

st from *are* of this store ofarticles, which ces, and before gest that you Besides the list nd a very large shelves marked ka Wringers, frames, solid er rolls, two 10 inch..\$2.75 m quality, 40¢ quality25¢ ed Tin Bread 4 sizes. \$1.25, \$1.15,,\$1.00 led F 1 o u r 100 lbs. \$1.75 ted Flour 50 lbs. **\$1.25** ted F 1 o u r 25 lbs. **\$1.00** led Open Dust**104** red Covered Pans**20c** ed Coal Shov-short handles, nd**54**

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Meat Saws,

Chinese Riot Claims Ottawa, March 14.—On his return from England, W. L. Mackenzie King, deputy minister of labor, will be sent to Vancouver by the government as a royal commissioner to adjudicate and settle claims of Chinese residents there for damages in connection with the anti-Oriental riot last summer,



graving dock at Esquinalt was built in the eighties it was generally con-sidered that no steamer would be floated too large to be accommodated. The general modern trend of heavy tonnage for vessels is, however, such that the dock is now being found too small, and a new dock, longer and larger than that now in use is neces-sary to accommodate the shipping which is already using this port, and which promises to come in future. When the French liner Amiral Fourichon, the last of the Chargeurs Reunis' steamers to be docked at Esquimalt was here, an arrangement was made whereby each of the vessels of the French fleet was to be docked here. When the measurements of the Malte, Ceylon, Quessant and Corse, the newest of the company's fleet, were received, it was found that each of these vessels was 30 feet longer than the drydock, even when the gate was blaced at the outermost notch In

Tuesday, M

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PUNJAUBIS

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Watt, knowing the the Hindus, gave babus, who transla to the assembled In

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and gladness, sire t tor under arrest of act. It is not good an order. We desh instead of returnin thousands of miles from Punjaub, and Madras. We are s with our heart to e things. It is better than refuse to land tal act. To die is than going from t "I am educated ol teacher whi tion. I have succeed pass the examinati Prawal Pindi. The of coming to labo or make such labor be required of him himself when he se

shall study in he se "But when you re that you could land emaciated with dis interviewer. "Stand aside, fri these poor fellows, low caste and not respect is proper. If forgive our debtors

"Yes, when we papers that honorab these Natal a

vessels of the line made application for the dock without success owing to the dock being engaged for other ves-sels, and from that time the German company has not sought to secure the dock for its vessels. The next vessel to be docked is the German steamer Augustus, a freighter which arrived some days ago for or ders and has been lying at Esquimalt The Augustus, which was formerly the British steamer Walkatu, owned in New Zealand, will enter the dock

Hotel de Gagnon Burned

New Westminster, March 14.—The city market was largely attended yes-terday and the amount of produce sold was greater than usual. The only change in price was for eggs, which dropped to twenty-five cents a dozen.

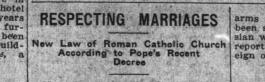
Egg Price Down

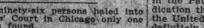
Change in price was for eggs, which dropped to twenty-five cents a dozen. Body in Faise Creek Tancouver, March 14.—Yesterday and structure for several years unknown man was found floating in faise creek at the rear of Macdonald & Marchourd for several years absolutely nothing on the body of the deceased to establish his identity and it will no doubt be another of the city's unravelled mysteries. A newspaper was found in one of his pockets bearing the date of December 27, and as the rearing in the date of December 27, and as the reagedy might have occurred on that date. He seems to be about 40 years old, but his exact age will never be learned. Gueen Vieteri

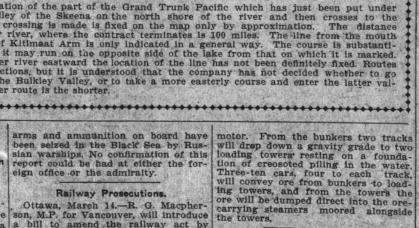


Section of Grand Trunk Pacific for Which Contract Has Just Been Let. Route is Shown by Dotted Line.

The above map shows the location of the part of the Grand Trunk Pacific which has just been put under contract. The line follows the valley of the Skeena on the north shore of the river and then crosses to the south store. The point where the crossing is made is fixed on the map only by approximation. The distance from Prince Rupert to the Copper river, where the contract terminates is 100 miles. The line from the mouth of the Copper River to the head of Kilimaat Arm is only indicated in a general way. The course is substanti-ally as laid down on the map, but it may run on the opposite side of the lake from that on which it is marked. From the mouth of the Copper river eastward the location of the line has not been definitely fixed Routes have been surveyed in several directions, but it is understood that the company has not decided whether to go up the Skeena and thence down the Bulkley Valley, or to take a more easterly course and enter the latter val-ley by way of the Telqua. The latter route is the shorter.







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GUARDS DOUBLED Big Shipment of Silver Carefully Watched in Transit to the Steamer Vancouver, March 14.—Great pre-cautions were taken on board the C. P. R. liner Empress of Japan on Thursday night when a shipment of bullion from Träll smelter arrived at the wharf. The watches were doubled and there were two men to every post. This was continued until the silver had been safely stowed away in the strong room. The shipment of bullion is valued at \$60,000, there being 80 bars at \$1,000 a bar, and they weigh 140,000 ounces, consigned to the Chartered Bank of India Australia and China at Hong-kong. ong. The Trail smelter is the only place

present

tion of Father Leo as a suspect and possible witness. After Alia's con-viction Bernati was removed to an-other part of the jall, and the cell he occupied was then made ready for the condemned man. Bernati was released from jail last night, and as he passed Alia's cell he snoke to Alia in Defeated British Representatives After Two Days' Stubborn Contest by Small Margin

New York, March 14.—After two days of stubbornly contested play the tenth international cable chess match Alla's cell he spoke to Alla in Italian. It was surmised that Ber-nati may have left the razor secreted in the cell and told Alia where to look

or it when he passed out last night.

tenth international cable chess match which commenced on Friday ended to-night in a victory for the American players, who secured 5 1-2 points out of a possible 10, by winning three games, drawing five, while two games are held in advance pending adjudi-cation by Referee Baron Albert De Rothschild, of Vienna. The Sir George Newnes trophy, which was held by Great Britain last year, now becomes the prize of Am-erica. The Britishers demand that America should give up games one and four, they being a pawn ahead on both boards, while the Americans declined to do so. The games will be adjudicated.

A policeman in Franklin, Pa., sent to arrest a man whe had stolen a sack of flour, found the thief's four children eating the raw flour, and refused to make the arrest.

OLYMPIC GAMES SOCCER

Canadian Committee is Inquiring as to Whether Canadian Players Are Strong Enough The Trail smelter is the only place in Canada where complete refining methods are in process, and the elec-trolytic plant which extracts the sil-ver and gold from the lead and cop-per matte is the most up-to-date in-stitution in the west. Regular ship-ments are made to the Orient, but this one is the largest that has ever left Canada. Whether Canadian Players Are Strong Enough Mr. F. L. C. Pereira, of Ottawa, hon. secretary of the Canadian Olympic committee, has addressed the following circular letter to the football associations in every province in the Dominion: "Dear Sir: Adverting to previous

correspondence with reference to the sending of an association football team to the Olympic games, might I ask you to be so kind as to supply me, for the information of the committee, with oil to the sending of the committee, Moncton, N. B., March 13.—Small-pox is so prevalent here that the board of health has ordered all the schools and churches closed until further notice. with all the information you can the matter, and of any proposals you may have to make. The committee met last week, and the chairman placed before it letters re teams for England and the methods of selecting them, but the question as to whether Cana-dian association football teams are mendiated by the teams to the fing-Liquor Licenses in Quebec

Quebec, March 13.—The city council tonight decided to ask the legislature to amend the license law so as to fix the number of licenses in this city at one per thousand of population which would reduce the number to about 77, instead of 125, as at nresent dian association football teams are sufficiently strong to compete in Eng-land had to be gone into, and the com-mittee, therefore, ask that you will make a report on the matter, and for-ward it to us at as early a date as pos-sible.

Sir Thos. Lipton's Yacht.

Smallpox in Moncton

London, March 13.—In an interview today after he had made a visit to Fairlie to inspect his new cutter, which is approaching completion, Sir Thom-as Lipton said: "She is a racer pure and simple, and must not be called Shamrock IV, but simply Shamrock. I Sickening headaches, indigestion, constipation, indicate unhealthy con-dition of the bowels. Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea makes the bowels work naturally and restores your system to perfect health and happiness. 35c, Tea or Tablets. C. H. Bowes, Agent. fy these Natal act to judgment, we in hearts. We know th to die, now; that we again forty thousan te India. The order have landing. It is shall the British su from his landing? 'order should have th ticket is sold. "I have not elog torrow that two su disgrace to all in made their runawa If we should have take their surreptit it were better to They were asleep n with Morpheus wh thief by the nighttin

them when I was have stopped them; away, and all Hindi name by these thin rascal, but British su man. and have co work."

None of the num here. All were tran the steamer Princes vessel arrived from left this morning The majority are ver. One, a Parso than the majority York to engage in a former postal cle coming to study me majority are laborin oldiers

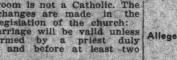
(From Sunda Get Buildin

Yesterday permits B. Oldershaw, who tions to his dwelli street to cost \$800 a Lean for a dwelling Cook street at a cost

> New Stat The United Servi at North Vancouve erday afternoon, w messages between ity and Mayor Ke

Contract

The E. & N. Co. The E. & N. Com the contract of r buildings at present proposed new termin burn, and work w morrow. It will t weeks to clear the as that is done the struction of the te made, and every eff them through to an Notice is being give that all persons of



, March 17, 1908

Garden

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v Cash Grocery ouglas Sts. Phone 312

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PUNJAUBIS REJOICE **ON LEARNING NEWS** Emaciated With Distress, They Recover on Hearing Natal Act is Disallowed (From Sunday's Daily.)

Tuesday, March 17, 1908.

(Prom, Sunday's Daily.)
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The excitement continued until a copy of the Colonist reached the quar-antine station containing the judg-ment of Judge Morrison, which made the Natal act inoperative. Dr. A. T. Watt, knowing the state of mind of the Hindus rave the paper to the Fair Executive Will Make Early Start on Extensive Building Pro-

the lucky four-leaved my next American cup ilers Object ch 13 .- The retail mertion of Canada will enate the terms of the

n the ground that the the detriment of the in Norway.

larch 13 .- As the revote in the storth-st and radical mo-ck of confidence, decided to resign. Both ejected by the storth-ote showed that the ld retain office columb d retain office only by alition parties, which wlition parties, which were unwilling to do. e the king to summon der, Gunnar Knudsen, cabinet.

Fair Excentive Will Make Early Start on Extensive Building Programme
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VICTORIA SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

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 Stephen Jones, proprietor of the Dominion intends to devote his time to the stand at at bits of the steamer antilochus of the stander at bits or Vokohama with 87 passengers in the stander at at bits or Vokohama with 87 passengers in the stander at at bits or Vokohama with 87 passengers in the stander at at bits or Vokohama with 87 passengers in the stander at at bits or Vokohama with 87 passengers in the stander at at bits or Vokohama with 87 passengers in the stander at at bits or Vokohama with 87 passengers in the stander at at bits port.
 More PRISONERS ARRIVE



EXQUISITE CAMPBELLS'

the arrival of a large consign-	ment fitted with the new
Mikado sleeves; giving	the very graceful epaul-
ette effect; these goods	areabsolutely the latest
creations in smart	blouse wear, they are
most daintily trimmed	and owing to the mod-
erate prices, the lady	of taste can achieve a
constant succession of	smart effects at a small
expenditure. Our coats	and costumes give a
combination of elegance	and value impossible
to duplicate in Western	Canada, even our
friends across the	border look to Camp-
bell's for advanced	London, Paris and Vi-
enna ready-to-wear	fashions; they admit-
"if you are gowned at	Campbell's, you are
well gowned - inex-	pensively." The same
economy, care and	attention, displayed in

Children's and Infants' depts., equal elegance and economy for all.

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SMART SKIRTS



Representatives After tubborn Contest by all Margin

farch 14.—After⁴ two nly contested play the nal cable chess match ed on Friday ended to-ory for the American cured 5 1-2 points out 0, by winning three five, while two games vance pending adjudi-tee Baron Albert De lenna.

by Great Britain last ness the prize of Am-tishers demand that give up games one being a new shead

being a pawn ahead while the Americans). The games will be

Franklin, Pa., sent to had stolen a sack of thief's four children flour, and refused to

GAMES SOCCER

ittee is Inquiring as to nadian Players Are ng Enough

Pereira, of Ottawa, of the Canadian tee, has addressed the r letter to the football every province in the

dverting to. previous with reference to the association football association football ympic games, might I > kind as to supply me, tion of the committee, ormation you can in of any proposals you ke. The committee met the chairman placed re teams for England is of selecting them, Te teams for England is of selecting them, h as to whether Cana-t football teams are ng to compete in Eng-one into, and the com-e, ask that you will n the matter, and for-as as the sense. as early a date as po

adaches, indigestion licate unhealthy vels. Hollister's Ro akes the bowels wo estores your system to and happiness. 35c, C. H. Bowes, Agent.

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Nobody in British Columbia wants a "boom," but unless all signs fail this province is going to have experience something closely resembling that for the next two or three years whether we wan it or not. Turn your atten-tion to whatever section of the prov-ince you choose, and you cannot fail to be struck with the evidences that great progress and development are certain. Here on Vance ver Island we are witnessing an roor which bids fair to assume, 'e pro-



Arriving Almost Daily at this Carpet Store-A Carload Received on Saturday

STILL once again do we chronicle the arrival of additions to our immense carpet stock. This time, it is a carload of carpets from the famous Templeton looms, and includes some of their nicest efforts in Axminster carpets. While Axminsters predominate, there is also a liberal sprinkling of Brussels and Wiltons in this shipment. In each line, are to be found many handsome designs that have never before been shown here, and designs you won't find elsewhere in the city this year. It is real economy to buy Templeton's carpets. They wear fully twice as long as most makes, and in the majority of cases cost no more than do these common kinds. The quality is guaranteed by the makers and by this house-the largest dealers in carpets in Western Canada.

We have also received a very large consignment of Ingrain Wool Squares, and have now a very complete range of sizes. The choice of colorings and designs gives you great scope in the choosing, and you can "match" or carry out any "scheme." These artistic squares are hard weaters, and are genuinely satisfactory floor coverings.

There is no such complete showing of carpets in the West. We are truly "The Carpet Store of the West," and-buy your carpets at a carpet store-it pays.

A Few Prices on a Few of the Many Carpet Styles

AXMINSTER CARPETS-A splendid range of pretty and attractive designs in this favorite carpet. Prices range at per yard, \$3.75, \$3.00, \$2.25 and \$2.00 WILTON CARPETS-In Wiltons we also show a very extensive range of handsome designs and splendid range of colorings. Per yard, \$3.59, \$2.75 \$2.25 and \$1.90 TAPESTRY CARPETS-In low-priced, hard-wearing carpets we show a splendid line of Tapestry Carpet at a great choice of prices. We have it at, per

After Easter Comes the Weddings

The forty days of sack-cloth and ashes don't seem to affect the plannings of lovers-like Tennyson's babbling brook they go on for ever. And the Lenten days bring decision that is promptly acted upor

Then you among their friends send gifts-tokens of friendship.

Our rich Libbey cut glass affords a wide choice of articles at a wide range of prices. We've stocked up for the occasion. New forms, new cuttings. Come in and "look.

AXBURY CARPETS-This is a splendid carpet style and in it we have an unusually fine range of patterns and color-

BRUSSELS CARPETS-In our offerings of this Housekeeper's Carpet you'll find a great choice of styles. It is probably the most serviceable carpet one could buy. Per yard, \$2.00, \$1.75, \$1.60, \$1.50, \$1.40, \$1.25 and \$1.00

pet style from the famous Crossley looms. At, per yard \$1.70

Easter Flower Holders in Glass and Pottery

Long and narrow, short and broadfor lilies and roses, for pansies or violets. Yes, to suit any and all of the beauties of the floral kingdom that bloom at gladsome Eastertide.

The prices for simple styles begin as low as ten cents-and you will be surprised to see what this small sum will buy this season.

More money buys larger sizes and more elaborateness. The variety also First Floor showrooms.

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Tuesday, March 17, 1908



A well-known n this city, sugges cal geography mig

ntion may be ightly says, it is ne which ought t our common sch to get in the habit vay. As the year are being tied toge it is important that globe as a whole matter, possible, v speaking, parochial tion, it is a little di in what follows th elementary facts of From our prese safe to conclude the consists of water cound the South I o far as we know, land in the other a fact before us, let Just here it may world are of two spherical projection Mercator's projection as a square. The projection is draw will suppose that a upon an orange an tions by lines draw If it is then laid of points which were as long as the equ proportionately, so the sections of per world drawn on Me kind of map is tal continuous is the l There are only thre channel of Behring another is made between the North land, and the th the Atlantic and The 60th parallel far the greater par 60th parallel of Se length across wate Now with your of the Continental broad at the North the South. If you as forming part of area, you will see eing a triangle. North ,and 'tapers Turn now to the Africa broad at the and if we take the tween Australia an the North and nar and between this l a great land area Greenland into c so, because it is a

South. Note another peninsulas in the w on. On the West the Alaskan penins and Lower Califor On the East coast extending South, a Honduras forms an Scandinavia, Spain all extending South tion and extends N Hindustan, Farther all extending South.

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VELVET CARPET-This is a nice car-

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Some Useful Bedroom Furniture

CHIFFONIERE—This is a very attractive style in mahogany finish, polished highly and, fin-ished in best possible mainer. The design is new and pleasing. Has large oval, bevel mirror of finest quality, and there are five large drawers. The price is only, each \$25.00 LADIES' DRESSER-Here is a style in this

See the window, anyway!



Some Dainty Bedroom Furniture

is shown in our Broughton Street windows today-items that are most useful and also highly decorative.

These furniture pieces are highly at-

tractive in design, and would make a

most acceptable addition to the fur-

nishings of any bedroom. The pieces shown in the window today

are moderate-priced styles, and you'll agree are very fine values-repre-sentative of the splendid values to

be found all through this establish-ment. The Chiffoniere is an almost

indispensable bedroom furniture

item, and the Lady's Dresser a great

convenience. Both are priced within the reach of most any buyer, and there is no reason why you shouldn't enjoy the comforts of these useful and attractive articles.

The Mail-Order-Way of Shopping Is Satisfactory Here.



BUREAU AND STAND—This is another pleas-ing style made in handsome golden oak. The finish is as superior as the design is pleas-ing, making a really handsome set. The bu-reau has large, shaped bevel mirror, two small and one large drawers. The stand has one large drawer and cupboard. The whole is priced at the low figure of\$45.00

A city clergyma f Timothy saw that illustrates a carele many ministers fall, what they say produ their hearers. The well as any one else the Bible in the da of copies of th which constitute th the household of wh exceedingly remote, f the instruction But the fact that he nay be popularly su

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VICTORIA SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

SERVICE AN HOUR WITH THE EDITOR 03822 C PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY

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A well-known student of natural science, residing in this city, suggests that the consideration of physical geography might be resumed today, so that attention may be concentrated upon it, for as he rightly says, it is a topic of extreme interest, and which ought to play a larger part than it does our common school curriculum. It is a good thing to get in the habit of looking at the world in a large way. As the years pass, and the ends of the earth are being tied together by a community of interests, it is important that we should know more about the globe as a whole than was necessary, or, for that matter, possible, when our affairs were, relatively peaking, parochial. In complying with the suggestion, it is a little difficult to know where to begin, and in what follows the effort has been to state a few

lementary facts only. From our present state of knowledge, it seems safe to conclude that the area around the North Pole consists of water surrounded by land, and that around the South Pole, of land surrounded by water. So far as we know, the water in the one case and the land in the other are covered by ice. Now with this fact before us, let us turn to a map of the world. Just here it may be mentioned that maps of the world are of two kinds, namely, those drawn on a pherical projection, and the others on what is called the books were divided into chapters and verses as Mercator's projection. The latter show the earth they are today. This is a matter of modern editing, as a square. The principle upon which Mercator's projection is drawn may be thus illustrated. We will suppose that a map of the globe has been drawn upon an orange and that the peel is cut into sections by lines drawn from the poles to the equator. cal were looked upon as of doubtful authority until If it is then laid out flat, it will be seen that the points which were the poles extend across a distance as long as the equator. If you enlarge your map proportionately, so as to fill up the spaces between the sections of peel, you will have a map of the said that the expression, "Search the Scripture" reworld drawn on Mercator's projection. But if either kind of map is taken, it will be noted how nearly continuous is the land line around the Arctic Ocean There are only three breaks in it. One is the narrow channel of Behring Strait between Asia and America, another is made up of a series of narrow channels between the Northern Canadian Islands and Greenland, and the third the wider open, by which the Atlantic and the Arctic Oceans are connected. The 60th parallel of North latitude passes for by far the greater part of its length across land; the 60th parallel of South latitude passes for its whole length across water.

Now with your map before you, note the shape of the Continental land bodies. North America is have been suggested in that connection. Other broad at the North and tapers to almost a point at the South. If you take Florida, Cuba and Honduras as forming part of what was once a continuous land area, you will see how nearly North America is to being a triangle. South America is broad at the North ,and tapers almost to a point at the South. Turn now to the Eastern Hemisphere. Here we see Africa broad at the North and tapering to the South; and if we take the great chain of islands lying be-that they were produced within a comparatively short time after the Crucifixion. The reference in the New Testament to statements made in the older Canon tween Australia and Asia as forming structurally one area, we have a parily submerged tract, broad at the North and narrowing to the South to Broken. Taking all the canonical books, they are North and narrowing to the South in Tasmania and between this body and Africa, India projects as a great land area tapering to the South. If we take Greenland into consideration, and we ought to do so, because it is a large independent land area, we find it also is broad at the North and tapers to the South.

Note another interesting fact. Nearly all the peninsulas in the world project in a Southerly direction. On the West coast of America there are two: the Alaskan peninsula, which extends West of South, and Lower California, which extends East of South. On the East coast of America we have Nova Scotia, extending South, and Florida in the same direction. Scandinavia, Spain, Italy, Greece and the Crimea, all extending South; Denmark furnishes an exception and extends North. In Asia we have Arabia, Hindustan, Farther India, Korea and Kamschatka, all extending South.

interesting, and perhaps more sig

sion in this article, is useful to mankind and is doing the work of the Divine only so far as it is founded upon the truth, and this does not mean spiritual truth, but historical truth. It is true that Jesus safd: "Search the Scriptures," but this must not be understood as equivalent to "Read the Bible," but as refer-

ring to the whole body of Jewish law and prophecy, and perhaps also Jewish history, for the three things are so interwoven that it is difficult to separate them. The origin of the books of the Old Testament is lost in obscurity. After the Babylonian captivity, Ezra directed the attention of the Jewish people to the laws of Moses and his work was supplemented by Nehemiah, who we are told in the Book of Macabees collected a library of "books about the kings and prophets and the writings of David." This was about 450 years before Christ, but there is intrinsic evidence

in the Old Testament books that some of them werewritten subsequently to the time of Nehemiah. However there is very little doubt that by B.C. 150 the Old Testament Scriptures were extant in very much the same general form as they are today, although probably not collected into one volume, as would, indeed, have been impossible with the appliances then available. But it is not to be understood that and it may be added that in some cases the present division of books was not recognized. It is also true that some of the books now regarded as canoniafter the Christian era, and that other books were included in the collection, which are not now considered as authentic and possibly some others which have been lost. But speaking generally, it may be ferred to the present books of the Old Testament as a part of the whole body of Jewish historical and ecclesiastical literature.

The date when the books of the New Testament were written is not by any means certain, and there is some doubt as to their authorship. The oldest of them is thought to be the Epistle general of James, the authenticity of which is established as well as anything of the kind can be. The Epistle to the Hebrews, although attributed to Paul in the authorized version, is thought to have been written by some one else, and the names of Barnabas and Apollos books might be specified, about the authorship of which some question may be raised, but on the whole it may be assumed that the New Testament way written by or under the supervision of the persons whose names are connected with them, and hence unquestionably what they profess to be-a collection of prehistoric traditions, reaching back to the earliest ages, a history of the Jewish race, some of the finest specimens of Jewish poetry and philosophy, a collection of Jewish prophecies, a biography of Jesus the Christ, an account of the doings of the Apostles and a series of letters written by them. To these is added the Book of Revelations, which it is hard to classify. These books are the most remarkable col-

lection of writings that the world has ever seen. How many authors contributed to them we have no means Honduras forms an exception. In Europe, we have no evidence of collusion between the different writers, to produce something which critics would be able to that there is a great heaping up of water towards made for chances of error in transcribing and transthe South, and it has been claimed by some writers lating. If one should go into a great workshop and pick up bits of metal of various shapes and sizes and made by different people, and having put them together should find that they made a perfect machine, he could not be convinced that they were not all made under the direction of one guiding mind. Look at the Bible from this standpoint, and see what conclusion you will have to come to.

himself up to a new warfare. In the forge of his, lighted their bivouac fires, stationed their guards and great intellect, heated, but not disturbed, by the intense fires of his zeal, was wrought the prodigious enginery, whose power has been felt to the utmost confines of the world."

The rules of the order founded by Loyola were very strict; and some of them appear to do violence to the noblest instincts in man's nature. The novitiate was long and the system of surveillance, whereby everyone of the Brotherhood was bound to report upon all acts of his companions, was a very hard one. A member was bound to cut himself loose from all family ties, and obedience was the first law of the institution; every man was subject to his superior and no matter what task was set him to do, he was bound to undertake it unquestioningly, though he knew it might cost him his life.

The object of the institution was primarily to teach-to teach every one from the king upon his throne to the humblest citizen and the lowliest sav-age in heathen lands. No man, woman or child, in whatever walk in life, was considered as unworthy of mental and moral enlightenment. As the Society grew the field of its operations naturally extended. The Brethren of the Order were not cut one and all upon the same pattern; their duties were many and various, requiring men of originality and versatility. They did not wear the cowl and cassock. In their manners and outward appearance there was little to distinguish them from the others with whom they mingled. In many cases their work was done secretly, insidiously, the Jesuit disguising himself and his mission, impressing his doctrines almost by stealth, upon those whom he wished to influence. The end was always kept in view, the winning of souls to the Roman Church, and almost any means were considered justifiable to gain that end.

It is the history of the Jesuits' labors in Canada that holds the most interest for us. "Unmixed praise has been poured upon its Canadian members," writes Parkman. Undoubtedly their work did much advance the country, and their courageous stedfastness and brave unselfishness were shining examples for others to follow if they could and dared. In 1634, during the time when our immortal Champlain was governor, and three score years after the death of Ignatius Loyola, six Jesuits came to Canda to undertake the conversion of the continent. Their small quarters on the St. Charles River were hastily built and consisted of four rooms, one of which was the chapel which had as its sole ornament a sheet upon which were pasted two rough engravings. The house leaked everywhere, was bitterly cold in winter and unbearably hot in the summer, yet it had for its dignified name the "Residence de Notre Dame des Anges," and was in reality the

cradle of the great mission of New France. Fither Le Jeune was the Superior, a man of un-parallelled courage and zeal, As soon as he had mas-tered Algonquin, and the winter season drawing near, he left with thirty or forty Indians to spend the hunting season with them, in the hope of winning their regard through close intimacy. It is impossible to describe adequately the hardships and privations he endured, and the loathesomeness of the winter quarters which he was forced to share with the filthy natives. But he made no complaint; he was glad to see them at their worst, perhaps, to understand the better the work he had undertaken. After this initiation Le Jeune remained at Quebec, where of ascertaining, but the number was great. There is he worked zealously, and where, within a few years, many members of the Order flocked from France. no reason to suppose, for example, that Paul when he, fired by the eloquence of the letters he had sent home. wrote his epistle to the Corinthians was endeavoring Here, under his direction were built colleges and seminaries for the instruction of the Indian chilsquare with what Ezra wrote five hundred years be- dren.* Here also were established hospitals. Le The facts hereinbefore mentioned are exceedingly fore. And yet the books do square with each other. Jeune showed zeal not only in seeking the spiritual g is not as welfare of his flock, but their physical and moral pears upon the face of them. They seem to show complete as it might be, but an allowance must be well-being also. So pious did the colony become under the influence of the Jesuits that one of the members in describing Quebec wrote: "In the cffmate of New France one learns to perfectly seek only God, to have no desire but God, no purpose but for God. To live in New France is to live in the bosom of God." It was Father Vimont, the successor of Le Jeune. who became the spiritual protector at the new settlement of Villemarie, while Maisonneuve was commandant. Maisonneuve! What brave tales the name brings to our memories! One of the most romantic stories in history is that of the founding of Montreal. It is too long to tell here and it is beside the purpose of the article. Parkman has given a most beautiful and graphic description of the journey of the colonists and the landing at the Island. As one reads, one can see the flotilla of boats, deep-laden with men, arms and stores moving slowly up the river. It is the springtime and the earth is fair with unfolding grass and flower, and fragrant with the smell of the sap in the budding trees. While the boats drew near the wooded island, those on board sing hymns of praise, and as they land Father Vimont in his robes of office comes to meet them. Once more quote from Parkman: "Maisonneuve sprang ashore and fell on his knees. His followers imitated his example; and all joined their voices in songs of thanksgiving. Now all the company gathered before the shrine. Here was Vimont. Here were the two ladies with their servants; Monimagny, no very willing spectator; and Maissonneuve, a warlike figure, erect and tall, his men clustering around him-soldiers, sallors, artisans, and laborers-all alike soldiers at need. They kneeled in reverent silence as the Host was raised aloft; and when the fite was over, the priest turned and addressed thm:

lay down to rest. Such was the birth-night of, Montreal."

Brebouf, Lallemont, Jogues, Garnier, Chabanil, the names are almost countless, names to quicken the pulse of every Canadian. In all the annals of history none have lived more unselfishly nor died more courageously than these men. The history of the days of early Canada is a history of the Jesuits who worked here, and who, in most cases died here, the death of martyrs to their faith, and to their zeal for saving the souls of the savages who persecuted them.

THE STORY TELLER

Newspaper men were to be excluded from a fa-mous trial. "That's good," one of them remarked. "I hate to be hampered by facts in writing up a case of this kind."

Henry J. Byron, one of the wittiest of English playwrights of a score of years ago, remarked on one occasion: "A play is like a cigar. It it's good, everybody wants a box. If it's bad, all the puffing in the world won't make it go."

Buttermilk.—"Which is the cow that gives the buttermilk?" innocently asked the young lady from the city, who was inspecting the herd with a critical

"Don't make yourself ridiculous," said the young lady who had been in the country before and knew a thing or two, "Goats give buttermilk."—Springfield Journal.

Assistance Needed.—"John," she whispered, there's a burgiar in the parlor. He has just knocked against the plano and hit several keys at once." "Till go down." said he. "Oh, John, don't do anything rash!" "Rash! Why I'm going to help him. You don't suppose he can remove that plano from the house without assistance."—The Throne.

On to Her Calling—Our Landlady.—Its the strangest thing in the world! Do you know, our dear old pet cat disappeared very suddenly yesterday. Ex-cuse me, Mr. Rudolph, will you have another piece of rabbit pie? Mr. Rudolph (promptly)—No, thank you! Our Landlady (an hour later)—That is three more pies saved. This season will be a profitable one in-deed.—London Tit-Bits.

John Lawrence Toole, the most popular low comedian of his day, once gave a supper to eighty of his friends, and wrote a note to each of them privately beforehand, asking him whether he would be so good as to say grace, as no clergyman would be present. It is said that the faces of those eighty men as they rose in a body when Toole tapped on the table, as a signal for grace, was a sight which will never be forgotten.

Simply Exquisite.—Edwin Markham was one of the guests of honor at a reception given by a wealthy New York woman. During a conversation she said: "My dear Mr. Markham, I've wanted for years to meet you and tell you how I just loye that adorable picture of yours—the one with the man hoeing, you know—and he taking off his cap, and that poor wife of his—at least I suppose it's his wife—bowing her head, and they both look so tired, poor things. I have a copy of it in my den, and the children have another in their playroom, and it's—it's simply ex-quisite."—The Catholic News.

Nearing the End.-Joe Lincoln, whose Cape Cod olks are well known characters, recently attended a scture. When asked how he liked it, he related this

lecture. When asked how he liked it, he related this lecture. When asked how he liked it, he related this little story: "A stranger entered a church in the middle of the sermon and seated himself in the back pew. After awhile he began to fidget. Leaning over to the white-haired man at his side, evidently an old member of the congregation he whisnered:

haired man at his side, evidently an old member of the congregation, he whispered: "'How long has he been preaching?' "Thirty or forty years, I think,' the old man an-swered. 'I don't know exactly.' "'Till stay then,' decided the stranger. 'He must be nearly done.'"-Everybody's Magazine.

The Demonstratin' Car.—This story may not be true. The downtown motor-car dealer on whom it is laid denies it—but a certain poignancy still remains. The dealer got out of his car at Eighth and Main streets Friday morning to buy a toy motor-car from a hawker who has a stand under the viaduot. "Til take that car," said the dealer, pointing at a toy which was spinning around on the table. The hawker reached in his sack and drew out another.



S107/2019

A POET'S WISTFUL QUEST

An impassioned musing on the meaning of our life runs through the small volume which contains the poem "Spring in London, a Poem on the Na-ture of Things," by "E. A." (Smith, Elder, 2s. net.) With wistful heart the poet cries:

The Poet's Humility and Yearning "Oh, how shall 4, ungraced, with lips profane Approach more nearly to the blessed train of those who, pure in heart, in patience wait The heavenly vision, when the opening gate of passage from this life rolls back and brings Before their sight the promise of the things God hath prepared for those whom love has brought into His harmony in will and thought? How may I dare to teach, who have not known The way of knowledge, nor yet made my own The lesson of that life which on the earth, Even as those words were uttered.* had its birth? Even as those words were uttered.* had its birth? Even as those words were uttered.* had its birth? Hough if late, and with unworthy hand, I bring my offering weak, and hope to a day of clearer knowledge, running golden through all art and nature to the one and true." The Poet's Humility and Yearning

The poet's heart goes out to those great souls who have had the vision and heard the call. He

Men Who Have Heard and Seen "To share have been who, in this world of ours footing as strangers, felt within them powers to circumstance ill tuned, and in their ears heard words of warning, gathering through the years of human fellowship—such as in days of human fellowship—such as in the such as of old, men cry; but what avails fat one be great, while others in the miter are such of ignorance and iow desire? What need of prophets, when the light they saw for the hard journey given, has yeided place to the diviner liberity of grace." Men Who Have Heard and Seen

Peace for the Poet

1 BAT

So through the book the everlasting questions are put by the mind of man. But Spring is in the alr-even in the air of London-and the evening shadows in their beauty begin to fail, and peace steals into the poet's heart, and so he closes thus:

"The shadows fall, and on the quiet air Earth breathes her fragrance, like a soul in prayer, Here where the city's heart still keeps a place For flowers and verdure and the waving grace Of trees, now motionless against the blue, Dim, darkening heavens. And now a rosier hue O'erspreads the west, and on the skirts of night Glows and is gone. Then opens on our sight The deep and moving wonder, whose amaze At times appals our vision as we gaze. And find no answer, but whare, freed from sin. The soull in innocence responds within. And knows no doubt or fear, but in the hand Of Love and Wisdom feels its being stand."

*A poem of Lucretius, probably written about 55 B.C. ** Cf. Ezekiel XII, 22.

THE LOGS

In thronged procession gliding, slow. The great logs sullenly seaward go.

A blind and blundering multitude, They jostle on the swollen flood,

Nor guess the inevitable fate To greet them at the river gate.

When noiseless hours have lured them down To the wide booms, the busy town,

The mills, the chains, the screaming jaws Of the eviscerating saws.

Here in the murmur of the stream now journeying, perchance they dream

that this is demonstrable, some of them even going so far as to say that the earth is not anything like as spherical as is commonly supposed, but expands towards the South, somewhat after the shape of a pear. There are some curious facts which it impossible to go into here, which bear out this theory. It will be admitted that the shape of the continents and the peninsulas is such as it would be if such a heaping up of the waters had taken place. The good and

THE BIBLE

A city clergyman said recently that the mother Timothy saw that he read his Bible daily. This lustrates a careless habit of speech into which so nany ministers fall, and because of which much of they say produces no impression whatever upon their hearers. The gentleman referred to knows as well as any one else that there was no such book as the Bible in the days of Timothy, that the chances of copies of the ancient Hebrew writings, which constitute the Old Testament, being found in the household of which Timothy was a member are exceedingly remote, and that by far the greater part of the instruction imparted in those days was oral. But the fact that he spoke as he did indicates that it may be popularly supposed that the Bible, as we have it now, is a work of extreme antiquity or at least was available to the Apostles. A few moments' consideration will teach us that this cannot be true of the New Testament, which appears on its face to have been written at different times during the life of the Apostles and by different men, and there is absolutely no reason whatever to suppose that the Four Gospels, the Acts of the Apostles, the Epistles and the Book of Revelations were collated into one volume at that time or for a long time afterwards, and, even if they had been, the absence of any means for reproducing copies at a cost within the reach of any except a very few persons, who would probably not want them, makes it absolutely improbable that the New Testament could have been a household pos-session in the families of the Jews. And the same observation holds good of the Old Testament. In certain quarters there is a great fear about telling the truth concerning these matters, lest the authority of the teries of Heaven were revealed to him; how he passed

ever it may amount to-and this is not under discus-

RELIGIOUS AND SOCIAL REFORMERS.

to all a

Ignatius Loyola and the Jesuits in Ganada.

(N. de Bertrand Lugrin), When the Reformation was making its influence felt all over Europe and the Pope knew his power to. be weakening and saw his throne in danger, there. was instituted a religious order, consisting at first of but nine persons, whose earnestness and zeal were to prove an effective power, not only in restoring to a great extent the prestige of the Roman Church. but which, working in heathen lands, was to establish educational and religious reforms, beneficial to the whole of mankind.

By Canadians the name of Ignatius Loyola should ever be remembered. Whatever may be said of the faults of the system he established, as far as its early existence in Canada is concerned it worked only for the great good of both Indians and white men. Brave tales have come down to us from those early days of the courage, the unselfishness, the heroism of the Brethren of the Society of Jesus, who counted their own lives as little worth in comparison with the saving of the souls of those whom they had undertaken

Ignatius Loyola had been a soldier, a courtier, a gallant, well-versed in the ways of women and war. He had given no serious thought to worldly things. He was wounded while fighting against the French, and was forced to seek solitude where he would be free from all disturbing elements. "His story is a familiar one," writes Parkman, "how in the sick-room while he read the lives of the Saints a change came over him, upheaving; like an earthquake, all the forces of his nature; how, in the cave of Minresa, the myschurch might be impaired, but that authority, what- from agonies to transports, from transports to the

"You are a grain of mustard seed that shall rise and grow till its branches overshadow the earth. You are few, but your work is the work of God. His smile is on you and your children shall fill the land.' "The afternoon waned; the sun sank behind the western forest and twilight came on. Firefiles were twinkling over the darkened meadow. They caught them, tied them with threads into shining festoons. and hung them before the altar where the Host calm of a determined purpose. The soldier gave remained exposed. Then they pitched their tents, and the second of the second states of the

another. "That one ain't for sale," he said, grinning. "It's

my demonstratin' car. It is said that after that the hawker and the motor-car dealer cordially shook hands-but no sale was made.-New Orleans Picayune.

A Misunderstanding.—A Mamila mother-in-law had stayed so often with her daughter as to cause a quarrel with the husband, and one day, when she again came to stay, she found her daughter in tears on the doorstep. "I suppose George' has left you?" she isnified. "Yes"—sob. "Then there's a `woman in the case?" she asked, her eyes lighting up expectantly. "Yes"—sob. "Who is if?" she demanded "You"—sob.

"Gracious!" exclaimed the mother-in-law. "I am sure I never gave him any encouragement."-The Philippines Gossip.

Recently a story has been going the rounds con-cerning King Edward and a Dutch violinist, and it reminds a correspondent of another and less con-genial encounter between Marie Frausch, who lived in the time of Frederick the Great, and the officers of that Emperor's household. Whenever anything or anybody displeased the haughty Frausch, she, after the manner of prima donnas in general, would sud-enly become too hoarse to sing. The evening there was to be sung an opera in her repertoire, and it was expected that the King would attend. At the appointed hour the manager throat, Fraulein Frausch was unable to appear. The people were preparing to leave the house; but His Majesty rose and commanded them to keep their seats. A few moments afterward an officer and four dragoons entered the capricious singer's room. "Traulein," said the officer, "the King inquires and the your health." "The King is very good,' said Frausch, with a "Ine King is very good,' said Frausch with a to take you to the military hospital to be cured." Traulein, turning very pale, suggested that the were jesting, but was told that Prussian officers never incade, with four men. "Tam a little better now," Frausch faltered, "and it try to sing." "Back to the theatre!" said the officer to the

I will try to sing." "Back to the theatre!" said the officer to the

coachmon. The Fraulein began to think she had yielded too easily. "I shall not be able to sing my best," she interposed. "Pardon, Fraulein," responded the officer, "but I

think you will." "And why?"

"Because two dragoons in attendance behind the scenes have orders to carry you off to the military hospital at the least cough." Fraulein Frausch never sang better than she did that night.

And hear once more their branches sigh Far up the solitary sky.

Once more the rain-wind softly moan Where sways the high green top alone

Once more the inland eagle call From the white crag that broods o'er all.

But if, beside some meadowy brink Where flowering willows lean to drink,

Some open beach at the river bend Where shallows in the sun extend,

They for a little would delay, The huge tide hurries them away.

-Charles G. D. Roberts

AT THE COMEDY

Last night, in snowy gown and glove, I saw you watch the play Where each mock hero won his love In the old unlifelike way.

("And, oh, were life their little scene Where love so smoothly ran, How different, Dear, this world had been Since this old world began!"

For you, who saw them gayly win Both hand and heart away, Knew well where dwelt the mockery in That foolish little play.

("If love were all—if love were all," The viols sobbed and cried, "Then love were best whate'er befall!" Low, low the flutes replied.)

And you, last night, did you forget, So far from me, so near? For watching there your eyes were wet With just an idle tear!

(And down the great dark curtain fell Upon their foolish play; But you and I knew-Oh, too well!-Life went another way!)

-Arthur Stringer, in "The Woman in the Hain."

AMELIE D'ORLEANS

(Feb. 1, 1908.) Where some had crouched, she rose; where some had cowered. She struck, and struck again; and leonine, Over her dead defying death, she towered, Child of old France and of the ancient line;

This is the noblest of created things, This reaches to the shining gates above, More regal than the majesty of Kings, More beautiful than beauty-valiant love. -Frank Taylor, in The Spectatori

VICTORIA SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST



Henry Young & Company Government Street, Victoria, B. C.

<text> took, him to see Eleanor Duse. The play was Locandiera, to which she was eminently unjuited. I think. He was surprised at my eithusiasm. There was an element of justice in his attitude toward the performance which inturiteted me, but I doubt if the would have shown more enthusiasm if he had seen her at her best. As the years went on he grew very managerial work in the theatre was as dignified as his own; but of her sup-erb powers as an actress I don't be-lieve he ever had a glimmering notion!

"Some other time, I'm busy now," I said, And saw him go, with sad, uncertain His broken trinkets dangling by his side: "Some other time!" His little plea denied, the door His little lingering figure in the door, And then a shadow, and the world once

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ATTENTION TO

Senator Scott's

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Ottawa, March 1

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Pla

FORTY YEARS AGO

The other day, at inquests held at the London (Eng.) Hospital, by Cor-oner Wynne E. Baxter, some amaz-ing coincidences were disclosed. Here are the main facts as vouched for by a London exchange:

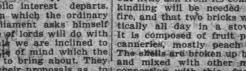
NOTE AND COMMENT

BRITISH OPINION

H. M. S. Cameleon arrived on Sait spring the spring of the spri

The method of voting in New Brunswick is different from that in vogue here. In the voting compartment are pads of ballots, one ballot for each candidate. The elector tears of the ballots bearing the names of the ballots bearing the names of the ballots bearing the names of the candidates he desires to vote for, puts them in an envelope, which is supplied to him by the deputy returning officer, and returns the envelope to the deputy, who puts it in the ballots attall. The system is hot without advantages. It would make difficult the operation of the floating ballot device. **Artival of the Mail Steamer.** The signer. The seame is assumed, e.g., factory legislation, there would probably in fact be the greatest differences of opinion. The ultimate argument for yesterday's bill remains not the expectation of any particular influence upon legislation or ather way in from Nanaimo, and the disqualfication on the ground of sex of a person otherwise fully quali-fied to vote.

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Scientists have discovered that the memory is stronger in summer than in winter. Among the worst foes of the memory are too much food, too much

Perhaps it is not ture, but as I be-lieve it to be true, I may as well state it: It was never any pleasure to him to see the acting of other actors and actresses. Salvin's Othello, I knew, he thought magnificent, but he would not sneak of it. From an article in not speak of it.—From an article in McClure's Magazine.

And strife and conflict and the sea of care

om my whisp

"Some other time, I'm busy now!" He

went, With child-lips puckered and his fair head bent, A crystal teardrop trembling from his

And in his throat a sob, his breast a sigh: The broken engine trailing after him Into the shadows that his grief made

I could not stop, I thought, so let him He'll soon forget and soon put off his woe!

Some other time-and now he never

comes, No broken trinkets and no battered drums, No unkept promise and no chance to

cautions were used to safeguard human life. Then came a sudden break-down of the financial system and last in the list we have the Clevesafeguard a sudden al system, land fire catastrophe. The people of "Effete Europe" are commencing to take cognizance of the deplorable situation in the United States and are inclined to think that after all the latabout. Following is a special cable dispatch, appearing in an eastern ex-

Berlin, March 5.—An account of the large number of German children estimated according to the cablegrams estimated according to the cablegrams at 75 per cent, among the victims of the Cleveland fire catastrophe, occa-sions particularly horror-struck com-ment throughout the Fatherland. The papers publish brutally frank refer-ences to the cheapness of life in Am-erica, and wonder how many more death-dealing experiences like the Iro-quois, Slocum and Collingwood disas-ters are necessary before the pation is sufficiently roused to pay some at-tention to the protection of human life which "Effete Europe" has long re-garded as an elementary principle of government. government.

The announcement that the giant Cunarder Mauretania broke another trans-Atlantic record on Thursday is rendered doubly interesting in that it comes fast on the heels of the news that the Hamburg-American Steam-ship Co. has suspended its order to build a huge liner. Following is a spe-cial cable dismatch annearing in the clal cable dispatch appearing in the Montreal Gazette: Hamburg, March 5.—Owing to the

The man who seven-and-thirty years ago wrote "Tales of Old Japan," and thereby fascinated two continents, has blossomed from Algernon Freeman Mitford into the first Lord Redesale.

 the present like minimum cases of the control of the Whig.Sir Edward Fry is one of the grand
old men of the country. Last Novem-
ber he celebrated his eightieth birth-
day, and, says the Globe, a mere list
of the positions he has filled and the
works he has published would fill hair
a column. A Bristol man by birth, he
tass, and one of the Lords Justices of
Appeal the nine following years, while
he was legal assessor to the Interna-
tional Commission that inquired into
the bogger Bank affair. Among his
the of Such as the Essay on the Doc-
trine of Election, and his more mun-
dane Treatise on the Specific Perform-
ance of Contracts.mention of the house of commons was in
inconsiderate and unfriendly. In any y
case he dissociated himself from the
attacks, and intimated that he was not
to look for from one who has led
the house of commons longer than any
man living. His policy is to check the
act that he tries to thwart the popu-
lar assembly is consistent with respect
for its capacity, and a desire to defend
it against ignorant attack. Moreover,
in the face of the work of the present
week it is folly to talk of the house is asi-
to thereby fascinated two continents.Me
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heThe man who seven-and-thirty
years ago wrote "Tales of Old Japan,"
and thereby fascinated two continents
the section and the present the section and the present the house is asi-
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control mining mininster. It was natural also, that having married Ann Sader, the daughter of a clergyman he should, with many of his companions emigrate to New England, where in 1637 he became assistant pastor of the First he became assistant pastor of the State the worman who was telling fortunes. There has always been a strain of the mystic in Czar Nicholas. He insisted that the worman should "read" his hand. Long she gazed at his palm and studied its lines, then, supposedly ignorant of his identity, she said—
So also a lasting service to the colony of which he had been made a freeman. Two years before, the General Carr of red has been increased him. He described it to his ifather and mohter, who only laughed ae him. But the impression remained in his mind and gradually has grown stronger. The Carr fear the so his whole library, which contained to the college an equal sum, and alls to the college an equal sum, and alls to the undred and sixty volumes.
At that time, In the American col-

"I'm busy now, run out awhile and play! Some other time—and I am waiting,

dear, For little footsteps that I'll never hear, And little lips that never more will be In childhood love held up like blooms to mel Some other time-and here I sit and

dream Of golden childhood with its eyes a-gleam. Rushing for help and comfort, as he

To me that day, with all his heart aflame... "Don't bother me, I'm busy, come again." And watch them fading in the enfold-ing gloom Where faltered footsteps lead them from the room!

How softly from the churchyard came the breeze That stirred the cedar boughs with scented wings. And gently fanned the sleepers' heated Ah, bring them now, dear son, those toys of thine. Unto these idle, trembling hands of mine. The little barrow, with its broken

brow Or fluttered Grandma Barlow's bon-net strings.

With half-shut eyes across the pulpit

wheel, The shattered engine and the battered reel, The bursted spring, the top that will not run, The leaking sailboat and the twisted

 The preacher droned in soothing tones about
 Some theme that, like the narrow win-dows high,
 Took in the sky, but left terrestrials out. I shall find time to mend them as I

For all my need of hurrying now hath fied.

Some other time-and now 'tis I that With head averted and sad tread and

A Water Torch.

The water torch lately discussed by Swiss selentists consist of a metal cylinder of calcium carbide with a generator of self-igniting phosphuret-ted hydrogen, which sets fire to the

With head averted and sad tread and Slow. Calling the little shadow here and there, Through empty hallway, up the hollow stair. Down the long path that follows through the bloom Unto the hillside with its marble tomb: Some other time—O darling, all the years My idle heart now waits amid the tears! -Bentziown Bard in Baltimore Sun.

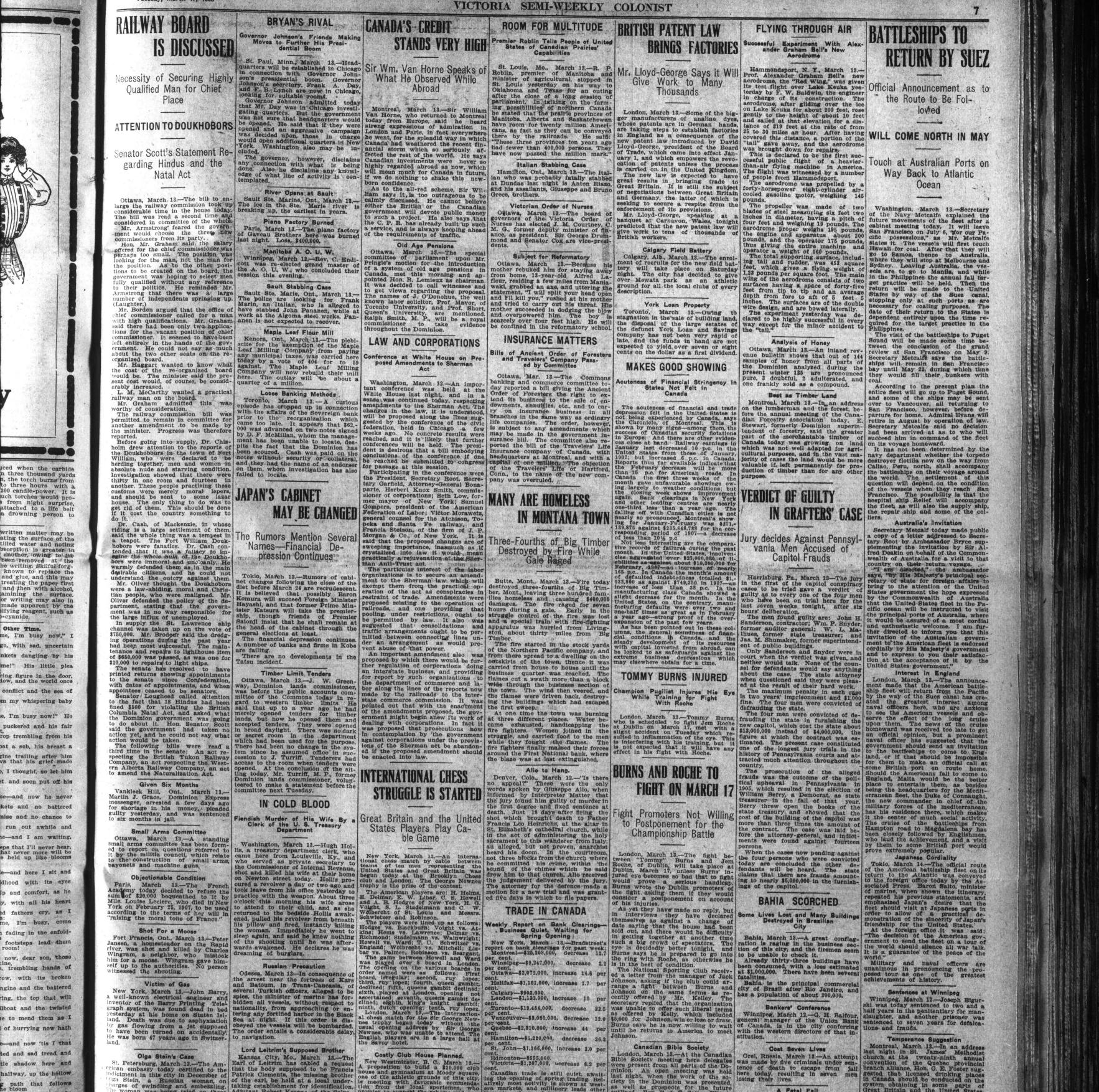
Olga Ste St. Petersburg, M. erican embassy tod indictment in this c Oiga Stein, a Ru charges of swindlin The woman was be

charges when she three months ago. indictment will Washington, and be for extraditing her.

graph system, was yesterday at his ho land. Death was d by gas flowing fro to have been turn He was born 47 yes and

New York, March a well-known electrinventor of the Bar

Good, worthy man, his work on earth is done; His place is lost, the old church pass-ed away; And with them, when they went, there must have gone That sweet, bright calm, my child-hood's Sabbath day. —Annie Fellows Johnson.



conflict and the sea of n my whispering baby I'm busy now!" puckered and his fair op trembling from his at a sob, his breast a gine trailing after him ws that his grief made , I thought, so let him t and soon put off his -and now he never kets and no battered use and no chance to run out awhile and e-and I am waiting. eps that I'll never hear, hat never more will be e held up like blooms -and here I sit and dhood with its eyes p and comfort, as he y, with all his heart d fathers cry, as I ne, I'm busy, come fading in the enfoldfootsteps lead them now, dear son, those ine, trembling hands of ow, with its broken gine and the battered ing, the top that will boat and the twisted e to mend them as of hurrying now hath -and now 'tis I that ed and sad tread and le shadow here and allway, up the hollow p path that follows he bloom with its marble tomb: ne-O darling, all the now waits amid the

drowning person

and glue, and this may

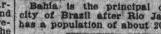
ne, I'm busy now," I o, with sad, uncertain nkets dangling by his ne!" His little plea

Other Time.

ard in Baltimore Sun.









Injured by Explosion

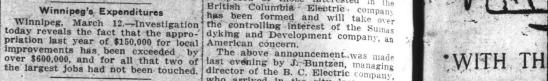
acres while an additional . area of about 20,000 acres will be rendered safe from inundation in times of flood. An immense dyke will have to be built, which, when completed, will render possible the construction of the electric railway line which it is proposed to run from New West

is proposed to run from New West-minster to Chilliwack a distance of sixty-five miles. Hitherto the diffi-

sixty-five miles. Hitherto the diff-culty in the construction of this line has been Sumas lake, through which the survey runs. There was an alter-native route around the Sumas moun-tain, but such a route would be a very costly one, much more so than that of draining the lake. By the draining of the waters of the lake into the Freeser the construction of the Chilli-wack line will be possible header.

wack line will be possible, besides the great amount of valuable agricultural land which will be made available. When reclaimed this land, Mr. Bunt-zen states will be around the put





RUNNIN

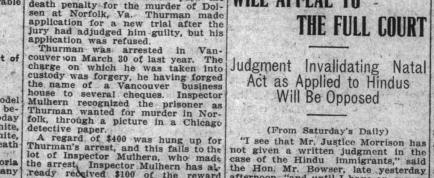


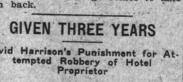
thermometer mer ture on a level v they lay upon the the centre of the of 1021/2 will brin on the twenty-firs

The eggs shot cubator until afte maintain a fairly the regulator is n temperature and a order, it is an easy to run too high, an troy, the hatch. maintained as uni ent fluctuations This is especially the proper incubat eggs a few degre ing temperatures the ventilation of to supply the geri cooling may be n Ventilat

The ventilatio importance to the development the throw off carbon as it is sometimes is allowed to accu the vitiated air j with sufficient weakened, and th turally weak, will sion that bowel tr the contents of th mon ailments of

quently caused by cubating chamber. The eggs must When this is ove countered. The and the chicks dr troying many chi cripples. On the ose enough moist Habby, and do not they are able to





Spatzum. The deposit of rocks and earth which fell on the track was only 35 feet in length, but as it was 40 feet deep it was eight hours before the obstruction was cleared away. Because of this slide the transcontin-ental express which left for the east yesterday afteinoon was held up at North Bend and the west bound train due here at 1 o'clock vesterday after-noon was held at Rambops till the line was clear. Another small slide occurred last night west of Kam-loops. and eating houses have been erected right in the heart of the town on the mineral claim which John Houston staked when Harbor Engineer Bacon attempted to oust him. Mr. Houston graciously grants permission to new-comers to squar upon his mining lo-cation rent free, much to the disgust of the railway people.

Workmen Elect Officers New Westminster, March 13.—The of United Workmen closed its sessions yesterday, and decided to meet next year in Manaime. The election of officers resulted as follows: Grand h master, W. H. Smith, Ladner; grand toreman, G. L. Peck, New Westmin-er ster; grand overseer, S. M. Englishi ed grand secretary, J. T. McIlmoyl, Vic-dt toria; grand treasurer, William Scow-at coft, Victoria; grand medicał exam-iner, Dr. W. A. DeWolf Smith, New Westminster: grand trustee, G. Adams, New Westminster. ant Winnipeg's Expenditures Electric Co, III City OII Hill-Dortant Mission. Electric Co, III City OII Hill-portant Mission. (From Saturday's Daily) An immediate start will be m yeaker of the Sumas dense whee ing and reclamation scheme whee ing as been formed and will take british Columbia Electric con-British Columbia Electric con-Brit Vancouver, March 13.—The big saw-mill of the Canadian Pace's Sulphite Putp & Paper Company at Swanson Bay is now running by waterpower. E. J. Coyle, assistant general passenger agent of the C. P. R., who returned vesterday from a northern trip, stated that the waterpower was turned on at the mill while the steamer Amur was laying at Swanson bay, on her way south.

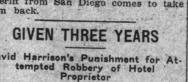
tional test. The chief ground upon which the court held the act ineffective was its inconsistency with the Dominion im-migration laws which provide that the captain of a ship may be fined \$40 if he does not land those who are per-mitted to enter under the Dominion taws, while under the Natal act he is liable to a fine of \$50 for assisting the immigration of classes such as Hindus who are permitted to land under the federal laws. T think that is a direct conflict of authority and the two acts cannot stand, said the court, "and under section \$5 of the B. N. A. act the fed-remarkable decision against British subjects." T damit he had no discretion as to "T admit he had no discretion as

the largest jobs had not been touched. Vancouver, March 13.—Capt. Wilbur Johnson, who with several other Van-couver men holds a lease on Gold Beach, near Cape Scott, at the north-ern end of Vancouver island, has just returned from that point after work-ing on the claims all winter. The property consists of a long black sand beach wide open to the ocean. The sufficient per cubic yard to make the workings of them pay. During the past winter Capt. Johnson and associ-ates did considerable prospecting along the beach line and in thé hills shore. They have suspended work it till spring when they will return with a plant for the handling and saving of the fine gold carried in the sands. is being carried out on a number of claims. The valuable timber and coal lands of the islands are also coming in for their share of attention, and the outlook is that the islands will be the scene of great catinity. scene of great activity during the con ng sum

PAYS DEATH PENALTY

Murderer Arrested in Vancouver Last Year Hanged Yesterday at Norfolk, Va.

Vancouver, March 13.—This is the day that Leo C. Thurman pays the death penalty for the murder of Dol-sen at Norfolk, Va. Thurman made



had ever experienced in the north. On several occasions the thermometer, registered 60 degrees below zero, but the party beyond a few frost bites escaped without any serious discom-**RELEASE OF HINDUS ON HABEAS CORPUS** A Northern Mystery Mr. Justice Morrison Holds Natal Act Conflicts With

Bronzed by a sixteen months' ex-posure to all sorts of weathers condi-tions in the wilds of northern British Columbia, during which period he headed a party in search of the In-dian outlaws; Gun-a-Noot and Hi-ma-dam, Provincial Constable Otway Wilkie returned to Victoria Thursday

FRUITLESS SEARCH

FOR INDIAN OUTLAWS

Provincial Police Endure Many

Hardships in Their Seven

Months Man-Hunt

Columbia, during which period he headed a party in search of the in-dian outlaws; Guras-Noot and Hi-ma-dam, Provincial Constable Otway Wilkie returned to Victoria Thursday evening to report to the government that again had the man-hunt proved with the Attorney General and formu-later new plans which, it is hoped, will result in the Indians being brought to justice. If it is humanly possible to arreat Gunas-Noot and Hi-ma-dam it will be done. That is the decision of the law officers of the crown. Constable Wilkie and party left as quickly as possible right into the heart of the province where the mur-dared Gunas-Noot was supposed to be in hiding with his wife, two children, and Hi-ma-dam, his brother in-law. They traversed an impensa area of territory, visiting Bear lake Gunace. Sustot and Inginke districts Using Bear lake ag a base, the poss-sooured the adjacent country in par-ties, and resorted to every conceivable device in the attempt to come upon fur wild he attempt to come upon fur wild he impossible to discover the whereabouts of people in hiding even were they in some instances only a few hundred yards off. A knowl-edge of that fact will give one some idea of the arduous nature of the uset. Indians Sard Tacatas

idea of the arduous nature of the Indians Stand Together

The one factor in the situation, And one factor in the situation, however, which renders abortive all attempts to apprehend the murderer, is the circumstance that every member of the tribe to which the fugitives belong are conspiring to defeat the efforts of the police. The latter, if they listen to advice from these Indians, will find themselves setting off in the wrong direction. Though it is the firm conviction of the authorities that they are all well aware of the wherethey are all well aware of the where-abouts of the murderer, and are as-sisting him to keep out of reach, it is

A Northern Mystery While traversing the Omineca coun-try Constable. Wilkie was informed by Indians that in July, 1906, they had found the head of a white man which had been severed from the body. Shortly afterwards a white man named Fraser, a fur trader, was encountered by the Indians as he was making to-wards Fort Graham. On the return trip the party walked about 500, miles on snowshoes over the Kiskargas mountains down the Nitkikwa river and Babine river until they struck the Bear and Brackley



(From Saturday's Daily)

about of all wolf advance of the where-sisting him to keep out of reach, it is believed that the two and the few members in the family party with theadquarters of the tribe. Both the fugitives are of more than ordinary intelligence for Indians, and skilled as hunters and trappers. They would to doubt, find it an easy matter to keep well supplied with food. While the main object of their search eluded them, Constable Wilkies party was enabled to effect the cap-ture of a badly-wanted man, a mem-suilty of a most serious crime. This was "Skookum House Jim," who last winter went to the Indian village of Kiskegas, drove the pebple into the church at the point of a gun, and then proceeded to site al \$700 worth of turs. That the party of constables had a trying time of it out in the open dur-ing the whole of a particularity sever-winter goes without saying. They made their provisions or dog sleds. As indicative of the slow pro-gress made in some places Constable

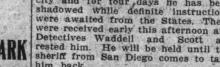
Vancouver, March 13.—Justice Mor-rison this afternoon declared the Na-tal act ultra vires of the province and granted an order of habeas corpus for the immediate liberation of, eighteen Hindus sentenced to a year's impris-onment for failing to pass the educa-tional test.

Dominion Law

tional test. The chief ground upon which the

The section is government was not consistent of the sapeal of an average to the sapeal of an average to the sapeal of the same for the





(From Saturday's Dally) "I see that Mr. Justice Morrison has not given a written judgment in the case of the Hindu immigrants," said the Hon. Mr. Bowser, late yesterday afternoon, "and until I have an oppor-it unity of reading it when given at length I am not in a position to say much about his decision. Of course but as all the judges save Mr. Justice Irving, who is holding the assizes here, are at the present time scattered about the province, I do not suppose that we can place the issue before the e duit court until the regular sitting This will take place during the first determine and place the appeal will be of the same, opinion in, this matter, as Mr. y Justice Morrison." Wale Contributes to Fund. New York, March 13.—A contribution in the Otympic committee is d raising to make American participation in the Otympic sames of 1908 in Lon-in the output the same of 1908 in Lon-in the output the same on the same on the output the same of the output the projects of the Lond which in the Otympic sames of 1908 in Lon-in the output the same on the output the same on the could the output the same of the could the output the same of the could the could the could the could the could the output the output the same of the could the could the could the could the could the coul

(From Saturday's Daily)

"I see that Mr. Justice Morrison has

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 Nanaimo
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 Vancouver, March 13.—Tenders have
 The steam whaler Orion, of the
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 been called for the supply and emplacement of the 2,800 tons of steel
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 The steam whaler Orion, of the
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 The steam whaler Orion, of the

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 e plans and specifications will be ready
 for the examination of prospective
 for the reception of offers is fixed at
 for the summer's hunting. The Orion, the was

 spectors, for the reception of bids is entirely too
 to ender on the work. This is re
 for the fact that if is possable to the station 'since the bidge committee will likely in view of
 fuel at he observation the straits in a strong southwest wind

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 fuel the straits for the supply is each the straits in a strong southwest wind

 fuel that how
 fuel the fact that is probable that he bing goring, the inte search even more difficult, traveling being done by dog sleighs and snow-shoes, and it was wearisome plod-ding through the snow banks. Near Katchia (White Wolf), where the party spent a few days hunting, they met two well known prospectors, Bates and Olson, who had started out with two weeks' provisions but were with two weeks' provisions, but were entirely out of their grub when they struck the Wilkie camp.

Entire Country Searched

Entire Country Searched The entire Cariboo country was scoured by the party in the search ill they reached the waters that flow into the Arctic. Only once did they obtain what seemed like a clue to the whereabouts of the fugitives. At Bear lake they were informed that a man who might have been Hi-ma-dam had stayed in the neighborhood but no amount of investigation among the Indians of the neighborhood could elicit any further information. It was while the party was in the Otseka dis-trict that the outlaw Indian, "Skoo-kum House Jim" was captured. He had been wanted by the police for over two years but had disappeared into the fastness of the country and had, at the point of the gun, diven the people into the church he departed, declaring that "I am going to join Simon and Peter, the bad men." When Constable Wilkie ar-tic has arrest he was heavily armed. Constable Wilkie declared the last when the the declared the last

indian Prisoner Escapes Indian Prisoner Escap

In attendance nightly:
In attendance nightly:
Company's Plans
In addition to the attractions and improvements which will be placed in the park of Messre. Denham and Rickets the B.C. Electric company purposes making many improvements which will be placed to present at the park. The present as panese tea garden is being greating to the park in more many improvements which will be different to the park. The present as the planting of shrubs and not discovered before the boat was not discovered before the boat was some distance out. Ford secreted under the teahouse. Another Japanese teasing the added to be the Japanese to the police. In police court today he toold the teahouse out in a specific that he came from San France to the boat of the out in a specific that he added over to Vancouver. He told the dragistrate that he had no took and work in Vile to a store to the police. In police court today he toold the bus the different at an addition to the same from San France to the dear and the work distance out ford and the work distance out ford and the work distance to the as a fruit is ore and and refreshment parior. An antistic price to make a fruit of the start actions the toring place will be on hand for the darge. The house boat the police in public. And will be conducted as a fruit is of the samblitous scheme of state to the darge and the distance out ford for the attractions the company. The outside of the attractions the company. The public of the strem the production is taged and with the production is taged and with the production promises to be unique.
To contain promises to be unique.
One school children are now get the production is taged and with the production promises to be unique.
One school children are now get. SUDDEN DEATH OF Well Known Local Lady Dies in St. Joseph's Hospital After Brief Illness

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formerly, and the same would apply in Victoria and the surrounding dis-trict. But capital is shy, and if the municipality, as soon as a private company gets started, wants to take away its business, there is no secur-ity to the investor and no inducement for him to put his money into the de-velopment of the resources of the country. Mr. Buntzen will be present at Mon-day's meeting between the city and the provincial executive when the waterworks bill as brought before the private bills committee of the house will be considered. The English investors in the com-MRS. HENRY SAUNDERS

(From Saturday's Daily) Mrs. Elizabeth Jane Saunders, relict of the late Henry Saunders, died suddenly yesterday at St. Joseph's hospital.

PRINCE RUPERT CENSUSA Thousand People at Grand Trunk
Terminus-gaugters on Min-
eral ClaimWancouver, March 13. — Including
the men employed on the large land-
clearing works, there are now about
1,000 people at Prince Rupert, accord-
ing to arrivals from the north. On
Saturday nights and Sundays, when
the clearing gangs come to town from
the congested with humanity, which
generally overflows on the wharf, the
principal loafing place of the linhabi-
tants.suddenly yesterday at St. Joseph's
the sugress was being treated for
divide out driving having
been thrown to ma buggy fracturing
her knee. She was making splendid
with heart failure and died a few
mitutes later.The English investors in the com-
pany, Mr. Buntzen stated, are sur-
pany, Mr. Buntzen state, is away with in a short
period when suddenly she was stricken
to what states is survivel by five
or investion the noney market both
on this side of the Atlantic and in the
ightness of the money market both
on this side of the Atlantic and in the
out the survivel by five
or investion with the in-
term.The English capital at present, Mr. Bunt-
canadia simost favorably re-
survivel by five
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brincipal loafing place of the inhabi-tants. Despite the rigor with which the Grand Trunk Pacific authorities have attempted to prevent any inflow of people to Prince Rupert, several stores street,

tremes of too m there is a mediun tions are just right adhered to in pr J. H. Stewart.

make their escape

SINGLE COME I see so many

about the Plymou Fowl" or the Legh Egg Machine," et few words in defe proven for me the istocrats of the po Single Comb Buff view a flock of the contracting a sever which there is no dozens of times. breed, but there is there is something

ingtons which dra compels your admi Reader, the nex show, keep an eye for yourself if they

tention than any their laying qualiti could find another one flock of thirty hatched in March ber, and have been day ever since. A yard I hear then cackling, which to sic in the world. I have visited where you never l and which remind city of the dead.

most poultry raise their fowls enoug to get winter eggs enough feed to s It takes about to keep a hen aliv tion. If you want

feed her over the laying, will requir feed than the hen feed your flock on pect them to lay



VICTORIA SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST



announcement was made by J. Buntzen, managing te B. C. Electric company, in the city last evening country, where the ar-r taking over the control nt company and furnish-sary capital to prosecute re made. Engineers will that locality by the first and all necessary surmade and data collected arry start on the actual aiming the land can be

lay, March 17, 1908

Y HAS LARGE

Saturday's Daily)

n Saturday's Daily) liate start will be made in Columbia Electric com-work of the Sumas dyk-lamation scheme whereby of Sumas lake will be the Fraser river thus al-he reclaiming of a large d which will be valuable purposes. A syndicat

purposes. A syndicate those interested in the mbia Electric company rmed and will take over

ng interest of the Sumas Development company, an

announcement.was' made

AMATION SCHEME

Director of B. C. Co. in City on Imrtant Mission

vill take about two years and when finished there spected, be about 31,000 gricultural land open for one of the most st fa-e. The 11,000 s, of the province. The covers about 11,000 an additional . area of acres will be rendered undation in times of nmense dyke will have which, when completed, ossible the construction ssible the construction railway line which it run from New Westalliwack a distance as. Hitherto the diff-construction of this line lake, through which nilliwack a distance of has lake, through which has. There was an alter-round the Sumas mouna route would be a very uch more so than that e lake. By the draining of, the lake into the astruction of the Chilli-be possible, besides the of valuable agricultural ill be made available and the agricultural life the made available. med this land, Mr. Bunt-life opened to settle-uld readily sell for at acre. The value of the recognized for many comparies have here e companies have been arious times to under-prise. The first two ed. The third company, ed. The third company, ie, obtained a franchise ernment which granted ttion of constructing the 0 acres which would be

company, the Sumas company, the Sumas evelopment company, is able to carry out the mance it. Its estimate the work was \$700,000 tual cost may be con-e. Mr. Buntzen states .000,000 will be put up shoparties interested, the actual cost of the b he was unable to say, he projects of the B. C. any on Vancouver ishe projects of the B. C. any on Vancouver is-ten stated that he could information other than ady been made public, low has engineers look-al possible power sites, igan lake, Jordan river liver and the necessary ing made but until the s are received, nothing e said as to the comis are received, nothing be said as to the com-or the development of The present source of uate for the company's litional power developed lake had made pos-ing of the Chilliwack d the company secure nrce of power on the result in an equal de-ne system in this secquestion will depend ness is in sight," said and what protecton the ey here will receive." and as to the action of anding from the legis-rivileges. While the tifear legitimate busi-and was prepared to not consider that to to meet improper or petition. In Vancouver to that city had agreed pany a proper amount ection. In vancouver to that city had agreed pany a proper amount id as a result a great tal had been invested er has had no reason-he service given there the supply of power that that city has d by a reduction in reat increase in manu-shments. As a result 'power supply there ablished there indus-at the present time rse power more than he same would apply the surrounding dis-al is shy, and if the soon as a private tarted, wants to take is, there is no secur-or and no inducement is money into the de-te resources of the

WITH THE POULTRYMAN RUNNING INCUBATORS.

HE incubator should be set up carefully according to directions, and the incubator chamber gradually brought to the proper temperature. The temperature which the thermometer should show depends somewhat upon its position in the incubating chamber. If the

hermometer merely records the air temperature on a level with the top of the eggs, as they lay upon the trays, and is suspended near the centre of the chamber, then a temperature of 1021/2 will bring the chickens out promptly on the twenty-first day.

The eggs should not be placed in the incubator until after the operator is able to maintain a fairly uniform temperature. Unless the regulator is properly adjusted to the right temperature and all the parts in good working order, it is an easy matter for the temperature to run too high, and thus injure, or totally destroy, the hatch. The temperature should be maintained as uniform as possible. All violent fluctuations are unnatural and injurious. This is especially true of temperatures above the proper incubating temperature. Cooling the eggs a few degrees below the proper incubating temperatures does no harm, and in case the ventilation of the machine is not sufficient to supply the germs with enough oxygen, this cooling may be necessary for a good hatch.

Ventilation and Moisture.

The ventilation of the machine is next in mportance to the temperature. During their development the germs absorb oxygen, and throw off carbon dioxide or carbonic acid gas, as it is sometimes called. If the carbon dioxide is allowed to accumulate, or in other words, if the vitiated air is not replaced by pure air, with sufficient rapidity, the germs will be weakened, and those which are somewhat naturally weak, will be killed. It is my impression that bowel trouble, and non-absorption of he contents of the yolk sack, two very common ailments of incubator chickens, are frequently caused by lack of fresh air in the inubating chamber, during the hatch.

The eggs must be given plenty of fresh air. When this is overdone another trouble is encountered. The eggs lose too much moisture, and the chicks dry fast to the shells, thus destroying niany chicks, and producing many cripples. On the other hand, if the eggs do not ose enough moisture, the chicks are weak and abby, and do not have sufficient room so that ney are able to break their shells and thus make their escape. Between the two extremes of too much moisture, and too little here is a medium where th moisture conditions are just right, and which when closely adhered to in practice, gives best results .--J. H. Stewart.

of getting them too fat, as it is impossible to get a pullet too fat for laying, and you will get eggs and plenty of them the entire winter. In conclusion I will say that if your present breed is satisfactory stick to them. If not, try the "Fowl Beautiful," the Single Comb Buff Orpingtons, and I venture to say you will never have occasion to change again .- Chas. F. Goelz in The Poultry Keeper.

THE POPULAR WHITE WYANDOTTE.

The climate of the Pacific Coast seems particularly adapted to the Wyandotte strain. Wherever the fowls have been scientifically raised they have proven financially profitable, and the ranchers who have taken up poultry raising seriously have found the White Wyandotte to be among the most satisfactory fowls to raise from a financial standpoint.

The laying qualities of the Wyandotte commend them to those who furnish eggs to the market, as they are unexcelled by any strain on the market. The eggs are always in great demand, and investigation among the Western fanciers has disclosed the fact that the longestablished record which the Wyandottes have held in other parts of the country has not been broken on the Pacific Coast.

As a fowl for the table the Wyandotte is unexcelled and is always in demand. The early age at which the young chickens gain their growth makes them extremely profitable to raise as there is always a reasonable certainty that there will be plenty of birds on hand at the time when there is the greatest demand for

Although many Wyandottes are being raised now where one was hatched a couple of years ago, they are not sufficient to supply the demand in any quarter. In spite of the good prices offered, but few are available as broilers, and it will probably be some time before this state of affairs will cease to exist.

The showing which this strain has made at. recent poultry shows speaks for itself, however, and doubtless another year will see a remark-

dise there can be no doubt. Conditions are ideal and the business can be made profitable far more easily than it can in the frozen East, where so many things have to be taken into consideration. The equable climate and even temperature itself solves one of the greatest problems with which the Eastern fancier has to contend, and there are countless other advant-

At the present time there is a market for every egg laid in British Columbia within the boundaries of British Columbia, so that the export field has so far remained untried. When the time comes, however, that the home trade can be entirely supplied, and a residue of products remain it will be found that the possibilities yet remain unlimited.

white hird will alwa Darticular attention, but a flock of beautiful, blocky, lowset, curving White Wyandottes, scattered on a green hillside, will charm the eye as few sights will.

HY, as a rule, does the calf that is raised on the cow do better than the average calf that is fed milk from a bucket? Simply because the calf, by sucking the cow, gets its milk slowly, the saliva has

time to flow and mix with the milk, thus aiding digestion. In feeding from a bucket (usually twice a day), the calf is very hungry; it gulps down its half-bucket, or whatever amount it is given, in a few seconds; so much milk is taken into the stomach in such a space of time that indigestion, scours, bloat, andeventually pot-bellied calves, are the result.

Many say: "If you want a good calf you must let it suck the cow." Not a bit of it, provided it is fed right. While many farmers are raising their calves successfully in this way, and more so every year as the separator gets a better foothold, there are localities, especially in beef districts or on the ranges, where this practice is virtually unknown, and it is not thought possible to raise a good calf except in the natural way. This last-mentioned class of men, seeing unhealthy and undersized calves that have been fed skim-milk, consider that they are the inevitable results of feeding skimmilk. Such calves are the unfortunate victims of their owner's ignorance or carelessness. The skim-milk calf, raised according to modern methods, where a good separator is used, differs little from the calf raised in the natural way. If there is any difference, it is in favor of the skim-milk call, not as one would look at them at the age of, say, five or six months, when the nice, sleek "sucker" comes in from the range, but a month after weaning, that's the time to see which calf is superior. The calf fed skim-milk is accustomed to eating grain, and is not checked in growth in the least by weaning; whereas, the one that has been raised by the cow has not learned to eat grain, and is materially checked in growth when suddenly deprived of milk and required to subsist entirely upon grain and coarse foods.

Often the poor results which follow the able, increase in the number of fowls raised seeding of skim-milk are due to faulty methods, within the borders of British Columbia. and not because the creain which has not been That Victoria is the poultry fancier's para- taken out of the milk is absolutely indispensable to the normal development of the calf. The parts of the milk which furnish the growthmaking material are the casein and albumen, or what we call curd in sour milk. This is the material that makes the bone, hair, hoois and muscles, and this is not taken out in separation (I take it for granted that any farmer who calls himself a dairyman, or if he makes milk at all, unless it is produced for city consumption, has a separator).

> The skim-milk fed calf is not always as fat during the first six months of its existence as the one raised on the cow. It generally has a better development of muscle and bone, however.

farmers that separator skim-milk is not a strong or nutritious feed, and that a large mess must be given to make up in quantity what it lacks in quality. The result was that calves were over-fed and indigestion would be produced, which was followed by diseases previously mentioned. It is certainly a mistake to think that because the cream has all been removed the calf needs more of the skim-milk or that because the calf is not doing well, it is not getting enough milk, and allow it to gorge itself, which it will readily do if given an opportunity. The dairyman, whose first object is to produce as much milk as possible that he may sell the butter-fat, may overlook the value still in skim-milk after the fat has been taken from it. From 10 to 20 per cent of the value of the milk lies in the skim-milk if properly fed to calves. A neighbor who used creamers as a means of getting cream from his milk, once said to me that the calves were welcome to what cream was left in the milk as it would not hurt them. While I did not argue the point with him, I tried to show him how a bag of oil-cake meal would be cheaper than butter-fat for his calves had he a better system of creaming his milk. A few years ago he bought a separator and, being a methodical man, found at the end of the first week that he had 2 3-4 pounds more butter than the week before from the same number of cows, and he was milking only six at the time. Now he thinks that oil-cake and crushed oats better and cheaper for his calves than butter-fat.

cause it could not get the skim-milk from the bucket any faster than it would get it-from a cow in the natural way.

Being so well pleased with the experiment, not so much because the calf had a teat to suck, as the fact that because it got its milk slowly, I thought of a way of feeding a half a dozen at once without having so many buckets. Next the separator room, in my stable, is a large box stall. In this is kept the calves. On the side next the separator room I fastened a trough long enough for half a dozen calves to feed from at once. At one end, a few inches above the trough, a hole was bored, in which was inserted a piece of inch-and-a-half iron piping leading to the separator spout. An elbow was put on, a tin funnel made to fit into the elbow, and the milk allowed to flow direct from the separator to the calves. The end next the machine is swung on a wire, fastened to the ceiling. When not in use, it is swung on a wire off to one side and hooked to the wall, the other end staying where it is. One end of the trough is low enough for the calves at the lower end to get as much milk as the ones at the end where it flows in. When, the calves are through drinking milk, some oats or some oil-cake meal is scattered along the bottom of the trough. This is readily eaten up, and when the calves are through they have forgotten to suck one another's ears, which they are sure to do if there is nothing to divert their attention.

The piping is cleaned in much the same manner as a gun barrel is cleaned. An iron ramrod and a swab do the trick in a minute. Hot water is then poured through and it is clean as needs be. It is not necessary to use piping, an open V-shaped trough of wood or tin would answer the purpose just as well. Here the calves are fed summer and winter, and the longer it is in use the better it is liked. Some of its advantages are: the milk has not to be carried in buckets, the calves get it warmer and in better condition, there is less labor in feeding the calves, and last, but not least, we get far better calves.

One thing I have often noticed in this province is, that calves that get the first few months all the milk they can drink, twice a day, and not much else, are not always the best animals when they mature. They are what is often called "slad-sided," which means, in other words, a poorly-sprung rib, which, in turn, means poor heart girth, thus lacking in constitution.

A young calf should be fed often, not necessarily more than twice a day on milk, but some oats or oil-cake meal, some turnips, and all the good clover or fine timothy hay as many times day as it will eat. Keep it full. Will not this help you to develop a better barrel, a nicer sprung rib, giving a larger heart girth? And this is the time to develop a good spring of rib, when the calf is small and the ribs are more leasily rounded.

We think that it is better to raise our sum-It has been the general opinion among mer calves in the stables, and not to allow them il they are at least three months old. The other, the sunflower should be looked upon as calf that is turned out in a pasture to fight flies, try to pick a living in the boiling summer sun, with half of the time no shelter, is sure to dis- is thy name, but truly beneficence is thy naappoint its owner in the autumn .- Canadian ture !- R. L. Dairyman.

prepared in that way. In countries where food is scarce, one can imagine that the sunflower would be especially valuable for food, and there are portions of the globe besides. Russia in which it is so used. Such a Brobdingnagian plant as the Mammoth Russian sunflower mustnecessarily exhaust the soil in which it is grown, and it is doubtful if it would be wise to raise it upon land that can be put to more profitable uses. There are, however, odd patches of ground on almost every farm where it is not practicable to raise more important crops, and they can be planted with sunflower seeds without much outlay of either labor or expense; but as this plant is used in this country almost entirely for ornamental purposes and for seed, the market is very limited. The farmer, therefore, will not likely take much trouble to raise it excepting as an aside. In times of scarcity of coal or other fuel, it has often served a useful purpose for heating purposes, especially in some of the Western States, and very fortunate it was for those prairie farmers who had a goodly supply of both stalks and seed on hand at a time when other fuel was not procurable. To the gardener who believes in the economy of labor, a row of sunflowers planted in close proximity to his peas, lima beans, and other elimbing vines, will be of great. assistance, for they will serve as supports for the trailers and save him the extra work of providing others. A field of sunflowers is a grand nectar-producing ground for the honey-bees, who revel in its sweets to their hearts' content, and to the satisfaction of their owners. Such a buzzing of busy workers and such an exultant humming of mutual congratulations as is heard when they exchange their morning greetings on these happy hunting grounds! The broad smiling faces of the sunflowers follow with reverent adoration the great King of Day in the heavens from morning till night, and when night comes accept with thankfulness the dewy benediction of the evening. Gorgeous and stately, they stand in all their pride and strength, conscious of the magnificence that raises them far above the common herd of use-ful flowers. They know that when their bodies are cremated they serve to keep warm the sons of men; that their ashes—so rich in potash will enrich the ground and bring forth food for their sustenance; that their stalks, if not burned, may be made into paper for the spread of intelligence and knowledge; and that their blossoms will produce a beautiful dye that will help to make still more beautiful a beautiful world Verily they do not live in vain. One use of the sunflower which should not be overlooked is that of warding off disease in districts where fevers are prevalent. In localities where the ground is low-lying and damp and calculated to breed such diseases, sunflowers should Be raised in abundance. Their roots absorb the

sourness and dampness from the soil and the malarial poisons are eliminated from the atmosphere. For this reason alone,'

ill be present at Mon-etween the city and executive when the as brought before the nmittee of the house

vestors in the comen stated, are sur-city has any idea of ive competition with While the city disintention there is intention there is may not attempt to sent council says it to do.

at present, Mr, Buni-aiting the outcome of ingency in America, United States and most favorably re-d for investment the money market both e Atlantic and in the trally makes the in-and go cautiously.

ch 13.—The Canadian will put 51 Western es on the market this

SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTONS.

I see so many articles in poultry papers about the Plymouth Rock being the "Best Fow!" or the Leghorn being the "Greatest Egg Machine," etc., that I feel like saying a few words in defense of the breed that has proven for me the "Best on Earth," those "Aristocrats of the poultry yard," the beautiful Single Comb Buff Orpingtons. No one can view a flock of the "Golden beauties" without contracting a severe case of "hen fever" for which there is no cure. I have seen it done ozens of times. You may have your favorite reed, but there is no denying the fact that here is something magnetic about Buff Orpingtons which draws you towards them and ompels your admiration in spite of yourself.

Reader, the next time you attend a poultry how, keep an eye on the Orpingtons, and see for yourself if they do not command more attention than any other breed. In regard to their laying qualities, I do not know where you could find another fowl to equal them. I have one flock of thirty-six Orpingtons which were hatched in March and began laying in October, and have been laying from 17 to 24 eggs a day ever since. Any time I go in the poultry yard I hear them continually singing and cackling, which to my ear is the sweetest music in the world.

I have visited poultry yards this winter here you never hear any singing or cackling, and which reminds me very much of the silent city of the dead. The principal trouble with most pouliry raisers is, that they do not feed their fowls enough food or variety. In order to get winter eggs, you must feed more than enough feed to sustain life only.

It takes about three ounces of food a day to keep a hen alive, warm, and in good condition. If you want her to lay eggs, you must feed her over the three ounces. A hen that is laying, will require about 25 per cent. more feed than the hen that is not laying. Never feed your flock on a one grain ration and expect them to lay eggs in winter. If you feed

It is, however, the practical side of this grand breed that is increasing its popularity by leaps and bounds. We are looking for winter layers, and here we have the type suited to egg production at this particular season-the type that gives us eggs at the time of their highest prices and most favorable demand. The blocky, full-fleshed, warmly-feathered body, the dainty unfrostable comb, the active nature of the bird, all tend toward winter laying, and give us results equalled by few breeds.

We want quick development of early chicks for broilers and roasters at the time when prices are high and "spring chicken" is a luxury. And here we have a fowl that develops rapidly; is small of bone, and large of flesh, has no unsightly pin-feathers, dresses beautifully, with its yellow legs and skin, and will produce flesh on smaller rations than most any other breed of similar size.

We are looking for good foragers, and I do not know where we will find a more independent and busy fowl.

Perhaps there is no other feature we can admire more in this breed than their docility and gentleness. A flighty Wyandotte is only the product of bad treatment, for if properly handled there are no greater pets in the feathered world. They will not fly over a few feet, and will eat from the hand with very little persua-

For beauty and business, the farmer or fan-cier finds in the White Wyandotte supreme satisfaction all the year round.

sian

There is no better indication of popularity of any breed than the great poultry shows. At almost every one of any importance we find the White Wayndotte the leading class in both quantity and quality. At the big Victoria show last January we find a record of nearly 100; of this breed at the Canadian National last autumn they were the largest class. The largest poultry specialty club in America is the Na-tional White Wyandotte Club .-- W. Baylis, in B. C. Poultryman.

System of Feeding

There are many ways of feeding calves, such as tying in stanchions while being fed, feeding from individual buckets, or from troughs. One thing certain, everything in which calves are fed must be clean, or there will be trouble, especially in the summer months. Some years ago the writer bored a hole in the side of a bucket near the bottom and had a teat made of heavy white duck or canvas. This was secured firmly over the hole, a sponge was inserted into the teat, some milk was poured in the bucket, and the teat could be milked almost the same as that of a cow. The bucket was secured on a stand about the height of a cow's udder; it was also firmly fastened by putting a

USES OF THE SUNFLOWER

The rank-growing plant, with its gaudy and striking blossoms, is a native of North America, and is known in botanical lore as Helianthus annus. Valuable as it is for ornamental purposes, it has other uses, even in this country; although it is in foreign countriesinto which it has been introduced-that it really attains to commercial importance. It is cultivated largely in Russia, principally for the oil which is produced from its seeds and which is used for a variety of purposes, such as illumination, mixing paints, cooking, soap-making, and other uses. Not only Russia, but India, Egypt, Austria, Turkey and Italy cultivate the sunflower largely for these various purposes and for feeding stock, the cake from which the oil has been extracted being used in this way. If for no other use alone than that of soapmaking, the sunflower has a reason for its cultivation, as the great demand for this commodity negessitates an unceasing and almost unlimited supply of such materials as are used in its manufacture. It is said to be a good milkproducer ,and provender for pigs, sheep and poultry. The latter eat the seeds with greediness, and the plant can be raised anywhere-although, as in other crops, certain soils produce the best results and cultivation increases the amount and quality of the yield-anyone who has a little ground and who will take the trouble to put in the seeds, can make it profitable to raise poultry with comparatively little labor and expense. Of course other feed is necessary, but these seeds make a valuable addition to the general bill of fare. Of all the varieties in cultivation, the Mammoth Russian is said to be the best, not only as a food for stock, but more especially for the production of oil. The seeds of this variety would naturally be pre-

a true friend and appreciated accordingly. All hail to thee, King Sunflower! Haughtiness

POINTERS ON PRUNING.

'All kinds of fruit trees cannot be pruned successfully by the same method. No definite rule will apply to all cases. The orchardist should know something about the nature of the tree to be pruned, and the effect that will be produced by the operation. A few of the principles to be observed are as follows:

Pruning during the dormant season tends to promote wood growth rather than fruitfulness. Pruning during the growing season tends to check wood growth and to promote fruit bearing.

Pruning may be done at any time of the year, but most satisfactory results usually are secured when the work is done in March.

Trees that are inclined to grow very upright. should be cut back to induce them to spread.

All superfluous, diseased and dead branches should be removed, and no limbs should be allowed to rub or cross.

The centre of the tree should be kept open to admit the sunlight and cause the fruit to color and mature better.

Growth may be directed by cutting back to a bud pointing in the direction that the branch should grow.

Pruning should be done methodically and regularly. A certain amount of work should e done each year, instead of once in five years.

The best implements for pruning are prun-ing shears. A sharp saw will sometimes be needed, especially on trees that have been neglected.

Leave all wounds clean and smooth with no long stubs, and paint those above one inch in diameter with grafting wax or white lead.

Pruning in itself is not sufficient. It must ferred by the Russians for roasting to be caten like peanuts—as they are said to do in that country—and no doubt they are very palatable A. B. C. in Farming World.

islands are volcanic, craters abound, one writer stating that as many as **CRUISER FAILED** and CONTRACT LET MACEDONIAN QUESTION ACTIVE MENACE **TO FIND JEFFS** Sir Edward Grey Says Britain Insiets on Reform of Govern-ment FELL FROM CAGE ON G. T. PACIFIC **OF SOCIALISM** Chinaman Killed at Comox Mine-Men Injured in Explosion Are Re-covering London, March 12.—Sir Edward Grey, Secretary for Foreign Affairs, has despatched a reply to the Russian and Italian notes regarding the rail-way projects in Macedonia, in which he states that Great Britain's attitude toward all such projects is one of be-nerolent neutrality, but that no active British support can be given to any of them until the Porte has agreed upon an effective scheme of Macedonian re-form. Victoria Boy Object of Search Nanaimo, March 12.—A Chinaman named Chun, employed around one of the Comox mines, was accidentally killed this morning by falling off the cage at the upper part to the bottom. All those injured in the powder test at Cumberland are progressing very favorably, and all will be out and about again in a few days. General Manager Little will be able to return on the tug Pilot to Victoria on Satur-day. Foley Bros, and Stewart to By One of Admiral Evans' **Build From Prince Rupert** Cruisers Eastward SURVIVOR OF ALEXANDRIA COSTLY WORK INVOLVED Total Amount of Hundred Mile Contract Estimated at \$6,000,000 Ottawa, March 12.-The Grand Trunk Pacific company today awarded the contract for the construction of one hundred miles of road from Prince Rupert eastward to Foley Bros. Lar-sen and Stewart. It involves an ex-penditure of over six million dollars some of the rock-cutting is estimated at \$70,000 a mile. It is stated that tenders for the work were also receiv-ed from J. D. McArthur, of Winnipes and the Western Construction com-pany. The Foreign secretary's proposal for Castaway on Indefatigable Is-Order of Home Circles Toronto, March 12.—The Supreme council of the Canadian Order of Home Circles at the conclusion of its convention last night decided to make a special levy of 15 cents per capita on the whole membership for exten-sion of the work in western Canada. land-Yankton Sent by U. Evil as Alliance With So-S. Naval Department cialism

(From Friday's Daily)

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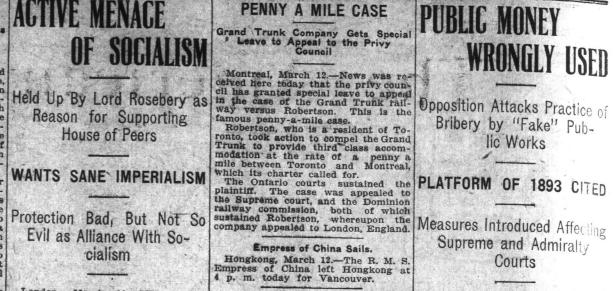
(From Friday's Daily) After a vain search for a missing Victorian, Frederick Irving Jeffs, 35 years of age, son of William L Jeffs, a butcher employed by L. Goedacre a Sons, of this city, on Indefatigable ist-and, off the coast of Ecuador, the U S. cruiser Yankton, one of Admiral Evan's squadron bound from the At-lantic in the historic Pacific oruise, has rejoined the squadron which is on its way from Callao to Magdalena bay News of the failure to find the missing man whose prisicant was incut depart-ment by a brother-in-law, living in New York, was sent by a wireless tele-island, near San Francisco. The Yankton, which was detached by or-ders from Washington after the Unit-ed States fielt of warships left the Peruvian port bound northward, pro-ceeded to the Calapagos islands and ra landing was made at Indefatigable isl-and where Jeffs was remorted to have



and the Western Construction com-pany. J. D. McArthur has in hand the sec-tion of the transcontinental road from Winnipeg eastward for 250 miles. This section also includes some very heavy road work, and the average cost is estimate at about the same as that of the Prince Rupert section or \$60,-000. This part of the road is being built by the government. It is report-ed that about two-thirds of Mr. Mc-Arthur's contract is completed.

London, March 12.—"The active menace of Socialism," with which Great Britain is confronted, was a

VICTORIA SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST



Fatal Boiler Explosion. Sarnia, March 12.—James Harkins, 15 years old, was killed, and Joseph and Charles Kemsley injured by the explosion of a boiler in the sawmill of Induced & Son Computer to the saw commons today Mr. Ayleswor duced a bill to amend the Court act. The bill divides of cases into five parts; first, Johnson & Son, Sarnia township, yescases; second, cases from provid west of Ontario; third, Maritime terday

vince cases; fourth, Quebec; and fifth Ontario. Mr. Aylesworth moved in com Mutual Reserve Policy Holders. Toronto, March 12.—F. Clarkson, who is handling the liquidation of the Mutual Reserve Life company, says things look very favorable for the Ca-nadian policy holders. Re-insurance of all risks is very possible at pres-ent, and it is expected that a good proposition will be put before the pol-icy holders. John and Toronto. Mr. Borden objected to the change, as did Mr. Gervais, the Liberal mem-ber for one of the Montreal divisions. The resolution was, however, passed and a bill founded upon it read a first

menace of Socialism," with which Great Britain is confronted, was a prominent and striking feature of Lord Rosebery's presidential address before the Liberal League this afternoon. The former premier was discussing support of "safne imperialism," in which category he included the main-tenance of the policy of free trade. "Protection," Lord Rosebery de-clared, "is a great evil, a great tyran-ny and a great source of corruption." Continuing, the speaker said that he foresaw, however, a time when the pressent movement in parliament founded on ideas of social reform might lead to such enormous pressure in the way of direct taxation as to make the nation seek the relief from its intolerable burden by shifting a part of this burden to the taxation of imports. The time might come, but Lord Rosebery said he trusted to God it would never come, when the Liber-als would be forced to choose between allowing the Socialists to gain the upper hand, and allying themselves with the party of protection in order to defeat Socialism. Of these two conditions, he for one, without hesita-tion, would prefer protectionism. This would be a great evil and source of corruption, but Socialism would mean the end of the empire, religious faith, freedom and prosperity. In the elections of 1907, Lord Rese-bery went on, the country had seen

Tuesday, March 17, 1908

Ottawa, March 12 .- In the house of

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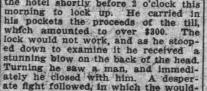
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to the States, it the "Yankee inv toward annexati

old home love Fourth of July c little communitie prairies as in the State; I came in rivalry existing the king" and the the border-and was more truth of the Conservat 'drumming up in er or later, to sw undation of Yan erican tendencies upon the destiny Twice during over the same sc 1901 turned into of the emigrant of modern homes: towns where bef gazed upon thou where before we forest. For hun back through reg cans and Canadia the prejudice and A new "political West-an."idea' Canadians togetl and made their time I returned t with a modified either be annexa



ideas of citizen a cial ethics can no bation; and these



At is not considered that jeffs lost his life, as those who know the vicin-ity where he was castaway say there is an abundance of food there, and there are also some farms on most of the larger islands, such as Indefati-gable island to which he could possibly make his way. There is a predumption that he may have made his way from the island and shipped on some sailing vessel without reporting his safety. Albermarle island, where the wreck of the vessel was found, is the largest of the six larger islands of the group, and has a number of settlers on it. A number of years ago there was an ex-tensive penal colony founded by Ecua-dor. As wild cattle exist on some of the islands hunting parties are often sent from Guayaquil. The islands lie 600 miles from the coast of Ecuador, and were discovered by the Spaniards in the early cruises i to the southern coast. Dampier writ-

sent from Guayaquil. The islands lie 600 miles from the coast of Ecuador, and were discovered by the Spaniards in the early cruises to the southern coast. Dampier writ-ing in 1864 says the islands have large numbers of iguanos, and land turtle, or tortoise, which can easily be knocked down with a stick. He said: From these for several months without any pthese provisions. They are large and fat; and no pullets sat Setter." The

London Election Case. Toronto, March 12.—John O'Gorman, W. J. Miller, Wiley and G. M. Reid, the four men convicted last November of conspiracy in connection with the Lon-don election, appeared before Justice Winchester today and renewed their bail till the September sessions. It was explained that the case had not yet been printed for the court of ap-peal, which meets next month. Missionary Convention Closes.

Mr. Astor's Gift to Oxford.

Missionary Convention Closes. Pitisburg, Pa., March 12.—The first international convention of the Young People's Missionary society closed here tonight. After three busy days devoted to plans for Christianizing heathen nations, by nearly 2,000 dele-gates from all over the world. Great satisfaction over the results of the convention is expressed by all of the leaders in the Young People's Mis-sionary movement. They all feel that the work has been given impetus such as it received from no former move-ment, and that the spiritual, practi-cal and financial benefits will endure for wears to come.

Exodus to Prairies

Toronto, March 11.—Five hundred homeseekers left by special train yes-terday for western Canada.

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Hamilton, Ont., March 12.—The local union of plasterers are on strike over a dispute as to when they should re-ceive their wages.

Ready For Inquiry. New York, March 12.—The Com-missioner of Corporations, Herbert Knox Smith, will be given every facil-lity to investigate the New York stock exchange in his enquiry into stock gambling, which has been erdiered by President Roosevelt, according to a statement today by Secretary Ely of the exchange. "We will show Mr. Smith all we have," said Mr. Ely. "There is absolutely nothing for us to conceal in regard to the exchange or its management." Dr. Saunders Honored. Ottawa, March 12.-Dr. William Saunders, who for twenty-one years has so acceptably filled the position of director of Dominion experimental

director of Dominion experimental farms, has been elected as honorary member of the Royal Agricultural So-ciety of England. its management.

C. P. R. Discipline.

Ottawa, March 12 .- In the senate Ottawa, March 12.—In the senate banking and commerce committee the application for incorporation of the Bank of Canada, London and Paris was held for further consideration. Senator Scott, expressing his personal views, said he thought it would be better not to grant any more bank charters until after the revision of the banking act. So far as the pres-ent bill was concerned the name pro-posed was so pretentions as to be misleading. Toronto, March 12 .- The C. P. R. of-

every-day life, m church, and the 'mean level" of to Great Britain its trend, but wh can mayor of on West, "is diggin Half a dozen yea opposition in Ca migration policy the East to the I practically gone. before they cam the East they we population as th situation is vastly ed fully only by gradual change The Americans I towns and village prairies, but the pleasantly disapp antly disappointi Canadian brethre These facts, ;

have built up a c which exists now and to see which border towns and towns that nume newspaper edite which never fails ousy and resents toward American engendered an a ness between the This is eminentl picture of condit ng out in Great of the Dominion the border town there are very na

Before descri ound them in th best to give some mechanism which settlers from the it is achieving. directly from Ot ca is carried on as

Fatal Gun Accident

ceive their wages. Immigrant inspectors find that immi-grants with families are hardest to place. St. Thomas, Ont., March 11.—Neil Taylor, 14 years, is dead from injuries received by the accidental discharge of a gun while hunting with two other lads.

VICTORIA SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

RONGLY USED Attacks Practice of by "Fake" Public Works

ay, March 17, 1905

MONEY

M OF 1893 CITED

Introduced Affecting ne and Admiralty Courts

arch 12.-In the house or ay Mr. Aylesworth introby Mr. Aylesworth intro-to amend the Supreme The bill divides the list five parts; first, election d, cases from provinces rio; third, Maritime pro-fourth, Quebec; and fifth,

vorth moved in committee the object of which was e clear the practice of the nut. It was proposed to y tribunals the right to ollision between two rail-This would do away with y judges at Halifax, St, ronto.

objected to the change, ervais, the Liberal mem-if the Montreal divisions. n was, however, passed inded upon it read a first

to go into supply, G. H. to go into supply, G. H. an amendment con-action of the government money on public works sally for the benefit of rations and private in-not for the public bene-d somewhat acrimonious d, in which charges were across the floor of the Conservatives mentioned ch they contended that Conservatives mentioned th they contended that re of the public money ed. Mr. Perley, in par-ked Hon. Mr. Fielding es made in Nova Scotia rged were of no benefit ion bribes. He also cited adopted by the Liberal ld in Ottawa in 1893, est expenditure on pub-hat day, was denounced ls. bore the brunt of the

bore the brunt of the ack, but was assisted by ers on the government ting constituencies in of which complaint was performed, all of whom the work done was rethe work done was re-as of public benefit. elding says no embargo ed on Canadian hay and mperial authorities. a statement by Hon. Professor Shortt, of sity, Kingston, , is aly while acting as chair-formed under the pro-industrial disputes act. ortt has already drawn became law \$640 as fees xpenses.

idment was given for f the bonus system in ligration. by Sir Wilfrid Laurier

mated cost of the house atside of the indomnity, 0,610, and in 1906-07 at nber of licenses for cut-the Canadian north-ng during the present vering an area of thou-

ANT ABSENT

ponement of Suit in n. Mr. Pugsley is ncerned

B., March 12.—In the day, in the case of the

less to say that the Colonist does not agree with the author's conclusions as to the ultimate destiny of Canada as a nation : It was in 1901 that I first came

into personal intimacy with what was then popularly called the "Yankee invasion of Canada." I travelled 2,000 miles in a "colonists' car" crowded with men, women, and children from Iowa and the two Dakotas; drank coffee boiled over a "community" stove, ate with them, became a partner to their new hopes and new ambitions, and for many weeks after that lived among the thousands of Americans who had already settled upon the fertile prairies of Saskatchewan and Alberta. When I returned to the States, it was with the conviction that the "Yankee invasion" was inevitably tending toward annexation. Everywhere I found the old home love among Americans; I saw Fourth of July celebrated as enthusiastically in little communities of the almost unsettled prairies as in the villages and towns of my own State; I came in contact with the unpleasant rivalry existing between the "true subjects of the king" and the patriot invaders from beyond the border-and I was satisfied then that there was more truth than romance in the argument of the Conservatives that the Liberal policy of drumming up immigration" was bound, sooner or later, to swamp western Canada in an inundation of Yankees whose politics and "American tendencies" would act like a boomerang

upon the destiny of the Dominion. Twice during the next five years I went over the same scenes. I saw the log homes of consequently the immigration department can 1901 turned into cattle-sheds and my friends of the emigrant cars happy in the possession of modern homes; I saw hustling villages and towns where before had been only mile posts, gazed upon thousands of acres of wheat land where before were only rolling prairie and forest. For hundreds of miles I rode horseback through regions settled only by Ameri-cans and Canadians. There remained little of the prejudice and rivalry of five years before. A new "political idea" was taking root in the end of the Canadian West, not until one has West-an. "idea" that brought Americans and Canadians together in fraternal neighborliness, and made their interests one. For the third time I returned to the States, and this time with a modified conviction. There would either be annexation or a new nation would rise in the North.

Once more I have viewed the results of the invasion," and this time, after having witnessed its various phases for a period of seven years, there is but one conclusion to arrive at: The "new idea" has taken firm root. A new form of education is, and has been, at work in the Canadian West, and in every phase it spells the birth of a new nation. Unnumbered thousands of Americans-not bankrupt and indigent people seeking easily acquired homes, but industrious and ambitious farmers from the West and Middle West, with their deepseated ideas of independence and their inborn hostility toward anything that smacks of "allegiance"—are mingling in general prosperity with other thousands of Canadians, whose ideas of citizen government, of law, and of social ethics can not but meet with their approtwo forces dovetailing in every-day life, meeting in the schoolroom, the church, and the home, are bringing about that 'mean level" of thought which looks neither to Great Britain nor to the United States for its trend, but which, in the words of an American mayor of one of the new towns of the West, "is digging out a channel of its own." Half a dozen years ago there was a powerful opposition in Canada to the Government's immigration policy; today, from the provinces of the East to the Pacific coast, that opposition is practically gone. The "Yankees" were feared before they came. Throughout Quebec and the East they were regarded by half of the population as the "American peril." Now the situation is vastly different, and can be realized fully only by those who have watched this radual change in the sentiment of a nation. The Americans have come; they have built towns and villages, and have populated the prairies, but they have proved themselves pleasantly disappointing. And just as "pleasantly disappointing" have they found their Canadian brethren.

ranks. Its "fight for people" is centered in the United States. Canada is now unanimous in its desire for new citizens-and especialy for Americans. They are even preferred to the English, as one will discover in almost every town or settled community of the great west. Consequently the campaign has never been more effective in the United States than at the present time. In the chief cities of eighteen states of the Union are situated the "great captains" of the Dominion Government's campaign for settlers. In other words, in each of these cities is a chief agent, and under these captains are a host of lieutenants, who are working ceaselessly in the building of the new nation. Every moment these men are on the watch for new ideas, new opportunities. Milions of copies of descriptive booklets, millions of maps and finely illustrated brochures, are circulated among the farmers. Alluring and costly exhibits of Canadian farm products are shown at the State and county fairs. Stereopticon lectures, in which the vast opportunities of western Canada are graphically described, are given in ru places. Thousands of dol-lars are spent ... newspaper and farm-journal advertising. And the campaign does not cease here. From the far west prosperous farmers are induced to make visits among their friends in the States. Their transportation is paid by the immigratic 1 department, and in return they tell these friends of the free homes, the plenty and prosperity, that await them in the new land. There is no fraud about this remarkable campaign for American settlers. The Cana-

dian West is a land of great opportunity, and go to almost any length in its inducements. One of its favorite schemes is to form a party of half a dozen or a dozen representative farmers in a certain district and send them through the West, where they are royally treated and their expenses paid. Nine times out of ten these parties return to the States enthusiastic about the new country and its people, and new settlers are the result.

Not until one has travelled from end to actually lived among the settlers, eaten with work in the most prosperous farming com-

N "The Circle" Magazine, J. Oliver Curwood contributes the following article on "The American In-

The American Invasion of Canada

In view of this apparent prosperity of the majority of those who leave their American homes for a new west, the questions naturally arise: Why do they go? What are the reasons or the attractions that induce hundreds of thousands of Americans to seek new homes across the border?

There are several "popular" and easily un-derstood reasons for the exodus. The Dominion Government gives a settler absolutely free 160 acres of land, and that settler may choose the location of his own home; and when these 160 acres of land are under cultivation, with good barns and a residence upon them, this man's taxes will not exceed \$10 or \$15 a year. If there is but one settler living in a certain, district, and that settler possesses eleven or more children, the Government will build a school for him. In other words, there must be a school in any district that boasts of eleven children; and, moreover, if this school has an average attendance of six during the year, it is entitled to an annual grant from the Government, a grant which covers teacher's salary and nearly every other expense of the school.

There are other and potent reasons for the emigration. While travelling westward from Winnipeg in a "colonist" car, I became very well acquainted with a family of seven from Iowa-three strapping sons, two daughters, and the parents. They were of the most intelligent class of farmers, unusually prosper-ous, and there seemed to be not the slightest reason in the world for their leaving their fine old farm back in Marshall County, less than fifty miles from Des Moines. I asked the head of the family for his reason, and he said:

"Well, you see, it's this way: As long as the boys were young, the old farm was big enough. But now all three of them want to start out for themselves. I didn't want to see them go to work as 'hired help,' and the farm wasn't big enough to split up into four shares. So we figured that if we sold it for \$5,000 and went up into Canada, every one of us would have a 160-acre farm with homes on them, and we'd all be together."

This is one reason that I found in almost them, talked with them, and slept under their roofs, does one realize that this campaign of the Dominion Government in the United is given a big farm free, and, by emigrating, States is not what I might call indiscriminate, the father at once sees him on the road to pros-In other words, Canada is, in a way, selecting perity. The opportunities now open in the her new citizens from across the border. The West are tending toward bringing about anpolicy of the immigration department is to other interesting condition-the stemming of the rush of rural young men into American munities-to send into the West settlers, not cities. Last year 14,000 of those who crossed poverty-stricken and indigent, but with flocks the border were young men between the ages and herds and chattels of their own. Statistics of eighteen and twenty-five, and during the go to prove this. During the year ending coming year the immigration department of June 30, 1907, 56,652 American settlers went the Dominion plans on making a powerful ef- four or five years ago were tilling the fields or

I have found among Americans in western Canada another reason for their emigration, and one which it is not pleasant for an American to dwell upon. I have found considerable dissatisfaction with the States. "Back in the States the farmer has to raise five dollars' worth of produce in order to earn one dollar for himself," said an Ohio man who emigrated to Manitoba four years ago. "It's constant. graft from the time you take your potatoes or your fruit to the station until you receive your cheque; and while apples, for instance, are selling at panic prices in the city, the farmer isn't offered enough to pay him for picking them up from the ground. The American farmer who is near enough to a big city to market his own stuff can make a mighty good living, but it's hard for the fellow who has to ship. Up here it's different. Every man owns his own farm, and it is big enough to enable him to make a good living even if prices should go low." But the dissatisfaction of American colonists in the Canadian West does not go beyond conditions. I do not wish to imply that our emigrating people, though expatriates in the true sense of the word, have lost a whit of the love for the land they are leaving. But, at the same time, one will not find five settlers in a hundred who favor annexation, and I do not believe there is one out of fifty of the older settlers but who would vote against it were such a proposition put before them. This is not because they prefer British citizenship, which in reality is a thorn in their side. I do not believe that it is generally understood in the States that the American emigrant who takes up a homestead in Canada must become a British citizen. This, however, is true. Before a settler is given his patent or deed, he is compelled to discard American citizenship and swear allegiance to the crown, thus becoming, in word and fact, "a subject of the king." As a result of this, the voting power of Americans in western Canada is becoming tremendous. For nearly 1,000 miles westward from Winnipeg, along the line. of the Canadian Pacific, the population of the towns and country is more generally American than that of the State of New York, and Alberta, especially from the border northward to Edmonton, might be regarded as a typical American State. Between Calgary and Edmonton, a distance of 200 miles, one may travel along the line of the railroad from house to house and five out of every six people en-countered are Americans. Forty thousand people from the States have settled the country between the two towns. Both Calgary and Edmonton are hustling American cities, and so are a score of smaller towns ranging northward from the Montana border. Many of these places, from Winnipeg to the far West, have reeves and councils made up of men who

the present time between 375,000 and 400,000 American settlers from Winnipeg west, with a possible voting population of 120,000, a percentage which is naturally high because of the fact that thousands of men without families are seeking their fortunes there. Of these 120.-000 males above twenty-one years of age, it is estimated that at least 40,000 have already become British citizens, and the others will undoubtedly "swear allegiance" as soon as their three years of residence in the country expires and they are ready for their patents.

And what does this great army of American voters in Western Canada signify? What will be the ultimate result of the controlling influence they are now exerting in Western Canadian politics, and which they will continue to exert more and more each year? These are questions of tremendous interest to the people of the States, and they bring us at once to the unusual condition which now exists beyond the border. The hundreds of thousands of Americans in the West do not consider that they have merely adopted a new country; instead, the sentiment is general among them that they are making a new country, and that they are copartners, on equal terms of ownership and rights, with their Canadian neighbors who have emigrated from the eastern provinces of the Dominion. They do not regard themselves as aliens, but as pioneers-the first conquerors of the soil; and, singular as it may seem, they even now speak of the foreign immigration that is coming in a steadily increasing flood from Europe into their country. Their Canadian neighbors have ceased to regard them as invaders, and both are unanimous in the opinion that the immigrants from Europe are the most undesirable of all that are coming into the country. The Canadian prefers an American, and the American a Canadian, to any other neighbor-unless it is one of their own people.

Everywhere through this new West one finds prosperity and plenty. In no better way is this proved than by the building of railroads. In 1881 there were only seventy-five miles of railroad in Manitoba and the West. Today 8,000 miles are completed and in service, and despite the fact that her railway. mileage per capita is already greater than that of any other country on earth, there are today 9,000 miles of new lines under contract or construction in Canada, and most of it in the West.

All along these lines new towns and cities have sprung up, and are springing up, with remarkable rapidity. And these are "colonist cities" in every sense of the words. They have little in sympathy with the eastern provinces, and even less with the States. Their builders" already regard the West as Greater Canada; the towns and cities are of their own making, and the work has aroused a new national sentiment in both Americans and Canadians, that sentiment which will ultimately give birth to a great republic on our north. Municipal ownership is triumphing to a mark-ed degree, and the liquor question is being handled as in no other place in the world. Every American and Canadian townsman and farmer in the West is interested in this liquor question, and as a result the traffic is absolutely in the control of the people. From Manitoba to the Rockies, a distance of 800 miles, there is not a single saloon! The only place where one can get liquor is at a hotel bar, and a hotel must be of a certain size, with a certain number of rooms, before a license will be issued to it. Perhaps the most striking proof that I have encountered of the amalgamation of the Canadian and American colonists into one people, with the same interests, and to a great extent the same ambitions, is in their social intercourse. When I went into western Canada seven years ago, the national prejudice, bred and encouraged by the eastern newspapers of both countries, was very manifest, and I found Canadians preferring the English, and the Americans mingling socially almost exclusively among themselves. Such things as "American clubs," Fourth-of-July cliques, etc., were quite common, and the Canadian sons of the soil were prone to regard the "Yankees" as aliens, immeasurably less to be preferred than their English cousins. During. the course of seven years, however, this feeling has completely changed, and I have met scores of colonists, both American and Canadian, who believe that they should join in setting aside a "great day," to be celebrated in the manner of Fourth of July or the Queen's Birthday, but which should be exclusively typical of the West. In many of the towns here are now business and social clubs made up both of Canadians and Americans, and in the rural districts neighborhood organizations promote good fellowship. I believe the strongest and the truest epitome of the situation in the Canadian West today was given to me by a Canadian settler at Moose Jaw. For five years he had lived in the States, and he said to me: "If they say back in the States that Cana-dians and Americans are not the best of friends out here in the West, tell them that they are mistaken, tell them that they are fools, or-that they lie!" This is pretty strong, but it paints the pic-ture as it exists today—the picture of a great nation in the making, a nation which will neither crave annexation nor pride itself on alegiance to a crown, but which will, sooner or later, take a front seat among the republics of the world.



company, administrator f F. X. St. Jacques, of n. Wm. Pugsley, A. W. on behalf of the de-application for a post-he ground that the de-as a material witness, of the House of Com-he Federal government, sarily detained at Ot-legislative and official Price, on behalf of the ed the application on it when the case was at the last court, they the defendant either sonally or that his evisonally or that his evi-under commission under commission so a available in the event at's enforced absence. stponement was made, ion that the defendant

ent Reserved. h 12.—In the Supreme

ment was reserved in ks vs. Marks,

ter's Death

arch 12.—Rev. A. G. of the Methodist min-ntreal conference, died lere today. He was a the, and was 40 years

an Company can Company, ch 12.—Argument in the liquidation of the an & Savings Co. has before Official Referee steps towards distri-nts due to sharehold made.

ters Honored. The first sector of the sector oyal Agricultural So-

Discipline.

A. Discipline. h 12.—The C. P. R. of-dently determined to obeyed by employees. s ago three men were t living up to instruc-day 17 more were dis-pt, with the former sorts of charges. Ne-bow in progress to set-of machinists, which were since umber of shops since a dispute regarding

These facts, as I will attempt to show, have built up a condition in western Canada which exists nowhere else in the world today, and to see which one must travel beyond the border towns and cities. It is in these border towns that numerous writers, and especially newspaper editors, gather that "material" which never fails to portray a feeling of jealousy and resentment on the part of Canadians toward Americans, and which has gradually engendered an apparent feeling of unfriendliness between the peoples of the two countries. This is eminently unfair. It gives a wrong picture of conditions as they are actually workng out in Greater Canada. The border towns the Dominion have always been jealous of he border towns of the United States, and there are very natural reasons for this. Before describing conditions as I recently ound them in the Canadian West, it may be

best to give some idea of that great human mechanism which is now working to attract ettlers from the United States, and the results is achieving. This human mechanism works directly from Ottawa. Its campaign in America is carried on as cautiously and with as much

tion, whether the closing be per-manent or only temporary, has a TIL significance which can be realized to the full only in Canada, where the developments that preceded the organization of the bureau are well known, writes a correspondent of the London Times. The most obvious significance is that the closing of the bureau furnishes a justification of the policy as regards labor that the Laurier Government has assumed towards the Manufacturers' Association almost from the time it came into office in 1896. The Government then gave an assurance to the trade unions that it would so organize its immigration propaganda in the United Kingdom as not to overcrowd the centres of industry in Canada with skilled labor. Later on, when the recent trade "boom" in Canada became well developed; the Manufacturers' Association made repeated appeals to the Government to depart from this policy,and permit its immigration officers in the during the recent prosperous times taken the United Kingdom to act as recruiting agents advice of the association and directed its imfor Canadian factories. The Government refused to accede to this appeal on the ground that it would be unfair to use Government money, to which all Canadians contribute, to bring in skilled labor to compete with the skilled labor already settled in the country. The Manufacturers' Association was persistent in its appeals; and it organized its own recruiting bureau in London only when it was realized that there could be no hope that the Government would change its policy. The or-ganization of the bureau was decided upon at the Winnipeg convention of the association in September, 1906; and at the next annual con-vention-that held in Toronto in September last-after the bureau had been in existence for eight or nine months, there were bitter complaints that the Government at Ottawa would not recognize the bureau, or authorize its immigration agents in the United Kingdom to work in any degree in association with its superintendent. It was then insisted that the Government feared the trade unions; and much emphasis was laid on what was described as the illogical position of the Government in regard to immigration, as demonstrated by its willingness in inducing farmers, farm laborers, and railway construction men to emigrate to Canada, while it would not raise

Six weeks after the convention of the Cana- were permitted to land who had not enough Canadian Manufacturers' Associa- dian Manufacturers' Association at Toronto at which it was insisted that the crying need of Canada was a large immigration of artisans and skilled factory workers, there came the end of the great expansion of trade which set in five or six years ago; and by the end of 1907 most of the large centres of industry and distribution in the Dominion were confronted with the unemployed problem in a more or less acute form. From Toronto there was an urgent appeal from the philanthropic and charitable organizations that the Government should restrict immigration; and from Winnipeg, Ottawa, London (Ont.), and Montreal, it was reported that hundreds, of immigrants. who had come in 1907, were out of work, unable to obtain work, and in many cases were suffering great privations. The Government has had to carry the blame for some of this congestion and distress; and the distress would undoubtedly have been much more general and more aggravated had the Government migration propaganda to the bringing out of a large army of artisans and factory workers. Had it done so conditions during the winter of 1907-8 would have been such as to have told adversely on immigration for years to come. The existing lack of employment in the industrial centres and the problems it has presented to the municipal authorities go far to justify the caution which for ten years past the Government has exercised in regard to the immiclosed its London bureau it seems no. longer possible to assail the Dominion Government in the vehement manner in which it was attacked at the last annual convention of the association. The decline in the demand for skilled labor would alone warrant the association in staying its hand in the matter of recruiting labor in the United Kingdom. But, apart from this, the new immigration regulations, adopted in November last by the Dominion Government, would of themselves have necessitated at least

a temporary change in the labor policy of the manufacturers. A year ago, when the London bureau was organized, there were no regula-tions fixing the amount of money which an immigrant must bring with him to ensure his Life.

in them, for a week after they had reached their inland destination By the new regulations an immigrant must today be possessed of \$50. After the 1st of February and until the 1st of April he must have \$25 in hand, or the steamship company will be compelled to carry him back. During the year in which recruiting was going on at the labor bureau one of the chief difficulties was to secure for immigration into the industrial centres of Canada men and women who could prepay their ocean passage and the cost of their transportation by railway inland. It was not practicable for employers in Canada to advance these charges, because they had no guarantee that contracts made in England would be fulfilled after . the immigrant had reached Canada. The new regulations added materially to this difficulty, and must have greatly reduced the number of men and women who could be sent out by the bureau so long as the regulations remained in force. Lately also the labor policy of the Manufac-turers' Association has been assailed from both sides of the House of Commons at Ottawa, so that a combination of circumstances has led to the closing of the bureau. It is announced from the association's headquarters in Toronto that the bureau is to be closed only temporarily. But it will be to the 'manufacturers' interest if this policy of the association is permanently abandoned, as the recruiting of labor in the United Kingdom has again served to draw public attention to the fact that, while gration of skilled labor; and now that the manufacturers are adequately protected by Manufacturers' Association has voluntarily the tariff and the bounty enactments, there can be no adequate protection for labor so long as manufacturers are permitted to import labor from any country except the United States without any restrictions. In this repect the national policy of Canada differs materially from the protective policy in the Unit-ed States, because for more than twenty years it has been unlawful for American manufacturers to import labor, and the contract labor laws have long been rigorously enforced at all the United States ports.

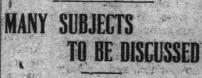
> Briggs-I hear you've been speculating in Wall street.

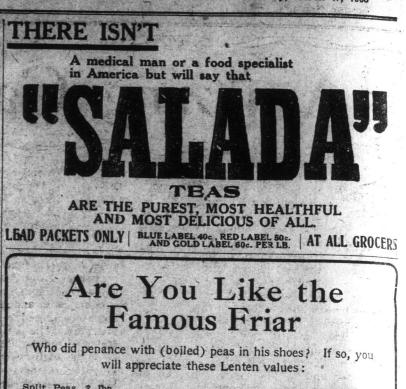
Griggs—There was no speculating about I was a dead sure thing from the start.—



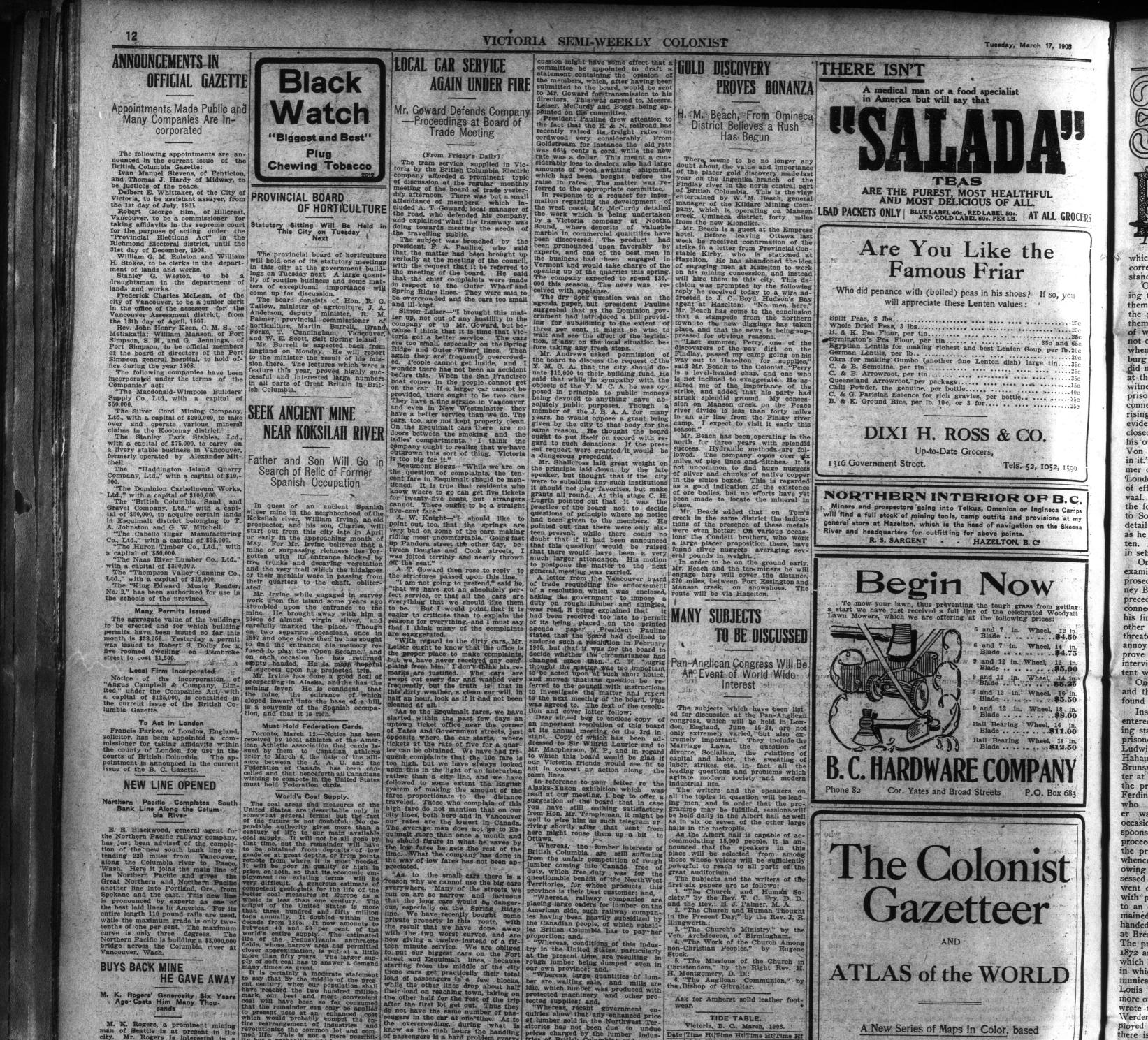














which the charge correspondence, stances attendin On Monday ing to the rece them signed "K the prisoner and them demanding of what would not complied with when the latter burg for the mur did not see him at the Guildhall witness was cros prisoner's behal connection of his rising in the Tr evidence, the ca closed. The pris his own behalf. Von Veltheim, h in it." He proce mer of 1896 he London, and disci of effecting a Be vaal. To carry o the following yes to South Africa. detail at length as he alleged, the ten. He asserted in self-defence. On Tuesday ti examined at grea prosecution as to ney Barnato in Ca preceding his jo onnection with his financial diffic other matters. H threatening letters annoy Mr. S. Joel prove that the pris interviews with tent with facts. On Wednesday and the jury, afte found the prisoner Inspector Pent entered the witnes ing statement of prisoner's real nan Ludwig Kurtze, Hahausen, in the Brunswick, and hi ter at Hasselfelde. the prisoner unde Ferdinand Gustav who states that

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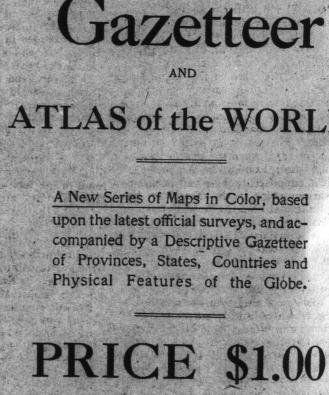
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STUMP PULLING LAND ACT TO FARMERS-The Stump Puller re-cently patented and made in Victoria, Victoria District, District of Metc

cently patented and made in Victoria, more powerful than any other ever made, catches from one to twenty stumps in one pull. Most surprising to all who have seen it work and is just what the farmer and contractor meds. Will clear up a radius of 330 feet round without moving; can be removed with ease in thirty minutes; it doesn't matter whether your land is hilly or covered with green or old stumps. Those having land to clear should have one of these. Apply 466 TAKE NOTICE that I, Norman Har-

NORMAN HARDIE. Advertise In THE COLONIST Date, Victoria, B.C. 13th January, 1980.

TAKE NOTICE that J. Norman Har-die, of Victoria, B. C., occupation S.S. Agent, intend to apply for permission to lease the following described land: fore-shore lot opposite lot 54, Metchosin dis-trict; for fishing purposes: Commencing at a post planted at the southeast corner of Bentinck Island, thence west 40 chains, thence south 40 chains, thence east 40 chains, thence month 40 chains to point of commence-ment. NORMAN HARDIE.

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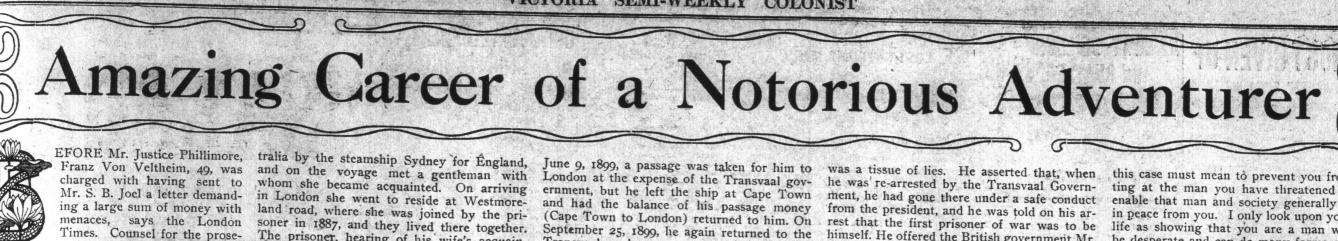
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VICTORIA SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST



length, reading the letter on which the charge was founded, and also other correspondence, and describing the circumances attending the prisoner's arrest.

cution opened the case at

On Monday Mr. Joel gave evidence testifying to the receipt of several letters, most of them signed "Kismet," but others signed by the prisoner and in his handwriting, all of them demanding money and containing threats of what would happen if the demand were not complied with. He first saw the prisoner when the latter was on his trial in Johannesburg for the murder of witness's brother, and did not see him again till he was brought up at the Guildhall on the present charge. The witness was cross-examined by counsel on the prisoner's behalf, chiefly in respect to the connection of his firm with the "Reform" upising in the Transvaal. After some further vidence, the case for the prosecution was losed. The prisoner was then examined on, is own behalf. He gave the name of Franz Von Veltheim, but "did not say he was born in it." He proceeded to state that in the summer of 1896 he met Mr. Barney Barnato in London, and discussed with him the possibility of effecting a Boer revolution in the Transvaal. To carry out the project he went out in the following year, at Mr. Barnato's request. to South Africa. The prisoner proceeded to detail at length the circumstances in which, as he alleged, the "Kismet" letters were written. He asserted that he shot Mr. Woolf Joel in self-defence. On Tuesday the prisoner was further cross-

examined at great length by counsel for the prosecution as to his meetings with Mr. Barney Barnato in Cape Town, the circumstances preceding his journey to South Africa, his connection with the Cape Mounted Police, his financial difficulties in South Africa, and other matters. He said the object of all his threatening letters was merely to frighten and annoy Mr. S. Joel. Mr. Joel was recalled to prove that the prisoner's statements about his interviews with Mr. Barnato were inconsistent with facts. On Wednesday his Lordship summed up,

and the jury, after 20 minutes' deliberation, found the prisoner guilty. Inspector Pentin, of the City police, then entered the witness box, and read the follow-

ing statement of the prisoner's career: The prisoner's real name is Karl Friedrich Moritz udwig Kurtze, born December 4, 1857, at Hahausen, in the district of Gandersheim, Brunswick, and his father, who was a forester at Hasselfelde, died there in 1870, leaving the prisoner under the guardianship of one Ferdinand Gustav Thomas, of Hasselfelde, who states that as a boy the prisoner was of bad behavior, and on one occasion stole his father's watch and some spoons, which he sold and went off with the proceeds. At Easter, 1870, Mr. Thomas took the prisoner to a school at Blankenburg, whence he had to remove him the same year owing to his mischievous tricks. He had possessed himself of a schoolmaster's pistol, which went off in his pocket and marked his face with powder. The prisoner was then taken to an orphanage at Brunswick, where he remained till April, 1872, when Mr. Thomas handed him over to the captain of a steamship at Bremerhaven, as he wanted to be a sailor. The prisoner left that ship in the autumn of 1872 and joined a German sailing ship, from which he deserted and joined an English ship, in which he came to London, when he communicated with his guardian in the name of Louis Werder. His guardian heard nothing more of him till 1879, when the prisoner again vrote to him from London in the name of Werder. It is supposed that he had been emloyed in various ships in the meantime, but here is nothing definite to show that. On April 3, 1880, the prisoner entered the German navy as a sailor at Hamburg, and on June 18, 1880, he was sworn in as a sailor under the name of Kurtze in the 4th Company Second Sailor Division of the Germany Army at Wilhelmshaven, where he deserted on September 1, 1880, and then was suspected of stealing a gold watch and chain and a gold seal with the family crest of Von Veltheim thereon from Captain Wilhelm Von Veltheim, ho was serving there. The next information obtained regarding him is that, having left a ship named the Heilawarra, of Sydney, in which he served as a seaman in the name of Kurtze, he served in the same name and capacity in other ships. During the interval between one of these voyages he went in the name of Oliver Jackson, and stayed at Neustadt, Germany, where he represented himself to be a British naval officer. When he left the Oriana at Fremantle on July 20, 1886, he proceeded to Perth; Western Australia, where he ssumed the name of Von Veltheim, and said was the son of Baron Von Veltheim. His Marriage at Perth

soner in 1887, and they lived there together. The prisoner, hearing of his wife's acquaintance with the gentleman whom she met on the voyage from Australia, began to attempt to blackmail him, alleging undue intimacy with his wife, and he demanded £2,000, but ultimately agreed to accept £750 to hush the matter up. The prisoner was warned that the matter would be placed in the hands of the tary authorities saw no reason to detain him, police; notwithstanding which he sent threat- and deported him to England, where he arrivening letters for some time afterwards. In 1888 the prisoner went to America and got a situation at New Orleans under the agent for the West India Pacific Steamship Company, for whom he afterwards went as agent at Santa Marta, Republic of Colombia, where he also acted as agent for the Santa Marta Railway company and the Anheuser-Busch Brewing company. In 1894 he visited Europe and went to Hasselfelde, where he was recognized as Kurtze by a man, whom he asked not to betray his identity. About September he advertized in the Frankfurter Zeitung for a wife, and his advertisement was answered by a lady named Paula Schiffer, of Dresden. He returned to Santa Marta in October, 1894, and was afterwards appointed consular agent there for the United States. In December, 1895, he left Santa Marta for England, and he was reported to have collected \$3,000 (£600), which he did not account for, belonging to the Anheuser-Busch Brewing Company, whose agent he was, and to have defrauded his other employers there. He arrived in London on January 6, 1896, with his wife, with whom he stayed at the Hotel Metropole. In the end of January he went to Germany, where he met Miss Paula Schiffer, with whom he had been in communication after her reply to his advertisements in 1894. He asked the lady's father's permission to marry her, which was refused, and he then arranged with her that they should be married in London, and obtained from her the sum of £ 500 to establish a business. He returned to England to make arrangements for his marriage with Miss Schiffer, and he took rooms in Gower-street at a boarding house. Miss Schiffer also followed to London, and on May 6, 1896, the prisoner married her at the district registry office of St. Giles's, describing him-self as Karl Ludwig Von Veltheim (this marriage was subsequently annulled in the Di-

vorce court on December 1, 1902, as bigamous, his first wife being alive). The prisoner and Miss Schiffer went to Weston-super-Mare and Lynton for the honeymoon, returning to London in July, 1896, when it was arranged that the prisoner should go to America to establish a home for them there. Miss. Schiffer gave him £1,000 for that purpose, making a total of £1,500 which he had obtained from her. She then returned to Germany. On July 11, 1896, the prisoner was again at Gower-street, where he met a Greek. lady named Marie Mavrogordato, who was well connected, and said to be well off. She had come to London to bid farewell to her only brother, who was dying in hospital from an accident, and the prisoner became on friendly terms with her. He did not go to America as he had previously arranged with Miss Schiffer, but followed her to Germany, when she, finding she was about to become a mother, pressed him to take her to America; but he refused, unless she gave him the other part of her fortune. This she declined to do; and she states he then showed himself in his true colors and afterwards gave her a paper saying she was free to do as she liked with her person and property. He returned to Gower street in January, 1897, resumed acquaintance with Miss Mavrogordato, and, in order to possess himself of her wealth, married her at the Kensington registry office on February 13, 1897, and obtained £300 from her. She afterwards found he was a married man. He absconded and went to reside at an hotel in the East-end under the name of "Captain Vincent," and she instituted proceedings to annul the marriage, in which she was successful

(Cape Town to London) returned to him. On September 25, 1899, he again returned to the Transvaal, and was re-arrested by the Boer government for breach of the expulsion order, and was eventually sent to Pretoria gaol, where he was found a prisoner of the Boer government when the British army took possession of that town on June 5, 1900. As he was a prisoner of the Boers, the British milied in October, 1900. At the end of 1900 he went to Capri, near Naples, and in 1901 and 1902 he was staying at Trieste, where he pretended that he was the only survivor of a number of men who knew where the late President Kruger had buried treasure of the value of about £5,000,000, and on the pretence that he could obtain it he raised capital for which he gave bills of exchange amounting to 500,000 kronen. In April, 1903, he was staying at the Strand hotel, Nervi, near Naples, where he met a married lady and went with her to Geneva, and, as the result, her husband instituted divorce proceedings against her. He again went to Capri and made the acquaintance of a married lady named Hulse, who was possessed of means and property, and was living apart from her husband. He proceeded with this lady to America and went to reside at Sioux Falls, South Dakota, where Mrs. Hulse obtained a divorce from her husband, and the prisoner then married her in the name of Baron Von Veltheim on March 1, 1904, at Yanktown, South Dakota. They returned to Capri, and both were arrested there n a charge of bigamy on the complaint of the lady's husband. They were released pending inquiries, and returned to America, where the prisoner eventually deserted Mrs. Hulse and their child, and it appears that he afterwards tried to raise money on property which she possessed at Capri.

A Mock Marriage

In June, 1905, the prisoner left New York for Europe, and on the voyage met a young American lady, who states that he followed her to Paris and eventually persuaded her to marry him secretly at St. Cloud, but she afterwards found that the marriage was a mock one, and that the prisoner had obtained a friend of his to officiate as priest. As a result of this mock marriage the lady was confined of a child in April, 1906, in a nursing home in London. She has now returned to her friends in America. In August, 1905, the prisoner went to Neustadt, Germany, where he made the acquaintance of the children of a widow named Mathis, whom he had met about 20 years previously at the same place when he was passing under the name of 'Oliver Jackson." Having ascertained that Mrs. Mathis was possessed of considerable means left by her late husband, he went and saw her at Offenburg and renewed the acquaintance with her, representing to her that he was part owner of a large mining business in America, and induced her to give him 16,000 marks (£800) on the pretence of investing it in his mining property. In November, 1905, he received further sums from Mrs. Mathis, making a total of 56,000 marks (£2,800) to be invested for her, and he said that he had personally invested 390,000 marks (£19,500) in the undertakings. He also promised to marry this lady, and gave her an engagement ring. During 1906 he was stay-ing for a considerable time at Basel, and was said to have been spending money freelyprobably the proceeds of what he had obtained from Mrs. Mathis. In November, 1906, the relatives of Mrs. Mathis, having become aware of her having entrusted him with so much money, applied for the repayment of it, but, instead of complying with the request, he asked for more and even drew bills of exchange on her, saying that, if she did not accept them, they would both be ruined. In February, 1907, he went to Antwerp and stayed there, except for some short absences, until about August 13, when he went to Paris, where he was arrested for the present offence on September 19. He was then living with another woman, who was passing as Mme. Von Veltheim. This lady is a daughter of a respectable gentleman at Antwerp. On November 11, 1907, Mrs. Mathis, having heard of the prisoner's arrest and other particulars regarding him, committed suicide by drowning, in despair at the loss of her own and her children's fortune with which she had entrusted him. His extradition had been applied for by the German government for the fraud on Mrs. Mathis. No information had been obtained by the police to show that the prisoner has done any real business or work since he was discharged from the Cape Police in 1897, although he has been receiving and spending considerable sums of money. When he was arrested in Paris he had about £60 in his possession. This was spent in Paris, with the exception of about £5 which he had when extradited to this country. Otherwise he appears to have no means, and, when awaiting extradition from Paris, he applied to a newspaper to assist him in his defence.

rest that the first prisoner of war was to be himself. He offered the British government Mr. Kruger, and said he could get him with 25 men, but Col. Maxse told him the Government did not want him. No woman could ever say he had ever deceived her. If he had ever had anything to do with them, they were perfectly well aware of the facts. He had always told them the facts, and he had never had any money from any of them, except from two who gave it him for certain purposes. He went to New Orleans and worked on a wharf to maintain the lady with him. He eventually became manager, and had 22 great ocean steamships under his control. From there he was sent to organize a new place, with absolute powers. There were no banks open, and he was accustomed to carry \$30,000 or \$40,000 about with him in his trunk. He worked there for five years, and the business was still in existence and flourishing.

Mr. Justice Phillimore said some of the statements read by the inspector had been taken down in a way they were not accustomed to in England. He supposed, as to some of the matters, the prosecution had personally satisfied themselves?

Mr. Gill said they had satised themselves by a mass of documents and numerous certificates of the truth of the statements.

Inspector Pentin said a great deal of the information was based on reports received from the police, of various countries, from whom they had made inquiries.

The prisoner, being asked if he had anything to say why sentence should not be passed upon him, said the record of his alleged 1'story was an absolute tissue of falsehoods. He had never married any lady except one in 1886, at Perth, Western Australia. The girl wanted him to take her away and they went through a sham marriage at a registry; he meant to be honorable and marry her properly later. He went as far as Zanzibar to chase Stanley (the explorer) out of the country, but when he got to Zanzibar Stanley had left. Subsequently he went to New Orleans, as he had stated, and got work and prospered, and afterwards proceeded to South America to establish a new business. There he met the the Governor of a State-whose name had declined to mention and who later on in London introduced him to Mr. Barney Barnato. Everything he had said about the Transvaal plot was perfectly true. He had to cover people, and he would cover them now, although he had been found guilty. In the main points, he had told all the truth. He did not intend those wretched letters to be taken seriously. He was not such a fool as to think that such letters would produce money. His conscience was clear on that point. Mr. Barnato was not the principal man in the scheme in which he had asked his assistance, but he was one of a number of them interested in it. He went to Mr. Woolf Joel and begged his pardon for the "Kismet" Why should he-a great millionaire-meet together. I'm not anxious to die, but an him three or four times and treat him like a gentleman and ask him to deceive the policeas the letters showed-if there was no business arrangement between them? Mr. Joel only wanted to be a sleeping partner. Why was not Mr. Strange called there to prove that? He (the prisoner) was tried for the murder of Mr. Woolf Joel and acquitted. Thank God, it was not a British jury then. He meant no reflection on the present jury, but the others were men in a different station of life, who did not measure up everything by pounds, shillings, and pence. They knew he was innocent, and acquitted him. Why was he cheered as he was when he came out of gaol? Because everybody knew he was innocent; and not only that, but that he had risked his life rather than betray the names of those in the plot to the Boer government. There had been an attempt to assassinate him, who would not hurt a fly or touch anybody, or deceive any woman. He repeated that he had never got money from women, and that the story of the mock marriage and the sham priest was an invention. He had no idea of threatening Mr. Joel when he wrote the letters. He was not whining for mercy. If he had played the game and lost he would not have minded. He had not played that sort of game. The 'Kismet" letters were silly-stupid, but he did not think they would be brought up against him. Mr. Justice Phillimore, addressing the pri-soner, said: "I have heard your story and I have heard the account of your life. I am not going to dwell upon that. I address you in the name you have chosen to take yourself-Von Veltheim-although I know it is not one that you have a legal right to and that by taking it you bring dishonor upon an honorable family. I treat you in the name you have chosen-Franz Von Veltheim-and as such I sentence you. I do not take into account all your immoralities as bearing on your punishment, or things in your early life which, God knows, may long ago have been wiped out. I do not take this into account. What I have to consider is, first, that you have been found guilty of one of the most serious crimes known to the law, and, secondly, I must not

this case must mean to prevent you from getting at the man you have threatened and to enable that man and society generally to live in peace from you. I only look upon your past life as showing that you are a man who can be desperate and can do many forms of wickedness in order to get money and are capable even of carrying out such threats as were contained in these letters. The sentence of the court is that you be kept in penal servitude for 20 years.

The prisoner, who seemed somewhat stunned on hearing the sentence, was then removed by the attendant warders.

The following letter was read in the course of the trial, being described by the prosecution as the first of the blackmailing series:

"Solomon B. Joel. Sir-You and yours are now capitalists-i.e., modern brigandswho safely plunder the public under protection of public law. More fools the public to have such. Well, I also for once propose to be a brigand, but in defiance of the law, accepting the consequences willingly. It is the last resource of a desperate man whom ruin stares in the fac fore seeking the only escape possible fro tter misery by a bullet. Now, as I'm not a sort of meek character that gives up life without a last struggle for success, or, failing in that, for revenge, I mean to play this last game with fate between yourself and me. As I have only my life left to stake in the game, and that not worth having as matters are now, no doubt you will hardly admit the game to be a fair one; but it's the only one open to me, in which I must win either a new start or revenge, and, anyhow, it's only fair that you should not always hold all the trumps in a high stakes game, as is your custom in business. This is how the game stands-I must have £12,000 at once, or face ruin and disgrace, which I utterly decline to do. But if my race is run, so shall yours be, on the word of a man that has nothing to fear from man or devil. In a word, you shall find me the money that will save me or come with me to explore Gehenna. It's only poetic justice, anyhow. I give you credit for being a hard-headed, clever business man. Now, don't you take me to be a mere vulgar blackmailer who is trying to frighten you into giving him money, or, perhaps, a harmless madman. Either would be a fatal mistake on your part. I am remarkably sane, I assure you, but in a desperate position, with enough decency left to infinitely prefer oblivion to existence as a disgraced pauper, and enough virility not to want to die like a hunted rat in a hole alone and unavenged. Perhaps even you can understand that and think it is not very unnatural. Now use your own judgment, as only you or your very dearest will have to bear the consequences. Advice is cheap, and no one really cares for your safety but yourself, so only trust your own judgment. Even a Czar or a President is at the mercy of a man who is not a fool and fearless of consequences, and I must die, anyhow, if you won't help me. So what have I to fear? All the best police could do is to see your death avenged-never prevent it-and that letters, and Mr. Joel gave him his pardon. trouble we shall save them, as we shall die now ready for it as the only decent way out of it all. So I'm not very anxious about your decision so long as I am sure that you'll have to share my own fate-and that I have made sure of. If here, or on train, steamer, London, or elsewhere, I know I can find you when the time has come, and you will never know who I am to the moment that I strike. So it's no use for you to bolt, it would only hasten the end. Now let fate take its course. I am plain with you so that your death shall not be murder, but your own doing really, though I will willingly take all blame for removing you to a better world-this or the other side of the River Styx-where Barnato may be glad to see you again. Anyhow, you'll leave your money to console your friends here, while I only leave debts. So you'll have, after all, the advantage over me. But I advise you to keep cool and consider well what you are going to do. Any false move on your part cannot be undone and must be fatal. 'Kismet,' says the Turk, and I too. Let fate take its course. If you are fool enough to look to the police for help and protection in order to save your money you won't surprise me, as fools believe in impossible protection when in trouble. You will certainly save your money for your heirs, and in that case neither you nor I shall need to trouble about paltry cash; that's one last comfort. On the other hand, if you should understand your own interest and my determination more thoroughly than I can expect from my knowledge of you, you will be willing to comply with my demand and lend me the sum I need to recover my position. For I mean to repay you for the sake of my own satisfaction-not as an excuse now-only putting it as a loan. If it was possible to openly tell you now who I am you would probably be convinced that every word I say here I mean to keep, even to the return of the sum demanded. If you decide to help me with your purse put a "personal" advertisement in the Star at once, heading it "Kismet."

On November 19, 1886, he married a at Perth, and resided with her at Sydney March, 1887, when he left and proceeded to Cape Town. His wife afterwards left Aus-

In South Africa

On April 17, 1897, the prisoner proceeded by the steamship Ionic to Cape Town in the name of F. L. Kurt, in which name he joined the Cape Police at Kimberley on July 21, 1897. His history came to the notice of the authorities by the publicity given in connection with the erroneous identification by his real wife of the dead body of a sailor found in the Thames, and he was called upon to resign from the Cape police in December, 1897. In February, 1898, he began to attempt to blackmail the loel brothers, with the result that he killed Mr. Woolf Joel, for whose murder he was tried and acquitted at Johannesburg in 1898. After his acquittal he was rearrested on the charge of blackmail and expelled from the Iransvaal on the ground that he was a public danger, the case of blackmail being postponed sine die. He was sent to Delagoa Bay, and while there he wrote to Miss Schiffer, the lady he had duped in 1896, asking her to send him £200. On December 2, 1898, he returned to the Transvaal and was arrested and subsequently sentenced to four months' imprisonment for breach of the expulsion order. He was redeported to Lorenzo Marques, where he was arrested as a vagabond, and on

Interruptions By the Prisoner

The prisoner several times interrupted the reading of the inspector's statement, saying it

A party of Glasgow gentlemen,, medical and other, interested in the work of the British Association, are arranging for a joint trip known to the law, and, secondly, I must not to Winnipeg to attend the annual meetings of only punish but prevent, and prevention in the British Association.



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Mr. Dingwall was Superintendent of St. Andrews Sunday School in Williams town for nine years and License Com-missioner for Glengarry — and Tax Collector for Charlottenburg-for fourtien years continuously. Read how strongly Mr. Dingwall comes out in favor of "Fruit-a-tives." Arm

ALMOST GIVEN UP

"FBOHT-A-TIVES" SAVED HIS LIFE

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nstown, Ont., April 5th., 1907.

I have much pleasure in testifying to the almost marvellous benefit I have derived from taking "Fruit-s-tives." I was a life long sufferer from Chronic Constipation and the only medicine I ever secured to do me any real good was "Fruit-a-tives." This medici ne cured

me when everything else failed. Also, last spring, I had a severe attack of bladder trouble with kidney trouble, and "Fruit-a-tives" cured these complaints for me, when the physician attending me had practically given me up. I am now over eighty years of age and I can stronghly recommend "Fruit-actives" for Chronic Constipation and bladder and kidney trouble. This medicine is mild like fruit, is easy to take, but most effective in action fective in action

(Sgd) JAMES DINGWALL.

" Fruit-a-tives" — or "Fruit Liver Tablets" are sold by dealers at 5oc a box —6 for \$2.50—or will be sent on receipt of price. Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.



LEE-HODGINS CO., Li

Notice to Farmers

son street, Victoria, and will be in a



(From Friday's Daily) Work will shortly be pushed on the ailway line necessary to connect the

Work will shortly be pushed on the a railway line necessary to connect the June group of mines with the south-east arm of Quatsino sound. The June group lies on the slope towards Alice Lake, which is a fine sheet of water drained by Marble creek, a stream entering Quaisino sound just above the Narrows. It is long and narrow and extends south-ward in a direction parallel to the southeast arm of the sound. The grade across the divide is easy and is up a creek valley. The distance from salt water to the mine by the surveyed line is five miles. A mile of the track was built last year and the sleepers have been laid on it. The iron for the whole work is on the ground, and it is the intention of the owners to com-plete the railway immediately, after which the shipping of ore will be be-gun. The June group is owned chief-ly by L. S. Lippy, of Seattle, Capt. William Grant of this city and Harold Grant.

NEWCOMERS WELCOMED

Local Army Corps Greet New Officers and Bid Farewell to Capt. and Mrs. Travis

the city the past two days seeing after the new arrivals and placing them to the best advantage. He states that the new comers will find no difficulty

The best advantage. He states that the new comers will find no difficulty in securing good employment and is certain that they will do well in this province. The trip from the Old Land was without incident. Every-thing was done to make the trip a pleasant one and the new comers were well looked after by the railway com-pany and the various Salvation corps along the route. The visiting officers congratulated Capt. and Mrs. Travis on the success of their work in Victoria and wished them every success in their new field at Nanaimo whither they went this morning. Staff Captain Miss Hayes and Captain Knudson were given a bearty reception. The former has been for the past three years stationed at Vancouver and both she and her as-sistant, Capt. Knudson have both had long experience in army work. They are considered to be among the bright-est of the army officers in the Dor minion and special interest is exhibit-ed in army circles on account of their appointment to the Victoria corps. At the conclusion of the meeting the

On or about the first of March, 1908 the Victoria Creamery Association will be in their new premises on John-son street, Victoria, and will be in a

Steamer Amur Brought News

(From Friday's Daily)

steamer Amur of the C. P. R.

MINING DEVELOPMENT AT QUEEN CHARLOTTES

of Considerable Improvement in North

CAPTURED ONE INDIAN

Skookum Jim Discovered in Course of Search for Simon Gun-a--Noot

Vancouver, March 12 .- While they

of one hundred, and the company were atranging for the construction of bunkers and planning more extensive shipments. Other valuable properties were also being developed. All of this section was very highly mineralized. Referring to Graham island, Mr. Manson said that this island possessed some fine tracts of farming country, and settiers were being attracted in considerable numbers. There was coal in fairly large quantities on certain points of this island, also copper, iron and gold quartz. He predicted that the halibut resources of the island would bring it to the front at a very rapid rate. Mr. Manson will leave for Nanaimo today where he resided prior to his ap-pointment to the present position and will then return to the north via this city.

fabrics, the splendid workmanship and the style. Praises us also for selling such excellent clothes at such reasonable

Bouquets of this nature are handed out to us every day. We will not endeavor to interest you by quoting prices, for when we name the price we must show the garment in

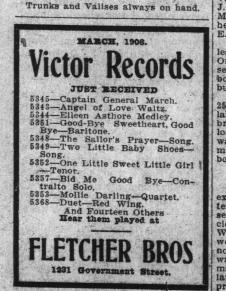
lle more cream than formerly. If you have cream to sell come in and have a talk with our manager who will be pleased to give you all information.

Victoria Creamery Assn.



B. C. SADDLERY CO., 566 YATES STREET EVERY BIT

of leather going into our harness is the best that money can buy. Every bit of work is the best that the highest skill can do. Any kind of harness you buy of us you can rely on for quality and you'll always find the price the lowest possible for the quality.



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The section and British Columbia. Other passengers were J. K. McCready, and the start, and thouse the additional and the start, make south and the data the start and south and the start and the s

Dealth of all. After having sailed up through these into the dazzling sunlight, we see the snowy billows just below our car, the shadow of our balloon falling upon their white sur-face. This shadow is often surround-ed by a halo of rainbow colors of rare beauty. At such times one has the feeling of having left the earth com-pletely, and to have reached some other planet. The white masses just below seem to be quite solid, and look as though one might step out of the balloon and take a stroll over them, if one only had snowshoes. The air is wonderfully clear and pure, and gives one a feeling of exhilaration much greater than that enjoyed in mountain-elimbing. Is it, then, sur-prising that ballooning is rapidly be-coming a popular sport?—From Henry B. Hersey's Experiences in the Sky in the March Century.

PRINCESS BEATRICE

them over again in later days. The cloud effects are at times the most beautiful of all. After having sailed

up through these into the dazzling

Reached Port Yesterday From Skag-way and Way Ports—Goes to Seattle Today

(From Friday's Daily) The steamer Princess Beatrice, which reached port yesterday com-pleted a fast trip of 7½ days to and from Skagway via way ports. Going north the steamer made the run to

To every graduate. Students always in Great Demand. Commercia, Pitman, and Gregg Short-hand, Telegraphy, Typewriting (on the six standard makes of machines), and languages, taught by competent special-ists.

MAKES FAST RUN

It is in the steamer made the run to the Lynn canal port in three days and five hours. She took 26 horses and the search of the attract beams and the search of the attract beams and the search of the

His representative, the Lord Liguten-ant of Ireland, at whose first levee I had the honor to be presented; shock-Another Wireless Telegraphy Invention

Another Wireless Telegraphy Invention A German engineer named Von Lepel has invented a new and hghly simple system of wireless telegraphy with con-tinuous waves, with which the military authorities have carried out experi-ments between Reinickendorff, in the meighborhood of Bedlin, and Brunswick, a distance of 143 miles, with complete success. While Herr von Lepel's in-vention is most economic in the use of electric current, the effect is very pow-erful. The apparatus can also be used for wireless telephony.

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day, March 17; 1908 ---

VICTORIA' SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST



OLLOWING is the concluding portion of the report of the Royal Commission which enquired into the loss of the Dublin Crown Jewels:

15. If the person who stole the jewels was, as we believe he was, same person who entered the Arms on the night of Tues-Difice of day, and July, and again on the night of Friday, 5th July, it is clear that he possessed three keys-a latch-key for the outer door, a key of the strong room, and a key of the safe. As there were at least seven latchkeys outstanding and carried, about in the pockets of the persons who used them, there could be no great difficulty in obtaining possession of a latch-key. Sir Arthur Vicars told Sergeant Sheehan on the 29th September that his own latch-key had been lost on the previous 28th June, and that he did not recover it until the 9th or 10th July, when it was found on his dressing-table. It is evident that this latch-key of Sir Arthur Vicars', in whatever hands it was, might have been used to open the door at any time between the 28th June and the 9th July. There were four keys of the strong room. One of these, which had or a short time been in possession of Mr. Burtchaell, was at the date of the disappearance of the jewels, and for a year before, kept concealed in the strong room. There was no evidence that this key had ever been removed from the strong room until after the discovery of the loss of the jewels. Another key of the trong room was in possession of Mr. P. G. Mahony, Cork Herald. Stivey seemed to be under the impression that Mr. Mahony's key was in the strong room with Mr. Burtchaell's, but we are satisfied, on Mr. Mahony's own evidence, that his key was locked up in a desk in his own house from some day in April, 1907, when he left Dublin on account of his health, until the evening of Saturday, 6th July, when he delivered up this key to Sir Arthur Vicars, and that it had not been once out of his desk during that interval. There remain only Stivey's key and that held by Sir Arthur Vicars himself. We are of opinion that the strong room must have been opened on the night of Friday, 5th July, by one or other of these keys, or else by a key fabricated by a skilled workman from one of the keys of the strong room as a model. There was no evidence that any of these keys was ever out of ts holder's possession long enough to enable false key to be made, and we had evidence from the police that an exhaustive inquiry had een made amongst all the locksmiths and key. it. manufacturers in Dublin, and no such key had been made by any of them. We are also of opinion, with Inspector Kane, of Scotland Yard, that it is difficult to believe that any hief would have taken the trouble and risk of getting a false key of the strong room fabriated, except for the purpose of removing the aluables from the glass case therein. The

Sir Arthur Vicars' Responsibility.

16. We cannot attribute negligence to Sir Arthur Vicars in the custody of his key of the strong room. He seems to have taken as much care of it as any man could do of a key which he carried about with him, and which was in constant use. We have already expressed an opinion that it was an imprudent thing to give strong room to a man in Stivey's position, though we are fully convinced of Stivey's probity. Stivey himself says that he knew of no reason for his having this key except that Sir Arthur Vicars wanted him to carry a key. 17. There were only two Reys of the safe, both in the possession of Sir Arthur Vicars. We are of opinion, upon the evidence, that the safe could only have been opened by one of these two keys, or by a key made by a skilled workman from one of these keys as a model. The following is Sir Arthur Vicars' own account of the way in which the two keys. were kept: "So far as I know there are only two keys for the safe, which are always in custody. . . The key of the safe which I use I always carry with me along with her keys on a steel ring, except on full-dress this, when I remove it from the bunch and carry it on a ring of its own in my uniform oat pocket; the other key for the safe I have ways kept concealed in my residence. I recollect leaving the key of the safe in my writing table at my residence about two months ago, but the keys, with safe key included, were brought to me to my office by my servant, Frederick Pitt, within an hour. The keys were found by my maidservant in my writing desk, and she directed Pitt to bring them to the castle to me." (Statement of 12th July, 1907-Appendix A.) A further tatement was made by Sir Arthur Vicars bout the second key of the safe to Mr. Har-I, Assistant Commissioner of the Dublin etropolitan Police, on the afternoon of Satrday, 6th July, the day on which the loss of. jewels was discovered: "He told me he ad a second key for the safe, and that that ey was in a drawer in a writing table in his wn house. I said to him, 'Would you go and ce whether that key is now there?' He said had so much to do that he could not go en, but would go at the earliest moment ssible-about 7 o'clock. I asked him to let know at once when he went home whether key was there, and he said he would. And telephoned to me that evening that the key as there just as he had left it, and that he uld see no trace of it having been tampered

18. We cannot acquit Sir Arthur Vicars of want of proper care in the custody of the keys of the safe. These keys unlocked the safe which contained jewels of enormous value and importance, for whose safety Sir Arthur Vicars was wholly responsible. The safe was placed in a room which was easily accessible by day to everybody, and by night to anybody who could get possession of a latch-key. The position and value of these jewels must have been known to very many people, as Sir Arthur Vicars was in the habit of showing them freely to casual visitors in the library, where people were passing in and out. It was not necessary to open the safe except upon very rare occasions. Sir Arthur Vicars himself says: "I seldom have occasion to open it." (Statement 18th July, 1907 .- Appendix A.) appears on his own statement that he did not open the safe between 12th June and 6th July of 1907. Under these circumstances it appears to us that Sir Arthur Vicars ought not to have carried about a key of the safe or left one in his own house. He ought to have deposited the two keys of the safe in a strong room at his bankers or in some other place of equal security, and only taken out one when was necessary to open the safe, and returned it again to its place of security as soon as the occasion for using it was over.

The Main Facts Undisputed.

19. We have thus given Your Excellency a statement of all the essential facts and circumstances connected with the loss of the Crown Jewels and of the conclusions we have drawn from them as to the vigilance and care exercised by Sir Arthur Vicars in their custody. Your Excellency will observe that the main facts on which we base any conclusion affecting Sir Arthur Vicars are not in controversy. There has been no conflict of evidence as to these facts before us, and there is nothing to contradict them in the various statements made by Sir Arthur Vicars himself to the police.

The Privacy of the Inquiry.

20. We are very sorry that Sir Arthur Vicars did not appear before us to give evidence or to assist us, through his counsel, in the examination or cross-examination of other witnesses. We think the reasons assigned for his refusal to assist us are wholly insufficient. Objection was as first taken to our inquiry being held in private. We were ready to hear an application for a public inquiry and to grant it, if good reason had been shown for but as soon as we intimated our readiness. to hear such an application it was withdrawn. and the objection to our Commission based on other and wholly different grounds. Objection was taken to the terms of the reference, thought we think that the terms of the reference were wide enough to embrace every matter in relation to the loss of the Crown Jewels in which Sir Arthur Vicars' conduct as their person who opened the strong room on the custodian was involved. Objection was taken night of Friday, 5th July, touched nothing in to the powers of the Commission, although we to the powers of the Commission, although we

possessed every power which any Royal or Viceregal Commission can possess without a special Act of Parliament. The absence of power to compel the attendance of witnesses was made a matter of objection by Sir Arthur Vicars and his counsel; but the only witnesses asked by us to attend who refused to come. in addition to Sir Arthur Vicars himself, were Mr. Horlock, his clerk, and Miss Gibbon, the typist, both of whom based th refusal on the ground of the supposed interest of Sir Arthur Vicars. We do not think that the administration of an oath would have affected the results of an inquiry in which there was little conflict of evidence as to the details, and in which all the salient and essential facts were agreed upon by everybody interested. 21. When much evidence had been given before us which seemed to us to show great want of due care and vigilance on Sir/Arthur Vicars' part in the custody of the lost jewels, we thought it only fair to give him another opportunity of appearing before us and telling his own story in person. (See correspondence with Sir Arthur Vicars-Appendix D.). On the application of the Solicitor-General we agreed to take his evidence and that of any witnesses he might suggest, in public, if he so desired. Sir Arthur Vicars refused this offer, and we have not had the advantage of hearing from himself directly his account of the various matters and occurrences in which he was concerned.

the disappearance of the jewels, when he knew that the office and the strong room had been opened at night by unauthorized persons, we feel bound to report to Your Excellency that, in our opinion, Sir Arthur Vicars did not exercise due vigilance or proper care as the custodian of the Regalia.

We desire to express our obligations to our Secretary, Mr. C. T. Beard, of the Chief Sec-retary's Office, for the valuable assistance he gave us in the conduct of our Inquiry. All which we humbly submit for Your Ex-

cellency's consideration.

JAMES J. SHAW, ROBERT F. STARKIE. CHESTER JONES. C. T. BEARD, Secretary.

25th January, 1908. The appendices referred to in the report,

consisting of statements by Sir Arthur Vicars, extracts from statutes of the Order of St. Patrick, correspondence between Sir Arthur Vicars and Board of Works, etc., and correspondence between the Commission and Sir Arthur Vicars are given at the end.

HOW CHILE IS GOVERNED

Santiago has been called the City of the Hundred Families, not because an acute social censor might not double the 'number or cut that number in two, but because government in Chile is even more a family affair, perhaps, than in any other country of South America, and because Santiago is the capital. After its separation from Spain and preceding the great war with Peru, there were four Presidential lynasties, so to speak, of ten years each, each President selecting his successor and seeing him put in office, regularly and in good order. Forty years of orderly government was rather a wonderful thing for South America, and during it the rugged little country made money and built its navy and got ready to win the struggle with Peru. Since then, as the spread of commercialism and modern practicality has tended to weaken the sway of the old landed aristocracy, there has been a more or less open opposition between the families-that is to say, the Senate and Chamber of Deputiesand the Executive, which consists of the president and his ministers. Chilean government is of the extreme parliamentary pattern, and the families have rarely hesitated to compel a dissolution of the President's Cabinet whenever his and their policies did not agree. In 1889, in President Balmaceda, a man of culture and of an ambition for his country perhaps ahead of his time, they found one who would not yield to them. Revolution followed, many lives were wasted, and millions of dollars' worth of property destroyed, and the Balmacedists lost. Balmaceda, who was a proud and very sensitive man, committed suicide; but there is a Balmacedist party in Chilean politics And although Santiago is a city of a Few Families still, in a way, one of the very live questions in the Chile, of the present-with its foreign promoters, its labor unions, night schools, incipient socialism, and industrial strikes—is how long the country will be ruled by an oligarchy of Jealous families, and when these scattered units will be absorbed into political parties each with its well-defined policy, which, when it gets in power, it can hope to carry out.—From "Santiago: The Metropolis of the Andes," by Arthur Ruhl.

LAUGHTER AND DIGESTION

That a normal mind is really a basis of good digestion is shown by the remarkable sensitiveness of the digestive processes to disaster, great losses of property or friends, great disappointments or worry not only arrest all the digestive processes, but even suspend the formation of the gastric



EVIEWING the book, just issued, by B. L. Putnam, "The Coming Strug-12 gle in Eastern Asia," the London Times says:

Mr. Putnam Weale's books upon the Far East appear with a fre-

which is almost disconcerting. This quency is the fourth volume of politics and travel he has issued since a period immediately preceding the Russo-Japanese War. It must be acknowledged, however, that on each occasion he has contrived to break new ground; and he states in his preface that the present work is the last of the series. Most readers, we fancy, will prefer Mr. Weale as traveller rather than as political prophet, or as amateur strategist. He has a gift of vivid and picturesque description, and he thoroughly understands and enters into the spirit of the Orient. When he ventures upon strategy he is prone to set everybody right, with an easy assumption of infallibility which is not always warranted. When he assumes the mantle of prophecy he is liable to be led far afield by a too agile and unrestrained imagination, and his later work has been sometimes marked by a vagueness which occasionally lapses into inconsistency. Yet, though his speculations are not always to be accepted, they generally deserve careful examination, and they are usually enforced by a fund of new information of exceptional value. His new book is a storehouse of fresh knowledge about the later developments in the Far East, and no student of Asiatic affairs can afford to ignore it.

The new areas discussed by Mr. Weale include Vladivostok and the Amur Province, Western Manchuria, and the Russian territory between the Manchurian province and Baikal His chapters on Vladivostok are of unusual interest, and he plainly thinks that isolated port, the defences of which have been enormously strengthened, has a great future before it. He notes the steady influx of Chinese into the Amur province, and rightly declares that the Chinese "are going to be one immense factor in the Russian Far East." He hardly seems to realize, however, how strong is the probability that the Chinese may eventually be destined to fill up the greater part of the region between Harbin and Lake Baikal. Much is said about the importance of Saghalin, and Mr. Weale correctly perceives that one reason why Russia was so eager to retain the northern half was that it virtually commands the entrance to the Amur river. The growth of Harbin, as set forth by the author, is extra-ordinary, and far exceeds in rapid development any mushroom town of Western America. That a chastened spirit sits nowadays on the city which sprawls by the Sungari, and, that champagne flows less lavishly, are on the whole good signs. The "pace" that was the fashion in Harbin before the war could not have been sustained indefinitely. Mr. Weale offers many enlightening and,' we think, accurate comments about the extent of the strain placed upon the Siberian railway during the war, and the manner in which the Russian army was being fed at its close. The line was used chiefly for the transportation of men and munitions of war; in the later stages nearly mental conditions. Sudden sorrow, bad news, all the supplies for the troops were being drawn from Manchuria and Mongolia. The Harbin flour mills placed an enormous daily quantity of rations at the disposal of the comissariat. Meat came first from China and Mongolia, and afterwards to a great extent from Western Siberia. This question of the limited dependence of the Russian commissariat upon the railway is one of very great importance. Though apprehensions of Russia are happily no longer so vividly present in the minds of the Indian authorities-thanks, among other reasons, to the Anglo-Russian convention-the potential capacity of the Orenburg-Tashkent railway is still a subject of anxious speculation among military men. It is clear that it will not do to take the Siberian railway too literally as an example of what the Orenburg line might achieve. Transcaspia and the regions beyond are no vast granary like Manchuria, and there can be no "living on the country" in the regions of the Oxus. A good example of Mr. Weale's occasionally too vivid-and too hasty perceptions is found in his reference to the projected line from Tashkent to Tomsk, still, in our belief, a very distant possibility. He declares that it would "allow the strong armies which Russia maintains in Turkestan and Central Asia to be transferred to the East by an independent railway operation." The Russian garrison east of the Caspian is probably less than a hundred thousand men, and the portion which could be spared for the East would exercise little effect on the course of events. Mr. Weale does not perceive that the real value of the line would be the facility it might give for bringing reinforcements in the reverse direction. His supposition that the line might be used for transporting Turkestan cotton to possible textile mills in Siberia seems equally wild. The second part of the volume is devoted to a critical examination of the present condition and policy of Japan, and the third part deals with the situation in China and its possibilities. In common with many close observers in the Far East, Mr. Weale has gradually passed from enthusiastic admiration of Japan through an intermediate stage of doubt and dislike, to a final attitude which nearly resembles denunciation and even open hostility. There is a reason to fear that the reaction from the period when the Japanese were being exuberantly acclaimed as godlike heroes is going a great deal too far. The persistent cultivation of an attitude of somewhat unworthy sus-picion will not assist in the settlement of the

problems which still await solution in Eastern Asia. In some respects, however, Mr. Weale's judgments are defensible enough. His analytical remarks about the limited part which Parliamentary government really plays in the control of Japan are justifiable, and may be commended to the attention of those worthy people who innocently fancy that the country, is administered after the fashion of Westminster. Less than a fiftieth of the population have votes, as against one-sixth in Great Britain; and final power remains in the hands of the oligarchy of Elder Statesmen. A good deal of what he has to say about Japanese finance and commerce methods is also true enough; but throughout he does not make sufficient allowance for the extraordinary difficulties Japan has had to face in consequence of her almost superhuman achievements. We may note, by way of correction, that it was the battleship Yashima, and not the Shikishima, which Japan lost through a contact mine; and when Mr. Weale talks of "that immortal flotilla which lay rotting on the road to Mandalay" it is manifest that he has forgotten his Kipling.

When Mr. Weale turns to China he is on less debatable ground, and it is satisfactory to observe that he amply realizes that the Chinese mean to have a voice in the disposal of their own destinies. Yet even in the Chinese sedtion Mr. Weale sometimes lets his weakness for descrying political complications run away, with him. Few people are dreamy enough to believe that the Yunnan railway will ever induce France to seek to carry the Tricolor "perhaps as far as the head waters of the Yangtsze." It would probably be much nearer the mark to say that the boundaries of the French Asiatic dominions are now finally set, and that France is likely to have too many preoccupations in Europe to think about fresh adventures in Asia. Mr. Weale refers more than once to the necessity of establishing a British bank in Manchuria. The obvious answer is that the British banks in China are enterprising enough, and if they saw a prospect of lucrative and steady business in Manchuria they would, no doubt, go there. We see no warranty for the vision of Japanese domination on the Yang-tsze, and we cannot conjure up the spectacle of Japan flying at the throat of America, while Russia steals quiefly down and seizes Northern Korea. Mr. Weale's latest book is, in short, rather too full of horrific visions; yet we should be sorry if a single word of ours deterred any one from reading a work which, in spite of its defects, is a meritorious contribution to the study of exceedingly complex issues.

LOOK FORWARD

Do not tell your troubles this year, because the fewer people who know of the things that have handicapped you the better it is for you, You will then be spared the influence of the unfortunate suggestions which your hard luck stories make upon other people's minds.

Then, again, every time you repeat the story of your misfortunes, your troubles, your trials, your failures, you etch the dark picture a little deeper in your own mind; make a little more real to you what you ought to erase for-

OND&SONS DORA STREET s and Styles in all kinds of **Oak Mantels** Classes of GRATES mel and American nyx Tiles. f all fireplace goods. tland Cement, Plas-s, Building and Fire Clay, etc., always on

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B.A., Principal. B.A., Vice-President, Gregg Shorthand. Pitman Shorthand. ng's Handshake

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e says, "always shakes do myself—that is, in raightforward fashion. tive, the Lord Lieuten-at whose first levee I to be presented, shock and with other new-vice-regal court in the sincere manner."

eting of St. Catherines ve to be called to ask contract, as the Falls, were given the fran-ned no agreement. the Collegiate Institute is more is needed.

Mr. F. R. Shackleton's Evidence.

22. Although it was no part of our duty under Your Excellency's warrant to conduct a criminal investigation into the robbery of the jewels, or to take evidence with a view to the ascertainment of the thief, yet as, on the evidence given before us and now in print, it appears that the name of Mr. Francis Richard Shackleton was more than once named as that of the probable or possible author of this great crime, we think it only due to that gentleman to say that he came from San Remo at great inconvenience to give evidence before us, that he appeared to us to be a perfectly truthful and candid witness, and that there was no evidence whatever before us which would support the suggestion that he was the person who stole the jewels.

23. Having fully investigated all the circumstances connected with the loss of the Regalia of the Order of St. Patrick, and having examined and considered carefully the arrangements of the Office of Arms in which the Regalia were deposited, and the provisions made by Sir Arthur Vicars, or under his direction, for their safe-keeping, and having egard especially to the inactivity of Sir Arthur Vicars on the occasions immediately preceding in Success Magazine.

It has been shown that when the gastric follicles are distended and the gastric juices flowing freely from them when one is hungry and eating with great relish, the sudden receipt of bad news completely reverses the digestive processes. The gastric glands immediately become parched, dry, feverish and food will remain in the stomach for many hours with the digestive process absolutely suspended.

The digestion seems to be dependent upon the condition of the mind. Often our passing moods hasten or retard digestion.

We often hear people, especially delicate women who have nervous dyspepsia, say that they do not understand how it is that they can go out to late suppers or banquets and eat heartily all sorts of incongruous foods without feeling any inconvenience afterwards.

They do not realize that it is due to the change in the mental attitude. They have had a good time; they have, enjoyed themselves. The lively conversation, the jokes which caused them to laugh heartily, the bright, cheerful environment completely changed the mental attitude, and, of course, these conditions were reflected in the digestion and every other part of the system. Laughter and good cheer are enemies of dyspepsia. Anything which will divert the dyspeptic's mind from his ailments will improve his digestion. When they were at home worrying over their health, swallowing a little dyspepsia with every mouthful of food, of course these women could not assimilate their food. But when they were having a very jolly time they forgot their ailments and were surprised afterwards to find that they had enjoyed their food. The whole process is mental

People who go to health resorts attribute their improvement to change of air or to the waters they drink, when, as a matter of fact. it has probably been wrought by change of environment, change of mental suggestion, as much as by the change of air or water. .

Spring waters, mountain or sea air, often get a great deal of credit which is due to recreation-good, wholesome fun. When people go away on vacations or little outings they go for the purpose of 'enjoying themselves, and, of course, they are benefited.—Orison S. Marden,

cannot be cured should be erased forever. What cannot help us, what can only hinder, should be forgotten, discarded once for

Many people hang on to their old troubles; they cling to their old sorrows and misfortunes, and their failures, their past sufferings, until they become a terrible drag, a clog, a fearful handicap to their progress.

The only thing to do with a bad piece of work, with an unfortunate mistake, with a sad experience, is to let it go, wipe it out, get rid of it forever. Never allow the hideous image to come into your presence again to mar your happiness or sap your strength.

It is a good time to resolve that whatever has happened to you in the past, which has caused you unhappiness, which has disgraced you, which has made you think less of yourself, and made others think less of you, you will drop it, you will not drag it through the door of the new year, that you will lock it out with the old year; that you will clean house, that you will only take with you the things which can brighten, cheer, and help you.

No matter what slips you have made, no matter if you have made a fool of yourself this last year, forget it, blot it all out of your mind. Remember that every time you rehearse these unfortunate experiences you only revive the sad memories, and make them so much more real to you and so much harder to get rid of and forget.

It is wonderful what a strange fascination, one's mistakes, failures, and unfortunate experiences have for most people. I know peo-ple who seem to take morbid delight in sitting for hours and thinking over the terrible things that have happened to them; rehearsing their old troubles, their misfortunes, their mistakes. A wound which is constantly probed never heals .-- O. S. Marden.

Speaking at the meeting held for the furtherance of the principle of a better registration of charities in Glasgow, Bailie Wallace said that there were on an average twenty thousand eviction papers signed every year by the magistrates of Glasgow. He argued from this that the factors could be made of great assistance in finding the really deserving.

Apropos of the conference tomor-row between the provincial govern-ment and the municipal authorities on the question of the increased powers asked for by the city of Victoria in the matter of an improved water sup-ply, it will prove of interest to re-capitulate the negotiations which led to the present status. Speaking in the legislature on Friday, March 6, Hon. Mr. McBride said: Now, sir, the government cannot

On March 30th Hon. Mr. Davie in-

TORIA SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

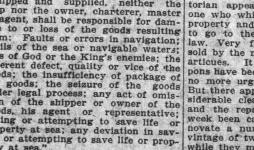
Consolidation Act of 1897. These facts having been presented t othe Private Bills Committee and the point that although the city claimed all rights under the Act of 1873, and yet without any decision of the Courts on this point they asked a Parliamentary Committee to ratify and confirm the Act of 1873, which would place them in the position of settling a point which should rightfully have come first before the Courts. Point No. 2. The Committee's find-mg was: "That the other the Water Clauses in any event for the next de-cade. The city therefore gains the chief points it desires and the ones neces-sary before immediate construction by the most direct route to Sooke lake was possible. INVITES FLEET TO VISIT THIS PROVINCE

Freparing Estimates. For the past few weeks the council in several extra sessions has been con-sidering the estimate for the present year. These have now been pretty well decided upon, and the matter is expected to come before the council tomorrow night, when find action will be taken. In connection with the es-timates there have been considered the requests for increases in pay of the amployees of a number of the civic

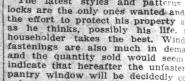
Tuesday, March 17, 1908.

knowledge of its use. In the mean-time there is a law against carrying weapons which those who have pro-vided themselves with guns, might do well to remember. A stiff fine can be levied on those who, not possess proper permit, carry concealed

pons. Donnes Police Kept Busy. While there are no doubt a consi-derable, number of suspicious charac-ters in the city despite the efforts of the police and immigration department The Provincial Government Re-quests Government Re-diamada Hon Richard McBride, on behalf of the provincial government, has 're-quested the Lieutenant-Governor to invite through the group channels the appointment of a police commission at a recent meeting the servincial government has been asked by the Judge of the appointment of a quested the Lieutenant-Governor to invite through the proper channels the american fleet to visit Victoria and Yancouver during its stay upon the Pacific. The provincial government feels that the occasion is fraught with con-siderable importance to the Pacific Coast generally and hence their action. The government has been asked that the occasion is fraught with con-siderable importance to the Pacific Coast generally and hence their action. Local Improvements. Local Improvements.



HAS SLUGGISH WEEK



hopeful expectat face of the evider transportation pr attention of seve panies who are Vancouver Island will prove of get reproduce a ver with that section

in the March nu from the pen of] One becomes no alternative. (how many peopl Of provincial resi

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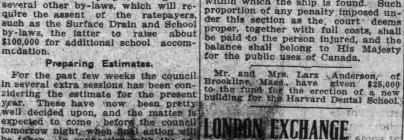
tending to dem ity there will on city, born of the by the transpo come to utilize must be said th dorsed by the nevertheless con be bold who wou

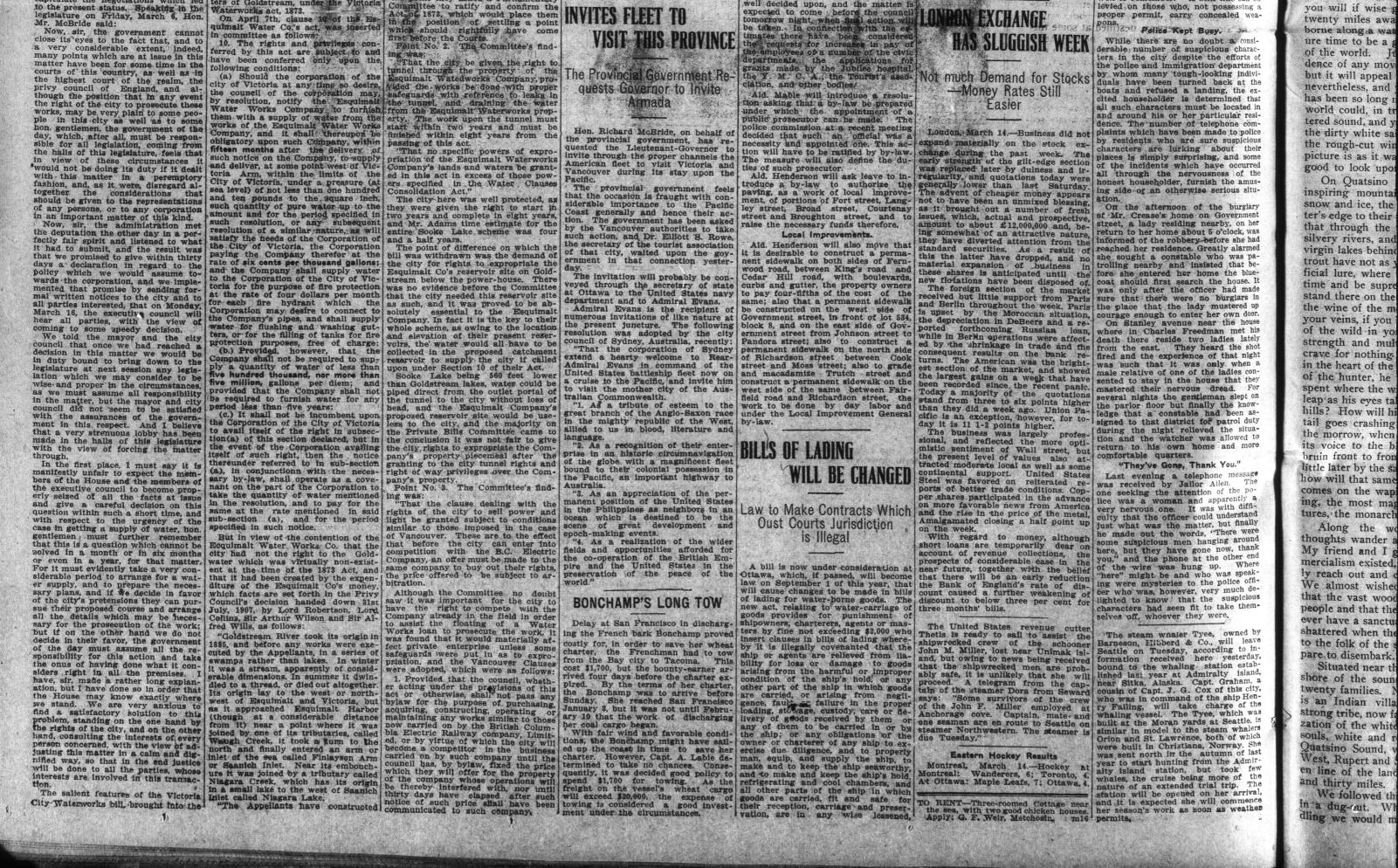
should

it? Less than the it is, yet only twe from Victoria. 7 there, but from cials of the Tee their very best to natural beauties t being an ever-cha till dark. Why, Kyuquot Sound is alone worth th into the great oc Cook, which loom ing colors, thirty Early next me Quatsino Sound. bor. As the boat l you will if wise twenty miles awa borne along a wa ure time to be a of the world.

dence of any mov but it will appeal nevertheless, and has been so long world could, in t tered sound, and y the dirty white sa the rough-cut win picture is as it wa good to look upo

On Quatsino inspiring mounta snow and ice, the ter's edge to their that through the





the opinion of many who have

made a close study of the subject,

there is no point on Vancouver Island which is likely to assume ulti-

mately a position of greater im-

portance than Quatsino Sound. It

is of course natural that those who

have been far-seeing enough to se-

should be prone to advance arguments

tending to demonstrate that in that vicin-

ity there will one day be established a large

city, born of the recognition of its advantages

by the transportation companies who will

come to utilize it as a terminal point, but it

must be said that the views of such are en-

dorsed by the opinion of independent but

nevertheless competent observers. He would

be bold who would take the position that such

hopeful expectations are not justified, in the

face of the evidence that the solution of many

transportation problems is now engaging the

attention of several of the big railway com-

panies who are turning their eyes towards,

ancouver Island. But be that as it may, it

will prove of general interest at this time to

reproduce a very interesting article dealing

with that section of the island which appears

in the March number of the Western Field.

from the pen of F. M. Kelly. It is as follows:

no alternative. Outside of British Columbia,

how many people have heard of it? But few.

Of provincial residents, how many have visited

it? Less than the few. Off the beaten track

ing colors, thirty miles away.

good to look upon.

One becomes enamored of Quatsino, has

cure property interests there

VICTORIA' SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

Victoria City and the Island of Vancouver



lay, March 17, 1908.

rimes. Have Caused Local Stocks of cks and Bolts

Sunday's Daily.). to make their homes urity and safe against ecurity and safe against f burglars, score of Vic-olders have been letting no in adding to their house the precautions and safe-al hardware dealers state the last week there has ar run on their stocks of and bolts. The safe of other the past few days the past few days, the previous several t such has been the nerchant laughingly could now almost tell mer entered the store vas after a lock or some The man who would

me from the crook has look about him which "The burglar who gets will have to be a sharp styles and patterns of

only ones wanted and in protect his property and, s, possibly his life, the takes the best. Window e also much in demand tity sold would seem to hereafter the unfastened will be decidedly conts absence. hew Firearms.

hand the average Vic-to be a peace-lover, anxious to protect his person, is not prepared ength of breaking the ew revolvers have been nerchants dealing in such is true that several wea-in sold, but the demand is ent than at other times. ars to have been a conning up of old weapons ir shops have the past lled upon to oil and re-ber of revolvers of the enty-five yars ago which ght serve as a deterrent ajority of burglars would eir owners more harm should they be fired. also been in good dersons apparently being of firearms but lacking ammunition. Everything of ammunition from the re and various sizes for been asked for. this preparation will is very doubtful, but

ce are many who do not caught napping. Doubt-sleep more easily now firearm in the house. who own it possess no its use. In the meana law against carrying h those who have proes with guns, might do A stiff fine can be who, not possessing a carry concealed wea-

Kept Busy. are no doubt a consi-r of suspicious charac-y despite the efforts of immigration department y tough-looking indivieen turned back at the used a landing, the ex-der is determined that ters must be located in or her particular resinber of telephone com-ave been made to police ho are sure suspicious lurking about their y surprising, and some which have occurred lder, furnish the amusotherwise serious situ-

rnoon of the burglary s home on Government residing nearby, on her ome about 5 o'clock, was robbery before she had dence. Greatly alarmed A Description of the District Adjacent to Quatsino Sound, West Coast of Vancouver Island, and Its Attractions From a Sportsman's Standpoint

tired of the big water we would take several tide is an exciting experience. A great body of THE FERTILE COWICHAN DISTRICT day excursions through the timber, often exploring some little river to its source, which would generally be a beautiful mountain lake, sparkling in a rich setting of many greens.

We found that the waters, salt and fresh, teemed with fish; that the forests sheltered much game. Often we beheld deer swimming in the water, and one day I counted no less than eighty of the pretty creatures on the south shore of the West Arm as we paddled by. It was no sport to shoot them, the killing was too easy, and we had plenty of provisions. Here is another incident, illustrating how numerous the deer are. We camped one night in a small deserted cabin on Limestone Island. It had been raining part of the day, and we were glad to reach such good shelter about four in the afternoon. We made a big fire, and by dusk were pretty well dried out. As we had been making considerable noise, splitting wood and so on, I did not expect to see anything out of the ordinary when I stepped out- sault and paddled back from whence they side the cabin door to see what the sky pro- came.

water pours between the limestone walls, and when running strong there are many whirlpools to watch. Many other things of interest there were, too. We learned the Indian story of the natural arch. Close by this arch is the site of an old village, which was wiped,out in years past by a marauding tribe from the east coast. As the story of the arch goes, however, it seems that ages ago an attack by a hostile band was planned against the village. Having overheard the plottings of the would-be destroyers, a good spirit decided to warn the people of the village to be on the alert. From the mountains behind the head of the West Arm it flew, and rushing down with the wind did not stop to circle around the projecting stone, but went right through it, so great was its zeal to deliver the warning. Just in time, too, for shortly after the hostile warriors were seen approaching, but finding that their plans were known they abandoned the premeditated as-

Cowichan Valley, situated about 40 miles from Victoria, is one of the most beautiful and fertile spots on the American continent. Cowichan, including the districts of Comiaken, Quamichan, Somenos, Sahtlam,' Seymour and shawnigan, is a flourishing settlement.

'The soil is of peculiar richness, being strongly impregnated with carbonate of lime, with usually a depth of two to three feet and a subsoil of blue clay and gravel. The soil is suited to all kinds of crops, but is particularly adapted to fruit, which grows in great abundance and of excellent quality and flavor. The roads throughout the district are the best on Vancouver Island, where bad roads are almost unknown, thanks to the efforts of the local municipal council. Very little wheat is grown, the area under cultivation being too limited, but oats are a principal crop, yielding 60 bushels to the acre. Peas produce between 30 and 40 bushels per acre, potatoes from 400 to 600 bushels, hay from two to three tons. Apples, pears, plums, cherries, and small fruits give

and the trolling during this period is unsurpassed. Duck and grouse shooting also afford excellent sport in the fall of the year. The Cowichan Bay hotel, an up-to-date and first class hostelry, is situated on the shore of the bay, and visitors to this resort will find all conveniences at hand, such as fishing tackle, motor boats, sail, rowboats, etc.

Duncan is an English Western settlement. and is the leading town in the district. It is forty miles from Victoria. In the Cowichan-Valley are some of the finest and best cultivated farms that exist in British Columbia. This city is beautifully and delightfully located. In the Cowichan Valley are some of the most exquisite scenes that man could desire, where amidst evengreen trees the placid and lazy waters of the pretty river flow down with glassy surface to the nearby ocean. Through-out the river's length abundant trout are found.

In this, district is located the Mt. Sicker mining district, which is widely known for the Tyee mine, which has proven a successful mining property of copper carrying gold. Adjoin-ing this claim is the Richard III., which is shipping ore to the Tyee smelter at Ladysmith, and s promising large profits to its shareholders. The Vancouver Island Development company is also operating in this district, and upon numerous other claims assessment work is being done. Coal in this vicinity is abundant.

Duncan is a lively and progressive place. During the past year considerable building has been going on, and in the year to come much s expected. The place is the court-holding centre of the district, and supports excellent graded schools. The newspaper of the valley is "The Cowichan Leader," edited and published by Martin Smith. To the publisher of this paper the writer is indebted for several of the attractive illustrations of the Cowichan valley.

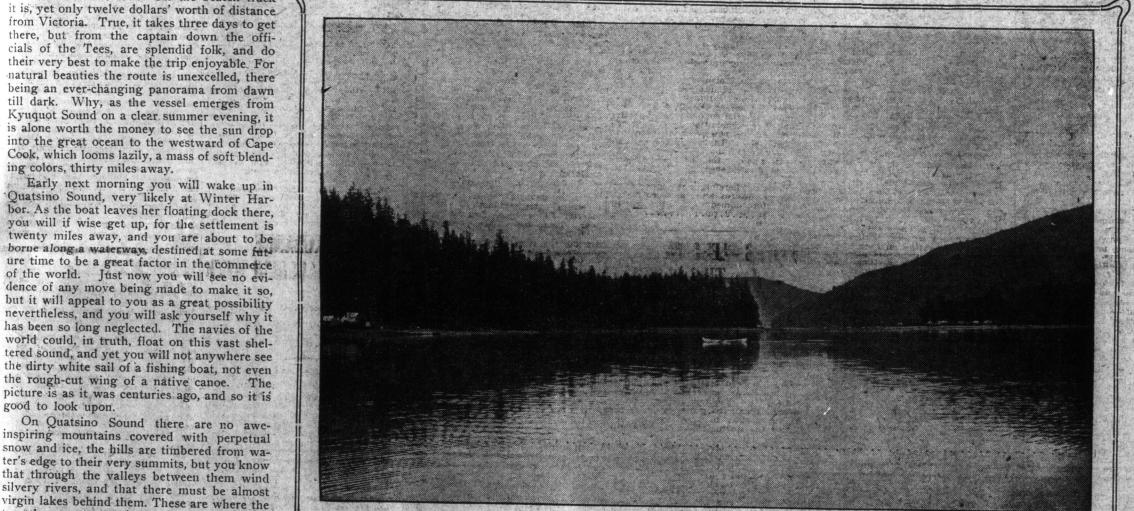
The commodious and excellent hotels of the town are a source of pride to the citizens. The Quamichan hotel, a fine large structure with wide, capacious porch surrounding it and a homelike air within, makes it a pleasant place at which to stop.

The Alderlea hotel, situated on high ground, commands an excellent view of the town and surrounding country.

Duncan has a good waterworks system, and many of the farm houses in the district have water laid on from the numerous springs and creeks.

Somenos and Quamichan Lakes, lying one and two miles respectively from the town, are favorite resorts for trout fishers, while Cowichan Lake lies 22 miles distant, and can be reached by stage coach controlled by Mr. H. Keast, who operates one of the most up-to-date livery stables to be seen anywhere.

Crofton, situated on Osborne bay, about 40 miles north of Victoria, is the site of a large copper smelting plant, owned and operated by the Britannia Mining company. A narrow guage railway connects the town with the Mount Sicker mines, and a stage line runs to Duncans. Crofton has two good hotels, and several general stores and other business establishments. Like all the towns along the line of the E. & N. railway, it is con



constable who was pa-and insisted that bed her home the bluest search the house. It the officer had made e were no burglars in the lady mustered up h to enter her own door. avenue near the house ries Freedman met his aside two ladies lately They heard the shot experience of that night

it was only when a f one of the ladies con-in the house that they nervous dread. For the gentleman slept on r but finally the knowdistrict for patrol duty sht relieved the situa-vatcher was allowed to own home and more arters

ione, Thank You." a telephone message y Jailor Allen. The attention of the poman and apparently a ne. It was with diffi-officer could understand the matter, but finally he words, "There were s men hanging around have gone now, thank phone at the other end as hung up. Where e and who was speak-ries to the police offowever, very much de-v that the suspicious seen fit to take them-ever they were.

vnaier Tyee, owned by berd & Co., will leave esday, according to in-elved here yesterday, whaling station estab-ir at Admiralty island, aska. Capt. Graham, a J. G. Cox of this city, mmand of the ship Hen-I take charge of the The Type, which was oran yards at Seattle, is el to the steam whalers awrence, both of which bristlang. Norway She Lawrence, both of which Christiana, Norway. She in the autumn of last unting from the Admir-tation, but took few hise being more of the xtended trial trip. The opened on her arrival, cited she will commence ork as soon as weather

virgin lakes behind them. These are where the trout have not as yet been wooed with an artificial lure, where the angler can pass a little time and be supremely happy. And as you stand there on the bridge of the steamer, with the wine of the morning air working through your veins, if you have but the smallest germs of the wild in your blood, they must gather strength and multiply rapidly, and you will crave for nothing else than to be miles away in the heart of the great woods. But the blood of the hunter, he who remembers many days spent where the wild things roam, how does it eap as his eyes take in the vista of the rolling hills? How will his heart beat when the blacktail goes crashing away from before him on the morrow, when the gaunt timber wolf lifts its voice to the black night, when he meets ruin front to front in the berry swamp or a ittle later by the salmon pool? And how, oh, how will that same heart of his jump when he comes on the wapiti bull, superb in its bear-

ing, the most magnificent of our wild creatures, the monarch of our island forests. Along the wooded ways we let our thoughts wander as the vessel plowed along. My friend and I grew to forget that a commercialism existed, and which would eventualreach out and change the work of nature. Ve almost wished that it could not be so, that the vast woods would be always for the people and that the denizens of the wild would ever have a sanctuary there. Our dreams were hattered when the siren shricked its greeting to the folk of the settlement and bade us pre-

pare to disembark. Situated near the Narrows, on the northern shore of the sound, is the settlement, about wenty families. Nearby, in the Hecate Cove, an Indian village, a remnant of a once trong tribe, now fast succumbing to the civilization of the white man. Possibly a hundred ouls, white and red, dwell on the shores of Juatsino Sound, which, with its three arms, Vest, Rupert and Southeast, follows the broken line of the land for more than a hundred and thirty miles.

We followed this shore line by easy stages a dug-out. When we grew tired of paddling we would make camp; when we grew

mised for the following day. To my surprise, however, I counted six deer within fifteen yards of where I stood. They looked at me, did not appear at all surprised to see me, and did not make a move until I started toward them. Then they bolted and from the crashes in the brush I knew that there had been quite a few more in the immediate neighborhood. Plentiful as the deer were, though, it was no easy matter to get within camera range. Many times I tried it, and failed. When at length I succeeded in getting the animals close enough to snap the shutter, the results were not so good as I wished for. Such is the fortune of hunting with a camera, however.

Occasionally, while in the timber, we would for a brief moment only catch sight of a lithe gray-colored beast slinking away. Nothing else but a timber wolf, the destroyer of countless deer. Everywhere we beheld their tracks and it would be hard to compute the damage they yearly do. Bear are very numerous and we saw much elk sign, but only on two occasions did we get in contact with a herd. Patient as I then tried to be, it was impossible for me to get close enough to shoot them with the camera, but felt amply repaid for the privilege of observing them for a short period at close

From what I could gather while in Quatsino district, the elk are getting very scarce. The settlers attribute the depletion of the herds to the Indians, who, so they state, will lie in wait for the herds to come down on the beaches, and then shoot as long as any remain in range. One Indian, so they informed me, was particularly active in this practice. They named him, too, and stated he openly boasted of having slaughtered six fine elk only last spring. He made no use of them whatever, they were left to rot where they fell. So the game vanishes, and so the country gets no return from what could be made a most valuable

A ride through Quatsino Narrows on the

A View on Quatsino Sound-Looking Down the Southeast Arm.

A REMINISCENCE.

We have been much interested by Dr. Dobson's pioneer experiences, reported in the Colonist of Sunday, March 8, 1908, and would like to add that forty-eight years ago we landed at Esquimalt harbor, with Dr. Robson's fiancee, Miss Ellen Hall, whom we brought to Victoria to be married to him.

The Rev. D. T. Clarke was sent to start a Congregational mission here, and Miss Hall and his oldest daughter were cabin-mates on the voyage, which was full of interest to them. They surprised the good doctor last year by their, vivid recollections of their experiences. after forty-seven years of separation, during which time the two ladies had lived their lives far away from each other, brought up children and grandchildren, mourned for those gone before and grown old; but at last met, and renewed their youth, with many a hearty laugh over that memorable voyage.

Esquimalt was a very primitive harbor in comparison with its present high degree of efficiency, and to reach Victoria we jolted over twelve miles of rough stony road in a manyseated stage, that left much to be desired in the way of springs. It was a hot day, and the dust rose in clouds through which we peered vainly, in the hope of meeting the Rev. Ebenezor Robson.

Mr. Clarke took his family to the Colonial hotel, looking just as it does in the Colonist of Sunday, and then took the young lady to the home of the Rev. Dr. Evans, where the next day the wedding was solemnized.

We cannot close without a tribute to Miss Hall's worth. Her sweet, faithful, quiet Christianity shone like a beacon through that ong voyage, and brightened and influenced the ensuing years.

Her unselfish endurance of much that was trying will never be forgotten.

JOHN H. BERNARD.

big returns. Sheep raising is carried on to a considerable extent, a ready market for sheep and lambs being found at Victoria, Ladysmith and Nanaimo. Hogs pay well and thrive, and poultry give good returns, the prices of eggs and fowls being always high.

The first point of interest after leaving Victoria is Shawnigan Lake, a beautiful sheet of water, surrounded by rugged hills and deep ravines, where dashing streams and babbling brooks tumble and toss over boulder and falls to join in the chorus of the lapping waters on the beautiful shores of the lake, where are situated two of the finest tourist hotels on the Island-the Strathcona and Shawnigan Lake. This is a favorite summer resort for pleasureseekers and during the season the corridors of the hotels are filled to overflowing, and tents can be seen upon the beach in many directions. It is a delightful place.

Three miles further on along the E. & N. railway Cobble Hill is reached, where a/ first class hotel-the Cobble Hill-is situated, also a general store, in the heart of one of the finest game resorts of Vancouver Island. Deer, bear, panther, and kindred wild game affords the hunter ample excitement on the higher areas, while in the lowlands the wily grouse and pheasant provide good sport.

At Cowichan Station the country becomes more open, the land in the vicinity being suitable for farming, sheep-raising, and the growing of fruit. Cowichan Station is the starting point for the King Solomon mines, and is just two miles from the famous fishing and hunting resort at Cowichan Bay. A hotel, general store and postoffice are maintained at this point, and conveyances can be obtained by anyone desirous of traveling through the surrounding district.

Cowichan Bay is the ideal resort of the disciple of Isaac, who, not content with a basket of "speckled beauties," which can be obtained in any of the smaller streams of the district, longs for a try at the "big fellows." "I-I-I could milk her, all right," panted The waters of this glorious inlet of the ocean abound with salmon from July to November, "but the-the darned cow won't sit down!" district, longs for a try at the "big fellows." abound with salmon from July to November,

telephone with Nanaimo and Victoria.

Chemainus, a good farming district, very heavily timbered, with soil and other conditions almost identical with Cowichan, is the seat of a great lumbering industry. The mill of the Victoria Lumbering & Manufacturing company, with a daily capacity of 500,000 feet of lumber, is situated here and, with the company's logging 'railway and lumber camps, gives employment to a large number of men. hemainus has a well-equipped hospital and good hotels.

The beautiful and fertile district of Cowichan is situated on the southeast coast of Vancouver Island. It is connected by rail with Victoria and Nanaimo, being thirty-five miles from each city. The C. P. R. company have a daily train service, so that the district might soon become the suburban country residential part of Victoria and Nanaimo.

The railroad company run summer suburban trains daily to Shawnigan Lake, in this district. Cowichan has also a splendid sherered bay or harbor, where steamers and other hips ply their trade.

The industries of Cowichan are agricultural, lumbering, mining, etc.-From booklet compiled by George A. Beattie.

Clive Phillips-Wolley, the famous author, tells the following story of an Englishman. who took the job of "man" on the former's place-a pretty farm just outside Victoria.

"Can you milk?" asked the author, of the new man.

"Well, no; but I guess I can try," said the "hand.'

"Here's the milking pail and the milking stool," said Mr. Wolley, "you'll find the cow, in the paddock yonder.

A dreadful commotion outside brought the farm owner to the door, to see the "hired hand," pail and stool in hand, in hot chase of the cow in excited lead around the paddock. "Hello there, what are you doing?" he shouted.



the Dainty New Blouses

Spring's latest tendencies are all correctly reflected in this last gathering of beautiful new Blouses. Never before do we remember having such a large or extremely diversified assortment. There are all the Mull Blouses in all manner of pretty designs, then the Lawns in charming effects, in fact, words can hardly describe. them sufficiently to do them full justice, and what is more surprising is the lowness of prices. All the new styles are shown, and many of the models show some pretty all-over effects, also the new spider web, both long and short sleeves are shown, and they embrace everything that is new in the making of a stylish waist, and are conveniently arranged for selection. Prices range all the way from \$17.50 the way from \$17.50 35c

F.II D

Furniture That Is Correct in Style and Very Moderately Priced

The Showing of Fine Furniture which is now on display on the third floor is indeed a worthy one. Every known period of furniture designing is richly represented in this vast assortment, from the high class furniture made of costly imported woods, richly finished, to the much favored kinds of more moderate price. Especially noteworthy is the upholstered stock. Everything is finished in the best quality of their respective grades, while the workmanship is beyond criticism. Then, too, is the many pieces of mission furniture, which includes a very large stock of novelties, while all is priced right. A splendid range of Reed Chairs. We cannot fail but mention our select stock of Reed Chairs. They are made of the very best quality material, well finished, and are not only a delightful piece of furniture for the room, but a splendid adjunct to the porch. The bright spring days which we have been having makes one wish for plenty fresh air, and with one of these chairs, so reasonably priced, many The bright spring days which we have been having makes one wish for picky from any and the state of the second any and the state of the second any and the second s

pends on the cretonne. Spring immediately associates itself in the mind with everything light, airy, balmy, bright and pleasant. The manufacture of cretonnes, both in this country and abroad, has reached such a high plain of perfection that a room may be transformed as if by magic into a

ing Showing of

Cretonnes

The tone of the Spring home de-

Dainty Spring Footwear

A better or more assorted stock of Spring Footwear for Ladies' cannot be found elsewhere in the city. and when purchasing Footwear here you are sure of getting the latest styles at the lowest possible prices. It is our business to get for our patrons the best that is to be had and when going through our stock we note the kind of shoe that suits everybody the best. There is no foot that cannot be fitted perfect, and it is a hobby with us to see that everybody leaves the store perfectly satisfied. Dainty styles from the leading manufacturers of Canadian and American shoes are here in countless numbers and especially noteworthy is our stock of mercefized silk Oxford Ties in colors. Women's Queen Quality, the famous shoe for women, made in America and awarded Gold Medals for general excellence and superiority at prices ranging from \$5.50 to \$3.50.

A Full Kange of Go-Carts and Carriages

We are showing in our Furniture Department an extremely large and varied stock in Go-Carts and Carriages. If you want an English Carriage or a Reed Baby Carriage of the best quality at a very reasonable price it is here that you will find it. If it is a folding Go-Cart, either the ordinary kind or the very latest invention, we can show it, while prices of them is within reach of all. The Spring weather now is to hand, the bright, balmy days which we have been having of late makes it imperative that you should buy, and we don't think that you can do better than to visit this store. Below we are quoting three, but there are many others equally as attractive and at corresponding prices:



flowery bower of a garden with these dainty materials. And the variety and designs which we are showing are very comprehensive indeed, and you cannot afford to miss seeing them. Then, too, the prices are so as to allow everybody to participate in making their home bright, and as we might say at the least inexpensive outlay. The prices range from, per yard.....15c

If You Want a Good Stove or Range Visit **Our Stove Dept.**

If you want a good Stove or Range at the least possible outlay, considering quality, we urge you to inspect the stock which we show in our stove department annex. The Stoves and Ranges which we keep are the best that money can produce. The material used in their construction is of the highest quality, while the workmanship is unexcelled.

Albion Stoves and Ranges

have stood the test for the past thirty years, and are reputed for their excellent baking qualities, as well as being ornamental, and are manufactured in the city of Victoria, thus by purchasing one you get it direct from the factory. At the same time patronizing Victoria home goods. Another feature is that duplicate parts can always be obtained in quick time.

One Wounded, Toronto, March 18 34 years old, of S lies in Grace hospi wound in his thigh encounter with Tor lice, and two friend Toronto Junction, an of Toronto accurate of Toronto, are un with burglary. Se Junction force, shot running away to es

to be finally and irre the session. W. F. McLean h presented of having mile railway resolut well as his reciproc but he was absent and they were pass Justice Mabee, of Ontario, has definite sider the offer of th the board of railw in succession to the

Gold Fever

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LONGBOAT AF

ntention to Enter Short Distance pic G

Toronto, March 18 gan of the Irish Ath provided the Canadi committee is willing. Longboat in the m events as well as in two chorter recess two shorter races are than the Marathon : shorter distances wi on edge for the 25-

Miss Saun

New Westminster death occurred in of Miss Pearl Saun year-old daughter of ders of Third avenu

Three Months New Westminster Lee, the Chilliwack shot and seriously Davis on New Year erday sentenced

House-Mover Vancouver, March eady cost P. Fento cal fees and in oth ical fees and in oth house across the Pleasant. The stru-side of the street of the result that Mr court to answer to tion of the street b ed a permit to mov explained to the stances, with the r nominal fine of \$1 posed. Mr. Fenton street car while ar on the structure as on the side of the s painful injuries to h concluded that he h punished.

Mr. Carnegie hal wards new libra iddlesborough. A bonus of \$25 po en between 12 an is been promised to