

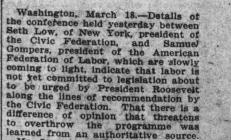
De Wounded, Two Captured
 Tronsto, March 18.- Jones Marching will be group on the framework of the f

Many Passengers' Lives En-

dangered on Vancouver-

Steveston Line

Contributions for the year, includ- and wa



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OLK SUITS, in tweeds ranging in .\$2.50 ERS, in tweeds and \$1.75

in golf and motor style

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One Wounded, Two Captured.

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and Ranges

for the past e reputed for ng qualities, as mental, and are he city of Vichasing one you he factory. At onizing Victoria ther feature is can always be ime.

Toronto, March 18.—President Flana-rovided the Canadian Olympic games provided the Canadian Olympic games committee is willing, he will enter Tom Loagboat in the mile and five-mile events as well as in the Marathon. The two shorter rises are to be held earlier than the Marathon and he thinks the shorter distances will put the Indian on edge for the 25-mile race. Miss Saunders Dead. Hiss Saunders Dead.

New Westminster, March 18.—The death occurred in the city yesterday of Miss Pearl Saunders the nineteen-year-old daughter of Charles Saun-ders of Third avenue, lowa For Taft

death occurred in the city yesterday of Miss Pearl Saunders the nineteen-year-old daughter of Charles Saun-ders of Third avenue. Three Months for Stealing. New Westminster, March 18.—Ah Lee, the Chiliwack Chinamah, who shot and seriously wounded Richard Davis on New Year's night, was yes-terday sentenced to three months in Jall.

Tunnel Under East River

It is the set of the street over Sunday with the result that Mr. Fenton was it moves a street over Sunday with the result that Mr. Fenton was it moves at a sleeged infraction of the street over Sunday with the result that Mr. Fenton was it moves the street over Sunday with the result that only a street car while arranging the lights and costs was imposed. Mr. Fenton was struck by a street car while arranging the lights on the street of the street as it occupied a place on the street has promised fictions.
Mr. Carnegte has promised ficions was indicated that he had been sufficiently with Mabel Cay, a 16-year-old daughter Virginia, who is a virtual show from home on Sunday night is 15-year-old daughter Virginia, who is a way from home on Sunday night is 15-year-old daughter Virginia, who is a way from home on Sunday night is 15-year-old daughter Virginia, who is a way from home on Sunday night is 16-year-old daughter Virginia, who is a way from home on Sunday night is 16-year-old daughter Virginia, who is a way from home on Sunday night is 16-year-old daughter Virginia, who is a way from home on Sunday night is 16-year-old daughter Virginia, who is a way from home on Sunday night is 16-year-old daughter Virginia, who is a way from home on Sunday night is 16-year-old daughter Virginia, who is a way from home on Sunday night is 16-year-old daughter Virginia, who is a way from home on Sunday night is 16-year-old daughter Virginia, who is a way from home on Sunday night is thore on the the police have made a borough search for them, having been with a fill description and the located. No reason can be given in for the girls teaving their homes. If the work is a search is a the first work is a search with a fill description and their parents are frantic with a fill the work is a search of the ther mane the work is a search of the ther mane. The work is a search of the ther mane the work is a search of the ther mane the work is a search of the blace of the street of the street or a search of the blace of the

New Westminster, March 18.—The marilage of H. C. Gillard and Miss Florence Gathery took place vesterday evening at St. Andrew's Prebyterian inause, Rev. J. S. Henderson, officiat-The newly-wedded couple will reside in this city.

Toronto, March 18.—A society which intend sto unite in one body all inter-ested in the science of forestry through-out Canada has been formed. It will meet for the discussion of technical subjects pertaining to the profession and for the maintenance of a high standard of work. It will be known as the Canadian Society of Forest Engi-neers. Dr. B. E. Fernow of Toronto has been elected president.

Guelph Firm Fails

Florence Gathery took place vesterday evening at St. Andrew's prebyterial in this city. North German Lloyd Dividend The newly-wedded couple will reside in this city. North German Lloyd Dividend The man Lloyd Dividend The again the start of the second press cent as against 51-2 per cent last ried for reserve. Railway Dividends The wey York March 18.—The Morth Ger-man Clared an annual dividend of 41-2 per cent as against 54-2 per cent last ried for reserve. Railway Dividends The wey Tork March 18.—The Morth Ger-man Clared ar annual dividend of 41-2 per cent as against 54-2 per cent last ried for reserve. Railway Dividends The care care of \$3.174.250, as against 54.825. The care care carried a large number of the track in the vicinity of Tenth aver the track in the vicinity of Tenth aver the track in the vicinity of Tenth aver the track in the vicinity of the second pre-tate dout they might have been serious the track in the police office are the track in the police office office office office are the track in the vicinity of the second pre-tate of the Reserve to be deal with will a per cent form the quarterly of three that the this is the third time that an at-ther the track in the care. No effort will be spared to run the offenders to same the track in the case. No effort will dend of a per cent and the second pre-ter cent. This is a free dime that an at-ther the track in the find time that an at-ther the the second pre-ter cent form the quarterly of three terred stack. Fought to a Draw. Fought to a Draw.

tors of the Reading company today de-clared the regular semi-annual divi-dend of 1 per cent an the second pre-ferred stock. Fought to a Draw. Glenfalls, N. Y. March 13.—Jimmy Briggs of Boston and George Golden of Albany, fought six fast rounds before the Casino Athletic club, here tonight. Briggs had a shade the better of the encounter. A musician named Gilmore, a resi-tien of Brixton, jumped overboard from the Dunluce Casile while temporarily insane on account of the death of his wife

Guayaquil, Ecuador, March 18.—The bubonic plague here is increasing, and the unsanitary condition of this and other towns is causing great alarm. There are 51 cases of the plague in the lazaretto, besides several cases of smallpox and yellow fever. Died From Blood Poisoning

Diec From Blood Poisoning Toronto, March 18.—James McBride, 22 years old, driver for the Naismith company, is dead from blood poison-ing caused by running a needle into his arm. The needle broke off and re-mained in the arm despite efforts to remove it. McBride was taken to the hospital, but too late, blood poisoning having developed.

Plague at Guayaquil

Train Wreckers at Work. Train Wreckers at Work, Loadon, Ont., March 18.—The police are trying to discover the identity of the person or persons responsible for two attempts to wreck the fast east-bound C. P. R. explass No. 4, which goes through at 4 o'clock in the morn-ing. If the first a chain was tied across the track, and in the second a large tron bar. The chain skidded be-fore the wheels, and the bar was knock-ed eff the track by a slow freight.

Mutual Reserve Policyholders. Toronto, March 15.—The Canadian policyholders of the Mutual Reserve Life Insurance company are being warned by the permanent liquidator, E. R. C. Clarkson, that he will assume no responsibility for any premiums paid to receivers of the company in the United States, either insofar as pro-tection of their policies or repayment of premiums so paid is concerned. Mr. Clarkson points out that the Canadian liquidation was undertaken voluntar-ily for the protection of holders of Canadian policies and is quite apart from the United States. Cigar Manufacturers Object. Montreal, March 18.—Local cigar manufacturers are not pleased with the changes made in the excise duty on E changes made in the position of not "It leaves us in the position of not in moving what we are up against." The said one of them last night, after hav-ing read Mr. Fielding's proposition. "Mr. Fielding desires to foster the duse of Canadian tobacco in cigars. We in ject to the manner in which this is Con-

St. Lawrence Opening. Montreal, March 18,-Shipping men are figuring on the opening of navi-gation here soon after April 15.

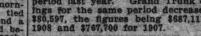
Dundas Stabbing Case. Hamilton, Ont., March 18.—The con-dition of Antonio Teszo, the Italian stabbed last week at Dundas, is very serious, pneumonia having set in. His assailants have not yet been captured.

Captured by Moors

Paris, March 18.—The government today announced that the crew of a French fishing vessel named the Bale-ine had been captured recently by Moroccans after imprudently landing near Cape Julby. An attempt will be made to rescue the men.

Decreased Railway Earni

Decreased Railway Larnings. Montreal, March 18.—Canadian Pa-clific railway earnings for the week ending March 14. show a decrease of \$149,000, the figures being \$1,220,000, compared with \$1,369,000 for the same period last year. Grand Trunk earn-ings for the same period decreased by \$60,597, the figures being \$637,111 for 1908 and \$767,700 for 1907.



TOURIST ASSOCIATION PRESSES FOR GRANT

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VICTORIA SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

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tion, which should not be regarded as NEW DEVELOPMENT IN HINDU AFFAIR Victoria Enterprise.

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Habeas Corpus Proceedings at Vancouver-C. P. R. May Be Liable to Fine

Vancouver, March 18.—Spicy de-velopments in connection with the or-dered deportation of Hindus who ar-rived by the steamer Monteagle, and who were ordered deported, are ex-

port, where she arrived on Feb. 27, the was posted for reinsurance at 5 per cent. She was quickly withdrawn when it was leathed that she had eached her destination. Bebelian Against Algebel CONGREGATIONALISTS

MAY OPERATE LINER Unless Mission Steamer Morning Star Can Be Sold She Will Be Run to Skagway

Rebellion Against Alcohol Men have seemed helpless against the enemy so bitterly hated by its vic-tims, so cunning in destroying first of all that will power which alone could save them. But, very suddenly, a change has come. There is on foot a rebellion against alcohol as powerful, vindicative, and thorough as any that ever dethroned a king of flesh and blood. The broken-hearted women and children who thought their lot be-yond hope and their cries unheard, find whole populations, cities, and states coming over to their side, mak-There may be a missionary steamer operated by the Congregational board of foreign missions in the United States on the Alaskan route this sum-

Rebellion Against Alcohol

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Others as low as turb England's peace than those hordes of mild, non-alcoholic Asiatics. "They would not be alive at all, if they drank," says the prohibitionist. Have the greatest men in history been drinkers of water only? Very few, if any of them. Archimedes, Newton, Michelangelo, Shakespeare, and Beethoven all drank in modera-tion. They will do as examples of great men—the five greatest that have lived thus far, perhaps. Would they have been even greater had they never gument leans the other way. The Right to Confiscate Property Another and very interesting ques-tion is this:



Lawn Mowers

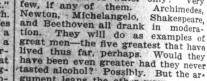
If you need a lawn mower-a really good one-

one that will give you years of service, not mere-

ly a season or so, we recommend the WOODYATT

It is right in every part. Simple in con-

struction, perfect bearings, accurately



Friday, March 20, 1908.

What about municipal, state, or pos-

What about municipal, state, or pos-sibly national confiscation of property in the name of prohibition?. Prohibition in Wisconsin seems to be far off. But in our "dry" days it is not impossible. It would mean the absolute destruction, and therefore the confiscation of tens of millions of pro-

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CANADA MA TREATY

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R. L. Drury, wh

Japan, accompany family, on a miss

government goes begun by Hon. M his recent trip to ences held betw Japan's foreign m adian Postmaster

an arrangement w ised to restrict er it will be part of see that the arra into to this end. the restriction is is reported that

vered to give denounce the Mr. Drury is from Ottawa only introduction from Sir Claud Macdon

ister to Japan to and will work in British represents tions with Count

Since the negot Hayshi by Hon. has been much op anese Diet to any

en for the restri emigration, and, J receive in the ma Kumeric contained

ments attributed h Agency, a Japane Tokie, to Count H haste on the par public to criticise action with regar

fairs. Referring to question, his excel the attention of th be directed to str system of supervis tive, steps being prevent the grant

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would be emigrant quently become in these instructions It must not be f United States gow ed to itself by treat ing with immigran consequently if Jag tarily lend assista number of her per states, she might moment confronted that now applicable

that now applicable erica. After all t of laborers only, a to be careful not importance to it.

It appears from ed by the Asahi Sh ti-Oriental fever h The newspapers in said to have been

intemperate tone, recently extended tered steamer appe exceedingly arbitt the vessel had on Japanese subjects, class and two in

Japanese subjects, class and two in a had 60 Chinese in among them were from beri beri and ophthalmia. The thorities diagnosed highly contagious, abyone from the emptorily forbidde military measures.

military measures, acter of which men ed by posting arn landing place. Th

LANDSLIDE BI E. & N. S

Work on Filling in Creek Will B (From Thurs

(From Thurs A land slide at Waugh Creek, wi steam shovel is w jected circuit to be line has temporily out of business. It ly that another stea to be brought from dig the latter out. About 3 o'clock 1 a slight slide of c

curred from the hill track is expected train had just left no men were near shovel was thrown At 6 o'clock and which half covere which half cover which is much more which is much more first. This will de come da filling for some day The B. C. Electric Goldstream pass w the place where t Preparations were shift the line and

shortly after 2 o'cl shut off. The pre line is not affecte

(From Thurs More Pern Yesterday's build

gated in value \$5, issued to R. M. Feing on Fernwood r to John Stevens f south Turner street to Jalland Bros., i hant avenue to co

Sacred Ba

The sixth in the oncerts will be given by band in the next Sunday after at 3 o'clock. On Petch Bros', quar Clandio, the well k be the extra attm programme has been promises to equal a

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Friday, March 20, 1908.

CANADA MAY DENOUNCE

anese Diet to any understanding giv-en for the restriction of Japanese

VICTORIA SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST



Will denounce the treaty with Japan, Mr. Drury is carrying credentials from Ottawa only, and has letters of introduction from the Dominion to Sir Claud Macdonald, the British min-ister to Japan to whom he will report and will work in conjuncion with the British representiatives in his negotia-tions with Count Hayashi. Since the negotiations with Count Hayshi by Hon, Mr. Lemieux, there has been much opposition in the Jap-ancse Diet to any understanding giv-en for the restriction of Japanese

TRADES AND LABOR

Important Business Transacted at Re-gular Meeting and Interesting Statistics Received

(From Thursday's Daily.)

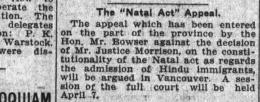
SCHOONER MILDRED

Three-Masted Lumber Schoener is Driven on South Jetty at Gray's Harbor

The appeal which has been entered on the part of the province by the Hon, Mr. Bowser against the decision of Mr. Justice Morrison, on the consti-tutionality of the Natal act as regards

NINGCHOW TAKES LARGE OUTWARD CARGO

It must not be torgetten that method of the black of t



LOST NEAR HOQUIAM

awarted. The Rosamond is a schooner of 1.039 tons gross, 985 tons net built at Benecia, Cal., in 1900, and is owned by H. W. Poett of San Francisco. She is 201 feet long, 41 feet beam and 17 feet deep. She carries 1.200,000 feet of lumber. Capt. Chase is in com-mand mand.

EMPRESS OF JAPAN SAILS FOR YOKOHAMA

Takes Valuable Cargo for Eastern Ports-R. L. Drury Among the Passengers

 Trait.

 Grape. Fruit. per dozen
 7

 Oranges. per dozen
 25 to 5

 Lemons. per dozen
 24

 Figs. cooking. per bl.
 28

 Bansmas, per dozen
 26

 Figs. cooking. per box
 200 to 2.26

 Bansmas, per dozen
 46

 Figs. table. per fb.
 25

 Raisins. Valencis. per lb.
 15

 Raisins. table. per lb.
 15

 Pineapples. each
 50 to 60

 Pears. per box
 20

 Cranberries. per lb.
 25

 State
 50 to 60

 Pears. per box
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's peace than those non-alcoholic Asiatics. not be alive at all, if says the prohibitionist. reatest men in history of water only? Very f them. Archimedes, helangelo, Shakespeare, n all drank in modera-

greater had they never Possibly. But the arthe other way. to Confiscate Property very interesting ques-

day, March 20, 1908

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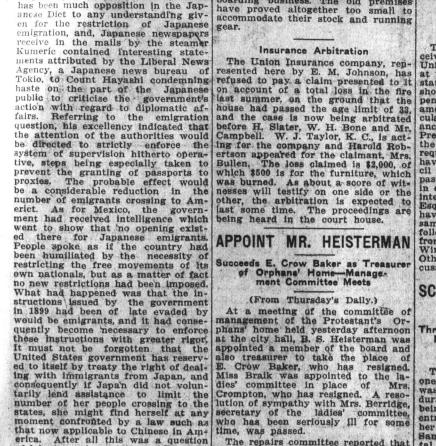
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municipal, state, or posconfiscation of property f prohibition?

in Wisconsin seems to ut in our "dry" days it ble. It would mean the tion, and therefore the tens of millions of pro-in good faith. The Wisconsin were estab he law, with the consent desire of an overwhelm-of the population, in man element was cons-

majority a legal and take away the property , whose business has aly has built up farms, ally millions of bush-Our Supreme Court "yes" to that question. may, whenever cate the millions eries in Wisconsin or may confiscate ns invested in distiller-ty. The owners must Constitution, demanding f law" in depriving a property, does not ap-n whose industry may pundations of prosperity as Milwaukee. A very perhaps, to be found ry important Supreme

lonist says: "We do not vile brewery, or his ry. We simply tell him



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skies they may live, to an appreciation of their duty to themselves and of the part, which the lands, won for them by their forefathers, are destined to play in the world's future.

The Canadian Press Association re-

of their duty to faemselves and of the part, which the lands, won for them by their forefathers, are destined to play in the world's future. THE G. T. PACIFIC CONTRACTS Mr. William Wainwright announces that the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway company has determined to call for tenders for the construction of two hundred miles for which as contract has already been let. This he told an interviewer, means that half the railway from the Atlantic to the Pacific Will be under construction this she told an interviewer, means that half the settlement made with the gov-ernment of British Columbias. The government show would avowedly guarantee the building of three hundred miles of strainers to the source of the construction the shift to columns call for diffing to the green commercial sanity. The looked forward to the time when as year. Mr. Wainwright furthers said and this is of special interest to the settlement made with the gov-ernment of British Columbia. The building of three hundred miles of with the gov-ernament of British Columbia this is due to the settlement made with the gov-ernament of British Columbia the gov-ernament of British Columbia to the gov-ernament of British Columbia to the gov-ernament of British Columbia this is due to the businese to columns call for diffing yuarantee the source and which the gov-ernament of British Columbia the gov-ernament of British

ed a great triumph, for he argued un-ceasingly that he had at Great Falls the biggest waterpower in the world, and, at the same time, here was where the wool grew. Why transport it East? Why not make it up right here and then ship the finished product to the Bastern market? The whole plan was a disastrous fizzle, and, in order to save his bacon or mutton, and his reputation, he made the stride to the Pacific. Here is another one of a great man's fizzles. Fairhaven, Wash-ington, was/to become a great trading mart and a metropolis; it was to have lines of steamers to the Orient; and it was to be the great commercial cen-ter in the Northwest. It's a nice lit-the town, and Mr. Hill and his sonproceedings. Their satisfaction with what they regard as the end of the incident is complete, and their amour propre having been saved by the Bri-tish attitude, they politely readmonish the Kaiser to tepress in the future his impulsive tendencies, and to refrain from corresponding with foreign min-isters on public matters without con-sulting his own advisers."

We note some comment upon the fact that Prince Edward Island eats have been shipped to supply the farm-ers of the prairies with seed, and a little surprise is expressed in some quarters, where we are told that it is an amazing thing that the smallest province of Canada should be called upon to sunply its great clotres with upon to supply its great sisters with seed. Prince Edward Island may be little. It is smaller than the E. & N. grant on this Island, but it can raise the best oats that are grown any-where. It would be a good thing if more oats were bought in that prov ince for seed purpos

If you will but keep your "weather eye" open-as the sailors say-these days, you may be able to observisions that the shipping business in



THIS SPRINGTIME finds our Furniture Department better prepared than has any other Spring Season. The careful planning of expert furniture buyers is bearing fruit now, and in the furniture showrooms of this establishment you'll find an exposition of furniture goodness unusual in its completeness, its newness and its remarkable values. The buyer who selected these furniture items has been buying and manufacturing furniture for close on forty years. A careful study of conditions and the needs of this Western World, an intimate knowledge of furniture and furniture making are only some of the qualifications of this buyer of ours. Add to this the purchasing power of this, The Largest Home Furnishing Store in the West, and-well there is the secret of our wonderful furniture values. If you haven't been "introduced," you should be. You are welcome to come in any time. We'll use no "argument"-we let the furniture do that.

SEE THE BROUGHTON STREET WINDOW SHOWING OF FURNITURE

Two Leaders From the China Store—Dinner Services

We list here two China Dinner Services deserving of special mention. Both have much to commend them to lovers of dainty china tableware. The decorations are unusually attractive and the ware is particularly fine in quality. At these prices they are splendid values. Come in and see these two sets.

CHINA DINNER SERVICE-Still another set in "Carsbad" china. This style has an exceptionally heavy gold border and a pretty and novel combination of roses, green leaves and gold, 119 pieces, at, per

CHINA DINNER SERVICE-This is a very rich and handsome set and has been a favorite set with many. A heavy blue and gold band on an excellent china is the secret of its popularity. 139 for a secret of its popularity. 139 pieces

Friday, March 20, 1908.

Friday, Ma

NOTE AND

There is a g vell-informed cir da that it is like lections may b arlier date than osed. What lend

ory is the fact prevails in the Li where. We quote patch from Ottaw

Ottawa, March

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ferday, by Holl 5 Fisher added that not come for eig said that if was might come in a insistence of the cessity of getting faken to heart by

association, who the general electi an early date.

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Very naturally, been aroused th Country and Cana censing Bill introd

censing Bill infrod mons by Mr. Asqu the Exchequer. Th Bill are stated to b duction in the pre retailing intoxicatin recovery by the S over the monopoly The features of sp importance in the

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The Colonist is

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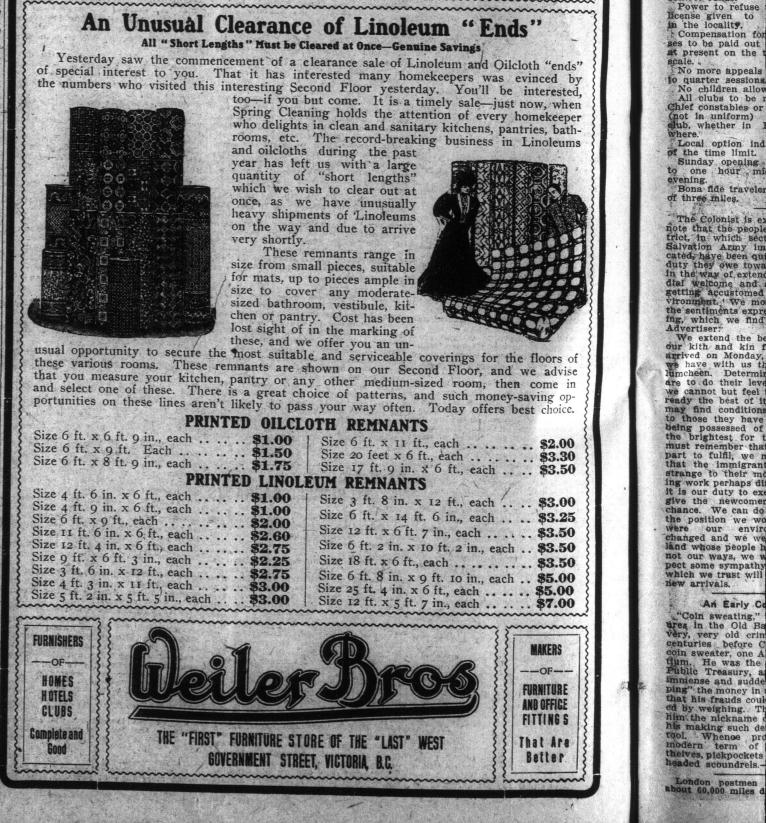
nmarized: A time limit of f ompensation. Within that time censes to be reduc

The

ermissable.

See Our Fine Showing of New Spring Carpet Styles

Still further shipments of new carpets have arrived during the past week, and our present showing of new spring styles is a very creditable one indeed. We cordially invite every Victorian to see these newest creations of the world's foremost carpets and rugs. We are always pleased to show you our stock of carpets, so do not be afraid to ask. Come any time, though today would be better. Carpet Department is on Second Floor.



No more appeals to quarter sessions No children allow All clubs to be r Chief constables or ot in uniform)

here.

VICTORIA SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

erinment of British Columbia. The building of three hundred miles of railway in this province ought to stimulate business to a degree impossible to estimate correctly at the present time.
Mr. Wainwright says that the first sale of lots at Prince Rupert will be held in September, and that people tell him the city will start out with a population of 20,000. We shall not be surprised if this estimate proves correct, for there will be such a rush to the site of the future terminus as has never been witnessed on the Pacific Coast. The findux will not be long delayed, for as many people as possible will desire to get on the ground at the earliest possible opportunity.
THE FINDLAY RIVER STRIKE

THE FINDLAY RIVER STRIKE

have their approval taken for granted.

There seems to be no good reason for doubting that gold in paying quantities has been found in the Findlay river. It has been known for years that the sands of this stream were auriferous. Pete Toy's Bar, which is a little way up the Findlay, pro-duced a considerable quantity of gold during the Omenica excitement. About eight or nine years ago a company for doubting that gold in paying the finding river. It has been known for several that the sands of this stream were auriferous. Pete Toy's Bar, which is a little way up the Findiny, produced a considerable quantity of gold during the Omenica excitement. About or nice years ago a company was organized in Victoria to work this har and some other properties. The hard some other properties. The hare being gold in the Findiny and has to there being gold in the Findiny and has the active while there can be no doubt as to there being gold in the Findiny and has the active from the south, to form the south to form the foot at the react of the Rocky mountains. It is a long way from any centre of population and the means of transport of the come, be very primitive. It is a long way from any centre of the table of the south to form the south of going unless he is in a post the to form the so

The new provisions in regard to gov-ernment aid to dry docks are substan-tially as follows: A company, approv-ed by the government, proposing to construct a dry dock on plans to be approved of by the Department of Pub-lic Works in localities, where it is shown that a dock would be in the public interest, will be bonussed to the extent of 3 per cent. upon the capital investment yearly for the period of twenty years provided the total amount paid in any one case shall not exceed \$46,000 a year. The same rule will ap-ply to expenditures for the enlargement of existing docks. The work is to be done under the supervision of the De-

set successes are our greatest failures and vice versa. Big men succeed in hiding large errors, and small men exhibit their losses, anticipating sympathy, and reaping odlum. No one denies Mr. Hill's great qualities as a railway builder and manager. In addition to these he is endowed with a courage, industry and determination which make him one of the greatest men of his day. No one doubts the ability of the men be-hind the Milwaukee road referred to in the extract. No one ever suggest-ed that Colis P. Huntington was not a master in his own line. But great errors are laid to their charge, and so we might go through the whole list of those who have been instrumental in developing the country. The prob-lem is so vast that no man can hope to gram it fully and least of direction of the solution of the department at Ot-tawa by Mr. J. S. Larke, trade com-missioner at Sydney, Australia. He

a master in his own line. But great errors are laid to their charge, and so we might go through the whole list of those who have been instrumental in developing the country. The prob-lem is so vast that no man can hope to grasp it fully, and least of all a man who is already occupied with the management of great concerns. The moral of this is that the people of Victoria, when they think they have a good thing in hand, ought to keep on agitating for it until they succeed, the-stead of growing discouraged be-cause they do not succeed at the out-set. THE FISHERY CRUISER

Replying to Senator Macdonald, Mr. Brodeur said that he thought the new fishery cruiser would, if possible, be built in British Columbia. While this is a qualified promise only, it is probably all that could be expected at the present stage, and it is very satis-factory as far as it goes. We have no doubt that Mr. Brodeur would prefer to let the contract to a British Colum-bia firm, if he could see his way clear to do so, and if anything that the Col-onist can say will facilitate his reach-ing a favorable conclusion, we shall be



Made of grey, soft strong leather with six secure pockets. Matchless for the miner, the tourist, or indeed the average up-to-date man. Call here and see them.

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

Friday, March 20, 1998

NOTE AND COMMENT

lay, March 20, 1908,



niture buyers ishment you'll s, its newness ture items has rs. A careful ate knowledge ns of this buylome Furnishrful furniture are welcome ture do that.

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Services Both have much

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Dilcloth "ends" s evinced by be interested, ust now, when

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FORTY YEARS AGO

BRITISH OPINION

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The matter at stake is the mainten-nee of epistolary secreey in correspondent, which has been rejected by the representatives of both political parties in England, that the Exchequer. The principles of the Contry and Canada by the new Li-censing Bill introduced in the Com-mans by Mr. Asquith, Chancellor of the Exchequer. The principles of the Bill are stated to be a progressive re-center the stated to be a principles of the Brouts Soley has just been issued. The fourteenth annual report of the Brouts Soley has just been issued. The fourteenth annual report of the Brouts Soley has just been issued. The fourteenth annual report of the Brouts Soley has just been issued. The fourteenth annual report of the Brouts Soley has just been issued. The fourteenth annual report of the Brouts Soley has just been issued. The fourteenth annual report of the Brouts Soley has just been issued. The soley have cause to the four being and discretion of the Exchequer. The principles of the Bill are stated to be a principles of the Bill are

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VICTORIA SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

All Up-to-Date Women are "House Proud"

> They like to have a delightful home in which to entertain their friends. Indeed some ladies like to have prettier rooms than their neighbors, and are ever on the qui vive for furnishings to make their dulce domum more attractive. Few things contribute more to rendering the home charming and cosy than artistic curtains and drapes. Set your bargain expectations high, you'll not be disappointed in this line:

SWISS MUSLINS, per yard, 20c, 25c and 35¢ MADRAS TASSELLED CURTAIN MUSLIN, single and double border, in white, ecru, blue, green, red, etc., per yard 35c, 40c, 45c, 50c, 55c, 60c, 75c and 80¢

COLORED SILKOLENE, 36 in. wide, per yard 20¢ | SASH CURTAIN MUSLINS, white, ecru and all the hew colorings per yard 20c, 25c, 30c and 35¢ BRASS EXTENSION CURTAIN POLES, per set, BRASS EXTENSION SASH RODS, per set, 15c, 20c, 25c and 45¢



putting the paper up to public auction and so forth can only have the effect of injuring the property, while the un-certainty and current gossip must add not a little to the difficulties of those who are now responsible for the con-duct of the paper, and who-apart from the vexed question of certain "sideshows"-have of late years worthily maintaimed many of the best tradition of the leading English jour-nal.

when the ship ran into the tail-end of a heavy northwest gale she never fait a quaim. She appeared regularly at meals, and she appeared regularly at bethought herself that it was due the captain that she should thank him for his good advice, and she approached the deck steward, entrusting him with to grant her an interview. In the course of time the steward return-ed, saying that the captain was unable to grant her an interview. "Why cont he see me?" "Captains, compliments, Miss," said the steward, "but he's sufferin" with a bit of seasiskness, which as lasted two days now, an he fears he ain't in shape

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adays give the world its rules of life. It is the English who do so. In a dif-ferent order of things, but in an equal measure, they exercise upon the man-ners of the world the measure of auth-ority which the

opularity and the Japanese trade re urns, as a consequence, have alread egun to show substantial increase inder the heads of imported meal an -called Inferior Bac

Stefanssen, so he tells me

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VICT/RIA' SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

ALLER THE A

Friday, March 20, 1908.

TO VICTORIANS Objects and Scope of Standard of Empire Explained by A. J. Dawson

UNFOLDS PLAN

ITS MESSAGE TO BRITAIN

How and Where Its Author Gained His Inspiration-His Life History

A remarkable gathering crowded the banquet hall of the Poodle Dog restaurant yesterday to hear a remarkable man detail a remarkable enterprise. A. J. Dawson, of the London Standard staff, a man who in imperial matters has assumed the place in the journalistic field which Kipling occu-ples in literature, was a guest of the Canadian club and its members turn-ed out en masse to hear and to do him honour.

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riage. He wants to go into business with her for life and for all time to come. We are the trustees of this lady, and he comes to us for our con-sent. Are you going to 'turn him down? As is proper he shows us his record and qualifications. He had proved his courage and he has put be-fore us the chances of success. We know something of him, and his ar-ticles have shown his appreciation of our country. His courage he has shown by taking up the position of a prophet who does not always say pleasant things. Kipling made himself unpopu-lar by his famous lines anent: "The fiannelled fools at the wicket, and muddled oafs at the goal," and our guest has done much the same in his Message, when he told them that all was not well, that the material things of life were not everything. His warn-ing that if we wish for peace we must prepare far war went through all Eng-land. And the news he brings us here is that he intends to keep England posted on what we are doing in Can-ada, and no one knows better than I do how badly it is needed. "If one sends an article say, on the Astatio humineration and the source of the sender of the sender of the sender."

out six. while God's sake, give us men, and have men. "We have all heard Mr. Dawson's eloquent address, and I propose that we accept his proposals of mar-riage. British Columbia is not too good for him. If he will go home and do his part in cementing the ties be-tween us and the Motherland, we will him and support him and his journal-istic enterprise for all time. "Gentlemen, I give you our guest and champion in the Old Country." (Loud cheers.) C. H. Lugrin Seconds Toast have the second the toast, C. H. Pinehurst, N. Y., March 18.—The fourth annual spring golf tournament began today in a qualification round. all records being broken by the monster field of starters, which numbered 158. Warren K. Wood, of the Homewood Golf fered for the best score with the fast seventy-eight. C. P. Ayling of Onon-dago was second af eighty and C. E. Becker of Woodland third, at 81. than were been thoroughly served and well, in the making good. (Applause). They they they difference of the second. To ast the total to the total EGGS FOR HATCHING—White Leg-horns, rose and single comb reds: bred to lay; trap-nested; fertility guaranteed. Free descriptive cata-logue, J. J. Dougan, Cobble Hill, B.C. m20

 A construct of the server of the server in th dia as withing exceptional, but now that is absolutely normal.
 There heard him speak 1 know that he down.
 The charce he went out into the lands if the complexity four passed as fragment in the beach at the sease and like a normal membry in the sease and like a normal membry in the sease and like a normal membry is tory. Finally her sease are the sease and like a normal membry is tory. Finally her sease are the sease in the sease is the most important part into the sease is the sease is the most important part into the sease is the sease is the most important part into the sease is the most important part into the sease is the sease is

Run For Shore Run For Shore Capt. Swanson then decided to make a run for the shore, as it was seen the heavy weather prevailing at which left here on Friday. from reaching her loading berth. Tugs were sent to her yesterday to attempt to tow the vessel to the Hoquian mills, but, owing to the heavy wind prevailing, the attempt was postpon-ed until today. The Indravelli is to load two million feet of lumber at the Hoquiam mills as part cargo for her voyage to the Antipodes, leaving here on April 10. The leaving here on April 10.

forty people keen

some time subse with Mr. R. M. awork in connec Columbia fruit. Columbia fruit. work is thorough readers and I ne what has alread; to the excellent it throughout G the latter portion was fully occupie which the gover undertake,—that subject of Britis "Can you tell you took Mr. Bu of the response m audiences?" was audiences?" was "Rather a long into a short inter part of your que sion was chiefly cribing the hort the province, I majority of the a about Canada, and ish Columbia. handle the whole broad way. All lustrated by capi dustries and scene "One ought to norance of British

Friday, N

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(From We Back from Gre R. M. Palmer, pr of horticulture,

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England. One J ties of coming in representing all p and after twenty

and after twenty, I was naturally k learn. Frankly, I some admiration which the people of faced and solved trial problems of of their commerc gering, and to use "we are 43,000,000 richest in the w

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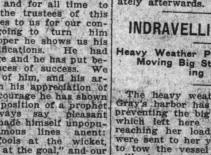
desire to promote of its conditions."

TELLS OF H

Martin Burrell vince After

Run For Shore

of its conditions." "Now as to the question," continu response met with lecture work, I an that it was of th character. Of cour late at once the r direct, of work o say, however, that at all the lectures sort and the atte good. This appl types of audiences tures before the S society at EdMbu Institution under London Chamber of London Chamber of the Southeastern at Wye. One wa is by considering who stayed after t more information. uncommon thing t







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"The rapid an correspondence, a terviews, also fai terest which had mention the excel being done by ou J. H. Turner, wh past year or two much stronger being directed Young Men

"The somewhat and particularly Canada after we some difference nected in any and I understan lectures arranged thorities were affect our own w appeal was prima capital to invest there was clearly Every year large fellows leave Eng fellows leave Eng ing "fresh woods Ing press woods I speak now of m anywhere from fi thousand dollars, forgotten that oth pire are only too type of settler an to attract 1. I know that a cons know that a cor such young fellow of the Rockies t feeling in the mat endeavor to put country fairly ; this class of peor good enough withings to an exten to a misconceptio ditions. Every or ries some influen a circle of friend report of a man w very much farth imagine.

"Am I glad to Columbia? Cert here, what I was ing in the old cour can compare clima with the splendid this great pr ockies. Easte Rockies. rockies. Easte to feel the indust er keenly, and it so buoyant a fee conditions of the

Mr. Carnegie 1 towards new lib Middlesborough. Adam Butters, Jack, fell from high. Death was A German touris ion that doing not occupation of Core IN THE OLD COUNTRY

TELLS OF HIS WORK



day, March 20, 1908.

Reef 25 miles South of Irena on Coast of

California ERS AND CREW

Near Scene of Disasty of Topeka Sent to the Scene

Thursday's Daily) er Pomona of the Pacific ship company, operated eka and San Francisco, k off Fort Ross, 25 miles nt Arena, California, at esday, while on her way and after being flor . She will probably 1 ated o lives were lost. It is vessel will be washed

she is held about half ore and will sink. fore and win sink. four passengers and six-ers of the crew were sav-now ashore at Fort Ross, lack of food and shelter a dreary night on the e small former Russian

ra left San Francisco ning. A strong head wind and in order to seek pro-the gale and make better the gale and make better pposed that Capt. Swan-of the Pomona, put in a in the wide swing of uth of Point Arena. It lock, with darkness be-raw down, when with a ing motion, the Pomona ing motion, the Pomona hidden rock, a long reef out from shore. The the vessel was so easy motion was caused on nmotion was caused on Swanson and members ent among the passer te them such assurances to allay all fears. There citement. The only in-was that of an Italian ran about the deck pull-and wailing. She was

omona first struck anson reversed his ene steamer freed herself f with but small effort. n sent below to make an of the condition of the nmediately reported that nust be hard hit, for her g with great rapidity.

For Shore on then decided to make shore, as it was seen d be unable to proceed and that the vessel was sinking in deep water on board. Turning the s on board. Turning, the toward the beach, the speed ahead. ed full speed mile offshore,] mile offshore, nowever, thump, the Pomona ran submerged rock and it was evident that a id been torn in her hore, however.

decided to send all pasdecided to send all pas-e. A small boat was low-ral men from the ship's her. The sea was not boat had no trouble in and fixing a beacon to place on the beach. On the small boat, all the s, which had been made wared away with women red away with wo These were taken , after which the boats

ecured the male passen-landing them, another e and all hand-luggage nore. By that time the had filled and it was secure the Wells-Fargo all shipments aboard. hen put off in the life-le for the shore. When the Ponoma it was low vater at that time top rail at the vessel's

VICTORIA' SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

BIG BEND MICA Company Making Preparations to Work its Minbs on Large Scale

TOMMY BURNS WINS

FIGHT IN QUICK TIME

most enthusiastic over their deal. The proximity of the property to shipping points and the smelters makes it a snap for them. The success of Mr. Saulter goes to prove that there are great natural riches lying adjacent, and close to Vancouver, and it goes also to show that the prospectors from the Slocan country are fully alive to the situation. There have been a number of Slocan-ites as well on the coast within the past year, especially with timber, while others have picked up several very good mining prospects.

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VICTIM OF DESPONDENCY YOKOHAMA PAPER ON

LOCAL "NATAL ACT"

Thomas Simpson, of Vancouver, Makes An Attempt to End His Life

gers Camp Out

re provided for passen-landed and camp fires the beach. A cold wind nd owing to acarcity of vicinity it is expected l be considerable suf-test reports are to the test reports are to the effort will be made to of Topeka, which left norning and is due to of disaster tonight. take on all passenger return to San Fran

r, editor of a Fortuna ed to the Eureka cor-he Associated Press on "It was clear when looked as if Captain running too close in-was not acting badly there was no commo-vessel struck Monterey and the crew all acted perfect order and it is lefforts that all scenes

Lefforts that all scenes vere avoided. of the camp fires on the passengers were ald see those who had em wrapped in white itting about on the roups, forming a fan-d scene. They do not ass the night, but will f it." was a steel steamer of s, built in 1888 by the rks of San Francisco,

Coast Steamship com-s 225 feet long, 16.6 ad a beam of 33.5 feet. s never been on the ing for years been on ireka to San Francisco. hat she ran to San

Y., March 18.—The pring golf tournament a qualification round, broken by the monster blick surbared 158 orosen by the monate. , which numbered 158, of the Homewood Golf on the gold medal of-st score with the fast C. P. Ayling of Onon-af eighty and C. B. and third, at 81.

ATCHING—White Leg-und single comb reds: trap-nested: fertility Tree descriptive cata-ougan, Cobble Hill, B.C.

VICTORIA SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

Friday, March 20, 1908,

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MOVES A

Mr. Blain Pro

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Senator Maci

Ottawa, March

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A PAGE FOR THE YOUNG FOLKS

CURRENT TOPICS

South of the Congo river in Africa, there is an extent of land more than three times as large as Bri-tish Columbia. The equator passes through the north of it, so that it is very hot. This is the Congo Free State. The people who inhabit the Congo are negroes, and there are about 14,000,000 of them. More than twice the number of the inhabitants of all Canada all Canada.

all Canada. This land, as you will remember, was discovered by Livingstone. That brave, kind man hoped that when once the tribes of Africa became Christian the terrible slave trade would be done away with. Nearly thirty years ago the European nations sent men to Germany to decide a number of questions about who should or should not rule lands in Africa and other places. The King of Belgium was put in about who should or should not rule lands in Africa anl other places. The King of Belgian nation had no power over it. King Leopold soon found out that the forests of this country contained vast numbers of the trees which produced indiarubber, and that there was still a great deal of ivory there. He got posses-sion of all the land in the Course event that on sion of all the land in the Congo except that on which the poor natives lived. Then he drove away all the dealers in rubber and tvory under the pretence that they were slave dealers. When he had thus got all the power into his own hands this wicked greedy king forced the people of the country to work to produce rubber for him and to bring him ivory. Terrible tales are told of the cruelty with which the natives were treated. The missionaries who went to Congo from the United States and other countries told terrible tales of the doings of the soldiers. It is said that tens of thousands of the wretched negroes have been butchered or tortured by them. Over and over again King Leopold has promised to reform the government of the Congo. British merchants as well as others profited by the rubber obtained by the forced labor of the natives. This year the British government declared the state of affairs in Congo must come to an end. King Leopold has, it appears, seen that he can no longer make great profits in the Congo, and he is about to sell his rights in that country to the Belgian nation for \$9,000,000. If he does it is to be hoped that his countrymen are better than their king. It is not likely that now that the world knows about the crimes that have been committed by men who ought to have been civilized they will ever be repeated. The greed of gain will make men commit any arime make men commit any crime,

The Emperor William of Germany is a very different man from King Leopold. He, however, has of-fended the English people. As you know, the English are a branch of the great German family. The Angles and the Saxons, who long ago drove out the ancient inhabitants of Britain, came from Germany. Now, when people who are relations quarrel, their quarrels are often far more bitter than those of strangers. Ever since Germany conquered France, more than thirty years ago, she has been growing more and more rich and powerful. All her people are soldiers, they are well educated and are skilful workmen. But King William is not satisfied with are soldiers, they are well educated and are skilfni-workmen. But King William is not satisfied with having a great army—perhaps the greatest in the world—he wants to have a great navy. Now, ever since Queen Elizabeth's time, when the Spanish 'Ar-mada was destroyed, England has been mistress of the seas and Englishmen are resolved that no coun-try shall ever take from her that proud title. They are groud of their navy and are jealous of the 'at-tempt' of any nation to build a fleet equal to theirs. When England, in 1900, went to war with the Boers the emperor of Germany sent a message of sympathy to President Kruger. This roused the anger of the English nation and she has never forgiven the emperor for his rash and unfriendly action. It was, however, believed by many that the Emperor Wil-ham, in spite of his big army apd the great battle-

however, believed by many that the Emperor Wil-ham, in spite of his big army and the great battle-ships he is building, thinks war a terrible thing which should be avoided as long as possible: When, there-fore, he paid a long visit to his uncle, the king of Engfore, he paid a long visit to his uncle, the king of Eng-land it was looked upon as a sign that the old hatred and jealousy would give place to friendliness and confidence. But a little thing has happened which shows that in England the fire is far from being

There are many things in which a king is less be than is his humblest subject. He must be much Tree than is his humblest subject. He must be much more careful in his speech, and he cannot write let-ters to anybody he likes on any subject he chooses. Now Emperor William very often speaks unguarded-ly, and the other day he wrote a letter to Lord Tweedmouth, First Lord of the Admiralty. No one knows just what the letter is about, but a report was spread that the Emperor wanted to have a voice in saying how many and what kind of ships should be built in England. Lord Tweedmouth denied this saying now many and what kind of ships should be built in England. Lord Tweedmouth denied this, From all that can be learned, and that is not much, it would seem that the letter was such as one private gentleman might have sent to another, and nothing would be thought of the matter. If it had not been for the angry feeling shown in England he have

wanted to do away with government by kings he has wanted to do away with government by kings he has paid it a visit. His bravery has met its reward, for he has received a warm welcome. The city itself and those men who offended King Carlos will be par-doned. Kindness and goodwill are stronger in the hearts of most people than revenge and hatred, and the citizens of Barcelona met the frankness and trust of the boy king with loyalty. It looks as if freedom and order would reign in Portugal.

Baron Takahira, the Japanese ambassador to the United States, made a long speech in New York on Tuesday which was intended to be read by all na-tions. He said that the Japanese nation wanted to be friendly with the countries near her. If the countries were peaceful and prosperous Japan would be the gainer. The ambassador said that the United States and Japan had always been friendly, and that not be settled peaceably. The treaty with England was only meant to preserve the peace of the Far. East. When it was made there was no thought of the possibility of a quarrel between Japan and the United States. To judge by this speech Japan has no wish to quarrel with any nation. There is little doubt that the Japanese nation, brave as it is, wishes now for nothing so much as peace. A great deal of money was spent in the war with Russia, and the people want opportunity to do the work for which they are so well fitted.

Nations generally try to hide the faults of their own army or navy and when they have discovered them set to work to remedy them before other nations will have a chance to find out. The United

States, however, are telling all the world how full

President Roosevelt believes that no school is a

od one that has not a good playground, and that

good one that has not a good playground, and that children should not be forced to do work for which they are not strong enough. How many boys are there in Victoria that do as much work as is good for them? In both Canada and the United tSates, many of the men who today are honored by all, spent much of their time, when out of school, in working on the farm. They learned to be men by doing their share of work as boys. It is a very bad thing for a liftle fellow to have to work too hard, but perhaps it is worse not to be obliged to work at all.

Nearly all boys and girls will have read of the

terrible accident in the school in Collingwood, Ohio, where one hundred and seventy children were burned to death. None of us can even imagine the sorrow

of the mothers and fathers of that little town. It will be many years before that terrible day can be for-

That awful waste of life might have been pre-vented if there had not been a panic. It is true, the school was bally planned, but the children might have escaped if they had not crowded on the stair-ways. If we could only learn not to give way to mad

CHARLES DICKENS

foolish fears, at least one half the danger

of faults their ships are.

gotten

would be removed

1 Samp

Why, what's the matter, Net-ty? You do, look mis-er-a-ble," cried Uncle Will. "Have you been get-ting in-to trou-ble?" "No, Un-cle, on-ly we have so few toys, and Mar-jo-rie is tir-ed of them," an-swer-ed the lit-tie girl, jump-ing up to kiss him. There are on-ly the two dol-lies and our paint-box, and we can't both, use that."

that." Mar-jor-ie was not ve-ry well and in-clin-ed to be cross, and it was ra-ther dull in the nur-ser-y. "Mum-mie gave us a pen-ny each be-fore she went a-way." con-tin-u-ed Net-ty, "but now we must-n't go out to spend them, and be-sides you can't get a nice toy for a pen-ny." "I think I can." said Un-cle smiling. "Re-al-ly! Quite a new one?" asked Mar-jo-rie eag-er-ly.

"Re-al-ly! Quite a new one?" asked Mar-jo-rie eag-er-ly. "Yes; some-thing you have nev-er had be-fore, and I don't think you will ev-er get tir-ed of play-ing with it," cri-ed Un'ele gai-ly; "but you must be quite good till I come back this aft-er-noon." "Yes, we will, dear Un-cle; here are our two pen-nies. You won't forget, will you?" ask-ed Net-ty, and he pro-mis-ed to re-mem-ber. What a long time it seem-ed un-til the aft-er-noon

D

"What are you go-ing to do?" ask-ed Mar-jo-

"Let us see who can blow the best!"

What fun it was! The twins were quite sor-ry when tea-time came and they had to stop. "Well," ask-ed Un-cle, "what do you think of my

E

HAND

Drawn by Philip R. Twigg, Aged 8 Years, Victoria

Un-cle,

new to

pro-mis-ed to re-mem-ber. What a long time it seem-ed un-til the aft-er-noon

VULLET

Place, near Rochester. The little fellow told his fat the would like to live there. Instead of scolding or laughing at him the father said, "If you wour might come to live in it." The father would like to live there. Instead of the work hard you might come to live in it." The father work and became master of Gadshill Place. There, fifty years after, in June, 1870, the great, loving heart ceased to beat. Why, what's the mat-ter, Net-ty? You do look mis-er-a-ble." oried Uncle Will. "Have you been the set of the set. Why what's the mat-ter, Net-ty? You do look mis-er-a-ble." oried Uncle Will. "Have you been the set of t

More surprised than ever, I taught him still another word, with the same result. Next I decided to try arithmetic. I taught him to add every combination of two as far as twelve. For instance, I would say, "Show me six and two," at the same time putting his foot on eight. He seem-ed never to forget after I had once told him. Later I taught him to add the three." Suddenly one day I noticed that when I said for the first time, "Where is seven and three?" he put his foot on the correct answer before I showed it to him. I thought it was only an accident, but I said, "Show 'me 'three and eight.". He put his foot at once on eleven. I gave him problems in multiplication and division. He got them all right. The problems were entirely new to him and in no case did I indicate the result to him beforehand. Not knowing what to think, I took out the letters nad said, "Spell dog." This was a word which he had never, yet he spelled it correctly and without hesita-tion. I said, "Translate ii into German, Roger," and he spelled "chine." I merely placed the letters of the words before him, mixed in with others, and he put his foot on the correct letters in turn. I showed him playing cards which he had never seen and he pleked them out corrective. Not once did I never sources. the words verter in the correct letters in turn. I snowed put his foot on the correct letters in turn. I snowed him playing cards which he had never seen and he picked them out correctly. Not once did I previously indicate the proper cards. He seemed to know them without even being told. I resolved to experiment a little, so I took out the figures again and said, 'Show me two times three," at the same time fixing my atme two times three," at the same time fixing my at-tention on the eight. He put his foot firmly on eight. Here was the clew! All this time when he seemed to be learning so rapidly he had been simply getting the cardio of which I thought

eight. Here was the clew! All this time when he seemed to be learning so rapidly he had been simply getting the cards of which I thought. No further education was necessary. He could spell anything which I could spell without being taught. I asked for "Constantinople," "phthisic," "pneumonia," and for problems like $2 \ge 3 \ge 4.2-1$. He never made a mistake. Fractions presented no difficulty to him. He selected colors correctly the first time he saw them and made change as quickly as any cashier. I also found that he would do his other tricks for me without being asked. If I merely thought of him as he looked when he was a "dead dog" he straightway became a "dead dog." At first he would not perform at all for any one else, but sometimes, when another person was working with him and several other persons were present he got the cards I thought of when I was out of sight in the farthest corner of the room. Now, however, he will perform for several of my friends, when I am not perform for several of my friends, when I am not present, selecting the cards of which they think. Of course, he does not do quite so well for them as he does for me, and if I am present he gets the card I "Roger," in the Century.

FOR THE LITTLE TOTS

Sir John Fisher, G. C. B., O. M., Admiral of the Fleet, is a silent man. He does not write to the papers, nor does he make speeches—"He does not, ad-vertise," as Kipling wrote of another "great, little man"—but he works, works, works very nearly night and day in the interests of the Navy he knows and loves.

"Jacky Fisher" he is called in the Navy all up and down the high and marraw seas, and since a nick-name is the sign of popularity, it may be judged that the place he holds in the hearts of his subordinates is no small one.

An explanation of the gallant Admiral's silence may possibly be found in a tale he tells of his first ship—a small two-decker—of course sail-rigged.

"What are you go-ing to do?" ask-ed Mar-jo-rie cu-ri-ous-ly. "Well, first of all I am go-ing to make some soap-suds, like this," said Un-cle, "and then we will o-pen the win-dow—I'll see they don't fall out, Nurse; then I fill the pipe with suds, and blow. You watch!" The twins watch-ed breath-less-ly as a ti-ny bub-ble ap-pear-ed at the end of the pipe and grew and grew, un-til, as Un-cle wav-ed his pipe, it flew off and a way ov-er the gar-den, chang-ing in-to the most love-ly co-lors be-fore it burst. "Oh! how pret-ty! Do let me try!" ex-claim-ed. Net-ty eag-er-ly. "Here you are, and here is Mar-ior-ie's pipe." said Here you are, and here is Mar-jor-ie's pipe." said

manded since." There is another good motto story in connection with "Jacky" Fisher. When he was commander-in-Chief in the Medi-terranean he went to inspect a small destroyer of on-ly some 250 tons. The young lieutenant in command—he had so much swagger he might have been in charge of a line o' battle ship—showed his superior round. The little craft was in beautiful order, but when "Jacky" reached the wheel he saw on it some most

It was an inscription, and it read, "Ut Veniant

A Bluff Seadog It is said of Admiral Fisher that he is very honest and very frank—as frank as only a sailor can be— and that he cannot understand why the plain, blunt truth should ever offend.

He was a greaf favorite with Queen Victoria, and a one occasion, whilst he was paying a visit to Os-orne, the visit of a French admiral was being dis-

'Madam," replied he, "I will kiss him, if he de-

sires it." In 1902 Sir John was appointed Second Sea Lord, and in that capacity he was responsible for the order which gave the engineers a rank in the ship more in accordance with their important positions. And now "Fighting Jacky" has reached the very top of his profession. He is Admiral of the Fleet—he was appointed in December two years ago—and, in-stead of having to retire at the age of sixty-five, he will be able to work for his beloved Navy until he reaches the age of seventy. In January, 1911. "Good luck to Jacky"!"

Murillo's Boy

More than two hundred years ago a little dark-eyed Moorish boy rapped at the door of a stately house in Seville, Spain, and asked if the master was within. The attendant ushered him into a large room

where a grave, sad-looking man was talking to a group of young artists. They were all listening at-tentively for the man was the greatest painter of his Bartolome Esteban Murill

"Well, my boy, what can I do for you?" inquired Murillo "I heard you wanted a boy to sweep your rooms, grind paints, and wait upon you. I have come for the

position.

"Well, you can have it, you little monkey. And

Well, you can have it, you little libines. And you can go right to work. In this way little Sebastian Gomez was introduced into the studio of the great Murillo. He remained there till he was fifteen years old, doing all the odd jobs for the painter and his pupils, and taken very little notice of by any of them.

there till he was fifteen years old, doing all the odd jobs for the painter and his pupils, and taken very "There were a dozan or more of these young paint-ers studying under Murillo-reay, showy fellows, and disposed to be somewhat careless in their work. Of-ten the great Murillo was obliged to lecture them sharply for their shortcomings. One morning when they had been worse than us-ual, he scolded them unmercifully. "You can never expect to become painters," he said, "if you do not put more care and labor into your work. Why Se-bastian yonder, who knows nothing of colors, might do better work than some of you." Murillo intended it for a sharp rebuke, and the young painters so accepted it. Their faces flushed with wounded pride, and they promised to do more efficient work. No one paid any heed to the poor Moorish lad, who had heard the words and who was blushing as furiously as some of Murillo's pupils. The next morning when the pupils assembled several of them noticed that their pictures were not as they had left them the previous night. "Hello! who has been here?" cried curly-headed Vincenzo, one of the brightest of Murillo's pupils. "Some one has put a child's head on my canvas that is none of my work." "And here is a Virgin's face on mine," said Jose Pareda, the laiest of the school "Who could be

"And here is a Virgin's face on mine," said Jose Pareda, the laziest of the school, "Who could have done it?" Others were exclaiming meanwhile, for every can-vas had received a touch of some kind, and it was all

admirable. While they were discussing the matter the door opened and Murillo entered. "Let me congratulate you; you are improving." said the master. "Why Pareda, that is very good for you.

"But it is not my work, master," said Jose, falter.

But it is not ing work, shared vincenzo. "Not yours, whose is it then?" "That's the puzzle," answered Vincenzo. And a puzzle it continued to be for several morn-ings, for the most wonderful things were done by the invisible painter. "Well continuen. I think this has gone far en-

"Well, gentlemen, I think this has gone far en-ough," said the master, "tomorrow morning we will come an hour earlier than usual and see if we can-not catch this unknown artist at his work."

Surprised enough were they the next morning (o see seated at one of the pictures the "little monkey," Sebastian Gomez.

"Who taught you how to paint, boy ?" said the artist. "You, master."

"But I hever gave you a lesson." "I listened to what you told those gentlemen and remembered it."

"Bravo, Sebastian!" cried the school, "You have beaten us all." "And I have made a painter," said Murillo.

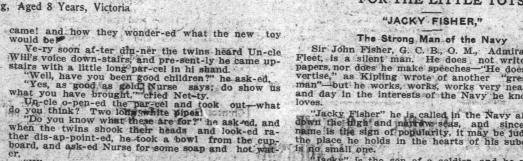
Some studies will be much more difficult for you master than others. It may be arithmetic, it may e history, or it may be nothing but a spelling lesson, have known many bright people who found English belling difficult.

be history, or it may be housing but to found English I have known many bright people who found English spelling difficult. Very well. Devote more time and more work to the hard study. The extra effort will soon give you a most delightful feeling of mastery, never brought out by the easier studies, and, strange to say, it will not be long before you will actually begin to like the difficult book!

difficult book! A former teacher of mine, an expert mathemati-cian, once told me that when he was a boy he detest-ed mathematics; but he was determined to master it, and he did. And now he would rather do a problem in calculus than eat! But of course he is a "growna up." I don't expect any of you boys to reach his ex-alted standpoint for a year or two!

War Horses at School

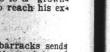
A chum who lives hear a cavalry barracks sends me some interesting particulars as to the training of horses for military purposes, which is by no means an easy task.



is no small one. "Jacky" is the son of a soldier, and he was born sixty-five years ago. At thirteen he became a naval cadet, and not long after he was fighting as a middy

Some Mottoes

"When I first went on board," he says, "I saw en-graved in great, big gold letters the word "Silence." Underneath was another good motto, "Deeds, not words." I have put that into every ship I have com-manded since."



in England no harm would have been done. There are many people in England and Germany who think that both nations might spend their money, more profitably than in great battleships.

There are some very wicked men in our city just now. Murder and robbery have become far too com-

mon. Such evil deeds as the shooting of Dancey or the murder of Freedman are never committed by men whose lives have been blameless. No man becomes a villain all at once. The boy who stays out at night, listening to profane and impure conversation, and who, as he grows older, learns to smoke and drink and gamble, is entering upon a course that, if not checked, will end in ruin. The boy or man who works honestly for his living and is pure and sober. seldom breaks the law. It requires far more bravery and true manliness to lead a good life than to fall into evil ways. Neither skill nor strength are needed to let the boat drift with the tide, but you must use to let the boat drift with the tide, but you must use both to row against the current.

For months engineers have been trying to find out why the great Quebec brilge fell. They have come to the conclusion that the plan was wrong. The engineers were not skilful enough to construct such a very long bridge. They did their best, but they failed. If those in charge of the work had been as wise and watchful as they ought to have been, the loss of life might have been saved. The company should have employed an engineer to watch the work as it was going on. The workmanship was good and the materials used strong. It will be possible to re-build the bridge, hut it will cost more than the one which was broken would have done.

It will be a splendid thing for the big boys of Victoria if there is a fine new Young Men's Christian Association building in the city. There will be a good gymnasium and a pleasant reading room in it, good gymnasium and a pleasant reading room in it, as well as other rooms where boys and young men can spend an evening in innocent amusement. Such a building is much needed in this city, and it is to be hoped, not only that the city council will give a grant towards it, but that every one who can were contribute something towards making Victoria's Young Men's Christian Association Building one worthy of our beautiful city of our beautiful city.

The Salvation Army have brought out a number of people from England. These men and women are ready and anxious to work. They have found em-ployment already. Most of them have gone to the country, and a number of women have taken situa-tions in houses in town. These steady hearty Eng-lish folk will find this great country a good place to live in. The little children will have plenty to eat and fresh air to breathe. They and the children who are at school in our province, now have a very large and a very rich country to work in. The little hands must grow large and skilful and the minds must be not only well stored with knowledge but trained to plan wisely and act promptly, if British Columbia is to become some day a great country. God has given s a splendid situation, a fine climate, and rich re-ources. Men must do the rest. us a splendid situatio

The young King Manuel of Portugal must be a ave lad. Although Barcelons is full of people who

If the world is a better place for children to live

If the world is a better place for children to live in now, than it was when your grandfathers, and srandmothers were little boys and girls, you have Charles Dickens to thank for it more than any one else. Few people, perhaps no one, since Jesus took up the little children in his arms in Galilee and in Judea long ago have loved the children as he did. His world seemed to be filled with suffering children and he taught people to hate the witekedness and cruelty that made them miserable. This he did by telling stories, not by preaching sermons. Oliver Twist, Little Nell, Poor Joe and bavid Copperfield were some of these ill-used little ones. The books which tell about these children almost as on as the book is closed. Charles Dickens was born nearly a hundred years set, at Portsmouth, England, where his father was clerk in the pay office of the navy. There were six children. His father's salary was small and the fellow they moved to Chatham. He does not tell us when or how he learned to read, but as a very little fellow they moved to Chatham. He does not tell us when or how he learned to read, but as a very little south the read. The people in his books were real to him. Like Hans Andersen, he was noted as a story-teller and he was often mounted on a table to sing comic songs.

what he read. The people in his books were real to him. Like Hans Andersen, he was noted as a story-teller and he was often mounted on a table to sing. Those happy days did not last long, for his father moved to London and things went from bad to worse of the last the father was put in prison for debt and Charles was set to work in an old warehouse to cover blacking boxes. How the ten-year-old boy had the shall have a not a dualter a week. He was all the affect on a quarter a week. He was all ways shabby, often hungry and terribly lonely. At as the begged his father to let him live near home, and the affectionate boy was happy when he could take breakfast with his family in the prison. He was, when twelve years old, sent to school again. In Barnaby Rudge and David Copperfield he has described the schools of those days. They were, for the mapy or good. The wise, kind teachers, so common today, were to be found in but few of the schools in the father by this time was released from prison and found employment as a parliamentary reporter. Young Dickens loved to listen to the members speak and for debt and the specte of work to learn shorthand. Every spare minute he spent in the British Museum reading to whost of all kinds. When he was nineteen he began to report the specches of members of parliament, and boy the time he was twenty-three he was the best and most rapid reporter ever known. One would think this was work enough for this young man to have done. But busy as he had been with books, he had been with books, he had been with books he had been with books, he had been with books we have the specially everything odd in manner or in dress. His keen, but kind eyes took in a manner or in dress. His keen, but kind eyes took in a manner or in dress. His keen, but kind eyes took in a manner or in dress. His keen, but kind eyes took in the pickwick Papers. He married and had children were was not the rews the boak children were was not the rews the base into the manner or in dress. His keen, but kind eyes took in mann

There was not a corner of London that he did not cnow and there was no place so bad that he did not ind some good in it. His books were widely read and he became very rich and greatly honored. When he was a little boy he and his father were passing a very beautiful dwelling called Gadshill

passing a very

"It's the ve-ry nic-est in the world," cri-ed Net-ty, ile Mar-jor-ie ad-ded with a kiss, "And you are while the ve-ry nic-est Un-cle in the world too. a you are "Jacky" reached the wheel he saw on it some most

unofficial carving. F. M. H.





Drawn by M. Smith, Aged 14 Years, Victoria

Omnes

sires it.'

NATURAL HISTORY

The sponge is a right good fellow, so gentle and soft, and such a help to a child in his washing. In the days when you were very little, the sponge lived down at the very bottom of the deep blue sea. He was a very wonderful little creature, because he had no legs, and yet he could stand, for he grew on a stone. He had neither eyes nor ears, neither arms nor hands, and yet God knew how to feed him. For he had not one mouth, but many hundreds of mouths, and with these he swallowed the sait water. All day act and in the drank it in and spluttered it out act and, and that was all he had to do. From the minute animals in the sca-water the sponge built up hundreds of fine cells and fibres, ar-ranged round many tubes, so that they could swallow the water quickly. The little cells grew together like a delicate web. "Hallo!" said the Commander, "what the dickens is this?" "'Let 'em all come!' sir," answered the "looten-"Now that was a motto after "Jacky's" own heart, as he explained afterwards; it was not boast-ing: it was "the sense of conscious efficiency."

When the sponge had grown big enough, there came a fisherman in his boat, carrying a long pole with a fork at the end of it. With this he hooked the sponge and drew him up from the bottom of the sea. On shore he washed him well, and dried him in Relations between France and Britain were not so pleasant then as they now are, and Queen Victoria took occasion to remark to "Jacky": "We hope you will be very nice to Admiral Gersea. On the sun.

When the sponge had been well cleaned himself he was fit to wash others, kings and queens lords and ladies, and you children, too.

A Wonderful Dog

I resolved to teach my dog to spell his name. I drew the letters of the alphabet on square bits of cardboard and laid them in front of him, the letters of his name mixed in with others which he was not to use. I did not teach him the names of the letters but simply said: "Let me see you spell your name.

horses for military purposes, which is by no means an easy task. They have to be taught, for example, to gallop fearlessly up to a line of infantry who are blazing away with their rifles—loaded, of course, with blank cartridge. Even more severe is the ordeal of facing batteries of cannon, and it is a curious fact in this connection that since smokeless powder came into general use thousands of horses which would face without flinching the smoke of guns' using black powder, were found to flinch and shy at the flash and roar of cordite and melinite. Besides what may be termed the battlefield train-ing, there is also field work across country, with steeplechasing, jumping over hurdles, and similar ex-ercise. The education of the modern war-horse also includes the swimming of deep and wide rivers. Af-ter a time, in many cases, the horse becomes as ar-dent a warrior as his rider, and will instantly obey the word of command without needing any guidance from the rein.

from the rein.

WITH THE POETS

A Very Exceptional Eskimo

Shall I tell you a few of the things I know Of a very exceptional Eskimo? If you don't believel—but of course you will— Strange things have happened and happen still; And some of the strangest things ever known Occur far up in the Arctic Zone.

In the Arctic Zone by the Great North Pole Lives this Eskimo, in a scooped-out hole In a great snow-bank that is mountain high-If you reached the top you could touch the sky! And his clothes he views with a proper pride, They are all white fur with the fur inside.

When he wishes his friends to come to dine He calls them up on the Polar Line And says, "Please come at the hour of two. And partake of a dish of sealskin stew, With codfish oil and a water-ice And a blubber-pudding that's very nice!"

When he goes to ride he can start his sleigh And never stop for a whole long day.— Lickety whiz-z-z! Down a slope of white! And a reindeer carries him back at night. While the polar bears from his path he warns By blowing one of the reindeer's horns!

When he goes to bed it is not enough To hide his nose in a bearskin muff, But his ears he wraps, if it's very cold, In a feather-bed, and I have been told That he toasts his head-for it really seems, If he didn't, the cold might freeze his dreams! —Isabel Ecclestone Mackay, in St. Nicholas.

Working Together Working Together Said a sunbeam one day to a bright drop of dew, "We are small folks indeed and oh what can we do? For you are but water and I am but light; What would happen I wonder did we but unite?" So the sunbeam shone out on the small drop of dew And there soon came a sight that was lovely to view, For the dewdrop became a small world all of light, And it glistened all lovely and radiant and bright. "You can't do without me," said a handful of soil To a little brown, seed, "nor grow for your toll; Just drop down on me and lie quiet a bit;" And the small seed lay there till a flower, all sweet, Sprang up in the garden, and many passed by, And said that its colors were sweet to the eye: Thus you see, little foks, that it often is true What one can't do alone may be managed by two. at one can't do alone may be managed by two. -Frank Ellis.

Washington, Mar suspension of the representatives tode providing for the motto "In God We silver coins of the The bill was pass to 5, the debate on the liveliest interes Mr. Carlin, Virginia suade of his order the president had in violation of the Olile James, Ken in the judgment of of the United State

made a great mista bill, Mr. Kersterma that the motto sm which went dange rilege. "It's a piece of ejaculated Mr. Gord

Paris, March 1 General D'Amade French forces upon the arrival Settat, the notab

Moors

came out and D'Amade returns confer with Gen.] Boutegard in com

Packing Co

Washington, ceeding by the the Armour Pack and company, M and the Cudahy F operating in Kans the companies we by the U. S. cir vestern district charge of receiving to the provisions was upheld by the the United States was announced b held that the Elk to transportation an'offense is not c point. 'He also he shipper and carrie



, March 20, 1908,

years ago a little darkthe door of a stately asked if the master was

him into a large room man was talking to a y were all listening at-e greatest painter of his rillo I do for you?" inquired

by to sweep your rooms, you. I have come for the

ou little monkey. And

n Gomez was introduced Murillo. He remained rs old, doing all the odd pupils, and taken very re of these young paintgay, showy fellows, and eless in their work. Of-obliged to lecture them

s. ad been worse than us-cifully. "You can never he said, "if, you do not your work. Why Se-nothing of colors, might

harp rebuke, and the Their faces flushed promised to do more by heed to the poor words and who e of Murillo's pupils,

the pupils assembled, their pictures were not avious night. e?" cried curly-headed st of Murillo's pupils. head on my canvas that

ce on mine," said Jose hool. "Who could have

eanwhile, for every can-ome kind, and it was all g the matter, the door

; you are improving," a, that is very good for ster," said Jose, falter-

n?" ered Vincenzo. to be for several morn-hings were done by the

this has gone far enorrow morning we will ual and see if we can-at his work." y the next morning to res the "little monkey."

aint, boy?" said the ar-

sson." Id those gentlemen and the school. "You have

r," said Murillo.

Studyol: In Son Anna more difficult for you y be arithmetic, it may g but a spelling lesson, ople who found English

ime and more work to fort will soon give you nastery, never brought strange to say, it will tually begin to like the

an expert mathematiwas a boy he detes etermined to master it, Id rather do a problem course he is a "grown-boys to reach his ex-

School cavalry barracks sends s as to the training of which is by no means

or example, to gallop ntry who are blazing of course, with blank is the ordeal of facing a curious fact in this is powder came into es which would face of guns using black nd shy at the flash and d the battlefield train-across country, with urdles, and similar ex-



Senator Macdonald Proposed Motion re Hindu Im-migration Ottawa, March 16.—In the House of Commons today, Mr. Blain moved a resolution to the effect that a law should be passed prohibiting the im-portation and manufacture of cigarette movement. He was surprised that the government had not made any move in the matter, in view of the fact that the resolution of Mr. Bickerdike upon the same lines had been carried last year by a majority of 55 Mr. Blain quoted Judge Cho-quete, of Montreal, to the effect that almost all the children he hab been obliged to send to jail had been city grartice smokers.

London, March 16.—It is not thought In London that if the Prince of Wales should be invited officially to go to Washington while in Canada next bliged to send to jail had been ci-

The Willamette river and its tribu-taries are running like a mill race above Salem, but no damage has resulted As is usual during flood conditions, the railroads are the principal, sufferers. The worst of these is the Oregon Rail-road and Navigation, which has not been able to send a train through for the 36 hours. This road is blocked principally by heavy landslides east and west of Pendleton. Train service in the neighborhood of Walla Walla and from Lewiston north is at a stand-still.

biligit to send to jail had been c.P. garette smokers. Mr. Elison of Middlesex seconded the motion and it was supported by Alex. Martin of Queens, P. E. I., and Dr. Barr. Mr. Fisher admitted that the ques-tion was not one of party, and that he heartily sympathized with the reso-lution. He suggested that Mr. Blain should introdue a bill, to which Mr. tion was not one of party, and that he heartily sympathized with the reso-lution. He suggested that Mr. Blain should introdue a bill, to which Mr. Blain retorted that it would not have

the same weight as if Mr. Fisher did it. Mr. Fisher said the Government had no pronouncement to make on HAYTI MAKES TROUBLE

rench Legation is Menaced by Gov-ernment and Massacre of Whites is Feared

the question at the present time. He doubted if any government could do anything with the question. An atempt was made to shelve the ques-tion by adjourning the debate, bu Paris, March 16 .- The situation betion by adjourning the debate, but this Mr. Blain objected to and forced

this Mr. Blain objected to and forced a division, the motion to adjourn the debate being carried by the narrow majority, of ten, Mr. Fischer voting for adjournment although he had sup-ported the principle of the resolution. The remainder of the session of the house was devoted to the considera-tion of private bills. Senator Macdonald has given notice of intention to move "that it is ex-pedient that the immigration of na-tives of British India should be limited to the smallest possible number if not entirely prohibited; that the gov-ernment of the Dominion should at an early day invoke the aid and council of the Imperial government to miti-gate the present and prospective in-flux of so undestrable a class of peo-ple."

VICTORIA' SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

IN PACIFIC STATES Districts in Oregon and Washington Suffer From Heavy

Portland, Ore., March 16.-Not In many a year have so many points in the Pacific northwest all at the same time faced such serious damage from flood as they do today. From last Fri-day until now heavy rains have fallen over the whole of the northwest, and every river a lake. Bridges have been washed out or dy-namited, railroad tracks are under wat-er, and when traffic is not delayed by these disasters, huge landslides block the way.

Mother Superior Dead. Montreal, March 16.—Mother St. Stephen, superioress of the Good Shep-herd at St. Johns, died here today of Bright's disease. She came to Montreal for treatment on Friday. She was 65 years of age and a native of this city.

Centenarian's Death.

Gets Appointment. HamHion, Ont., Märch 16.—A civil service appointment has been found for President John Theaker, of the street railway men's union, who was dis-sengers free. The union had been fight-ing for his reinstatement, but with lit-tle hope.

Tinplate Mills Resume

Pittsburg, Pa., March 16.—Ten of the twenty pot mills of the American Sheet & Tinplace company at South Sharon, Pa., were placed in operation today. offering approximate to 500

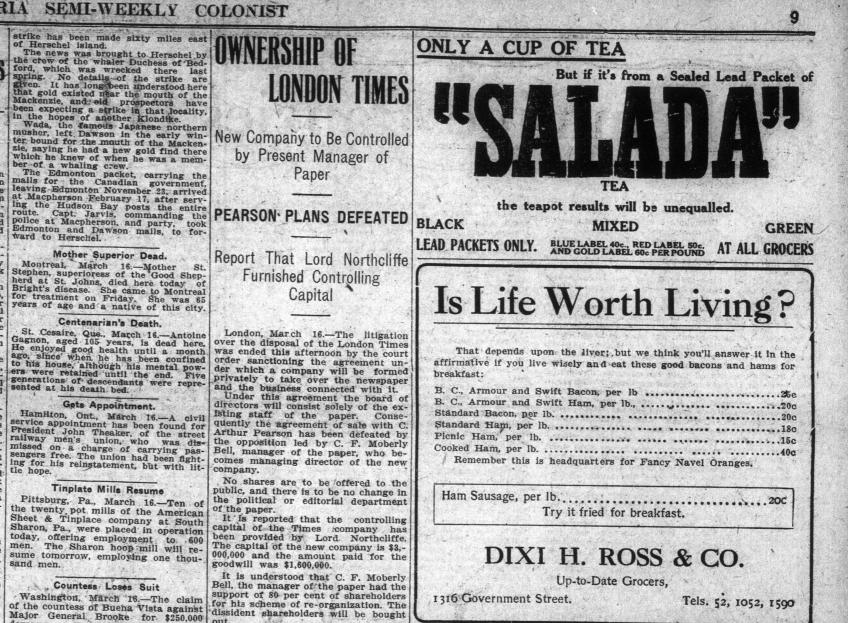
today, offering employment to 600 men. The Sharon hoop mill will re-sume tomorrow, employing one thou-

Countess Loses Suit

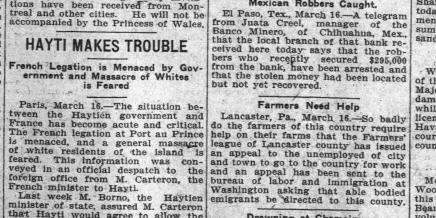
Countess Loses Suit Washington, March 16.—The claim of the countess of Bueha Vista against Major General Brooke for \$250,000 damages on account of his revocation while military governor of Cuba of her license to slaughter all the cattle for Havanna was decided by the supreme court of the United States against the countess. countess.

Capital

goodwill was \$1,600,000







Mexican Robbers Caught.

RAIN DOES DAMAGE

Floods

POETS

Eskimo things I know

course you will-ed and happen still; hings ever known

reat North Pole ped-out hole is mountain high— could touch the sky! h a proper pride, the fur inside.

to come to dine plar Line he hour of two. alskin stew, r-ice r-ice s very nice!"

start his sleigh long day— slope of white! back at night, his path he warns per's horns!

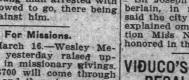
ot enough in muff, n muil, s very cold, s been told it really seems, freeze his dreams! tay, in St. Nicholas.

ther ight drop of dew, oh what can we do? but light; id we but unite?" the small drop of dew at was lovely to view. Il world all of light, radiant and bright. I a handful of soil dw for your toll; quiet a bit;" I a flower, all sweet, many passed by, west to the eye: often is true be managed by two. --Frank Ellis.

modern war-horse also and wide rivers. Af-horse becomes as ar-nd will instantly obey needing any guidanc

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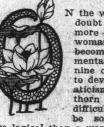


VICTORIA SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

Friday, March 20, 1908.

Feminine Fancies and Home Circle Chat

HYGIENIC FADS



N the whole I think there can be no doubt that the average man is more of a faddist than the average woman, and when my lord's brain becomes imbued with a few elementary facts about hygiene, in nine cases out of ten he allows it to develop to such a degree of fanaticism that it becomes a veritable thorn in his side. It is somewhat difficult to explain why the should be so, for he is constitutionally more logical than a woman, but once he becomes in-

continual touching upon a subject not only tends to keep it alive, but often sometimes even gives it a fictifious existence, so that many women begin to think that they actually are in this evil case, al-though they did not realize it, before they had it pointed out to them. It cannot be too strongly urged, not only for the sake of this but of succeeding generaions, that every woman in the land, be she rich or poor, should be trained in the love of and imbued with a pride in the home, and the duties connected with home.

FASHION'S FANCIES

For those who have money it is quite easy to be suitably dressed on all and every occasion, although it does not follow that the woman who has it is in-variably well turned out. The wealthy woman, for instance, is apt to take the latest eccentricity from Paris, without any regard as to whether it suits her style or not. Dressing today is, taking it all round, very good for the majority of women, even with limited incomes, have vasily improved in tasts. But still there remains far more scope for individual talent. There is unfortunately still a large section of womenkind who think that if a dress is not trimmed it cannot be a bit smart, forgetting that the acme of good dressing is severe simplicity. In fact the sim-plest garments can be graceful and suggestive of the highest forms of art and yet maintain a high standard of practical durability. There is every interested in the germ theory of diseases a panic seizes him, and he consumes with avidity every treatise on morbid anatomy that he can lay hands on. In every glass of milk he sees, as it were, a million or so terrible monsters awaiting a chance to inilian or so terrible monsters awaiting a chance to gain an entrance to his sacred body, and there to diabolically shorten the term of his usefulness in this mundane sphere. Common sense for the time being he throws to the wind. And he inflicts on all and sundry who are unfortunate enough to come in contact with him profound theories on sterilizing processes. All the modern conveniences that tend to make life so comfortable are, according to him, full of faults, hot baths open the pores of the skin too much, cold baths close them too much, carpets and wall papers are veritable breeding places of bae-teria and the funes of a gas stove will undoubtedly turn our hair red! Once upon a fime in politie so-clety, it was considered bad form to discuss personal aliments. It is now, however, evidently thought to be in perfectly good taste to describe the condition of one's liver at luncheon parties, to exchange notes the highest forms of art and yet maintain a high standard of practical durability. There is every in-dication that Madame ia Mode will accord first favor to pleated skirts cut at walking length for some of her smartest trottoir gowns this season. This is in direct opposition to the long clinging tight-fitting skirts worn indoors both for afternoon and evening functions, which are the latest mode. These pleated skirts are fabricated in almost every kind of mater-ial, plaid cloths in greens and browns being perhaps the most fashionable. Worn with these are smart little pleated coats of the same cloth, or in plain colors to match the dominant color of the plaid. For wear on quite smart occasions nothing could be nicer than a white satin faced cloth with trimmings of wide cream braid and braid ornamentations. A fine of one's liver at luncheon parties, to exchange notes with one's neighbor at the dinner table on the va-garies of one's digestive apparatus, and to relate one's experiences, operative or otherwise, of one's pet surgeon between the acts of the last new play. "We live altogether too complex an existence," says the health faddists, "let us go back to the "Simple Life," and forthwith we are inundated with elaborate in-structions for attaining this ideal state. Undoubted-ly some of the theories of health reformers are excellent. It is perfectly true that we are overwear on quite smart occasions nothing could be nicer than a white satin faced cloth with trimmings of wide cream braid and braid ornamentations. A fine black broadcloth, with orange velvet ornamentations to replace the braid would be very smart, while in marine blue serge if would do excellent service for everyday wear. Trimming is certainly used today, and now nearly every model, but it is generally merely a suggestion of trimming, and only of the wery best. A priceless piece of lovely embroidery, or old lace, never comes amiss on an evening dress, but unless the lace or other trimming be good it is better to put your money into inimitable cut. Take the best fracks of the moment, the trimming of many of which consists of folds of creas-way satin of the same shade. Their success lies in the long flowing lines which fit closely and yet have a graceful hint of drapery. There is no doubt that the fashion of the hour is the return to graceful drapings and beau-tifully falling stuffs must therefore be employed. This does not make for economy, for our crepe de chene, beautiful faced cloths and heavy satins are all advancing in price, but they are perfect of their kind, and if we must economize let it be in the matter of trimmings, which we can surely do without, if we civilized, that our social environment is too artificial, that we eat and drink teo much, and that we are too greatly given to the acquirement of wealth, ease, and luxury at the expense of our finer and nobler qualities: but whether the methods advocated by qualities; but whether the methods advocated by some of our most enthusiastic apostles of reform are going to place us an the right road to recovery is a question which is at least open to discussion. Un-fortunately so many of those advocates of the Simple Life make existence wearisome and burdensome. Every moment of time which can be spared from the ordinary business of life seems to be given-mot to relaxation-but to the consideration of food values, of mental conditions, of methods of recreation, which will not simply amuse but will expand the nerve forces, develop the muscles, increase the height, and generally promote a Utoplan physical and mental perfection. How many bites one should take at an apple how much mastication should be devoted to a monkey-nut cutlet, are points to the settling of perfection. How many bits one should take at an apple how much mastication should be devoted to a monkey-nuit cutlet, are points to the settling of which so much earnest thought and discussion are essential and so much activity necessitated that there is little time and no inclination left for the mere "frivols" of life. One longs sometimes to get away from the endless talk on methods and means of right living, and to forget that one has a body which needs such an eternal amount of consideration. The wonder is that our great grandfathers ever managed to reach the ripe old age that so many of them seend to have attained, judging by the inscriptions on an-cient tombstones. I remember one in Cambridge, on which was inscribed, "In loving memory of Sarah Jones, who died of grief, aged 99." Nothing to do, you see, with germs of microbes. Some people main-tain that all cooking processes are detrimental to health, and that an uncooked diet is the only whole-some one. And others that the "no breakfast" plan, and frequent fastings for long periods, can alone maintain a salubrious condition physically or men-tally. Some unfortunate persons have the hygienie disease so badly and in such a virulent form that their brains become over-balanced on the subject of ventilation to death, and insists on the wide-open rativary carriage window even in a blinding snow-storm or a thick fog, insisting that fellow-tra-vellers who may be suffering from neuralis, or toothache, or bronchial affections, can only benefit by such drastic measures. Oh, why can't these ex-tremists remember that there is a happy medium in advancing in price, but they and nearly satisfy are all and if we must economize let it be in the matter of trimmings, which we can surely do without, if we have giorious colorings and wonderful stuffs. In cloths the leading shades for early spring will be white, cream, apricot, champagne, tender grey, and pastel tones generally. This season's blouses are charming indeed some of the newest material being materialized in that delightful fabric satin charm-cuse, with trimmings of filet or Limerick lace, Taf-fets that comes in tiny check patterns and brillian colorings is another new blouse fabric that deserves serious consideration for afternoon wear. The mod-ern Englishwoman has not only improved in the ex-ternal essentials of dress in the past few years, but she has become far more particular and dainty, too, in respect to "things unseen." A few years ago dainty lingerie was a very expensive item, but to-day we can get such charming handmade batiste and iawn garments, that there is no need, even with a small dress allowance, to be hygienically untidy in our lingerie. After all, this is the most dainty and the most charming part of our wardrobe. The craze of the moment is the return to purest white under-sarments. Whereas a few years ago we had charm-ing models of palest pink, blue, yellow, mauve, and in fact all colors in delicate tones. As a matter of fact French women nearly always, remain faithful to white. There is a pretty conceit among certain leaders of fashion to have their under garments to correspond with the frock. I have known a com-plete outfit in palest blue, starting with such a pale shade that it is almost white, and ending in the frock with the prettiest shade of deep turquolse blue. This, of course, was for evening wear. These pretty fancies can of course only be indulged in by women by such drastic measures. Oh, why can't these ex-tremists remomber that there is a happy medium in

This, of course, was for evening wear. These pretty fancies can of course only be indulged in by women of large means the series to fact the series of large means the of large means who spend infinite time, money and trouble on the care of her wardrobe, but I am per-fectly certain that every woman, even if she has only a small allowance, should not disregard the de-tails of refinement in "things unseen." Elaboration does not always mean the best taste in lingerie. Of

course some of the models we see are perfectly lovely, masses of fruits and lace, but they are not easy

the dainty accessories of life just as much as their richer sisters, to spend care and thought at this sea-son of the year on the renovation and general turn-ing over of their lingerie. Where I think we have so

greatly improved in fashion this year is in millinery we are no longer wearing those absurdly large hat which seemed to overwhelm the head and make the

which seemed to overwheim the head and make the face look absurdly small. With rare exceptions the enormous cloche hat with its crowds of feathers and flowers has disappeared, and with it. I trust, many of the superfluous false curls, which has recently constituted the popular form of confiure. I am quite sure that creps de sole will be enormously popular this summer for pretty hats, and that two colors will be liked in one millingery scheme one shade for the

tion. A young Eskimo had loved an Eskimo lass, but as he had not the necessary number of sealbut as he had not the necessary number of seal-skins to provide the marriage portion required by her father, he met with no encouragement from the stern parent. A yawning chasm separated the res-pective dwellings of the ardent lover and his beloved, pective dweinings of the ardent lover and his beloved, which could be crossed only by a snow bridge. The youth conceived a plan. He would cross the snow bridge in the night, abduct the girl, and after re-crossing, destroy the bridge and so prevent pursuit. He carried the plan into effect. One night he crossed the bridge the plan into effect. He carried the plan into effect. One night he crossed the bridge, invaded the hut of his idol, seized a sleeping bag, and departed, destroying the bridge after he had crossed. Then he opened the sleeping bag, and discovered that he had abducted—not the girl of his affections—but the old man!

There are some foolish women, just as there are There are some foolish women, just as there are foolish men who spend their time in extolling the glory and superiority of every era but their own, and this applies to matters connected with dress as well as to other questions. But I find from personal exas to other questions. But I find from personal ex-perience that there is a good deal more sentiment than knowledge displayed by those women who hold this opinion on the question of dress. I main-tain that we have made tremendous strides since the Victorian era in matters artistic as well as in practical details and this is true in house decora-tions quite as much as in personal adornment. How-ever, it is safe to say that the generality of women today dress far better than they did even a few years ago. Even the casual observer can see a change within the last two years, and in every sense in the word the changes are for the better, what-ever the pessimists may say on the subject.

A vast correspondences seems to have been lately going on in the London dally papers, on the subject of "Who are the Best Wives." To the average man whose choice of a wife is, as a rule, determined by love or money, such details as a woman's hair and the color of it and her eyes, while in the first in-stance they may unconsciously have been the cause of attracting him, will appear more or less imma-terial in the subsequent determining of his domestic happiness. From the moment he fails in love either with a woman or with her money he ceases to criti-cise, and it would no more occur to him to refrain from proposing to the object of his affections because her eyes were green, than it would occur to her to refuse him because his hair was black. Many bach-elors thirsting for information on the joys of do-mesticity, and who believe in the "color test" as a means to their future happiness, whether, dark or means to their future happiness, whether, dark or fair women make the most affectionate and dutiful wives, should commit to memory the little French poem on the subject, which tells us how

Yeux bleus sont aux cleux Yeus gris au paradis Yeux noirs au purgatoire Yeux verts aux enfers."

The more one's knowledge of human nature ex-pands the more convinced does one become of the value of self-satisfaction. Indeed, on making a men-tal survey of one's friends and acquaintances, one is forced to the conclusion that to be thoroughly pleased with one's self is one of the greatest of all factors in success in life.

CHOPS AND MUTTON CUTLETS

The average chop, Bough, chilled and greaky, is one of the most unappetizing things in existence, is and by no means as nourishing as many economically-minded people would suppose; but chops well cooked are quite another thing. Try these recipes, and see the difference: "Chops again!" This foriorn cry goes up with wearying persistency from those looked after by andiadies, and not infrequently from the young husband, whose inexperienced bride, with the "plain cook," cannot yet grasp the meaning or the value of variety.

variety. Chops raw, chops black, chops tough, chops chilled and greasy! Who has not met them in all these unappetizing stages? And it is so aggravating when housewives re-mark in tones full of conscious virtue: "Oh, a plain chop is all I require!" or, "No extravagance on my table; a dish of chops is good enough for us!" I have no doubt it is; so it would be for most peoplex if well cooked and served occasionally! But these deluded ones imagine that chops—loin chops, with all their bone and superfluous fot, and tough underflap, are economical! Quite the reverse, and not only from the above-mentioned drawbacks, but also because meat served dry, with, perhaps, a potato, does not form nearly such a nourishing meal, nor yet go half so far, as if prepared with vegetables

Pour off all the fat from the dripping tin, shake about a level tablespoonful of flour into the tin and fry it a good brown. Then add about half a pint of stock, either from the stockpot or made from the bones removed from the joint, with the addition of a piece of carrot and

Stir it over the fire till it boils and thickens, season it carefully and let it simmer for a few minutes, then strain it round the meat. The dish is equally nice either hot or cold.

Haricot Mutton

Here is an old favorite, but how appetizing it is on a cold day! Few dishes are more so, if it is care-fully prepared and well cooked. Required: Two pounds of the best end of the neck of mutton

Required: Two pounds of the best end of the neck of mutton. Three ounces of onion, three ounces of carrot, three ounces of turnip, two ounces of butter or dripping, one ounce of flour, a bunch of parsley, and herbs, sait, pepper, and a dust of sifted sugar, one pint or more of stock, or water. Method: Cut the mutton into neat cutlets, cut-ting off all but a rim of fat round them. Method butter or dripping in a frying pan, put in the cutlets and fry them carefully on both sides. Lift them on to a plate, and put in the onion cut in thin silces, fry them carefully, put them with the meat, and fry the rest of the vegetables, having first cut them. into neat dice.

meat, and fry the rest of the vegetables, having first cut them, into neat dice. Lift the vegetables on to a plate, shake in the four and brown it carefully. Add the stock, stir it until it boils, season it with salt, pepper and the smallest dust of the sugar. Put back the meat and vegetables, add the bunch of herbs, and let all simmer very gently for one hour, or until the carrot feels tender. Keep the stew carefully skimmed. When cooked, see that it is correctly seasoned, arrange the meat in the centre of a very hot dish, with the vegetables round, and the gravy poured ever all.

All. This should be served in a deep entree dish, and unless this can be done, it will be found better to pour only a little gravy over, and serve the rest in a hot tureen.

in a hot tureen. Be sure to serve this dish very hot. Note.-If you possess a casserole, put the stew into that instead of putting it back into the pan, and

Lancashire Pie

Lancashire Pie A ple is always a useful standby. It can be so easily reheated. This is a particular-ly nice kind, and it can be eaten by those who dare not eat pastry, as it is covered with a potato crust. Required: Two pounds of the best end of the neck of mutton. One large Spanish onion, two tea-spoonfuls of chopped parsley, one pound of toma-toes, and the white part of a head of celery, one pound and a half of mashed potato, one ounce and a half of butter or dripping, salt, pepper, stock or water.

Method: Cut the meat into neat small joints. Slice the onion and tomatoes, and cut the celery

Slice the enion and tomatoes, and cut the celery into thin rings. Put a layer of meat into a ple dish, then one of onton, tomatoes, celery, and pepper and sait, next one of meat, and so on, until the dish is filled. Heat half the butter in a saucepan, add the pota-toes, a little milk, and sait and pepper to taste. Stir this over the fire. Fill the dish three parts full of stock or water. Mark put on the potato, spread it evenly over, heaping it up slightly in the centre. Mark it prettily with a fork put the rest of the butter in small pieces on the top, and bake in a moderate oven for about one hour and a half. If the gravy is liked thickened, dip the meat into flour before putting it in the dish.

I think that these few simple and inexpensive recipes may be acceptable; there is nothing elabor-ate in any of them, and they will, I am sure, be found a great improvement to the usual chop and found cutlet.

cutlet. I would again impress upon my readers the fact that the haricot mutton needs the greatest care in its preparation, if it is to be a success, and that if it is carefully prepared, it can hardly fail to be a

THE HOUSE BEAUTIFUL

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white china and double mauve violets, with a few dark Russian ones by way of relief, should chosen. Fill the baskets with feathery moss as chosen. Fill the baskets with reathery moss as as possible, and stick in each flower separatel-termixed with asparagis fern to obtain a light e Make a broad trellis-work of wide manye r on the centre of the tablecloth, bordering it trails of asparagus fern, and in some tiny little w china bonbonnieres arrange crystallized violets fondants which are colored pale mauve.

MODERN ELIXIRS OF YOUTH

Middle age has gone so completely out ion and is a state in the female sex which longer allowed to exist, and nowadays no w Ion and is a state in the female sex which is no longer: allowed to exist, and nowadays no woman seems able to imagine what were the premonitory symptoms which haunted the waking dreams of her maiden aunts twenty years ago. Life's halfway house was never at any time a cheerful hostelry, with its signboard reading backwards, towalds unwrinkled and untrammelled youth and onwards up the long road which ends in rheumatic old age. It is, after truits of hospitality, and would infinitely rather truidge along one's highway unrefreshed by the little solaces of increasing years than acknowledge that the dreaded moment has to be faced with the back to the light. As a matter of fact the revolt of the middle age has almost become historical, and so successfully has the woman of the day parried the thrusts of Time's rapiers, that life no longer means a perpetual relinquishment, one by one, of all the privileges of youth to the dignified convenances of years, and she can with all justice, even hope to keep pace neck and neck with the advancing gener-ation. There are middle aged men, however, and they are greatly sought after. A girl is usingly means keep pace neck and neck with the advancing gener-ation. There are middle aged men, however, and they are greatly sought after A girl is usually much more flattered by the attentions of a man of ten or fifteen years older than herself, than by those of a youth of her own age," for she thinks that she really must be rather a clever person since one with se must be rather a clever person, since one with wide an experience should care to talk to her, such circumstances she usually starts reading deep books which she neither understands nor enjoys, but nevertheless she has the satisfaction of feeling that she is enlarging her mind, and will therefore in future be able to discuss intricate subjects with her future be able to discuss intricate subjects with her middle-aged admirer. A youth of twenty usually selects for his object of admiration a woman of twenty-five or thereabouts, not because she looks any older than his sister of seventeen—for everyone nowadays looks either seventeen or seventy—but be-cause she has a way with her that satisfies his vanity. She talks to him as though he were older than her-self, of which he is immensely proud. She asks him his advice (that she never takes it is of course a self, of which he is immensely proud. She asks him his advice (that she never takes it is of course a mere detail). She speaks of "you men," and in fact thoroughly panders to his self importance. An old lady is given to imagining that anyone under sixty is a mere child. She speaks of her grown up bachelor sons of fifty and fifty-five as "the boys," and as for her maiden daughter of forty-five, she is hardly al-lowed to consider herself grown up, and in fact is often snubbed by her elders. The average Londoner grows younger—not older—year by year. In most walks in life the young and inexperienced find it an easy matter to be taken on in place of older people, who are, alas, so often discharged for no fault but simply because they are not so young as they were.

ODDS AND ENDS

 ODDS AND ENDS

 When huying a fresh length of carpet for the stratisk for the be a couple of secondo long, then at regular intervals have it relaid, so that the part which has been stretched over the edge of the step, which has been stretched over the edge of the step, and and will trebly prolong the life of your carpet. This brown paper or an understrip of felt, should be laid under stair carpets, as this prevents them to be a couple wood, and also pleasantly deadens.

 This brown paper or an understrip of felt, should be laid under stair carpets, as this prevents them to be as one of passing feet.

 This brown paper or an understrip of telt, should be a did under stair carpets, as this prevents them to be as one of passing feet.

 This brown paper or an understrip of telt, should be a did under stair carpets, as this prevents them to be as one of passing feet.

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 The sound of passing feet.

 This brown paper or an understrip of telt, should be a sound of passing feet.

 The sound of passing feet.

 This been spilled, cover it thickly with a layer of the should be one of the should be form any trace of ink. All the sool layer remains black, place a little more salt on the top of it. Contable the ink when this has absorbed the ink and become the work of the sool tell with a sood clean broom, a hard one, and should be found to have disappeared with the top tenser of ink. All the found to have disappeared with the top tenser of ink. All the found to have disappeared with the tenser of the should be found to have disappeared with the top tenser of the should be found to have disappeared withe top tenser of the should be found to hav Strange though it may sound, cold tea added to Strange though it may sound, cold tea added to stewed fruit, puddings, etc., forms an excellent syrup. It should, of course, be added in place of water. To clean yellow plano keys, try dipping a clean rag first of all in methylated spirits, and then in finely powdered bathbrick. Rub this thoroughly into the keys, being very careful not to let the bathbrick get between them. get between them. Polish finally with a perfectly clean fine duster. By the way I was talking to a piano expert the By the way I was taiking to a plano expert the other day, and he told me that many people make a very great mistake in thinking that it is necessary to the good of their instrument, to keep it religiously closed when it is not being played on. On the con-trary, he said, it ought to be always left open, unless, of course one was shutting up one's house and trary, he said, it ought to be always left open, unless, of course, one was shutting up one's house and leaving the piano unplayed on for some weeks. He said that this shutting up of the piano causes the keys to turn yellow, as all ivory will turn yellow, un-less kept in a fairly strong light. Therefore, if you have yellow plano keys, after using the above recipe, I would advise you to leave the keys exposed to the light of day; nor, said the expert, is it necessary to shut the lid down at night even!

sell when Manila Japanese conquer sent his family to the possible shells ing gold in his the day when Tog ron off Cavite, an closed. These a few. Most people ness and pleasure our little brown by our little brown Sun kingdom. Olongapo they are day to build forts that the army an the alert, and th agents are watchin suspected of companophiles of lead rue that the cr broaching; that fleet turns up ti coast and points that Japan must s all. But what p for war? Japan Her people are portion to their nation on earth, pendent on peace or starve. She America immense condition for fig country in the wo Humilia Still America I Japanese have be ed, and robbed i have been told to maltreated Germa as we have Japa have been war Japan has been lon humble. Eyen nov virtul exclusion of

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to be landed at Kumeric of the Cowley, arrived yesterday mornin

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The trip across t ed by dirty we northerly and s heavy beam sean squalls througho ngers who soug he steamer wer United States of the men, whose a sidered very stri-When the Kun there was much scare being in which the Manil the principal pa spoke as follows "On the street rumors of in of rumors of in merchants are st order to have a

The danger that aims at the very roundation of home life is the woman who has no home duties. She will then very soon cease to have many home interests. Many people are apt to fancy that be-cause a woman is highly cultured, takes a keen and enlightened interest in all questions of the day, and takes her part in the various movements that are going on in the great world around her, she must and does lose all interest and liking for home duties. But this idea is guite a mistaken one, for it is a welland does lose all interest and liking for home duties. But this idea is guite a mistaken one, for it is a well-known fact that many of our most talented women have been at the same time the most domesticated. And by this word we do not mean one whose sole conversation is the real or imaginary iniquities of her servants, and whose thoughts have no wider range than the nursery. "To suckle fools and to chronicle small beer" is to live a narrow self cantred life, which is certainly not conducive to the wise ordering of a household and the comfort and happi-ness of its inmates. No one would in the present day wish a woman to be a mere "haus frau," with no other intfreests in life than housework. Such a desire has died, or at any rate is dying fast. a nahess of its inmates. No one would in the present day wish a woman to be a mere "haus fran," with no other interests in life than housework. Such a. desire has died, or at any rate is dying fast, a na-tural death. Life is opening out wider roads and new vistas for women. The doors that lead into the greater world outside the home are no longer care-fully closed against her, and this is as it should be: but at the same time all those who have her true welfare at heart would regret to see her drift away from her home duties. It is somewhat the fashion nowadays with some people, though fortunately not with the majority, to speak in slighting tones of home and home duties, as if a home meant merely four walls. Such talk as this is a sort of pose with the speakers, and shows evidence of a very narrow mental outlook. They are trying, though perhaps unwittingly, to lower womanhood from the high position Nature intended it to fill, for does not the future of our race, a race that is peopling the vast continents beyond the seas, lie in the hands of wo-men, and does not the moulding of their character begin in the home? It is no doubt a very trite say-ing that "Home is the woman's Kingdom," but it is one she should ever bear in mind, and prove the truth of by making the duties connected with it a part of the rightful heritage which he means to keep in her own hands, and not delegate to the call of a hireling. All those who have a personal know-ledge of our poorer countrywomen, know how they love and cling to their home, however small it may of a hireling. All these who have a personal know-ledge of our poorer countrywomen, know how they love and cling to their home, however small it may be. Yes! and they know, too, how many poor souls will work their fingers to the bone and almost starve themselves to death. "just to keep the home to-gether. A woman must have failed low indeed—in-deed, must have touched the lowest depth of despair —when she gives up this hope. Is it not pathetic the dread the old have that some day they may be obliged to leave the home for the "house," as they designate that last refuge of the destitute, the work-house. Whoever heard man, woman or child speak of it as home? No, the poor, mean room which was their own was home—the other is only the house Does it not seem both foolish and wrong to do aught to lessen this love of home among our people? Be Does it not seem both foolish and wrong to do aught to lessen this love of home among our people? He they rich or poor, of high rank or lowly station, it is a love that should be fostered and encouraged. Too much is talked about the worries of wives and the difficulties of servants and housekeeping. If less were said, less would be thought about them, for the

HOME LIFE

this summer for pretty hats, and that two colors will be liked in one millinery scheme, one shade for the brim lining and another for the rest of the chapeau. Linen is also a novelty in chapeau fabrics, not for the whole crown, but just for the top of the crown and the brim lining. In one instance shown the other day, with the exception of those partions the chapeau was composed of white stocks picked from the stem and closely packed logether. The linen summit of the crown in this case was a very pretty, shade of green, one of the most modish colors of the coming spring. coming spring. COMMENTS OF AN ONLOOKER It seems that some people think the majority, es-pecially the male majority, show a lack of matrimon-ial enterprise. At all events we find a Washington paper suggesting that, if only a census were taken of the devoted wives who support their husbands by their labors, more men might be induced to marry. Woman has, no doubt, a vast capacity for self sacri-fice, but she has also a considerable admiration for strength, and if we allow that those qualities tend to neutrlize each other in the matter of matrimony tend to spoil the fortunes of the gentleman whose matrimonial idea is to be an incubus. Women have be-come acquainted with the joys of independence. The possibility and the practice of living according to one's own taste is familiar, so much so, that we begin to find plaintive cries arising concerning the selfish-ness of the "bachelor gin!" It seems that some people think the majority, es-

A pathetic tale of Eskimo love is told by Lieuten-ant Shackleton, the leader of the Antarctic expedi-

so far, as if prepared with vegetables and a good gravy.

Here are some good recipes, showing the possibil-ities of loin or neck chops

Mutton Gutlets

These are always popular. You cannot go far wrong if you offer a man a dish of well-cooked cutlets.

lovely, masses of fruis and lace, but they are not easy for the average woman to live up to, especially if she has to depend on the tender mercies of the ordinary laundress, and to provide against the wear and tear of travel. Unfortunately the Fates do not allow all of us to have French maids and our own laundries, therefore it behooves all practical women who love the dainty accessories of life just as much as their Required: One pound and a half of the best end

Required: One pound and a half of the best end of the neck of mutton, two teaspoonfuls of chopped parsley, white crumbs, one egg. Method: Cut the neck into neat small cutlets, trim off some of the fat, leaving only a thin rim. Beat up the egg and mix the finely chopped parsley with it.

Brush over each cutlet with the egg, and cover Brush over each cutiet with the egg, and cover it with fine crumbs, Have ready a shallow frying pan of frying fat, put in the cutiets and fry them to a golden brown. Arrange them on a circle of mashed potatoes, put a dainty liftle cutlet frill ap the bone of each. Serve them with some tomato, onion, or mush-

Mutton Gutlet a la Bordeaux

This is a more elaborate way of serving mutton cutlets.

Required: Mutton cutlets as above.

large mushroonis; two hard-beiled eggs, half pint of tomato sauce. Method: Prepare and cook the cutlets as already

Method: Frepare and cook the cutters as already described. Cut the eggs in sippet shapes, like those of an orange; peel and quarter the mushrooms, and fry them until tender in a little butter. Arrange the cutlets in a circle on a hot dish with the bones all pointing upwards, place the mushrooms and eggs in the centre. Pour a little of the sauce over these, but not over the cutlets, and pour the rest round the dish.

Loin of Mutton-Rolled and Stuffed

This is by no means an extravagant dish. The bones which are taken from the meat may be put in the stockpot, or boiled down to make gravy. Then the stuffing makes the meat go further, besides

the stuffing makes the meat go further, besides making it far more savory. Required: Four pounds of loin of mutton. Four ounces of fresh hreaderumbs, two ounces of suet, two ounces of ham or bacon, two teaspoonfuls of powdered herbs, one teaspoonful of chopped parsley, one teaspoonful of chopped onion, one egg, salt and penner.

pepper. Method: With a sharp knife remove all bones from the loin: this is guite easy to do. Cut off any superfluous fat and lay out the meat

Mix together the crumbs, chopped suct, ham, parsley, herbs and onion. Beat up the egg, add it, and, if necessary, a little milk, to bind the mixture

stiffy. Season it, and spread it evenly over the meat, taking care to see that the skin side is downwards. Roll it up neatly from side to side, tie it in shape with tape, put it in a baking tin with a small plece of dripping, and bake it, allowing twenty minutes to each pound and twenty minutes extra on the whole. Keep it well basted. When cooked remove the tape, serve it on a hot dish with thick, brown gravy, or. If preferred, to-mate sauce.

mate sauce. The way to make the gravy is as follows:

LITTLE LAC GRENIER

Leetle Lac Grenier, she's all alone, Right on de mountain top. But cloud sweepin' by will fin' tam to stop, No matter how quickly he want to go, So he'll kiss' leetle Grenier down below.

Leetle Lac Grenier, she's all alone. Up on de mountain high, But she never feel lonesome, 'cos for w'y? So soon as de winter was gone away De bird come an' sing to her ev'ry day.

Leetle Lac Grenier, she's all alone, Back on de mountain dere. But de pine tree and spruce stan' ev'rywhere Along by de shore, an' mak' her warm, For dey kip off de win' an' de winter storm.

Leetle Lac Grenier, she's all alone, Leetle Lac Grenier, sne's all alone, No broder, no sister near, But de swallow will fly, an' de beeg moose deer An' caribou, toe, will go long way. To drink de sweet water of Lac Grenier.

Leetle Lac Grenier, I see you now Onder de roof of spring; Ma canoe's afloat, ani de robin sing. De lily's beginnin' her summer dress, An' trout's wakin' up from hees long, long res'.

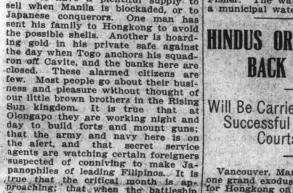
Leetle Lac Grenier, I'm happy now, Out on de ole canoe, For I'm all alone, ma chere, wit' you, An' if only a nice light rod I had I'd try dat fish near de lily pad!

Leetle Lac Grenier, O let me go, Don't spik no more. For your voice is strong lak de rapid's roar, An' you know youse't I'm too far away, For visit you now-leetle Lac Grenier. -Dr. W. H. Drummond.

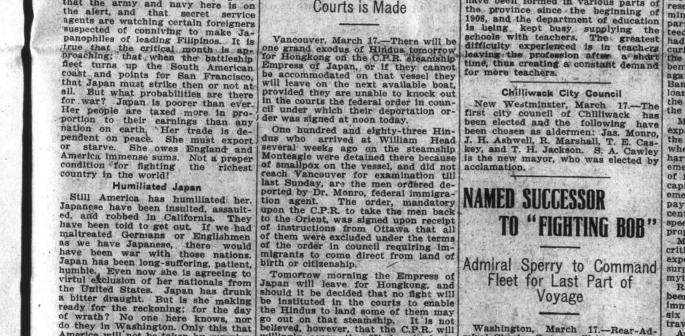
Besides the arm the subject matte on board the Tats of her seizure—si reported, a cargo quantity of Japan consigned to Hon The Kumeric is cargo at the out proceed to Tacom Regina Fir Regina, March uild a new \$10,00 the same, on the city, to be erected was decided at the city insure all m department agains recommendation w cident insurea ident insurance o laced by the city he fire departmen

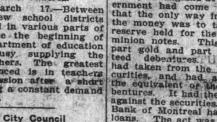
to find plaintive cries arising concerning the selfish-ness of the "bachelor girl." It is interesting to read in an English newspaper that a young man is wanted, aged twenty-five, able to cook, scrub, paint, drive, and look after a pair of horses, clean a carriage, look after and milk the cows, dig the garden, plant potatoes, clean boots, windows, and make himself generally useful." Poor young man.

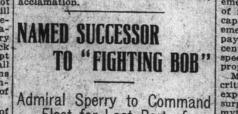




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Killed by Stray Bullet. Augusta, Ga., March 17.—Judge O. W. Buchanan died here today as a re-sult of a bullet wound received late yesterday while sitting in a passenger coach of a railway train. Judge Buch-anan was reading by a window when a bullet came through the glass and entered his right side. The only theory is that it was a stray bullet fired by some person practicing shooting. Killed by Stray Bullet. Crease of 25 per cent, over the In the fat stock classes this y are 130 entries, an increase of 50 per cent. over the second show. Pure bred cattle have tries. IMPROVEMENTS AT GRANRY SM



ind, cold tea added to ms an excellent syrup. in place of water. s, try dipping a clean l spirits, and then in the this thoroughly into ally with a perfectly

y, March 20, 1908.

of relief, should be

feathery moss as well

ch flower separately in-to obtain a light effect. of wide mauve ribbon cloth, bordering it with in some tiny little white crystallized wide

crystallized violets and ale mauve.

completely out of fash-

female sex which is no

nowadays no woman

waking dreams of her D. Life's halfway house

neerful hostelry, with its ds, towards unwrinkled

ad onwards up the long tic old age. It is, after

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of fact the revolt of the come historical, and so

of the day parried the nat life no longer means

ed men, however, and A girl is usually much

son, since one with so are to talk to her. In

and will therefore

cate subjects with her

eventeen-for everyon

een or seventy-but be-that satisfies his vanity. were older than her proud. She asks him akes it is of course a

"you men," and in importance. An old lat anyone under sixty her grown up bachelor "the boys," and as for -five, she is hardly wn up, and in fact is The average Londone ear by year. In most inexperienced find it an harged for no fault but so young as they were.

ENDS

ngth of carpet for the feet too long, then at elaid, so that the part ar the edge of the step, ction, is pulled a little

"wear and tear" all the life of your carpet. nderstrip of felt, should as this prevents them

ungsters, you will very ently spilling ink upon ents of that kind, and

good way to remove as possible after the hickly with a layer of the ink and become on the top of it. Con-the top layer remains any trace of ink. Al-quite dry, then sweep a hard one, and all have disappeared with s is simple enough. if the knife be dipped

of twenty usually imiration a woman of not because she looks

starts reading deep rstands nor enjoys, but sfaction of feeling that

ns of a man of ten or self, than by those of a ne thinks that she really

one, of all the ignified convenances of justice, even hope to the advancing gener-

were the premonitory

RS OF YOUTH

to a piano expert the t many people make a g that it is necessary , to keep it religiously ayed on. On the con-ways left open, unless, up one's house and for some weeks. He the piano causes the will turn yellow, un-ht. Therefore, if you sing the above recipe, a kays exposed to the e keys exposed to the ert, is it necessary to

RENIER

l alone.

fin' tam to stop, want to go, lown below.

alone,

'cos for w'y? one away r ev'ry day. alone.

stan' ev'rywhere her warm.

de winter storm. alone,

de beeg moose deer g way Lac Grenier, now

y now,

de rapid's roar, o far away, ic Grenier. H. Drummond.

bin sing, ner dress, nees long, long **res'.** wit' you, had

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Would Attend Tercentenary,

Calgary, March 17.—Lt.-Col. James Walker has applied for permission, by consent of the D.O.C., to take a squad-ron of the 15th Light Horse to the tercentenary exhibition at Quebec.

New York Irishmen.

New York, March 17.—Irishmen. New York to the number of 30,000, marched forth today, making the great-est demonstration in honor of St. Pat-rick that the city has seen. Of the total, 25,000 paraded in Manhattan and the others in Brooklyn. Tonight there was feasting and singing and dancing all over town.

An Enemy of Castro.

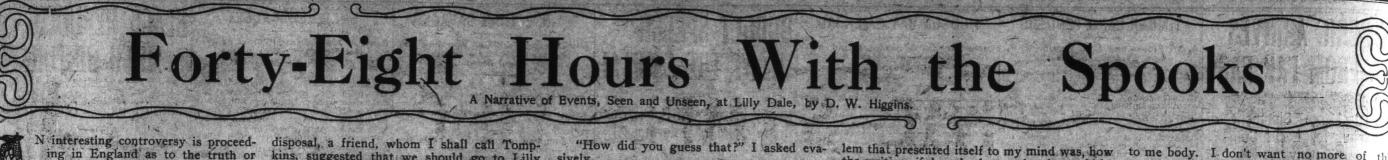
An Enemy of Castro. New York, March 17.—Nicholas Ro-lando, who is known in Venezuela to be opposed to President Castro, arrived here today on the steamer Maracabo from Venezuela ports. General Rolando escaped from Venezula to Curacao on board a sloop a short time ago, and it is understood that he will return to his family on the Island of Trinidad. Pas-sengers on the steamer expressed the opinion that General Rolando's visit had some connection with impending political movements in Venezuela, but the general would say nothing on that subject.

Seed Grain for Farmers

Edmonton, March 17.-The seed branch of the department of agricul-ture organized by the Dominion and

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Friday, March 20, 1908.



ng in England as to the truth or falsity of the phenomena known as spiritualism. The discussion has arisen from a report of the Psychical Research Society of which Sir Oliver Lodge, the eminent scientist, is a leading member. Sir Oliver declares that

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he is greatly impressed by the results of earnest and critical inquiries. He has studied the phenomena from every standpoint that science and spiritualism have placed within his reach, and has become a convert to the new cult. He is confident that the day is approaching when mortals will be able to see and converse with friends who have crossed the border and now stand behind a veil. This veil, Sir Oliver says, is in places worn very thin. Soon it will be drawn aside and we shall be enabled not alone to converse freely with our departed friends when all the secrets of the other life will be made manifest to mortal senses, but see them as well. This view is vigorously combatted. by many eminent churchmen and scientists, who attribute spiritual effects and demonstrations to overheated imagination or necromancy. Locally, the venerated and beloved Bishop Cridge, of the Reformed church, has written a letter to the Colonist, in which he gently combats the theories and comments of Sir Oliver Lodge. After declaring that spiritualism is necromancy, the bishop quotes from the Bible to show that if spiritual communications "have aught of the supernatural in them, to what conclusion can those who hold the Bible come, but that they are emanations of lying spirits, such as his who went forth (as the Bible says) to deceive the false prophets in the days of Ahab?"

Another eminent divine has entered the lists in the person of Rev. Arthur Chambers, vicar of Brocklehurst, Hampshire, England, who has written several books on spiritualism In these works Mr. Chambers declares his firm belief in the doctrine that the so-called dead can and do converse with their friends on earth. Though a clergyman of the Church of England he announces that he is a spiritualist and quotes copiously from the Bible in support of his position.

It is not my desire or intention to enter into the discussion, and I refer to it only as a pre-face or introduction to the narration of a series of remarkable manifestations which I witnessed in an eastern town where I visited about four years ago. Some of these manifestations were of a nature that bordered on the grotesque and deceived only the ignorant; but others were of an extraordinary character and were presented in a manner which, to say the least, startled and puzzled the beholder, if it did not convince him of the spiritual origin of the manifestations. I propose to narrate these events for the benefit of the Colonist readers.

In the mid-summer of 1894 I happened to be at Toronto. The weather was extremely hot and existence in or out of doors was exceedingly unpleasant for anyone who had been accustomed to the cooling breezes of the Pacific coast. As I had several idle days at my

disposal, a friend, whom I shall call Tompkins, suggested that we should go to Lilly Dale, a small town in the State of New York, about 60 miles south of the great city of Buffalo. At Lilly Dale; it was explained, a spiritualistic encampment or convention was in progress, and mediums from all parts of the continent had gathered there to compare notes and hold seances.

Acting upon this advice and accompanied by Mr. Tompkins I left Toronto at eleven o'clock on a certain morning in August, and at six o'clock the same evening we landed from a train at 'Lilly Dale, ' The way led through a lovely valley, so pleasant and beautiful, dotted with pretty farm houses, embowered in Virginia creepers and flowers and surrounded by choice fruits of every variety in full bearing that I was reminded of Sol. Smith Russell's play of Peaceful Valley which was wont to draw delighted crowds years ago at the theatres. The hills on either side of the valley are low and many are cultivated from foot to summit. Here and there were pretty lakes, on the bosom of which gasoline launches and rowboats carrying pleasure seekers darted to and fro.

Our arrival at Lilly Dale was heralded by a loud peal of thunder and vivid flashes of blinding lightning. The rain fell in torrents and in a short walk from the railway station. to the principal hotel our light clothing was wet through and we were drenched to the skin.

The hotel is called the Leolin. It is owned and conducted by spiritualists and is one of the best and cleanest hostelries it has ever been my good fortune to visit. It stands in a square and is surrounded by well-kept lawns and flower gardens, and during the short season of eight weeks in each year is patronized by the "faithful," as well as by visitors who, like myself, are in search of novelty and information.

In the centre of the village there is an auditorium where lectures are given daily, and public seances and balls are held each evening. The village is inhabited almost exclusively by spiritualists.

On the morning after our arrival the sun shone brightly from a clear sky and the pools of water that had formed overnight were soon. dried.

- At breakfast we occupied seats at a table with two elderly ladies. One of the ladies was eeling an orange, while she eyed me curiously. Presently she said:

"Excuse me, sir, but do you not come from distance?" "I come from Canada," I answered.

"But not from near-by Canada?" she queried. "You have had to cross plains and moun

tains and streams to get here. "True," I said. "I am from British Col-

umbia "I thought so," the lady said. Then, after

short pause, "You're a writer?" To illustrate her meaning, she made a mo-

tion as if she were handling a roll of paper.

sively.

"It is not a guess, sir, it's a fact. We spiritualists never guess. A tall, dark, full-bearded young man stands back of your chair and tells me that he is a near relative of yours who lately passed on. His name, he says, is C-

A creepy feeling ran up my spine. This woman had described accurately and given the name of a relative who had recently died. was three thousand miles away from my home and knew none at Lilly Dale save Tompkins, but here was a woman whose knowledge surprised me. While I cogitated over the strangeness of the situation, the lady suddenly gave my name in full. Before I had recovered rom my surprise the lady turned to Tompkins and said:

"I see an old lady wearing a widow's cap. She is looking over your shoulder and says she is your mother. Her name is Caroline Tompkins"

My friend almost jumped from his chair, so startled was he to find his mother's name known to an entire stranger and mentioned under such circumstances. We finished our breakfast and after a few commonplace remarks the quartette separated.

After breakfast we strolled through the village. On both sides of the streets were bannerets and signs which informed visitors that the occupants were writing, slate, trumpet. or seeing mediums, or clairvoyants. The entire permanent population appeared to be mediums. Many of the cottages were handsomely built and some were furnished ex-pensively and tastefully. As we strolled our attention was attracted by a sign which bore the inscription :

"R. Keeler, Slate Medium."

I had heard of Mr. Keeler before. In a book entitled "Spiritualism Exposed," I had read that he was an arrant humbug, that his slate-writing was a trick and the result of clever manipulation with the assistance of a confederate.

We were ushered into a small apartment where Mr. Keeler sat at a table. He handed me a few small slips of paper and bade me write on them the names of persons with whom I wished to communicate. I wrote on six of the slips and folded them tightly. Two ordinary school slates were then carefully sponged to show that there were no words or marks of any kind upon their surface. A small piece of slate pencil was placed between the slates which were then tied together with a rubber band and after the medium had fingered the slips for a moment he handed the slates to me to hold. Almost immediately a scratching was heard from between the slates, and in an incredibly short space of time—say three minutes-the scratching ceased, the rub-ber band was removed and on one of the slates there were six messages from persons whose names I had written on the slips of paper. There were personal allusions in two of the messages, but they mostly dealt with general subjects and were very indefinite. The prob-

the writing, if done by human hands, could be performed in so short a time as three minutes, and each message be in a different hand. Of course, I have seen many clever things

in necromancy. Only the other day, at the Pantages theatre in this city, a man from Maskelyne & Cook's, London, performed slight of hand tricks that knocked Mr. Keeler's demonstrations into the shadows. He put on and took off gloves, tore boutonneires from his coat lappel and replaced them with others. He changed his neckties all in full view of the audience, his crowning act being to pass behind a screen wearing a white hat and a suit of light hue and emerging in five seconds fully attired in a dark Prince Albert coat, grey trousers and a tall black hat. This man did not claim any connection with spirits, but his tricks were marvelous.

In Mr. Keeler's demonstrations the handwriting did not resemble that of the spirits it purported to be from, but there were allusions to matters that could have been known to none in Lilly Dale save the writer. Were the messages the result of mind-reading? On the whole the Keeler interview was not satisfactory. I saw no evidence of collusion, although later on my suspicions were aroused.

As I left the Keeler Cottage I was attracted by the sound of a man's voice as it rose and fell, sometimes low and melodious, at others harsh and stentorious, from a pretty grove of trees. I was told that an Indian medium was addressing a meeting of the faithful. I entered the grove and there saw a tall, muscular looking man addressing about one hundred men and women. The weather being warm, the orator had removed his coat and vest. He swung his arms rapidly, while from his lips there issued a stream of jargon beside which the Chinook wa-wa would be melody.

"What's the matter with the man?" I asked a bystander.

"Hush!" replied he to whom I spoke. "He's speaking in an unknown tongue. He'll translate it presently. Listen!"

I waited patiently until the stream of gibberish had ceased to flow, when the medium announced that he was a plenipotentiary from the Most High who had been sent to Lilly Dale with a message which he would presently impart to his hearers. In the meantime he ly impart to his hearers. In the meantime he would be glad if any who suffered from aches and pains would take their seats on a bench that stood among the trees. Four elderly wo-men and a man, all 'rheumatic, dame forward and sat down. The medium proceeded to rub the aching parts with his hands, all the time indulging in another flow of jargon to assist the incantations. Presently he said to the an:

n: "You're symptoms is gone—you're cured." "Well, if I am I don't know it. The pain's as bad as ever," said the patient.

The medium scooped a hole in the earth with his hands and directed the patient to place his foot in the hole.

"Now," said he, "the pain's left your foot and gone into the ground. How do you feel,

"I feel worse than ever," the man ruefully replied. "The pain's left me foot and gone into me body. I don't want no more of this treatment," he remarked, as he hobbled away.

Turning to one of the old women, the open ator said: "You're sick an' you're, not sick, That is to say, your heart's out of order. You've had a big trouble. You're a gran' mother (the woman gave a start) an' a good, kind one, too. But you've had a sad experience. She was left one night to care for two of her gran' children while their parents went to a show. She was tired an' she fell 'asleep, an' while she slept a coal oil lamp bust and the children was burned to death."

The old woman sprang to her feet, and with blazing eyes and uplifted hand cried: "How dare you say that about me!"

"Madam," retorted the man, "I dare say

anything that's true." "But it's a lie what you say. I never burn-ed two children to death." "I can't help what you say. I read it in

them wrinkles on your brow and in your eyes." 'You're an abominable liar!" vociferated the old lady in a white heat. "I never was a gran' mother. I never was married and I never had no child. I'm an old maid!"

She made a clip in the air at the medium with her parasol, which he dexteriously avoided by dodging, and passed out of the grove, uttering maledictions as she went.

Nothing abashed, the fellow proceeded to explain his mission. He said he was gifted with the unknown tongue and his object was to find mothers for 500,000,000 spiritual chil-dren, which were held in Paradise waiting to be summoned to take their places on earth.

"But, alas!" sighed the speaker, "they ain't no women that wants these spiritual babes. Now-a-days babies is out of fashion and the pore little things is shivering in space without any comforts such as food and clothes an' other things to make them strong an' hearty."

The audience seemed greatly impressed with the description of the unfortunate chil-dren's plight, and one of the old women on the bench rose to offer herself as a sacrifice on the altar of motherhood, but she was dismissed by the orator with a wave of his hand and the remark, "you're forty years too late. You should have applied sooner."

We left the man in the grove with his 500,-000,000 motherless babes and his unknown tongue and passed on till we came to a cottage which bore across its front the information that "Madame Lachapelle, a renownedtrumpet medium," resided and gave seances therein. A trumpet medium, I would explain is a person who uses a megaphone for the transmission of messages from the spirit world. These trumpets are usually of tin, vary in length from two to three feet and are raised by unseen hands and placed close to the interviewer's head while the messages are being delivered. The interview takes place in a darkened room. Our seance with Mme. Lachapelle was of a very unsatisfactory char-acter. She told us nothing that was of any value. She could not tell our names, although there were three megaphones standing near a table, and her attempt to quote a remark of Wm. Ewart Gladstone was so atrociously ungrammatical and incorrect, that we paid our dollar and fled from the place.



Friday,

THE F

Dig and Manu

et been prepared: Plant—Hardy b rs, shrubs, decidu ouse plants, veget y: Paconies, Del

house plants, veget by: Paeonies, Deip Hollyhocks, rock pl thrums, Gaillardias Pansies, Violas, Swe evergreen shrubs. lots, artichokes, gar tuces, cos and cab early and main cro Begonias, start Ach Sow—Sorts that ond early), broad b seed, various kales, bage, mushrooms, a cabbage, mu

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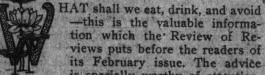
Garden

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Experts on Art of Living



views puts before the readers of its February issue. The advice is specially worthy of attention, because it is the advice of experts in the art of living. The idea was suggested to Mr. Stead by La Revue, of Paris, which addressed an enquiry to eminent Frenchmen as to their use of alcoholic liquors. Mr. Stead put a wider question to British men of letters, scientists, artists, etc., as to the best way in which to preserve their health, ensure

their happiness, and generate the maximum amount of working power. The replies are set out in the February Review of Reviews.

Sir Theodore Martin says: "I have never taken much note of my food or drink at any time of my life. From my youth onward I have followed one rule as to what I eat-so that it was good-fish, flesh or fowl. I always ate sparingly, and required that it should be cooked carefully, but plainly. Rich dressing, or the garniture of appetizing sauces, I avoid-ed. First, because I did not like them, and next, because they disagreed with me. Sim-plicity and moderation were my rule.

"As to wine and spirits, I never cared for them, and drank little of either-always mixing my wine with a large proportion of water. After middle age I began to care less and less for wine, and for the last twenty years a glass of port wine, largely tempered with water, satisfies all my wants. A cup of coffee I have always found the best restorative from brain exhaustion."

Dr. Alfred Russel Wallace's Advice.

Dr. Alfred Russel Wallace says: "(1) Food -For the first seventy years of my life I ate everything or anything that I liked-and I liked too much pastry, muffins and such like, as well as potatoes, bacon, etc. I had a strong digestion, but when about sixty could not as-similate this, so a little later I had to give up

HAT shall we eat, drink, and avoid all starch foods, and have since lived chiefly --this is the valuable informa-on one good meal of well-cooked meat a day, on one good meal of well-cooked meat a day, whereby I have lost a chronic asthma and other allied troubles.

(2) Drink .--- I drank beer and wine in moderation in early life, but about twenty-five years ago gave it up altogether, and have been better without it. From experience and ob-servation I feel sure that towards old age alcohol becomes more and more hurtful,

(3) Smoking .- Never practiced it since early youth, when its effects literally sickened me of it! I believe that towards old age the minimum of carefully selected food, that can be thoroughly assimilated, is the best. Each person must find what is best for himself. Tea and coffee I take regularly, but without food. I work best morning and evening, after a cup of tea."

Sir William Huggins says: "(1) Food .-A very moderate amount of meat once a day, with a larger proportion of good bread and farinaceous food, and about one pint of milk. Fruit when in season, and fresh vegetables. "(2) Drink .- Coffee and milk at breakfast, weak China tea in the afternoon. As a rule, water only.

"(3) Smoking .- No tobacco of any kind." A Great Critic's Diet.

Mr. W. M. Rosetti says: "(1) Food.-I have all my life been a moderate eater, but not attempting to eat less than I feel inclined for. eat whatever I have a taste for-meat, fish, vegetables (the last not in any great quantity), pastry, etc., being rather fond of cakes and sweets. Very little raw fruit. Being gouty from 1878 onwards, I for two or three years

tea and cocoa, and at times coffee. Do not scruple to drink a glass or two of wine (avoid-ing port) when the occasion presents itself. Also pretty frequently drink at dinner a trifle of neat whisky-say one and a half teaspoon-

Lord Roberts says: "In my opinion there should be little or no smoking, and moderation in food and drink."

A Theologian's Food. Dr. A. M. Fairburn, of Mansfield College, says : "I have worked hard, few men in England have worked harder, but I have al-ways been a rigorous abstainer as to drink and tobacco. I am a healthy man, and have taken freely of the good things of this life, and have asked no questions for conscience's sake. One of my first lessons, learnt from a dear old teacher of mine, was this: Never think of what you eat; the greatest men have thought least of it, and have always been great eaters; they have not feared to face the day and its duty on a good breakfast. This I have always striven to do. As to drink and tobacco, I have nothing to add save that I know neither. He who does his work in the strength of either fails to do it well. Work done by the strength of wine or the soothing influence of the pipe is certain to be ill done. Nothing, indeed, could be worse for a man who means to live than to need the help of either."

Bernard Shaw, Vegetarian.

Mr. Bernard Shaw says: "I have not eaten meat for twenty-seven years. The results are before the public.

"I find modern customs in eating among the unwholesomely rich people horribly monotonous. One would imagine that the more meals people eat the more care they should take to make each meal as different from the sweets. Very little raw fruit. Being gouty from 1878 onwards, I for two or three years was rather cautious in diet, but as the ten-dency to gout did not get aggravated, I then returned to my ordinary habits. "(2) Drink.—Up to 1879, age forty-nine, I used to drink about a pint of beer at dinner. Then, on account of gout, I totally discon-tinued beer, and have never resumed it. I am now essentially a water-drinker, using also other as possible. Yet at present dinner and

The G. T. P. Ry. Terminus

AVING decided upon Kaien Island, a few miles south of Port Simpson, as the terminus on the Pacific coast of the Grand Trunk Pacific, the

suitable name for it. With this object, the directors offered a prize of two hundred and fifty dollars for the best name, to consist of not more than ten latters. Over the last of the more than ten letters. Over twelve thousand competitors submitted names, and the award was made to Miss Macdonald, a lady whose family has been closely identified with the pio-neer days of the Canadian Northwest. Miss neer days of the Canadian Northwest. Miss Macdonald's name for the new port, which will some day be a town of great importance, is Prince Rupert, which words contain twelve let-ters. Two other competitors, who complied with the conditions, offered the name of Port Rupert, containing ten letters, and to each of the three the Grand Trunk directors awarded the sum of two hundred and fitty dollars afthe sum of two hundred and fifty dollars, af-ter deciding upon Prince Rupert, though that name was not eligible in the terms of the competition

Prince Rupert, the dashing young cavalry leader of the Cavaliers nearly three hundred years ago, was really the first British-Canadian business magnate. He was the chief promoter of the Hudson's Bay company, and its first governor in 1670. In that year Charles II. granted a charter to the Prince and seventeen other nohlemen and continues incorporating other noblemen and gentlemen, incorporating them as "The Governor and Company of Ad-venturers of England trading into Hudson Bay," and securing to them the sole trade and commerce of "all those seas and straits, bays, lakes, rivers, creeks, and sounds, in whatever latitude they shall be, that lie within the en-trance of the straits commonly called Hudson Straits, together with all the lands and territor-ies upon the countries, coasts, and confines of the seas, bays, etc., aforesaid that were not al-ready actually possessed by the subjects of any other Christian Prince or State." The first settlements of the country thus granted, which was to be known as Rupert's Land, were made

on James Bay, at Churchill and Hoyle's rivers. It is to Fort Churchill that the people of Western Canada are now turning their atten-tion as the port on Hudson Bay from which a trade line of steamers to Liverpool will before long be established. The Canadian Northern railway is already within five hundred miles of Fort Churchill, and people of all shades of political opinion are agreed that it should be extended to that point as rapidly as possible. The only difference of opinion is as to the means. Some contend that the construction of the railway should be under the guarantee of the Dominion government, while others hold that the Hudson Bay extension of the Canadian Northern should be under the guarantee and control of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Al-

For many years the Hudson's Bay company held undisputed sway over Rupert's Land, an enormous territory still shown on the maps of Canada until quite recent date. In 1867 the federation of Canada formed the Dominion, and it was at once found that there were great objections to having the enormous territory of Rupert's Land within the bounds of the Do-minion and under the absolute rule of a British private corporation, the Hudson's Bay com-pany. Accordingly, at the instance of the Do-minion, the Imperial parliament in 1868 passed the Rupert's Land Act, providing for the acqui-sition by the Dominion of the Northwest Territories. In the year 1870 the Northwest Ter-ritories were formally added to the Dominion, and Manitoba (which formed part of them) was created a province, and admitted into the Confederation.

In 1905 the provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta were created from a portion of the remainder of the Northwest Territories, and there is still a vast area of valuable territory acquired by the purchase from the Hudson's Bay company vested in the Dominion govern-ment awaiting the advance of settlement to a point when the inhabitants of this area will, in their turn, be conceded the privileges of re-sponsible movernment sponsible government.

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joyment can be should have one. Put the summ mand a view of undue prominenc to cover it. Hay inches above the afternoon tea, or as much or more grown-ups-can p

Arbors and per well as ornament nearly every gard but many times it a pergola is really leading from one the pergolas built where and lead y however, be very one side of the gan the garden and its of a neighbor.

If properly use he beauty of the formal garden, th tops of walls, on or in the angles o and tender plants and I have seen t ery effectively. Water is an a

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A small ceme

Friday, March 20, 1908

March 20, 1908.

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VICTORIA SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

pool must be settled by one's taste. ' They may TOOLS WHICH MAKE GARDENING

If your taste runs to something more conspicuous, you may purchase a cast-iron foun-tain. These can be had in innumerable forms and sizes.

Fountains may be used very effectively in connection with a rockery, the water falling

the place, do not try to hide it, but surround it, with a good well-head. An attractive wellhead can be made of field stones laid up in cement mortar. A more pretentious affair may be had in the form of a Venetian well-head. These are the capitals of old columns hollowed

ther than merely furnishing his well with a

putting a little house over the well, and from the rafters hanging a pulley, through which a rope or chain is run, on each end of which is a

project a few inches above the ground, or they may be covered with sod clear to the water's

down over little cascades among the ferns or other plants. If you are so fortunate as to have a well on

If one has the fancy for it, he may go fur-

head. How appropriate an old-fashioned wellsweep would be for a garden of perennials, or an old-fashioned garden edged with box. An equally charming effect can be had by

bucket. There is something fascinating about putting a

squeaks and groans as it goes

around and, as the bucket

comes up, there is the splash of

Dig and Manure Flower Borders which have not zet been prepared: That-Hardy border plants, Alpines, hardy climb-frisher bards, deciduous trees, truit trees, pot green-house plants, vegetable roots, Gladioli; and especial-hylyhocks, rock plants, Michaelmas Daisies, Pyre-thrums, Galilardias, Carnation layers, Pink layers, Polyhocks, rock plants, Michaelmas Daisies, Pyre-thrums, Galilardias, Carnation layers, Pink layers, polyhocks, rock plants, Michaelmas Daisies, Shal-hots, artichokes, garlic, seakale, cabbage plants, let-ters, start Achimenes, start Gloxinias, Pansies. Som-Sorts that have failed, peas (early and sec-ard early), broad beans, Milan turnip, radish, grass base, various kales, celery under glass, a little cab-abage, mustrard and cress, beets, parsley, early car-phinach, parsnip, cucumber in heat, tomato in heat, Astrigold in frames, Stock in frames, Godetia in frames, Marigold in frames, Stock in frames, Godetia in heat, fegonia in heat, Celosia in heat, Cockscomb in heat, Marigold in frames, Stock in frames, Lobelia in heat, Gionia in heat, Celosia in heat, Lobelia in heat, diridy annuals under glass, ariticher, Jerussella in heat, diridy annuals under glass, ariticher, Jerussella in heat, Bither and the serve the sowings are probably a Note—Some of the above sowings are probably a little early in some localities, but it is worth while to risk sowing a little seed in order to obtain an early crop of delicious spring vegetables. bucket, hung in this way, down a well. The unoiled wheel

AN OUT-DOOR LIVING ROOM

THE HOME GARDEN

Garden Calendar for March

Dig and Manure Flower Borders which have not

HE garden is an outdoor livingroom, but we are too prone to consider it a place in which to dig. We forget that it can be made as comfortable a place in which to receive our guests as our parlors, and it is certainly a

far more enjoyable place to spend an evening after a hard summer's day's work in an office than a stuffy

a porch. The most important article of furniture for this outdoor fiving-room is something to sit on. Have some good comfortable chairs and benches on which you can rest after the stren-

uous work of spading, weeding and spraying. During these breathing-spells you can gloat over your garden and plan how to make it

The commonly accepted garden-seat is a 'rustic" chair or bench made from cedar. If you do not care to go to the expense of buying them, they can be made easily. Use cedar poles which have been cut in the fall after the sap has stopped running; the bark will then cling to the wood, if cut when the sap runs, it peels easily. Paint all the cut portions with red-lead paint and countersink the nails. I do not like this rustic furniture nearly so well

the dripping water and the scrape of the bucket against the curbing. There is more sentiment attached to the sun-dial than to any other piece of garden furniture. As a timepiece it cannot be depended upon, because it records the passage of time only on days when the sun

shines; neither would one wish

to depend upon it if he desired room in a house, or the cramped quarters on to catch a train. But it is a

thing of beauty, and a garden having one is the richer for it. A sun-dial must have a solid foundation, and it must be deep enough in the ground not to be

affected by frosts; for a sundial out of plumb can not be accurate, and gives one, upon better, which will make you forget the fatigue of fighting the weeds and the bugs. looking at it, a feeling of unrest.

as that made of cypress and painted white or

I prefer a plain pedestal, and such a one, made of terra-cotta, can be purchased for ten dollars or more; marble ones are somewhat wheeled wheel-hoes. Some have small wheels more expensive. A wooden pedestal will serve, and others large. It is the small-wheeled ones that have all the attachments. but it is not nearly so lasting; neither does it have the appearance of stability possessed by a

stone pedestal. What a delight it is when walking through a garden to suddenly come upon a Japanese lantern stowed away in a secluded corner. isly snaped stone lanterns are put by the Japanese, so I am told; in dark unfrequented places to drive away evil spirits, and it seems to me that we should place them in secluded places, not in conspicuous locations such as the middle of a lawn, where they destroy the beauty of the landscape. There are numerous other little attractions which one may add to his garden, such as bird houses, wall fountains, gazing globes, gazebos and Japanese shishis, all of which will add interest to the garden. But do not make the mistake of overloading this outdoor living room with quantities of useless bric-a-brac.---T. W. in Suburban Life.

EASY.

HE number of tools which it is really necessary for one to have is not large, but if the amateur gardener tries to get along with a hoe, a rake and a spade, he is sure to have long, tedious hours of hard work. The tool which will be most

used during the season is, of course, the hoe, for the weeds grow rapidly. By using a wheel-hoe you can save all that backaching work. I kept a three-fourth acre vegetable garden in good shape all summer with one. Only a couple of hours were needed in which to stir the surface of the whole garden. This was done regularly once a week and after each rain.

The wheel-hoe is the handiest tool in the garden. It may be fitted with plows, rakes, cultivator-teeth, flat-hoes which work like the scuffle-hoe, and seedsowing attachments. They cost anywhere from \$3.50 up, according to the kind you get and the number of attachments that you wish.

There are single-wheeled and double-

One trouble with all these hoes is that the operator walks over the ground he has already worked, and treads the weeds which have just been cut off back into the earth, where they take root again. With a scuffle-hoe it is different. The best way to use this is for the operator to walk backward, so that the newly-stirred ground shall not be walked on. Most of these scuffle-hoes have straight edges and are pushed, but there are V-shaped ones which are made to pull, the ends of which are turned up so that the possibility of cutting off a plant is removed. When using an ordinary hoe, one invariably bends his back. There is no necessity for doing so, but somehow, nearly every one does it. With a scuffle-hoe, this tendency is entirely obviated. You can pull or push a scuffle-hoe all day without getting a backache.

There is a scuffle-hoe made mounted on a wheel which is pushed "steady by jerks," as is the ordinary wheel-hoe. Although I have never used it, I like its appearance very much.

The spade is a necessary tool in the garden, for there is always more or less digging to do. For digging celery, I have found a small spade to be much better than those of the standard size, but if one has only a little celery it would not be worth his while to get one. If

it is necessary to spade the garden rather than plow it, by all means do it with a spadingfork. It has four or five strong prongs. The difference in weight between this and a spade is considerable, so that by its use one saves himself lifting a good many pounds while digging over the garden. Besides, it is much easier to push into the ground.

A good garden line is indispensable. Get a good linen line and keep it on a reel. Keep it dry, or dry it out if it becomes wet, and it will last for years.

For weeding small plants like onions, radishes, and such like, a hand-weeder is useful. There are two types; one is like a hand with bent fingers and the other is a narrow band of iron bent at a right angle. I have used both with equal success

A cart or wheelbarrow, or even both, will be found necessary. The best kind of cart for the small garden is one which has a platform with a detachable box; for whenever it is

necessary to carry water in a barrel for spraying purposes, you can put the barrel and pump on it in place of the box.

For setting out plants, one can get a variety of trowels, curved, straight and angled. I have found the angled trowel exceedingly useful in setting out such small plants as cabbage, cauliglass, and transplanted outdoors when all danger of frost is past.

13

Sow seeds of early varieties of cabbage and cauliflower at once.

To get rhubard early, over each root put a barrel, the head of which has been knocked out. Around the barrel pile fresh horse manure, and over the top of the barrel put a board to retain the heat.

Start asters, zinnias, stocks, and other annuals during the early part of the month, in a coldframe, hotbed, or in boxes in a window in' the house.

Grass seed can be sown now if the ground is ready for it. These early planted seeds make better plants than the late-sown, because they have a chance to become well established before the hot weather sets in.

Repair the lawn where the grass roots have been pulled out, scratch up the surface of the soil, sow seeds and roll. If the grass is thin all over the surface of the lawn, scratch the whole over with a rake and sow about a pint of seed to six hundred square feet.

HOW TO MAKE THE BEST OF SHADY BORDERS.

B 11 1

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SHADED border is to be found in almost every garden, and more often than not it is an evesore. When the shade is not dense, it is a far simpler matter to make a success of the planting than if the border is heavily overshadowed and gets no sun at all.

One of the chief things is to make a good beginning by having the soil dug thoroughly. Soil that gets little or no sun is generally heavy, and perhaps sour, and it would be useless to plant in it without making some attempt to improve it. It should be dug at least two feet deep, plenty of road-grit, coarse sand, leaf-mould, lime and brick rubble being mixed in as the digging proceeds. This proceeding will have the effect of making the border more congenial to the roots of the plants. It will give them a good start, and in gardening—especially in gardening un-der unusual difficulties, as in this case—to make a good start is to make a bold bid for success. As a rule, when plants get established they are well able to look after themselves; it is especially so with those plants most suitable for planting in the shade.

To make the most of a shaded border the plants should be disposed in bold clumps, using the foliage plants as a foil to those with brilliant flowers, and arranging them ously with this end in view. Among shrubby plants suitable may be mentioned the Berberises, notably B. Darwini and the Mahonia, the Pheasant Berry (Leycesteria formosa), Gaultheria Shallon, Butcher's Broom, Rhode dendron, Pernetta mucronata, double pink Bramble and the striking white-stemmed Bramble (Rubus biflorus). Then many strong-growing herbaceous perennials thrive well in the shade if they are well planted at first, such, for instance, as Pyrethrum uliginosum, Rudbeckia Golden Glow, perennial Sun-flowers in variety. Miss Mellish being one of the best, and Golden Rod (Solidago Virgau-anywhere if they have a fair root run. The apanese anemone is, of course, one of the best plants for a shady border, and there is nothing more delightful to plant with it than the scarlet-flowered Lobelia cardinalis Queen Victoria. Lupines make a brave show even on a shady border, while Campanula latifolia and C. persicifolia may also be grown there with success. Nothing is much more delightful in a garden than a clump of Solomon's Seal, and this is a plant that thrives best in shade. Some of the lilies grow quite well in a sunless border, particularly L. croceum, umbellatum and tigrinum. Galega officinalis and G. Hartlandi, Geum coccineum and G. Heldreichi may also be reckoned among plants suitable for a shady border. Commoner plants that might be grown are the Periwinkles, St. John's Wort, Ivy, Woodruff and Lily of the Valley. There are doubtless many other plants that could be grown more or less successfully on a shady border. If the border is backed by a wall then it night be covered with Ampelopsis Veitchii, Vitis Coignetiae and other vines whose colored foliage in the autumn is one of the charms of the garden. Clematis Jackmani and Poly-gonum baldschuanicum are two excellent climbers for a shaded situation, and if trained on rough tail poles they make an admirable fea-ture in the border. Some of the strong-grow-ing roses, such as rugosa, Conrad F. Meyer, Dorothy Perkins, Aimee Vibert, Crimson Rambler and Flora thrive very well provided the shade is not too dense. If an ugly fence backs the border it, may be readily covered with ivy.



In the spring, after your garden is plowed

or spaded, the rakes may be substituted for the

hoes and the ground leveled. Then the little

plow share is put on, and the drills in which

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green. These seats may be had with out backs, and straight or circular in form. Whatever you have, it must be comfortable. Have the seats well coated with paint to protect them from the weather.

Summer-houses, arbors and pergolas are really luxuries in the garden, but so much enoyment can be gotten from them that you should have one of them.

Put the summer-house where it will command a view of the garden without giving it undue prominence, and plant vines around it to cover it. Have a floor in it, six or eight inches above the ground. Here you can serve afternoon tea, or the children-who will get as much or more pleasure out of it than the grown-ups-can play.

Arbors and pergolas can be made useful as ell as ornamental. At the present time hearly every garden of any size has a pergola, but many times it is entirely out of place, for a pergola is really a vine-covered passageway leading from one point to another. Scores of the pergolas built nowadays start from nowhere and lead you to nothing. They may, however, be very effectively used if placed on one side of the garden, where they will screen the garden and its occupants from the curiosity of a neighbor.

If properly used, vases will add greatly to the beauty of the garden. In a more or less formal garden, they may be used along the tops of walls, on the buttresses, beside steps or in the angles of walks. In them half-hardy and tender plants may be grown all summer, and I have seen the German iris used in them very effectively.

Water is an absolute necessity in the garden, but the method of introducing it will depend entirely upon the purse of the owner. The cheapest way is a tap and hose, but a small pool or fountain will add very much to the pleasure one will get from the garden. A small cement basin can be built for a

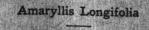
hundred dollars. In it you can have goldfish and pond-lilies, and a little jet of water shooting up from the centre on which a hollow ball, an inch or so in diameter, is held. It is always very interesting to watch the stream of water play with the ball; you can watch it by the hour without tiring.

SOME PETUNIAS WORTH GROWING

It is surprising this family is not more largely grown, considering how easy they are to cultivate, and if well grown, what grand things they are, both for decoration and exhibition. Treat them similar to a Verbena; choose nice young plants about March, or any time up to July; give them good shifts and rich soil, well stake out, and you will be highly gratified, for some are certainly surprisingly large; colours not equalled by any other

Petunia Hybrida Adonis-A very effective variety of the dwarf, compact growing Pertunias, so valuable for groups, borders, or for pot culture. Its flowers are bright deep carmine, with a bluish tinge and a white throat.

Giants of California-Most of the flowers are exquisitely fringed on the edges and are very large, the colors are rich and gorgeous, and others of lovely delicate shades; some have charming deep throats of yellow, white, black, green, or maroon; the flowers, moreover, are of great substance and very deep throated.



This elegant plant is but too seldom seen in our conservatories; it, as well as the rest of the crimsons, can be made to bloom in May with slight forcing, and will continue to throw up their stately umbels of pink or white flow-ers throughout the summer. These bulbs can The method of treating the margins of the be wintered in a cellar, and are nearly hardy.

seeds are t be sown can be made—that is. if you are going to sow them by hand. It is easier, however, to have a seed-sowing attachment on the wheel-hoe. It costs about \$7, but I really believe that it is worth it. It saves one from getting down on his knees, or doubling up like a jackknife, when sowing the seed, and, as the machine is regulated so that the seed may be sown any thickness desired and the work done much more evenly, a given quantity of seed will go farther than if sown by hand. As soon as the seed-leaves show above the ground, cultivating commences with the regular cultivator-teeth. And this should be continued all summer long, using scufflehoes to cut off the weeds, or the teeth of rakes to keep the dust-mulch in good condition.

In selecting a wheel-hoe, it will be necessary to consider the size of the pocketbook. I prefer the one with double wheels, for it can be used in most places to better advantage than the single-wheel hoe. It is an extremely handy tool to have late in May and early in June, when the weeds are growing fast. It is made to straddle the row. You should fit it with scuffle-hoes, which can be so nicely adjusted that all the weeds except those between the plants can be cut off. It is especially useful on such crops as onions.

The large-wheeled hoe is preferred by many amateur gardeners because of its ease of operation. It is easy to run-easier I think than the small-wheeled ones-but it has the big disadvantage of not having detachable tools. However, if the hoe is to be used only to maintain a dust-mulch, it does equally as well as the small-wheeled one and involves less labor.

Of the ordinary hoes there are a great variety. The common one is useful for straight hoeing, and, if kept sharp, does good work, but there are special hoes now coming into use which are much better; they do the same work and do it more easily. There is a heartshaped hoe which is particularly useful for making furrows. There are hoes with scal-loped edges, which, if kept sharp, will cut, weeds with about one-half the effort that is necessary to draw the ordinary straight-edged hoe through the ground. The best hoe I ever used for hoeing corn looked a good deal like a rake, but the teeth were thin and half an inch broad.

flower, and the like.

March is an excellent time to prune fruit and other trees. If the trees are large it is often necessary to get up into them to remove dead wood or surplus limbs, but on smaller trees a great deal of this work can be done from the ground with long-handled tools. There are straight and curved-bladed saws which are good. The curved-bladed is the best, however.

For cutting off many of the smaller branches, the long-handled tree-pruner can be used. Pruning-shears are necessary. Do not buy cheap ones; they are always a disappointment.

Do you ever have any trouble in cutting asparagus? I did until I purchased an asparagus knife. There are several forms of these knives, but they are all made long, so that one can get down three or four inches under the surface of the soil to cut it and do less damage among the shoots which have started .- R. G. Converse.

ORCHARD AND GARDEN

-0----

In the month of March there is a great deal of work to be done in preparing the garden for the coming summer. The first and biggest item is to complete the plan for the garden and order the seeds. Get your order for seeds in just as early as possible, so as to avoid dis-appointment and delay in receiving them, or getting the reply, "out of stock."

Prune the hedges into shape some time this onth before growth starts. This is better than to wait until next month, after the plants have sarted to grow.

Frequently there are fruit trees on the place which bear poor fruit. In some of the limbs of each tree insert cions of good varieties by cleft grafting. Three years will be necessary to work over the entire tree.

Plant early, smooth peas just as soon as the ground can be worked. Do not attempt to put the wrinkled sorts in until later. They rot easily.

Have a hotbed and grow radishes, lettuce, tomato plants, eggplants, peppers and all the teader vegetables which must be started under



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VICTORIA SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

Globe on "The Pulp, Paper and Allied Industries of Canada," E. B. Biggar says: In responding to the re-quest for some facts concerning the pulp, paper and allied industries of Canada,

I wish to congratulate the Globe on its campaign of education in favor of a new Canadian forestry policy. It is a statesmanlike idea and I am convinced that there is no movement the press can engage in which will have so profound an influence for good upon the material condition of the Canadian people in the future as this.

Of course the forestry problem is greater than any question involving only the fate of the pulp and paper trades, but in the development of our complex civilization the products of the pulp and paper mills form an element that grows more vital and more ramifying each year. Further than this, the position which Canada occupies as the possessor of over one-third of the water powers of the world, with a greater area of paper-making timber than is now left to the lot of any other nation, and as the home of a people unequalled for their skill in woodcraft, assures to our pulp and paper industries a pre-eminence which can be jeopardized by only one thing-our own failure to realize our opportunity.

To appreciate what the products of the pulp mills already mean to our industrial life and to what degree their importance will grow in the near future we have only to review the development of our neighbor nation, the United States. Although experiments had been made in the production of paper from cellulose, or wood pulp, as early as 1844 in Europe, and the process was introduced into the United States in 1854, the improvement by which it became commercially successful was not employed till 1867, and it only became a regular industry about 1870. At this date eight establishments were reported, whose combined annual product was worth \$172,350. Ten years later there were fifty establishments reported, with an annual product of \$2,256,946.

In 1850, in the days of rag paper, there were in the United States 443 mills, whose capital was \$7,260,864, and whose product was valued at \$10,187,177. By 1880 there were 742 valued at \$10,187,177. By 1880 there were 742 establishments, with a capital of \$48,139,652, producing paper and pulp to the value of \$57,-366,890, while in 1900 there were 763 establish-ments, comprising over 1,200 mills, with a capital of \$167,597,713, producing paper and pulp to the value of \$127,286,162, showing a remarkable expansion in the capacity of the mills and the value of their output. By 1905 the capital had again increased to \$277,445,471 and the value of products to \$188,715,189, while the mills paid out wages to the amount of over \$38,000,000. Besides this home manufacture there was imported into the United States for its own paper mills in 1905 pulp to the amount of 167,504 tons, valued at \$4,500,-000, and of paper to the value of \$5,623,636 and paper stock \$3,796,595. The exports of Ameri-can-made paper and manufactures of paper were \$8,238,088. This takes no account of the miscellaneous industries growing in surplus miscellaneous industries-growing in number every year-whose raw and pulp in some form, and whose annual value of output would make a vast total. From being made of rags and miscellaneous fibres, the course of the industry has been changed till nine-tenths of the paper is made of wood pulp, the spruce, balsam, poplar and hemlock woods forming the chief supply, not only for making paper but for the numerous articles that are now turned out from pulp, such as pulpboards, sheathings, and linings in structural work, leatherboard, pulp bottles, boxes and cases, indurated fibreware, moulded figures and designs for interior decorations, wall and floor coverings, wood flour, etc. But since this revolution has been brought about in the paper industry of the United States and new uses for wood pulp are being announced every week in America and Europe the consumption of pulp-producing woods has increased till the people of the United States have awakened to the fact that the supply of pulp timber in most States is prac-tically exhausted, while over the whole Union the consumption has far outstripped the reproductive capacity of the forests. Up till two years ago this was denied by those interested in certain departments of the American pulp and paper trade. Now, when the mills in Wisconsin-planted in the midst of what was regarded as a perpetual supply-have had to import pulpwood to the extent of 70,000 cords during the past season, all the way from Quebec by rail, while some of the paper mills of Maine—the State of "inexhaustible" spruce limits—are getting sup-plies of wood from New Brunswick and Quepec, the American famine in pulpwood can no onger be denied. The famine was inevitable, but, like most other famines, it was neither foreseen nor provided against by the average man concerned. In ten years after the introduction of the wood pulp paper process the price of news print was brought down from an average of 9 cents a bound to 4 cents, and since then the improvements in machinery and the increased capacity of the mills have further reduced it, till it recently sold at 2 cents a pound. This cheapening has, in turn, made possible the enormous increase in the size and circulation of the modern daily newspaper—one of the marvels of the age, and as fearful in its power for evil as grand in its possibilities for good to the world.

RITING in, the Toronto The increased demand for wood to maintain other industries, added to the remarkable development of the paper industry, explains the wood famine which is now giving the states-men of the United States such concern, and explains why each year the United States is becoming more dependent on Canada for the raw material for its paper mills.

During the year ending June, 1907, the United States imported pulpwood from Can-ada to the amount of 650,366 cords, or enough to manufacture, say, 520,000 tons of news pa-per, while its imports of ground pulp from Canada were 149,827 tons, valued at \$3,230,272. Besides this it imported pulp from other countries, chiefly Norway, to the amount of 62,283 tons, valued at \$3,118,585, largely chemical pulp. These are official figures of the United States, but while the Canadian official returns show an export to the United States of 452,846 cords in the nine months ending March, 1907, or at the rate of over 603,794 cords for the year, it is the opinion of The Pulp and Paper Magazine that the actual quantity of pulpwood hsipped to the United States amounts to from 800,000 to 1,000,000 cords per year. This opinion is based on the fact that the records of the cordage of exports of wood, which is not dutiable, are loosely kept; that large quantities go out of Canada from border streams, like those between Maine and New Brunswick, without any record, and large quantities go similarly unrecorded from remote shores of Georgian Bay and Lake Superior across the lakes.

According to a special report of the United States Census Bureau the consumption of do-mestic spruce wood used by United States pulp mills increased 47 per cent. in quantity, and 122 per cent. in price in the five years from 1900 to 1905, while the consumption of Canadian spruce wood by United States mills increased 102 per cent. in quantity and 150 per cent. in price in the same period. The average cost of wood used for mechanical and chemical pulp was more than doubled in the five years named, for every variety of pulpwood except domestic poplar. Canadian poplar had increased 176 per cent. If these percentages could be applied to the conditions in

1907 the increase would be still greater.

To illustrate the nature of the crisis towards which the United States is swiftly tending we may turn to the mills of New York State. This State has 108 mills, largely clustered in the north-eastern counties, accessible to the great spruce forests of the Adirondack Mountains. Twenty years ago the mills of Watertown, the chief paper-making centre, had supplies of pulpwood at their doors, and it was believed the timber would last forever. Now the source of home supply is eighty or a hundred miles away, and an increasing proportion of mills have to get their wood from own the St. Lawrence in Quebec or by rail from that Province at a distance of 200 miles or more. The mills of this State have a yearly capacity of 987,000 cords of wood, and on the basis of a growth of ten cords an acre they would strip nearly 100,000 acres a year, and if the lumber cut off this region (estimated in the census at 245,000,000 feet a year) is added, the whole spruce areas of the Adirondacks would be wiped out in seven years were these mills confined to their own State for raw material

Unable to secure supplies at home, many United States papermaking concerns have re-cently bought large tracts of forests in Canada, the aggregate of these purchases in Quebec and eastern Canada already exceeding 25,000 square miles, while additions to these pur-chases are being made every month. The Un-ion Bag & Paper Co., one of these companies, frankly explained to its shareholders, as the reason for reducing its dividends that it was necessary to acquire large bodies of timber in Canada "on account of the rapid increase in the market price of pulpwood, and the rapid disappearance of the spruce forests of this continent.' According to The Wall Street Journal, The International Paper Co., which controls over thirty mills, has in a little over a year acquired 1,255,000 acres more of timber limits, most of them in Canada. As this country is the only source of wood supply outside its own borders it is apparent that if the export of pulpwood from Canada were cut off the paper manufacturing industry of the Republic would collapse.

Let us now look at the situation at home.' The first paper mill in Canada, says The Pulp and Paper Magazine, was started at Jacques Cartier, Quebec, by a Mr. Jackson, in August, 1800, and was in successful operation till 1857. The second mill was started at St. Andrew's, Quebec, in 1803, the same year in which the Fourdrinier machine, which was to revolutionize papermaking, was introduced into England.

According to the census of 1851, Upper Canada had five mills and Lower Canada had also five. The census of 1871 gave 12 mills to Ontario, 7 to Quebec, 1 to Nova Scotia and 1 to New Brunswick. The census of 1881 re-

corded 36 paper mills and 5 pulp mills. The subsequent progress of the pulp and paper industry is recorded in The Pulp and Paper Handbook of Canada in the various edions as follows :---

Pulp Mills

and a state the set	Total capacity in tons	
Year.	No. of mills	per 24 hours.
1888	•• 34	154
1892	•• 37	154
1899		1,145
1907		2,361

the total capacity of the mills producing chemical pulp by the sulphite and soda processes in 1899 was about 500 tons per day, and in 1907 about 550 tons per day, so that the increase in the last eight years has been almost wholly in mechanical or ground wood pulp. Paper Mills

Total canacity in tons

ar.	No. of mills.	per 24 hours.
38	40	173
2	38	209
19	33	328 -
07		966

The era of manufacturing pulp from wood in Canada began in the decade of 1880-90. The yearly capacity of its pulp mills at the present time is about 700,000 tons of pulp and 290,000 tons of paper. Pulp first figures in the trade and navigation returns of Canada in 1890, when the total export was valued at \$168,180, of which \$460 went to Great Britain, \$147,098 to the United States, and \$20,662 to other countries. In 1897 the total export was \$741,-

959, of which \$164,138 went to Great Britain and \$576,720 to the United States. In nine months of the fiscal year ending March, 1907, the export of pulp was \$2,984,945, of which \$558,600 went to Great Britain, \$2,397,448 to the United States, and the balance to France, Mexico, Japan, the West Indies and Italy.

Friday, March 20, 1908.

Friday, March

BALFOUR ON

British Statesman sity A

Mr. Balfour

Mr. Balfour del-Sidgwick memorial ham College Cambr audience which fille large hall of the co-was first fixed for owing to indispon-had to postpone it. Mr. Balfour took his lecture "Decad course of it said that did not mean the entern attributed to

course of it said the did not mean the often attributed to artistic or literar, which an overw straining to expre-subtle or too mor have supplanted th of an earlier and a decadence respectin to put questlons w artistic; it was pol It was the decaden or was alleged to a munities and hist which was to sock senility was to ma like senility, the cause of final dissol lay it semed natural young country like N be flourishing, but n an old country like have decayed. Berl known stanza, told

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The exports of Canadian-made paper in the nine months of 1907 were valued at \$1,657,740, besides \$20,412 of wallpapers. Great Britain was the largest importer of paper, the amount sent to that country in the nine months being \$920,272, to Australia \$333,326, New Zealand \$139,687, and to the United States \$109,273. This is a large increase in recent years, the exports for the whole of the year of 1903 amounting to less than \$900,000, including wall papers.

This is a good record, both in regard to manufacturing and the export trade, but the possibilities of the pulp and paper business in ts various ramifications, under a rational system of forest conservation are beyond the conreption of the ordinary citizen, who has not ollowed the course of events in this special field. Nature has marked out Canada to be the leading pulp and paper manufacturing country in the world, if we make the right use of the resources a beneficent Providence has given us. To make mechanical pulp economically cheap water powers are needed, and these we have. The quality of our wood and the quality of the labor to handle it are both unsurpassed by any country in the world.

But what will happen if the unrestricted export of wood drains the country of the raw material upon which these industries are founded? We will be like the drunkard who, after spending his time and money in the sal-oon, finds himself kicked out in the street, unpitied by those who have despoiled him. This analogy goes deeper than may appear at first thought, because if we allow our land to be stripped of its forests we not mercly deprive our posterity of the great benefits of these industries, but we commit the greater crime of cripling our water-powers and turning our fruitful lands into deserts, as is made clear by those writers who deal with the forestry aspect of the question.

But the export of pulpwood is poor busi-ness from every standpoint. When the present accessible areas are stripped bare to supply American mills it will cost the country mil-Rinerican finits it will cost the country mi-lions of dollar, to build railways to tap more remote regions, and meanwhile all we have de-rived is the paltry price of pulpwood to the land-owner, plus the freight, which is in the lowest scale fixed by the transportation companies. The more such a raw material goes freely out of the country the more strongly en-trenched does the industry become in a country which competes with our own both abroad and at home, and the longer delayed will be the period when our own products will have a permanent hold upon foreign markets.

In comparing the improvident policy of un-restricted exports of pulpwood with a na-tional forestry policy combined with a national pulp and paper policy the writer recently gave the following illustration :- The value of a cord of spruce pulpwood shipped from the Eastern Townships to the United States four years ago was about \$3.50 per cord; while a cord shipped in 1907 is worth \$6 to \$7 in the rough, or \$8 to \$10 when peeled. To the lat-ter value—the highest valuation in the history of the Province and being in itself a confirmation of the preceding statement as to develop-ments in the United States-add the average railway freight (\$3 a cord), and the money left in the Province from the export of the cord of wood is, say, \$10. Now if the same cord of wood is made into ground pulp in Canada, the result would be \$20 per cord, and if it were manufactured into news print the value would be \$45 per cord, or if into paper of the higher qualities, the value would be \$50 to \$100 per cord. Applying these results to the pulpwood exported from Canada and taking the returns of the nine months of the official year as correct, the wood now exported to the United States would, if made into paper in Canada at an average of \$50 per ton, yield a product worth over \$30,000,000 a year. On the basis of the real totals of exports the product would be over \$40,000,000, and to this must be added the increased manufacturing in lines of industry that would develop where the raw material is some form of manufactured pulp or papet, such as already noted, perhaps doubling that total. Beyond this advantage is the benefit to the farmers, merchants and railways from traffic created by the towns in which such industries would be seated. The railway, freight tariff, for example, on pulpwood is one of the lowest in the scale of freight rates. On pulp it is double that the scale of freight rates. double that on pulpwood, and on paper about ten times, while the value to the railway of the traffic arising from the miscellaneous transac-tions of a town is a hundred or a thousand times greater than the hauling of a crude material like logs. There is no side from which this problem can be viewed that does not show it to be the part of wisdom to conserve and develop our own resources. In such a policy there is no antagonism to the United tates; it is simply an act of self-preservation. The Americans themselves are endeavoring, at painful present sac-rifices, to restore the forests they have, lost, ninces, to restore the forests they have lost, and they cannot blame us for doing now in our own interest that which they, had they realize ed the tremendous consequences of lorest de-struction, would have done years ago, without thought of the effect upon Canada. Let us therefore be wise by others' follies rather than by our own.



cently an article, occupying nearly five columns, giving 'details of the warships lately launched and now under construction for the British, American, German, French, Italian, Russian, and Japanese navies. We make the following extracts :---

At the close of 1906 the naval situation was entirely satisfactory to this country. Not only had our progress been steady and continuous, resulting in an absolute strengthening of our naval position, but, owing to the hesitation of other Powers in view of the advent of the Dreadnought, our position relatively to theirs had improved also. During 1907, while we have been able to push ahead, adding new vessels to our fleets, the other Powers have ony just begun the construction of vessels on the Dreadnought principle. The result is that Great Britain has obtained a considerable lead in vessels of the new type, and should, in the spring of 1910, have a fleet of ten Dreadnoughts and Invincibles in commission and effective, while at that date neither in Europe nor in America will a similar ship have been completed. It will not be, indeed, until about twelve months later that the great vessels which France, Germany, and the United States have been laying down, or are preparing to lay down, will pass into an effective state; and alhough, therefore, it is not necessary-and may be inexpedient, for reasons which were set forth in the Times twelve months ago by Sir William White—to rush into a big programme this year, there can be little question that we shall have to bestir ourselves in the programme for 1909-10 if the two-Power standard in its most rigid form is to be maintained. In this connection it may be recalled that, until Mr. Haldane at Blair Athol indicated that the standard contemplated the inclusion of the United States, the official interpretation applied only to the two next strongest European naval Powers. During the past year three battleships, four armored cruisers, six destroyers, nine torpedo-boats, and three submarines have been put into the water. The aggregate displacement of. these vessels put afloat exceeds 130,000 tons: and of this amount 55,800 tons is taken up by battleships, 66,350 tons by armored cruisers. distributed amongst the smaller vessels. The total armored displacement of vessels launch-ed in 1907 exceeds that of the output of all the other great naval Powers together by upwards of 7000 tons. In comparison, too, with the British output in recent years, this record is very satisfactory; for it exceeds the displacement of ships launched in 1906 by 45,000 tons, the aggregate of 1905 by 36,000 tons, and that of 1904 by 15,300 tons. Moreover, the vessels launched during 1907 are relatively of greater fighting capacity, they are more completely armored, have increased speed, and carry more heavy guns. A notable feature of the ship-building has been its acceleration, due in a large measure to improved dockyard organiza-tion and to more modern equipment and plant, The date of launch does not as a rule give any

indication of the rate of progress of the con-struction of a ship; but in this country, and re-cently, it has been determined by the progress of the preparation for laying down another vessel on the same slip; and everything points to the fulfilment of the promise that battle-ships shall be completed within two years, and

the Invincible class in a slightly longer period. The following ships were launched in 1907 and are now completing:-3 battleships, 4 ar-mored cruisers, 6 destroyers, 9 torpedo-boats, and 3 submarines. There were completed dur-ing the year 4 armored cruisers and 12 firstclass torpedo-boats; while 2 battleships and 2 armored cruisers, launched before 1907, must be added to the list of vessels now completing. The ships building or to be laid down before

mored ships were launched for Germany during 1907, and only one protected cruiser. Four battleships of the Dreadnought type, two armored cruisers, and four protected cruisers are building

The German ships under construction or completing include eight battleships, four ar-mored cruisers, and eight protected cruisers. France

The French naval programme for 1908 is a continuation of the programme of 1906, and does not contemplate the addition of battlehips or armored cruisers, beyond the six of the former and four of the latter already authorized. In 1908 two armored cruisers, twelve destroyers, and six submarines are to be complet-

the end of the financial year are :-- 3 battleships, I unarmored cruiser, 7 destroyers, 19 torpedo-boats, and 17 submarines.

The United States

In the current issue of the Naval Annual Mr. T. A. Brassey says :- "The most important change in the relative strength of navies in the year under review is the fact that the United States has now become the second naval power in the world." In his annual report which was issued last month, Mr. Metcalf, the secretary of the United States navy, while accepting as accurate the statement that the American navy at the present time is second in point of efficiency, argues that its position is largely due to the fact that during the past fiscal year its sea strength and fighting efficiency has been increased by the completion and delivery of a number of new battleships and cruisers of the largest and most approved types. He asserts, however, that the United States will not maintain this position very long unless Congress authorizes the building of additional ships.

In this connection it is noteworthy that Sir William White, in December of 1906, said in the Times :--

At present it is probable that the United States stands next to us in warship building capability, but at a great distance.

The battleships and armored cruisers completed and commissioned for the American navy during 1906-7 number 12. Seven battle-ships and 3 armored cruisers were "laid down, launched, or completing," in 1907.

Germany

Assuming that no more battleships or cruis-ers of the Dreadnonght type were laid down in this country for two years, the result of the German programme, if their ships are completed in three years, would be that in the summer of 1812 the two Powers would be on an equality as far as Dreadnoughts and Invincibles are concerned—that is to say, each would have seven of the former and three of the latter; but Great Britain would still have a very considerable margin of superiority over Germany in regard to the older types of bat-tleships and armored cruisers.

Of the older programmes, two battleships of the Deutschland type were completed for Germany in 1907. Two more vessels of the same type are completing afloat. Two ar-mored cruisers were also completed, besides four second-class protected cruisers. No ar-

six Dattlesi s, two armored cruisers, ten destroyers, and 35 submarines are to be continued; and ten destroyers and five submarines are to be put in hand.

Italy

Good progress was made with warship con-struction for the Italian navy during 1907, two battleships being completed for sea, while an-other vessel of the same type was launched, three armored cruisers were begun, and one armored cruiser was put into the water. The vessels begun, completed, or authorized during 1907 include six battleships and five armored cruisers.

Russia

The reconstruction of the Russian fleet is proceeding slowly; and although only two armored cruisers were completed for service during the past year, there are six battleships and armored cruisers at present completing afloat, and there is now none on the stocks of the older programmes. One battleship and one armored cruiser were launched in 1907. The ships in hand include six battleships and four armored cruisers.

Japan

A large proportion of Japan's last Naval Budget was allocated to the restoration of the Russian prizes and the repairs of ships. official announcement has been made of the number and types of ships of the new construction. It has been stated, however, that Japan is about to lay down three more battle-ships of 21,000 tons displacement, and that one of them may be built in this country. Several torpedo-boat destroyers -and submarines of new design have recently been ordered at home and abroad. The vessels begun, completed, or authorized during 1907 include four baftleships and four armored cruisers.

A novel device for smuggling has been dis-covered by two customs officers at Leith. A fender hanging over the side of a steamer was found to have had the cork taken out of it and tobacco substituted to the amount of over eleven pounds.

Mrs. Mary Nelson, who has died at Carrickon-Shannon, at the age of 104, was one of Miss Nightingale's nursing staff in the Crimea, and witnessed the charge of the Light Brigade. She danced a jig at her last birthday.

cadence was the ril which it was not, er vival of the first and the second. The gro bers suffered periodic dissolution would be vive, just as, on W those species gained efficiency whom death of the old. Decadenc a reality, never acted was always compli-often acted through, vious canses: It was possible to argue that and not to the more a influences collective "decadence," the det great communities was there were historic tr most obstinately refus ply explained. It was torians enumerated titles which preceded contributed to the f Clvil dissentions, mi pestilences, famines, gatherers, growing bu too wasthere the gloon satherers, growing by ton wealth—the gloon unrolled before their how, it did not in all-its them; they feit the diseases were of a kin-cus body politic shou to survive, that other Symptoms of some and that in neither or ply them with the fui-which they were in s for instance, the long final destruction of 1 ism in the West, the catastrophe of which record. Rome fell, ar fall of it. But why secret mines its defen-ed, and what made faint-hearted and in was not so clear. If the gress, decadence was for what Western 1 what it failed to do struggle with militant there might still be a East largely Astatic Christian in religion, Roman by political de been the course of et tions of mankind w have been much bette they are. It was no they would have been sive." Progress was with communities of And if their energy were some day to be bediteves that there re mal source from which newed? Where were for onew and better hat spirit of man? They and if the world were ied under a barbaric fu Friday, March 20, 1908.

VICTORIA SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

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e valued at \$1,657,740, apers. Great Britain of paper, the amount e nine months being 33,326, New Zealand ed States \$109,273. recent years, the exyear of 1903 amount-, including wall pa-

both in regard to port trade, but the nd paper business in under a rational sysare beyond the contizen, who has not ents in this special 1 out Canada to be aper manufacturing e make the right use cent Providence has nanical pulp economare needed, and ity of our wood and handle it are both ry in the world. if the unrestricted

country of the raw nese industries are the drunkard who, d money in the salout in the street, undespoiled him. This may appear at first llow our land to be not merely deprive benefits of these in-. the greater crime of and turning our as is made clear by th the forestry aspect

pwood is poor busit. When the present ed bare to supply. st the country milailways to tap more while all we have deof pulpwood to the ht, which is in the transportation comraw material goes e more strongly enbecome in a counur own both abroad er delayed will be products will have a gn markets.

ovident policy of unlpwood with a nained with a national writer recently gave -The value of a shipped from the United States four per cord; while a orth \$6 to \$7 in the

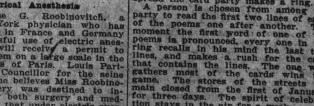
Gleanings From the Exchange Table

peeled. To the latuation in the history in itself a confirmaement as to develops-add the average , and the money left xport of the cord of te same cord of wood n Canada, the result d if it were manuhe value would be per of the higher be \$50 to \$100 per ilts to the pulpwood taking the returns official year as cored to the United paper in Canada at on, yield a product rear. On the basis s the product would this must be added g in lines of indusere the raw material haps doubling that

is the benefit to the ilways from traffic nich such industries lway freight tariff, is one of the lowest es. On pulp it is and on paper about o the railway of the scellaneous transacndred or a thousand ling of a crude ma-

which this problem ot show it to be the e and develop our policy there is no ates; it is simply an he Americans thempainful present sac-sts they have lost, for doing now in our hey, had they realizuences of forest deyears ago, without Canada. ise by others' follies

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VICTORIA SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

Friday, March 20, 1908.



n the Union Steamship com-boat Camesun leaves fomorrow g she will take a survey party en men who have been engaged vey a portion of land in the orhood of Prince Rupert.

Street Car Service Blocked

e stock, and that is making b ght allowance for the increase lues that must ensue. To carry t estion of land assets further, build be impossible to estimate to mendous permanent value to tiway company of the lands th ye been sold, or those areas the the fall of a tree blown down by for some time. A tall approved and in its fall s will be turned over to the farmer in the near future. This will constitute a field for annual revenue for the com-pany's active raflway operations that will add materially to the gross and net receipts of the roads. In considering the land equities mentioned in the foregoing paragraph it should be stated that over sixty millions of the gross receipts have been received sirendy on the said of fand the power wire. The tree was of in sections and removed and te ary repairs made to the wires.

Special Rate for Horse Show

cial excursion rate of \$3 for nd trip to and from Vancou-been arranged for the Horse of equifies, it must be apprediated that only a very small fraction of that amount has been paid out to stock-holders, and must, therefore, be either in reserve or have gone back into the property, thus forming an undoubted seeprity for the benefit of the stock-holders.

Many Are Applying: Many Are Applying: ext Friday night the school be consider a large number of app ons for the position of super-tions for the position of superns for the position of superin-ant. So great is the number of cations that a special meeting necessary to consider them. Not from Canada, but from England

Victorians in Wreck

need waiter at the Ocean Hotel. San-down. Two years ago the Sisterhood of the Sacred Heart bought from Mr. Gordon, M.P. a delightfully situated residence at Bonchurch. The grounds verge upon the picturesque old churchyard, which attracts many visitors during the sum-mer. The nuns and their pupils walk in the grounds, but are not permitted to go beyond them. Battlatelli fell in love with one of the sisters; whom he saw during one of these walks, and although the hotel-found him ne occupation during the winter months, and he was supposed to spend this part of the year in Lon-Victorians in Wreck eorge T. Fox yesterday afternoon lived a telegram from Mrs. Fox, o with her family left a few days on a trip to the old country, to the set that the C. P. R. train on which y were traveling had been wrecked Eagle River. Ont, but that none the party had been in the least in-ed. Mrs. Fox and family are ge-thome to the old country on an ex-ded visit to her parents.

laquires for His Son

winter months, and he was supposed to spend this part of the year in Lon-dom, he could not tear himself away from Bonchurch. He haunted the place persistently in order to catch a glimpse of the sister, but made no attempt to communicate with the object of his affections. The abbess of the convent stated on Friday that although he had been noticed about the place, none of the sisters or Hutton, Newland, has applied to the information as to is of his son Thomas H d at his trad the place, none of i had held any continue.

Terente's Civic Power. Toronto, March 16.-It was manimously by the city council to apply to the Hydra-Electric e Manchester Ship Canal rec last year formed the re

That is to say, for every \$100 shar Canadian Pacific stock there more than that equivalent per share

In Love With a Nun A man found shot in the grounds of the Sacred Heart convent at Bonchurch, Ventner, was identified as Anthony Battistell, aged thirty-four, an Italian. For the past seven years he has been head waiter at the Ocean Hotel, San-down.

FIRE CHIEFS MEET IN **VICTORIA THIS YEAR**

Executive of Pacific Coast As-sociation Fixes Date of Annual Convention

(From . Tuesday's Daily)

nnual convention of the Pacific ssociation of Fire Chiefs wil

he held this year in Victoria on Sep-tember 28, 30 and October 1 and 2 These dates were decided upon at a meeting of the executive of the asso-clation which was held last Tuesday in the office of Chief Bringhurst, of this offy, also attended the meeting at which Chief Thomas Watson, of this oity, also attended the meeting at which Chief Metz, of Walla Walla president of the association; Chief Carlisle, of Vancouver; Chief Myers, of Spokane, and Chief Bringhurst were present. The above dates were fixed upon as owing to the fact that the British Columbia Firemen's associa-tion would thus be enabled to stand the victoria convention while the others in session at the Pacific Coast asso-clation would be able to visit Van-couver and attend the New Westmin-ster fair after the sessions here are ended. It was at first thought that it would be better to hold the convention here during the annual fair week but it was pointed out that as there are a num-ber of important papers bo be read and matters discussed, the fair attracfreight rates, taking the five principal rallways, with freight earnings of more than \$1,000,000 each, and representing 73 per cent. of the total, the average charge per ton per mile is given as .702 cents. The net earnings for all roads were \$42,989,537 representing a rate of 5,66 per cent on the invested capital of \$1,-171,937,808, of which \$588,563,000 in credited to shares and \$583,589,000 to bond and debenture issues. In addition to these investments public aid has been granted amounting to over \$181,-000,000, of which the Dominion con-tributed about \$139,000,000. Over and above this there have been land grants of \$3,762,000 acres. If is true, there-fore, that taking the Dominion's rall-road systems as a whole, the return

tention of the delegates away from the business of the convention. The programme to be rendered will be drawn up by the executive at some fu-ture date and will be composed of subjects dealing with the conduct and improvement of fire departments. The Pacific Coast Association of

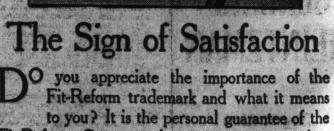
stock now includes 0.80 3,642 113,514 freight cars and 3,642

portion to the populating the country, veloping and populating the country. The steamer Lonsdale of the Ca nadian-Mexican line left Guaymas of Sunday on her way to this port b Stand, where she cal The Pacific Coast Association of way of Carmen Island, wr re Chiefs is composed of the chiefs all the leading coast cities as well those cities in Western Canada as r east as Winniper, Last year the nvention was held at Centralia, ash.

Ask for Amherst solid leather foot-wear. After standing for 857 years. fine old church of Malzead, near pon, has been burned down.

for the year were \$146,738,213, of which \$45,750,652 came from passenger ser-vice, and \$5,269,483 from miscellaneous sources. The earnings from freight service came from hauling 63,366,135 tons, with a revenue of \$94,995,087, to which was added \$742,991 from stock yards, elevators, etc., making total freight earnings of \$95,738,079. The total traffic during 1907 shows substantial gains over the preceding year. In freight there was an increase of 5,89,422 tons, and in passengers of 4,147,537 persons. In the matter of equipment the different Canadian roads increased the number of their locomo-tives by 573, freight cars by 17,649, and passenger cars by 223, gains that are proportionately greater than the in-crease in milange. The total rolling stock new includes 3,504 locomotives, 118,514 freight cars and 3,642 passen-fer cars





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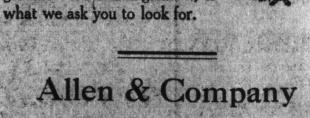
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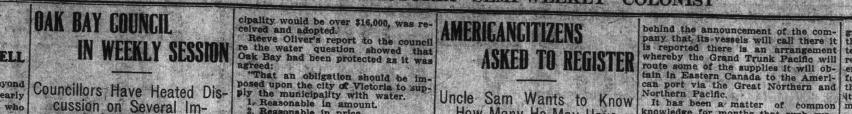




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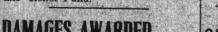
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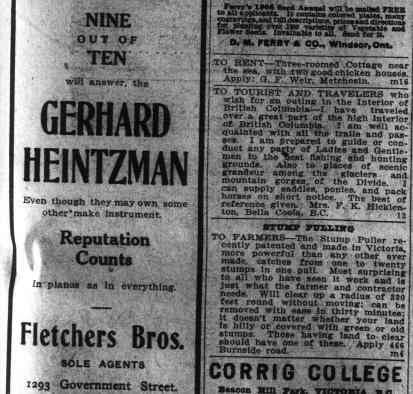
CASCADE PLACES BEACONS Marine Department's Chartered Steam er Returned From Nanaimo and Secheit The steamer Cascade, Capt. H. Brown, which is engaged under char-ter to the marine department, was in port yesterday from Sechait, where an acetylene beacon was placed on White rock. A similâr harbor light was es-tablished at Nanaimo. The Cascade will leave today for Active pass and Lewis rock. On the latter danger, off Oak bay, a beacon will be constructed on the foundation recently made by the steamer's crew. Highest Baseball Salary. Washington, D.C., March 16.--Presi-Mathematical league, stated today that President Hat, vired Tirus Cobbe, of the Detroits, in the American league, an offer of the largest salary ever paid to a ball player to play with the Washington union league club. Mr. Lawson also said that President Schlicter, of the Philla-dephila Union League club, hag made Han offer of \$10,000 to play with the philadelphia Union league club this season. After sixteen days' continuous sleep beadwood, S.D., Hospital.

New Zealand and Tasmania

Melbourne, March 16.—Preparations already have been begun to welcome the American battleship ficet next summer, and a royal reception is as-sured. The expressions of satisfac-tion at the forthcoming visit were re-ceived from all parts of the common-wealth. The Lord Mayor of Mel-bourne said the city would make the occasion memorable, and that the Am-ericans could be assured of an enthusi-astic reception. The federal ministers are planning entertainments, and the state governments have promised to

state governments have promised to co-operate. The newspapers continue to express general satisfaction, and they consider the event of national im-

they consider the event of national im-portance. Washington, March 16.—The people of New Zealand want the Atlantic battleships in command of Admiral Evans to visit this island on their way around the world. An invitation extended by the premier of New Zea-land was reported at the state depart-ment today. It would be an easy di-version from the direct route for the battleships from the direct route for the battleships from the direct route for Mei-bourne, but whether that will be done will depend on the discretion of the navy department. Hobart, Tasmania, March 16.—The legislative council has adopted a reso-lution asking the Tasmanian govern-ment to invite the American fleet to visit Tasmania.



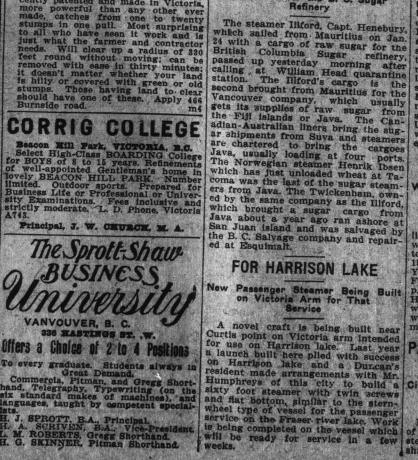
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A new fishing schooner has been brought from Sydney where it has been under construction for some time and is anchored in James bay, await-ing the completion of arrangements for registration here as a halibut fish-ing vessel. The schooner was built by Richard Cains, her owner, an ex-perienced fisherman, and, if no ob-jection is made by the Dominion gov-ernment, the vessel will be named the Western Slope. Since the passage of the new regulations whereby all names for newly constructed craft must be submitted to Ottawa, permission is refused if there is a vessel of the name sought already listed on the books of the Dominion or Lloyds. As far as is known there is no vessel now in exist-ence known as the Western Slope. The well-known northern sternwheeler built by Capt. William Moore for the Skeena and commanded by Capt. MIXE MURPHY EOR TRAINER the Manner for the summer season when travel is greater than at other times on this route. When the trade by slackens the Moana will probably re-sume her run. The fleet next year will consist of the Marama, Manuke and Makura if the subsidy arrangements now pend-ing are completed. The Makura was ordered from Stephens & Sons of Lithouse, near Glasgow, many months ago, before the trouble regarding the subsidy arrangement arose between the Steamship company and the Do-minion government, and if the matter is adjusted she will be placed in the service for which she was built. The Makura is being built at a cost of nearly two million dollars. She is a steamer of 7,500 tone, largest of all the Union Steamship company's fleet, and will be faster than any of the steam-ars now fifting the flag.

KUMERIC REACHES PORT

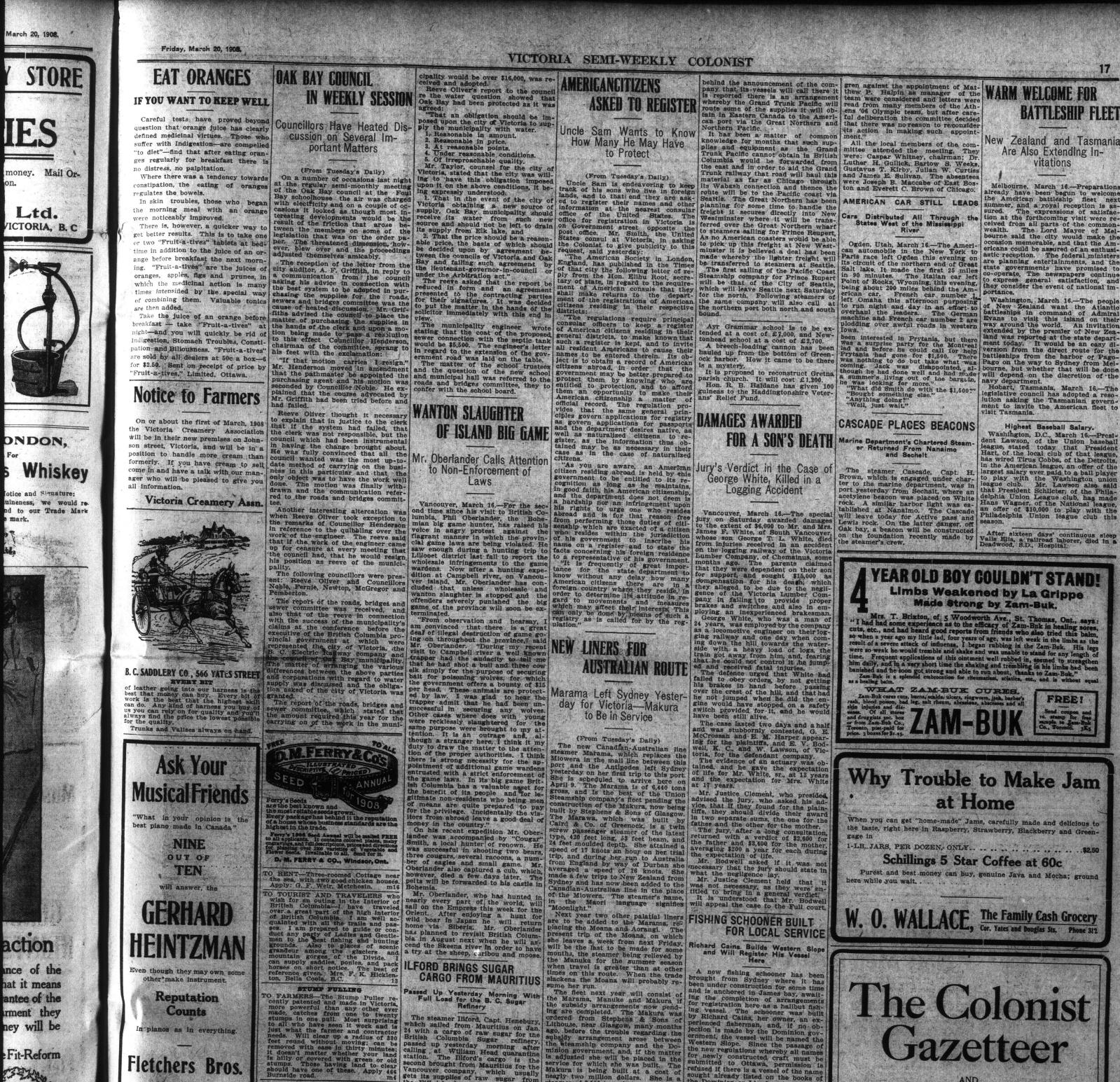
Weir Liner With Big Shipment of Sul-phur Will Be Docked This Morning

Famous University Trainer Will Take Charge of American Athletes at Olympic Games

The steamer Kumeric of the Weir line which left Hakodate on March 3 with 750 tons of sulphur for the Vic-toria Chemical works in addition to 150 tons of general freight laden at Yokohame, which port she left on Feb. 39 passed Carmanah point at 5.45 p. m. yesterday and reached William Head about midnight. The Kumeric will dock this morning at the outer what to discharge her large ship-ment of sulpher from North Japan. New York, March 14.—Despite the protests of many athletes, Matthew P. Halpin will be the manager of the American Olympic team which will compete in London this year. This decision was reached by the executive committee, in session recently. It was decided, also, to appoint a trainer to look after the men, and Mike Murphy, of the University of Pennsyl-vania, was selected. The meeting was not public, but at its end the following statement was given out: "The committee had decided that it PACIFIC COAST STEAMERS

FOR PRINCE RUPERT

statement was given out: "The committee had decided that it is advisable for a trainer to accom-pany a team of the size and importance which it is hoped to send to the Olym-pic games at London, and it has sel-ected Michael C. Murphy for such pos-tion. The protests of the Irish-Amer-ican Athletic Club and of Robert Ed-City of Seattle, Leaving Next Satur-day, Will Be First to Make Regu-lar Galls Prince Rupert is to be a regular port of call this season for all the Alaska steamers of the Pacific Coast Steam-ship company sailing from Seattle, and



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-General Stoessel rtial recently sen rges of cowardio

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