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ROYAL ASSENT TO MANY BILLS

Various Incorporation Measures Get Through Final Stage

ORDER PAPER THINNED OUT

Justice Mabee of Ontario Declines Railway Commission Chair

Ottawa, March 18.—The deputy governor-general, Chief Justice Fitzpatrick, has given assent to the following acts: Respecting the Canadian Pacific railway, the Macleod, Cardston and Montana railway; Kamloops and Yellowhead Pass railway; Edmonton, Dunvegan and the Columbia railway; Boundary, Kamloops and Cariboo Central railway; Calgary and Fernie railway; Ashcroft, Barkerville and Fort George railway; an act to incorporate the women's auxiliary of the missionary society of the Church of England in Canada; to amend the copyright act; respecting surveys of public lands and surveys entitled to make such surveys; respecting the ministers' widows' and orphans fund; to incorporate the Presbyterian church in Canada; to incorporate the Alberta and British Columbia River railway company; respecting the British Yukon railway.

Today was the last Wednesday of the session to be devoted to private members, but notwithstanding the fact that there were so many members absent from the house, the house went through for the first time in the session adjourning, with the result that Mr. Blain's anti-cigarette resolution, which was discussed on Monday and Tuesday, and which was carried to the foot of the notices of motion, being thereupon then considered as dead for the session, suddenly came to life again. The notice of motion, which was an unexpected stroke of good luck, and desired to press the resolution to a vote. Sir Wilfrid Laurier suggested that when the matter was up on Monday night there appeared to be an acute division of opinion, and he thought the matter should be thoroughly considered. This Messrs. Black, Hants, Gordon, and the Hon. Mr. Blair proceeded to do with the result that the resolution was carried on Monday night at six o'clock when the house adjourned.

Mr. Blain's resolution is now thought to be finally and irrevocably buried for the session. V. F. McLean had an opportunity presented of having his two cents a mile railway resolution considered, as he was absent from the house, but he was absent from the house, and they were passed over in silence. Justice Mabee, of the High Court of Ontario, has just refused to consider the order of the railway commissioners, in succession to the late Hon. Mr. Killam.

Gold Fever Runs High

Edmonton, March 18.—Hudson's Bay officials confirm the story of the great gold strike in the Finlay River district. Hundreds of people are gathering here for the spring rush. Stories of fabulous strikes are reported.

One Wounded, Two Captured.

Toronto, March 18.—James Sullivan, 34 years old, was shot in the chest, while in Grace hospital with a bullet wound in his thigh as the result of an encounter with Toronto Junction police, and two men were arrested. Toronto Junction, and Michigan, of Toronto, are under arrest charged with burglary. Sgt. Peters, of the junction force, shot Sullivan as he was running away to escape arrest.

LONGBOAT AFTER BIG GAME

Intention to Enter Indian in Several Short Distance Runs at Olympic Games

Toronto, March 18.—President Flanagan of the Irish Athletic club says that the committee is willing, he will enter Tom Lonsdale in the mile and five-mile events as well as in the 20-mile and 30-mile shorter races as to be held earlier than the March 20th. He thinks the shorter distances will be the Indian on edge for the 25-mile race.

Miss Saunders Dead.

New Westminster, March 18.—The death occurred in the city yesterday of Miss Pearl Saunders the thirteen-year-old daughter of Charles Saunders of Third avenue.

Three Months for Stealing.

New Westminster, March 18.—Ah Lee, the Chilliwack Chinaman, who shot and seriously wounded Richard Davis on New Year's night, was yesterday sentenced to three months in jail.

House-Mover's Troubles.

Vancouver, March 18.—It has already cost P. Fenton over \$40 in medical fees and in other ways to move a house across the street. Mount Pleasant. The structure stood on the side of the street over Sunday with the result that Mr. Fenton was in court to answer to an alleged infringement of the street by-law. He produced a permit to move the building and explained to the court the circumstances with the result that only a nominal fine of \$1 was ordered. Mr. Fenton was struck by a street car while arranging the lights on the structure as it occupied a place on the side of the street, and suffered painful injuries to his head. The court concluded that he had been sufficiently punished.

Mr. Carnegie Has Promised \$15,000

towards new library buildings for Middlesborough.

A bonus of \$25 per head on all children between 12 and 14 years of age has been promised to the Welsh schools.

GOVERNMENT AND NANAIMO UNEMPLOYED

Basis Upon Which Work Will Be Supplied Has Been Decided Upon

Nanaimo, March 18.—A decision as to the basis upon which the unemployed at Nanaimo will be given work has been arrived at by Hon. F. J. Fulton, chief commissioner of lands and works, in accordance with William Manson, formerly of Nanaimo, has recently reported upon conditions there, and the present decision has no doubt been inspired by his report.

The work undertaken is of a special nature and would not have been undertaken for the present but for the purpose of relieving the unemployed. The question had as a consequence to be dealt with as a matter of special nature, and the decision was taken on the basis of the report of the committee of the unemployed, and a specified number of days work has been apportioned to each man according to his need and taking into consideration the family or relatives dependent upon him, as well as the other features as disclosed by his statement.

Instructions have been forwarded to B. Marshall Bray, government agent at Nanaimo, in detail, showing the number of days' work to be given to each man. The men who have been working on the cemetery site, who struck, were allowed to continue work this week after Saturday of last week. The maximum number of days allowed is 25, which will conclude the work in one month. A large number of men working at Oyster district refused to give any statement or make declarations as to their circumstances. On this account they cannot be continued on the work after Saturday of last week, owing to the fact that it is impossible to tell, comparatively speaking, how much work these men should be given to do, so that they will be considered on the same basis as those who made statements in the first place.

It is hoped that this will carry the men over their tight place, and will conclude the responsibility of the government in respect to the unemployed situation in the vicinity of Nanaimo.

GRAND TRUNK ROAD PUSHING ON RAPIDLY

Another 200 Mile Contract in B. C. to Be Let—Work on Prairies

Montreal, March 18.—An interesting announcement has been made by Wm. Wainwright, vice-president of the Grand Trunk, to the effect that tenders for the construction of another 200 miles of the Grand Trunk Pacific; connecting the hundred miles eastward from Prince Rupert for which the contract has already been let. This step, Mr. Wainwright says, is made possible by the arrangement reached with the British Columbia government. With these two mountain sections in hand, half of the transcontinental road from ocean to ocean will be in process of building.

Regarding Prince Rupert townsite, he stated that two thousand acres would most likely be laid out in lots and ready for sale next September. He further stated that every body tells him that the rush for townsites in our mineral city will be far greater than in any other city in the west.

I am informed by persons who are considered competent to form an opinion that Prince Rupert will start with a population of 20,000, and not believe that the estimate will be too high. The industrial activity there now. There are two hotels and a number of places of temporary housing will be permanent before September.

Winnipeg, March 18.—Frank W. Morse, vice-president of the Grand Trunk Pacific, arrived here this morning. He says tenders have been invited for the new Winnipeg terminal structure. Work will be started on the structure at once, and the whole should be under roof by fall. It will be of such proportions that all the construction work is being rapidly extended westward.

Killed by Explosion

Montreal, March 18.—Polycarp Cole, of Malachi, has been killed by an explosion of dynamite on the Transcontinental railway at St. Malachi.

Iowa For Taft

Des Moines, Ia., March 18.—The Republican State convention today elected four delegates at large to the National convention, instructing them to vote for Wm. H. Taft for presidential nominee, for Senator Wm. B. Allison for re-election, and approval of the adopted platform.

Tunnel Under East River

New York, March 18.—The last of the foundations for the Pennsylvania railroad under the East river was completed tonight, when the two shields which for months have approached each other from opposite sides touched under the Mount Pleasant. The tunnel gangs broke down the thin intervening wall of earth and shook hands. The work of lining and concreting the steel tubes will be expedited.

Runaway Girls

Calgary, March 18.—T. Digon, a prominent citizen, arrived in Calgary yesterday in search of his 15-year-old daughter Virginia, who ran away from home on Sunday night last with Mabel Cay, a 16-year-old girl, whose parents reside in Medicine Hat. The police have made a thorough search for them, having been supplied with a full description and photos of the Digon girl, but she cannot be located. No reason can be given for the girls leaving their homes, and their parents are frantic with anxiety.

Fought to a Draw.

Glenfalls, N. Y., March 18.—Jimmy Briggs of Boston and George Golden of Albany fought six rounds before the Casino Athletic club, here tonight. Briggs had a shade the better of the encounter.

A musician named Gilmore, a resident of Boston, jumped overboard from the steamer Castle while temporarily insane on account of the death of his wife.

GREAT BRITAIN'S MASTERY OF SEA

Completion of Present Programme Will Keep Her Far in Lead

LORD TWEEDMOUTH'S VIEW

Temeraire Superior to Dreadnaught, and St. Vincent Still Better

London, March 18.—Speaking in the House of Lords this evening, Lord Tweedmouth, First Lord of the Admiralty, defended the policy of the government in refraining temporarily from laying down large numbers of battleships, and said that the construction of battleships just now parlayed largely of the nature of an experiment.

Great Britain's three vessels of the Temeraire type, he declared, were infinitely superior to the Dreadnaught type, and the vessels of the Vincent type would be an improvement on the Temeraire type. In the spring of 1911, Great Britain would have three squadrons of ships of the St. Vincent type. No power in the world would be able to assemble such a fleet of first class battleships, Lord Tweedmouth declared, and he could almost say that a combination of all the powers of the world would not be able to put an equal squadron on the sea.

The Temeraire, first-class battleship, was built at Devonport. She is of 13,000 tons and 23,000 horsepower, indicated. Her speed is to be 21 knots.

PREMIER IMPROVES

Bulletin Issued Yesterday Speaks More Favorably of Sir Henry's Condition

London, March 18.—The bulletin issued today regarding the condition of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, the British Premier, says that yesterday the patient was more comfortable. The chief symptoms are no worse, and Sir Henry's strength has improved slightly.

CARIBOO ROAD

Walter Moberly Lectures on the Construction of a Portion of the Famous Highway

Vancouver, March 18.—A very instructive lecture was delivered last evening at the Aberdeen school, Burrard street, by Walter Moberly on the history of the Cariboo wagon road. F. C. Wade, K.C., presided.

The spacious assembly hall at the top of the building was packed with a distinguished and interested audience who punctuated the lecturer's remarks with frequent plaudits.

Commencing with his explorations of the formidable canyons of the Fraser river between Yale and Lytton the speaker outlined the privations and hardships endured whilst the great scheme for the construction of the westerly section of the transcontinental railway were maturing. Difficulties which threatened to seriously interfere with the work, but the indomitable pluck which was displayed by those in charge of the work, sufficed to overcome these. The financial difficulties were caused by the unfaithfulness of the Imperial government in not forwarding the money according to contract when the business exchange of the country had gained a large and most expensive portion of the Cariboo wagon road, which cost it nothing but Mr. Moberly's own pocket.

The local representative of the eastern men are Messrs. R. D. Rolison & Son, the junior partner of the firm having recently taken a trip to personally investigate the plant now in operation in Ontario.

Bank of England's Rate

Montreal, March 18.—A London cable received on the 18th, exchangeable today says there is a likelihood that the Bank of England will again reduce the rate of discount tomorrow.

Royal City Wedding.

New Westminster, March 18.—The marriage of H. C. Gillard and Miss Florence Gathery took place yesterday evening at St. Andrew's Presbyterian church, Rev. J. S. Henderson officiating. The newly-wedded couple will reside in this city.

North German Lloyd Dividend

Bremen, March 18.—The North German Lloyd Steamship company declared an annual dividend of 4 1/2 per cent against 4 1/2 per cent last year. The report shows net earnings of \$8,174,250, as against \$8,228,500 for last year. Only \$461,500 is carried for reserve.

Railway Dividends

New York, March 18.—The directors of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad company today declared a quarterly dividend of 1 per cent. This is a reduction of 1/4 and 1 per cent from the quarterly of three months ago.

Philadelphia, March 18.

The directors of the Reading company today declared the regular semi-annual dividend of 1 per cent on the second preferred stock.

A musician named Gilmore, a resident of Boston, jumped overboard from the steamer Castle while temporarily insane on account of the death of his wife.

OFFICER WAS PLUCKY

Constable Munro, of Vancouver, Makes Difficult Stop of Runaway Dray Team

Vancouver, March 18.—Through the heroic efforts of Police Constable Munro what would undoubtedly have proved a serious accident was averted on Granville street, near Pender, yesterday.

A heavy draught team attached to a big dray of the Merchants' Cartage company was standing outside of the post office when the dray came off on the horses and the animal taking in the horses and the dray, in increasing speed the animals dashed down Granville street toward Hastings.

It was evident that a serious smash would occur, as the horses were plunging toward the crowded sidewalk with no apparent hope of their being directed, the dray driver was dragged from points of safety, and there was considerable commotion when the police officer ran into the street and jumping on the neck of one of the horses attempted to stop the runaway team.

Grabbing one of the horses by the nostrils so tightly that blood was drawn, the plucky officer was dragged for many yards. He clung grimly to the animal's head however, and the result was that they were brought to a standstill. Spectators who witnessed the accident praise most highly the work of the policeman, and attribute the absence of any serious harm to the person or damage to property alone to the officer's pluck and daring.

VISIT FROM FLEET

A Definite Announcement Received From the Department at Washington

Vancouver, March 18.—It is now an assured fact that a portion of the fleet of the United States Navy, which is to visit Vancouver, will be in the city and municipalities on the coast in the month of May. The fleet, which is to be commanded by Admiral Evans to bring his ships here, this comes as pleasant news, for the various cities and municipalities are preparing to go right ahead with definite preparations for a programme which will make the visit long remembered.

TURPENTINE PROJECT

Eastern Capitalists Contemplate Establishment of Plant on Fraser North Arm of Fraser

Vancouver, March 18.—Eastern capitalists have recently been in communication with local parties concerning the erection of a plant for the manufacture of turpentine from the byproducts of the forest in the vicinity of this city.

The project has been well received by persons to whom it has been presented, and it is very probable that during the present season steps for the installation of the plant will be taken. The location of the plant being considered is on the north arm of the Fraser just below the bridge from Sea Island, where are located the Estabrook flour mill and other industries.

The eastern backers of the project are men who have already made a success of the business. The process of the manufacture of turpentine is well understood by the men who are now being cleared, the stumps being left on the tracts. The process proposed for the local plant is to use the stumps and other byproducts of the stumps and other products. It is probable that the waste product from the local mills will also be used.

The local representative of the eastern men are Messrs. R. D. Rolison & Son, the junior partner of the firm having recently taken a trip to personally investigate the plant now in operation in Ontario.

Forestry Organization.

Toronto, March 18.—A society which intends to unite in one body all interested in the science of forestry through Canada has been formed. It will meet for the discussion of technical subjects pertaining to the profession of forestry. It will be known as the Canadian Society of Forest Engineers. E. Fernow of Toronto has been elected president.

Guelph Firm Fails

Toronto, March 18.—E. H. Bollert & Co., drygoods merchants, Guelph, have failed to Henry Barber, with liabilities over \$60,000 and stock and assets valued at \$50,000. The firm has been in business for forty years, and is one of the largest of its kind in western Canada. The failure is attributed to the poor trade of winter and spring.

Royal Templars of Temperance

Hamilton, Ont., March 18.—The sixteenth biennial convention of the Dominion Council, Royal Templars of Temperance, is being held here. The important matter to be dealt with will be the consideration of insurance rates. With a view to popularizing that branch of the order, it is proposed to create a fund for members who have reached the age of 65 or 70 years. The finances of the order are in good shape.

Victim of a Scoundrel

Kingston, Ont., March 18.—That she was kept a prisoner in a house, is the statement of a 19-year-old English girl who has just found her way to the home of her mother in Toronto. In her loneliness she was kept by a man who wooed her and finally, under promise of marriage, got her to go to his house. There she was kept for a long time, and was kept by beating and kicking her. Recently after her baby was born she decided to escape, and succeeded. The man cannot be found, as he fears prosecution. He is married.

Cdn. Teams Play Stellar Hockey.

New York, March 18.—The Wanderers of Boston and the Shamrocks of Montreal last night played the finest game of hockey in New York this year, the former winning by a score of 4 to 3. The game was fast and clean throughout, and both sides put up a hard fight. The team work of the Shamrocks was much better than that of the winners, but the latter won the contest on the strength of their individual work, getting many more shots at the goal than their opponents.

PREMIER'S LIFE DESPAIRED OF

Sir Henry's Illness More Serious Than Was Formerly Supposed

QUEEN ALEXANDRA CALLS

Constant Stream of Inquiries From Public as to His Condition

London, March 17.—The general anxiety aroused by news filtering from the sick room of Premier Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman is evidenced by the constant stream of inquiries at his house in Downing street.

The fact that Queen Alexandra and the Dowager Empress of Russia called personally this afternoon at the premier's residence and inquired as to his condition shows that his illness is more critical than the bulletins given to the public indicate.

Up to the present the queen has sent inquiries as to his condition.

HAYTI QUIETER

Government Allows Refugees to Consult to Be Taken From the Country

Port Au Prince, March 18.—Following the decision of the French government to permit the participants in the late insurrection who have been seeking protection in the various consulates to leave the country unmolested, the French cruiser Estrees is making preparations to take on board all the refugees in the French, German and Spanish consulates at Gonaives, St. Marie and Port Au Prince. The cruiser will take the revolutionists to St. Thomas.

President Nord Alexis has issued instructions in the case of six military officers of whom Major Larague, commander of the crack cavalry corps, is one, now under arrest on suspicion of being implicated in the recent conspiracy; that if the facts warrant it, they may be taken before a regularly constituted military court for examination.

On Friday next a court martial will decide the case of Major Aurel Masouin, charged with making an attempt against the security of the state and conspiring to assassinate the president. The trial will be held in the presence of the warships in the harbor, allaying the fears of the foreign residents.

PRESBYTERIAN MISSIONS

Committee Finds Deficit Less Than Was Expected—Western Appropriations

Toronto, March 18.—The total expenditure of the Presbyterian home mission committee (western section) for the past year, as reported before the annual meeting held yesterday was \$169,077.

Contributions for the year, including a balance of \$1,908 from the previous year, amounted to \$182,854, which was eighteen or nineteen thousand dollars in advance of the previous year's earnings, leaving a deficit of only a little more than \$6,000, instead as feared, of between \$20,000 and \$25,000.

The following lump sums were granted to western synods: Manitoba and Saskatchewan, \$55,000; Alberta, \$32,500; British Columbia, \$19,000. An overflow of the general assembly by the Presbytery of Calgary regarding the work of the church at Banff, has been announced, and organization for about four thousand members with a view to placing it on a more satisfactory basis, was endorsed by the committee.

Plague at Guayaquil

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 lazareto, besides several cases of smallpox and yellow fever.

Died From Blood Poisoning

Toronto, March 18.—James McBridge, 23 years old, driver for the Naimsmith company, died from blood poisoning caused by running a needle in his arm. The needle broke off and remained in the arm despite efforts to remove it. McBridge was taken to the hospital, but too late, blood poisoning having developed.

Train Wreckers at Work

London, Ont., March 18.—The police are endeavoring to discover the identity of the person or persons responsible for two attempts to wreck the fast east-bound C. P. R. express No. eleven which goes through at 4 o'clock in the morning. In the first a chain was tied across the road and in the second a large iron bar. The chain cracked before the wheels, and the bar was knocked off the track by a slow freight.

Cigar Manufacturers Object.

Montreal, March 18.—Local cigar manufacturers are not pleased with the changes made in the excise duty on cigars, as announced in the Budget. "It leaves us in the position of not knowing what we are up against," says one of them last night, after having made a study of the proposition. Mr. Clarkson desires to foster the industry of Canadian tobacco in cigars. We do not object to that, but we do object to the manner in which this is done.

PIPE CONTRACT AWARDED

Montreal Firm Gets Contract for Iron Piping For the Waterworks System

The contract for the supply of the cast-iron pipes to be used in the system of distribution for the new waterworks, and which is the first contract to be let under the new bylaw to raise \$245,000 for waterworks purposes, has been awarded. There were a number of tenders which had been referred to the city purchasing agent and the waterworks committee. That there is a difference of opinion that legislation should be passed to authorize the city to let the contract is reported to the special meeting of the council held last night, recommending that the contract be awarded to the Montreal firm, Messrs. Wood, Young, Montreal, whose tender of \$100,137 was the lowest. The amount is \$16,000 less than the estimate made last fall by the waterworks committee, and the council is pleased at this unlooked for saving on this portion of the plant. The pipe must be delivered by September 1, 1908, and be manufactured in Nottingham, England, under the supervision of an agent of the Canadian Inspection company, who will be appointed to see that the specifications are lived up to. The cost to the city of this inspection will be about \$900.

HARRY ORCHARD

Judge Wood Recommends Commutation of Death Sentence Pronounced Yesterday

Caldwell, Idaho, March 18.—Saying that he believed that Harry Orchard in his testimony in the trials of William D. Haywood and George Pettibone for the murder of Governor Steunenberg told the exact truth, attempting to conceal nothing, Judge Fremont Wood in the district court today recommended that the state board of pardons commute Orchard's sentence of death to imprisonment in the state penitentiary. Judge Wood presided at both the Haywood and Pettibone trials.

GREAT STRUCTURE SPANS EAST RIVER

Official Party Takes Promenade on Blackwell's Island Bridge

New York, March 18.—The great structure over East River known as Blackwell's Island bridge, which was constructed at a cost of nearly \$25,000,000 was traversed for its entire length by pedestrians today for the first time.

Alderman Timothy P. Sullivan was the first man to cross the bridge, acting as the personal representative of Mayor McClellan, who was prevented by illness from participating in the event. Alderman Sullivan headed a delegation of city officials and representatives of the various companies who have taken part in the erection of the structure across a narrow foot bridge which has been built on top of the shingle steel girder which now links the New York and Long Island ends of the bridge. This great girder 100 feet in length, and weighing twenty tons, was fitted in place today, and was bolted and fixed in the presence of the official delegation which was on the bridge.

Midway on the footbridge Ald. Sullivan broke a bottle of champagne over the rail, and the entire delegation of river craft tooted a salute in honor. Work on the bridge was commenced in 1902 and has been carried on constantly since then. There have been many fatalities among the workmen employed in the construction of the bridge, and the bridge will be double-decked and 8.84 feet in length. The main span is 1,122 feet between the towers. On the lower deck, projecting beyond the trusses, there will be a roadway wide enough for about four three-foot wide sidewalks abreast. On each side of and apart from this roadway, there will be two rows of tracks.

In the middle of the upper deck, between the trusses, there are to be two elevated railroad tracks, and there will also be two promenades, each eleven feet wide. The six tracks across the bridge will have a capacity of 150,000 passengers a year, under ordinary conditions of traffic.

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Decreased Railway Earnings.

Montreal, March 18.—Canadian Pacific railway earnings for the week ending March 14, show a decrease of \$14,000, the figures being \$1,820,000, compared with \$1,834,000 for the same period last year. Grand Trunk earnings for the same period decreased by \$53,597, the figures being \$557,111 for 1908 and \$767,700 for 1907.

Mutual Reserve Policyholders.

Toronto, March 18.—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 guaranteed in the policy of the company in the United States, either insofar as protection of their policies or repayment of premiums so paid is concerned. Mr. Clarkson points out that the Canadian liquidation was undertaken voluntarily for the protection of holders of Canadian policies and is quite apart from the United States.

DEADLOCK OVER LAWS FOR LABOR

American Federation Unable to Endorse Civic Federation Plan

WOULD STICK TO BOYCOTT

Labor Conference to Protest Against Inaction of Congress

Washington, March 18.—Details of the conference held yesterday between Seth Low, of New York, president of the Civic Federation, and Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, which slowly coming to light, indicate that labor is not yet committed to legislation about to be urged by President Roosevelt along the lines of the programme of the Civic Federation. That there is a difference of opinion that legislation should be passed to authorize the city to let the contract is reported to the special meeting of the council held last night, recommending that the contract be awarded to the Montreal firm, Messrs. Wood, Young, Montreal, whose tender of \$100,137 was the lowest. The amount is \$16,000 less than the estimate made last fall by the waterworks committee, and the council is pleased at this unlooked for saving on this portion of the plant. The pipe must be delivered by September 1, 1908, and be manufactured in Nottingham, England, under the supervision of an agent of the Canadian

TOURIST ASSOCIATION PRESSES FOR GRANT

Deputation of Members Wait Upon City Council—Tell of Work

(From Thursday's Daily.) That Victoria owes a great deal of her present prosperity and wide reputation as the most beautiful city of the Dominion...

Little for the Roads.

Ald. Gleason stated that there would be only about \$20,000 for street improvement and maintenance and he felt that it was a question whether all extraordinary expenditures should not be out of this year.

Has Done Great Work.

The C. P. R. will doubtless be glad to advertise the city through its advertising medium for the city and its interests are so great and widespread...

What Association Has Done.

Mr. Cuthbert outlined what the Tourist association has done in the past six years in the way of circulating advertising matter to every important centre in Canada and the United States...

Must Stay in Race.

He claimed that within three years Barley Spout, Sprout Lake, Alberni and other sections of the west and north would be the most up-to-date and civilized section of the island...

NEW DEVELOPMENT IN HINDU AFFAIR

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

Vancouver, March 18.—Spicy developments in connection with the ordered deportation of Hindus who arrived by the steamer Montevideo...

Will Consider Request

A deputation which yesterday afternoon waited upon the premier and the attorney-general in regard to immigration...

PROGRESS OF FIGHT AGAINST ALCOHOL

First Series of Articles Dealing With Significance of Recent Legislation

Following is the first of a series of articles dealing with the significance of the effect of recent prohibition legislation...

WEEKLY WEATHER SYNOPSIS

Victoria meteorological office, 11th to 17th March, 1908: The weather during this week was for the most part, dry and rainy...

MANY SPECULATORS AT SALVAGE SALE

Goods Rescued From the Vado Are Sold by Auctioneer (From Thursday's Daily.) The sale of goods salvaged from the steamer Vado...

CASTLE ROCK IS NOW UNINSURABLE

Overdue Ship Withdrawn and Speculators on This Coast Will Drop Much Money. The British ship Castle Rock is now considered hopelessly overdue from Sydney...

CONGREGATIONALISTS MAY OPERATE LINER

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

There may be a missionary steamer operated by the Congregational board of foreign missions in the United States on the Alaskan route this summer...

Rebellion Against Alcohol

Men have seemed helpless against the enemy so bitterly hated by its victims, so cunning in its methods...

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LAWN MOWERS

If you need a lawn mower—a really good one—one that will give you years of service, not merely a season or so, we recommend the WOODYATT. It is right in every part...

Advertisement for lawn mowers, featuring the name 'WOODYATT' and 'LAWN MOWERS' in large letters. Price range \$7.50 to \$12.50. Others as low as \$4.50. Includes address: Government Street, The Quality Store, Phone 1120.

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CANADA MAINTAINS TREATY

Reported That Under Certain May (From Thursday's Daily.) Japan, accompanied by a misgovernment, began by Hon. M. his recent trip to Japan...

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KUMERIC ARRIVES FROM THE EAST Landed Large Shipment of Sulphur for Local Company

MANILA HAS WAR SCARE Excitement Prevailed in Philippines When Liner Was at the Island Port

(From Wednesday's Daily)

With a heavy shipment of sulphur, and about 200 tons of general freight, the liner Kumeric, of the Pacific Mail, arrived at the island port of Manila yesterday morning, being docked during a strong breeze. The Kumeric is a fine vessel, and the passengers, who were mostly Japanese and Americans, were well received by the local authorities.

When the Kumeric was at Manila there was much excitement, a war scare being in progress, concerning which the Manila Bulletin, one of the principal papers of the islands, spoke as follows: On the street you hear all sorts of rumors of imminent war. Some merchants are hoarding rice in order to have a plentiful supply to sell when Manila is blockaded, or to Japanese conquerors. One man has sold his family to avoid the possible shelling. Another is hoarding gold in his private safe against the day when Togo anchors his squadron off Cavite, and the banks here are closed. The streets are filled with fear. Most people go about their business and pleasure without thought of their little brothers in the Rising Sun Kingdom.

Humiliated Japan Still America has humiliated her. Japan has been insulted, assaulted, and robbed in California. They have been told to get out. If we had treated her as we have treated the Chinese, we would have been with those nations. Japan has been long-suffering, patient, humble. Even now she is agreeing to virtual exclusion from the markets of the United States. Japan has a bitter draught. But is she making ready for the reckoning; for the day of wrath? No one here knows, nor do they in Washington. Only this is certain: America will not be taken by surprise. Possibly defeat at the start, but not by misadventure. We began too late, but now we are warring. In any event the score will be paid. It means certain fortification of the islands, a big fleet here for a year or two at least and the enlargement of the army in the Philippines.

Seizure of Vessel There was much excitement among the Chinese at some of the ports of call of the Kumeric regarding the complications which arose following the seizure of the Japanese steamer Tatsu Maru for running armaments to China, insisting that their officials were right in making the seizure. Capt. Kumeric, the officer who made the seizure of the vessel, reported that the vessel was threatened, revolvers being leveled at his head when he boarded the steamer. The Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs refused to accept the terms of the treaty of commerce between China and Japan signed at Peking in 1858 as warranting the confiscation of the vessel. This article reads: "Art. V. Japanese vessels may touch for the purpose of landing and shipping passengers and merchandise, in accordance with the existing rules and regulations concerning foreign trade there, at all wharves, piers and China which are now ports of call, namely, Nyan-ching, Ta-tung, Hukow, Wu-sueh, Lu-chi-kow, and Woonow, and such other places as may hereafter be opened to them."

Regina Fire Department. Regina, March 17.—The city is to have a new fire hall, and equip the same, on the north side of the city, to be erected this season. It was decided at the same time that the department should be reorganized, and a recommendation will be made that accident insurance of \$1,000 each be placed by the city on all members of the fire department.

TIMBER LAND TENDERS A. W. Fraser and J. G. Turfiff, M. P. Give Evidence Before the Committee

Ottawa, March 17.—A. W. Fraser, K. C., of Ottawa, before the public accounts committee today in connection with the timber lands in western Canada. He testified that the practice in Ottawa his firm had had on frequent occasions to put in tenders on behalf of the government, and that M. P. had been a client before being elected to parliament.

In a matter of \$10,350 appearing in the auditor's report as payment for timber lands, Mr. Fraser said he had tenders for berths 11,272 and 11,292 for O. A. Robertson, the Red Deer Lumber Company of Minneapolis. With their tenders he put in cheques for \$2,000 and \$5,150. He had also put in \$3,600 to the interior department for dues on several berths. The pulp company, the only member he knew of this company were Sir Daniel McMillan, president, Theodore Burrows, M. P., and A. Pattinson, secretary.

Corroded by Lye An Old Quebec Man Subjected to Horrible Treatment by His Neighbor Montreal, March 17.—Francis Lacroix, 70 years old, living at La Tuque, has been fatally injured as the result of a lye accident. It is charged that Lacroix, who is an old and feeble man, called on a neighbor and during his visit a quarrel rose. Lacroix was handed a can of lye and threw it over him. The alkali has eaten through to his bones, and there can be no possible hope for the old man.

For Assaulting Sheriff's Officer Hamilton, Ont., March 17.—At the police court this morning Mrs. Gertrude Bastard, 132 Bedford street east, was fined twenty dollars or six months in jail on the charge of assaulting John Littlehales, a sheriff's officer. The officer went to the house with a distress warrant to make a seizure for rent due, when Mrs. Bastard poured hot water over him. Because W. J. D. L. S. who is helping to lay out the 5th meridian in the north.

Surveying in North Edmonton, March 17.—H. W. Selby and several members of his party arrived this morning from the east and will commence their nine months' trip to the Lesser Slave and Peace River district. Mr. Selby is another D. L. S. who is helping to lay out the 5th meridian in the north.

St. Patrick's Day Montreal, March 17.—Local Irishmen celebrated St. Patrick's day with the usual procession to and from St. Patrick's church, where mass was held.

New Schools in Alberta Edmonton, March 17.—Between forty and fifty new school districts have been formed in various parts of the province since the beginning of 1908, and the department of education is being kept busy supplying the schools with teachers.

Chilliwack City Council New Westminster, March 17.—The first city council of Chilliwack have been elected and the following have been chosen as aldermen: Jas. Moore, J. E. Ashwell, B. Marshall, T. E. Cassin, and T. H. Jackson. Mr. Moore is the new mayor, who was elected by acclamation.

Named Successor to "Fighting Bob" Admiral Sperry to Command Fleet for Last Part of Voyage Washington, March 17.—Rear-Admiral Charles Sperry will be commander-in-chief of the Atlantic battleship fleet when it leaves San Francisco in July to encircle the globe. The important decision was made by President Roosevelt and his cabinet today.

Smallpox in Toronto Toronto, March 17.—Five new cases of smallpox have been discovered in a house on Chippendale avenue. Death of Priest. Edmonton, March 17.—The death of Rev. Ernest Doris, parish priest of Fort Saskatchewan, occurred at the general hospital this morning from typhoid fever.

Tramway Employee Burned Vancouver, March 17.—An accident occurred at the Westmain avenue station of the British Columbia Electric Railway Company on Saturday, by which an employee, Douglas Frank, was severely burned on the face, arms and chest by the electric current. The man was making some changes with the wires when a short circuit was formed, lighting his body and the flash of the short circuit ignited the burns. Physicians were summoned, and after a while the young man removed to his home.

Progress at Nelson Nelson, March 17.—Machinery houses and business firms report that orders for new machinery are being placed in large quantities. These orders have been taken for indications of a busy summer, and fall unless there should happen to be an unexpected drop in the price of metals. The hotels are full of new settlers coming into the country. A new directory lately issued shows a heavy increase in the population. If the present rate of immigration is kept up, Nelson, which six years ago had barely a population of 5,000, will in three or four years reach the end of the year.

Sentenced for Life Four Prisoners in Alberta Penitentiary to Stay Remainder of Their Days Edmonton, March 17.—The fourth prisoner sentenced to life imprisonment in the Alberta penitentiary was ordered to stay in the penitentiary and is now installed in the penitentiary. The prisoner, Samuel Drior, of Wolsley, was convicted by a jury recently on board the Tatsu Maru at the time of her seizure, and was already reported, a cargo of coal and a large quantity of Japanese marine produce consigned to Hongkong merchants.

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HUDSON BAY RAILROAD SUGGESTION AT THE CAPITAL

Three Young People of Wheeling, Va., Confess to Murder of Youth in Cold Blood

Wheeling, W. Va., March 17.—Chas. Cook, 17 years old, wife, Lila, 20 years, and Jose White, 21 years, were arrested today in connection with the death of Chas. Bennett, 20 years old, the wife of the murdered youth, whose body was found in the river in August five miles south of here, on September 24. All three persons arrested are of this city, and it is alleged have confessed to the murder which they say occurred on the night of September 21.

Advances for Moving Crops Taken From Dominion Note Reserve Ottawa, March 17.—In the House of Commons this afternoon Mr. Fielding delivered his annual budget speech. He announced that the surplus for the financial year of nine months which ended with March last was \$1,542,000, the greatest in the history of Canada. The debt was decreased during the same period by \$3,770,000. For the year ending with the present month Mr. Fielding estimated that the expenditure on consolidated fund and capital account would be \$110,000,000, and that as a result the debt would be increased by twelve million dollars. Eighteen million dollars would be spent on the National Transcontinental road. If this expenditure had not been made the year would have closed with another reduction of the public debt.

Deaths of Architects Ottawa, March 17.—The private bills committee of the Commons today favorably reported the bill for the incorporation of the institute of architects of the Dominion. Several amendments, one of which would have the institute from becoming a close corporation.

St. Patrick's Day at Regina. Regina, March 17.—St. Patrick's Day was celebrated here with a banquet given by the Irish association in the King's hotel tonight.

Conservative Nomination. Watford, Ont., March 17.—The East Lambton Conservatives renominated Montgomery, M.P., for the legislature at the next elections.

More Missionaries Wanted. Edmonton, March 17.—Bishop Holmes, who for the past 20 years has been in charge of the missions in the Arctic circle, is in the city. He states that the work there has reached a crisis. Hitherto the missions have been confined to the Indians and Eskimos, but within the past year or two there has been such an enormous increase in the number of white settlers that it is necessary to expand its operations. In this they are seriously handicapped by the want of missionaries. The church now maintains 10 stations between Edmonton and Fort Chipewyan, but these are inadequate to cope with the demands for missions.

Calgary Mail Carriers. Calgary, March 17.—Postmaster G. C. King has received instructions from Ottawa to add three more mail carriers to the local staff, bringing the force of mail carriers up to 13 men.

Confirms Report of Gold Discovery Hudson Bay Trader From the Peace River Speaks of New Fields Edmonton, March 17.—Frank V. Anderson, an old Hudson Bay company trader, who has recently been trading in horses in the Peace River district, arrived in the city today. Mr. Anderson declares the Indians in the north country are in sore straits as a result of the scarcity of food in the ravages of wolves.

Miners Raise Riot in Tanana Region Attempt to Keep Men From Working and Fight With Officers Fairbanks, Alaska, March 17.—Members of the Western Brotherhood of Miners, engaged in a riot on Sunday. They threatened men going out on the train to the creeks to work, and prevented them from loading their baggage on the train.

Dividend Reduced New York, March 17.—An unexpected outlay of half a million dollars will be necessary by the new food laws, together with reduction of business in the latter part of last year, has resulted in a reduction from 7 to 5 per cent. Dividends on the preferred stock of the Corn Products Refining company.

Much Farm Help Wanted. Winnipeg, March 17.—The immigration department on Thursday reported that applications have been received for farm work. Each day from 25 to 50 applications are being received, and the city and incoming settlers will find no scarcity of employment. At the present time 600 men are needed on the Fortal branch, and everywhere farmers throughout the west are calling for men to assist in the farm work.

WORSE THAN SAVAGES BATTLESHIP FLEET

German Naval Expert Thinks It Will Not Return By Way of the Suez Canal

Berlin, March 17.—Count Ernest Reventlow, the naval specialist, has published in the Reichshe Rundschau an appreciation of the showing made by the voyage of the American battleship fleet around America.

Alarmist Report From Capital of Danger to Foreign Residents Kew West, Florida, March 17.—The government wireless station here has received advices from Havana that a reign of terror exists in Port au Prince. Street fights occurred all during the day, and there was a fearful general massacre of the white population in Hayti. The German war vessels have gone to Port au Prince.

Cruiser Shots Terrify The President and Government Promise Maintenance of Order Port au Prince, March 17.—There is an underlying current of anxiety. The British cruiser when she came to anchor in port last evening announced her arrival by three cannon shots, and the detonations almost terrified the people. Officials and soldiers alike rushed to their posts. Women and children ran about hither and thither in seeming panic.

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Improvements at Granby Smelter Company Contemplates Outlay of \$200,000 for the Present Year Phoenix, March 17.—The comfortable sum of about \$200,000 represents what the Granby Consolidated Company has set aside for improvements and enlargements at the company's smelting works near Grand Forks, including the new ore and coke bunkers, new machinery, and the machinery for the enlargement of the smelter proper.

King Alfonso's Luck Comes Safely Through Another Adventure While Motoring to Toledo Toledo, Spain, March 17.—King Alfonso, who arrived in this city today, has added another escape from injury to his already long list of narrow escapes. The automobile in which he was driving narrowly escaped collision with a horse-drawn carriage occupied by members of the royal party.

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

New York Irishmen. New York, March 17.—Irishmen of New York to the number of 30,000, marched forth today, making the greatest demonstration in honor of St. Patrick that the city has seen. The parade was led by the 15th Light Horse and the others in Brooklyn. Tonight was feasting and singing and dancing all over town.

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Seed Grain for Farmers. Edmonton, March 17.—The seed branch of the department of agriculture organized by the Dominion and provincial governments are busy at work on the numerous applications for seed received. The distribution of grain has been planned on such a thorough basis that no settler in need of grain for seed this year will be out of it. All homesteaders, even those who have not had their crops, will be given grain on application, and farmers who are financially able to buy grain for seed, but who can not get a good supply in their own districts, can apply for it. Aid will also be extended to new settlers coming in.

U. S. Senator Whyte Dead. Baltimore, Md., March 17.—United States Senator Tim W. Puckney, who died at his home in this city tonight. Senator Whyte was stricken with erysipelas several days ago, and gradually grew worse until the end came tonight. Senator Whyte was born in this city in 1824, and had been in public office for a number of years ago. He had held many other public offices. Governor Warfield appointed him senator in 1893, and he served until the expiration of his term in 1907. He was succeeded by Senator German, and the current year he was succeeded by Senator German's successor. He was the last survivor of the senators who were elected to the United States constitution.

HEAVY INCREASE OF PUBLIC DEBT IN SPIRIT OF ENORMOUS REVENUE

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mauve violets, with a few white ones, should be with feathery merrily in each flower separately in order to obtain a light effect. The wide mauve ribbon, with a white border, and with a few white and a few mauve crystallized violets and pale mauve.

RS OF YOUTH

completely out of fashion-female sex which is no longer nowadays no woman and were the premonitory of the waking dreams of her life's halfway house. The woman, towards unwritten and onwards up the long scale of age. It is, after all, a matter of taste to the woman, and she is rather unrefreshed by the little than acknowledge that she is faced with the back of the historical, and so the day parties are at life no longer means one by one, of all the dignified conveniences of life, justice, and the hope to the advancing generation of men, however, and a girl is usually much of a man of ten or more. She thinks that she really is a person, since one with a care to talk to her. In all starts reading deep, and she is not satisfied, and will therefore in intricate subjects with her path of twenty usually dilated a woman of not because she looks seventeen—for ever seen or seventy—but he that satisfies his vanity, he is older than her. She asks him to take it in for a "you men," and in fact of importance. An old that anyone under sixty is her husband, and she "the boys," and she is five, she is hardly allowed up, and in fact is the average Londoner of her year. In most places of older people, aged for no fault but so young as they were.

ENDS

length of carpet for the feet, and the feet at the edge of the little "wear and tear" all the life of the understrip of felt, should also pleasantly deadens youngsters, you will very gently spilling ink upon the elements of that kind, and a good way to remove it. As possible after the thickly with a layer of the ink and become on the top of it. Con the top layer remains any trace of ink. Al- titude dry, then sweep a hard one, and all have disappeared with is simple enough. If the knife be dipped and, cold tea added to an excellent syrup. In place of water, try dipping a clean white cloth into the water to let the bathrick ally with a perfectly to a piano expert the many people make that it is necessary to keep it religiously oiled. On the con- pany left, open, unless up the house, and for some weeks. He the piano causes, the will turn yellow, un- at. Therefore, if you the above recipe, the keys exposed to the art, is if necessary to.

RENIER

alone, fin'tam to stop, want to go, down below, alone, cos for why? one way, er every day, alone, stan'er'ywhere her warm, de winter storm, alone, de beer mouse deef Lac Granier, a now, in sing, in dress, by long, long res', by now, wit' you, had had! go, de rapia's roar, o far away, de Granier, H. Drummond.

Forty-Eight Hours With the Spooks

A Narrative of Events, Seen and Unseen, at Lilly Dale, by D. W. Higgins.



An interesting controversy is proceeding in England as to the truth or falsity of the phenomena known as spiritualism. The discussion has arisen from a report of the Psychological Research Society of which Sir Oliver Lodge, the eminent scientist, is a leading member. Sir Oliver declares that 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 combated 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 preface 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 hostleries 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 peeling an orange, while she eyed me curiously. Presently she said:

"Excuse me, sir, but do you not come from a distance?"

"I come from Canada," I answered.

"But not from near-by Canada?" she queried. "You have had to cross plains and mountains and streams to get here."

"True," I said. "I am from British Columbia."

"I thought so," the lady said. Then, after a short pause, "You're a writer?"

To illustrate her meaning, she made a motion as if she were handling a roll of paper.

"How did you guess that?" I asked evasively.

"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. I 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 from 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 expensively 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 rubber 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-

lem that presented itself to my mind was, how 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 boutonnières from his coat lapel 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 stentorian, 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 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 women and a man, all rheumatic, came 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 man:

"Your 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, sir?"

"I feel worse than ever," the man ruefully replied. "The pain's left me foot and gone in-

to 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 operator 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 burned 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 spiritual children, 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 children'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 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 renowned trumpet 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 character. 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.

Having decided upon Kaien Island, a few miles south of Port Simpson, as the terminus on the Pacific coast of the Grand Trunk Pacific, the management of that new transcontinental railway set about finding a 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 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 pioneer 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 letters. 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 fifty dollars, after 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 noblemen and gentlemen, incorporating them as "The Governor and Company of Adventurers 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 entrance of the straits commonly called Hudson Straits, together with all the lands and territories upon the countries, coasts, and confines of the seas, bays, etc., aforesaid that were not already 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 attention 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 Alberta.

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 Dominion and under the absolute rule of a British private corporation, the Hudson's Bay company. Accordingly, at the instance of the Dominion, the Imperial parliament in 1868 passed the Rupert's Land Act, providing for the acquisition by the Dominion of the Northwest Territories. In the year 1870 the Northwest Territories 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 government awaiting the advance of settlement to a point when the inhabitants of this area will, in their turn, be conceded the privileges of responsible government.

THE H Garden Dig and Manure ye've been prepa-

Plant—Hardy be- ers, shrubs, decidu- house plants, veget- ly: Peonies, Deli- Hollyhocks, rock pe- thrums, Galliardias Panicles, Violas, Swe- evergreen shrubs, lots, artichokes, gar- tuces, coss and cab- early and main cro- Begonias, star Ach- cabbage, mustard ar- rot, Couve Tronchu- onions, melon in s- spinach, parsnip, cu- Aster in frames, Sic- Marigold in frames Begonia in heat, Ce- Gloxinia in heat, P- Hardy annuals in und- choko, Cardon, Rub- in frames.

Note—Some of the little early in some l- crop sowing a little- crop of delicious spr-

AN OUT-D THE room com- dig, mac- whi- our- far- sper-

summer's day's w- room in a house, a porch.

The most imp- this outdoor livit- on. Have some b- benches on which- ous work of spa-

During these b- over your garden- better, which will- of fighting the w-

The commonly- 'rustic' chair or l- you do not care t- ing them, they ca- poles which have- sap has stopped- cling to the wood- peels easily. Pai- red-lead paint an- do not like this ru- as that made of c- green. These seat- out backs, and st- Whatever you ha- Have the seats we- tect them from th-

Summer-houses- really luxuries in- joyment can be- should have one c- Put the summi- mand a view of t- undue prominence- to cover it. Have- inches above the g- afternoon tea, or- as such or more- grown-ups—can p- Arbors and per- well as ornament- nearly every garde- 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 gar- the garden and its- of a neighbor.

If properly use- the beauty of the- formal garden, th- tops of walls, on- or in the angles of- and tender plants- and I have seen th- very effectively.

Water is an ab- den, but the meth- pend entirely upon- cheapest way is a- pool or fountain- pleasure one will-

A small ceme- hundred dollars.- and pond-lilies, an- ing up from the ce- an inch or so in di- very interesting to- play with the bal- hour without tiri-

The method of

Experts on Art of Living



WHAT shall we eat, drink, and avoid—this is the valuable information which the Review of Reviews puts before the readers of its February issue. The advice is especially 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 avoided. First, because I did not like them, and next, because they disagreed with me. Simplicity 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 assimilate this, so a little later I had to give up

all starch foods, and have since lived chiefly 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 observation 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. I 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 was rather cautious in diet, but as the tendency 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 discontinued beer, and have never resumed it. I am now essentially a water-drinker, using also

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

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 always 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 other as possible. Yet at present dinner and lunch are really two dinners; and breakfast is rapidly becoming a third dinner. The extraordinary popularity of afternoon tea is really due to the craving for a meal that is not a dinner. The old system of breakfast, dinner, and tea, in which dinner was the only meal at which meat was eaten, will probably be re-established when people realize the need of variety not only in food, but in meals."



THE SIMPLE LIFE

THE HOME GARDEN

Garden Calendar for March

Dig and Manure Flower Borders which have not yet been prepared.

Plant—Hardy border plants, Alpines, hardy climbers, shrubs, deciduous trees, fruit trees, pot green-house plants, vegetable roots, Gladioli, and especially: Paeonies, Delphiniums, phloxes, Pentstemons, Hollyhocks, Rock plants, Michelmas Daisies, Pyrethrum, Gaillardias, Carnation layers, Pink layers, Pansies, Violas, Sweet Williams, Roses (if not done), evergreen shrubs, Pot Cannas, strawberries, Shallots, artichokes, garlic, sea-kale, cabbage plants, lettuce, cos and cabbage, potato onion, asparagus, early and main crop potatoes in warm border, start Begonias, start Achimenes, start Gloxinias, Pansies.

Sow—Sorts that have failed, peas (early and second early), broad beans, Millet, turnip, radish, grass seed, mushrooms, celery under glass, a little cabbage, mustard and cress, beets, parsley, early carrots, Couve Tronchuda, savoy, lettuce, cress, herbs, onions, melon in heat, cauliflower, cress, herbs, spinach, parsnip, cucumber in heat, tomato in heat, Aster in frames, Stock in frames, Godetia in frames, Marigold in frames, Nasturtium, Balsam in heat, Begonia in heat, Celosia in heat, Cockscomb in heat, Gloxinia in heat, Petunia in heat, Lobelia in heat, hardy annuals under glass, artichoke, Jerusalem artichoke, Cardon, rhubarb, sea-kale, half-hardy annuals in frames.

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.

AN OUT-DOOR LIVING ROOM

THE garden is an outdoor living-room, 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 room in a house, or the cramped quarters on a porch.

The most important article of furniture for this outdoor living-room is something to sit on. Have some good comfortable chairs and benches on which you can rest after the strenuous work of spading, weeding and spraying.

During these breathing-spells you can gloat over your garden and plan how to make it better, which will make you forget the fatigue of fighting the weeds and the bugs.

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 as that made of cypress and painted white or green. These seats may be had with or without 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 enjoyment 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 well as ornamental. At the present time nearly 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.

The method of treating the margins of the

pool must be settled by one's taste. They may project a few inches above the ground, or they may be covered with sod clear to the water's edge.

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

Fountains may be used very effectively in connection with a rockery, the water falling down over little cascades among the ferns or other plants.

If you are so fortunate as to have a well on the place, do not try to hide it, but surround it with a good well-head. An attractive well-head 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 out.

If one has the fancy for it, he may go further than merely furnishing his well with a head. How appropriate an old-fashioned well-sweep would be for a garden of perennials, or an old-fashioned garden edged with box.

An equally charming effect can be had by 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 bucket. There is something fascinating about putting a bucket, hung in this way, down a well. The unrolled wheel squeaks and groans as it goes around and, as the bucket comes up, there is the splash of 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 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 sun-dial out of plumb can not be accurate, and gives one, upon looking at it, a feeling of unrest.

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 more expensive. A wooden pedestal will serve, 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. These curiously shaped 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.

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 flower.

Petunia Hybrida Adonis—A very effective variety of the dwarf, compact growing Petunias, so valuable for groups, borders, or 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.

Amaryllis Longifolia

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

TOOLS WHICH MAKE GARDENING EASY.

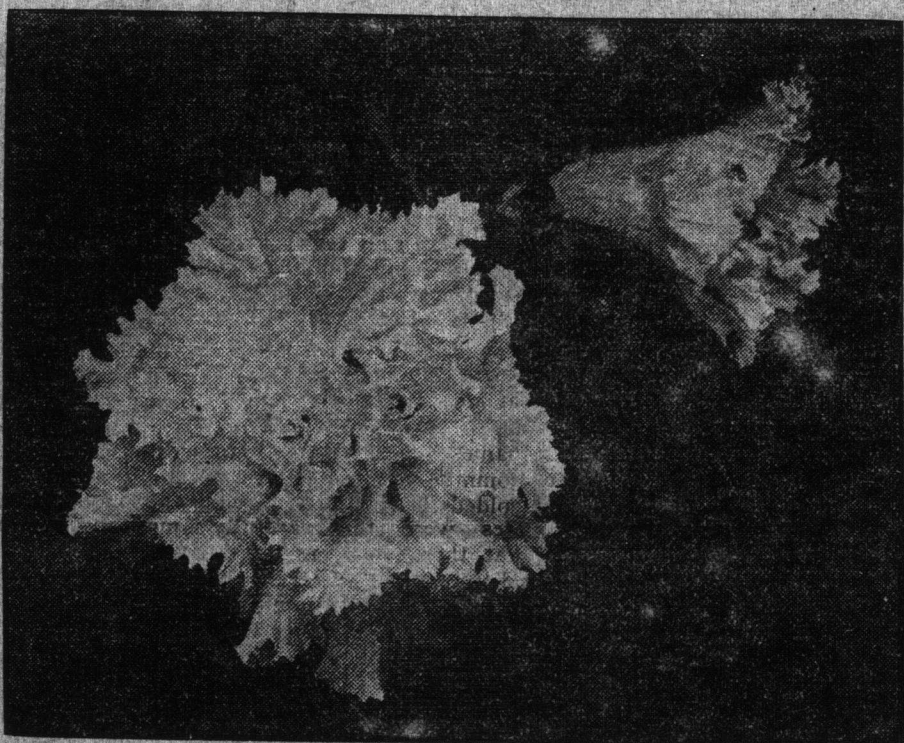


THE number of tools which it is really necessary for one to have is not large, but if the amateur gardener tries to get along with a hoe, a rake and a spade, he is sure to have long, tedious hours of hard work.

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 seed-sowing 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-



Double Petunia

wheeled wheel-hoes. Some have small wheels and others large. It is the small-wheeled ones that have all the attachments.

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 the seeds are to 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 scuffle-hoes 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 heart-shaped hoe which is particularly useful for making furrows. There are hoes with scalloped 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.

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 spading-fork. 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, cauliflower, 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

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 disappointment and delay in receiving them, or getting the reply, "out of stock."

Prune the hedges into shape some time this month before growth starts. This is better than to wait until next month, after the plants have started 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 tender vegetables which must be started under

glass, and transplanted outdoors when all danger of frost is past.

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

To get rhubarb 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.



A SHADED border is to be found in almost every garden, and more often than not it is an eyesore. 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 under 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 judiciously with this end in view. Among shrubby plants suitable may be mentioned the Berberis, notably B. Darwini and the Mahonia, the Pheasant Berry (Lycasteria formosa), Gaultheria Shallon, Butcher's Broom, Rhododendron, 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 Sunflowers in variety, Miss Mellish being one of the best, and Golden Rod (Solidago Virgaurea). Anemones will thrive almost anywhere if they have a fair root run. The Japanese 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. Heldreichii 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 might 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 Polygonum baldschuanicum are two excellent climbers for a shaded situation, and if trained on rough tall poles they make an admirable feature in the border. Some of the strong-growing 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.

The Pulp, Paper and Allied Industries of Canada



WRITING in the Toronto Globe on "The Pulp, Paper and Allied Industries of Canada," E. B. Biggar says:

In responding to the request 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. Farther 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 late 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 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 establishments, comprising over 1,200 mills, with a capital of \$167,507,713, 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 \$5,623,630 and paper stock \$3,796,595. The exports of American-made paper and manufactures of paper were \$8,238,088. This takes no account of the miscellaneous industries—growing in number every year—whose raw materials are paper 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 practically 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 supplies of wood from New Brunswick and Quebec, the American famine in pulpwood can no longer 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 pound 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.

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 statesmen 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 Canada to the amount of 650,366 cords, or enough to manufacture, say, 520,000 tons of news paper, 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 shipped 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 domestic 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 down 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 recently 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 purchases are being made every month. The Union 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 recorded 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 editions as follows:—

Year.	Pulp Mills	
	No. of mills.	Total capacity in tons per 24 hours.
1888	34	154
1892	37	154
1899	39	1,145
1907	58	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.

Year.	Paper Mills	
	No. of mills.	Total capacity in tons per 24 hours.
1888	40	173
1892	38	209
1899	33	328
1907	46	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 200,000 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, \$147,008 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.

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 its various ramifications, under a rational system of forest conservation are beyond the conception of the ordinary citizen, who has not followed 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 saloon, finds himself kicked out in the street, unopposed 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 merely deprive our posterity of the great benefits of these industries, but we commit the greater crime of crippling 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 business from every standpoint. When the present accessible areas are stripped bare to supply American mills it will cost the country millions of dollars to build railways to tap more remote regions, and meanwhile all we have derived 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 entrenched 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 unrestricted exports of pulpwood with a national 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 latter value—the highest valuation in the history of the Province and being in itself a confirmation of the preceding statement as to development 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 paper, 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 on pulpwood, and on paper about ten times, while the value to the railway of the traffic arising from the miscellaneous transactions 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 States; it is simply an act of self-preservation. The Americans themselves are endeavoring, at painful present sacrifices, to restore the forests they have lost, and they cannot blame us for doing now in our own interest that which they, had they realized the tremendous consequences of forest destruction, 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.

The Naval Building Programmes

THE LONDON TIMES published recently 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 only 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 although, 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, and 5,750 tons by destroyers, the balance being distributed amongst the smaller vessels. The total armored displacement of vessels launched in 1907 exceeds that of the output of all the other great naval Powers together by upwards of 7,000 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 organization and to more modern equipment and plants. The date of launch does not as a rule give any

indication of the rate of progress of the construction of a ship; but in this country, and recently, 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 battleships 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 armored cruisers, 6 destroyers, 9 torpedo-boats, and 3 submarines. There were completed during the year 4 armored cruisers and 12 first-class 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 the end of the financial year are:—3 battleships, 1 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 battleships and 3 armored cruisers were "laid down, launched, or completing," in 1907.

Assuming that no more battleships or cruisers of the Dreadnought 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 battleships 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 armored cruisers were also completed, besides four second-class protected cruisers. No ar-

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 armored 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 battleships 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 completed; six battleships, 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 construction for the Italian navy during 1907, two battleships being completed for sea, while another 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. No 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 battleships 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 battleships and four armored cruisers.

A novel device for smuggling has been discovered 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 Carrick-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.

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LIQUOR REGULATIONS WILL BE ENFORCED

The Attorney-General's Department Takes Action Regarding Road Houses

(From Tuesday's Daily)

That the attorney-general's department is taking immediate steps to enforce the provincial liquor regulations regarding roadhouses in the immediate vicinity of the city is evidenced from a communication from the attorney-general which was read at last night's council meeting.

The health and morals committee of the council at a recent meeting reported to the council that steps should be taken to regulate these roadhouses particularly in regard to the sale of liquor on Sundays. In addition to this the committee recommended that prisoners in the provincial jail here, when released, should be returned to the place where they were convicted, it being considered that the release of, in many cases, criminals long standing would be a serious menace to the community.

Has Taken Action

The health and morals committee's report was referred to the police commission and a copy thereof to the attorney-general, who is acknowledging its receipt, wrote as follows:

Dear Sir—I am in receipt of your letter of the 25th ultimo, conveying the resolutions passed at your city council, in connection with the release of prisoners from the Victoria jail, and, also, the enforcement of the Sunday closing law in hotels in the surrounding districts. I regret, owing to the rush of legislative work, I have been unable to answer this letter before.

I may say that, as far as releasing the prisoners in Victoria who were sentenced in other portions of the province is concerned, and owing to the congestion of the jail at New Westminster, it has been found necessary to bring several of the prisoners over to the Victoria jail and I regret to say that when the term of each prisoner has expired we have no control over them whatever so far as sending them to other portions of the province is concerned. As soon as their term is up, of course, they are entitled to their release and it is optional whether they stay here or go to some other portion of the province. I have not, as yet, been able to arrange to have any prisoners released in New Westminster, for if he wishes he can at once proceed to Victoria.

I regret, therefore, that I cannot do anything in reference to having them released in the place at which they were convicted, as this would mean in some cases a great expense, as, in instance, the New Westminster jail is the jail for a large portion of the mainland and it would simply be out of the question for me to have prisoners returned to the place where they were convicted on the expiration of their term.

Sunday Regulations

So far as the observance of the Sunday closing law in hotels is concerned, I may say that this matter has given me a great deal of thought as well as the superintendent of provincial police, who has given strict instructions to his provincial constables to see that the hotels in that district are properly regulated. I am, however, sorry to say that, owing to the decisions which have been come to with regard to the term "traveler" by the magistrates, it has been difficult to entirely get control of the situation. However, it may be said that the superintendent of provincial police is now thoroughly alive to the situation and the last few Sundays has sent a special constable to the locality surrounding the city.

(From Tuesday's Daily)

Will Erect Dwelling

Building permits were yesterday issued to Ernest Hayward for a dwelling to be erected on the Princess Street coast \$1,300, and to C. W. Bradshaw for a stable to cost \$200.

(From Tuesday's Daily)

Survey Near Prince Rupert

When the Union Steamship company's boat Camosun leaves tomorrow evening she will take a survey party of eleven men who have been engaged to survey a portion of land in the neighborhood of Prince Rupert.

(From Tuesday's Daily)

Street Car Service Blocked

By the fall of a tree blown down by the heavy wind on Sunday the street car service on the George line was paralyzed for some time. All the trees were uprooted and in its fall snapped the power wire. The tree was cut up in sections and removed and temporary repairs made to the wires.

(From Tuesday's Daily)

Special Rate for Horse Show

A special excursion rate of \$3 for the round trip to and from Vancouver has been arranged for the Horse Show to be held in Vancouver from Thursday to Saturday tickets being sold at the C. P. R. office good going on Thursday morning. Strings of horses are being shipped by T. G. Mitchell and Mr. Spencer of this city.

(From Tuesday's Daily)

Many Are Applying

Next Friday night the school board will consider a large number of applications for the position of superintendent. So great is the number of applications that a special meeting was necessary to consider them. Not only from Canada, but from England, Scotland and the States have applications been received and they are still coming in.

(From Tuesday's Daily)

Victorians in Wreck

George T. Fox yesterday afternoon received a telegram from Mrs. Fox, who with her family left a few days ago on a trip to the old country, to the effect that the C. P. R. train on which they were traveling had been wrecked at Beagle River, Ont., but that none of the party had been injured or injured. Mrs. Fox and family are being home to the old country on an extended visit to her parents.

(From Tuesday's Daily)

Inquires for His Son

Joshua Hutton, Newland, Hull, England, has applied to the local police for information as to the whereabouts of his son Thomas Hodman Hutton, who was last seen at San Francisco where he mailed home a post card photograph of himself. The photograph was taken in Victoria, where he worked at his trade as bricklayer, sometime between October and December.

(From Tuesday's Daily)

The Manchester Ship Canal Receipts

for last year formed the record amount of £285,000, \$3,000 more than for 1906.

AFTER JUSTICE, TONY CAPTURES A BRIDE

Italian Victim of Fellow Countrymen Weds While Prosecuting One of Thieves

(From Tuesday's Daily)

No so wholly wrapped up in his determination to bring to justice one of the men who, by a confidence trick, inveigled away \$1,400 of his hard earned money, as to be immune from the shafts of the little blind god, Tony Parravincini has taken unto himself a blushing bride of eighteen summers.

Tony is the Italian who, in November last, was robbed by a trio of fellow countrymen at the Poodle Dog cafe here. As the result of the inducements held out to him and the prospects of making a big amount of a fine which one of the three crooks declared he owned near Nainaimo, Tony, who had met the trio in Seattle, consented to invest \$1,400. The victim's money was deposited with the Canadian Bank of Commerce here and the four Italians came to this city to fix up the deal. At a meeting at the cafe each put what appeared to be a wallet containing \$100 each into a suit case. Tony's was apparently the only honest one but he did not know it until he got to Nainaimo, where he was gradually allowed, by the others to carry the wallet. As the others did not turn up at Nainaimo as arranged, Tony became suspicious, broke open the suit case, which was to have remained intact until the three arrived, and then discovered he had been victimized by one of the oldest of confidence tricks.

The search by the local police after the crooks was continued for several months and finally, about a month ago, Louis Dondero was captured at San Francisco. Detective Perdue went to have remained in jail until the three who had been fighting extradition, but the necessary order has been issued by the judge before whom the case was heard at San Francisco, and as soon as the necessary papers arrive from Washington, Dondero will be brought here to stand trial.

Parravincini accompanied Detective Perdue to the south, identified the prisoner as one of the thieves who robbed him, and gave evidence in the extradition proceedings. While passing away the time at the Golden Gate, Tony became victim to the charms of the young girl, country woman of his own. His judicial duties apparently did not interfere with the successful wooing of the maiden who now resides in the name of Mrs. Parravincini. When Detective Perdue and his prisoner returned to the city Mr. and Mrs. Tony will accompany them.

KIDNAPS WIFE HE FORMERLY PURCHASED

Local Chinaman Blessed With Force Resents Escape of Latest Addition

(From Tuesday's Daily)

Whether, because it has been the custom of his people from time immemorial to buy their wives and to have as many as their fancy dictates, or whether, now that he is resident in British territory, he is amenable to the laws of his adopted home are questions which those interested in the Chinese Girls' Rescue Home will immediately probe. The incident which occurred on Sunday afternoon, in which the police took a hand, developed a situation which may result in startling disclosures. A Chinese girl, just as she was about to enter the Home, at 723 Cornorant street, was boldly kidnaped by two Celestials who drove up in a hack, jumped out and catching the girl dragged her into the conveyance and drove off. The incident was witnessed by several persons who informed the police and after a two hours search the girl was located in a dark room near the corner of Government street and Pisgah street.

As the police had no warrant and those inside the room refused to open the door, it was some time before sergeant Carson, who arrived on the scene, induced the Chinaman within to come outside and discuss the situation. It then developed, if the story of the Chinaman is correct, that the girl is his fourth wife, that he had bought her in Vancouver for \$400 and she had been beaten since he had run away from her husband and home and sought refuge at the Home though the alertness of the husband prevented her safe arrival there.

The Celestial informed the police that the girl—she is little more than a child—had not apparently been able to look after her newly born babe, and her alleged lack of the motherly instinct had brought down upon her the resentment of the husband. The child had been handed over to the other three wives to be looked after, a proceeding which the mother refused to sanction and hence the domestic trouble.

After telling his side of the case to the police the Chinaman apparently came to the conclusion that for the time, at least, it would be just as well if his fourth wife were allowed to go to the Rescue Home and he made no objection to her removal. She is now at the Home while her child remains with the father and his trio of wives.

DROWNED MAN'S BODY IS NOT RECOVERED

Watchers Anxiously Patrol Saanich Arm All Yesterday in Vain

(From Tuesday's Daily)

After patrolling Saanich arm all day vainly seeking to recover the body of J. P. Annette, foreman of the Malahat Lime company who was drowned in Spanish inlet during the southwest blow of Sunday afternoon, J. P. Elford returned to the city last night. He said that with Mr. Hagen and a party of Indians he had watched the shore all day. He had found the hat of the drowned man on the shore, and the body of the boat floating in the inlet, but no trace of the body, which would probably not be recovered for eight or nine days.

Mr. Elford and Annette, with a Chinaman, left the cement works at Tod creek at 1:30 p. m. on Sunday in an 18 foot boat and started across Saanich inlet bound for the Malahat side of the arm which is owned by the Malahat Lime works. The wind was blowing heavily, and Mr. Elford was averse to continuing the trip in the heavy water. He and the Chinese would, at the point, have a despatch disquisition Mr. Annette decided to continue the trip, saying he wanted to change his clothes and come to Victoria. This the watchers at the point then to run before the strong wind. When attempting to bring his boat around, however, the sea overtook him and he was dashed into the inlet about half a mile from shore. He was then about 1 1/2 miles below the lime works.

The boat was afterward picked up by Indians near the reservation, Thomas Gelger, plumber of this city and R. P. Butchart of the Tod creek cement works were witnesses of the tragedy and made two attempts at rescue. The boat was out with a steam launch, but were unable to make their way against the wind and set. Afterward they tried to force their way out by working along the shore, but the waves were too high and the victim of the fatality who was about 45 years of age and unmarried had been foreman of the lime works for three years.

(From Tuesday's Daily)

Wright Wins at Billiards

Chicago, March 18.—Harry Wright, of San Francisco, tonight defeated J. P. Hoggensburg, of New York, in the third game of the Dominion Billiard championship tournament by the score of 400 to 155. Wright's average was 20 flat and Hoggensburg 8%.

(From Tuesday's Daily)

REMARKABLE RECORD IN RAILROAD BUILDING

Past Year's Growth of Dominion Railways Best in History of Country

The railway record for the year ended June 30 last, is a remarkable one, the addition of 6,103 miles of new routes, indicating the greatest growth in the country's history, says the Financial Chronicle. Evolution of double tracking and sidings has combined length of the roads under operation in Victoria increased to 151,282 miles, with 3,000 further under active construction. Of the entire stretch, 1,687 miles is double track, and the Dominion system covers 32,452 miles, with 3,000 further under active construction. Of the entire stretch, 1,687 miles is double track, and the Dominion system covers 32,452 miles, with 3,000 further under active construction. Of the entire stretch, 1,687 miles is double track, and the Dominion system covers 32,452 miles, with 3,000 further under active construction.

(From Tuesday's Daily)

Enormous Earnings

The total earnings from operations for the year were \$46,738,213, of which \$45,730,652 came from passenger service and \$1,007,561 from miscellaneous sources. The earnings from freight service came from hauling 33,856,135 tons, with a revenue of \$4,995,087, of which \$744,443 from coals, 3,400,000 from grain, 2,600,000 from lumber, etc., making total freight earnings of \$95,738,975.

The net earnings for the year show substantial gains over the preceding year. In freight there was an increase of \$5,844,414, tons, and in passengers of \$447,557. The Dominion system operated the different Canadian roads increased the number of their locomotives by 114, freight cars by 844, and passenger cars by 323, gains that are proportionately greater than the increase in their stock. The Dominion stock now includes 3,504 locomotives, 115,514 freight cars and 3,642 passenger cars.

(From Tuesday's Daily)

Executive of Pacific Coast Association Fixes Date of Annual Convention

The annual convention of the Pacific Coast association of Fire Chiefs will be held this year in Victoria on September 29, 30, and October 1 and 2. These dates were decided upon at a meeting of the executive of the association which was held last Tuesday in the office of Chief Bringham, of Seattle. Chief Thomas Watson, of this city, 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 Bringham were present. The above dates were fixed upon as owing to the fact that the British Columbia Firemen's association will meet at New Westminster the same week, therefore the date would thus be enabled to attend the Victoria convention while the chiefs in session at the Pacific Coast Association would be able to visit Vancouver and attend the New Westminster 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 number of important papers to be read and matters to be discussed during the convention might result in drawing the attention of the delegates away from the business of the convention. The programme to be rendered will be drawn up by the executive of the association and will be sent to the subjects dealing with the conduct and improvement of fire departments.

The Pacific Coast Association of Fire Chiefs is composed of the chiefs of all the leading coast cities, as well as those cities in Western Canada as far east as Winnipeg. Last year the convention was held at Centralia, Wash.

(From Tuesday's Daily)

Ask for Amherst solid leather footwear

After standing for 87 years, the fine old church of Malmsea, near Rippon, has been burned down.

CLEARING SITE FOR NEW FREIGHT SHEDS

The Preliminary Work Will Be Completed Within Three Weeks

(From Tuesday's Daily)

Within a period of three weeks the site purchased by the B. & N. railway company for the location of their new freight shed will be cleared and it is stated on the best of authority that the company will immediately start building the structures. Mr. Marpole, general executive assistant of the C. P. R. in this province, who arrived from Vancouver last night, stated that the plans will shortly be completed. Yesterday at noon J. Hoggensburg of this city who has secured the contract for the removal of the old Albion iron work buildings, which are at present occupying the site on which the new buildings will be erected, started out with a large force of men to tear down the old structures and Mr. Hoggensburg states that today the present gang at work on this work will be augmented and the work of dismantling the buildings rushed to completion.

It is understood that permission has been asked from the city authorities to fire a number of the wooden buildings and that this permission has been granted. If the buildings are fired the whole of the fire department will be called on to play water on the adjoining buildings and prevent any possibility of the fire spreading. The buildings that will be destroyed or removed include all of those formerly belonging to the Albion Iron Works company, with the exception of two, the one at the corner of Chatham and Store streets, which was originally used as an office and which the company propose utilizing, and one of the newer wooden structures near the centre of the block.

Although the C. P. R. have purchased the entire block, bounded by Chatham, Store, Discovery and Government streets, the site of the new freight shed will probably be near the corner of Chatham and Store and facing the former. The local officials have not been made acquainted with the company's intention in regard to the building operations, or the plans and specifications which are now in the hands of the divisional engineer, S. E. Cartwright.

J. Goodfellow, superintendent of the B. & N., stated yesterday that the building of the new freight shed was necessitated by the congestion that is being present felt at the Store street terminus. The company being unable to handle with facility the freight that came over its lines. It was also felt that a big increase in the traffic would result shortly and this increase could not possibly be handled in the present cramped premises.

It is the intention of the company to carry their freight—Store street and lines to be constructed by the B. C. Electric railway to the new freight shed. Arrangements with the latter company to this effect will be effected. It would be impossible, Mr. Goodfellow said, for engineers to make the sharp curve between the present end of the tracks and Store street. This was responsible for the B. C. Electric railway being asked to carry their freight.

(From Tuesday's Daily)

THOMAS F. BAYARD READY

Sealing Schooner Will Start Today for Kyuquot to Ship Indian Hunters

The sealing schooner Thomas F. Bayard, Capt. Blackstad, is ready for sea and is expected to leave this morning for Kyuquot to ship her Indian hunters for a sealing cruise. The Thomas F. Bayard will cruise off the nearby coast until the sealing season ends at the close of next month and will then proceed to the hunting grounds near the 180th meridian until the sealing season starts in August next. The Marland and Dora Siewerd, of the Victoria Sealing company, are being outfitted at the sealing company's wharf and are expected to leave next week for Clayoquot where they will ship their Indian hunters for a northern cruise, after sea-outters.

(From Tuesday's Daily)

Australians Importing Servant Girls

"The servant girl problem knows no geographical limitations," said George Huddnall, of Sydney, Australia. "Just before I left home a great deal was being expected by our local housewives from the experiment of importing girls from England, Ireland and Scotland. Our New South Wales Government had been made to bring over or sixty young girls as a starter. The girls are guaranteed to be of good moral character, and when they land an agent of the government will take them to homes previously secured. The condition of their coming was that each lass must be actually engaged in domestic service and ready to continue in the line of work. The government helped by getting for them a 16,000 mile passage for only \$15. They are expected to arrive very soon, and if this first batch turns out successful our people will be glad to have some of the same sort for we are very short of female help."—Baltimore American.

(From Tuesday's Daily)

TIDE TABLE

Victoria, B. C., March, 1908.

Date	Time H ^t	Time H ^m	Time H ^s	Time H ^h
1	8:55	7:21	6:12	5:20
2	8:58	7:15	6:03	5:10
3	9:00	7:08	5:54	5:00
4	9:02	7:02	5:45	4:50
5	9:04	6:56	5:36	4:40
6	9:05	6:50	5:27	4:30
7	9:06	6:44	5:18	4:20
8	9:07	6:38	5:09	4:10
9	9:08	6:32	5:00	4:00
10	9:09	6:26	4:51	3:50
11	9:10	6:20	4:42	3:40
12	9:11	6:14	4:33	3:30
13	9:12	6:08	4:24	3:20
14	9:13	6:02	4:15	3:10
15	9:14	5:56	4:06	3:00
16	9:15	5:50	3:57	2:50
17	9:16	5:44	3:48	2:40
18	9:17	5:38	3:39	2:30
19	9:18	5:32	3:30	2:20
20	9:19	5:26	3:21	2:10
21	9:20	5:20	3:12	2:00
22	9:21	5:14	3:03	1:50
23	9:22	5:08	2:54	1:40
24	9:23	5:02	2:45	1:30
25	9:24	4:56	2:36	1:20
26	9:25	4:50	2:27	1:10
27	9:26	4:44	2:18	1:00
28	9:27	4:38	2:09	0:50
29	9:28	4:32	2:00	0:40
30	9:29	4:26	1:51	0:30
31	9:30	4:20	1:42	0:20

The time used in Pacific Standard for the 120th meridian west. It is counted from 10 1/2 hours from midnight to midnight. The figures for daylight saving time distinguish hours from low water.

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

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Send for Catalogue and Prices to THE HICKMAN, TYE HARDWARE CO., LIMITED, 514-516 Yates St., Victoria, B. C.

NOTICE

CHAS. DAY & CO., LONDON, Are the Sole Export Bottling Agents for

John Jameson & Son's Whiskey

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



J. Goodfellow, superintendent of the B. & N., stated yesterday that the building of the new freight shed was necessitated by the congestion that is being present felt at the Store street terminus.



John Jameson & Son's Whiskey is the finest Scotch Whisky in the world.

Ask for Amherst solid leather footwear

The Sign of Satisfaction

Do you appreciate the importance of the Fit-Reform trademark and what it means to you? It is the personal guarantee of the Fit-Reform Company that every garment they make must be satisfactory, or the money will be refunded.

This is the platform on which the Fit-Reform business was founded, and on which its magnificent success has been built.

The Fit-Reform trademark, in the pocket of every genuine Fit-Reform garment, is what we ask you to look for.

Allen & Company

Fit-Reform Wardrobe

1201 Government St., Victoria

EAT ON

IF YOU WANT

Careful tests question that orange defined medicinal suffer with indigestion. Where there was constipation, the bowel regulates the bowels. In skin troubles the morning meal were noticeably improved. There is, however, get better results. or two "Fruit-a-tives" time in addition to ange before breakfast. "Fruit-a-tives" oranges, apples, which the medic times intensified of combining them are then added.

Take the Juice of breakfast—take night—and you will Indigestion, Stomach pain and Biliousness are sold by all dealers for \$2.50. Sent on "Fruit-a-tives" list.

Notice to

On or about the 1st of the Victoria Cream will be in their new son street, Victoria position to handle formerly. If you have come in and have a ager who will be pleased to provide all information.

Victoria C

work of leather going into best that money can work is the best that can do. Any kind of us you can rely on to always find the price for the quality.

B. C. SADDLERY CO.

Trunks and Valises



Ask Musical

"What in your best piano made

NIN OUT TE

will answer

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Reputa Count

In pianos as in

Fletchers

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RAYMOND 613 PANDORA

Polished Oak

All Class GRAT

English Enamel Onyx Top Full line of all Lime, Portland ter of Paris, Bulker, Fire Clay, e hand.

Full line of all Lime, Portland ter of Paris, Bulker, Fire Clay, e hand.

STORE... IES... Ltd. VICTORIA, B. C.

EAT ORANGES IF YOU WANT TO KEEP WELL. Careful tests have proved beyond question that orange juice has clearly defined medicinal virtues.

Notice to Farmers. On or about the first of March, 1908 the Victoria Creamery Association will be in their new premises on Johnson street, Victoria, and will be in a position to handle more cream than formerly.

Victoria Creamery Assn. Another interesting altercation was when Reeve Oliver took exception to the remarks of Councillor Henderson in reference to the quibbling over the work of the engineer.

Ask Your Musical Friends. "What in your opinion is the best piano made in Canada." NINE OUT OF TEN will answer, the GERHARD HEINTZMAN.

Reputation Counts. In pianos as in everything. Fletchers Bros. SOLE AGENTS 1293 Government Street.

NOTICE. RAYMOND & SONS. 613 PANDORA STREET. New Designs and Styles in all kinds of Polished Oak Mantels.

THE SPROTT-SHAW BUSINESS UNIVERSITY. VANCOUVER, B. C. Offers a Choice of 2 to 4 Positions. To every graduate. Students always in Great Demand.

OAK BAY COUNCIL IN WEEKLY SESSION. Councillors Have Heated Discussion on Several Important Matters.

(From Tuesday's Daily) On a number of occasions last night at the regular semi-monthly meeting of the Oak Bay Council at the "Foul Bay" schoolhouse, the air was charged with electricity and on a couple of occasions it looked as though most interesting developments would be the result of the friction that arose between the members on some of the proposals.

Reeve Oliver thought it necessary to explain that in justice to the clerk that if the system had failed, that the clerk was not responsible, but the council which had been instrumental in having the change brought about.

Another interesting altercation was when Reeve Oliver took exception to the remarks of Councillor Henderson in reference to the quibbling over the work of the engineer.

On his recent expedition Mr. Oberlander was accompanied by "Cougar" Smith, a local hunter of renown. He was successful in shooting a number of three cougars, several racoons, a number of eagles and small game.

ILFORD BRINGS SUGAR CARGO FROM MAURITIUS. Passed Yesterday Morning With Full Load to the B. C. Sugar Refinery.

CORRIG COLLEGE. Beacon Hill Park, VICTORIA, B. C. Select High-Class BOARDING College for BOYS of 10 to 17 years.

FOR HARRISON LAKE. New Passenger Steamer Being Built on Victoria Arm for That Service.

AMERICANCITIZENS ASKED TO REGISTER. Uncle Sam Wants to Know How Many He May Have to Protect.

(From Tuesday's Daily) Uncle Sam is endeavoring to keep track of his sons who live in foreign lands and to whom they are asked to register their names and other information at the nearest consular office of the United States.

The American Society in London, England, has published in the Times of the first of the following letter of reply from the Hon. Elphinstone, secretary of state, in regard to the requirements of American citizenship.

WANTON SLAUGHTER OF ISLAND BIG GAME. Mr. Oberlander Calls Attention to Non-Enforcement of Laws. Vancouver, March 18.—For the second time since his visit to British Columbia, Phil Oberlander, the Bohemian big game hunter, has raised his voice in angry protest against the wanton slaughter in which the provincial game laws are being violated.

NEW LINERS FOR AUSTRALIAN ROUTE. Marama Left Sydney Yesterday for Victoria—Makura to Be in Service. (From Tuesday's Daily) The new Canadian-Australian line steamer Makura, which replaces the Mowera in the mail line between Victoria and the Antipodes left Sydney yesterday on her first trip to this port.

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WARM WELCOME FOR BATTLESHIP FLEET. New Zealand and Tasmania Are Also Extending Invitations.

Melbourne, March 16.—Preparations already have been begun to welcome the American battleship fleet next summer, and a royal reception is assured. The Lord Mayor of Melbourne said the city would make an occasion memorable, and that the Americans could be assured of an enthusiastic reception.

Washington, March 16.—The people of New Zealand want the Atlantic overland in command of Admiral Evans to visit this island on their way around the world.

Highest Baseball Salary. Washington, D. C., March 16.—President Lawson, of the Union baseball league, stated today that President Hart, of the local club of that league, has wired T. J. Cobbe, of the Detroit, in the American league, to offer the largest salary ever paid to a ball player to play with the Washington union league club.

4 YEAR OLD BOY COULDN'T STAND! Limbs Weakened by La Grippe Made Strong by Zam-Buk. Mrs. T. Brixton, of 5 Woodworth Ave., St. Thomas, Ont., says: "I had had some experience as to the efficacy of Zam-Buk in healing sores, cuts, etc., and had heard good reports from friends who also tried this balm, so when a year ago my little lad, four years of age, was left weak in the limbs as the result of a severe attack of influenza, I began rubbing in the Zam-Buk."

Why Trouble to Make Jam at Home. When you can get "home-made" Jams, carefully made and delicious to the taste, right here in Raspberry, Strawberry, Blackberry and Green-ge in 1-LB. JARS, PER DOZEN, ONLY \$2.50. Schillings 5 Star Coffee at 60c. Purest and best money can buy, genuine Java and Mocha; ground here while you wait.

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

The Colonist Gazetteer AND ATLAS of the WORLD. A New Series of Maps in Color, based upon the latest official surveys, and accompanied by a Descriptive Gazetteer of Provinces, States, Countries and Physical Features of the Globe. PRICE \$1.00

Interesting Friday Bargain News

Fancy Linen Table Covers.
Regular \$1.50 Values.
Friday for 50c

Every lady will be interested at this news. Tomorrow we are placing on sale an exceptionally fine lot of Table Covers. Some of these are in drawnwork, others with beautiful lace edges, while there are also a number of blue linen ones in fancy designs. Some people would hardly credit such startling news, but be here tomorrow and get your choice at one-third off regular prices, which were \$1.50.
Friday for **50c**

Muslin Dresser Scarfs. Regular Prices \$1.75 and \$2.25. Friday \$1.

Tomorrow the section devoted to Muslin Dresser Scarfs will undoubtedly be a very busy one, as we are offering a specially strong inducement on these much desired articles. They are in a number of exceedingly pretty designs. Some very prettily frilled and trimmed. The regular value was \$1.75 and \$2.25, but for tomorrow they are priced at **\$1.00**

Drawn Work Linen Covers. Regular \$2 to \$3.25. Friday \$1

Another splendid opportunity to purchase beautiful drawnwork linen table cloths at a great saving. Words can hardly do justice in describing them, but you will have to be here first thing tomorrow morning to share in them, as there are only a few, first come first served. So be one of the first regular values were \$2.00 to \$3.25. Special **\$1.00** for tomorrow

20 Doz. Sample Turkish Towels on Sale Tomorrow at 10c to \$1.50

This is a new lot just in and consist of about 20 dozen fine Turkish Towels in large bath sizes to the small hand size. They are in plain white, in brown and stripes, also white only, every person who wishes to purchase good quality towels with a view to save should take advantage of this opportunity specially priced for tomorrow from **\$1.50** 10c to

Friday's Bargains in Fire Proof China

American Fireproof China, beautifully finished, with an outer covering of terra-cotta inside lining, pure white, will stand the required heat for cooking, and with the aid of an asbestos mat, so as to avoid sudden change of heat, will prove most beneficial.

BEAN JARS, 2 1/2 quart size. Regular \$1.50. Friday Special **50c**
BEAN JARS, 1 1/2 quart size. Regular \$1.00. Friday Special **50c**
BEAN JARS, 1 quart size. Regular 75c. Friday Sale **50c**
SAUCE POTS, with lip and handle, one quart size. Regular 85c. Friday Special **50c**
SAUCE POTS, with lip and handle, 1 1/2 quart size. Regular \$1.00. Friday Special **50c**
SAUCE POTS, with lip and handle, 1/2 quart size. Regular 75c. Friday Special **50c**
TEA POTS, wide lids, 4 sizes. Friday Special **50c**
MILK JUGS, 4 sizes, 1 and 1 1/2 Pts., and 1 1/4 Pts., and one quart size. Friday Special **50c**
HOT WATER JUGS, with lids suitable for Chocolate or milk. Will keep out the dust, 3 sizes, 1 Pt., 1 1/2 pts., and one quart. Friday Special **50c**

See Broad St. Windows for Friday Bargains

Children's Wash Dresses Specially Priced for Friday's Selling

A splendid assortment of wash dresses go on sale tomorrow, and include Gingham and Cambrics, and at the price we have marked them it would be mere fallacy not to take advantage of these offerings. In many instances the material would cost more than we are asking for the ready-made article. They are especially priced at 75c. Below are two descriptions. Sizes range from two to six years.

CHILD'S WASH DRESS, in good English cambric, color navy blue with white spots, black with white spots and black and white stripes, yoke front and back made of narrow tucks, full sleeves drawn at wrists finished with narrow frill of material, full skirt finished at bottom with three-inch hem, size 2 to 6 years. Special Friday **75c**



CHILD'S WASH DRESS, in Scotch gingham colors, navy and white, light blue and white, made with two box pleats down the front, edged with white braid with belt to match, Vandyke collar with two rows of white braid, full sleeves with narrow cuffs finished with frills of material. Sizes 2 to 6 years. Special Friday **75c**



Exceptional Bargains in Men's Shirts. Reg. \$2 for 75c

Hardly do we remember launching forth such an extraordinary good bargain as this. For tomorrow you will be able to purchase two shirts for the price of one and some instances less. They are made of fine wool lustre in plain cream and fancy checks in a number of very neat and attractive patterns with band and collars attached. The material is of extra good quality and are just the thing for correct negligence attire. Regular prices were \$1.50, \$1.75, and \$2.00. Friday your choice **75c** at

See Broad Street Windows.

Linen Damask Table Cloths. Reg. 75c. Friday 50c

Tomorrow offers you a splendid range of Linen Damask Table Cloths to choose from, and at a price that would not pay for the material, let alone the making of them up. These are hemstitched in extra good quality material. The regular price was 75c, but for tomorrow we have marked them down **50c** to

New Spring Styles in Ladies' Fine Skirts

The showing of high class skirts which are to be seen at this store would do credit to the stores of the more larger Eastern cities. Every style to suit any lady's individual taste is to be found here, while the tailoring and finish is of the highest order. Then, too, every skirt sold by us is guaranteed to be thoroughly shrunk, sponged and stitched with silk, while prices are as low, if not the lowest, to be found in the city in conformity with quality.

Ladies' Tailored Skirt, in extra fine quality of taffeta silk voile, front with inverted pleat and double box pleat on each side, finished with two Boston folds around bottom. Price **\$17.50**

Ladies' Smartly Tailored Taffeta Silk Skirt, fifteen gored with double inturned pleat at each seam, finished near foot with a two-inch bias fold and three rows of silk braid. Price **\$20.00**

Ladies' Voile Skirt, fifteen-gored with pleat at each seam, smartly trimmed with five stitched bands of taffeta silk and finished with deep hem. Price **\$13.50**

\$3.50 to \$5.75 Madras Curtains \$1.90

Clearing 100 pairs Fancy Striped Madras Curtains, a large variety of colorings in cross stripe effects, such as cream, with green stripes, cream with pink stripes, green with light tone green silk stripe, old rose with green stripe, etc., a chance to secure a pretty window or casement curtain. Some of the patterns can be used for portieres. Regular \$3.50 to \$5.75 pair. Friday, per pair **\$1.90**

Beautiful Silks—New Importations

Never before has this store come so prominently before the women of hereabouts for its Silks, every day ushers in bright new merchandise and among these are the new Silks. They are prettier than ever and bring out effects unthought of a few years ago. To say that the designs run largely on spots, on the one hand and to stripes on the other might indicate a paucity of invention—until one sees how infinitely these two leading motives are varied in their treatment, in many instances these are combinations that add wonderfully to the liveliness of the designs.

Striped Rayah Silks, 27 inches wide, in all colors and shades, per yard **\$1.00**

Striped Tamaline, in old rose, etc., at **75c**

SEE BROAD STREET WINDOWS FOR FRIDAY BARGAINS

Buster Brown Belts, Special Price 25c

Tomorrow we have gathered together a large assortment of Buster Brown Belts. These are in all the very latest effects and colorings, including white, black, green and red, and have priced them for tomorrow's selling at **25c** each

Free Demonstration of Suchard's Cocoa

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

Ladies' Fine Cashmere Hose, Tomorrow at 25c

A specially fine line of Ladies' Cashmere Hose is being placed on sale tomorrow. These have extra spliced heels and toes, and are a splendid value at **25c**

New and Distinctive Styles in Men's Attire

It is but a natural sequence that men should turn to the store that serves them best—the store that can meet with every individual ideas, clothes of character, clothes with dignity and clothes with style and snap, and above all at a price that is right, and it only lays with you to come in, wherein we know and can demonstrate these particular advantages. Long years of study in handling men's clothing has brought this store to perfection in serving its patrons with what is correct, we therefore court the most critical inspection in every way, shape and form, and wish to call your attention to the largest assortment of spring clothing which have just lately been added in stock. They are made of the best materials procurable, while the workmanship and finish is all that can be desired. Prices range from



\$30 to \$8.75

New Spring Dress Goods

A splendid range of beautiful Dress goods is to be seen at the Store. Spring's latest ideas is included, and embraces goods from the most reputable makers of good quality material.

ALL WOOL VENETIANS, 44 inches wide, in all the newest designs. Per yard **\$1.00**
ALL WOOL SATIN CLOTH, 44 inches wide, in rose, helio, champagne and cream. Per yard **75c**
ALL WOOL POPLINS, 42 inches wide, in light navy, brown, greens, greys, etc. Per yard **75c**

Beautiful New Muslins

The display of beautiful new muslins which is to be seen on the main floor is a most charming one. That bright, refreshing air which seems to be carried along with the new goods is in much evidence, and it is a delight for to go through the vast assortment.

MUSLINS, in fancy stripes and floral designs in grandiose effects, at, per yard 25c, 35c and **50c**
COTTON VOILES, in white and colored grounds and fancy floral designs. Per yard **35c**
WHITE VESTINGS, in fancy designs. Per yard **50c**

A Beautiful Display of Millinery Elegance

The showing of exquisite millinery which is to be seen in the millinery department, Second Floor, grows more interesting every day. Like the pretty Spring blossoms so do new ideas, new creations, pop their heads up. All through this beautiful section one is held in perfect amazement at the exquisiteness of the display. Hats from the fashion centres of the world are shown in countless numbers, and then, too, what seems more remarkable is the extreme moderation of prices. That moderately priced hats are a special feature of Spencer Millinery is well known to women hereabouts. Some of which arouse expressions of surprise and pleasure daily, and especially noteworthy among these are the production of our own clever artists, which reflect great credit on their skill and ability in creating something which will please the most exacting and which are sold at so little.



DAVID SPENCER LIMITED

Large Range of Dress Trimmings

We have just opened up a splendid assortment of trimmings in new novelty effects and Oriental band trimmings. These will be very popular this season, as the predominating one are gold effects. Prices range from \$1.75 to **\$1.00**
Also a very comprehensive showing of fancy braids, in all the latest shades, ranging in price from \$1.00 to **15c**

Splendid Stock of Gloves

The section devoted to Ladies' Gloves is now filled to its limit in everything new that the season demands, and any lady wishing to purchase, cannot find a better or more complete stock in the city than here.
LADIES' LONG TREFOUSSE GLOVES, in black, white, navy, green, tans, etc. 12-button length, per pair **\$3.00**
16-button length, per pair **\$3.75**

DAVID SPENCER LIMITED

VOL. L., NO. 132

FRENCH SOCIETY FOR

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