged in horrid oaths till their last moment; but Plummer prayed for mercy. When confronted with death he proved a coward. If the committee would spare his life, he said, he would leave the territory, restore all stolen property and compensate the families of his victims, for he had acquired much money through his evil courses. His pleadings and promises were in vain, and he was hanged from the limb of a tree.

Thus perished Henry Plummer, a gifted and educated man, who, had he chosen a different life, might have risen to a position of eminence in the regard of his fellowmen.

A prototype of Plummer is to be found in the career of Soapy Smith, who headed a gang of desperadoes at Skagway ten years ago. Smith kept a saloon and a mining exchange, into which miners were decoyed and robbed of their dust. Their crimes were many, and it was suspected that numerous victims of the gang were thrown into the harbor and left to drown after they had been deprived of their sacks. Smith "ran" Skagway. On the 4th of July, 1898, he

was elected marshal of the day and headed a loyal procession on the back of a white horse. Six days later the ruffian was dead. Having heard the citizens of Skagway were about to form a vigilance committee, Smith, armed with a Winchester rifle, proceeded toward the wharf on which the citizens were assembled. At the entrance of the wharf he met a man who had been appointed to guard the entrance against him. Both men fired at once. Smith died almost immediately. The guard died the next day. So great was the terror with which Smith was regarded by the men of Skagway that on his approach to the wharf the meeting scattered and some of those who attended it leaped overboard in their panic and hid among the piles. The death of Smith caused the breaking up of his gang, and Skagway has since been an orderly community.

One of the most remarkable men who was hanged in Montana was known as Captain J. A. Slade, a member of a highly respectable family in Illinois, where he bore an excellent character. He first came into public notoriety when he was employed by the Overland Stage Company to protect their passengers and stock from the attacks of desperadoes. The stage company ran a line of stages across the prairies before the Central Pacific railway had been completed, to "close the gap," so to speak.

There was a constant feud between the stage company and the immigrants who then crossed the plains with their teams. Slade, as the agent of the company, supplanted a man named Jules, who was more than suspected of complicity in the thefts of stock. Slade seized a pair of horses as the company's property. These animals were in the possession of Jules. On the arrival of a stage with Slade, Jules fired upon him, wounding him severely. Slade was a long time ill, but at last he got well. Meeting his late antagonist, Slade tied him first to a tree and shot him to death by degrees. He also cut off his ears and carried the hideous reminders in his vest pocket for a long time. If in accordance with Western civilization, as it was understood at the time, Slade was justified in killing Jules, the prolonged agony and mutilation of his enemy was unjustifiable.

Slade's rule was supreme on the overland route. On one occasion he rode to a cabin and killed three immigrants whom he suspected of stealing stock. Stories of his hanging men and innumerable assaults, shootings, robberies and beatings, in which he was the principal actor, form part of the legends of the stage line. Mark Twain, in one of his clever books, speaks of meeting Slade, whom he describes as a brave and determined man with thirty-one notches on the butt of his pistol. Each notch represented a human life that he had taken. Prof. Hinsdale, who wrote the history of the Vigilantes of Montana, describes Slade as the idol of his followers, the terror of his enemies and of all that were not within the charmed circle of his life. In him generosity and destructiveness, brutal lawlessness and courteous kindness, firm friendships and volcanic outbreaks of fury were so mingled that he seemed like one born out of date. He should have lived in feudal times.

Slade was not accused of murder or robbery in Montana, but he was regarded as a dangerous man. He became greatly addicted to drink, and was in the habit of firing his revolver

along the streets, riding his horse into stores, breaking up bars, and beating and insulting the occupants. It had become quite common when Slade was on a spree for the shopkeepers and citizens to put out their lights, being fearful of some outrage at his hands.

His last outrage was the tearing of a sheriff's warrant to pieces and driving the officer away at the point of a pistol. He met a judge on the street, and holding the weapon to the judicial head, threatened to blow out his brains! The vigilance committee decided to arrest Slade, which they did. This action sobered him, and he begged for his life. He repeatedly exclaimed, "My God! My God! Must I die? Oh, my dear wife!"

He was placed on a box and a rope put about his neck. The box was then kicked from his feet and he died almost instantaneously, just as his wife, who had been sent for, rode into camp at headlong speed to save him. She arrived too late.

The committee continued its work of purification until twenty-four desperadoes had been disposed of and the rest driven from the country.

On the 13th of July, 1864, the Overland coach running from Virginia to Salt Lake City was driven into an ambush in the gloom of a deep canyon. Four of the passengers were killed outright and the treasure, amounting to \$65,000, stolen. The highwaymen, who numbered eight, got away with the gold and were never apprehended. The stolen gold, it was said, was brought to Vancouver Island and buried on the banks of Leech river, a most improbable story. How the treasure was sought for and by whom will be told next week. After some months it was ascertained that the driver of the coach belonged to the gang and had arranged the massacre and robbery. He was hanged by the vigilance committee.

When an attempt was made to arrest Jo Piganthia, otherwise "The Greaser," he killed one of the committee. His cabin was bombarded with a mountain howitzer and riddled with shot, whereupon Jo surrendered. He was tried and hanged from a convenient tree. The body was then taken to his hut, which was fired and the remains reduced to ashes. In the morning a number of women were observed panning out the ashes to see whether the desperado had any gold in his possession! When Long John, another desperado, was captured he asked the committee to cut off his arms and legs and let him go. "You know," he remarked, "I could do nothing then." The committee declined to accede to the request.

A favorite pastime with the Montana roughs was shooting up a town, after the manner of the Brownsville negro soldiers, who were dismissed from the service by President Roosevelt. A desperado would fill himself with liquor and entering a barroom with revolver and bowie-knife in full sight, would call for drinks for the house. When served he would refuse to pay. When pressed he would draw his weapons and deliver himself in something like this strain: "Whoopee! I'm from Pike county, Wisconsin! I'm ten feet high! I can jump further, run faster and eat more than any other man living. My home is in a wolf's den, and I'm second cousin to a bear. My parlor is the Rocky Mountains. When I drink water I drain the Mississippi, and I use the tallest pine for a toothpick. Whoopee!" The ruffian would then leap as high as possible and cracking his heels together declare that he was going to turn loose and clean out the town, etc.

One of these gentry turned up at Yale one night, and having delivered himself of the boastful harangue, he was seized by the nape of the neck and the slack of his unmentionables by Pat Cassin, who kept a bar there, and run out into a snowdrift. After having been relieved of his weapon, he was left in the drift to cool off. Before morning he became penitent and apologized and was allowed to lie down before a fire to thaw out. The next day he left the camp, taking his whoopee, etc., with him; but Pat kept the weapons.

One Brady when about to be hanged by the Montana vigilance committee made his will, leaving everything to his daughter, and wrote to her the following pathetic farewell letter:

"My dear Daughter—You will never see me again. In an evil hour, being under the control and influence of whiskey, I tried to take the life of my fellow-man. I tried to shoot him through a window. He will, in all probability, die—and that at my hands. I have been arrested, tried and sentenced to be hanged by the vigilance committee. In one short hour I will have gone to eternity. It is an awful thought, but it is my own fault. By the love I feel for you in this, my dying hour, I treat you to be a good girl. Walk in the ways of the Lord. Keep Heaven, God and the interest of your soul before your eyes. I commend and commit you to the keeping of God. Pray for my soul. Farewell forever.

"Your father, JAMES BRADY."

The purification of Montana and Idaho having been effected by the quick punishments of the criminals who roamed through those territories leaving a record of murder and rapine in their wake, the committee finally disbanded, and allowed the lawful authorities to resume their functions. It is a matter for congratulation that British Columbia has been free from such scenes, but once for a brief period such an organization seemed necessary, and was only averted by the timely arrival of Chief Justice Begbie and a corps of sappers and miners, whose presence awed the lawbreakers into obedience.

The Tragic Side of Glasgow Life

MOST tragic side of Glasgow life has been revealed by a committee of the Glasgow Presbyterian Church of Scotland, which has been inquiring into the common lodging houses and farmed-out houses of Glasgow.

"The report stated," says the Glasgow Herald, "that the committee had collected evidence from the most trustworthy sources, and their inquiries convinced them that the lodging houses in Glasgow, and especially the farmed-out houses, constituted a grave social problem and a social danger. Dealing first with the lodging houses, they found that the larger ones were in a more satisfactory condition than the smaller ones, many of the latter being simply disgraceful. The corporation undoubtedly raised the standard of lodging houses when they erected theirs, but private enterprise in some cases had now gone beyond the corporation. In the majority of lodging houses there was a lack of moral supervision, of social uplift, of refining and restraining influences.

"The great and saddening impression one received from a visit to the average common lodging house was the awful degradation and wastage of human life. Yet the lodging house seemed to be a necessity of modern civilization. In so far as it supplied a felt want they did not complain, but it was notorious that even our model lodging houses were being abused and taken advantage of by certain classes of men for whom they were not built—among them some earning 50s and 60s a week, who ought to have homes of their own and pay rates, instead of wasting their money on drink. These houses were also the resort of the 'ins and outs,' who lived there when they were not in the poorhouse hospital recruiting after a debauch. The committee thought that the 'ins and outs' and wasters generally should be shut up for a period of at least two years. No power of detention existed at present, and until the streets were cleared of these unclean undesirable little could be done in the way of genuine social reform.

"A very objectionable feature of the men's lodging houses was the number of boys who frequented them. There they rapidly qualified for a career of vice and crime. In six lodging houses no fewer than 120 boys were found from fourteen to eighteen years of age. The committee strongly recommended that it should be an offence for any lodging house keeper to admit a boy under eighteen or twenty years of age. They regretted that the evidence showed some of the women's lodging houses to be in a shocking condition—centres of corruption and the means of ruining many young women. Farm servants, domestic servants, and others who came to the city-seeking situations missed their train, got stranded, and were taken to one of these vice places by some degraded woman and introduced to a life of infamy. Many of these poor girls found their way afterwards to the Church's Rescue Home, and many of them, from sixteen to eighteen years of age, were walking the streets today. This appalling sacrifice of young womanhood was a horrible fact which should rouse the church and the municipality. Surely something could be done to present it, and it should be done soon, for the condition of matters was serious in the extreme.

"As to the farmed-out houses, out of which it was said enormous profits were made, these seemed specially designed for the encouragement of vice. There was no separation of the sexes. They presented an even greater problem than the lodging houses. They vastly increased the labors and anxieties of the sanitary, police and poor-law authorities. The evidence led before the Glasgow housing commission showed the farmed-out houses as a general rule to be haunts of prostitution and cesspools of iniquity, and this was corroborated by the evidence heard by the committee. They were again reminded of the great fundamental fact of human sin, for were it not for drunkenness and prostitution it was almost certain that farmed-out houses would be non-existent. And neither of these sins was a crime or an offence

in the eye of the law. Importuning was an offence, but some day it might be found necessary for the individual and general well-being to make drunkenness and prostitution in themselves police offences. These places were also centres of physical disease and danger.

"During the half-year ending November 15, 113 men and women, suffering in many cases from loathsome and contagious diseases, were sent to the poor-law hospitals. Farmed-out houses were therefore a menace to the health of the community, a still greater moral danger, the means of ruining young men and women, and offered a highway to the prison cell. The committee recommended that the definition of a farmed-out house should be extended so as to include houses of any size similarly used, that farmed-out houses should be licensed, the license to be renewed annually. The owner would then have to appear in person and produce a certificate of character. When the owner was convicted of keeping a disorderly house imprisonment should be substituted for a fine, and persons found making immoral use of a farmed-out house should be proceeded against as well as the owner.

"They also suggested that the corporation should carry out their own resolution arrived at after the housing commission reported, and erect a municipal model block where families thrown out of a home through misfortune or their own fault might be housed on reasonable terms under proper supervision and in sanitary and morally safe surroundings. Meanwhile, the existing bylaws, excellent so far as they go, should be vigorously enforced. With regard to the lodging house, it did not appear that further legislation was required. The problem was how to improve them, and at bottom it was a moral problem. The churches must unitedly grapple with it.

"The committee recommended that a chaplain or chaplains should be appointed to look after the moral and spiritual interests of the inmates of the lodging houses."

LAWN MOWERS

Cotton and Rubber Garden Hose

We guarantee our hose.

Garden tools of all descriptions

Ware Co., Ltd. 644-646 Yates St.

TY STORE

RIES

you money. Mail Or-

OUNG VICTORIA, B. C.

IOR OF B. C.

Omenica or Inginea Camps outfits and provisions at my of navigation on the Skeena ove points. ZELTON, B. C.

onist teer

WORLD

Color, based eys, and ac- Gazetteer ountries and the Globe.

\$1.00

Beautiful sc Record

No. 39009. rth, Ab, These Tears Duet by se Homer and Bessie Abbott

etcher Bros

Machine Headquarters, 1231 Government St.

e Sprott-Shaw BUSINESS University

VOUVER, B. C. 68 EASTINGS ST. W.

Choice of 2 to 4 Positions

Graduate. Students always in Great Demand.

ie, Pitman, and Gregg Short-

graphy, Typewriting (on the ed makes of machines), and taught by competent special-

OTT, B.A., Principal. RIVEN, B.A., Vice-President. BERTS, Gregg Shorthand. NNER, Pitman Shorthand.

e in THE COLONIST

Fifty-One Years of Political Life



THE Right Hon. Spencer Compton Cavendish, eighth Duke of Devonshire—whose death at Cannes has been recently announced—was the son of William, better known as Earl of Burlington, who succeeded to the dukedom in 1858. His eldest son—the Marquis of Hartington of the

House of Commons—was born on July 23, 1833, and was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated in 1852. At the general election of 1857 he was returned in the Liberal interest for North Lancashire, and at once assumed a prominent place in Parliament, where he soon came to be regarded as the leader and representative of that political remnant who still called themselves Whigs. He was a man after Lord Palmerston's own heart. They were both sportsmen, fond of the turf, fond of the gun, fond of the saddle. It was Lord Palmerston who advised that the Marquis of Hartington, then 26 years old, should propose the vote of want of confidence in Lord Derby's government in 1859. The Opposition were victorious by a majority of 13, and in the Liberal government that followed Lord Hartington was, first of all, a Lord of the Admiralty and afterwards Secretary of State for War. He was a Whig pur sang, belonging to one of the great Revolution families, and had an hereditary claim to office. His ancestor, the Earl of Devonshire, created a duke in 1604, was one of the principal leaders of the Revolutionary party. He led the opposition to James II. in the House of Lords; he signed the invitation to William; he headed the rising in Derbyshire in the Prince's favor; he was one of the council of nine appointed by William for the guidance of Queen Mary when he left for Ireland in 1690; and he and the Duke of Ormonde were the only two English peers who stood by William's deathbed.

The fourth Duke of Devonshire was First Lord of the Treasury and Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland under George II., and Lord Chamberlain under George III., and seems to have possessed many of the qualities which were universally recognized in the eighth Duke.

Co-operation With Mr. Gladstone

At the general election of 1868 Lord Hartington lost his seat for North Lancashire, his chief, at the same time, being defeated in the Southern Division. But, in spite of these reverses, a great Liberal majority was returned. Mr. Gladstone became prime minister, and Lord Hartington, who secured a seat for the Radnor Boroughs, was postmaster-general. From December, 1871, to March, 1874, he was chief secretary for Ireland. While he occupied this difficult and responsible position it fell to his lot to move "for a select committee (February 27, 1871) to inquire into the state of West Meath and certain parts adjoining Meath and King's county, the nature, extent, and effect of a certain unlawful combination and confederacy existing therein, and the best means of suppressing the same." The occasion was memorable for many reasons, among others for the brilliant speech which it drew from Mr. Disraeli. After the heroic Irish measures of Mr. Gladstone which had been passed in the two previous years it had come to this, that the Lord Lieutenant could not even govern a province.

"The right hon. gentleman persuaded the people of England that with regard to Irish politics he was in possession of the philosopher's stone. Well, sir, he has been returned to this House with an immense majority, with the object of securing the tranquility and content of Ireland. Has anything been grudged him? Time, labor, devotion—whatever has been demanded has been accorded, whatever has been proposed has been carried under his influence, and at his instance, we have legalized confiscation, consecrated sacrilege, condoned high treason; we have destroyed churches, we have shaken property to its foundation, and we have emptied gaols; and now he cannot govern a county without coming to a parliamentary committee! The right honorable gentleman, after all his heroic exploits, and at the head of his great majority, is making the government ridiculous."

The whole speech, though addressed directly at Lord Hartington, was, of course, spoken at Mr. Gladstone; and his chief secretary could afford to take it, very coolly even when admonished by the leader of the opposition as to what he ought to have said instead of what he did say.

"The noble lord should pluck up his courage. If he is to succeed in the singular proposition he has made tonight, he should have come forward, not as a daunted, but rather as a triumphant minister. He should have said, 'It is true that murder is perpetrated with impunity; it is true that life is not secure, and that property has no enjoyment and scarcely any use; but this is nothing when in the enjoyment of abstract political justice—and by the labors of two years we have achieved that for Ireland. Massacres, incendiarism, and assassination are things scarcely to be noticed by a minister, and are rather to be referred to the inquiry of a committee.'

A Trying Position

All that sort of thing would roll off Lord Hartington like water from a duck's back, and he had by this time made so good a position for himself in the House of Commons that when Mr. Gladstone withdrew from the Liberal leadership soon after the formation of the Tory government in 1874 Lord Hartington was chosen to lead the Opposition in the House of Commons. His qualifications were tersely summed up by John Bright as "health and

hard-headedness." During the difficult years that followed he enhanced his reputation by the attitude which he maintained in a trying and anomalous position. For he was always liable to sudden inroads from Mr. Gladstone, who would rush up from Hawarden, and, pushing his lieutenant on one side with scant ceremony, deliver some flaming speech which for the time being threw Lord Hartington quite into the shade. This was what happened in the case of "the Bulgarian atrocities." In the words of one of his biographers, Mr. Gladstone "made the most impassioned speeches. He published pamphlets which rushed into incredible circulation; he penned letter after letter to the newspapers; he darkened the sky with controversial postcards, and when parliament met he was ready with all his unequalled resources of eloquence, argument, and inconvenient inquiry to drive home his great indictment against the Turkish government and its champion, who had now become Lord Beaconsfield." Lord Hartington, whose "homely mind," we are told, "moved more slowly," was nowhere, and he had to find that he had been acting the "homely" part of the warning pan. But Hippocides did not care. Though, no doubt, Lord Hartington agreed with Mr. Gladstone in the main, and was able conscientiously to support an anti-Turkish policy in parliament, he had no wish to figure as its special champion.

Indian Policy

With regard to the Indian policy of the government, Lord Hartington was more at his ease. Though never knowing when he would be tripped up by his chief, he continued to perform his duty with calm self-possession. He was too proud a man to be a vain one, or to betray any sign of mortification even if he really felt any. The Afghan war and the assumption by the Queen of the title of Empress of India furnished Lord Hartington with plenty of opportunities of showing his loyalty to his party, and of exerting in their behalf the eloquence of common sense which he possessed in a large measure, and which is often more effective in the long run than the eloquence of passion. As leader of opposition, he moved an amendment in committee to the Royal Titles bill, to the effect that it was "inexpedient to impair the ancient and royal dignity of the crown by the assumption of the style and title of Emperor." The speech he delivered on this occasion was not altogether worthy of him. But he had a weak case, and was obliged to fall back upon arguments of a corresponding character. But in the debate which followed on a hostile resolution introduced by Sir Henry (now Lord) James, Sir R. Peel paid a high compliment to the tact and discretion which had characterized the speeches of Lord Hartington. On this occasion, however, he proved singularly ungrateful, for in winding up the debate he as good as told his admirer that he wanted none of his eulogies, and that he was quite mistaken in supposing that he differed from any of his colleagues on the subject of the resolution, the gist of which was that in the "Proclamation" the use of the title of Empress was insufficiently limited.

In the following year the irrepressible Eastern question turned up again, together with "Bulgarian atrocities," a dainty dish in which the Opposition revelled. It devolved on Lord Hartington, of course, to criticize the Turkish policy of the government. But he always had the disadvantage of following Mr. Gladstone, who had usually exhausted the subject before his leader rose to speak. It was a peculiarly difficult situation for the latter. But he bore it with apparent serenity, and, as we read over his speeches at this distance of time, it is difficult to suppress a suspicion that heart was not in them.

With 1878 came further troubles. The summons of Indian troops to Malta was the great event of the year. And on this question Lord Hartington, pricked, we suppose, by his hereditary Whiggism, spoke with more animation than usual. If the Queen could bring Indian troops to Malta, why could she not bring them to England, and why should not some future sovereign employ them to overthrow our liberties? This was the talk of the man in the street. But Lord Hartington's argument was this. If the Crown may use Indian troops for colonial garrisons, the English forces now employed for those purposes would be available at home, and thus a very large standing army might be mustered within the United Kingdom. He made on this occasion, May 20, 1878, a very good speech. He was wrong, because it was clearly shown from a clause in the Government of India Act that on any sudden emergency Indian troops might be so used without the consent of parliament. But he acquitted himself very well, and the House was probably rather glad to be freed from Mr. Gladstone's hysterics. In 1879 the Treaty of Berlin, the Zulu war, and the Army Discipline and Regulation Bill were the chief subjects on which the leader of the Opposition had to exercise his constitutional functions. On the question of flogging, he supported Mr. Bright, who moved that the maximum number of lashes should be 25, an amendment which Colonel Stanley accepted. In the following spring parliament was dissolved, and a powerful Liberal majority was returned to the House of Commons, Lord Hartington retaining his seat for North Lancashire. Lord Beaconsfield resigned without meeting parliament.

Mr. Gladstone's Return

The opposition to Lord Beaconsfield's government having been practically conducted by Lord Granville and Lord Hartington, it was to these statesmen that the Queen applied herself

in the first instance when the ministry resigned office. What followed has been variously described. But it was said at the time that both Her Majesty and her two advisers concurred in the propriety of communicating with Mr. Gladstone before anything was done, it being taken for granted that he had permanently retired from official life. This was a compliment which was thought due to his years, to his fame, and to his past, but that was all—so ran the rumor. It is rather surprising that those who knew Gladstone so well should have thought it at all likely that he would take the communication in that sense. If they really did believe it they were soon undeceived. Mr. Gladstone, on being admitted to the Queen's presence, declared his readiness to form a new government almost before he was asked, and insisted on kissing hands at once. We give the story for what it is worth; but supposing it to be true, it is highly to the credit of the late Duke of Devonshire that he calmly, perhaps somewhat haughtily, acquiesced in Mr. Gladstone's rushing the treasury in this manner, and continued to serve under him, first as Indian secretary and afterwards as secretary of war, as faithfully as ever.

It was not without misgivings that some important members of the Liberal party viewed the formation of Mr. Gladstone's second administration. Lord Hartington was already beginning to question the policy of concession in the case of Ireland. He called the extension of the franchise in Ireland, "madness." What he thought of our Egyptian policy, the bombardment of Cairo, the desertion of Gordon, and the surrender of the Transvaal is not, perhaps, fully set out in his speeches. The withdrawal of troops from Afghanistan, the retirement from Kabul, and the evacuation were the steps which, as secretary for India, he was called on to justify. But the Compensation for Disturbance bill in Ireland and—though last, not least—the Hares and Rabbits bill also lent an additional interest to the session. One watches Lord Hartington's attitude with peculiar interest. Speaking at Burnley while the general election was in progress, he declared that—

"The Liberal party had always felt that looking to the great and deep misgovernment under which Ireland suffered for so many centuries, Irish agitation and discontent ought to be treated with great patience and forbearance, and that, before we resorted to measures for the repression of Irish agitation, or while we resorted to those measures, we ought to do the utmost to see whether the causes which had produced that state of things still remained, or were capable of being removed."

The Irish Reign of Terror

This foreshadowed his support of the Compensation for Disturbance bill, which was introduced in the summer, and also his proposals for an Irish Local Government bill, which, after many years, he had the satisfaction of carrying. But to Home Rule he was inflexibly opposed. His arguments in favor of the Compensation for Disturbance bill were met by saying that if exceptional circumstances made it necessary at the moment, it would be very difficult to repeal it when they had disappeared. Moreover, it was a dangerous concession to agitation, which was the worst kind of indulgence that could be shown to Ireland. As secretary for India he had to bear the brunt of the attack on the evacuation of Kandahar, so eloquently denounced by Lord Beaconsfield in the last speech which he ever made in parliament. In 1882 the government went through a very disastrous time. They passed their new rules of procedure, to which Lord Hartington lent valuable assistance. This was the year of "the reign of terror" in Ireland, and Lord Hartington was pretty severely "heckled" about the instructions given to the magistrates and police. On May 2 he defended himself rather indignantly, declaring that the government had in no respect failed in their duty; and a week afterwards came the news that his brother, Lord Frederick Cavendish, and Mr. Burke had been assassinated in Phoenix Park. Lord Frederick had only just succeeded Mr. Forster as chief secretary for Ireland, who had insisted upon resigning office in consequence of the release of Mr. Parnell and other suspects under the "treaty of Kilmainham." Lord Hartington took no part in the discussion to which the daring crime of the Invincibles gave rise in parliament, or in the debates on the Crimes bill, which was introduced soon afterwards. He was beginning, perhaps, to doubt the good effects of the legislation which he had hitherto supported.

Death of Gordon

But we must now for a moment pass to an event which caused almost greater horror throughout the country than the murder of Lord Frederick Cavendish. We mean the death of General Gordon and the circumstances which led to it. During the whole session of 1884 motion of censure had followed motion of censure on the Egyptian policy, and Lord Hartington bore the pelting of the pitiless storm as best he could. But he was sorely put to it in the following year when he had to defend the government against the charge of abandoning General Gordon. A vote of censure was moved by Sir Stafford Northcote on February 23, and was at once answered by Mr. Gladstone. Lord Hartington wound up the debate for the government in a long and able argument; but it was impossible to clear his clients, and the majority of only 14 was a moral defeat. Lord Hartington's speech was characterized by Lord John Manners as being "frank, manly, and open." But the most skillful advocate in the world could not have explained away the direct

connection between the evacuation of the Sudan and the fall of Khartoum. Lord Hartington did his best, and no man can do more. It has been said that in the stormy dissensions with which the cabinet was torn, almost from the day of its formation, all the peers were on one side with Lord Hartington, and all the commoners on the other. This is not strictly correct, but, roughly, it represents the truth.

It is at least certain that, by this time Lord Hartington felt some compunctions about the past policy of his chief. The feud between the Whigs and Radicals was raging without concealment, and on several occasions Lord Hartington and Mr. Chamberlain crossed swords in public. Nevertheless, the Whig statesman worked manfully for the Liberal party during the general election of 1885, and appealed to the newly enfranchised rural voters on behalf of the Liberals. But a catastrophe was now at hand which was to put to a decisive test the confidence of the Liberal party and the country at large in Mr. Gladstone's statesmanship. The world was not long left in doubt. When the new manipulation of the electorate failed to give Mr. Gladstone a majority of the whole House, the Irish vote was to be secured at any price, and that price was the break-up of a great party, a ruin even more complete than the crash of 1846 brought on in a worse case and entailing worse consequences on its authors than even the apostasy of Peel. The bargain made with the Home Rulers began to leak out in December, and the first definite announcement was made in London by The Standard. It was contradicted, of course, by Mr. Gladstone, but nobody believed the demerit. The scheme was forthwith repudiated by Lord Hartington. It was unnecessary, however, for the Liberal statesmen who were opposed to it to take any further action before the resignation of Lord Salisbury's government, and Mr. Gladstone's entry for the third time on the task of forming an administration. Then it became necessary to speak out. Lord Hartington, the leader of the English Whigs, felt bound at once to require from Mr. Gladstone some definite assurance on the subject of Ireland as a condition of either joining or supporting the new cabinet. Mr. Goschen made similar stipulations; and Mr. Gladstone being unable to satisfy them, both statesmen declined to be his colleagues. Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. (afterwards Sir George) Trevelyan persuaded themselves for the moment that the forthcoming measure might not be so bad as was expected. But all the Whig section followed the lead of Lord Hartington, who now found himself supported by Lord Shelborne, Lord Northbrook, Lord Carlingford, and Lord Derby, to whom shortly were joined Sir Henry (now Lord) James and Mr. (now Lord) Courtney, and later on the other two statesmen whose suspicions, laid to sleep for the moment, had now been awakened in all their former force. Here, then, was the nucleus of the famous Liberal-Unionist party.

The Home Rule Bill

In the debate on the Home Rule bill in 1886 Lord Hartington was reluctant to speak—out of consideration, it was thought, for his former chief. But it was seen to be imperatively necessary that he, the leader of the secessionists, to whom they all looked up, should not appear to hang back; and accordingly on the introduction of the bill in April he addressed the House with an earnestness and cogency which, according to a member of the House of Commons, and an eyewitness, "told weightily on the division list." The numbers were for second reading of the bill 313, against it 343. A majority of thirty against him on a cabinet measure of this importance left Mr. Gladstone no alternative but resignation or dissolution, and he chose the latter. There was much in Lord Hartington's speech which would have a powerful effect on that large body of Scotch and English representatives who, to whichever party they belonged, thoroughly believed in the legitimate influence of property, and were "Protestant" to the backbone. Lord Hartington pointed to the difference between the Ireland of Grattan's parliament and the Ireland of our own day. "Grattan's parliament was a Protestant parliament, in which the landlords were supreme. At the same time there existed in Ireland a powerful Protestant established church, and there existed also a powerful landed aristocracy, exercising complete control over their estates, and with that control exercising a permanent political influence." All these things had been swept away. An Irish parliament would now be a Roman Catholic parliament. The Roman clergy wielded all the influence formerly possessed by the established church, and the landed aristocracy had no power or influence whatever. These charges may have been just. But the minority, who had been robbed of their defensive rights and privileges, must be protected. The demand for Home Rule, he said, was really "a demand for practical separation from this country; for national independence; for the power to make their own laws and shape their own institutions without any reference whatever to the opinions that may be held in England in respect to the wisdom, equity or justice of those laws." He concluded with a declaration that England would expect her statesmen to sink all minor differences for the sake of averting so deplorable a calamity.

The Liberal Unionist

The country having pronounced emphatically against Home Rule, and given Lord Salisbury a majority of 118 over both Gladstonians and Parnellites put together, the Conservative leader was at once called to the helm, and he,

without a moment's delay, proposed a junction with Lord Hartington and his followers—either to serve under the other, as the Whig statesman might choose. Lord Hartington, however, declined for the present any official union with the Conservative party, assuring them at the same time of his cordial support, which he believed would be more effective if he occupied an independent position than if he became a minister of the crown. That he had permanently severed his connection with Mr. Gladstone was shown by the fact that he took no part in the famous "Round Table" conference intended to heal the schism in the Liberal ranks; and his reasons for preferring the leadership of an auxiliary force under its own officers and its own discipline to a fusion with those whom he had so lately confronted in arms seems to have been dictated partly by the sound common sense for which he was remarkable, partly by a lingering reluctance, both natural and laudable, to take a step which would almost involve the disappearance of the Whig party from English politics. That he was influenced by this last consideration is clear from speeches which he made from time to time on the propriety of the decision at which he had arrived. On more than one occasion he was careful to point out that the old Whig party had still a distinct locus standi in the political sphere; a raison d'être distinct from that of either Liberals or Conservatives. Its function, he said, was to act as a buffer between the two forces of conservatism and innovation, and to break the force of the collision towards which they were continually tending. But his more immediately practical reasons for declining the coalition were much the same as Lord Stanley's when he declined the offer of Sir Robert Peel in 1835, and promised an independent support instead. Lord Hartington said he had little doubt of being able to act harmoniously with the Tory leaders; but he was not sure about the rank and file; and he thought it would be well to wait till the two parties knew each other better. It would be well to try the experiment of acting together first before any more binding connection were formed between them. We cannot here trace the negotiations which resulted in the junction of the Radical Unionists under Mr. Chamberlain with the group of Liberals acting under Lord Hartington, or the arrangements under which they agreed to act together as a single party, in alliance with the Conservatives, but not amalgamated with them. Of this combination Lord Hartington was the recognized chief. Not were his relations with Mr. Chamberlain marred by reminiscences of the platform warfare which during the election of 1885 had been hotly waged between the Whig and the Radical statesmen.

The six years of the new government, from 1886-92, passed without serious friction between the Liberal and the Conservative Unionists, though some little misunderstandings arose as to the right of succession in the case of parliamentary vacancies at by-elections. The County Government act, introduced by the Conservative ministry, met with Lord Hartington's entire approval, and he only regretted that it was not possible to extend it to Ireland. So far as Lord Hartington was personally concerned, the most striking incident of the partnership occurred when the ministry was for a time shaken by Lord Randolph Churchill's resignation. The magnanimous offer on the part of Lord Salisbury, to which we have just referred, in 1886, was repeated in 1887, but was again declined, and for the same reason as before. For the third time, then, Lord Hartington had declined the first place in the state. The general election of 1892, returning only a reduced Conservative majority for Great Britain, again gave the Home Rulers the mastery of the situation, though the Gladstonians and the Nationalists put together could only count on a majority of forty. "Not enough," exclaimed Mr. Gladstone, but "one was enough" became the party watchword. Home Rule was at once brought in by Mr. Gladstone, and, after hard fighting, carried through the House of Commons.

There was no longer a Lord Hartington in the House of Commons. The Duke, his father, died in 1891. Mr. Smith, who up to that date had led the House of Commons, died in the same year, and Mr. Balfour was recalled from Ireland to take the vacant place. Thus the second combat with Home Rule began under wholly different conditions from those which prevailed during the first. Mr. Balfour was a host in himself, and the Duke of Devonshire's presence in the House of Lords was especially valuable at this moment. Being there, however, he could take no part in the opposition to the succession duties, with which Sir W. Harcourt avenged himself on the landed interest for their alleged attempt to "keep him down." But the Duke referred to them in speeches delivered outside the House in terms of indignation.

The Coalition

When the second Home Rule government was dethroned from its short-lived eminence, Mr. Gladstone in the meantime having withdrawn and been succeeded by Lord Rosebery, the coalition, for which affairs were not ripe in 1886, was smoothly arranged in 1895. The Duke of Devonshire became president of the council, Lord James of Hereford took the colonies, and Lord Selborne was made his parliamentary secretary. But the Duke of Devonshire was still in favor of keeping the two sections in some measure distinct from each other, each with its own special organization. Their respective numbers in the House of Commons

were, Conservati
of the whole
that elapsed b
bury to power
South African
tion continued
interest in pol
onshire from
the subject, to
ances were al
he took charge
House of Lo
and the Eleme
bill, sometime
Schools bill—
sion. Two ye
construction o
carrying thro
In 1898 he in
bill, for makin
animating univ
secondary edu
sorbing intere
subsidized that
ernment to ca
which they ha
1899, he had b
ernment bill,
own heart, as
"Progressive"
council, which
were several
was occasion
Crete, on Fas
when he said
back to the po

In the ye
on Septembe
days afterwa
134. On Ma
shire gave no
be introduced
cation. It wa
impossible to
within the lin
bill was with
it should be
the meeting
bury, who n
duties of for
minister, was
political life
hard work a
this country
repose. Mr
and the Du
House of Lo



with the Al
years, for o
been freight
years he ha
the Park St
tramp steam
quest of the
the Canada
Freight Cor
Canadian lin
dian Pacific
son line, M
line—all of
of rebate
the deferred
and Furness
and as to t
River Plate
Allan line,
aware, a wi
to appear o
ference. Th
started in 18
with the Ca
which they
however, un
ferred rebat
trade, confir
Lawrence s
ever, that h
Glasgow fr
as 1862, in
to those wh
send all the
another and
so contract
curing the
half the pri
fore him a
all the ther
to abide; t
these lines,
deferred re
at the vari
and Bristol
had six mo
gow lines.
the rebates
October, w
The Newc
London lin
in hand. A
evolution o
their Glas
ence. Wh
his firm d

were, Conservatives 338, Liberal-Unionists 70, the Conservatives thus having a clear majority of the whole House. During the whole time that elapsed between the return of Lord Salisbury to power in 1895 and the outbreak of the South African war in 1899 the education question continued to be the uppermost subject of interest in political circles. The Duke of Devonshire from time to time made speeches on the subject, to which, in fact, his public appearances were almost entirely confined. In 1897 he took charge of two education bills in the House of Lords—the Voluntary Schools bill and the Elementary Education Act Amendment bill, sometimes called the Necessitous Board Schools bill—which both became law that session. Two years afterwards he initiated the reconstruction of the education department by carrying through the Board of Education bill. In 1898 he introduced the London University bill, for making it a teaching as well as an examining university. He spoke frequently on secondary education, but it was not till the absorbing interest of the South African war had subsided that it became possible for the government to carry the comprehensive scheme on which they had long meditated. Meantime, in 1899, he had been in charge of the London Government bill, a measure completely after his own heart, as he was strongly opposed to the "Progressive" policy of the London county council, which he considered Socialistic. There were several other subjects on which his voice was occasionally heard—on the question of Crete, on Fashoda, and on the Indian frontier, when he said it was impossible we could go back to the policy of Lord Lawrence.

The Schism of 1903

In the year 1900 parliament was dissolved on September 25, and the polling began six days afterwards. The Unionist majority was 134. On March 29, 1901, the Duke of Devonshire gave notice that the Education bill would be introduced immediately after the Easter vacation. It was found, however, that it would be impossible to carry it through both Houses within the limit of an ordinary session, and the bill was withdrawn on the understanding that it should be brought in again immediately after the meeting of parliament in 1902. Lord Salisbury, who no longer combined the laborious duties of foreign secretary with those of prime minister, was now preparing to retire from political life altogether, and after 45 years of hard work and matchless services rendered to this country, he was certainly entitled to his repose. Mr. Balfour became prime minister, and the Duke of Devonshire leader of the House of Lords, a position for which his birth,

character, and the moderation of his opinions eminently qualified him. Mr. Balfour introduced the Education bill in the House of Commons, but such was the persistent obstruction which it encountered that it was found absolutely necessary to have recourse to an autumn session if the bill was not again to be withdrawn; and even so it was not read a third time in the House of Lords till the 12th of December. Here the Duke resisted the amendments proposed by leading churchmen to the Kenyon-Slaney clause, but, though his action in this respect was sharply criticised, nobody doubted that he had been guided by his own honest conviction.

The Duke's official life, however, was almost at its close. On May 15, 1903, Mr. Chamberlain enunciated his Tariff Reform policy. In the almost immediate split within the cabinet the Duke of Devonshire did not take part. Although it was known that his opinions were strongly in favor of maintaining the existing fiscal system, he was understood not to be opposed in principle to retaliation against hostile tariffs. Therefore he did not associate himself with the instantaneous protest of Mr. Ritchie and Lord George Hamilton, whose retirement was announced on the same day as Mr. Chamberlain's. Not until Mr. Balfour, in the autumn, marked his further progress towards the Birmingham policy, by his well known speech at Sheffield, did the Duke of Devonshire consider it necessary to part company with the bulk of the Unionist party.

Free Trade and Protection

"It was unnecessary, in my opinion" (wrote the Duke), "for the purpose of the statement to which I had assented, to assert that the controversy of 1846, which you describe as the great law suit between Free Trade and Protection, is of no interest whatever to us, except from a historical point of view. Nor can I think that it was necessary to assert that you desired to 'reverse the fiscal tradition, to alter fundamentally the fiscal tradition which has prevailed during the last two generations.' I had hoped to have found in your speech a definite statement of adherence to the principles of Free Trade as the ordinary basis of our fiscal and commercial system, and an equally definite repudiation of the principle of Protection in the interest of our national industries. But in their absence I cannot help thinking that such declarations as those which I have quoted cannot fail to have the effect of materially encouraging the advocates of direct Protection in the controversy which has been raised throughout the country, and of discouraging those who, like me—and I had hoped yourself—believe

that our present system of free imports, and especially of food imports, is, on the whole, the most advantageous to the country, although we do not contend that the principles on which it rests possess any such authority or sanctity as to forbid any departure from it—for sufficient reasons."

Mr. Balfour, in his reply, did not conceal the annoyance which he felt at the Duke's change of attitude.

"What and where is this discrepancy" (he asked) "which has forced you in so unexpected a fashion to revoke a considered policy? I do not believe it exists, and if any other man in the world but yourself had expended as much inquisitorial subtlety in detecting imaginary heresies, I should have surmised that he was more anxious to pick a quarrel than particular as to the sufficiency of its occasion. To you, fortunately, no such suspicion can attach."

Although personal relations between the two statesmen were not embittered, it was evident that further political co-operation had become impossible. Gradually the rift widened, and, step by step, the Duke, though never weakening on the question of Home Rule or the other leading articles in the Radical programme, drifted into a position of definite hostility towards the Unionist and Tariff Reform party. Eventually it became necessary to sever his connection with the Liberal-Unionist organization of which he had been president.

The time has not yet come to judge the motives by which the late Duke was influenced, and the morrow of his death is certainly not the occasion which should be chosen by Conservatives and Unionists for passing an unfavorable verdict upon one incident in an upright and distinguished public life. But, amid all the various explanations given of the Duke's vacillating action, first in retaining and afterwards in resigning office, no one questioned his absolute good faith.

To the last he never lost the regard and esteem of his countrymen. A heavy, silent man, not gifted with eloquence or remarkable for great intellectual attainments, he exercised wide influence in virtue of his high principles and transparent honesty of purpose. No one could say that the Duke ever sought personal advancement or the gratification of his own ambitions. Twice, if not three times, as we have seen, he might have been prime minister, and he stood aside, once for Mr. Gladstone and twice for Lord Salisbury, with complete abnegation of self, serving willingly under either chief. His was a character which the British people love and trust with implicit confidence.

Personal Details

The list of the late Duke's dignities is a

lengthy one. He was a Knight of the Garter, a Privy Councillor, Grand Cross of the Victorian Order, D.C.D. (Oxford, 1878), and Hon. LL.D. (Cambridge, 1862); Lord Rector of the University of Glasgow, 1877 to 1890; Chancellor of Cambridge University, 1892; Chancellor of Victoria University, Manchester, 1907; Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the counties of Derby and Waterford; J. P. and D. L., Lancashire, etc. He owned about 186,000 acres. His chief residences, Devonshire House, Piccadilly, and Chatsworth, are famous for their pictures and art collections. Among the paintings at Chatsworth are works by Titian, Leonardo da Vinci, Michael Angelo, Raffaele, Albert-Dürer, Holbein, Rubens, Rembrandt, and Vandyck; while at Devonshire House are fine portraits by Tintoretto, Jordaens, Lely, Kneller, and Reynolds. The late Duke married, in 1892, Louise Frederica Augusta, widow of the seventh Duke of Manchester, and daughter of Count von Alten, a lady with tastes very similar to his own. There are no children of the marriage, and the late Duke is succeeded by his nephew, Mr. Victor Christian William Cavendish, son of the late Lord Edward Cavendish.

Association With the Turf

The Duke, it is generally known, had a long and noteworthy association with the turf as owner and member and steward of the Jockey Club. His deep interest in racing did much to uphold the character of the sport. It was not until 1870, as Marquess of Hartington, that he became identified with the turf as an owner of racehorses, and, though his successes did not include more than one classic event, he was from time to time credited with most of the big races and handicaps. His familiar colors, "all straw," were not registered until three years after his advent as an owner, prior to which time, when he raced as "Mr. J. C. Stuart," his colors were a brown jacket and orange cap. No victory was achieved for him during his first year, but in the succeeding one, Tabernacle, by Newminster—Mrs. Wood, won the Handicap Sweepstakes at the Newmarket Second October meeting, and subsequently took three races at Liverpool and one at Warwick. The Duke only made one serious attempt to capture the chief prize of the turf, namely, the Derby. This was in 1898, when it was thought he would realize the highest ambition of racing by winning over the famous Epsom Downs by the aid of Dieudonne, one of the best horses he ever owned. As a two year old the son of Amphion and Mon-Droit won the Imperial Produce Stakes at Kempton and the Middle Park Plate, but in the Derby he failed to stay home, and only finished fourth to his stable compan-

ion, the despised outsider, Jeddah, the property of Mr. J. W. Larnach.

In the early part of his turf career the Duke raced in partnership with Mr. Henry Chaplin, and, as a breeder, he was inclined to the blood of the latter's Derby winner, Hermit. Belpheobe, purchased as a yearling at his friend's sale for 650 guineas, gained for him his only classic victory, namely, the One Thousand Guineas. This was in 1877, when Belpheobe won by a neck, the race that year being more valuable than the Oaks, namely, £4,750 as against £4,150. Perhaps a more important success than this was the winning of the Eclipse Stakes six years ago by Cheers, who, after his racing career, was sold to go to Russia as a stallion.

The Stewards Cup fell to the Duke three times, with Monaco in 1876 and twice with Marvel, in 1900 and 1902. He also secured a triple success in the Wokingham Stakes—another sprint race—at Ascot with Corona, Oatlands, and Minstrel. Other big handicap triumphs included the Liverpool Cup, Manchester November Handicap, and the Ascot Coronation Stakes by Belpheobe—the last mentioned race also being won a few years ago by Commune—and the Lewes Handicap three years in succession by Rylstone, who was an own sister to Moorhen, famous as the dam of the celebrated sires Gallinule and Pioneer. Mention should also be made of Chaplet, who won several races at Ascot and Newmarket and at the stud produced Morion, the winner of the Royal Hunt Cup, and Winkfield, who was sold to go to Ireland, and there became the sire of Winkfield's Pride and several other fine animals. At comparatively recent dates the Duke achieved considerable success with horses trained by S. Darling, at Beckhampton. They included Burgundy, who carried off the Queen's Prize at Kempton, and Acclaim, who last season won the Column Produce Stakes, the Newmarket Stakes, and the Triennial on the concluding afternoon of the Ascot meeting. Earlier that afternoon Fugleman had won another nice race. Unfortunately, the Duke at the time was lying ill at home, having returned from Ascot the previous day.

With respect to the Duke's trainers, the brothers Bloss for some time had charge of his horses at Newmarket, but later Richard Marsh took them over. Subsequently they were transferred to the care of W. Goodwin at Newmarket, and afterwards for the most part to Darling. It is interesting to recall that after the death of the late Queen the horses owned by the King ran in the Duke's name, and colors, Lauzun winning the St. James's Palace Stakes at Ascot during this time.

Shipping Rings—The System is an Old One

THE Glasgow Herald of March 25 has the following report of the previous day's proceedings before the Royal Commission on Shipping Rings:

Col. J. Smith Park, M.V.O., of the Allan line, gave evidence. He said he was a ship owner, and had been connected

with the Allan line for thirty-six and a half years, for over thirty of which period he had been freight manager. For the last fifteen years he had also been managing owner of the Park Steamship company, which owns tramp steamers. He gave evidence at the request of the commission as a representative of the Canadian North Atlantic Westbound Freight Conference, which comprised all the Canadian lines of steamers—Allan line, Canadian Pacific Railway, Dominion line, Donaldson line, Manchester liners, and Thompson line—all of which lines had a deferred system of rebate. He would also speak in regard to the deferred rebate system of the Allen line and Furness lines in the Newfoundland trade, and as to the deferred rebate system in the River Plate trade in connection with the Allan line, although as they were doubtless aware, a witness had, after all, been arranged to appear on behalf of the River Plate Conference. The system of deferred rebates was started in 1877 by the Allan line in connection with the Calcutta trade of the City line, for which they acted as agents. It was not, however, until 1886 that they adopted the deferred rebate system in their own Canadian trade, confining it at first to the direct St. Lawrence season. He might explain, however, that he had before him one of their Glasgow freight circulars, dated so far back as 1862, in which one rate of freight was given to those who contracted for twelve months to send all their goods by the Allan line, and another and higher rate of those who did not so contract, while in 1875 they had been securing the support of shippers by returning half the prime on freight. He had also before him a list of rates, dated 1863, by which all the then Atlantic lines of steamers agreed to abide; there was a general conference of these lines, which lasted till about 1880. The deferred rebates in the Canadian trade differed at the various ports. Liverpool, Manchester, and Bristol lines acted together, and always had six months' rebates in hand. The Glasgow lines acted by themselves, and returned the rebates at the end of each year ending in October, when they hold nothing in hand. The Newcastle line did the same, while the London lines kept about three to four months in hand. It might be of interest to trace the evolution of the deferred rebate system in their Glasgow-Canadian trade in his experience. When he first had to do with this trade his firm despatched a large fleet of fine sail-

ing ships each season, which along with those of other owners, competed strongly with their own steamers. As the latter grew in size it became an object to educate shippers into sending more largely and regularly by steamers, as well as exclusively by their line, and they accordingly offered special terms to those who sent all by their ships and steamers, and still better terms to those who sent everything by their steamers. Sailing ship competition gradually ceased, but in 1876 they began to be troubled with occasional steamers being placed on the berth, which offered very low rates to attract the better paying class of traffic. They had to meet these competitive rates to a certain extent as occasion arose, but their shippers said to them in effect—"We are satisfied with your service and rates, but we are always afraid of getting into trouble with our consignees for not availing ourselves of these outside boats, which our competitors may do. Can you not meet this in some way that will justify our refusing to support the opposition?" At first they did this by special contract rates covering more or less extended periods, but this had its disadvantages, and in 1887, a year after Liverpool, they introduced the system of allowing a deferred rebate of prime to exclusive supporters of the Conference lines, and this system had continued ever since, irrespective of whether they had been working with their competitors on the basis of agreed rates of freight or not. At first they only allowed half the prime on a number of articles, but at the request of shippers they arranged to allow the full prime on all. The system had worked most satisfactorily, and they had had no complaints, while he thought their shippers would regard as insulting the suggestion that they would be deterred by the loss of their rebates from ceasing to give the Conference their exclusive support if for any reason they deemed it desirable not to do so.

Colonel Smith Park said their experience in the Newfoundland trade had been very instructive. This trade was originally in a very special degree a seasonal one, served by small sailing ships, going out in the spring and fall. In 1872 they contracted with the Newfoundland government to run a mail service, despatching a steamer from Liverpool to St. John, Nfld., once a fortnight from the middle of April to the end of December, and a monthly service January to March via Halifax, in addition to which they despatched a special steamer from Glasgow in August. They found, however, that while importers were very glad to avail themselves of their steamers during the dull season, many could only be induced by very cut rates during the spring and fall, when large shipments were going forward and outside tonnage could be induced to go on the berth; this was, indeed, necessary to enable those who loyally supported them to

compete with the larger shippers who were able to charter special boats. In 1877 they gave special allowances in the way of return primages, etc., to those who supported them exclusively, and in 1882 they issued a circular in the following terms to shippers and importers:

"The purpose of the owners under this agreement is to grant a uniform freight rate all the year round, whether by the direct boats from Liverpool and Glasgow or the indirect route over Halifax. The advantage of this to the trade will be that they will secure a moderate rate of freight, and a rate that will not vary, so that shippers need not consider the question of freight in deciding the special period of shipment, and they will, so far as freight is concerned, have no occasion to crowd all their goods into special vessels or confine their shipments to fixed months or periods. In ordering goods also they will know exactly the freight to be charged. To the owners of the steamers it will tend to spread the goods over more vessels, give them in the aggregate larger quantities to carry, and so enable them to charge, as they purpose doing, somewhat less rates than they could otherwise afford to do."

This had a very good effect, and many contracted with them, and shipments began to be spread more regularly over the season. A fairly regular steamer opposition, however, sprang up, and they again had experience of cutting of rates which made the trade unsatisfactory to everyone. In 1898, in meeting this opposition, they commenced making contracts on the basis of those importers who gave them all their traffic, getting 20 per cent. return; those who gave 75 per cent., 15 per cent., and those who gave 50 per cent., getting 12 1/2 per cent. The opposition found that to retain support they had to make similar concessions, and as the cutting of rates had made the trade unprofitable to both, in 1900 they combined to offer a deferred rebate of 20 per cent. to those who arranged dates, etc., so as to not to conflict, and so gave a better service to the trade, and this latest arrangement had proved to be far the most satisfactory to the trade.

In the River Plate trade, witness continued, the deferred system of rebates was introduced and made applicable to the British lines in conference in January, 1895, and was extended in 1897 to embrace the principal continental lines to the River Plate, thereby securing uniformity in British and Continental rates of freight. In his experience, conference and systems of deferred rebates to exclusive supporters were not objected to by shippers save those who hoped that in the absence thereof they would be able to get better terms than their neighbors, and while, like all human institutions, they were open to abuse, after reading all the evidence given to this com-

mission that had been published, he considered no case has been made out to justify in any way an interference in the freedom of contract between shipowners and their clients any more than between land traders and their customers, some of such traders having far more stringent arrangements with their clients than that of any shipping company that he knew of. The conference system not only tended largely to the assimilation of British and Constitutional rates, but shippers generally were far more concerned to secure the equality and stability of rates than cheap freights. All conferences he had been connected with gave the most careful consideration to shippers' representations when competition pressed on them, it being obviously to the interest of shipowners to do all they reasonably could to encourage the largest possible amount of oversea traffic.

In answer to the chairman, who put a series of questions on the deferred rebate system, Colonel Smith Park said that if there was room for an opposition line of steamers in a trade where this system had been in operation and merchants were so dissatisfied that they would be prepared to give adequate support to a new line, there would be always found a shipowner to provide that line.

The Chairman—"You say if there is any general dissatisfaction there would, in your opinion, be no difficulty in procuring outside steamers to carry goods for dissatisfied merchants?"

Yes, if the merchants are prepared to support them. Merchants have a great weakness for supporting an opposition at first, but they are very speedy in falling off when it has been started.

Under this system of deferred rebates, if there is an opposition, and you have outside steamers offering to carry goods at lower rates of freight, what is the position of merchants who are bound by this system to deferred rates? Would you lower your freights?

It depends entirely on the circumstances. We do not profess, supposing a casual boat went alongside a berth and offered to take lower rates, that we would reduce our rates. The thing depends upon the nature and the extent of the opposition. If shippers supported such opposition they would forfeit the advantage of the special discount offered by the shipowner.

A system of rebates in your opinion makes freight more steady?

Yes. Of course the volume of traffic which steamers secure is important. In the mail service, they had been in the position that they had to send a steamer once a fortnight whether they had a full loading or whether the vessel went empty. Obviously, the amount of tonnage they had to send was constant. It was of the greatest importance that they

should get the largest volume of traffic to carry.

The Chairman—"Before raising your rates of freight do you consult the merchants?"

No. There was no meeting between the shipowners and the merchants at which rates of freight were considered and discussed.

The system of rebates gives you a certain hold over the merchants. I want to put this to you—the system of deferred rebates is intended to a certain extent to give you a monopoly of the trade?

I do not see where the monopoly comes in. It is not the very object of this system to induce the shippers not to ship goods by outside steamers?

I think so. I think you have used exactly the appropriate word, "induce." It is simply a special discount we give in exchange for value received. It is open to shippers to accept or reject it. We have had in our experience every form of making arrangements with shippers to try and attract exclusive support, which is so necessary to the conduct of a regular line, and one of the systems we used to have was that we made contracts for a year ahead at fixed rates. Many times merchants considered it a serious disadvantage that they had to commit themselves ahead, and when opposition came on they could not take advantage of it. This system of rebates meets them exactly. If when the time comes when opposition is put on they are exactly in the position that they may consider whether they take advantage of that opposition or not, subject simply to the loss of the rebate.

The merchants being tied to the system of rebates, do you think it is right you should be able to raise the rates of freight without consulting them?

Perfectly fair.

The Chairman—"You have made your position very clearly, and I have put those questions to you to elicit your opinions.

Lord Inverclyde—"Complaints are made by traders that your rates in certain instances are higher than the New York rates. Does the question of insurance specially affect your trade?"

Most seriously. Our insurance is not only very much higher than the New York, but there are other circumstances. The Montreal trade was a seasonal trade. The New York trade was a special trade in view of the enormous number of passengers carried. The tonnage in that trade was enormously in excess of what would be necessary for cargo purposes only.

How do you view the suggestion that in the event of the trader and shipowner not seeing eye to eye as to rates the matter should be settled by some form of arbitration?

The suggestion would be ludicrous. We could never agree to it for one moment. We are sellers of an article as well as anybody else.

delay, proposed a junction in and his followers—either her, as the Whig statesman Hartington, however, deny any official union with her, assuring them at the trial support, which he believed effective if he occupied an office as he became a minister. That he had permanently on with Mr. Gladstone was that he took no part in the "conference" intended to the Liberal ranks; and his leadership of an army of its own officers and its union with those whom he led in arms seems to have been by the sound common sense remarkable, partly by a both natural and laudable, would almost involve the Whig party from English as influenced by this last from speeches which he made on the propriety of the he had arrived. On more was careful to point out party had still a distinct political sphere: a reason that of either Liberals or inction, he said, was to act the two forces of conservatism, and to break the force of which they were continuing more immediately practicing the coalition were Lord Stanley's when he de- Robert Peel in 1835, and dent support instead. Lord had little doubt of being dously with the Tory lead- sure about the rank, and it would be well to wait new each other better. It the experiment of acting any more binding connect- between them. We cannot ations which resulted in the ical Unionists under Mr. e group of Liberals acting on, or the arrangements reed to act together as a ce with the Conservatives, I with them. Of this com- ington was the recognized relations with Mr. Cham- miniscences of the platform g the election of 1885 had between the Whig and the

the new government, from out serious friction be- d the Conservative Union- le misunderstandings arose ecession in the case of par- s at by-elections. The act, introduced by the y, met with Lord Harting- l, and he only regretted ble to extend it to Ireland. ington was personally con- icking incident of the part- en the ministry was for a d Randolph Churchill's re- anisous offer on the part o which we have just re- epeated in 1887, but was or the same reason as be- time, then, Lord Harting- first place in the state. The 892, returning only a re- majority for Great Britain, e Rulers the mastery of e Gladstonians and the ether could only count on "Not enough," exclaimed "one was enough" became Home Rule was at once Gladstone, and, after hard ough the House of Com-

ger a Lord Hartington in ns. The Duke, his father, mith, who up to that date of Commons, died in the Balfour was recalled from acant place. Thus the sec- come Home Rule began under ditions from those which first. Mr. Balfour was a the Duke of Devonshire's e of Lords was especially ment. Being there, how- o part in the opposition to , with which Sir W. Har- lf on the landed interest mpt to "keep him down." d to them in speeches de- ous in terms of indigna-

Coalition

Home Rule government its short-lived eminence, e meantime having with- eaded by Lord Rosebery, ch affairs were not ripe in arranged in 1895. He became president of the of Hereford took the lborne was made his par- But the Duke of Devon- or of keeping the two sec- e distinct from each other, eal organization. Their e the House of Commona

The Finest Language in the World

A Short Story, by Charles D. Leslie, in M. A. P.



BENZON—my friend Benzon—is one of those invaluable men to whom one turns instinctively in times of tribulation. On that disastrous day, when I left the familiar house in West Kensington in the character of a rejected suitor, it was to him I repaired. "She's refused me," I said dolefully. Benzon offered me a cigarette, lit one himself, and then observed, in a casual tone, "I'd have betted on it."

"Cheer up. Statistics tell us there are 103,078 unmarried women to a hundred unmarried men. Therefore—"

"Oh, hang your statistics! I want you to help me to get out of the country—to New Zealand."

"Why New Zealand?"

"I don't know, but it's far away from this country as I can."

"I am afraid I can't manage that. But—do you know Calabar?"

"Yes. It's a dog biscuit."

"It may be, but it's also a district on the coast of West Africa. This falls rather opportunely. A firm of merchants I know have a trading station there. The manager, who has been out three years, is coming home in less than six months' time. I think I can get you the job, if between then and now you acquire a knowledge of the language."

"What language?"

"Calabar. The natives of the Calabar district speak a dialect unlike any other, and the manager of the station must be fully conversant with it."

"Is the post worth having?"

"Certainly. The pay's fairly good. And there's a commission on the sales, if they reach a certain point."

"And your funeral thrown in. I know. The climate's rotten, and white men die like flies out there."

"No; this particular district is pretty healthy, and, as I said, the present manager has been there three years. Your agreement would be for one, and I should think you could stand it for that time. Probably, then, you'll be heart-whole and home-sick, and want to return."

In the end, after an interview with the head of the firm in question, I accepted the post, the appointment being provisional on my being able to converse in Calabar with a native missionary, who was coming to England in four months' time to attend a gathering of African clergymen in London.

The question arose who was to teach me Calabar? There was no published book on the language, even Professor Paters' monumental work on native dialects in Africa not dealing with it. Apparently, no one in London knew it. Finally, I sought out Professor Paters, whom, after some trouble, I ran to earth, metaphorically speaking, in a little

room at the top of a house off Bloomsbury Square. The great authority on primitive languages proved to be a shabby little old man, addicted to snuff-taking.

"The Calabar dialect," said he, "aye, aye, I didn't know anything about it then, Beitstein hadn't discovered it. If ever a new edition of my book is called for, I'll write in an extra chapter on it. It's a very interesting language."

"Will you teach it me. I asked, and explained the situation.

"I'm too busy just now. I'm teaching three young men who are going to Mexico, Aztec. Then I have my Utu classes—the North American Indians speak that. Two missionaries, who are going to British Guiana, come here daily for lessons in Orico, spoken by the natives in the interior. And, finally, a baronet, who's going to Central Africa shortly, is learning the Pigmy bushmen's tongue. I give him three lessons a week. No, I can't find time."

"You must teach me," I cried in alarm.

"You're one of the very few men in London who know the language."

Still he demurred. I fancied it was chiefly a matter of terms, and, having set my heart on going to West Africa, begged him to name them. On a sudden, however, after an extra big pinch of snuff, he changed his mind, and promised me an hour three times a week, and to set me lessons, which, if I worked conscientiously, would make me proficient in Calabar in three months. The terms he named, too, were singularly reasonable.

Greatly delighted at the upshot of the interview, I hastened home, to find that my extremely musical landlady, Mrs. Tomkins, from whom I rented my rooms, was at her piano again. The incident crystallized a nebulous desire to get away from Kensington and the vicinity of Miss Austin. Again I went to see Benzon.

"I'm tired," I said, "of furnished apartments, and landladies who play the piano all the afternoon and evening; and, of course, it will be impossible for me to study, under the circumstances. I hate boarding-houses, and at present I'd find a bachelor flat too dull. Can't you get me in somewhere as a paying guest in a quiet house?"

Within a week, thanks to the invaluable Benzon, I was installed in Upper Hampstead, and devoting myself seriously to the study of Calabar. It was a peaceful house; the only jarring element, a melancholy ass named Shooter, the other paying guest, being out all day, and spending his evenings at the house of his innamorata, who lived in the vicinity. After I had once shut him up, when he began to rhapsodize about her, he didn't bore me again. My hostess, a Mrs. Vaughan, and her two daughters, Hope and Evelyn, completed the household. Evelyn was a schoolgirl, Hope a few years older, a somewhat clever artist, who illustrated children's Christmas books. Her days were spent drawing impossibly pretty

children—princesses, fairies, giants, ogres, and animals with conversational powers. We rapidly became friends. I wrote some appallingly bad verse to accompany some of her drawings which she couldn't sell, and a misguided publisher then bought them. To balance the obligation, she heard me say my lessons in Calabar.

My progress in that tongue was surprising myself, and earning me the commendation of the Professor. Hitherto, my linguistic knowledge had consisted of enough French to rub along with if I went to Paris for a week, and a few Latin sentences, the remnant of many wasted hours at school. Certainly, the time I had spent on French and Latin, and the result of it, had not suggested that I had any natural instinct for picking up a language; yet my Calabar tutor frequently assured me I had. But, then, he would go on, "It's an interesting language, aye, aye, it is that."

He was an admirable teacher. It was remarkable how he threw himself into the task of teaching me, how patiently he inculcated the main rules that governed the language. These were certainly simple, and, once grasped, I found the work of turning Calabar into English child's play. Every morning after breakfast I used to start translating the Standard's leader into Calabar, and then putting into English the exercise in Calabar set me by the Professor. At first I used to do this in my sitting-room. Presently I got in the habit of staying in the dining-room after breakfast. Miss Vaughan used that room for a studio, and we found we worked all the better in company. After luncheon, we used to walk on the Heath, when neither of us had any special engagement.

Quite early in our friendship, I had confided the story of my broken heart, and found Miss Vaughan intensely sympathetic. I talked at large on this theme for fully a fortnight; but, somehow, it dropped out as a topic after the week when we went twice to the Gaity. I felt that my diligent study of Calabar, the magnificent air of Hampstead, and last, but not least, the relief of telling somebody what a fool I had been, had effected—of course, not a cure—but a kind of atrophy of the heart, which enabled me to enjoy life and Gaity pieces, as usual. Indeed, I felt I hardly needed a year at Calabar as an anodyne, only I had made up my mind to go; besides, if I didn't, my study of the language would be wasted.

Three months after I had moved to Hampstead, a letter from Benzon informed me that the native preacher was sailing for England earlier than had been anticipated; in fact, he would be there in a week. Was I prepared to meet him to pass my viva voce, if so, I could sail for Calabar immediately, as the manager there was anxious to come home at once?

So rapid had been my progress, that I felt quite certain of passing. Already I could converse fluently in the tongue to the Professor. He was delighted at my proficiency.

"But," I said, "it's such an easy language; why, a young lady living in the same house has picked it up simply from hearing me say my exercises and conversing with me in the tongue. She knows it very nearly as well as I."

"Aye, aye, it's the finest language on earth," he cried, "and the simplest of any of them. And to think that Esperanto—but, there, the world's full of fools, and he took snuff vigorously."

"What's that? The black missionary from Calabar arrives next week. Oh, he does, does he? Well, Mr. Trent, stick to your exercises till then and, after you've met him, come and tell me how you've fared."

"I will," I promised, "and I'll settle up then," for hitherto I had not paid the Professor a farthing; he had put it off, saying he preferred payment at the end of the course.

The week passed rapidly; I worked hard, and, when not studying Calabar, read books about West Africa, and discussed my future there with Hope. I would certainly come back in a year, I said, and I found myself insisting on the healthiness of the district and vowing to take every precaution against catching fever. It was pleasant to feel that one person, at least, was really interested in me. We promised to exchange letters by every mail. I was also to fill up my leisure by writing a long fairy tale in verse suitable for a Christmas illustrated fairy-book.

All too soon the Calabar native arrived, and an appointment was fixed at the office of the company. Benzon, at my special request, accompanied me, and punctually at the hour named we were ushered into the manager's private room, and found him engaged with a big black man dressed in European style. Introductions followed. The black man, with an expansive smile that stretched from ear to ear, grasped my hand. "Pleased to meet you, Sar," he said in very tolerable English.

"Now, Mr. Trent," said the manager, "just converse with our good friend here in his native tongue."

I immediately burst into Calabar speech, welcoming the nigger to the land of King Edward, and trusting he had had a pleasant voyage.

But the man only stared, and at last, when I ceased, he said, "Me no understand," and then began chattering in some gibberish utterly unintelligible to me.

"I retorted in Calabar, begging him to answer in his own tongue, but all to no purpose.

"You don't seem to get on very well," said the manager, seeing we appeared to be at cross purposes, for I was obviously failed to understand him as he to understand me.

"The fool doesn't understand his own language," I said, losing my temper.

"I beg your pardon, isn't it possible that you are at fault? Perhaps your inflection is wrong."

Write down a sentence or two. The man can read."

But he couldn't read Calabar as I wrote it. I was utterly bewildered. Not a sentence, not a word of his language, as I knew it, was intelligible to him. Finally, he wrote down the Calabar alphabet, and a few simple sentences under the English equivalents. Then I knew that Calabar was gibberish, utterly different to the language I had been laboriously learning for three months.

"Paters has been having a joke with you," suggested Benzon, when this fact was at last clear, "or else he's taught you Aztec or some other outlandish lingo by mistake."

"Mistake," I roared, "I'll go and kill him! Here have I wasted three months of my life—and I rushed out of the office in a state bordering on frenzy."

I do not suppose I would really have slain the eminent Professor had I caught him that afternoon; but he was out, and his servant gave me a letter addressed to me.

"My dear Mr. Trent," it ran, "I am leaving England tonight—it was dated the previous day—for North Borneo to study the hybrid Japanese, said to be spoken by the tribes in the interior: You have by this time, no doubt, discovered that the language I taught you was not Calabar, nor any West African dialect. Many years ago, when I was young and obscure, the dream of inventing a universal language came to me. With infinite care, I completed it, only to find, when I had completed it, that no one would learn it. No publisher even would publish a cheap handbook of it, except at my own expense, and I was too poor then to pay a printer's bill. So "Unifco," as I styled it, died still-born. I put it away and became in time famous as a professor of languages. I, who had invented the finest language in the world—a language no one knew but myself. Then you came to me, and the temptation to teach at least one pupil Unifco assailed me, and I succumbed to it. Any reasonable claim for damages you like to forward to my lawyers, will be met. Faithfully yours, Arthur Paters,"

That day, after dinner, Hope and I sat on a bench in a secluded corner of the Heath. We talked in Calabar—I mean "Unifco." I append a translation of my speeches.

"After all, I expect I shouldn't have liked West Africa. I'm not sorry I'm not going."

"What did you say?"

"That's awfully sweet of you. Hope, it was the thought of being away from you that made the idea of leaving England so unwelcome."

"Don't say 'Mr. Trent.' Say 'Walter.'"

"No, I know I shouldn't. I couldn't help it."

"No, I never kissed Miss Austin in my life."

"No, I never really loved before. How could I when I'd never met you?"

"I swear it."

"May I tell your mother we're engaged?"

Unifco is the finest language in the world.

Rupert

fructed if there had been less government. The government is which cost the city instead of the railway. The three-hundred which it is proposed to spend could be more profitably spent if the money spent in introducing bookkeeping in the marine department were for such projects as at middlemen.

He said that the land grant as the construction proceeded. It did not guarantee the completion of the railway, mean a great gain as some quite so great a gain as some of the completion of the Grand of hauling from eastward will would be a great advantage for the transport of stock, he had no doubt of the feasibility of the undertaking. Crawford should construct but not Nothing could be done without to the prosperity of the west of the Hudson Bay railway, he had intended to speak at the lateness of the hour on record as being in favor of, he said, be a great boon to the west. The present long "cream" on the cattle business.

Clark, told the house the story of the forty miles of the railroads. He wanted the opinion to get full benefit of the construction should run either between like Winnipeg or east of Lake route would open up a rich field shorter than any other, it would be to have the government every railway in the west route, of P. E. I., thought every east of Bala de Chabre, construction of the Hudson Bay could be convinced that the to be open for navigation for five it would give manufacturers in maritime provinces a water route speech of a couple of minutes, in favor of the project, and in that its construction is necessary.

N. B., gave his support to the government for extending grants. Hon. Frank Oliver statement. In passing he mentioned McCarthy's arguments regarding the Canadian Northern. All on the question whether the shortest route to the Hudson eastern country, recalled the premier's improbability of a statement being made. That statement had been the premier's absence. He was, however, that the matter was consideration by the government. A decided was not due to any part of the government, or of the question. He could gain what would likely be made under the government on which all the matter seemed in there it had stood last session, suppose that that would interfere with the policy. The satisfaction with their policy. In itself, it was one of intense interest. He presumed the government to be a reasonable service for a to was glad to see the minister, but he did not see that published after all. The resolution without division.

Some Political Orators

THE Belfast Whig, in a recent issue, had the following interesting article by "Quill":

The death of the Duke of Devonshire has put in my thoughts to write something about him and other political orators whom I have seen and heard. They are purely random reminiscences, and, as impressions which the lapse of a good many years has dulled, have no claim to consideration, I have not been uncommonly fortunate in opportunities of hearing great speakers. Many of my readers have been more so. For example, I never heard John Bright, and by general consent Bright was the greatest orator of our time. Gladstone I heard more than once. The first time I took a long journey, in order that I should have it to set down as one of my experiences that I had listened to the man who, as I believed then and believe still, is destined to make a larger figure in history than any of his contemporaries. He spoke at an afternoon meeting in the Edinburgh Corn Exchange, I think it was in 1891. Lord Rosebery presided. I recall this because at the time the Countess of Rosebery was lying on what proved to be her deathbed. It was not expected that Lord Rosebery would be able to fulfil his engagement. Nevertheless, loyalty to his old chief brought him out. At the close of the meeting a resolution of sympathy was passed with Lord Rosebery in respect to his wife's illness, and I remember how deeply he was moved by the manifest sincerity of that sympathy as tendered by an immense audience of fellow-Scotsmen. A few days later and Lady Rosebery was dead. Mr. Gladstone's speech was entirely devoted to the Irish question and to criticism of the Unionist government, which was then in power. It was not one of his memorable speeches, and I remember I was disappointed in the matter of it. What impressed me most was the extent to which he was engrossed in his subject. His mobile face, his extraordinarily expressive eyes, every gesture, every movement told how deeply he was moved—how whole-hearted was his belief in every word that he said.

My most vivid recollection of Gladstone, however, is not connected with any of his great oratorical achievements, but with the time that I saw him quite alone at the small station of Laurencekirk, in the North of Scotland. Al-

Campbell-Bannerman

THE resignation of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, the first Liberal prime minister of England since Lord Rosebery gave up office in 1895, has its dramatic phase, for as he passes from the stage the mixed forces which he had together as a party appear also to be approaching the end of their political power. The Bannerman government, it has been stated, combined too many factions and too many fads; all the elements of the opposition to conservatism and of discontent united to make cause against the old government, and when joined together in an administration a working team of Home Rulers, Laborites, Socialists, Liberal Imperialists and Little Englanders was found night impossible. But it speaks much for Bannerman's leadership that this disintegration of his party has gone on so much more swiftly since the attack of heart trouble which occurred last fall in Bristol, where he had gone to make a political speech, removed him from the possibility of active leadership.

Sir Henry was not only the leader of the House of Commons but also its father, for he represented Stirling without interruption ever since he entered the House in 1868, at the age of 32. Throughout his political life he has been a consistent and staunch advocate of radicalism, and his political faith has never wavered. He did not derive his politics from his family, however, for his father, Sir Jas. Campbell, a prosperous Glasgow merchant, was one of the most devoted adherents of the Tory party in Scotland, while his brother sat for years in the House of Commons on the Conservative side. When he first stood as a Liberal candidate for Stirling young Campbell was twitted with his allegiance to the other side, but he retorted that loyalty to their political faith ran in the family, and that as his father was consistent in his Toryism he would be consistent to his Liberalism. He had a varied experience in government, holding the positions of financial secretary to the War Office, twice, secretary to the Admiralty, twice, secretary of state for war, and, for a brief time, in 1884-5, chief secretary for Ireland. At that trying period, the Irish members were devoting all their efforts to making that office almost untenable, but Mr. Bannerman (he assumed the name of his maternal uncle, Ban-

gions?" The very bluntness of his manner brought into clearer relief the force of his observations. Every sentence was spoken out of the deepest conviction; every word was felt. It was not what would be called a brilliant speech; there were few epigrams in it; there was no affectation of the ore rotundo. A plain man, he stood before his hearers and told them in plain words of how the development of public events affected him. No one could listen to him without feeling that he was a statesman indeed—a man of large and luminous intellect, who combined with a singularly shrewd outlook the capacity for feeling very strongly, but who never allowed his feelings to evaporate in rhetoric. The studied restraint which he laid upon himself made his speech infinitely more telling. We were all conscious of his immense emotional and intellectual reserves. Here was a great man, but, better still, here was a pre-eminently honest man. The last time I saw the Duke of Devonshire he was presiding as chancellor of the University of Cambridge at a university ceremony—it was at the conferring of an honorary degree upon the late King Oscar of Sweden. What struck me most about the Duke was how he had aged. He was not aged beyond his years; yet somehow one always thought of him as he was in his prime, and it was distressing to see how white his hair had become and how bent his frame.

The only occasion upon which I heard Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman speak he occupied quite a subordinate position at a demonstration at which the principal speaker was Mr. John Morley. Nobody dreamed then that a day would come when Sir Henry would be leader of the party and Mr. Morley his lieutenant. Sir Henry was one of several speakers, among whom was Mr. Haldane, at the close of the meeting, which was held in Perth. A like position at a meeting in St. James' hall, London, at which Lord Rosebery was the principal speaker, did Mr. Asquith occupy the first time I heard him. Mr. Balfour I have heard more than once. To hear him is to realize in some degree the personal magnetism which Mr. Balfour exerts upon his followers. In point of oratorical power I have no hesitation in yielding the palm among the speakers I have heard to Lord Rosebery. There are now nearly twenty years since I heard him deliver his rectorial address in Aberdeen university, but to an extent which has happened with none of the others of whom I have written subsequent experiences have but confirmed the enthusiastic admiration of boyhood.

though William Ewart Gladstone forsook the political creed of his youth, his brother, Sir Thomas Gladstone, of Fasque, remained a staunch Conservative to the end. He was one of the Tory magnates of Kincardineshire, and at political meetings in the county he used to make vigorous attacks on the political policy of "my brother." Nevertheless, there was no interruption of their fraternal relations, and they often visited each other. In March, 1889, Sir Thomas died. Notwithstanding that it was most bitter weather, his famous brother went from Hawarden Castle North to the funeral. It was on the day after the funeral on which Mr. Gladstone returned to England that I saw him. The storm had subsided, yet the snow lay heavy upon the Grampians. The day before had taken place the death of John Bright, and as the small company of villagers which had assembled at Laurencekirk station looked at the venerable statesman standing on the little platform waiting for the train, it was impossible for them not to think of how he might be affected by the death of the colleague of many years, from whom there had been to some extent a sundering in later days. Presently Mr. Gladstone engaged in conversation with a farmer who was standing by. He spoke of Mr. Bright—just a few words, which I cannot recall, but they were informed by deep personal regard. Then the train came in, and Mr. Gladstone entered his carriage. The people would have cheered, but they felt that it would be out of place to do so. One or two stepped forward and silently grasped his hand. The train moved out, and when I think of Gladstone it is always of that white face, suffused by tender human feeling, which looked out from the railway carriage on that March day nineteen years ago.

It was while he was still Lord Hartington that I first heard the late Duke of Devonshire. It was at a great Unionist demonstration in Scotland. In his case also I was disappointed, but agreeably so. I had understood that he was not an effective speaker. That he was deficient in the graces of oratory must of course be admitted. Nevertheless, a speaker more impressive I have never heard. I can still recall the tones in which, apostrophizing Mr. Gladstone in respect of how his adoption of Home Rule had broken up the Liberal party, he exclaimed, "What have you done with our le-

nerman, under a will, and acquired the title in 1895, met all their attacks with unflinching good will and ready wit. He came more prominently before the public eye when he took office as secretary for war in Gladstone's last government. His great administrative feat was to persuade the Duke of Cambridge to resign the position of commander-in-chief of the army. The Duke was extremely reluctant to retire, but he yielded to the War Minister's tactful pressure and resigned. Four hours after the formalities had been completed and the necessary documents signed, the Liberal government was defeated on the cordite vote, and resigned. The Duke then wished to retract his decision, but it was too late. A long period of depression for the Liberals followed, and when Sir Wm. Vernon Harcourt resigned the leadership of the party, by an unanimous vote of the party Bannerman was chosen in February, 1899, to be its leader.

Still more troublous times were in store for the Liberals with the beginning of the Boer War, which made the bitterness between the Imperialistic and Radical groups more acute than ever. A less resolute man would have thrown up the task in despair, but Bannerman stuck to his post, ever watching for an occasion to lead a temporarily-united party against the government. He was bitterly and savagely attacked, but he never lost his head under the greatest provocation, and, in the face of the biting criticism of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, he maintained his self-restraint.

It was not until two years later that a chance remark by Mr. Chamberlain in the House gave him an opportunity to refer in detail to a conversation which had passed between him and Mr. Chamberlain, before the war. From this conversation it was clear that Chamberlain had never anticipated a war, and had been "bluffing," and the fact that, with this damaging weapon in his armory, Bannerman had refrained from any breach of personal confidence while smarting under the most stinging attacks, greatly raised him in the estimation of the House.

Campbell-Bannerman became prime minister in December, 1905. Office gave "C. B." additional strength and firmness, and the way in which he controlled and swayed the huge majority impressed all parliamentarians, so that there was no longer any tendency to underrate his ability.

After Easter Offerings for Tuesday Next

WE have a number of attractive offerings which we have been holding for this week's business, and have prepared for an "after Easter week" of values that are worth while. The many specials mentioned are all that we claim them to be, and afford many money-saving chances. The offering of WOMEN'S COATS AND COSTUMES being exceptionally good, and the specials from the Shoe Department should be of interest to many.

After Easter Sale of Women's New Costumes

\$35.00 and \$30.00 Values. Tuesday \$18.50

This is another example of our close buying ability, and provides you with an opportunity to buy a new spring costume for a marvellously low figure. These are new, fresh goods, direct from the tailors, and reflect the very latest style ideas. They are made up in a good variety of styles, including popular Merry Widow, the improved Eton and the modish cutaway effects; the cloths used are extremely new and natty, including the new light tan shades, also the darker tans, running into the browns in a good range of shades; navy blue is also strongly shown, with some pretty shades of reseda green in the assortment. Some costumes are plain, but many are tastefully trimmed with rich trimming effects, perfectly tailored. These costumes are certainly a wonderful offering at this time in the season. We give four descriptions of style:



PRETTY COSTUME, in Merry Widow style, semi-fitting back, single breasted with cutaway front, side pockets, pleated skirt, finished with bias fold. Jacket silk lined. Regular \$30.00. Tuesday..... **\$18.50**

HANDSOME COSTUME, in Eton Style, made of all-wool English serge, colors navy, brown and black. Coat trimmed with military braid and folds of silk, and lined with satin. Skirt with double box pleat down front and back. Regular \$35.00. Tuesday..... **\$18.50**

STYLISH COSTUME, in smart hip coat, tight-fitting back finished with stitched strap, single-breasted with cutaway front. Skirt circular cut with two bias fold near foot. Coat silk lined. Regular \$35.00. Tuesday..... **\$18.50**

SMART COSTUME, made of fine French Venetian, colors, black, navy, green, and brown. Eton coat, made with fancy vest, 3-4 length sleeve, collar and cuffs made of stitched silk, also strap of silk over shoulder and finished with silk tassel. Skirt with double box pleat down front and back, and circular cut side. Regular \$30.00. Tuesday..... **\$18.50**



Store Closes at 1 p.m. Tomorrow

Reading Matter Very Cheap on Tuesday

Magazines, up to 35c. Tuesday 5c

Here's a chance to lay in a stock of reading matter for almost nothing. These are back numbers of some of the very best magazines, including Scribner's, Harper's, Windsor, Live Wire, Vogue, Munsey's and many others. At this price you had better come here determined to buy a quantity, as it is not often that you can get such a lot of good reading matter for so little money. Regular prices, 10c, 15c, 25c and 35c. Tuesday for..... **5c**

New Standard Fashion Book

We have just received the new standard Fashion-Book for the summer of 1908. It is a handsome book containing over one thousand beautiful illustrations of the very latest styles, and is sure to be a useful book in any home. With each book there is a certificate entitling the holder to one Standard Pattern free, so that you practically get the book for nothing. You had better have a look at them. They are well worth the price asked, which is only... **20c**

Children's Wash Dresses



A splendid assortment of these useful and economical Wash Dresses now on sale. They are made up in Prints, Gingham, Zephyrs and Ducks, in plain colors and fancy printed designs and a good range of White Dresses made of Lawns, Spotted Muslin, Mulls. Also Ducks and Piques, and a few very handsome little dresses in White Silks, very daintily made. They are shown in a variety of styles with the sailor and buster effects shown most strongly. When you come to consider that in most cases the dresses cost you less than you will pay for the goods alone, you can readily see the advantage of economy of buying them already made up. A big range of prices starting at..... **50c**

Women's Silk Underwear

We have some beautiful qualities of Women's Pure Silk Underwear that are bound to appeal to anybody liking that class of goods. Some of them are of the Swiss elastic make and are richly and tastefully trimmed with hand crocheted trimming daintily drawn with silk ribbon. We mention a couple of lines, but have many others.

WOMEN'S RIBBED SILK VESTS, Swiss make, low neck, no sleeves, beautifully trimmed with hand-crochet trimming and silk lace. Price \$7.50 and..... **\$6.50**

WOMEN'S SPUN SILK VESTS, high neck, long and short sleeves, buttoned front, also drawers to match. Prices ranging from \$8.50 to..... **\$3.75**

Women's Long Coats Much Under-priced. \$25.00 Covert Cloth Coats for \$14.50

This is an offering that should interest many. These Coats are the very stylish 7-8 length, tight-fitting models, made up in the best English Covert Cloths. There is really no coat that carries the same amount of style and smartness that the long, tight-fitting coat does, no coat that is so dressy. These will be found to be useful for wear at all times, being heavy enough for cool weather wear, and still not too heavy for wearing in the warmer weather. These coats are strictly tailor-made, perfect fitting, and are finished with every attention to detail that characterizes the perfectly tailored garment. This description gives a good idea of the style of the garment.

WOMAN'S COVERT CLOTH COATS, 7-8 length, tight-fitting, with double stitched seams, giving very smart tailored effect, single and double breasted, with large pearl buttons, outside pockets, with collar and cuffs, body silk lined. Regular \$25.00. Tuesday..... **\$14.50**

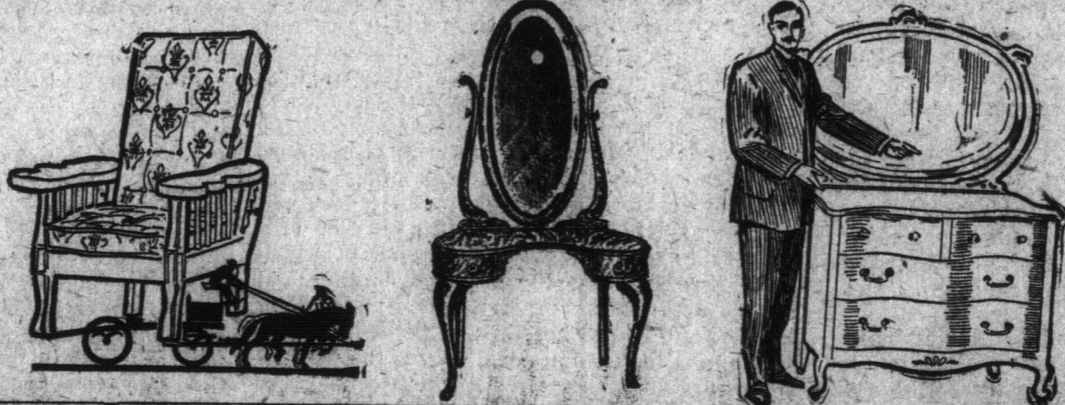
Boys' and Youths' Footwear at Reductions

Regular \$2.50 and \$1.75 Qualities for \$1.25

Some odd lines of Boys' and Youths' Footwear go on sale Tuesday. These are broken lots of shoes, good, strong, serviceable qualities, for boys and youths, the sizes ranging from eleven to five. The reason for making this offer is the fact that we have not got all sizes in the different qualities, so we wish to clean up the whole lot. Therefore we have marked them at the "hurry out" price quoted, and there is no doubt they will not last long at that price. Sale starts on Tuesday morning at 8.30 o'clock. Be on hand early. Regular values \$2.50 to \$1.75. Tuesday..... **\$1.25**

New Arrivals in High-Grade Furniture

A visit to our Furniture Department just now will amply repay you for the trouble taken. It is simply overflowing with new and novel furniture of all kinds. Everybody knows that the grade of goods we carry in this department is the very best and we can prove to you that our prices are very right. Many new suites and separate pieces are shown by us for the first time, some very handsome styles, particularly of the Early English and Mission type. We would be glad to have you call and inspect these lines, as they are worthy of more than passing notice. We have also lately opened some very handsome Upholstered Furniture in which the very newest ideas in upholstered goods are shown. Many handsome chairs and sofas have just been put in stock that are sure to appeal to you. They come beautifully upholstered in leather, plush, etc., and are sure to please you for style, appearance and price, the very best goods showing nothing but first class workmanship and finish. Best come and have a look at them. You'll be glad you came, whether you came, and so will we, whether you buy or not.



Store Closes at 1 p.m. Tomorrow

New Muslin Blouses for Less

\$1.50 Qualities on Tuesday \$1.00

We have another 50 dozen lot of White Muslin Shirt Waists to offer for Tuesday. The blouse sale of the week just closed was a great success. A good many hundred women took advantage of the opportunity afforded to buy new blouses at such a bargain, so that the information that we have fifty dozen more of this special lot will be good news to anybody that was unable to attend the last sale.

Nearly all the Waists in this lot are regular \$1.50 qualities, some are worth more, and there is a good assortment of very pretty designs. Why, you could not buy the goods alone that is in one of the waists for the price asked. Regular values \$1.50 or more. Tuesday at..... **\$1.00**

Concerning Our Perfumes

We carry a most extensive assortment of strictly high grade Perfumery, including all the very best makes. You will find that for quality, our prices are the very lowest. These are some of the makes we have:

- LITTLE BIZON BOTTLES PERFUME, .10¢
- LILIES AND VIOLETS OF KILLARNEY. Per bottle... 40¢
- COLGATE'S PERFUMES ranging from \$1.25 to..... 50¢
- CRAB APPLE, White Rose and Heliotrope Perfumes, \$1.25 and... \$1.00
- ROGER AND GALLETT Perfumes, prices ranging from \$5.00 to..... \$1.50
- FLORADORA HASUNO-HANA Perfumes. Per bottle..... 75¢

Women's Sateen Underskirts

Three very good values in Sateen Underskirts are here mentioned. They are made of good quality sateen that is fast color, and are made in a good full cut, not the skimpy kind that is sometimes shown.

- WOMEN'S BLACK SATEEN UNDERSKIRT, made with a deep knife pleated flounce. Special **\$1.25**
- WOMEN'S BLACK SATEEN UNDERSKIRT, made of extra heavy quality, has deep knife pleated flounce, finished with strapping and rows of stitching. Special..... **\$1.75**

Ladies' Spring Underwear

Just opened. Our spring stock of Ladies' Underwear is to hand, a nice assortment and most moderately priced.

- LADIES' FINE RIB UNDERVESTS, white cotton, low neck, long and short sleeves and sleeveless, at..... 25¢
- LADIES' EXTRA FINE RIB UNDERVESTS, white cotton, high and low neck, long and short sleeves and sleeveless, at..... 35¢
- LADIES' FINE RIB DRAWERS, white cotton, knee lengths, open and closed, at..... 35¢
- LADIES' UNDERVESTS, Ellis' Spring Needle brand, fine ribbed cotton, high neck, long and short sleeves. Also drawers to match, at..... 90¢

Keith's Konguoror Shoes for Men

DAVID SPENCER, LTD

Queen Quality Shoes for Women

VOL. L, NO. MANY S FROM Movement Middle W Early HUNDREDS Intending Se Are Seek Hop Winnipeg, A Omaha, Nebras for the spring from the middle Northwest are percent more this section of ads than durin This estimate number of inqu adian governm city, and from grants who through Omaha Usually the does not start the first of Ma was made in t way railroad th the Canadian la purchasers too new homes, a quota was les 1908 saw 243 o Omaha, compa During January people went fr ada, but this s as large as th last year dur month. There are fr received at th nett, Canadian everyone of wh concerning Ca A vast major for information where those i for "purchase, l The significa settlers of this far from the r be pioneers in the country fu roads, these force the railro settlements an is not an good tors, Mr. Benn of greater bene a whole than w lands to settle their homes on time, the specul present movem as last year. tremendous mo soon as the and for a still d the crops are h He says: "B in their crops, through doing will rush me to at the wondere bors have new country, a sure of a ge section of the large number o gin making pr the northwest a are harvested. "We are havi cieve their pay "We are havi cerning the gre and many sett from down here "Our mall th third larger th for ten years. quires about C more settlers say ten years Canadian lands tlement. "I cannot sp prospects for C Toronto Toronto, Apr rate was struck of control at 18 An assessment \$3,815,000. RAILWAY Mechanical Em Roads Sho Ottawa, April be a feeling of the mechanical ships of both G. T. R. over hours are bein some men are From this te ing as it does protest meetin treat, Toronto would seem the Officials of h have received n employees that faction, but th selves as being tinned short h Louisi New Orleans, etived today r election, show the Democratic and all other c ratic ticket w majority. New To Toronto, Apr new buildings city architect day. This num records of the building permit record was 40 From April 1 granted for 17 mated cost of p