

ecting just now, as our ontaining the very newest few.

ED TAMALINE SILKS, with old rose, bluet, brown, ED PONGEE SILKS, a full of plain colors, also white CHECK TAFFETA S. light and dark ground PONGEE SILKS, white blue, brown, old rose, nile avy stripes .. .. .. .. \$1.00 JAPANESE SILKS, 27wide, extra good values, , 75c, \$1.00 and .. ... \$1.25

at Time

brings the Straw Hat erybody likes the weather s, and nearly every man a most extensive assortprices. We have a parvith straw of a dark, cond attractive. We 35c

ch Under-

pment of fine French Unhe weather now make year changes. It is hard second to none in produ m one of the best makers.

S FRENCH BALGRIGGAN RTS AND DRAWERS, Very quality, colors pink and e stripe, pink, blue, crey, all sizes. Per garment \$1.25 S FRENCH NATURAL OL SHIRTS AND DRAW-

orcester Corsets odels Just pened

Seattle, May 6.—J. B. Powles, chair-man of the merchants' committee seek-ing to end the rate war between the C. P. R. and the Inland Navigation com-pany on the Seattle-Victoria run, to-night announced unofficially that the hostNitles may be brought to an end, although today's meeting between the representatives of the companies re-sulted in no agreement. Reprieve for Orchard. Reprieve for Orchard. Boise, May 6.—Harry Orchard, an-gered at his attorney, Frank Wyman, in because of the latter's efforts to save him from execution, has dismissed Wyman. Governer Gooding, never-theless this morning gave Orchard a reprieve to July 2. The board of par-dons meets on July 1. Orchard was sentenced to be hanged on Friday.

An Italian's Crime. Troops to Rescue. Columbus, Ohio, May 6.—Troops from Columbus of the Ohio National guard left today on a special train ov-er the Norfolk and Western road for Portsmouth, where they will be frans-ferred to Riply, and will then go to the tobacco district in Brown county where the tobacco farmers are terror-ized by the night riders from Ken-tucky. The troops will patrol the riv-er from Aberdeen to Higginsport. Troops to Rescue. An Italian's Crime. Toronto, May 6.—Hiding a terrible scar on her face, Minnie Leapell, a pretty Italian girl, gave evidence yes-terday in the Assize Court which re-sulted in Nazzarino Millioni, a Sicil-an about 24 years old, being found guilty of wounding her with intent to murder. Young Girls Severety Injured.

HAVOC IN SOUTH Furious Wind Storm Ravages Portion of Arkansas, Tennessee and Mississippi

Young Girls Severety Injured. Montreal, May 6.—Two young girls were struck by an engine on a rail-road crossing in St. Henri ward last night as they were returning home from work. Flora Minion, 17 years old, is in the Western Hospital with her left arm amputated at the shoul-der, and Eva Page, 16 years old, is in the same institution severely in-jured.

In the same institution severely in-jured.
 Women's Missionary Society.
 Toroto: May 6 — The opening: esset Society of the Presbyterian Society of the Presbyterian Society of the Presbyterian Church of Canada (Western Dirit Society of the Presbyterian Church of Canada (Western Dirit Society of the Presbyterian Church of Canada (Western Dirit Society of the Presbyterian Church of Canada (Western Dirit Society of the Presbyterian Society of the Presbyterian Church of Canada (Western Dirit Society as ferencon, wifth Society of the Presbyterian Society has 37 hady mission Society has 36 hady for Legislature- Preside Ont, May 6 Society of the prespective construction Society has 36 hady for hereing and hady for hereing and how as a society of hereing and how as a society of hereing and howerein

The had become very degradment, the hards with and had become very degradment, the account of the hards with a data from these the public particular products of the hards of

City Corps in East to Be Allowed the Usual Pay for Home Drills and Expenses to Quebec

For Formets, Ont, May & --The John of the rail code sufference de states de la code de

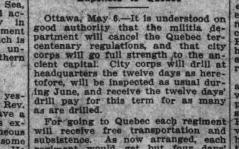
Guiness woman, she having lived in that city prior to her appearance here in 1900. But even if these mysteries are solved there remains yet the purify of the house in which Mrs. Guiness and her children met their deaths. Two of these children met their deaths. Two of these children, Myrtle, aged the patronymic Screnson, having been to mrs. Guines's first husband. The third was Fhillips Guiness, aged six years. His father was killed by a blow on the head four years ago. He was said to have been struck by a failing sausage machine. Screnson died suddenly in Chicago prior to 1900. That the fire which caused the death of these children and their mother was for the local authorities. Also they have a suspicion that Ray Lamphere, driven by jealousy, was the man who started the fatal blaze.
Except Lamphere, Joe Matson, who was employed on the farm for a time is the only one who can throw any light on the mystery, and he knows but little. However he gave a graph ic description of his attemptets to save

could be induced to give any infor-mation to the authorities. Woman in the Case. The evidence taken at the inquest, following the death of Orlando, dis-closed some facts which would indi-cate that there was s woman in the trouble. Pets Zeralto, one of the Ital-ian miners, and one of those who at-tempted to put Mullen out of the dance hall, testified that earlier that day Mrs. Munnis, wife of a mine laborer, had asked him (Zeralto) if Mullen intended going to the dance that night and Zeralto had stated that he thought not. The Italian later saw Mullen and advised him not to attend the dance but the Irishman insisted that he would be there. Munnis, hus-band of the woman, testified that after the shooling, and when he and his wife had gone home, he discov-ered that his revolver which he had left in his coat pocket in his home, was missing together with four carti-ridges, and it developed later that the builet which caused Orlando's death whe of the callber of Munnis' revol-ver. It is believed that Mullen, influ-enced by liquor, had attempted to enter the dance hail to see Mrs. Mun-nis, and being refused admittance be-came enraged and fired the fatal shot. He must have entered the Munnis' home after they had left for the dance and purloined the revolver and cart-ridges. Mullen is a good looking fellow. is the only one mystery, and he knows but little. However he gave a graph-ic description of his attempts to save Mrs. Guiness and her children from the fire, this being corroborated by meighbors of undoubted integrity. Lamphere spent the night of April 27 at the home of Mrs. Elizabeth Smith a negress in Laporte. Whether he had time to reach the Guiness farm before the fire started is not known. Chicago, May 6.—Late today Assis-tant Chief of Polce Schuller announc-ed in Chicago that the links which connected the Laporte tragedy with Chicago were so strong he would start an investigation in this city without being asked to do so by the Indiana police.

SIR FREDERICK RETREATS

yes-Rev. New. We a ex-For going to Quebec each regiment will receive free transportation and subsistence. As now arranged, each He regiment would get but four days bay for Quebec and nothing for home at-tree a tree move is a result of the opposi-tion from every part of Eastern Can-ada, protests being made forcibly to Due to Everyt

Bankers Arraigned. New York, May 6.—The trials of Chas. W. Morse, C. Curtis and F. Au-gustus Heinze, on charges growing out of their conduct of New York banks, will begin in June, according to an announcement by United States District Attorney Stimson. All three were arraigned in court to-day, and pleaded not guilty to the indictments against them.



VICTORIA SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

STATA VALLEY

GIANT BALLOON

**AMERICAN HORSE WON BIG ENGLISH RACE** 

pastor has been greeted. At the con-clusion of the work the party gath-ered in the home of Rev. Mr. Magee and partook of refreshments furnished by the ladies. Later in the evening a purse of \$50 was presented to Rev. Mr. Magnee by the members of the bee party.

against and Pierrier 5 to 4 against. When nearing the straight, Mr. Bel-monf's horse which was considered a rank outsider, took the lead from Mer-eute and rapidly drawing away, came in an easy winner, three lengths ahead of Sir Archibald, who was % of a length in front of White Eagle. Perrier who was a hot favorite at 5 to 4 against only got fifth place. The Street Structure MORE BRIDGE TROUBLE

 Terrier who was a hot favorite at 5 to 4 against only got fifth place. The time was one minute 44.5 seconds. The win by Norman III. reverses the fitthe was one minute 44.5 seconds. The win by Norman III. reverses the of last year, when Perrier beat him running second to Richard Croker's Rhodera. Today's race was the content of the Granville arter by fan of construction are still actively in the field. The place domestic servants have such second the fitter bidge, the opponents of the granville actively in the field. The place domestic servants have such second the fitter bidge, the opponents of the granville actively in the field. The place domestic servants have such second the fitter bidge, the opponents of the granville actively in the field. The place domestic servants have such as the fitter bidge fitter bid near Michel creek about a mile and a half from McGilvery. Provincial Con-stable Larsh, of Michel, was notified and went out to the scene of the ac-cident at once accompanied by Cor-oner A. J. Murray. After careful in-vestigation it was decided that Nor-mandeau had come to his death by underst

PRINCE RUPERT WATER

Fight

Among the divide atthorties, and come to his death by marked at case where is the rotage project is now reached a stage where it his strate of the view was stated by Mark when Ata may the case the provide had become warmed up to the beam of states and the store to the store to the store was the protecting a product between the the beam of states and the store to the store to the store and the store to the store the store the store to the store to the store the store to th

The Vancouver Portland Cement Com-pany Ceases Operations for a Short Time

Owing to the fallure of the Van-couver Portland Cement company to find an export market for its surplus cement and because of the great stock on hand, more than filling all the available stock houses, the company r decided to temporarily close down its works at Tod inlet on Monday last, to The number of men employed is about 200. The company has been produc-ing much more cement than there is demand for, having a considerable amount more than is necessary to sup-ply all the local and provincial deamount more than is necessary to sup-ply all the local and provincial de-mand for some months, and has been endeavoring to find an export market for its product. Owing to the over-production of the California mills and the cheap water haul which allows of the Guiffornia product heing nlaced



Programme Will Embrace Entire List of Events to Take Place at London

The British Columbia Amateur Athletic union Tuesday night decided to

ccept the task of holding the Olympic tryouts for this province and the big meet will be held at Brockton Point, Vancouver, a week from next Saturday. The programme will embrace the en-tire list of events to be held at Lon-

they removed it to the outside. Nothing was then seen of Devaney but several shots having been heard, it was supposed that Devaney had com-mitted suicide, and upon going into the barn the officers found his body. he having shot himself in the head."

The showing of the competitors in the various events will depend whether they go to Toronto or not, for besides winning they will have to show class. A meeting of the committee in charge of the meet will be held on May 16, immediately after the conclusion of the events when the athletes to be sent to der the laws and rules of the Canad-WORKS CLOSED DOWN ian Amateur Athletic union. 2. An entry fee of fifty cents will be charged in each event, more than one event, twenty-five cents for each additional one. events, when the athletes to be sent to the Canadian trials will be decided 3. All entries must be in the

Chief Chamberlain, president of th Chief Chamberlain, president of the union, was in the chair at Tuesday night's meeting, and there was a rep-resentative attendance. J. H. Senkler, representative in British Columbia for the Canadian Olympic committee, was present and explained to the meeting his ideas of the proposed competitions. George A. Smith of the Y. M. C. A., the C. A. At the request of the Canadian the construction of the State of the committee of the tion of athletes to represent Canade the Canadian the State of the proposed the p

C. A. A. U. commissioner in the prov-ince, was also on hand and lent his assistance. Committees were appoint-ed to look after the various details, ot-

completed. the cheap water haul which allows of the California product being placed on the market in Seattle and Portland much more cheaply than the local product could be sold, in considera-tion of the duty, the demand outside has been small, and, in consequence the works ceased operations un Monday for from six weeks to three months. Work has been found for the ployment by the temporary closing of the works.

Henderson: field. Chief Chamberlin. R. McD. Russell. starter-C. J. Marshall.

Clerks of course-H Gowen, D. Anerson, G. Little Timekeepers-B. F. Armstrong, G. F. Trorey and four others to be appointed

Announcer-W. F. Findlay: Programme committee-H. Gowen, J. T. Hewitt, A. P. Garvey, W. F. Find-

Marathon race committee-H. Kent, Al. Larwill, Dr. Gatewood and two others to be appointed. Scorers in charge of G. S. Smith

and P. Bradley.

and P. Bradley. The following is the programme of Olympic events: 100 metres flat (109.3 yards). 200 metres flat (218.6 yards). 800 metres flat (874.4 yards). 110 metres hurdle (120.2 yards). 2200 metres sterplechase (2497.6). 3200 metres steeplechase (3497.6

ards) Five mile run (eight kilometres.). Standing broad jump. Standing high jump. Running broad jump.

Running broad jump. Pole jump. Throwing the hammer. Putting the weight. 3500 metres walk (3825 yards). Javelin—1, free style; 2, with the javelin held in the middle. 400 metres flat (437.2 yards). 400 metres flat (1639.5 yards). 1500 metres flat (1639.5 yards). Discus—1, free style; 2, as at Athens W Running high jump. Hop, step and jump. Hop, step and jump.

Hop, step and jump. Tex miles whik (16 kilometres) Marathon race, fifteen miles

English league matches-Chelsea vs. woolwich Arsenal,- 1908-about 65,-The Merry Widow It's "The Merry Widow" this, And "The Merry Widow" that; It's "The Merry Widow" kiss, And "The Merry Widow" hat, It's "The Merry Widow" craze, And "The Merry Widow" dance; It's "The Merry Widow" plays, And "The Merry Widow" glance, And if I die to-monrow, Why, let "The Merry Widow wal For the "Merry Widow —St. Loui

s Gigantic ]

 Index the data of the state of \$50 was presented to Rev by the members of the parameters the grant. Lutheran Conference. New Westminster, May 6.—The annual conference of the Norwegian Lutheran church of the Pacific coast, opened in this city today, sessions being held both at St. Paul's church in this city and in the Lutheran church on the south side of the river.

Tug-of-war (teams of eight)

chester £ 2,200).

HAZELTO

Vater U A special rom Hazelt ton reached at 10:30 o'c Essington, w tons of freig freight owin water in the

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4. At the request of the Canadia Olympic committee, trial meets will held in Halifax, Montreal, Toren Coronto on June 6. In their selec-ion of athletes to represent Canada in Frie

RACING

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be guided by the results of these two final meets. ficials were named and practically all RECORD FOOTBALL CROWDS

Half a Million Spectators Were Pres. ent at Matches on April 18

Friday, May 8, 1908.

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yards)

yards), one at

Three-mile team race (4.8 kilo-metres). Five to run, three to count. Relay race, 1600 metres (1749.3 yards). (Teams of four, with four re-serves), two at 200 metres (218.755 wards), one at 400 metres (27.753

yards), one at, 800 metres (874,904

of the secretary, A. E. Boak, P. O. 1 655, by 12 o'clock noon on May 13.

competition shall be held un-

metres (218.72) metres (437.45)

Course through the park is six miles one hundred and forty yards long. The following officials were ap-pointed for the meet: Referees—J. H. Senkler, J. A. Ful-lerton, Jas. Findlay. Judges—Track, J. E. Miller, Rev. J. S. Henderson: field Cheff Chemberlin

Total ..... 476,452

The figures for the international match which was played at Glasgov constitute a record for any kind of football match in the United Kingdom. The receipts are officially annunced at £7,300, about £2,000 of which ac-

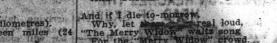
crued from the grand stands.

Other notable attendances at foot-ball matches are as follows: Scotland vs. England, Glasgow 1906 -102.741.

-102,141. Einglish Cup finals, Crystal Palace -Tottenham Hötspur, vs. Sheffield United, 1904-110,820; Aston villa vs. Newcastle, 1905-101,117.

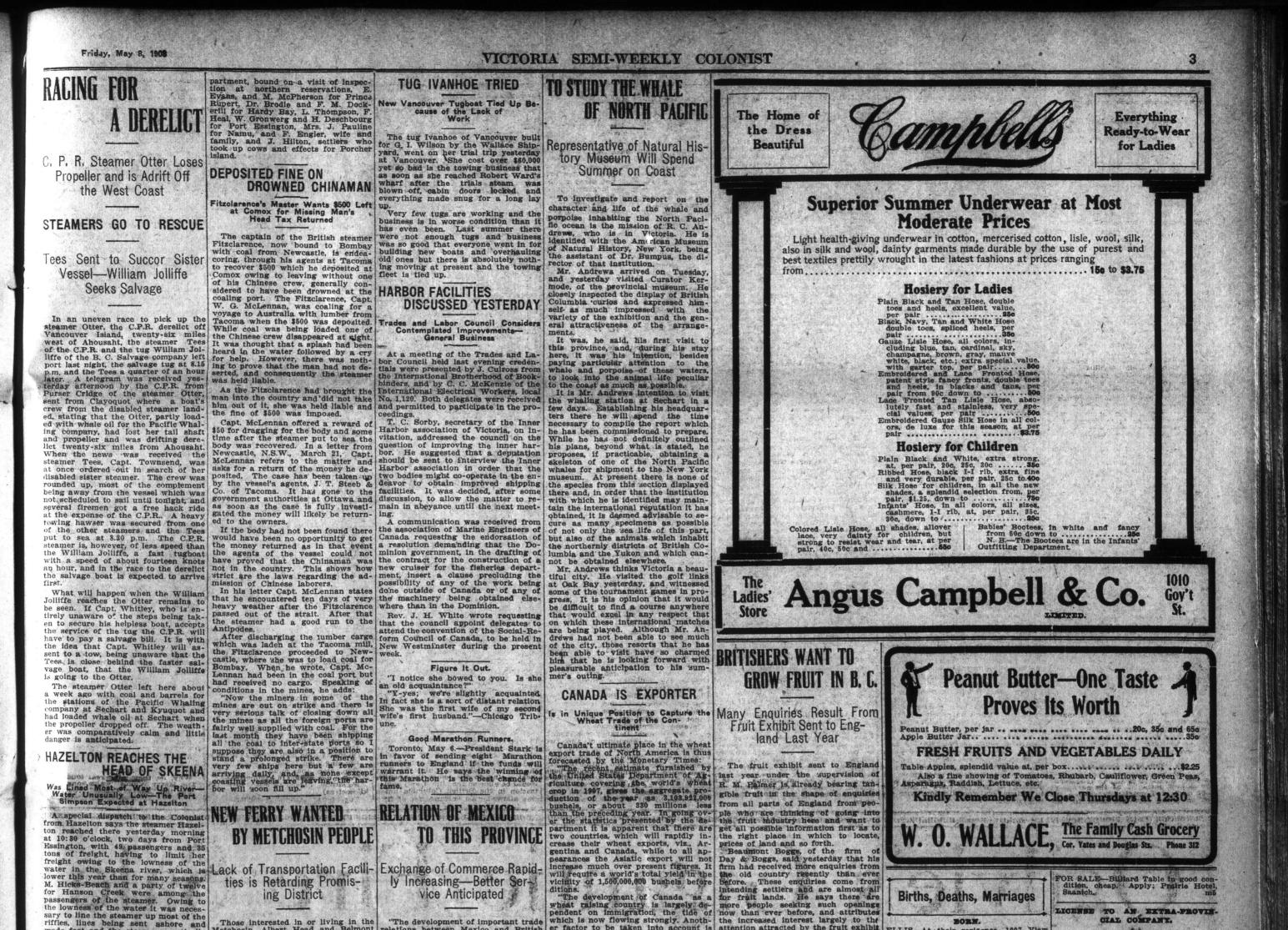
English Cup semi-final-Wolver-hampton Wanderers vs. Southhamp-ton, at Chelsea, 1908-46,000 (about £2,200).

English Cup Tie—Fulham vs. Man-thester United. 1908—41,000 (about



Ogilvie is adopting the most drastic measures in a determined attempt to dispose of his entire stock in the shortest possible time.





mile team race (4.8 kilo-Five to run, three to count. race, 1600 metres (1749.8 (Teams of four, with four re-two at 200 metres (218.726 one at 400 metres (437.452

iday, May 8, 1908.

one at, 800 metres (874,904 ompetition shall be held unlaws and rules of the Canadntry fee of fifty cents will be in each event, more than one enty-five cents for each addi-

entries must be in the hands cretary, A. E. Boak, P. O. Box 2 o'clock noon on May 13. he request of the Canadian ommittee, trial meets will be Halifax, Montreal, Toronto, g, Calgary and Vancouver. nen in each meet will con final games in Montreal and on June 6. In their selec-athletes to represent Canada in the Olympic committee ed by the results of these two

RD FOOTBALL CROWDS

Million Spectators Were Present at Matches on April 18

thing like half a million spec-witnessed Association football s on Saturday, April 18th, The nces were divided as follows:

Spectator n League matches ..... gue matches ..... 7,500 9,000

figures for the international which was played at Glasgow te a record for any kind of match in the United Kingdom. eipts are officially announced 0. about £2,000 of which acm the grand stands. notable attendances at foot-

hes are as follows: nd vs. England, Glasgow 1906 sh Cup finals, Crystal Palace

ham Hotspur, vs. Sheffield 1904—110,820; Aston villa vs. tle. 1905-101.117. sh Cup semi-final-Wolver-

Wanderers vs. Southhamp-Chelsea, 1908-46,000 (about

sh Cup Tie-Fulham vs. Man-United. 1908-41,000 (about

sh league matches—Chelsea vs. ch Arsenal,- 1908—about 65,-

The Merry Widow e Merry Widow" this, "The Merry Widow" that; he Merry Widow" kiss, "The Merry Widow" hat.

e Merry Widow" craze, "The Merry Widow" dance; le Merry Widow" plays, "The Merry Widow" glance.

die to-morrow. et show real loud, rry Widow waltz song "Merty Widow" crowd —St. Louis Chronicie

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JONES-MoGREGOR-On Saturday, the State of Mit, and Mrs. W. Jensen of Sydney, B. C. English papers please copy.
JONES-MoGREGOR-On Saturday, the State of Mit, Modregor.
JONES-MoGREGOR-On Saturday, the State of Mit, 1908, Charles Booth, aged by Years; a native of Burry, Lancashter, S. Sturday afternoon, G. K. Terry, anative of Casuaga, New York state, 81, Survey, 1718. Leighton Root, Survey, 1718. Leighton Root, Sturday afternoon, G. K. Terry, anative of Casuaga, New York state, 81, Survey, 15, 1908, Dr. F. Lindsay Dick, Son, ratired arm, surgeon, aged of the Stot core, Son, attive of Cheltenham, English.
ORMOND-At the family residence, 433, Young Street, on May 3, 1808, 78, and Burdes, Ar Wootrow.
ORMOND-At the family residence, 433, Houng Street, on May 3, 1808, 78, and Burdes, and Casuaga, New York state, Street, Son, and the Son of Cheltenham, English.
ORMOND-At the family residence, 433, May Yond, Gladys, the beloved wire.
May Yond, Gladys, the beloved wire. MARRIED. d Silale -Deep years. A native of Cheltenham, Eng-land. Office at Victoria, Province of British Office at Victoria, Province of British Columbis, this: Thirtieth day of July, one thousand nine hundred and seven. (Seal) S. Y. WOOTON, Blizabeth S. Ormond. HOLMES-At Seattle, on Saturday, May 2nd, Gladys, the beloved wife of Capt. W. E. Holmes. HASTINGS-On Monday, May 4, at Providence hospital, Seattle, Thomas Walter, son of the late Capt J. E. Hastings and Mrs. Hastings of "The Maples, Vancouver, B. C., aged 26. In-terment at Seattle, Wednesday. at this store. hould not let 

 Maples, Vancouver, B. C., aged 26. 11-terment at Seattle, Wednesday.
 ness of intering inter ctions atlery, Pocket rved announce 1.0

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# VICTORIA' SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

GET YOUR NEEDS IN SUMMER FURNITURE AT THIS STORE

# "Neer Cast a Cloot Till May Be Oot" -JUST ONE FROM MANY "SAYINGS" ON THE NEW SCOTCH MOTTO WARE

YOU can easily spend an amusing and interesting half-hour among the new arrivals in Scotch Motto Ware just unpacked yesterday. We have had some of this before, but never such an excellent variety as we are showing today. If the sales of yesterday are any criterion, this shipment, large as it is, will soon disappear, for, before it was marked, yesterday's visitors were choosing pleces and carrying home some of the quaintest bits or tableware yet shown in the city. Better come in today and get a few pieces. The price won't prevent you from owning several. Here are a few mottoes :--- "Dae as the lassies dae," 'Lassies like glasses," "Sae no an' tak it," "Are gey brittle," "A dog winna howl if ye fell him wi' a bane," "Dinna lie in yer bed and lippen tae yer neebor," "Contented wi' fittle and canty wi' mair," "Freens like fiddle strings mauna be screwed ower ticht," "Some hae meat that canna eat! An some wad

eat that want if. But we have meat an we can eat ! Sae let the Lord be thankit.'

MOTTO PLATES, at. each, | 40c, 35c and ......25¢ MOTTO BOWLS, at, each, 75c, 50c and ......35¢ MOTTO PITCHERS, at, each ......\$1.00 CANDLE STICKS, at, each, \$1.00, 75c, 50c and ... 40¢ MOTTO TYGS, at, each, 35c 

SUGARS AND CREAMS, | MOTTO TOBACCO JARS. at, per pair, 75c, 50c MOTTO MUGS, at, each, LOVING CUPS, at, each, MOTTO JUGS, at, each, 6oc MOTTO TEAPOTS, at, each, 75c, 50c and .... 40¢ HOT WATER JUGS, at. MOTTO MATCH HOLD-ERS, at, each ......35¢ each, \$1.00 and .....75¢

# A Camp Necessity-Made For Use Around Home, Too

Given camping a thought yet? ... Won't be long until Summer Suns-and vacations, are here. Camp life and all its goodness is what we are looking forward to now. If you have had previous experience you know the joys and also the disappointments-the spoiling of the "spoilables." With an appetite known only to a camper, you come home and find the warm day has played havoc with the larder.



Friday, May 8, 1908

NOTE

The list ish Cabinet Mr. Asqui First Lor Lord Loreb

cellor dent of C

Lord Ripon, Mr. Lloyd-lor of Exc Sir E. Grey Mr. H. C Affairs

ord Cre Mr. Haldan

Lord Carrin Mr. Runcin Sir H. Foy Duchy of Mr. Birrell, Mr. Sinclair

Mr. Buxton, eral.. ..

Mr. Harcou Mr. Roberts

Admiralty

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If you have had such experiences you'll be interested in these Collapsible Meat Safes, These Meat Safes are made of an excellent wood frame and a specially made screen of perforated Galvanized Sheet Iron. This style screen is unbreakable and as the perforations, are small it is practically insect proof. It is fitted with shelf and hooks, and the door is fitted with a substantial lock and key. The safe is collapsible and folds very compactly (cut herewith shows same folded). We haven't seen anything to equal it and advise that you investigate its merits today.

# This Showing of Furniture Should Interest You

TODAY, we are showing in our Broughton Street windows some excellent examples of Mission Furniture just come to hand-the best efforts of some of the best furniture craftsmen in Canada's best furniture factories. The showing is but a kint of the many splendid pieces in this style of furniture offered by us, and dozens — yes, hundreds — of pieces just as nice are on show in our showrooms. But, see the window! And if you can spare a moment or two, come and see the inside showing. You can spend as much time as you wish in looking, and you are never under the slightest obligation to purchase. A real hearty welcome is waiting you and your friends here, and the more often you visit us the better pleased we shall be. If you have any friends visiting you, don't let them leave the city without seeing the inside of this home furnishing organization. Spring and Sum-mer furniture styles are arriving almost daily, and frequent visits should be the rule now.



at Ottawa by virtue of which an in-tending immigrant may be deported, if he has left his own country illegally, and it is thought that the provision requiring immigrants to have a cer-tain sum of money in their possession will serve to keep out all who, by rea-son of their not being contract labor-ers, are not prohibited by the laws of India to emigrate to Canada. If this sum, which is now 325, is not found sufficient to check Hindu immigration, the amount will be increased. The government of India undertakes to cir-culate literature pointing out to the

Laundry Bluing

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

Near Yates

Carl State of the

Cyrus H. Bowes, Chemist Government Street

A late addition in the Furniture Store to which we wish to call particular attention. is a line of specially attractive Foot Stools. These stools are made of oak in Mission design and finished Early English. They are upholstered with leather and are genuinely taking in appearance. Such stools as these are most useful and being attractive in design and finish make a desirable addition to the furnishings of any home. Ask to see these stools when in. Price, each.....\$3.50

# You Should Own One of These Splendid Library Tables Yes, a Library Ta-



ble is a most useful addition to the furnishings of any home, and when you can purchase one possessing the artistic and decorative 'qualities of these at such reasonably fair pricings you should take ad-

vaintage of the opportunity. Just come in and let us show you these half-dozen, and other styles now shown. Third Floor.

LIBRARY TABLE—A spiendid li- brary table style, this, and low priced, too. Made in oak, mis- sion style and finished in the popular Early English style of finish. Top is 42 in. x 26 in. Has large shelf beneath. A pretty style and excellent value at the price \$222.50 LIBRARY TABLE—A quarter- cut oak style, finished in golden top is 32 in. x 48 in. Table has two large drawers. Legs are round. This is a very attractive table style and good value at.	LIBRARY TABLE—A mission style, finished in Early English style of finish. Made of finest quality of oak in finest possible manner. Top is 48 in. x 30 in. There are two drawers. Price, each	sion style in the finish. This style drawer and has ends for books. Top is 29 in. x fairly at, each LIBRARY TABLI fine style in mis ble has two drag and two large of tionary, etc. T
table style and good value at,	etc. Top is 29 in. x 50 in., and	large shelf. Top
each	one you'll like. Price. <b>\$35.00</b>	in. Price, each,

# has one large shelves at both magazines, etc. 50 in. Priced .. .. \$35.00 E-A genuinely ssion. This ta-wers, two small abinets for sta-there is also a is 29 in. x 50 only...\$40.00

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Another mis-Early English

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

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



respondent The area veyed on J twenty mill color, and veyed on J million acr points nor area where have been manner, an pected in t of the cou surveyed a of Tobolsk its correct When one whose sout milles north ton, with haif millio million bu and one a worth of H more than of live sto ception of Northern G information at the poi area show of successf ing to lowe of sunshin much farth posed. Go Canada ca perintende At a ch four-year-"realistic" tell a story tale, compi "There y lived in the "But wha Mr. Sing une just h Mrs. Sin Vay you m Wife—" he troub vas somet bout, and hink what

the second provide a second	FORTY YEARS AGO	BRITISH OPINION			
e list of the reconstructed Brit- abinst with salaries is as follows:	The British Colonist, Thursday, May 7, 1868.	London Daily Chronicle.—We have pleaded many times in general terms	the second se		Henry Young &
Asquith, Premier and st Lord of Treasury., £ 5,000 Loreburn, Lord Chan-	New Westminster methodau offen	for an education concordat, and the	Company		Company
Tweedmouth, Presi- it of Council 2.000	Among her passengers were His Honor Mr. Justice Begbie, Mr. Pooley and some eighteen others. By the usual politeness, of Com-	terialise this spirit at a conference "But what," we are asked, "do you pro- pose in detail?" The question is a fail one and with contain recovering the			
Lloyd-George, Chancel- of Exchequer 5,000 C. Grev. Foreign Affairs 5,000	we are enabled to give the rain reas-	will give an answer. The terms of a possible and acceptable settlement car only be discussed when both sides table their proposals. We are hearty sup-		e Cut Prices	tor Fri-
Lairs 5.000	Greatest fall in one day 20 Number of rainy days Nil	some things in the following suggest	The second se		
Haldane, War 5,000 Morley (in Lords) India 5,000 McKenna, First Lord miralty 4,500	men ten	obvious that if there is to be a settle- ment by consent each side must sur- render something. There remains to		y and Saturd	ay -
Churchill, Board Trade 2,000 Burns, Local Govt 2,000 Carrington, Agriculture 2,000 Bunciman Education 2,000	The Queen's Birthday Regatta.—We find we were in error in stating yes- terday that this event had been post-	be considered the question of contract- ing out. Here we should like to say that the need for contracting out is in	and the second	Ladies should take the trouble to read our	ad. every issue-it is an education
Carrington, Agriculture 2,000 Runciman, Education 2,000 H. Fowler (in Lords, chy of Lancaster 2,000 Birrell, Irish Secy 4,42f Sinclair, Scottish Secy. 2,000 Buxton, Postmaster-Gen-	ind we were in error in stating yes- terday that this event had been post- poned. It is now definitely arranged by the managing committee to hold the regatta on Saturday, the 23rd	largely based on the theory that loca education authorities are inherently un- reasonable. They are composed of fair-		on values. Every word of it is practical, seaso is well save money as not when the goods are Here are some chances that cannot be secured e	those they will need shortly.
Sinclair, Scottish Secy. 2,000 Buxton, Postmaster-Gen- 1	that Admiral Hastings, who is ever ready to co-operate in all our public amusements, has promised the use of	minded persons who desire to conduct their business in a reasonable and businesslike way. However, it seems to be matter of common consent the		ADIES' TAFFETA SILK GLOVES, black,	white and cream, a famous Eng-
Robertson, Secy. to the miralty	by the managing committee to hold the regatta on Saturday, the 23rd inst. It is also gratifying to learn that Admiral Hastings, who is ever ready to co-operate in all our public amusements, has promised the use of the Zealous band, the steam launch and other large boats to take persons to the Arm, supply all the flags for the occasion and subscribe towards the ex- penses. It is to be hoped that now	some contracting out is necessary Here, it seems, we reach the point a which the "right of the parent," of		lish make, 19 inches long and regularly sold AND SATURDAY PRICE	per pair at \$1.35.: FRIDAY
cial depression was likely to at-	subscribe liberally.	which we are told so much, might well be given scope. The machinery of one part of Mr. Birrell's Bill might be used and contracting out allowed wherever		ADIES' TAFFETA SILK GLOVES, black, of a famous English manufacturer, 23 inches	white and cream; also product long, regularly sold at \$1 50 per
widespread attention and prove excellent advertisement for the We find the following in the nto News:	The George S. Wright.—This steam- er left the wharf yesterday morning at 10.30 for Portland Among her per-	four-fifths (or some other proportion) of the parents concerned in the schoo desired it. With this safeguard the		pair. FRIDAY AND SATURDAY PRICE	····· ···· ···· ···· \$1.00
e decrease in the Toronto bank ings during the week ended to- was large, being \$2,193,000, the	er left the wharf yesterday morning at 10.30 for Portland. Among her pas- sengers was D. W. Higgins, Esq., of the Colonist, who after a number of years of assiduous labor, has gone to	grant proposed in Mr. M'Kenna's Bil might safely be made somewhat more liberal. There is much in the proposals thus outlined which will be upaccent	T-L-FRANK	CHILDREN'S TAFFETA GLOVES, white 25c per pair. FRIDAY AND SATURDAY	PRICE
gainst \$23,100,551 last year. But nto is not alone in this respect by the cities of the Dominion.	sengers was D. W. Higgins, Esq., of the Colonist, who after a number of years of assiduous labor, has gone to visit his relatives and friends at home. Mr. Higgins, as editor of this paper, has been an unflinching friend of Vic- toria and the colony and has earned the respect shown him on leaving. A few neutinglast friend is the	able on its abstract merits to each side, but it is a condition of peace that each side should surrender a good dea		BLOUSE FLANNELETTES AND WRAPP. lar price 15c, 20c and 25c per yard. FRIDA	AY AND SATURDAY
Bureau indicate only two in-	evening met him at the Colonial,"	Referring to the report of the De-	s s	PRICE	ent goods in plain and fancy col-
learing house cities. is said that "straws show which	cherche supper at which the kindliest feelings prevailed. In the morning a number of his fellow-citizens went	estry, the London Morning Post says: It will be seen that, though the Land Purchase Acts receive most blame foo	in the second seco	ors, regularly sold at 20c per yard . FRIDA PRICE	
the wind is blowing." As the ervatives have just scored a triumph in the Halifax civic lons the incident may be taken	cherche supper at which the kindliest feelings prevailed. In the morning a number of his fellow-citizens went down to the Wright to wish him good- bye, and a safe and pleasant trip. Be- fore returning to his editorial duties, Mr. Higgins intends visiting London, and during his stay in England will lose no apportunity of doing justice to the colony.	the present troubles, the recommenda- tions of the Committee are by no means confined to checking the influence of these Acts. They do not sime of pre-			
dicating what will be the result the federal elections are brought A special dispatch to the Toronto	and during his stay in England will lose no apportunity of doing justice to the colony.	serving the present position or even that of a few years ago. They are de- vised to secure a woodland area of a	Dress Goods and Dress Making a Specialty	Howard Manna X	"Home of the Hat Beautiful"
am Roche and Michael Carney,	A PARTICIPAL PARTY SALAR AND	State is asked to start a new industry	A large and expert	Juliy grung g	Latest Ideas in High- Class Exclusive Mil-
ne Dominion parliament, did not t by the experience of Hon. Wil- Pugsley in New Brunswick. The ster came to that province and		two general questions must be answered:Why is this industry so de- sirable? Why, granting the value o the industry, should it fall to the Stati to start it? The answer to the first		Government Street, Victoria, B. C.	linery
ged a campaign that proved dis-	been appointed commander of the 1st	question is afforded by the special con-			
ey have been absenting them-	Wheathampstead, in Hertfordshire. The great Abbot of St. Albans, John of Wheathampstead, ruled over the	per. Much of the land in Ireland has proved comparatively unsuitable fo ordinary cultivation, but would be very suitable for timber. Such timber as	that they can only have Nationalist Already is support by paying the price. On first employed a reading the speech seems to be a call pected, will to his men to break definitely with the work commu-	there are some 200 men nd this number, it is ex- be augmented when active ences. This will take place	and a set of the set of
ey have been absenting them- s from Ottawa to assist the Lib- candidate. Dr. A. C. Hawkins, is contest for the mayoralty of city in opposition to A. B. Crosby,	neighboring abbey in the time of the	there is has led to the stanting of mand	Government, but a closer study makes some time	this summer. hat markets would be cat-	and the second second
ey have been absenting them- s from Ottawa to assist the Lib- candidate. Dr. A. C. Hawkins, is contest for the mayoralty of clty iq opposition to A. B. Crosby, ervative, and in civic affairs the s bore a fate similar to that of ley in the provincial area. Cros- as today elected mayor over Haw-	neighboring abbey in the time of the wars of the roses. His mother was Margaret Mabery, of Mackery End, a farm within a pleasant walk of Wheat- hemmeted	working industries, giving employment that is wholesome from the social and economic point of view of the social and	all mean to go that length. There was ered to, Mi	he sent to eastern factor.	L'est a l'ante a l'ante
ey have been absenting them- s from Ottawa to assist the Lib- candidate. Dr. A. C. Hawkins, is contest for the mayoraity of city in opposition to A. B. Crosby, ervative, and in civic affairs the s bore a fate similar to that of ley in the provincial area. Cros- as today elected mayor over Haw- with a majority of 924. was a tremendous sweep for by, in which he carried every	neighboring abbey in the time of the wars of the roses. His mother was Margaret Mabery, of Mackery End, a farm within a pleasant walk of Wheat- hampstead. Mackery End Farm still stands, and many Americans and others make pligrimage to it. They do not go because of the mother of the	working industries, giving employment that is wholesome from the social and economic point of view, and which, be ing actually in existence, might readily be developed. Yet the present condi- tions of the world's supply hold out for	all mean to go that length. There was no serious purpose behind Mr. Red- mond's imposing words. He has no thought of breaking, with the Radical Government, but he desires that the	r. McKay stated that the be sent to eastern factor- those of Japan. No diffi- anticipated in disposing of tterial. The demand would	
ey have been absenting them- s from Ottawa to assist the Lib- candidate. Dr. A. C. Hawkins, is contest for the mayoralty of city in opposition to A. B. Crosby, ervative, and in civic affairs the s bore a fate similar to that of ley in the provincial area. Cros- as today elected mayor over Haw- with a majority of 924. Was a tremendous 'sweep for by, in which he carried every in the city except Ward six, was known to be Hawkins' ghold. Enche and Carney made which the carried made	neighboring abbey in the time of the wars of the roses. His mother was Margaret Mabery, of Mackery End, a farm within a pleasant walk of Wheat- hampstead. Mackery End - Farm still stands, and many Americans and others make pilgrimage to it. Thay do not go because of the mother of the great abbot, but because Mackery End was the scene of one of the most, charming of the Essays of Ella- Lare	working industries, giving employment that is wholesome from the social and economic point of view, and which, be ing actually in existence, might readily be developed. Yet the present condi- tions of the world's supply hold out fo- these industries the prospect rather of extinction than of development. The progress of manufactures in 647 coun- tries is setting una damaged development	all mean to go that length. There was no serious purpose behind Mr. Red- mond's imposing words. He has no thought of breaking, with the Radical Government, but he desires that they covernment should realize that they senech afford to quarrel with him. The speech of Mr. Dillon, in which he to all	r. McKay stated that the be sent to eastern factor- those of Japan. No diffi- anticipated in disposing of terial. The demand would hen it was ready and was develop as the output in-	
ey have been absenting them- s from Ottawa to assist the Lib- candidate. Dr. A. C. Hawkins, is contest for the mayoralty of dity in opposition to A. B. Crosby, ervative, and in civic affairs the s bore a fate similar to that of ley in the provincial area. Cros- as today elected mayor over Haw- with a majority of 924. Was a tremendous 'sweep for by, in which be carried every in the city except Ward six, was known to be Hawkins' and Bucheland Carney made shit her own, the Liberal ma- having formally decided that it be a party contest. Every in- te that could be brought to bear te members and by the machine e government employees, who are ge factor in ward six, was utiliz-	neighboring abbey in the time of the wars of the roses. His mother was Margaret Mabery, of Mackery End, a farm within a pleasant walk of Wheat- hampstead. Mackery End - Farm still stands, and many Americans and others make pilgrimage to it. They do not go because of the mother of the great abbot, but because Mackery End was the scene of one of the most charming of the Essays of Ella. Lare in life Charles Lamb, with his sister Mary, visited their childhood's haunts, and were warmly received by a Glad- man cousin, "who might have sat to a sculptor for the image of Welcome"	working industries, giving employment that is wholesome from the social and economic point of view, and which, be ing actually in existence, might readily be developed. Yet the present condi- tions of the world's supply hold out for these industries the prospect rather of extinction than of development. The progress of manufactures in an end whose growth far outstrips the pac- dt which new sources of supply are be ing created. This means of course that	that they can only have Nationalist support by paying the price. On first reading the speech seems to be a call to his men to break definitely with the Government, but a closer study makes it clear that Mr. Redmond does not at all mean to go that length. There was no serious purpose, behind Mr. Red mond's imposing works. He has no thought of breaking, with the Radical Government, build realize that they ennot afford to quarrel with him. The speech of Mr. Dillen, in which he to all intents and, purposes seemed to give contrary advice to Mr. Redmond's in- dicated still more clearly the true char- acter of the proceedings.	r. McKay stated that the be sent to eastern factor- those of Japan. No diffi- anticipated in disposing of therial. The demand would hen it was ready and was develop as the output in- WRECK INTENDED Placed in Way of Miners'	

THIS STORE Be Oot

y. We have had e are showing tot, large as it is, will rs were choosing ware yet shown in ice won't prevent s the lassies dae," "A dog winna ppen tae yer neelike fiddle strings at! An some wad Lord be thankit." O TOBACCO JARS, ch.....5¢ O MUGS, at, each, O JUGS, at, each, 6oc

riday, May 8, 1908

TO WARE

among the new

WATER JUGS, at, \$1.00 and .....75¢ 



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excellent examples the best furniture a hint of the many - yes, hundreds - of ow! And if you can spend as much time tion to purchase. A re often you visit us don't let them leave Spring and Sumuld be the rule now.



in Mission design and genuinely taking in tive in design and sk to see these stools .....\$3.50 ibrary Tables

half-dozen, and other

Y TABLE-Another mistyle in the Early English This style has one large and has shelves at both or books, magazines, etc. 29 in. x 50 in. Priced at, each......\$35.00 Y TABLE-A genuinely yle in mission. This ta-s two drawers, two small large cabinets for stay, etc. There is also a shelf. Top is 29 in. x 50 rice, each, only...**\$40.00** 

Order Way"

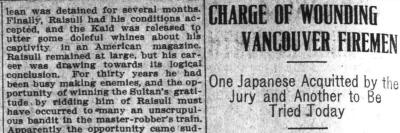
orily serve a goodly um of our satisfactory ent until now it is one rite us if you are into give you along this We guarantee you

MAKERS FURNITURE AND OFFICE FITTINGS That Are Better

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VICTORIA SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST al gives the latest information regard-ing government surveys recently made and now being made in various parts of the province, particularly in the north and on Vancouver Island. No action was taken beyond author-tizing the president to appoint a com-mittee of three to keep the matter be-fore the public and the government. Another Step in Suit Bruis Palation to the Palation state. The purchasers will go to work PRESBYTERIAN SYNOD SURVEYORS GO NORTH The owner, William Waldie, of Nel-The owner, winiam want, or her-son, gets \$175,000, \$50,000 being paid down and the remainder to be paid at the end of 30 months. In the mean-time the purchasers will pay 15 per cent, of the mine and smelter returns **MEETS AT VANCOUVER TO MARK BOUNDARY** <text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text> cent. of the mine and smelter returns to the vendors, the amount thus ac-cruing to be instalments upon the pur-chase price. But Mr. Waldie has not forgotten his men who have been working under him for so many years past. The deal fails through and the property reverts if the navments fail Many Matters to Be Taken Up Small Parties to Be Engaged -Prominent Ministers to on Work of Delimitation Evening Newspaper Suspends. Nelson, May 5.—The Daily Canadian Be Present This Season





Friday, May 8, 1908

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The steam Steamship of ports of the i

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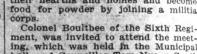
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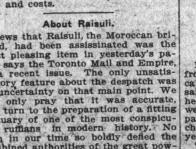
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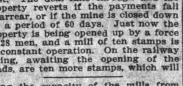
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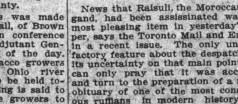
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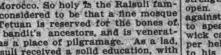


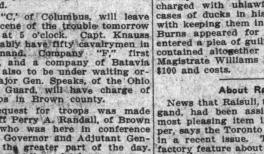


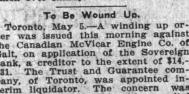


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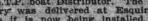




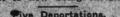


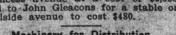


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Friday, May 8. 1908 A matter of the spin of the sp VICTORIA SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST Friday, May 8, 1908 The Charged With Wife Murder Fielding, Sask, May 4.—A warrant has been issued for the arrest of Henry Steinberg, accused of the mur-der of his wife near here. It is al-leged that he poisoned her and then skipped the country. Steinberg was formerly a scienic painter and clay moulder of Boston, Mass., claimed that he brought his wife to western Can-ada for her health. He is now said to be living with another wife at Cin-cinnati, Ohio. HEAVY CARGO FOR MEXICO Steamer Georgia of the Can-adian-Mexican Line Un-VADSO STRUCK GE OF WOUNDING ANCOUVER FIREMEN **ROCK IN NORTH** panese Acquitted by the and Another to Be Hauled Out on Ways of Victoria Tried Today Machinery Depot to Make Repairs Quebec Elections. dergoing Inspection Quebec, May 5.—At a meeting of the provincial cabinet it was decided to hold elections in June, but the date will not be settled upon until tomor-row. e crown failed in the first of against the Japanese charged anding the three city firemen. WATER LOW IN THE SKEENA WILL SAIL SOUTH TODAY derson and Macdonald, in s New Year's morning fight. Forced Out by Fire. Montreal, May 5.—Ten families were forced to make a hurried exit from their home at an early hour this morn-ing as the result of a fire which broke out in the rear of No. 52 Plymbuth Grove. The fire itself did not amount to a great deal, but before it was ex-tinguished, the row of dwellings No. 50 to 68 on the Grove had been badly flooded with water, and when the blaze was finally put out the occupants fe-turned to their wrecked homes. without leaving the court. .Forced Out by Fire. itted Mureta. Port Simpson Has Reached case that should never have ore you," said Mr. Justice Taking Heavy Freight From Kitsilas and Will Probably Victoria and Other' Ports hi, the second Japanese ac-will be tried tomorrow. The Get to Hazelton for Mexican Coast some additional evidence in 1 harge against the Japanese d, who slashed a fellow coun-was amended from attempted The steamer Vadso, of the Boscowitz (From Wednesday's Daily) The steamer Georgia, Capt, Forbes, of the Canadian-Mexican line, is un-dergoing her annual inspection at the outer whart by Messrs. Thomson and Kinghorn, inspectors of boilers and hulls. The Georgia, which is deeply leaded with general cargo, is expected to sail tonight for Salina Cruz, by way of Guaymas, San Blas, Manzanillo, Carmen island and Acapulco. The car-go taken by the Canadian-Mexican liner will include 1,600 tons of coal for Guaymas, 306 tons of coal for Mazat-ian, 37 tons of box shooks for San Blas, 323,000 feet of lumber for Salina Cruz, vegetables, potatoes, canned salinon, groceries shipped by the Hudson's Bay company of this city to Salina Cruz, and a shipment of opium, which a local Chinese firm is sending to Mazatian and Mexico City. The passengers in-cluded J. Wells, who is going to Mazat-io in charge of the shipment of opium; Dr. Cavall, who is bound to Manzan-illo, and three steerage. Me of the officers of the steamer Georgia, speaking of the expected changes in business following the uso (From Wednesday's Daily) Steamship company, which reached port on Sunday from Naas and way ports of the northern British Columbia After Capt. Dalkin had made a brief address & After Address & After Capt. Dalkin had made a brief address & After Add ports of the northern British Columbia coast, was hauled out on the ways of the Victoria Machinery depot on Sun-day to be repaired in consequence of striking a rock, hitherto unknown, in Schooner Passage, River's Inlet, on her way north. The Vadso was deeply loaded, having an unusually large car-go, consisting mostly of cannery sup-plies and had about 80 passengers, mostly Chinese cannery workers, on board, when she struck with a hard bump and remained fast. The tide was low and the steamer was pro-ceeding under a slow bell on account of being so deeply loaded. There was no excitement. o attempt to do bodily harm. ed guilty and sentence was re-Millionaire Visitor. Vancouver, May 5.—R. T. Crane, the head of the big manufacturing estab-lishment of Crane & Co. Chicago, the man who gave his daughter, now Mrs. E. S. Hutchinson, a check for a cool million dollars on the day of her wed-ding, is in the city today, accompanied by his wife and daughter. The Widowed Duchess. May 5.—The Duchess de , who was Miss Theodore of New York, and whose hus-ied suddenly in this city on rd, will not return to America father, Theo. Shontz, who Paris immediately upon learn-r husband's death. A posthu-ild is expected, and it is not <text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text> WILL FIGHT ATTEMPT long journey to New York, remain in France with her law, the Duchess d'Uzes, best for the ILITARY AMBITION North Vancouver Desire to Corps—Many Who Have Seen Service Vancouver, May 5.-At an stic meeting of North Vanable-bodied citizens last night oung men decided to strike for earths and homes and become r powder by joining a militia el Boultbee of the Sixth Regias invited to attend the meet-ich was held in the Municipal d Councillor Tom Nye, a South veteran, presided, being sup-by Alex. Philip, clerk of the was a difference of opinion as arm of the service the new should identity itself with. A of old gunners wanted to see on of light artillery established out the good work it could do excellent opportunities for fir-a targets from the surrounder section wished for a "footr infantry, company, and even-Messrs. Nye, Stoney, Smith, and Martinson were appointed h and Martinson were appointed mittee to take the matter up Colonel Holmes and upon his mendation will the branch of the be decided of There will be no ty in getting the, men, and fifty per cent of those present t night's meeting had seen set-or various periods, going from a ervice medal to a one-year re-This will give the new com-good stiffening and North Van-'s defenders should turn out a 's defenders should turn out a mart and efficient little force. YON WILL NOT GO

an Olympic Committee Grant ufficient to Meet Legitimate Expenses to London

wa May 4. — The <sup>1</sup>Centra of the Canadian Olympic com-has decided that it will not be allow Mr. George S. Lyon, the an champion golfer more than or his expenses at the Olympic Mr. Lyon has communicated ecretary Pereira, stating that ould barely cover his expenses. ted that he could not afford to less, so the chances are that will not be represented by its layer in the golf tourney,

nto, April 30.—George S. Lyon, ir golf champion of Canada and of the Olympic honors of the uis games, will not go to Eng-Recently Mr. Lyon received a mication from the Olympic com-saying that they would not al-m more than \$400 for expenses-200 less than the champion con-pacesers to cover the nominal 00 less than the champ the constant of the champion con-necessary to cover the nominal f the trip. Naturally this does it Mr. Lyon, who, in addition to ference of \$200, would be out of salary for the time he is away incidental expenses that even t of \$600 would fail to cover, his decision, which he says is

TERS' LIST REVISION

on Raised in New Westmin to Striking Off Non-Resi-dents' Names

Wiseminster, May 5.-At the revision of the provincial vot before S. A. Fletcher yester rring, a large number of names truck off in pursuance of ob-s entered by various persons to ect that the parties were absent he district or were otherwise lifed to vote. It was also shown objectors that quite a few objectors that quite a few on the list belonged to persons

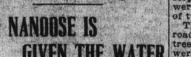
eighty names were cancelled city list and 25, from the list and 25 from the Delta A. Whealler, who was present, notice that he would appeal at the decision of the court in ag off the names, his contention that only the names of crimin-nd persons known to be out of povince could richtfully be struck vince could rightfully be struck r. Fletcher did not agree with healler His interpretation of ulations was that the names of idents of the district could be off the list.

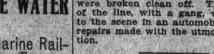
Fernie Customs Returns ie, May 5.-The returns of the

customs office for the month very satisfactory increase a very satisfactory increases spectable sum of \$17,627.98. Some of the expansion of trade which aken place during the last year be had when these figures are ared with those of the same h last year, which amounted to .20. Goods on the free list this amounted to \$11,305.50, as com-with \$1,311.25 last year. The in-revenue collections this month 2.845.32.

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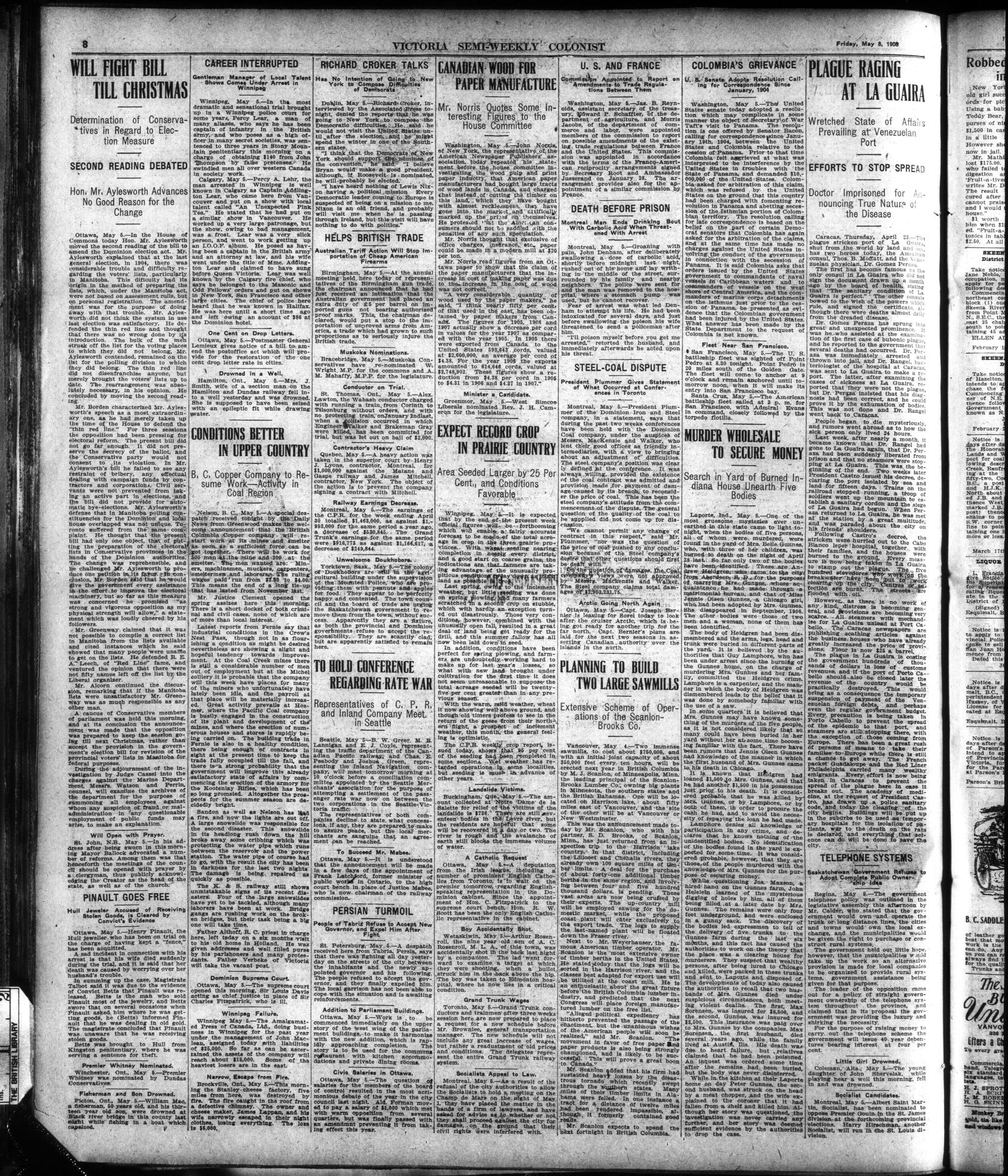
Mayor Keary's Appeal to Eminent Pee-ple in Great Britain on Behalf of Hospital

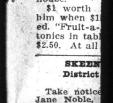
tion with such a plant. May Locate at Chilliwack Chilliwack, May 5.-Mr. Freden-hagen, vice-president of the Mount Vernon Condensed or Evaporated Cream company, and F. B. Wetzel, agent for the company, have been in the valley for the past week endeavor-ing to interest the dairymen towards p opening up a plant for the manufac-ture of condensed oream here. Their plan is to erect a building and install machinery for the manufacture of 200 cases per day of 48 cans per case. This would require about 20,000 pounds of milk per day. The reason for desiring to come to British Columbia is to manufacture and sell in Canada with-out paying the duty, which amounts to the form area withe in Washington 

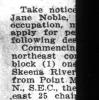
Socialists then quietly dispersed. Mrs. Thaw Visits Her Son. Poughkeepsie, N. Y., May 5.—Mrs. Wm. Thaw arrived here today and passed the day with here son, Harry K. Thaw, in Sheriff Chanler's apartments at Poughkeepsie court house. She had lunch with him for the first time since the shooting of Stanford White. Mrs. Thaw was accompanied to the jail by Harry Vancleof, whose wife is a near relation of the Thaw family. Two New Peers. London, May 5.—John Morley and

Rev. Dr. Eaton at Edmonton.

Two New Peers. London, May 5.-John Morley and Sir Henry Fowler took their seats in the House of Lords today, under the respective tilles of Viscount Mor-ley, of Blackburn, and Viscount Wol-termam.







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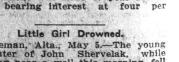
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It is suffered as the base of the church.
 PINAULT GOES FREE
 Huil Jeweler Accussed of Receiving Stolen Goods, is Cleared by Convict's Evidence
 Ottawa, May 5.—Henry Pinault, the Huil jeweller who has been on trial on the charge of having kept a "fence," has been acquitted.
 A sad incident in connection with his arrest is that his wife died suddenly during the trial, and it is said that her data trias. Father Verbeke of Victoria arrest is that his wife died suddenly during the trial, and it is said that her has been acquitted.
 A sad incident in connection with his arrest is that his wife died suddenly during the trial, and it is said that her trial, and it is said that her trial, and it is said that her triat. Tablot said it is said that her trial and it is said that her trial and it is said that her triat.
 A samming up the case, Magistret

Commercia hand, Telegr six standard languages, ta lists. H. J. SPROT H. A. SCRI L. M. ROBEL H. G. SKINT

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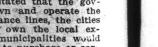
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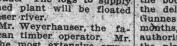
perintendent Hussey, of V License for cated at Esc Esquimalt, 1

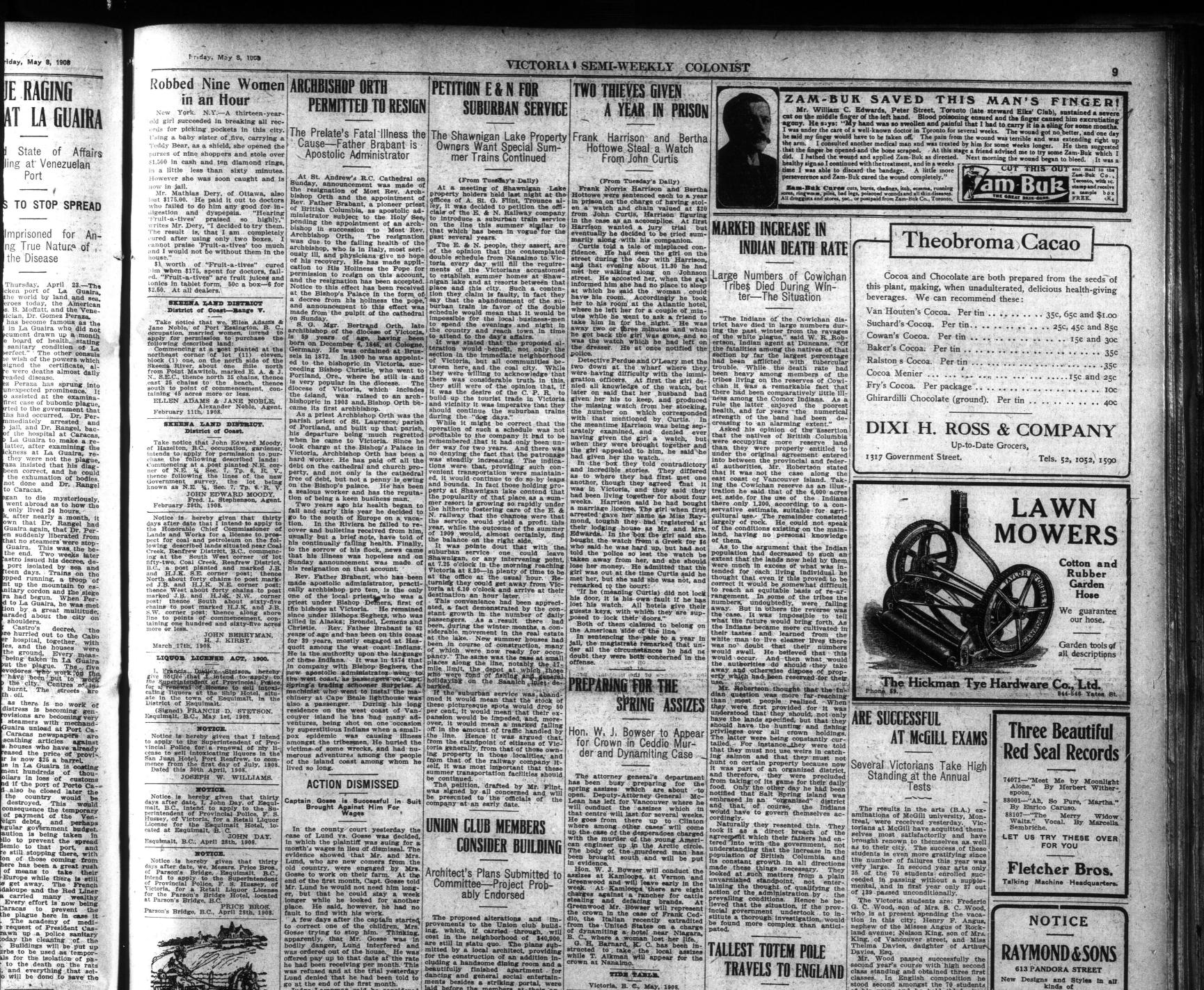
Notice is days after ds of Parson's intend to ap of Provincia Victoria, for for the Pars at Parson's I

Parson's Brid









ollars in loss of customs nd if the port of Porto Ca-also be closed later the the country would be destroyed. This would consequence the temporary of payment of the Ven-eign debts, and perhaps egular government budget. aution is being taken in ello to prevent the spread lemic to that port and lemic to that port, and re still stopping there, with lon of those coming from here has been a great rush of means to take their of means to take their Europe while there is still g get away. The French daloupe and the Red Liner a carried many wealthy Every effort is now being Caracas to prevent the Jaracas to prevent the the plague here in case it The academy of medi-request of President Casrawn up a police sanitary oday the cleaning of the Buildings will be put up rbs to be used as tempor is for the isolation of pa-to the death on the rats to the death on the rats , and everything that sci-o will be done to save the in the state

iday, May 8, 1908

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PHONE SYSTEMS

an Government Refuses complete Public Owner-ship Idea

May 5.—The government olicy was outlined in the ssembly this afternoon by who stated that the goving distance lines, the cities would own the local exthe municipalities would right to purchase or con-

systems. Inment held out little hope, at the municipalities would e work so an alternative. made for local companies ized to provide rural sys-rnment assistance being at purpose.

of the opposition came policy of straight govern-ship of the telephone sysnout the province. and t in its proposal the gov-s providing the luxury and necessity. oose of raising money to

the telephone scheme the will issue 40 year deben-ng interest at four per

tle Girl Drowned.

Alta., May 5.—The young John Shervelak, while r a well this morning, fell. rowned.

ialist Candidates. May 5 .- Albert Saint Mart, has been not ninated to Gouin in the St. James the forthcoming provin Harry Hirschman, another Ill run in the St. Louis di-

ACTION DISMISSED NOTICE. Notice is hereby given that thirty days after date, I, John Day. of Esqui-mait, B.C., intend to apply to the Su-perintendent of Provincial Police, F. S. Hussey, of Victoria, for a Retail Liquor License for the Esquimait Hotel, lo-cated at Esquimait, B.C., April 28th, 1908. Esquimait, B.C., April 28th, 1908.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that thirty days after date, we, Messrs. Price Bros., of Parson's Bridge, Esquimait, B.C., intend to apply to the Superintendent of Provincial Police, F. S. Hussey, of Victoria, for a Retail Liquor License for the Parson's Bridge Hotel, located at Parson's Bridge, B.C. PRICE BROS Parson's Bridge, B.C., April 28th, 1908.

B. C. SADDLERY CO., 506 ATLS STREET

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

The Sprott-Shaw BUSINESS University VANVOUVER, B. C. 336 ELASTINGS ST. W.

liters a Choice or 2 to 4 Positions

EVERY BIT

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.

I. J. SPROTT, B.A., Principal. L. A. SCRIVEN, B.A., Vice-Presiden M. ROBERTS, Gregg Shorthand. I. G. SKINNER, Pitman Shorthand. sident.

Monkey Brand Scap makes copper like yold, tin like silver, crockery like marble, and windows like crystal.

In the county court yesterday the case of Lund vs. Gosse was decided, in which the plaintiff was suing for a month's wages in lieu of dismissal. The evidence showed that Mr. and Mrs. Lund, who are new comers from the

month's wages to lieu of dismissal The evidence showed that Mr. and Mrs. Lund, who are new comers from the old country, were engaged by Mrs. Lund, who are new comers from the end of the first month, Carpt Gosse to work on their farm. At the end of the first month, Carpt Gosse to work on their farm. At the end of the first month, Carpt Gosse to work on their farm. At the end of the first month, Carpt Gosse to work on their farm. At the end of the first month, Carpt Gosse to work on the could are a construction of the first work.
 A few days after the captain started to find the house. He was offered out of the house. He was offered out of the house. He was offered out of the first month. This was offered out of the first month. This was offered out of the first month. This was offered out of the first month.
 Muda denied that he had been told to campt the child incledent did not amouth to anything, and accepted the defering the child incledent did not amouth to east.
 R. C. Lowe, who appeared for the facts, saying the same at the room and here facts. Saying the child incledent did not amouth to east.
 R. C. Lowe, who appeared for the facts as specified to take a striking portal, were and the thin here had been no definite engagement. He dismissed the contract in head and the corganias.
 R. C. Lowe, who appeared for the facts as specified to the suggestions made by the archited to the suggest

Chief Cooper Has Left to Interest the Red Men in the Victoria Day Celebration

North York Conservatives.

Newmarket, Ont., May 1.-T. Herbert Lennox, M. P. P., was remominated by the North York Conservatives for the legislature.

## Ottawa Riven Rises.

One of the chief features at the re-gatta to be held during the two days celebration of the Victoria Day event will be an Indian cance race. With a view of interesting the Indians in the event of securing a goodly number of entries, Chief Cooper, head of the Song-hees Indians, has gone to Cowichan, Saanich and the Islands, and it is er-pected that when the event is pulled off, there will be one of the best ser-ies on Indian races ever held here. Mayor Hall yesterday had a conference with Chief Cooper who expressed his desire that the Indians should parti-cipate in the celebration held to com-memorate her late Majesty whose inthes throughout the wide Dominion. His trip is expected to result in a large number of entries for the big event. Ottawa, May 4.—The Ottawa river has risen twelve inches since Satur-day, and is causing trouble, floating boathouse floors and walks along the ts Died Suddenly Montreal, May 4.—Berge Ropher, 35 re years old, while eating supper with friends at his home on Yonge street last night, fell ill and died within a few minutes of heart failure.

Japanese Consul General

Japanese Consul General Ottawa, May 4.—Word was received at the Japanese consulate today that Seizaboro Shimizu, the new consul general for Canada, takes up his duties tomorrow. Quebec, May 4.—Charles M. Schwab, the steel magnate, and party, arrived here yesterday from Boston and will spend a few days in the city, sight-seeing, after which they will return to New York.

Visiting Quebec.

TIDE TABLE.

Victoria, B. C., May, 1908.

TRAVELS TO ENGLAND

Time Ht/Time Ht/Time Ht/Time Ht h.m. ft.h.m. ft.h.m. ft 201 8:61 935 2:017 36 7:221 13 6:6 233 8:710 16 1.619 23 7:421 51 7:2 243 8:710 10 1.6 255 8:611 46 1.6 21.5 8:312 34 1.7

Yates street. The fame of its weird carving and

 $\begin{array}{c} 16 & 02 & 3.3 \\ 23 & 25 & 3.2 \\ 6 & 27 & 5.4 \\ 11 & 23 & 5.9 \\ 16 & 64 & 4.2 \\ 23 & 5.9 \\ 16 & 64 & 4.2 \\ 23 & 5.8 \\ 10 & 07 & 8.5 \\ 7 & 35 & 3.0 \\ 15 & 12 & 46 \\ 11 & 74 & 5.1 \\ 0 & 76 & 8.5 \\ 7 & 35 & 3.0 \\ 15 & 12 & 66 \\ 18 & 31 & 5.9 \\ 0 & 22 \\ 16 & 30 \\ 7.7 \\ 10 & 19 \\ 10 & 19 \\ 10 & 10 \\ 10 &$ 

The time used is Pacific Standard, for the 120th Meridian west. It is counted from 0 to 24 hours, from midnight to midnight. The figures for height serve to distinguish high water from low

Ottawa, May 4.—The Opposition leader presided at a luncheon today tendered at the Russell House to d Silas McBee, editor of "The Church-ll man," of New York, who has just re-turned from England, where he has been in connection with the Anglican laymen's missionary movement.

88001-"Ah, So Pure, Martha." By Enrico Caruso. 88107-"The Merry Widow Waltz." Vocal. By Marcella Sembriche, LET US TRY THESE OVER

FOR YOU

second year's course with high second class standing and obtained three first classes. In English composition he stood second amongst the 70 students of his year, and he held third place in history and economics, and English

In the first year class Henry Augus stood third with first rank standing. He also won prizes in French, mathe-matics and physics. Nelson King stood fifth in the class and obtained first rank general stand.

The fame of its weird carving and undimmed colors traveled abroad and the attention of Professor Glaisher of Trinity College, Cantab. He conceived that it would be a handy thing to place in front of the college portals. Thus to think, was to act and now stripped of its splendor, the front of Mr. Stadthagen's residence looks prosalc by contrast with its former splendour.

Fletcher Bros. Talking Machine Headquarters NOTICE **RAYMOND&SONS** 613 PANDORA STREET New Designs and Styles in all kinds of **Polished Oak Mantels** All Classes of GRATES English Enamel and American Onyx Tiles. Full line of all fireplace goods. Lime, Portland Cement, Plas-ter of Paris, Building and Fire Brick, Fire Clay, etc., always on

**Corrig** College Beacon Hill Park, VICTORIA, B.C. Select High-Class BOARDING College for BOYS of 8 to 15 years. Refinements of well-appointed Gentleman's home in lovely BEACON HILL PARK. Number limited. Outdoor sports. Prepared for Business Life or Professional or Univer-sity Examinations. Fees inclusive and strictly moderate. L. D. Phone, Victoria A743.

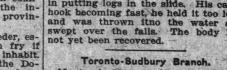
Principal, J. W. CEUBCE, M. A.

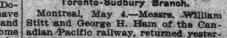
Drowned at Fenelon Falls,

Fenelon Falls, Ont., May 4.—Joseph Torrance was drowned while assisting in putting logs in the side. His cant-hook becoming fast, he held it too long and was thrown itno the water and swept over the falls. The body has not yet been recovered.

splendour. It took eight men of the telephone company to unroot the Haida penates from the Stadthagen front yard amid the admiring comments of a large crowd of passersby. Mr. Stadthagen declares that it is a shame that such a relic of British Columbia's early history should be al-lowed to go out of the city. He com-pares the city's loss with that of Greece when were lost the Elgin mar-bles. Ask for Amherst solid leather foot wear. Mark for Amherst solid leather foot

hand.







HE Cambridge Review, in a recent issue had the following letter on "Lord Kelvin and Music: Sir,-It seems right that some-

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thing should be said in the pages of the Cambridge Review (which recently presented such admirable accounts of the late Lord Kelvin's work and character) concerning the relations of this great man of science to the art of music generally and to Cambridge music in particular. For not only was music the intellectual recreation in which he took most pleasure, but while the Cambridge University Musical society exists, so long will Lord Kelvin be remembered with gratitude by Cambridge musicians. He was one of the original founders and early presidents of the society. 'He remained in close touch with it for 64 years, and he followed its later fortunes with undiminished interest. He would quote with satisfaction the sentence in Grove's dictionary which claims for the C. U. M. S. a place of power in the land, and to the last he took care that the concert tickets to which he was entitled as a member were put to a good use. He was fond of recounting, as he did with infinite humor, the circumstances under which the little Peterhouse society developed into the University Musical society, and how the infant enterprise was nearly killed by a concert followed by a supper, followed in its turn by certain operations on the chapel roof. On the occasion of the next concert, to be held in the Red Lion for want of room in college, the master would only grant permission on condition that the concert givers called themselves the University Musical society instead of the Peterhouse society. The concert was duly held on December 8, 1843, and the band, 11 in number, acquitted themselves in Haydn's 1st Symphony, the Overtures to Masaniello and Semiramide, the Royal Irish Quadrilles, and Strauss's Elizabethen Waltzes to the satisfaction of a large audience consisting almost entirely of gownsmen.

But the final transformation did not apparently take effect until the ensuing summer, when, at a concert held on May 2 with the sanction of the vice-chancellor, "the society agreed to change its name and to give to the university generally the benefit of a society which, small college though Peterhouse be, it had commenced and nobly carried on. Thus the university can now boast of a musical society which, if not equal to, is but very little behind the old-established amateur society at Oxford. Their origin was both alike; both beginning in small colleges and at last becoming patronised by the heads of the respective universities. The programme included Haydn's "Surprise" Symphony, Mozart's Overture to the Nozze (the best played item), Auber's Overture to Les diamants de la Couronne, two glees, a violin solo by De Beriot, the Aurora Waltzes, the Troubadour Quadrilles (Jullien was still a name to conjure with), and finally two comic songs, "The nice young man" and "Berlin wool," rendered by J. B. Dykes in a way that brought down the house. The critic

where Lord Kelvin used regularly to spend the week after Christmas, he always liked to have the new year played in with some Beethoven, and if it was the Waldstein Sonata (a special favorite) so much the better. But the three names he cited at the dinner in King's in 1893 as governing the taste of the young society did not represent his own pantheon. He would have added Schubert and Haydn, whose fun delighted him, and, above all, Mozart. I well remember hearing Lord Kelvin and the late Provost of Oriel, Dr. D. B. Monro, himself a Mozart enthusiast, eagerly capping quotations from the operas, and agreeing that in this department, as in so many others, there was no one to compare with the writer of Don Giovanni and Le Nozze. For later developments in music indeed he did not care. The following little dialogue (for the accuracy of which I am prepared to vouch, even if it did not bear the inward stamp of truth) well illustrates his attitude towards the modern school. A pianist, whom we will call X, has just played "the beautiful little Traumerei, Op. 9, of Richard Strauss." Lord Kelvin, approaching the piano, loquitur: "The piece is by Richard Strauss, a contemporary German composer?" X.: "Yes."

L. K.: "Any friend of the Strauss family who wrote such excellent dance music?" (It will be remembered that the Elizabethen-Walzer were an item in the Peterhouse concert of 1843.)

X. "None whatever."

L. K.: "No, I should not have thought so. Has he written much?" X.: "Yes, quite a lot, but this early work

has an entirely different character and style from his later compositions." L. K.: "Indeed! Do you know if there

was any cause to account for this? We always look for cause with effect." X. then gives a short account of Strauss's

abandonment of classical models and his development along the line of the symphonic poem inaugurated by Liszt, upon which L. K. remarks. "Very interesting." Excunt.

Without a doubt Lord Kelvin would have gladly signed the famous protest of Brahms Joachim against the "New German and School."

Probably few men alive today have ever heard Lord Kelvin play the horn-he was second horn in the Peterhouse band, and used to come up from Glasgow to Cambridge to bear his partitill '47. In later life he was content to be a hearer. But what a hearer! Certainly his scientific sense and passion for exact knowledge entered largely into his enjoyment. An accomplished violinist writes to me of the characteristic courtesy which the man of science displayed in talking with the artist about intervals and the difference between major and minor tones and the way that perfect instruments answer to the real difference. But that he felt keenly the aesthetic and emotional appeal of the art can be doubted by no one who ever sat beside him in the music room. His pleasure was unmixed and undisguised. He used to give a laugh at passages he liked even if he had the little green note-book in hand and was actively carrying out some abstruse calculation, and the performance of (say) a Beethoven posthumous quartet would draw from him long deep sighs of satisfaction no less expressive in their ways than the countenance of Joachim as he played it. With that great man Lord Kelvin was on terms of intimate and reciprocal affection, and the, illness and death of his friend added sadness to the sad last year of his own life. It is indeed small wonder that each was attracted by the other, for they were essentially alike in the mixture of simplicity and greatness that marked them both. To each might be applied with truth, and with a meaning beyond the writer's intention, the words in which Berlioz defined music: "art d'emouvoir par des combinaisons de son les hommes intelligents et doues d'organes speciaux et exerces." I am, Sir, etc.,

# VICTORIA SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

## A YANKEE TRICK IN FRANCE

Clever double-dealing, especially in mechanical devices, is supposed by some to be a specialty of Americans, but apparently the French are "creeping up," as Whistler said. Here is a man from Lyons, whose "wireless" system of power development has furned out not to be wireless at all. Says Cosmos (Paris, Bebruary 1st) in an aditation data: February 1st) in an editorial note:

"For several months past there has been discussion-rather too much of it-of the discovery of an engineer of Lyons who is said to have succeeded not only in transmitting electrical energy without wires, but in collecting the surrounding electricity on the route of his waves, in such fashion as to obtain powerful effects at the receiving station, though employing at the outset a small current. It should be noted that there is nothing in common between this scheme and the tele-mechanical devices of Branly, who, less ambitious, is content with obtaining, at a distance and at will, by means of Hertzian waves, the control of devices that are powerful in themselves.

"Public credulity is so immeasurable that persons of eminence have received this new extravaganza with joy and have contributed considerable sums toward its development. Some of these, however, finally demanded convincing proofs, and experiments were carried out near Marseilles, which at first were highly successful. But when a skeptical engineer looked into them somewhat closely he discovered, to the general disappointment, that the whole thing was a trick. The machine that was supposed to receive the energy from a distant station completely isolated from it did, in fact, receive it, but by means of metallic conductors hidden in the legs of the table on which the apparatus rested. \* \* The superb invention was nothing but a prestidigitator's trick.

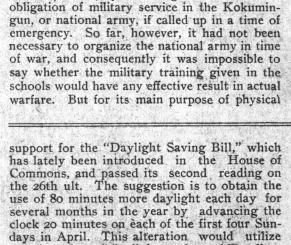
"Several years ago in the United States an inventor announced a motor whose whole energy came from the vibration of a plate, determined at first by a second wave, and then taken up by the machine itself (apparently referring to the celebrated Keely motor.) The trials aroused enthusiasm; money poured in-and it was finally discovered that the device was simply connected with a motor in the basement. The recent experiments are of the same order, and this revelation must be our answer to several correspondents who have been reproaching us with neglect of the ingenious invention of the man from Lyons.

Ingenious indeed! Much better, in fact, than perpetual motion."-Translated for Literary Digest.

# THE WASTE OF DAYLIGHT

On behalf of the signatories, we are asked Mr. William Willett, to publish the following manifesto, says the London Times, the pose of which is to stimulate, interest in proposal for an alteration in standard time from April to September inclusive :--

"We desire by your courtesy to call the attention of our fellow-countrymen to the proposal recently made by Mr. William Willett for terminating the present waste of daylight during the summer months. As we believe that great benefits are attainable by this proposal, we desire to invite the heartiest public



T a meeting of the Japan society held

at 20 Hanover square, Mr. Tsuneo

Matsudaira, third secretary of the

Japanese embassy, read a paper on

Sports and Physical Training in

Modern Japan." There was a large

attendance, and Sir Albert Rollit presided.

slides-the lecturer stated that the main fea-

tures of physical training in the schools were

compulsory military drill, on the one hand, and

fencing, judo, and baseball, on the other, which

were practiced voluntarily every day after les-

sons. These were supplemented by swimming

and boating during the holidays. Reserve of-

ficers of the army, assisted by sergeants, were

usually appointed military training instructors to the schools, and service rifles of an old pat-

tern were provided by the state. Once or twice

a year the students were organized into bat-

talions or companies and, fully equipped with

arms and ammunition, were taken into the

country for a week or so, under their officers,

for manoeuvres under true military discipline.

Universal service being in force, all men be-

tween 17 and 40 years of age were under the

In the course of his

which was illustrated by

the 26th ult. The suggestion is to obtain the days in April. This alteration would utilize morning air and daylight, and enable all to spend an additional hour and 20 minutes of their leisure out of doors at the end of the day during certain of the spring, summer, and autumn months. We believe that this must materially increase the health, happiness, and moral well-being of every individual, and more especially of those workers in our large towns who, being engaged until late in the day, at present get so little time for open-air recrea tion. It is also obvious that the resulting economy of artificial illumination would re-

present a vast sum to the whole nation and a notable diminution in the expenditure of every individual. It is intended to hold a public meeting during the spring, at which many influential supporters of the scheme will be present. In the meantime, Mr. Willett will be glad to send full particulars of his proposal,

development it had proved very successful. In fencing the practice sword was made of bamboo and had a handle about I foot long, which was held by the fencer with both hands. Japanese experts were of opinion that this method of using the sword with both hands was more e fective in real combat than the European practice of wielding the weapon with one hand only. Judo was a modified form of jujitsu. The put pose of jujitsu was by clutching or striking some part of the opponent's body to render incapable of resistance. The purpose of jude was mainly physical culture. Swimming was also a national sport in Japan. Boating, o Western origin, had become very popular with students. But among the crowds at the regattas of the various schools not a single member of the fair sex was to be seen except as a chance passenger in a passing steamboat or ferry. In Japan ladies did not go in for boat-The American sport baseball had a great ing. vogue. Football had also been introduced, but it had not become so popular as boating or baseball. Tennis was a favorite amusement among quiet students and young ladies. On the whole, Japan was very fortunate in regard to climate, beautiful sunshine prevailing all the year round, so that outdoor sports were not marred by natural conditions, except by occasional rain. A vote of thanks was passed to the lecturer, on the motion of Mr. W. Crewdson, chairman of the Japan society, seconded by Count Mutsu, of the Japanese embassy, and supported by Mr. East, A.R.A.-London Times.

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Friday, May 8, 1908

Sport in Japan

paper -

lantern

draft bill, press notices, and extracts from the letters he has received from many eminent men, to any one writing to him at Sloane square, S.W., and sending him 6d. in stamps."

There are, it is pointed out, four Asquiths 'enrolled in the catalogue of the British Museum. The new Prime Minister has nine entries opposite his name, nearly all relating to reprinted speeches. Mr. Asquith is the au-thor of "An Election Guide." Apart from republished political oratory, that appears to be his only independent publication. His busy forensic and political career has left him little or no leisure for writing. A Robert Asquith has published a "History of Carlisle"; a W. C. Asguith has written on the Punjab; and a  $J_{\rm p}E$ . Asquith has ventilated his views on the "Sunday Closing of Public Houses."

Water pipes of terra cotta were used in Crete 40 centuries ago. Those supplying drinking water consisted of a series of subconical tubes socketed into each other with collars and "stop ridges," so constructed as to give the water a shooting motion, thus preventing accumulation of sediment.

of the Chronicle warmly applauds \_ the selection and general performance, but draws the line at the Waltzes.

The first president of the new society was G. E. Smith, of Peterhouse, whose instrument was the cornet. He died in 1844 and was succeeded by Blow, also of Peterhouse, "a splendid violin player" and 'cellist. When Blow vacated the president's chair the society "prevailed on that splendid fellow, Thomson, of Peterhouse, to take it. It will be no end of a feather in our caps," wrote one of its keenest members, "to have such a man as our representative in the university."

Walmsley joined the society and gave it his blessing, saying it was "the most splendid affair since he came to the university," and other supporters were Macdonnell, of Magdalene, J. B. Dykes, of Catharine Hall, and three Peterhouse men, Combe, A. A. Pollock and E. Cridge. Of these the sole survivor, though he was some years senior to the rest, is the lastmentioned, at this moment Bishop (R. E. C.) of Victoria, B. C., who celebrated his goth birthday on the day of Lord Kelvin's death. I am permitted to quote a sentence from a private letter of the venerable Bishop, written, in 1903, which throws some light upon the most musical Cambridge college of the forties. "I was present in the room at Peterhouse when the University Musical society had its beginning. I took part" (his instrument was the 'cello). "Among other things we played the "Caliph of Bagdad." What with rather a worn-out piano and the rawness of some of us, who at least did our best, few, I fear, would have prognosticated the renown which the society, thus originated, was destined to attain. One name stands luminously in' my memory as that of the man who in my judgment was the main author of its success. . . . I need not say that Dykes is that name. It was pleasant when, waiting for the time for the concert to begin, he would sit down at the piano, and with easy mastery of his subject-say, "Songs without Words"-with beaming face ever and anon exclaim, "Is not that beautiful?"

Mendelssohn was still alive, and it is natural that he, with Weber and Beethoven, should be, as Lord Kelvin said at Jubilee commemoration of the society, "their gods." To these three Kelvin paid worship throughout his life, but most of all to Beethoven. That master was to him as a piece of divine Nature, always, like Nature, demanding reverent attention, always repaying study with the gift of some new and unexpected beauty. At a country house where much music was made, and

H. F. STEWART. St. John's College, Cambridge, 18 February, 1908.

At the cabin of a Tennessee settler where I stopped over night, says a traveler, they told me of a widow living three miles away who, finding that the body of her husband had been petrified after lying in the ground for five or six years, had sold it to a showman for \$50 in cash. The people were not at all sentimental, but they didn't look upon the transaction as just right.

Next day as I journeyed along I stopped at the house of the widow named for a glass of water. When she learned where I had stayed over night she asked:

"Did they tell you about my dead husband turning to stone?" "Yes."

"And about my selling him to a show?" "Yes."

"And they don't think it was right?" "Oh, they don't say much."

"But I know what they have said to others and how they feel about it. Mebbe it wasn't jest the right thing to do, but I'll tell you what's in my mind. If I kin get an offer from a rich man I'll marry again, and the first thing after that I'll buy Jim's body back and use it for a gatepost and have him near me all the rest of my life."-Kansas City Independent,

The tin output from Seward Peninsula. Alaska, is expected to total \$3,000,000 this season.

# Sutton's Pedigree Seeds



SUTTON'S FIELD SEEDS ARE THE HEAVIEST CROPPERS IN EXISTENCE

The Brackman-Ker Milling Co., Limited Sole Agents for British Columbia iday, May 8, 1908

Friday, May 8, 1908

WITH THE POULTRYMAN

WHAT ONE WOMAN HAS DONE

she is a modest and retiring little woman who

is not seeking publicity or fame. She is just a

little every-day sort of a lady who in the face

of appalling discouragements has made a suc-

cess in her chosen line, at the same time re-

taining her enjoyment of life, maintaining a

cheerful disposition and a youthful appearance.

I am violating no confidences in telling this

story for I told her it was too good to keep to

myself and too full of encouragement for oth-

ers to keep from the public. Hereafter when

discouraged from failure, or tempted to lie

down and say I can go no further, I shall think

of this frail little woman and take new cour-

age. I am going to tell this story for two

reasons: First, because of the element of hu-

man interest in it, and second, because it

shows that poultrykeeping can be made to pay

under even unfavorable conditions as to

means and markets. Here is the story, in my

own words, for I could not if I would give it

the dramatic interest it had to myself and a

friend who listened to it across a dinner table

in a little town down in Indiana. Possibly a

remark of my friend after we had got by our-

selves, may illustrate the state of mind both

of us were in when we discussed' the story

later. Said he: "Say, you and I are not one,

two, three with that little girl. If we had

been in her place we would have gone straight to \_\_\_\_\_." And I agreed with him.

is fortune to the last cent. Confronted with

It doesn't matter so much how the woman

find myself discouraged with my success,

HIS is a story of what one little



ord was made of bamout I foot long, which with both hands. Japannion that this method of oth hands was more efhan the European pracpon with one hand only. rm of jujitsu. The purclutching or striking ent's body to render him The purpose of judo ulture. Swimming was in Japan. Boating, of come very popular with he crowds at the regatols not a single member be seen except as a passing steamboat or lid not go in for boatort baseball had a great lso been introduced, but popular as boating or a favorite amusement and young ladies. On very fortunate in regard nshine prevailing all the utdoor sports were not litions, except by occashanks was passed to the of Mr. W. Crewdson, society, seconded by apanese embassy, and East, A.R.A.-London

and extracts from the from many eminent ig to him at Sloane ng him 6d. in stamps."

nted out, four Asquiths gue of the British Mu-Minister has nine ene, nearly all relating to Ir. Asquith is the au-Apart from refuide." ory, that appears to be publication. His busy. areer has left him little ng. A Robert Asquith ry of Carlisle"; a W. C. the Punjab; and a J-E. his views on the Houses."

ra cotta were used in Those supplying ed of a series of sub into each other with so constructed as to ting motion, thus preof sediment.

Seeds

sh Columbia



and I said: "You used those hands of yours of course?" She looked contemplatively at the hand and smiled. "Those hands," she said, "cook and wash and churn and make poultry houses and do all sorts of work, and I am glad they do."

"Did you keep sweet-tempered all the time you were doing these things?" I asked "To be sure I did," she answered, smiling.

"I just worked and sang all day. I had my baby and something to do and something to look forward to, for I knew I was going to succeed.

woman did and is doing in the "I had a little spinal trouble which made it poultry business. It is exactly impossible for me to work in a stooping posas it was told to me by the woture, so I crawled along between the rows of man herself and exactly what I corn and pulled the baby after me, because he saw in her poultry yards. The was too little to leave at the house, and I enonly thing about it not exactly joyed every minute of the time. What is the true is the name of the woman, use of repining, when the sun shines?" which I have changed because

That seems to be the key-note of Daisy's life. Smile when the sun is shining and smile when it isn't because it is going to shine later. The corn crop was a success. When it was ready to gather Daisy husked and carried the

corn up the steep bank to the crib she had built for it in a small basket. This was too slow, so she put the family cow in training and would husk two bags of corn, put them on the back of the cow and

thus get them to the crib. Think of that, you big men who have every appliance for doing your work and imagine yourselves getting in a crop in that way.

Well, the chickens prospered. They were so carefully tended that they could not do anything else but grow. The first winter was a hard one but Daisy managed to get through it and begin the second year with more hope of success. She never once thought of failing. She knew very little about keeping poultry when she began, but the advice of the mother was sought and through it and what experience taught, the birds thrived.

Last year after expenses were paid, Daisy and the younger sister, who had been taken into partnership, found they had \$300 in the way of net profits to their credit. All this, please remember keeping poultry at market prices alone. Everything was bought, except what was raised on the little field on the river bank and the milk the cow gave. Everyhing was sold at market prices, except a very moderate sale of eggs for hatching to local buvers.

of this story came to go into the poultry business as her life work. It is only necessary to With \$300 to use poultry houses were say that her mother was an enthusiastic lover built. I wish you could see them. You will of good poultry and that the girl was brought imagine they are not made in the most ornaup in a little Indiana town. Until she was mental manner but more comfortable houses I seventeen years old there was no indication never saw. I could not help admiring the that she would ever be called upon to support way they were planned. No man could work herself. At that age she was suddenly thrown out such convenient plans under similar suron her own resources, her father having lost roundings. They were eminently the work of a woman who thinks and who seeks to be able ks and who seeks to be able to do the most effective work with the least effort The open front house is very much in evidence and the three hundred Rhode Island Red hens which live in one of them were about the most comfortable lot of fowls I ever visited. It was a bright winter afternoon when Daisy suggested that she would like to show me her home. I was hungering for just such an invitation, but dared not suggest it for fear she might not want me to see it, thinking I had seen most of the big poultry plants of the country and would be disappointed in hers. It was a beautiful drive along the river bank down to her home. It is a beautiful place for a home. A broad, still river with banks, those opposite the home covered with maples and beeches. Back of the house is an orchard where the chickens have shade and grass. On the edge of the bank the cluster of poultry houses, of no particular style of architecture, but seeming cosy and comfortable heyond description. As we drove up the younger member of the firm came out of one of the houses, comfortable in her heavy coat and warm mittens, rosy as a girl can be who has good health, is happy in her work and has attained success. The chickens had gone to roost, for the early twilight of winter had begun to shade the brightness of the day. We went through the rooms and saw them on their perches, talking contentedly to their owners as one here and there was lifted with gentle hands to show her plumpness and coloring. Then we went to the house where the mother had a dinner fit for the gods of high Olympus prepared. I watched my hostess while we were at the table. I wish I could give you her picture to show you how through all her struggles she has remained youthful, alert, smiling. Her eyes are bright with en-thusiasm, her cheeks red from the good health which comes of purposeful work, her hands slim and white, her clothing must have been in keeping for I do not remember in what manner she was dressed, only I know her gown was becoming and her grey velvet toque-I think that is what the style of hat she wore is called, suited her exactly. And I saw the baby too. His name is "Buster" to his friends, only he did not care to count me among the lot. His grandfather and he are great chums. He informed me concerning his mother that "Daisy is no good; she feeds roosters," a bit of heresy taught him

met Mrs. Daisy I have taken a long step in advance. I am now ready to say that poultrykeeping can be made to pay by any one who has the will, under the most adverse circumstances. The lady whose story I have tried to tell, in which effort I feel that I have failed miser-

stood the rudiments of the business. Since I

ably, has compelled success by sheer force of will. I hope her example will encourage every one who feels that failure is near to keep on and wring success from the hands of adverse fate, or opposing circumstances. It

can be done by any one who has the will to do it. Smile and work, work smilingly. If you have not proper appliances do the very best you can with what you have-and always keep up your courage by smiling as you work.

Daisy promised to meet me at the train with her automobile the next time I came her way. I had not been in that particular town before for more than forty years. I don't believe I would have to wait as long for the next visit for her to be able to make her promise good.

One thing is certain: Keeping poultry pays -when Daisy or her kind keep the poultry .-From Poultry.

# INDIAN RUNNER DUCKS

These ducks came originally from India; hence the name Indian. The term "Runner" comes from the fact that they literally run instead of waddling like ducks.

The Indian Runners are sometimes called the Leghorns of the duck family on account of their superior laying qualities. They surpass the best breeds of hens. These ducks have been credited with records of more than 200 eggs each in flocks of ten, and of 192 eggs each in flocks of one hundred.

If properly cared for they will commence laying in February and will lay until their natural moulting time, which is the last of July and August. It requires about five weeks for them to grow a new crop of feathers, and as soon as their new feathers are out they set to work again and lay until cold weather, or about the first of December.

They can be picked the same as other ducks but do not furnish quite as many feathers as some breeds, but when you take the feed bill and their laying into consideration they are ahead of all other breeds.

We find them easy keepers. Our flock consumes much less food than Pekins would under similar conditions, the Runners laying almost continually while the Pekins do not. The Runners are active in their habits, are good foragers, and on an extensive run are able to find a large proportion of their food. They are nonsetters and are easily reared. They hatch stongly in incubators and are

them run off the gains that they make from feed. For ducks and geese, mash feeds produce quickest gains. A mash of corn and bran, two-thirds of the former and one-third of the latter, is good feed to put on fat. If cut clover or alfalfa is at hand, these can be used in mixing the mash in place of bran. I should prefer using cut clover or alfalfa instead of bran if it could be had. A clover cutter which

clean runs which are not large enough to let

will cut this into the required lengths costs but a few dollars-about \$5, I believe. Of course, more expensive outfits can be purchased, but this much money invested will buy a cutter that will cut feed for two hundred laying hens. Almost every farm has more or less clover hay on it, and the second crop, if cured green, is best for feeding purposes. Scald the cuttings and let them steam well before mixing in the corn meal. 'Do not make the mash sloppy. A crumbly consistency is best. Feed it in troughs and give the fowls all they will eat from three to five times daily.

# PEKIN DUCKS

How few farmers throughout our Southern States grow ducks for market in any quantity whatever. Yet, in no other branch of the whole poultry industry do we find such large profits coming so regularly and so sure. There is at all times a steady demand for well-fattened young ducks on every market of the United States.

I tried Møbile last fall with some very inferior ones several months old, and weighing only 2 1-2 pounds. But for them I received 24 cents a pound. Whew! This is paid for poor What could we get if we had firststuff? class young ones?

The large white Pekin duck is bred almost exclusively for market, and is made to weigh five pounds when ten weeks old. The hatching season opens in November, but no considerable number of ducks are hatched until January. The season continues until July. Ducks from one to three years old make the best breeders. They should weigh from eight to ten pounds and be free from blemishes in all parts. Also, they should never have been stunted while young.

The drakes are the big half of the flock, and should weigh at least eight pounds when not fat, but merely in good breeding condition. It is best to have ducks and drakes no kin to each other.

Breeding ducks do better when having water for bathing, but good results are obtained where only a supply for drinking can be had. Growing ducks want only a supply of clean, fresh water at feeding time, making better growth when they have none for bathing. The Pekin duck is a non-setter, so it is

necessary that the eggs be incubated either

from a few minutes' labor among my feathered friends. It is an inspiration to me to watch the chicks as they grow through the summer," and later when they are fully developed, to have them lay and win for me. It makes me think less of my continual labor at the case. Many times while at work in the office I think out some plan for building coops, repairing the hen house, or doing other things around the premises, which, when put into practice, are very satisfactory to me. I do not have much of a vacation any year, but if I did have, I had rather stay at home and see to the chickens than to take a trip to the seashore or any other place of amusement. I would feel more like returning to my labor after a week's time spent in the poultry yard. I feel refreshed every morning after caring for my chicks, and enter into business activities more earnestly.

11

Another thing about the raising of poultry. It costs no more to feed a thoroughbred fowl than a mongrel of the same size, and how much more benefit one receives by raising the throughbred kind. Not only in keeping fowls for show purposes and fancy egg trade, but it is inspiring to see a flock of a uniform size and color. The chickens of the thoroughbreds grow much faster I believe, and feather more evenly than the mongrels, to say nothing of maturing earlier. It is needless to say the mongrels are kept mostly by the older people; the young man entering into the business sees the necessity of keeping the other class. I, for one, would like to see the day when every mongrel would pass out of existence, and be replaced by thoroughbreds, for, hen for hen, they will be more profitable, to say nothing of inspiring one to breed better birds.-A. J. L.

# THE BUSY BEE

The one crucial test to detect foul brood is the color and consistency of the dead larvae affected with the disease before it dries up. At this stage the matter is always ropy, of a peculiar odor, and the cappings of the diseased cells are generally darker in color than those of healthy ones, besides being sunken or flattened, and often having irregular perforations of varying sizes.

The comb containing much of the disease, presents an altogether sickly appearance.

The cure is difficult, from the fact that it is hard to discover the disease in its incipient stage, in every colony, and to determine such onies in which germs of the disease are lying dormant. The cure of any particular colony is very simple and certain, the precautions to be observed having to do with preventing the access of bees from healthy colonies to the diseased combs. To preclude this danger, all the necessary operations must be performed when no bees are flying, or when the pasturage offers so much nectar that there is no disposition to rob These conditions secured, take a hive as near like the one containing the diseased colony as possible, and, having moved the hive with the colony to one side, place the new one, furnished with starters, on the old stand, then run the bees into the new hive by shaking or driving. If nectar is scarce or absent, absconding must be guarded against and feeding resorted to. Scantily feed for a few days; after that, as plentifully as is desired. It is preferable to attend to the cure during a honey flow. Sometimes when the disease is discovered, there are large amounts of healthy brood in colonies that are to be treated, which sometimes casts swarms in the swarming season, In such cases hive the swarms on foundation or on frames with starters, always avoiding combs for this purpose. In three weeks shake out the bees from the old hive according to directions above. If colonies have become greatly reduced in strength by the disease, either unite or destroy them; but use extreme care to prevent the escape of any of the bees into hives containing healthy colonies.

the necessity of making a living she choose the profession of a trained nurse and at nineteen graduated and began practising her profession in Chicago, finally going to Montana and then back to Chicago, always busy because she was recognized as an expert and her services were in demand. At thirty she married and this marriage turned out to be an unortunate one. Her husband was a worthless ellow with a brilliant way which attracted her and it was not long before she found her-self deserted with a babe to comfort her and to work for. Nursing was out of the question because of the baby and because of a slight defect in her hearing, which developed about this time, making it hard for a weakened patient to talk to her or call her. Here was a situation which would have

discouraged a strong man. Without money, unable to practise her profession and with a baby to support, she looked about her for a way by which she could make a living. In the wreck of her father's fortune noth-

ing had been saved, but her mother had a little place of six acres, and to this the subject this story turned as a means to the end she had in view.

Her father and mother lived on this place, being supported by the pension her father re-ceived, he having been an officer in the civil war, loosing a leg as the result of his reckless bravery.

Without money it seemed like a great undertaking to begin the poultry business, for the place had no poultry houses on it and the beginner had no money with which to build them, but she began.

She chose Rhode Island Reds as the breed she would work with and securing eggs and sitting hens she hatched something like 400 chicks. She made wire cages for these birds, turned the kitchen of the little house into a brooding room and kept the chicks there until

the weather permitted of putting them in lit-tle make-shift colony houses out of doors.

In the meantime our poultry woman-call her Daisy, because that is about as far from her real name as I can get, and because my riend declared this should be her name-had planted two acres of corn in a bit of river bottom before the house.

The six acres of land composing this poultry farm lie along a beautiful river, two acres more being flat, rich bottom land and the remainder lying above, a very steep bank rising from the bottom land to that lying further back. The corn was planted in the fertile ottom land and Daisy cultivated it herself. is she was telling her story she threw out one of her hands in a little gesture and I could not help noticing that they were slim and white,

by his aged but cheerful chum. I have been claiming for many years that poultry-keeping could be made to pay under favorable conditions, by any one who under-

easily reared in brooders; they are independent little fellows and as spry as crickets as

soon as hatched, and will keep out of the way where another duck would be a nuisance. They grow very rapidly and if properly cared for will be feathered and ready for market in nine weeks, weighing about 3 T-2 pounds. They are the finest of table fowl. The flesh is of deep yellow, much more firm in texture

than the Pekin, with exceptional depth of breast, and remain tender until the bird is quite a year old.

Their wonderful laying qualities, together with the delicate flavor and richness of their eggs, make them much sought after for the breakfast table.

They are the most practical ducks for the farmer as well as the fancier. Too much cannot be said regarding their good qualities, and a trial of them will surely convince the breeder that they are not only profitable, but it is a pleasure to own a flock so attractive as the Indian Runners. They are, I think, without doubt the most beautiful of all water fowls. They are so very graceful in their movements, erect in their carriage, and so beautifully marked, that they catch the eye of any true poultry fancier.

The Indian Runner is not only a breed that thrives and does well on an unlimited range, but is also the most prolific of any breed in small pens, or runs without swimming water. If kept in pens they will naturally want more attention, and will require grit and green food, in addition to grain and fresh drinking water, the same as all other breeds of poultry.

They are fine for village or suburban residents to keep for eggs and meat for home use, much to be preferred to hens, as they are more profitable, require less expensive houses, while they are easy to control as they will not fly over a two-foot fence.

They are not bothered with lice and have no disease if properly cared for. A few of the Runner's strong points are their ambition to search for a living and their consequent powers to destroy worms and insects. No lice, no mites, no flying over fences, no roup, no scaly legs. In fact they have more good points in their favor than any one other breed we have ever raised.

They are the best all purpose fowl for the farmer and fruit-grower. The trees furnish good shade for the ducks and they destroy many insects that so often do irrepairable injury to the trees and fruit of the orchard on the farm .- H. M. Sawyer.

# FATTENING DUCKS AND GEESE

under chicken hens or in incubators, an incubator to be preferred. The eggs should be washed before setting. During incubation they should be sprinkled with lukewarm water say 90 degrees F.) from the tenth to the twenty-sixth day.

The machine should be closed when the first eggs pip, and not be opened again until the hatch is well over. The young ducks then are removed to a brooder and get their first feed, consisting of one part hard-boiled egg, three parts stale breadcrumbs. After feeding this the first three or four days, change to equal parts of commeal and wheat bran mixed with boiled vegetables and a little beef scrap, gradually increasing the beef scrap. Feed five times daily.

Grit should always be mixed with the mash. Never feed till you have filled their drinking vessels with fresh water. They should be fed at regular times five times a day, at first feeding sparingly, and at the end of the second week they should be getting all they will eat up clean in ten minutes.

When ten weeks old they should weigh five pounds each and be fully feathered. They are then ready to kill. They are bled in the mouth, dry picked, allowed to thoroughly cool, and packed in barrels with broken ice, a large block usually being placed on the top. The barrels are headed with a sack, which is hooped on. It is preferable to ship them at night when possible.

The breeding stock should have for feed three parts wheat bran, one part ground oats, one part cornmeal, five per cent. beef scraps and five per cent. grit (gravel), and all the green stuff they will eat. Feed twice daily.

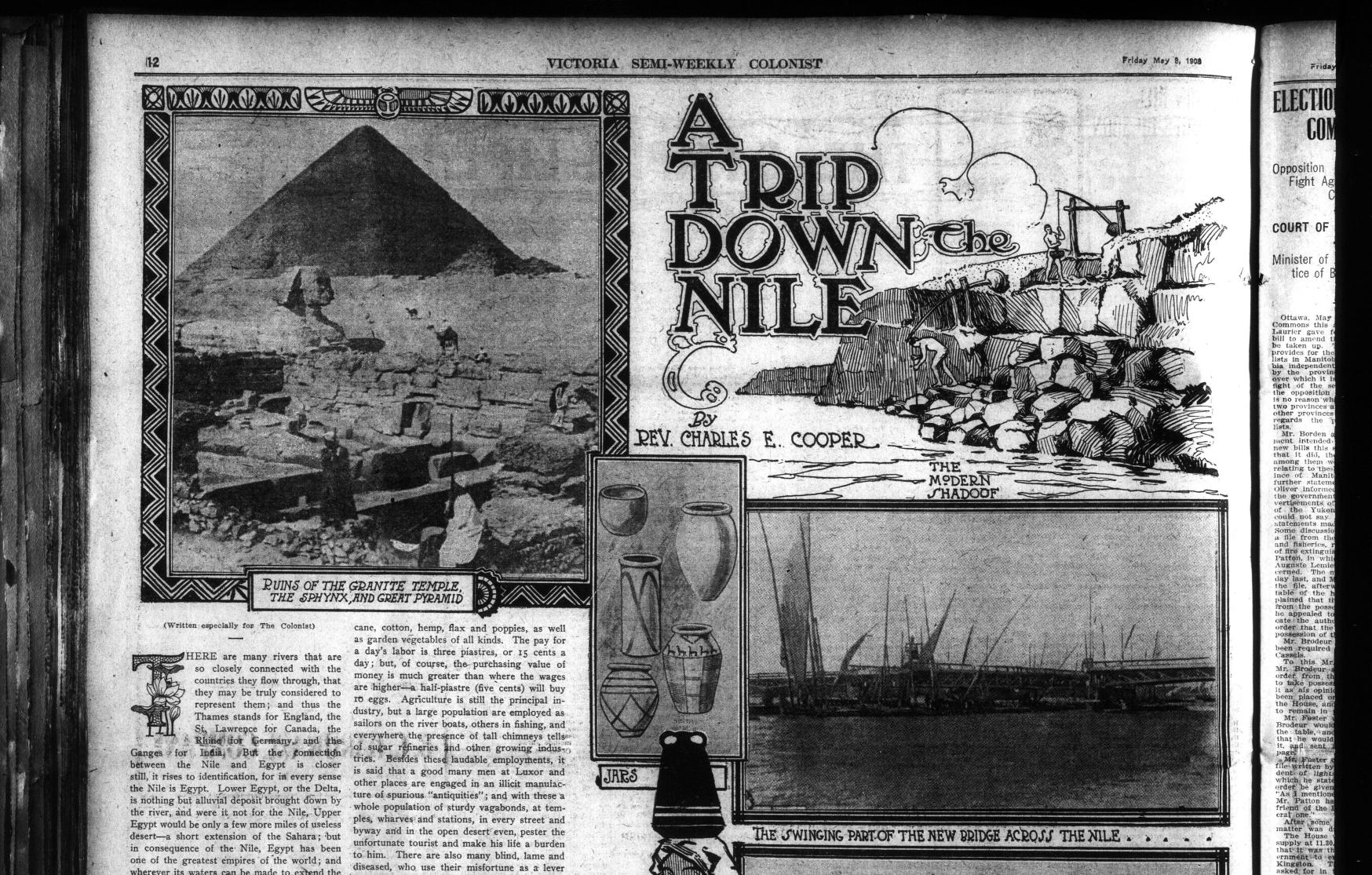
The reason for feeding skim milk to fowls is the excellent one that it contains more completely than any other food, all the elements to promote growth and stimulate vigor in the performance of all the natural functions. Skim milk is one of the best egg producing foods that can be given to poultry, and fowls fed on it will lay more eggs in a given time and continue laying a longer time than will fowls deprived of it though otherwise kept in good condition. This gives the farmer an advantage who has a surplus of skim milk.

# AN INSPIRATION

How many times you hear some one say that they are tired of the work they are laboring at continually. I would be, if I did not have something to divert my attention part of the time. I am employed in a printing office for ten hours a day, and many times I do not In fattening water fowls for market, it is a feel as well after having finished my day's good scheme to keep them closely confined in work as I ought to, but I get rest and benefit GOOD BEE MANAGEMENT

Good management is more important than the hive. The first thing to know is that the bees have a good queen, plenty of stores, and that they are tucked up warm and secure at the top of the hive. It is true that bees will build up if the top of the hive has cracks in it; but the heat which passes out at these cracks takes warmth from the cluster, and causes bees to burn much more fuel, which in this case is honey, to keep up the heat necessary to raise brood, which is from 94 to 98 degrees. Therefore it pays well to have the top of hive

If bees have to scrimp from fear of starvation not nearly as much brood will be raised, as if the bees could eat freely. A hive with 20 pounds of honey on April 1 will, as a rule, give from one-third to twice more bees at the, beginning of clover harvest than one with from 3 to 5 pounds, providing the latter do not starve altogether,



wherever its waters can be made to extend the country is fertile beyond belief; so fertile that, it has been stated that the labor of one man can support eleven. And so it is truly said that Egypt is the "gift of the Nile."

A journey up the Nile is, therefore, of the greatest interest ; the river banks literally swarm with the living, and pyramids and ruined temples and long lines of rock-hewn tombs bring one into communion with the dead. It is now, as it always has been, the centre of the people's life. The men are seen early and late at work upon the shadoofs and the shakiyas, which are simple contrivances that have been in use for thousands of years for raising water from the river for the purpose of irrigating the fields. The "shadoof" consists of two posts about five feet in height and three feet apart, joined at the top by a horizontal bar, across which is slung a long pole or a branch of a tree, having at one end a heavy stone or weight of mud and at the other a bucket of matting or leather; the man stands on a ledge below and pulls down the bucket to fill it in the river, and the weight at the other end lifts it up so that the man can pour the water into a trough or small canal about eight feet higher than the place at which he filled it. When the river is low, four or five shadoofs are necessary to raise the water from the river to the level of the land. This is very laborious work, and men engaged in it can only work half a day, instead of, as in other occupations, from sunrise to subset.

The "shakiya" is a large vertical wheel carrying an endless chain of earthenware pots and a horizontal cogged wheel, which is turned by one or two oxen or buffalos, or sometimes by a camel and a donkey, and by its cogs sets the other in motion and raises the water in the pots. The water when raised is distributed by dividing the land into small squares, separated from each other by ridges of earth a foot or less in height and by furrows. The water flows from the machine into a gutter, from which it is admitted into one furrow after another; these furrows, owing to the plasticity of the river mud, are easily opened and closed with the foot. The principal crops raised by these means are wheat, barley, maise, millet, alfalfa, sugar-

for extracting alms from the tender-hearted. Nor are there wanting those of all ages who, by their shameless begging, imprint at least one Arabic word indelibly on the minds of every tourist-"backsheesh."

The women also are seen early in the morning, and again at noon and at sunset, coming down in little companies to the river-side with their large earthenware jars, and when they have filled them, returning with them cleverly balanced upon their heads. They are also adepts at stringing mummy beads, camelians and cowry shells from the Red sea into necklaces, decorating network shawls with patterns in silverfoil and embroidering material forblouses, etc.

The scenery of the Nile is very attractive It is always the same in its general featuresthere is the broad river itself, with fleets of boats with lateen sails, which look like some gigantic water birds with half-closed wings; on either side a strip of cultivated land of a most brilliant green, and beyond, the range of barren mountains that shut out the desert; but it is never monotonous, for as one steams along the detail changes with very bend of the river. Sometimes the banks are high, and every now and then a village appears, with square flatroofed houses of mud or sun-dried brick, standing among a grove of graceful palms; sometimes they are low and stretch out into broad. sandy flats, where flocks of cranes and ducks are seen or solitary herons meditating on things in general. The mountains also are sometimes far away, looking pink in the distance when they are limestone, and a deep orange tint when, at Esneh, sandstone appears; and some- , first by himself and then riding on the shoulders times close and honeycombed with tombs and hermit dwellings, and sometimes again towering high above the river.

Moreover, a journey up the river is by no means without interest. Every now and then the steamer will strike or run upon a mud bank, and as the banks are forever, changing their shape, this is almost impossible to avoid. and then the whole crew will assemble at the bows and push off with long poles and much shouting and gesticulating; and if these means are not sufficient, the felucca is brought up from



the stern, the anchor is shipped aboard and she is rowed away to some distance and then the anchors sunk: the cable which holds the anchor is then attached to the capstan and the donkey engine set to work to pull at the cable. and thus the ship is drawn into deep water again. The crew are fine-looking fellows, dressed in a blue jersey, baggy trousers which once were white, bare legs and feet, and a towel tied round their heads. They undertake no work, whether hauling at a rope or coiling it' or handling the cargo, without a ceaseless chant-"Hilleh Haleh, Hilleh Haleh, Allah Amorna," generally said first by one as a solo, and then chanted by the rest in a chorus. On one occasion the crew gave an entertainment. They began by sitting down in a circle on the wharf; the leader had a kind of drum made by stretching a skin over the base of a water jar, which he strummed with both hands, and thus played an accompaniment to the verse and refrain of the singers, who also kept time by a continuous clapping of their hands. To this music one after another got up and danced with a curious shuffling motion; then a clown came on with a white mask and a conical cap, of another man, and, of course, getting thrown on the ground; then came more dancing, and after a collection had been taken up, all closed with a "Hip, Hip, Hurrah! Very good! Thank

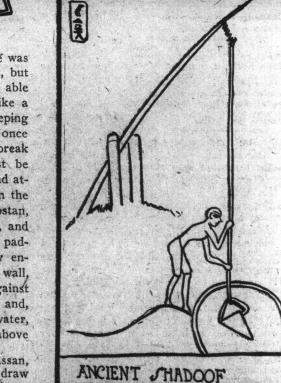
you ver' much !" from the players. We had one very strenuous morning in getting through the unfinished lock of the barrage that is in course of construction at Esneh; the stream, which was pent up on the further side when the arches were in building, poured between the walls of the lock like a millrace, and our paddle wheels were quite unable to make





any headway against it; then a long cable was attached to two tugboats above the lock, but even with their assistance were only just able to hold our own, and the boat swung like a pendulum from one side to the other, keeping the crew busy with the fenders, and once striking the bow with such force as to break the anchor; plainly something else must be done. Then another cable was got out and attached at one end to one of the posts on the top of the wall and at the other to our capstan, and the donkey engine was set to work, and then only by the united power of our own paddle wheels the two tugs and the donkey engine we crept inch by inch along the wall, through the waters surging and boiling against us, till first our bows, then our paddles, and, last of all, our stern cleared the outside water, and we were drawn into smooth water above the dam.

And every now and then at Beni-Hassan, at' Denderah, and other places, we would draw up at some wharf and land,



THE COLONIST ENGRAVING DEPARTMENT

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Rev. Dr.



Friday May 8, 1908

asked for in the supplementary estimates.
The British Columbia legislature at a recent session passed an act to provide for the creation of a court of appeal for the province. In conformity with this proposal, Hoh. Mr. Ayles, worth their gave notice of a resolution fixing the salary of the chief justice at \$7,000 and the three associate judges at \$6,000 each.
The new civil service bill is to be taken up next week.
Deprit Minister of Labor King has conditions just at present prospects we will have the soon of Hindu immigration to he government on the greating the ealthy. From present prospects we will have ever had."
Bry, Dr. Chown's Mission

Canada The report may be brought down in the House tomorrow. Rev. Dr. Chown's Mission. Toronto, May 4—B, b laysected of Holdups. Toronto, May 4—B, b laysected or Holdups, with viosectairy in that city for
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yonge street on Friday night he arset the and state down in the product into Chinas While in British Columbia Dr. Chown Will core the passage of a briad on factory in the product into Chinas While the British Columbia Dr. Chown Will core the passage of a briad on factory in the product into Chinas While the British Columbia Dr. Chown Will core the passage of a briad on factory in the product into Chinas While the British Columbia Dr. Chown Aver the discrete the passage of a briad on factory in the product into Chinas While the British Columbia Dr. Chown Will core the passage of a briad on factory in the British India, May 4—The Will core the passage of a briad on factory in the British India, May 4—The Will core the passage of a briad on factory in the British India, May 4—The Will core the passage of a briad on factory in the British India, May 4—The Will core the passage of a briad on factory in the British India, May 4—The Toronto factory in the British India, May 4—The Simila British India, May 4—The Will core the passage of a briad on factory in the British India, May 4—The Will core the passage of a briad on factory in the British India, May 4—The Will core the passage of a briad on factory in the British India, May 4—The Will core the passage of a briad on factory in the British India, May 4—The Will core the passage of a briad on factory in the British India, May 4—The British India the product inthe British British India t

Overdose of Chloral.

onto, May 4.—William B. Bentley, Ister, took an overdose of chloral Electro-Therapeutic institute an on street, and died in five min-

# Challenges Investigation

All charges. Y. W. Ci A. in Winnipeg. Winnipeg, May 4.—The campaign started this morning by the ladies of Winnipeg to rate \$75.000 for al Young Woman's Christian Association build ing is already an assured success. A thorough canvass of the whole city is being made, and it is said if the citi-zens respond as generously as they have done today the amount required will be oversubscribed when the lists close on the 18th inst. The business men of the city are taking great inter-est in the project, and are assisting lib-erally, both financially and otherwise. Pacific Fleet at San Francisco. Challenges Investigation Ottawa, May 4.—Auguste Lemfeux, I barrister, of Ottawa, and brother of the postmaster general, has challenged George Taylor, M.P., to bring before the public accounts committee for in-vestigation his (Lemieux's) alleged connection with the company engaged in the sale of fire extinguishers to the government. The charge against Mr. Lemieux was made by Mr. Taylor in the Commons on Friday.

Pacific Fleet at San Francisco.

**SHADOOF** 

ENGRAVING DEPARTING

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ton Finds and Property net during the tension on the western frontier. Ven-ezuela and Colombia have fought ov-extension on the western frontier. Ven-ezuela and Colombia have fought ov-extension on the western frontier. Ven-ezuela and Colombia have fought ov-extension on the western frontier. Ven-ezuela and Colombia have fought ov-extension on the western frontier. Ven-ezuela and Colombia have fought ov-extension on the western frontier. Ven-ezuela and Colombia have fought ov-extension against formed that town, is in the city today in connection with a fire which complete-ly destroyed his store last Saturday morning. He came to the headquart fers of the R. N. W. M. P. at Edmon-ton to lay information against some suspected parties, but was informed that this would have to be done at Fort Saskatchewan. He expects to go to the fort tonight and swear out a warrant against the suspected parties, lentz was in Edmonton last Friday and on Saturday night he found his store in ashes. After hearing all the circumstances connected with the af-far he decided to lay information against certain suspected parties, on the charges of burning the store. Get Increase of Pay.

## Drowned in Fraser

Drowned in Fraser Vancouver, May 4.—David Clarke brother of Thomas Clarke, C. P. R. station agent at Lytton, and with con-nections in Toronto, was drowned while crossing the Fraser at Lytton on the ferry last Tuesday. There was a load of hay aboard and the swift cur-rent caused the ferry to list and turn turtle. Clarke was unable to reach shore.

Election Fight in Corsics. Ajaccio, Corsica, May 4.—The ex-citement in the elections at the villag of Lozzi on Sunday developed into a pitched battle. The rival parties range themselves into two camps. They are now armed with shotguns and keep up a frequent fire. The number of vic-tims is unknown, but it is believed tha many have been killed, or wounded Troops have been dispatched from here to the scene of the disturbance. John Dillon's Case Montreal, May 4.—John Dillon, the book agent who shot and killed Con-stable Shea and wounded Chief Detec-tive Carpenter and Constable Fou-cault and who was himself shot by the police, was brought before Police. Magistrate Lafontaine today and re-manded till Thursday. Dillon was dressed in the height of fashion, In-cluding a Prince Albert coat, grey checkered trousers, patent leather shoes and slik hat. He was charged with the murder of Constable Shea and attempting to murder Chief Car-penter and Constable Foucault on April 6 fast in 34 Mance street.

The Colonist

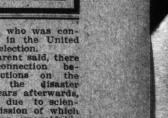
Gazetteer

ATLAS of the WORLD

A New Series of Maps in Color, based upon the latest official surveys, and accompanied by a Descriptive Gazetteer

of Provinces, States, Countries and

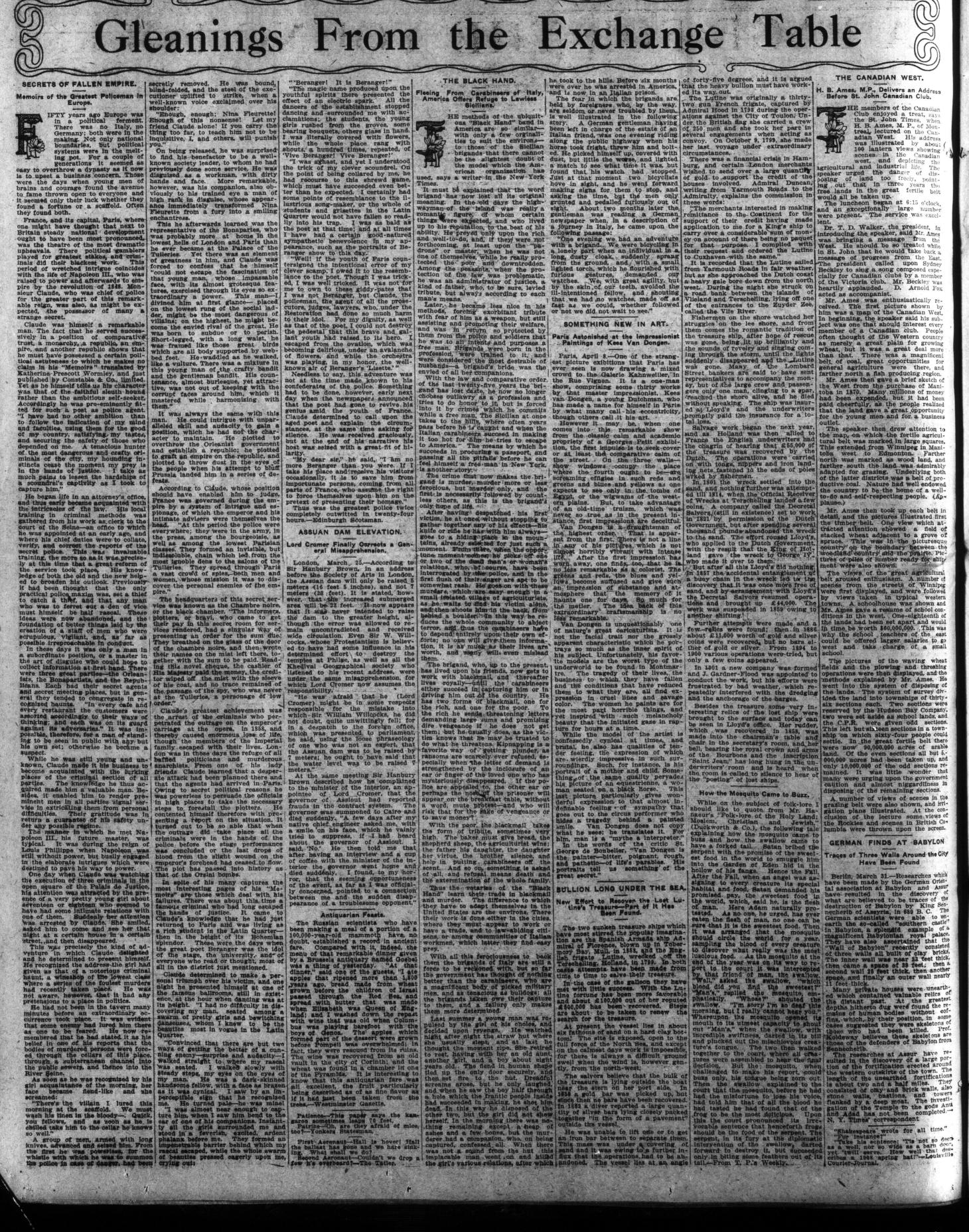
Physical Features of the Globe.





VICTORIA SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST.

Friday, May 8, 1908



their prairie s all who want more at a lov States (some andsons of askatchewar In British time of the settlers from to develop ou and other in among us. blood, and th the great Ca There are money from merchant, or merchant, or who seem to money of the mother buys cer's bill, part on the public build those g of all the per-salaries of th salaries of work which building of p Major Hodgi who last yea road which is ada, stated t for this work the orders on tractors sent these contra resign. What ernment of Ca work. Sir W of members

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HE CANADIAN WEST. mes, M.P., Delivers an Address re St. John Canadian Club.

HE members of the Canadian Club enjoyed a treat, says the St. John Times, when H. B. Ames, M. P., of Mon-H. B. Ames, M. P., of Mon-treal, lectured on the Can-adian West. His address was illustrated by about 100 lantern views showing scenes in the Canadian west, and depicting the urged the danger of dis-of iand too freely, point-t that in three years the ds in the great fertile bet libe taken up. uncheon began at 6:15 o'clock, exceptionally large number esent. The service was excel-

D. Walker, the president, in . D. Walker, the president, in cing the speaker, said Mr. Ames cinging a message from the He should be so treated while ohn that he would take back a of progress from the East sident called upon Sydne to sing a song composed espe r Canadian clubs by a member victoria club. Mr. Beckley was applauded. D. Arnold Fox Ames was enthusiastically re-

The first picture shown by s a map of the Canadian West, nning, the speaker said his subs one that should interest every of a Canadian club. People hought of the Western country ely a great plain for growing but it was a great deal more hat. There was a magnificent coal, great opportunities for agriculture were there, and north a fish producing region. mes then gave a brief sketch of agriculture est from the purchase of Mani-1870. Many millions of money en expended, but it had been heerfully, as the people realized e land gave a great opportunity young men and for a business

eaker then drew attention on which the fertile agricu t was marked in large s nded from Winnipeg in Man st to Edmonton. Farth west to Edmonton. Farther was marked as wood land, and south the land was admirably d for grazing. Underlying both latter districts was a beit of pro-coal. Nature had well endowed intry to be the home of a well nd self-respecting people. (Ap

Ames then took up each belt in and the pictures illustrated first nber belt. One view which at-l attention showed a field of wheat adjacent to a grove This was in the picturesqu on the boundary between th d'country and the prairie. Pho f piles of lumber ready re also shown.

views of the great agricultural from the streets of Winnipeg from the streets of the street hes gave a resume of school con-in the west. One-eighteenth of ids had been set apart and would be worth \$60,000,000. This was he school teachers of the east be offered larger salaries to go and taks charge of a small

# CURRENT TOPICS

Friday, May 8, 1903

There are very few families in the Atlantic prov-There are very few families in the Atlantic prov-inces of Canada, in Quebec, or even in Ontario, who have not relatives in the United States. Young men and women left the farms there to find work as mechanics or clerks in the large cities of Boston, New York or Chicago. Many others went to work in the factories or took positions as servants. Young men who had received a good education fourn that doctors, lawyers and professors were better paid in the thickly populated cities than in their native provinces, where the hard-working people had little ovinces, where the hard-working people had little ady money. Canadians came to the gold fields of alifornia and to the prairie farms of Minnesota, Dakota or Nebraska. Even in the hospitals of New York or Philadelphia Canadian nurses were at work. Everywhere they went these Canadians prospered, and for the last quarter of a century and more they have done much to make the great Republic to the south of us richer and greater. There must be many thousands of men, woman and children of Canadian birth or descent in the United States. After the Canadian Pacific railway across the continent was finished, Canadians saw that it would pay them bet-ter to come to the Northwest Territories and to British Columbia than to go to the "States." They began to feel a pride in their own vast country. Railways were built, mines developed, prairies set-tled, and cities built by Canadians from the Eastern provinces. Dakota or Nebraska. Even in the hospitals of New

But now the people of the United States have come to believe that our land is richer than that of their prairie states. The Canadian government gives all who want it 160 acres of land, and they can buy

all who want it low acres of land, and they can buy more at a low price. Many farmers from the United States (some of them, we may be sure, sons or grandsons of Canadians) are coming into Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. In British Columbia there have been from the time of the discovery of gold, fifty years ago, many settlers from the United States. They have helped to develop our mines and to build our lumber mills and other industries. We are glad to have them

and other industries. We are glad to have them among us. They are one with us in speech and blood, and they will do good service in building up the great Canadian nation that is to be.

There are many people, who would not steal noney from a bank, take cash from the till of a money from a bank, take cash from the till of a merchant, or sign their employer's name to a check, who seem to think it no harm to take by fraud the money of the Canadian people. Every time your mother buys you a suit, or your father pays a gro-cer's bill, part of the price is sent to Ottawa to carry on the public business of the country—that is to build those great public works that are for the use of all the people of the Dominion, and to pay the salaries of the public servants. The largest public work which the government now has on hand is the building of part of the Grand Trunk Pacific railroad. Major Hodgins, who is now living in Victoria, but who last year was in charge of 400 miles of the road which is being built by the government of Can-ada, stated that contractors were being paid more for this work than it is worth. He would not sign this work than it is worth. He wo ould not sign he orders on the treasury which the dishonest con-ractors sent in. The government took the part of these contractors, and Major Hodgins was asked to waters.

these contractors, and Major Hodgins was asked to resign. What this gentleman says is that the gov-crament of Canada are paying a high price for cheap work. Sir Wilfrid Laurier has appointed a number of members of the House of Commons to look into the matter and find out if, the charges of Major Hodgins are true. The people of Canada should be more watchful. They entrust the convergence with their money and

The people of Canada should be more watchful. They entrust the government, with their money, and the men who waste it should not only be dismissed from office, but punished just as other dishonest men are. Those to whom the oversight of public works is intrusted should be honorable men, and any com-plaint they have to make of those under them should be investigated at once. No man in their employ should feel that he runs the risk of losing his place by acting as an honest man. by acting as an honest man.

It has been found by those whose duty it was to enquire into the fall of the Quebec bridge, that the plans were not carefully made, that the materials were not perfect, and that the engineer was not wise nor skilful enough to superintend such a very im-portant plece of work. The bridge across the St. Lawrence at Quebec is one of the longest in the world, and nothing should have been left undone to make it safe. make it safe.

to leave home. Work was slack last winter and many of these people were idle. Some of the mem-bers of parliament think that just as many people will now come to Canada of their own accord as will find work, and they wanted the government to give up paying people to advertise Canada. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, however, believes that the more that come the better, and so things will be done in the old way this year. Great pains are being taken to keep out sick people or those who are known to be bad.

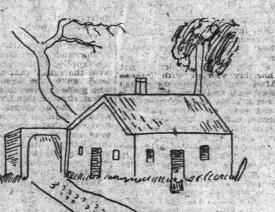
Do the people of Victoria, and especially the older boys and girls, make as much use of the museum as they might? Every day strangers are to be seen looking at the animals and birds, the rocks and curios, but citizens take but little interest in the splendid collection. It is said that other rooms will have to be built, as there is no room to put the new birds and animals that are constantly being found and sent to be preserved.

and sent to be preserved. There is a great deal to be learned at the mu-seum. But children should go to study some one thing, and not try to see over the whole place at one

The other night when some of us were wakened by the wind, we listened a few minutes, thought perhaps of the ships at sea, and then dozed off again and slept soundly till the morning. The same night thousands of houses in the Southern States were blown down, many people killed and others injured. In the bundred-mile belt where the tempest raged there was such terror and confusion as we cannot even imagine. It would seem as if every state on the Guif of Mexico felt the storm and that it reached as far north as Nebraska. A great windstorm is an awful and a terrible thing.

There is trouble among the tribesmen in the north of India. The people who live among the hills and mountains there are very brave. There is little doubt that the well-trained forces of Lord Kitchener can defeat them, but it is as an necessity that causes the bloodshed of brave men. It is reported that the tribes are getting supplies from Afghanistan. The matter would not be so grave if it were not for the discontent in India itself.

It was said a few weeks ago that it was believed that unless the hunters were kept out of Behring sea the seals would soon all be killed. Now the fishermen are saying the same thing about the saim-on. The invention of canning has been the ruin of the salmon. Before that, these valuable and beautiful fish went up the rivers in countless numbers and laid their eggs or spawn in the shallow water. From these the young salmon were hatched, went out to sea and in their turn joined the schools that filled. sea and in their turn joined the schools that filled the rivers in midsummer. When the canneries were built, the fish were caught in thousands on their way to the spawning grounds and the eggs were de-stroyed. For some years it has been noticed that the salmon are becoming less plentiful. Hatcheries were built, but not nearly so many young salmon came from the spawn as in the days when the parent fish left her eggs in the place nature fold har was best left her eggs in the place nature told her was best. All are agreed that unless fewer salmon are caught for some years, the fish will disappear from our



# could trace their downfall to the wicked story which they read in secret.

VICTORIA SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

A PAGE FOR THE YOUNG FOLKS

What boy or girl under sixteen will write the best short essay, on "Why We Keep Empire Day"? The editor will give a silver badge for the best and pub-lish any that are very good. Competitors must be under sixteen, the work must be eriginal and the essays must be in before the 20th of this month.

The children of British Columbia should do some-thing to help in the grand celebration in July in honor of the founding of Quebec. There is, of course, only one place in Canada where such a celebration can be held, and that is Quebec. That is the birth-place of Canada. But every Canadian, and especially every young Canadian, can honor the memory of the great man who so bravely laid the foundation of the Canadian nation, and of the other distinguished men who helped in its building. The children of Can-ada are asked by the governor-general, Earl Grey, to contribute towards the monument on the Plains of Abraham, and the boys and girls of British Colum-bia should do their part. Victoria children should set the example. Though she is three thousand miles from Quebec, no city is more loyal to Canada or the Empire than Victoria. The children of British Columbia should do some-

The boy King of Portugal is finding out that many not only his enemies but his friends are dis-honest men. It was stated some time ago that his father, King Carlos, had received from the treasury money to which he had no right. King Manuel promised that it would be returned to the last dol-lar. Now it turns out that the men who accused the former government of dishonesty stole a still greater sum. The consequence of these disclosures is that there is danger of another rebellion.

It is a great pity such a great number of people went to the new town of Prince Rupert so early in the season. There is no work there yet, and will not be till June. Provisions are dear and there are not enough houses to live in. The men who went up with but little money will suffer severely. There will be work between Prince Rupert and Edmonton for many men during the summer, but it will not pay to sit idle for many weeks waiting for it.

Every boy and girl in Victoria should try to do something for the exhibit, and to do it well. There will be a great many people at the agricultural fair in the new building this year. At every exhibition where they have yet competed the work of the Vic-toria children was the best in the province. Strang-ers in the city will judge the schools by the chil-dren's work, and it should be excellent.

# TIGER VS. CROCODILE

Very few human beings have a chance of wit-nessing the dire tragedies of forest and jungle. It is well known that elephants fight to the death in Africa and India, and very weird must that duel be. The two mighty tuskers manoeuvre this way and that, and charge at one another, screaming and trumpeting, locking trunks and tusks and goring one another with tremendous thrusts that have six tons weight behind them.

Mr. F. C. Selous, too, the famous African hunter,

Mr. F. C. Selous, too, the famous African hunter, told me the most impressive sight he had ever wit-nessed in the wilds was that of a magnificent giraffe, over fifteen feet high, racing madly through the for-est with a full-grown male ion clinging to his hind-quarters and literally tearing him to pieces. The tiger, as everyone knows, is a blood-thirsty and pugnacious creature, eften fighting with his own kind. Yet even for tigersethere lurks a danger in the rivers of India, and these dreaded animals are frequently dragged in and drowned after a terrific struggle by gigantic crocodiles. I was once fortunate enough to witness a combat of this kind-quibe the most impressive sight I had ever seen. I had been hunting sambhur deer, and had lain down in a shady grove by the side of the sacred Godavery, river. I had probably fallen asleep with my rifie by my side, when I became suddenly con-gcious of an extraordinarily loud puring sound.

their hold, and the horrible brute lay an inert mass, which the tiger dragged triumphantly still further

which the tiger dragged triumphantly still further up the slope. Suddenly he stopped and relaxed his hold, keep-ing himself rigid and ready for a moment. Then he dragged his muzzle down to that of his prostrate foe, sniffed at him once or twice, and then, with a low growl-perhaps of wonder, perhaps of defiance or triumph-he turned and vanished, like a great yeltriumph—he turned and vanished, like a great yel-low striped phantom, into the long jungle grass. And most willingly did I let him go.—W. G. Fitz-Gerald in Boy's Own.

## SHORT STORIES

## The Day and the Goddess

In a great cave in a mountain of Thuringia there dwelt in by-gone days a goddess called by some peo-ple the White Lady, by others Ostara or Eastre. This deity had a large train of attendants, for it was her work to watch over and guard the souls of unborn

work to watch over and guard the souls of unborn children. When she went abroad, the kind goddess looked after the flowers and the plants which sprung bloom-ing in her pathway, and her infant train, each with a watering-pot in hand, gave the thirsty plants water to nourish them. Though surrounded by all these little ones, Eastre's abode was not a noisy place. The goddess herself was renowned for her silence, and though she was suffied with foresight and knew all that was to hap-

gifted with foresight and knew all that was to hap-pen in the world, she never revealed the secrets, which fate, with a kind hand, hid from man's eyes.

Tate, with a kind hand, hid from man's eyes. To time and experience the White Lady left the harsh duty of dragging from youth's hopes the veil of illusion. For her, each moment as it came was full of its own interests, and she put from her the visions of the future. As typical of this silence which she wore as a crown, so freighted was it with wisdom. Eastre was always accompanied by a heron and crowned with heron plumes, the symbol of silence or forget-fulness. fulness

Tulness. This beneficient goddess possessed also a magic fountain called Quickborn, which was virtually a fountain of youth. So the goddess herself was always young, and her attendants, babes, birds, rabbits and flowers were always freesh and fair, like "lilles in the morning with the dew upon them." Eastre was the goddess of spring, of the new life, of the reseurceion and in her honor the neowle pre-

Eastre was the goddess of spring, of the new life, of the resurrection, and in her honor, the people pre-sented to each other on her feast-day, presents of eggs, many colored, as symbols of the new life. The colors in the eggs were signs of the many hued clouds that the White Lady spun. For spinning was one of her great tasks, and many golden threads she wove into the lives of her chosen ones. Often, at nightfall, the goddess would wander through the darkened cities, looking at the work of the maidens. Where she found the spinning carefully performed, she frequently left a distaff full of extra-fine flax, or perhaps a golden strand of her own weav-ing. But where she found the work carelessly done, or neglected, she left the flax solied or the spinning-wheel broken. Once a year the goddess took out her sacred car,

Once a year the goddess took out her sacred car, and mounting it, went along the Milky Way. As she drove over the lands, all the coldness of winter passed away and spring awoke in all its gladness. The leaf-

Napoleon became a general and conquered Italy. He then invaded Egypt. Returning by means of a sea swarming with ships of the enemy, he entered Paris and was named premier consul. Napoleon established peace in his country; he was crowned emperor of France; still in fulfilment of his boyhood debt the old fruit woman had nothing but his promise:

promise shall not forget"

"I shall not forget" But such a promise was of higher value than the sum of money involved. So it was that when, one day, Napoleon entered Brienne and incognito, he re-membered his promise and hastily bethought himself to repair his neglect.

to repair his neglect. What memories were recalled as, with a trusted officer in sole attendance, he traversed the streets he had trod so often when a boy! All the incidents of his early youth came back to him vividly. After a while he paused before the humble dwel-ling where the fruit woman had once made her home. A bystander informed him that the good woman still resided there. The two entered. "May we have some refreshment?" asked the em-peror

peror

peror "Certainly," responded the woman, and she went out into her garden, re-appearing shortly with a deli-clous melon, which was set before them. While the fruit-woman proceeded with the care of her fire, one of her visitors asked: "Do you know the emperor, and whether he is ex-pected here today?" "He has not yet arrived" she answered "although

"He has not yet arrived," she answered, "although he is expected almost any time. Why should I not know the emperor? He bought many a basket of fruit from me while here at school." "And did he always pay you promptly?" persisted

"And did he always pay you promptly?" persisted the empercr "Certainly, no one was more honest," was the in-dignant rejoinder. Then her distinguished visitor arose, saying: "My good woman, you either speak untruth, or you have a poor memory. As proof that you do not know the emperor, I may say that I am he; and to prove that the emperor did not always conscientiously pay his debts, I would recall to your mind those two crowns he owed you when he left school." At the same time the other visitor deposited on the table a gleaming heap of gold coin to the amount of 1200 france.

of 1200 francs.

And the honest woman, now recognizing the em-peror, fell at his feet, almost overcome with joy at the meeting. Her little children clung to her, re-

the meeting. Her hitle character clung to her, re-garding the great men with astonishment, not know-ing whether to laugh or weep. Napoleon ordered that the poor dwelling be torn down, and that another be erected in its place. "It is in this house," he said, "that I wish to lodge whenever I come to Brienne; and I wish it to bear my name."

Before taking leave of the fruit woman he promised that he would take good care of her children. He kept his word, so that you may know the debt of his boyhood was paid honorably and in full.

## The Schoolbay Brain.

One of the most substantial and genuine delights for those of humorous appreciation consists in a study of the answers made by schoolgirls and school-boys in examination papers. A writer in the current Harper's Weekly has collected

a new batch of these of which the following specimens are among the most choice: "Blood consists of two sorts of cork-screws-red c or k -screws and white cork-screws." Asked to explain what a butt-ress is, one boy replied, "A wo-man who makes butter." One pupil defined primate as "the wife of a Prime Minster." "Gravity was discovered by Isaac Walton. It is chiefly no-ticeable in the autumn, when the apples are falling from the

trees." To the question, "What is a limited monarchy?" this answer was returned: "A limited monarchy is gov-ernment by a king who, in case of bankruptcy, would not be re-sponsible for the entire national debt. You have the same thing in private life in limited liability companies."

pictures of the waving wheat and the plowing and threahing lons were then displayed, and the is explained by Mr. Ames. He into the system of disposing of nds. The system of survey div-ne land into townships of thirty-ctions each. Two sections were ed by the Hudson Bay Company. ere set aside as school lands, and B B P.R. were given odd set ft but sixteen sections in a town aft but sixteen sections in a town-n which sixty-four people could In the great fertile belt there now 90,000,000 acres of arable Of the even sections all but 5.-0 acres had been taken up, and 0,000,000 of the odd sections re-d. It was little wonder that were urging upon the government in and almost niggardiness in ing of the remaining sections. umber of views of scenes in the g belt were also shown, and irri-plans illustrated. At the conn of the lecture some views of ockies and scenes in British Cowere thrown upon the scree

## MAN FINDS AT BABYLON

### of Three Walls Around the City Have Been Found

in, March 31.—Researches which been made by the German Orien-sociation at Babylon and Assur resulted in the discovery of are believed to be traces of the tction of Babylon by King Sen-rib of Assyria, in 689 B. C. The rib of Assyria, in 689 B. C. The an scientists were able to un-the so-called "southern castle" bylon, a splendid example of a flicent Babylonian royal palace. have also ascertained that the of Babylon" recently consisted ree walls all built of clay bricks, nner wall was near 23 feet thick, came a space of 39 feet; then a d wall 25 feet thick, then another and finally an outer wall nearly nd finally an outer wall nearly hick. t thick.

et thick. ny private houses were unearth-nich contained valuable relics of listant past. At the greatest is hitherto dug were found the re-s of human bodies without cofs of human bodies without eof-which, by their position, in some suggested they were skeletons of who had been killed. Prof. sway believes these skeletons are of the defenders of Babylon from whath

scherb. a researches at Assur have re-d in the discovery of a large por-of the fortification erected around vestern outskirts of the town. The h of the unearthed fortifications out two and a half miles. They sted of clay and brick walls, also walls, bastions, and towers ed by a deep most. The investi-n of the Temple to the sods ann Adad has not been completed.--Times' correspondent.

espoars wrots for all time. Instance?" his sentence: "Tis not so d all, nor so wide as a bern d II serve. How well that 1908 spring hat!"--Louisy Fournal

President Roosevelt is quite determined that the American navy shall be increased. He believes four first-class battleships and a number of smaller ones are needed, and he will not give his consent to a bill monthly money for a smaller number. President are headed, and he will not give its consent to a bin granting money for a smaller number. President Roosevelt has exercised all the power with which the people of the United States entrusted him when they made him their president. He is resolved to do what he believes is best for his country, let others say what they will.

When the boys who are in school today grow to be men, it does not look as if there would be any great engineering work left to do. When more than twenty years ago the trains wound up one side of the Rocky and Selkirk mountains and down the other, it was thought that no more wonderful piece of engineering work could be done. Now, however, the mighty mountains are being cut through so that of engineering work could be done. Ivow, however, the mighty mountains are being cut through so that the trains will scarcely have to climb at all. The name of the engineer who has made this plan is J. H. Merriam. Already hundreds of men are at work near Field tunneling the mountains and clearing a way for the new track.

At Guatemala, in Central America, a number of students planned to murder the president of the re-republic. It appears that a plot was discovered a year ago and a number of prisoners were sentenced to death. The sentence was delayed, and it is said some of these prisoners have taken part in the new plot. This time there is no delay. Eighteen men have been executed already and more are to follow been executed already and more are to follow. president says the people are on his side, but s declare that there is great dissatisfaction with government.

Manchuria, in the north of China, is the cause of machuria, in the north of China, is the cause of mach interest and some anxiety. The Ruïssians have built a railroad across part of the territory to the farbor of Vladivostok. The Japanese also have a rad running south from that of Russia. The Chinese look with jealous eyes upon both Russia and Japan. The country belongs to them, and if they had their way the big-bearded Russian and the little brown men would both leave in a hurry. The United States want to see China get fair play, and England, France and Germany look on with interest. All that Russia and Japan want, they say, is the opportunity to use their railroads to carry their mails and trade from the frontier of Siberia to the sea. The Ameri-can fleet is to visit Pekin. Whether that visit will result in creating a better feeling among these East-ern nations or not remains to be seen.

General Linevitch, one of the Russian generals who commanded in the Japanese war, is dead. One rannot help feeling sorry for these brave defeated generals, of whom so little is heard now.

Mr. Asquith, the new premier of England, is hav-g a busy and an anxious time. The Irish are sus-cious and discontented. The new ministers he has ade have to be're-elected, and Mr. Winston Church-, who was made president of the board of trade, as defeated in Manchester. Mr. Churchill is a very ever young man, who, his enemies say, and some his friends allow, has far too high an opinion of s own abilities. He did fine work as a newspaper prespondent during the war in South Africa. He mewhere else. If he is really an able man the feat will do him good.

The government of Canada has been paying sents for persuading people from Europe to come Canada. The consequence has been that a great any people from the south of Europe, Italians and alicians, crossed the ocean last year. Most of these ople went to the prairies or found employment on iroads and canals. Great numbers of others from ordon and other parts of England were persuaded

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## Drawn by Percy Jone, Aged Twelve Years, 410 Vancouver Street

'Time was when Denmark, Norway and Sweden were one kingdom, ruled over by Canute the Great, Still the blood of the Norsemen flows in the veins of many of those whom we call English or Scotch-men. The beloved wife of England's king is a Danish lady, and an English princess has become queen of Norway. King Edward is a anxious that these kindred peoples shall be close friends. He and the Queen have been paying a visit to Denmark, and the Queen have been paying a visit to Denmark, and they have crossed the Baltic to Stockholm, and will go to Christiana. It is said that in both Sweden and Norway the kindly King and his beautiful wife will be warmly welcomed by the hospitable people. There are those who believe that there is some danger of germany and the northern kingdoms joining to-gether against England, and that King Edward wants to prevent it. This may only be gossip. There is nothing more natural than that the King should want to pay a friendly visit to his daughter and her busband, and the dear little children who were such pets in England last year. ets in England last year.

Sometimes it is said that men are no longer as brave as they used to be. The Englishmen of the British cruiser Gladiator and the captain and crew of the United States passenger ship St. Paul showed on Saturday a week ago that they at least can face death as bravely as did any of the herces of the old days. In a blinding snowstorm the St. Paul crashed into the man-of-war, almost cutting her in two. In a few minutes she was sinking, but her men stood firm while the captain of the St. Paul lowered the lifeboats. Most of the men were saved. Panic or even disorder would have cost the lives of many, perhaps of all. Such conduct makes us proud of our race.

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Opening my eyes, without moving, I beheld a magnifi-cent tiger, quite eleven feet long, cautiously ap-approaching a little back-water, with his head well down between his shoulders, as though trailing his giant cat, and I thought I saw the placid surface slightly troubled. Buddenly something rose up out of the river and head and shoulders. It was the tail of a crocodile that was passing under water within two yards of the tiger. With a roar that shook the woods, the su-perb brute threw back his head, but before he could giaws were thrown above the muddy surface and had clashed together. The crocodile had missed his aim at the tiger's nose, but the long rows of terrible teeth now closed upon the animal's left cheek and on the tough hide of his neck, holding him as in a vice.

Then followed a frightful struggle. The reptile was trying to drag the tiger into the river, while the enormous and powerful brute, with sinewy legs and claws thrust deep into the sandy bank, resisted with all his immense strength. On the other side, however, was the great and telling weight of the big crocodile, and the forward sweeps of his powerful tall that thrashed at the tiger, and bade fair to pound him to pieces.

Awful to hear, indeed, were the tiger's roars of rage and pain. My nerves fairly quivered, so near and so terrific was the battle. I found myself eagerly watching to give the tiger aid, but a shot to be effective must needs be planted behind the reptile's shoulder, and that was just now under water. I could only bide my time and watch the strange tig-of war. Sometimes one cometimes the other flagged <text><text><text><text>



Drawn by Grace Robinson, Aged Thirteen Years, 1314 Fort Street

less trees shook out their tiny buds; the flowers raised their heads and smiled. Birds began to twitter on the boughs and the rabbits began to run about. Then, too, little children came from their homes and played in the sunshine, and Eastre, looking down, smiled to see the earth glad with the same life that-filled her cave in the misty mountains.

One time the car of the White Lady was damaged. She told a wheelright to repair it, and for payment said he should keep the chips. The man was indig-nant, not knowing who the goddess was, and kept but a few pieces. What was his amazement on the mor-row, to find the waste wood turned to gold. But the pieces that he had discarded he could not find. So he learned wisdom from his folly, as perhaps we all must

As long as the goddess was fully honored she re-mained in her home, blessing the people. But once, it is recorded, she left her cave, her infant train drag-ging her plow, and took up her abode in a distant land. Then sorrow and mourning spread among the people, and in pity, the goddess returned and restored her past favor and benefits. So the land was glad-dened once more

people, and in pity, the goddess returned and restored her past favor and benefits. So the land was glad-dened once more. In different countries this goddess was known by different names, and though her occupation was the same, its form was sometimes slightly altered. But in all lands, at her approach earth was gladdened, war-riors laid down their arms, and peace and good-will reigned on earth. Is it any wonder, then, that, when Christianity was introduced amongst the people, though they discarded their other gods they refused to entirely give up fastre? No! they held the name, the symbols, and the kind feelings, and grafted them onto their new faith, and today we celebrate Easter, with the feeling of joy, as of old, at the new life, the resurrection. And it is, as of old, a day for the children; for the flowers; for the gift of eggs as symbols of the new life. Nor does it lose anything of sweetness or glory, because, far back in the darkness of non-civilization, the people were roused, glorified, humanized, by the influence of the reawakening, the resurrection of na-ture.--Chicago News.

## Napoleon's Boyhood Debt

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Bitter Cold in Russia Only three times in two hun-dred years has Russia known such severe and sustained cold weather as that of the winter weather as that of the winter just past. On the steppes of Si-beria the cold was so intense that railway locomotive engin-eers found it impossible to get up steam in the bollers, and trains stood for days on tracks in forsaken regions, the passengers sometimes suffering hunger as well as cold.

## Old-Time Bird-Trainers

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## Nursery Rhymes.

"There was a crooked man, and he went a crooked

And he found a crooked sixpence beside a crooked

style; ought a crooked cat, which caught a crooked He bo

And they all lived together in a little crooked house."

Now this little crooked man, he led a crooked life. And so when he got married, he got a crooked wife; And yet, if you'll believe me, though funny to relate, This selfsame crooked wife of his contrived to keep him straight.

What a Little Girl's Made of? "What are little girls made of, made of What are little girls made of? Sugar and spice and everything nloc-That's what little girls are made of."

"What are little boys made of, made of, What are little boys made of?" Snips and snalls and puppy dogs' talls-That's what little boys are made up."

What are their mothers made of, made of what are their mothers made of? Ribbons and rings and similar things— That's what their mothers are made of.

What are their fathers made of, made of, What are their fathers made of? Dollars and dimes, and terrors—at times— That's what their fathers are made of. —Anna Marion Smith in St. Nicholas.

VICTORIA SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

Friday, May 8, 1908

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# IS IT OLD-FASHIONED TO THINK?

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O you ever think? If you do, you may congratulate yourself upon a distinct achievement. "Don't ask me what I am doing? Ask me what I am thinking, that is so much more important." There was point in that line when it was written, but today it seems a little flat, since thinking has fallen into disrepute, or rather into desuctude. We are told that the majority of the

live by eye and all who cater for the public's needs know that they must appeal to the eye, and appeal in the broadest and least subtle way, so that the brain behind the know that they must appeal to the eye, and appeal in the broadest and least subtle way, so that the brain behind the eye may not be unduly fatigued. It cer-tainly needs a little mental force to think clearly and consecutively on any subject. The blankness of a great many people's minds is sufficiently appalling. To suit them, we are told pletures and headlines are provided in the newspapers, instead of text. It is these people who have brought in the picture-postcard and driven out the letter, made the music hall more popu-lar than the theatre, and substituted Bridge for con-versation. Yet, all the same one is faced with the modern life with its innee amusements, its "bright" novels, and crisp "pars." its mania for making every-thing intelligible and easy, created the modern mind, or has the modern mind forced modern life to supply its demands? It is a problem that everyone will pro-bably solve in his own way. The intelligence of the newspaper reader is fated so low that a situation in the political world or elsewhere, cannot be supposed to convey anything to him unless the journalist ex-presses it for him in a kind of "reading without tars." Probably we are not more stupid than we used to be, but it is certain we are lazler. The hust-ling spirit is probably responsible. Languid from ef-forts to hurry away from our work we collapse into beings, who exist but do not live during our lei-sure hours. It is in the brain that all the best part of life takes place, just as it is in the brain that the progret-me-not is blue, and the rose is odorous. Happy are the people who can think! (and have time to think!) It means that they are alive.

# FASHION'S FANCIES

The washing frock is certainly a most important frem in every woman's wardrobe, fresh, dainty and inexpensive, its crowning glory lies in the fact that it can quite successfully be made at home with the ald of a really reliable paper pattern. The choice of material and style should be made at once in order that the work may be done carefully and leisurely be-fore the warm weather makes thin frocks a necessity and sewing a weariness to the flesh. The pinafore shape which is so eminently girlish and pretty will be used with great success for summer frocks. The sleeves will be mainly three-quarter length, although those who prefer to do so can always wear a long, tight-fitting cuff. The skirts are nearly all made with the waist in its natural position, that is neither short or long, but certainly showing a different line from that which was seen last year. Shantung in all the lovely new shades for the season makes an ideal summer frock, while bordered materials will be very fashionable, which were so much admired last season in very costly materials are now re-produced in ze-nbors cotton volles etc. without josine anything of summer frock, which berdered matchais with be very fashionable, which were so much admired last season in very costly materials are now re-produced in ze-phyrs, cotton volles, etc., without iosing anything of their charm. A delightful gown of nut-brown shant-ung which I encountered at a private view the other day was accompanied by a flat wide-brimmed hat of the same material wreathed with a chaplet of glossy green leaves, the same color being repeated in the earrings and necklace, which struck exactly the right note of color. With the doffing of furs, comes the donning of scarves, of feathers, or crepe de chine, and these show very clearly the tendency for matching the hues of our garments. In fact many people order a feather boa, to be dyed to match hat, or gown, as if it were an absolute necessity of the toilette. There are many charming hats that are particularly becoming as they show to the best advantage the elaborate colf-fures of the modish woman. Many are of fancy straw, the brim underneath being lined with straw of a con-trasting color, and plait. For example a Parisian straw model of a pale elephant grey shade, had the drooping brim lined with bleu de lune straw and the crown of the beehive genre, was encircled with a deen who en the beefive genre, was encircled with a drooping brim lined with bleu de lune straw and the crown of the beehive genre, was encircled with a deep ruche of goffered velvet of the same tone, the artistic arrangement of an enormous bunch of deep purple violets and clipped ostrich feather pompons on the left side being further evidence of the talented artist's skill in the harmonius blending of colors. This very effective trimming is well worth remembering as the hat it adorns can be worn in the worst weather without fear of injury. Among the new shades after a long spell of popularity in Paris soft new shades of yellow, are steadily creeping into favor in London. There is a curious reluctance for this color to become popular for some reason perhaps because there are popular for some reason perhaps because there are some who believe it to be unlucky but as green shares the same superstition, and we have had and still have an almost unprecedented run upon that charming color, perhaps our reluctance to embrace gold and color, perhaps our reluctance to embrace gold and yellow as color schemes may be overcome. Extremely-fair women are constantly seen to their greatest ad-vantage in yellow, and those blessed with red or au-burn hair or real golden tresses look at their best in the new Liberty colorings of old and dark gold shades. It is a great mistake to imagine that black hair and brilliantly colored checks should be the invariable accompaniment of a gold colored frock. An extremely fair pale skin, and the peculiar light coloriess hair, and ash-colored locks, form a most artistic combina-tion with all tones of yellow and gold. Simple classic gowns of dull, dark, gold satin void of trimming are most original and striking, but they should be soft and clinging.

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a fair idea of what is really necessary. I am often asked: "How many eggs should be

used per week?" Now it is imp

used per week?" Now it is impossible to answer this question, but referring again to such a family as has been men-tioned above, it would be fair to allow two dozen cooking eggs, and one to one and a half dozen fresh eggs. This quantity would allow for the ordinary cooking, and for an egg dish three times a week in the dining room, and eggs once a week for the ser-vants. vants.

Here again if there is reason to suspect waste the housekeeper must when making out the menus for the day, estimate the number of eggs to be used, and make a note of it After doing this for a fortnight she can judge what

After doing this for a fortnight she can judge what the average consumption should be. It must be borne in mind, that the ideas of cooks vary as to the necessary use of eggs. One honestly believes that it is necessary to use four eggs for a fish souffle or a sponge pudding for from four to six people, while another knows that two, or perhaps a third will suffice. For that reason, ignorance as well as wastefulness, or actual dishonesty, must be taken into account when trying to reduce the total of the house-books. Cream is an expensive item which ought to be used sparingly, but here again it is a simple matter to note the quantity required each day. The menu of the housekeeper who wishes to find out if butter, eggs and cream are too freely used should read something like this: like this:

	Breakfast
	Bacon. Buttered Eggs (4)
The P	Lunch
	Roast Chicken. Cold Beef
	Bread Sauce (half pint of milk)
	Fried Potatoes. Cabbage. Salad
	Milk Pudding (one quart of milk)
	Stewed Fruit
	Dinner

White Soup (half pint of milk) Fish Croquettés (One egg for mixing, and one yolk for frying) Roast Lamb

Roast Lamb Vegetables Chocolate Souffle (two eggs and one white) Haddock Creams (small quantity of cream) If the cock is a nice person, and you ask his (or her) opinion as to the quantities required, he will probably not be likely to resent your efforts to econo-mise; but only too often the mistress goes entirely the wrong way to work.

mise; but only too often the mistress goes entirely the wrong way to work. "You must not use so many eggs and so much buf-ter," she decrees, and straightway goes and orders dishes containing a large amount of each. Now when you know your business it is gailing to be instructed by someone who does not—a fact which has led me to observe more than once that it is decidedly unwise to become a housekeeper, without first taking the trouble to learn the duties of the position." In estimating the quantity of meat used note must

reversed. The clever man positively revels in the stupidity of his wife. He finds her all the more atstupidity of his wife. He finds her all the more at-tractive because she makes his own intelligence seem the greater by not offering any rivalry to it. Her want of brilliancy rests him, and if she is fairly pretty and adores him, he asks no more of her. This sort of union may be ill-assorted, but it often turns out well. When the dull man marries the clever woman there is far more probability of tragedy. The dull man is eith-er distressed at, or resentful of the intelligence to which he cannot appeal. He feels that he is in the dark, and that light will never dawn on him. The clever woman married to such a man is also to be pitied. She has to be very careful to hide her intel-lectual superiority, and the slowness of her lord and master constantly gets on her nerves. Even his good looks (if she should be good looking) or his kindness (he may be kind) cannot make up to her for the atro-phy of his intellectual faculties. phy of his intellectual faculties.

## THE WELCOME GUEST

This article is really intended for those who keep an English (that is to say a "white") servant—and is especially adapted for those who are training an in-experienced housemaid. To these, a few remarks, regarding the duties of a servant with regard to a visitor staying in the house, may be useful.

may be useful. On the guest's arrival, hot water is placed ready for use, that she may refresh herself with a wash im-

mediately. The maid should ask for the lady's keys, so that she may unlock her boxes and (if she is experienced enough) unpack them. She may inquire if a hot-water-bottle is required of pickt for more real charge. mediately.

should unpack them. She may inquire if a hot-water-bottle is required at night, for some people always like one, and also what dress the lady intends wearing for dinner. When she brings the hot water just before time for dressing for dinner, she should lay out the frock carefully on the bed, with all its accessories. After the visitor has descended, the room is tidled, the washstand attended fo, dirty boots are removed to be cleaned, bed clothes are neatly turned down, and dressing gown, and nightgown laid out over the back of a chair, and bedroom slippers placed underneath it. If it is winter, or very cold, a fire should always be lit at night for the visitor, it is a luxury and a comfort that every guest might reasonably expect. In this case the chair with the nightgown, and the slippers are placed sufficiently close to the fire to keep warm, but not close enough to be dangerous. The maid, before retring, again brings hot water. A warm "cosy" enveloping the can which stands in the basin—the jug of course being removed—is a nice idea, and ensures the water being kept hot if late hours are kept. It should be conserting dif the suset likes to take

late hours are kept.

It should be ascertained if the guest likes to take a bath at night or in the morning, and whether cold

a bath at night or in the morning, and whether cold or hot. If desired hot, the maid should be very particular not to bring tepid water, cold water is easily added, and nothing is more annoying than a luke warm bath, when a hot one is wanted. When calling the visitor next morning, the maid taps at the door, enters with the hot-water can, draws up the blind, after which she empties and wipes out the basin. A small tray, with dainiy tray cloth, on which is placed a tiny teapot or oup of tea, sugar basin, and cream jug, and two thin slices of bread and butter is then fetched from outside. This is put on a small table by the bedside. Smartness and precision in these little matters, make all the difference, and mark the difference be-tween a well-trained servant who thoroughly knows her duties, and one who its chaccustomed to these ways.

When the guest chamber is occupied, it should be put in order as soon as passible after breakfast, for very often a visitor prefers to come there for letter writing, or necessary repairing stitches. It is occasionally a relief to retire into one's pri-vate "sanctum" for correspondence, and a guest files thither sometimes sooner than maids appreciate. It does not speak well for the household, however, if the guest cannot go there at a reasonable time and take possession.

Writing materials should be provided for every writing materials should be provided for every guest room, and vases of flowers show kindly thought has been bestowed, giving as they do kindly welcome. Hard and fast rules can never be laid down, but if family arrangements necessitate a very early breakfast, for young men to get to business, or boys to go to school, a second meal at a later hour for the sitor and those who need not hurry away is a very nice plan. The rush is over and everything is more peaceful. This may, however, not be convenient or possible, and if the guest is elderly, delicate, or unaccustomed to early rising, the best plan by far is to propose breakfast in bed. breakfast in bed. Some people are very fond of having it sent up on a tray to their rooms, as dressing need not be com-pleted early, and this shortens a long morning. The mistress of the house has always plenty to occupy her, and it is probably imperative that she be dressed early and about in good time, but the visitor has not the same amount of occupation, and is very often glad to dawdle away some of the time, that would other-wise beauty

whom therefore loyal and loving obedience is given without thought or hesitation. Happy is the child who is the subject of such a nursery world as this, and happy, thrice happy the mother who is, the sovereign of it, and of her children's hearts. Later when a child's reasoning powers begin to develop, al-though the obedience remains, the questioning be-gins! and the child wants to know not only the whys and the wherefores of the many wonderful things that dally unfold themselves before its leyes, but the reason of, and for the things it is told to do. Many of these often puzzle the little brain and it naturally wants an explanation of these, not out of naughtiness but because of an inquiring spirit. Although it may sound quite wrong perhaps to an old fashioned par-ent, a wise mother should and will explain her rea-sons to it as much and as far as she can, for children are not unreasoning animals, but reasoning human sons to it as much and as far as she can, for children are not unreasoning animals, but reasoning human beings, though of course but as yet in the first stage of development. The unfolding of a child's mind wants careful and genile treatment. It should be shown these things that are good and true just as the blossoming flower requires light and sunshine, and thus it will naturally turn towards the light rather than the darkness. Healthy children are very apt to be michilerones and to run rich at times and these than the darkness. Healthy children are very apt to be mischievous, and to run riot at times, and these things are not wrong but wholesome and natural. Indeed a child who is never mischievous or riotous would, if in good health be an unnatural little mons-ter. Therefore, to punish a child for letting its high spirits run away with it, is as wrong as it is foolish. The foult and the punishment should be in accord. To deal out the same punishment to a child who has for example told a deliberate falschood or been guilty of cruelty to man or beast as to one who has been merely naughty and got into mischief, shows that the awarder has no sense of proportion, and will destroy of cruency to man of beast as to ble who has been merely naughty and got into mischief, shows that the awarder has no sense of proportion, and will destroy that of the child as well. Modern mothers have been accused of leaving their children too much in the nursery, of seeing too little of them, and allowing them to be trained both in morals and manners by the hired nurse, who may be a most excellent woman in every way, and may not be. There is always the risk of this "may not," and surely this risk is so great that no mother should dare to run it; but there is another type of the modern mother, and modern child of whom "America" writing on this aspect of modern manners a short time ago tells us—"the young who have never known nursery life, who are brought up from the cradle among their elders." One somehow feels intense pity for children who are "Taised" in such fashion as this, for it is not their fault, poor little mites, but their misfortune, and one from which they will suffer in after life as much as those who have not had a proper training in the nursery. It they will suffer in after life as much as those who have not had a proper training in the nursery. It would appear, therefore, as if too little nursery were just as bad for our children as too much of it. In other words, the happy medium is necessary here as elsewhere. A child ought to have a nursery as a sort of domain, as its own age; but this domain should not be left to the entire, and unchecked control of the nurse. The mother should be the supreme authority, from whom emanates all the laws for its guidance. She should be the arbitrator in all causes of dispute, and above all things it is the mother also who should be the awarder and administrator of all forms of pun-ishment for wrong-doing. The lack of proper training in the nursery that is so much regretted is, there can be little doubt caused by the lack of loving supervi-sion, during the early years of a child's life, a time when the first impressions are imprinted on his mind, when the seed is sown that will produce either fruit that is good, or that is evil in the season of harvest.

To make stockings wear well, wash them befor wearing them when new, as the washing slig thickens them and therefore strengthens them. the same stockings are worn too long they are to go into holes; two pairs of clean stockings usually be sufficient.

Every housewife should have a medicine cupho or shelf, where she should always have all simple remedies for simple ailments or a if she wishes to have remedies for those i more serious quality, all poisons should b labelled as such and kept strictly under lock and key; in this way no accidents will result.

"CLIPPINGS" FROM POETS

May

Across the world the fides of old romance Have borne again white cloud-fleets of the May; All round their pole the guileless children dance-Close not the windows of your heart today!

Close not the chambers of remembered dreams; Seal not the gardens where love bloomed of old, But open to the crooning forest-streams Where Spring has touched her wildwood harp of gold.

The sunset's kiss will crimson every rose; The locust buds have claimed each roving bee,— Close not your heart today, for no one knows What May will bring of hope and melody. —S. A. White, in The Canadian Magazine.

> Morning O'er the light billows That dimple the sea With the ripple of gladness The laugh of the free, Bear me, O shallop. Where I would be.

Seabirds are calling Like comrades who hail; Hope is the breeze that is Swelling the sail; Joy is the messenger Love is the tale.

Backward in shadowland, Backward is night, Forward lie promise And purpose and sight— Forward the haven Of rest and delight.

Hence with cares that would Curb and control! Let me drink deep of the Winds that console— Drink of the light that is Wine to the soul.

-Arthur L. Salmon,

A Domestic Problem

A Domestic Problem Why is it, when the weather turneth mild. There burns a fearsome furnace in the grate, Where coal on glowing coal is neatly piled. And I am roasted to a melting state Doth such vile action make thy heart clate, O housemaid? Is thy load of care beguiled By looking on my miserable fate? Why is it so? I merely ask because I want to know.

Why is it, when the winter wind is keen, And I am careless of the coalman's bill. Within that grate are lifeless ashes seen Which make the prospect more Siberian still, Why is it, when I'm feeling cold and ill. You go upon your way with haughty mien, Nor care if I may catch a fatal chill? Why is it—why? Completely stumped, I pause for a reply. —C.E.B.

When to Wed.

Marry when the year is new, Always loving, kind and true; When February birds do mate, When February birds do mate, You may wed, nor dread your fate; If you wed when March winds blow, Joy and sorrow both you'll know. Marry in April when you can, Joy for maiden and for man. Marry in the month of May, You will surely rue the day. Marry when June roses blow, Over land and sea you'll gc. They who in July do wed Must labor always for their bread; Whoever wed in August be Many changes are sure to see; Wheever wed in August be Many changes are sure to see; Marry in September's shine, Your living will be rich and fine, If in October you do marry, Love will come, but riches tarry. If you wed in bleak November, Only joy will come, remember, When December's snows fall fast, Marry, and true love will last, Old Weather Lore for Anglers. When the wind is in the east Then the fishes bite the least; When the wind is in the west Then the fishes bite the best; When the wind is in the north Then the fishes do come forth; When the wind is in the south It blows the bait in the fishes' mouth.

# HOUSEHOLD ALLOWANCES

So many people have asked me questions upon the subject of household allowances, that I think a short article dealing with this subject may not be amiss. In the time of our fathers and mothers, it was the general custom to put the servanis of a household on a certain allowance of food, and once a week the bousekeeper weighed out tea and sugar, and pounds of cheese and bacon. Newadays, it is so easy to obtain stores of all kinds at short notice that the store room, except in the case of large houses, has almost become a thing of the past. Also, it is no longer considered necessary to spend hours each morning in store and linen cupboards, and few housekeepers would take the trouble to portion out the week's supplies. The idea, too, of limiting each person to a certain consumption of each article is not a pleasant one. Human nature is "contrary," and the fact of only hiff a pound of butter being allowed is alone quite sufficient to make a person desire at least % of a pound.

pound pound. Nevertheless, if the household accounts are to be kept in check, it is absolutely necessary that the inousekeeper should know the average quantities of each article required to produce a certain result. The quantities which have been estimated as correct are

Meat: %-lb. of uncooked meat per head, per day (including weight of bone) for each person.

If meat suppers (or dinners) are not given 1/2-lb. per head is quite sufficient. Baccon-1 lb. per head, per week for breakfast only, that is when bacon is used every morning by the ser-

vants. Butter---½-lb. per head, per week, for eating, Sugar--1-lb. per head, per week, for all purposes, that is, to be used at breakfast and tea, with pud-

dings and tarts. If a separate allowance of lump sugar for break-fast and tea is made, the quantity is %-1b, per head, per week.

Tea-(For breakfast and tea)-1/4-lb., per head, per

Milk-For adults a third of a pint per day, per

nead. This should allow for milk at breakfast, and tea, and for cooking. Needless to say, however, if glasses of milk are drunk, and large milk puddings, and milk soups are required, the quantity would not be suffi-cient.

Jam-1-1b. per head, per week, for breakfast and

to learn the duties of the position. In estimating the quantity of meat used, note must be taken of the poultry and fish ordered, and if ton-gues, or hams, or sausages have been included in the grocer's book, also meat for clear soup or broth, which may have been required. Naturally if in one week there has been a tongue for breakfast, which made its first appearance braised at dinner, if there has been poultry or game, or if fish has taken the place of meat on Friday, allowance must be made. The total of each book is, however, really of no im-

The total of each book is, however, really of no im-

The total of each book is, however, really of no im-portance, provided the weekly total is correct. There are few things more trying to a conscient-lous woman than to feel that she is over-spending, especially if the money brings no good return in com-fort, but, when it becomes necessary to retrench, it is well to go about the matter, quietly, and methodically, and by so doing it is generally possible to obtain the desired end, without upsetting the feelings of the "au-tocrat of the kitchen!"

# COMMENTS OF AN ONLOOKER

COMMENTS OF AN ONLOOKER An interesting society wedding which took place recently at St. Margaret's Westminster, London, was that of Lady Ruby Elliott, daughter of the Earl of Minto, Viceroy of India, and late Governor-General of Canada. The bride was given away by her brother, Viscount Melgund, and very lovely she looked in a robe of soft white satin trimmed with pearl embroid-ery and tassels and old lace. A long spray of orange blossoms, fastened at the bust, fell down the front of the skirt, and the net vell bordered with lace hung over a thara of similar flowers, and completely cover-ed the back of the dress. Queen Alexandra and the Dowager Empress of Russia, were both present. The Queen wore a pansy velvet dress, with cream lace yoke, and a toque to match, trimmed with an algrette, formed of higher pansies, and an ostrich feather tip. Some sable furs, and beautiful pearls, were also worn. The Empress Marie's dress was of velvet slightly lighter than that worn by the Queen, and the toque was to match; z black velvet cape embroidered with steel, and chinchila furs completed the tollet. Prin-embroidered in white, on the bodice, and folded over inforting wore a costume of turquoles blue cloth embroidered in white, on the bodice, and of the out and cheathers of the same shade mixed with blue os-trich tips. The Royal party stayed till the end of the and feathers of the subsequent reception, returning instead to Buckingham Palace direct.

The Dowager Empress of Russia now visiting England once went with a party including Lord Tennyson, the poet, on a tour in Norwegian waters. Reading some of his verse aloud to the company, the Russian Empress being seated on his right hand, the poet Laureate, afterwards asked a friend whether she thought the Empress liked it. "Im sure she did," was the laughing reply, "but I noticed she looked surprised when you took her hand and squeezed it." Tenny was greatly abashed at his absence of mind. greatly abashed at his absence of mind.

The King, who is now at Biarritz made his first visit to France when quite a little boy. He enjoyed himself so much at the French Court that he begged the Empress to obtain permission for the Princess Royal and himself to remain after the Queen's depar-ture. "Your parents would not be able to do without you," said the Empress. "Not do without us!" cried the Prince, "don't fancy that, for there are five at home, and they don't need us."

The competition of the Biarritz Golf Club for the King's prize was very keen; and his majesty himself presented them to the winners before a very crowded assembly. There were nearly a hundred players in the ladies' competition. The King's prize was a gold brooch with the letters "E.R." which was won by Mrs. Martin Smith. The men's competition was won by Mr. M. A. Macfie and his majesty's prize was a cigar-ette case in gold, with the Royal Arms on It.

Some one with a rage for conundrums asks which is the most ill-assorted marriage; the dull man with the clever woman, or the clever man with the dull woman? The answer of the majority would probably be that the dull man and the clever woman, both suf-fer more from each other than when the positions are

to dawdie away some of the time, that would other-wise hang so heavily. So many people are cold and chilly in strange houses, they feel this, and cannot account for it, not realizing that it is merely because they are not busy after breakfast. Hostesses, bear in mind, that those that are stay-ing with you are probably sitting round stagnating while you are bustling and hustling about your many duties

Therefore, in cold weather see that the fires are good after the morning meal. Afterwards, it is different.

Afterwards, it is different. If you ask people to stay with you, you should try to amuse them, and do your best to entertain them. Take them to any places of interest, you may be familiar with them, and tired of them, but they will doubtless delight your friend who views them for the first time.

first time. Then arrange to have some nice little tea parties at your own house, and perhaps a dinner party, a theatre or two, and take her about to see your sc-quaintances, so that she may enjoy herself socially. Little plans like these, make all the difference, and make those to whom you extend your hospitality feel, that you have done all in your power to give them a good time. You earn the reputation for making everything pleasant, and your invitations are accepted joyfully, as your house is so comfortable to stay in, and you have the happy knowledge that your guest is "glad to come—so sorry to go."

come—so sorry to go." This is a quotation copied from a visitor's book, the names and dates are given, and flattering remarks freely indulged in.

# NURSERY TRAINING

We hear so much now-a-days about the "present decay of good manners," and the question naturally presents liself: "Is it not owing to the very poor training of modern children in the nursery." Cer-tainly not so long ago too, all rudeness, unkind re-min their nursery days—were punished. This word "punished" should, and does give every mother pause to think, for the subject is such an important one that it ought to be most carefully thought and care-fully carried out, for continual and indiscriminate well regulated nursery, one that is supervised by a well regulated nursery, one that is supervised by a well regulated nursery, one that is supervised by a and disposition of each of her children, punishments need be but rare. The best foundation for good that is from the time the baby boy or girl begins to the notice as the saying is—and it is really wonder-that is from the time the baby boy or girl begins to the her the baby good, and being naughty of the west south the very each and being naughty of the horder, but the bedies good, and being naughty of the horder, but the bedies is unreasoning, for the ohid is too young to be given, or to understand. If the inst step is taken in the direction of good train-the the most important people in baby's little word. They should be the two who knows everything and who do everything that is right and good and to

cannot be given to the care of the teeth, for good, sound teeth are necessary not only to health and comfort, but to beauty; nor can this care begin too soon. Many people suppose that as a child's first, teeth last but a few years, no special attention is required until the permanent set appears. This is a fatal error, as upon the cleanliness and general health of the decidnous teeth depend the soundness, strength and to some avtent even the form of the strength and, to some extent, even the form of the later growth.

BEAUTY HINTS

The Care of the Teeth

Every child should be taught early that a thor-ough cleansing of mouth and teeth by the use of the brush is quite as essential to a proper toilet as wash-ing the face. Indeed, while still too young to per-form for themselves these indispensable offices, the children's teeth should be regularly and thoroughly cleansed by mother or nurse; never permit a child to come to the breakfast table with teeth uncleaned. So impress this necessity upon them, that they

So impress this necessity upon them, that they would as soon think of appearing with uncombed hair as with unwashed teeth. Too much importance cannot be given to the care of the teeth, for good

Great care should be taken in the selection dentifice; those containing powdered cuttlefish bone or strong acids should be avoided. They whiten the teeth, but at the expense of the enamel. A simple and excellent tooth powder for frequent use may be

made up from this recipe: Finely powdered borax, four drachms; finely pow-dered myrrh, one drachm; powdered orris root, one ounce; camphorated chalk, three ounces.

A good astringent wash as a remedy for spongy, receding gums is composed of: Tincture of rhata-ny, one cunce: tincture of myrrh, one cunce; cau de cologne, one cunce. Add a teaspoonful of the wash to a number half full of warm water, and rinse out the mouth twice a day.

## ODDS AND ENDS

Apple stains on the hands can be removed by rubbing them with the inside of the apple peel or with a little lemon juice. Rinse in clear, warm water

Cups and jugs often show a want of strict cleanliness about the handles. This is easily pre-vented by an occasional rubbing with a small, well-

Vaseline stains on linen should be removed before the articles are sent to be washed, for though the stains are only like grease to look at, soap sets them. The right plan is to soak these stains in kerošene, turpentine, or alcohol, before letting them be put in

To blacken tan boots, wash the leather first in rather strong soda water, but do not saturate it. When quite dry black the boots all over, using the cut half of a potato instead of a brush. Black thoroughly and then polish with a brush as usual.

Valuable old lace, which will not bear washing, may be cleaned with powdered magnesia or French chalk. This should be sprinkled all over the lace, and the pattern then dabled all over gently with a soft handkerchief, the lace being finally wrapped in blue tissue paper.

For inkspots on leather chairs, wash the spots with milk, renewing the milk until it is no longer stained, and the spot on the leather has entirely dis-appeared. Then wash the leather with warm water, and when dry, poilsh it with a very little linseed oil and vinegar, mixed in equal parts. The inkstain should be removed as quickly as possible, as if al-lowed to remain any length of time and so to dry and harden, it is quite doubtful whether you will ever be able to entirely efface it.

Verdigris on metal may be removed by rubbing it with liquid ammonia.

Cut flowers will last very much longer if you put a little saltpetre in the water used for them.

To scent an invalid's room, quite the nicest way to do is to heat a shovel, and on it drop a few drops of oil of sandalwood, which can be obtained from any chemist. This gives a delicious perfume, and is not stokly.

For cleaning brass, emery powder made into a paste with parrafin, is excellent. Use like any other polish, and with the addition of a fair amount of "elbow grease" a very good result is obtained, the more "elbow grease" the better result!

Home Song.

For those that wander they know not where Stay, stay at home, my heart, and rest; Home-keeping hearts are happlest. For those that wander they know not where Are full of trouble and full of care; To stay at home is best

Weary and homesick and distresse They wander east, they wander west, And are baffled and beaten and blown about By the winds and the wilderness of doubt: To stay at home is best.

Then stay at home, my heart, and rest: The bird is safest in its nest: O'er all that flutter their wings and fly. A hawk is hovering in the sky: To stay at home is best. -Longfellow

The Bride's Welcome What, did you say, was my sister sayin'? "No luck comes where the eyes are green." Take that folly an' turn it strayin', Green is the lucklest color seen. Isn't grass green for the eyes to rest in? Aren't the trees of the same sweet hue? Mind you this, when she starts her jestin', I'd love you less if your eyes were blue.

What was my little brother shoutin'? "Hair that 'ud match our red cow's tail." I'll be with him an' stop his floutin' With a kind little word from the tip of a fiall. You, with your hair where the sunshine ranges. Like the autumn light on the beechen track. Is it me would be wantin' changes? I'd love you less if your hair was black.

What was my poor old mother croakin'? "Never a cow and hens but few." Widows, Cushla, is sore provokin', "Tis often all that they've left to do. She, with her lame back, there at her knittin', Angry with pain, and sad to be old-Mind you this, when she starts her twittin', Td love you less were you hung with gold. -Alice Fleming, in The Academy.

Friday, May 8, 1908



wear well, wash them before new, as the washing slightly perfore strengthens them. If worn too long they are apt pairs of clean stockings will

ould have a medicine cupboard ould always have all sorts of simple ailments or accidents, a remedies for those ills of a all poisons should be carefully kept strictly under lock and accidents will result. cidents will result

S" FROM POETS

May

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of remembered dreams: where love bloomed of old, ng forest-streams touched her wildwood harp of

crimson every rose: e claimed each roving bee,-day, for no one knows in The Canadian Magazine. of hope and melody,

Morning ght billows nple the sea ripple of gladness of the free, shallop. would be.

ure calling nrades who hail; e breeze that is the sail: the tale.

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in shadowland. is night, promise oose and sightthe haven and delight.

a cares that would control lnk deep of the the light that is the soul

-Arthur L. Salmon. mestic Problem

he weather turneth mild. rsome furnace in the grate, ing coal is neatly piled, ted to a melting state ction make thy heart clate. thy load of care beguiled miserable fate? se I want to know.

the winter wind is keen. ss of the coalman's bill, are lifeless ashes seen prospect more Siberian still, I'm feeling cold and ill, way with haughty mien. av catch a fatal chill it—why? mped, I pause for a reply. —C.E.B.

hen to Wed.

the year is new, ng, kind and true; lary birds do mate



thority

subject.

regarded it in this way :- that it was not a matter de

manding immediate action, and that it would be bet-ter that it should be dealt with by my successor in

office. I do not affirm that these were my ideas at the time, because I recollect nothing about it; but on thinking the matter over, I can suggest no other ex-planation of my not having spoken with my Ministers

on the subject. I had no knowledge at that time, or ed the hands of my Council. "I was in the habit of talking with Mr. Elliott on railway matters. I am sure now that I never men-

tioned this despatch, because he has stated that I did not; and I have no recollection of having done so. I know no reason why I should not have done so."

Mr. Alex. Wilson was then sworn and testified that some time in the month of July, 1876, he saw Mr. Elliott and Mr. McLean in conversation at one of the

counters of the Scotch House. A quarter of an hour later Mr. McLean hailed him and told him that the railway route had been fixed via Chilcoten; that Mr. Elliott had just told him so. Upon that information, continued Mr. Wilson, I told some one connected with the Standard newspaper that there was some news in connection with the subjuer is town Mr.

connection with the railway in town. Mr. Pearse afterwards told witness that he had the same infor-mation, almost word for word, from one in au-

knew nothing about the missing dispatch and had no recollection of ever speaking to Mr. Wilson on the

assume, of course, that the witnesses told the story according to their recollections and that none wilfully prevaricated; but the fact remains that a dispatch defining Bute Inlet as the route was received at Vic-

toria and that it never saw the light of day, until three years later. Had the missing dispatch reached the executive, and had its contents been made public,

the whole rallway situation would have been changed and the terminus of the C. P. R. would have been at

Esquimalt instead of at Vancouver.

Mr. McLean was next called and testified that he

The enquiry ended with this evidence and the com

S is well known. British Columbia entered The Confederation on the Zist of July, 1871; for the sake of uniformity it was determin-ed to celebrate its incoming as on the 1st of July, the day on which all loyalists com-memorate the birth of the Canadian Confederation which had occured exactly four years and twenty days before. The battle for the seat of government was long and arduous, but it was as nothing in intensity ompared with the conflict that arose as to the best

Friday, May 8, 1908

compared with the conflict that arose as to the best line for the overland rallway. The cherished desire of Vancouver Islanders was for the adoption of a route through the Yellowhead Pass to Fort George, and thence via the Chilcoten Plains to Bute Inlet with a terminus at Esquimalt. The mainlanders favored the selection of the Fraser The mainlanders favored the selection of the Fraser River route with a terminus at Coal Harbor, then known as Granville and now as Vancouver. The con-test was waged with vigor and determination on both sides. The press of the two sections were filled with "information" that colored the advantages of the route they favored in vivid hues, and the representa-tives at Ottawa were on their feet several times dur-ing each session to extol their favorite route and de-cent the other

the other. In 1873. Sir John Macdonald retired, and was succeeded by Hon. Alex. Mackenzie, as premier. The bat-tle of the routes which had begun in his predecessor's time was continued during Mr. Mackenzie's reign, and, as the months and years rolled on the discussion in-creased in bitterness and force. Under Sir John's administration surveying parties

The endury ended with this evaluate and the cour-mittee again reported without expressing an opiniun. Viewed on all its bearings, the case is the most ex-traordinary that ever came before the British Colum-bia legislature. Nearly all the parties concerned are due to a line the committee that weithed the evel were sent into British Columbia to select a route for the railway. Fraser River was traversed from source o mouth, and the country from Bute Inlet to Yellowhead Pass was carefully explored. Preliminary lines were run through both sections and exploratory sur-veys were made of the country that lies between Port Simpson and the Rocky Mountains. An Engineer dead and like the committees that weighed the evi-dence, the writer is unable to express an opinion as to the shoulders upon which the onus of the missing dispatch rests. There is a strange discrepancy runnamed Michelet, examined the waterway at Seymour Narrows, took soundings and prepared data for a bridge. To Mr. Marcus Smith was entrusted the task of surveying the country between the head of Bute Inlet and Yellowhead Pass. These operations con-sumed several years and it was not until the spring of 1876 that a decision was reached at Ottawa, and the oute selected.

The choice fell on the Bute Inlet route, which fixed the terminus of the Canadian Pacific Railway at Esquimalt. The decision was communicated to Mr. Joseph Trutch, then Lieut.-Governor of British Co-lumbla, by the medium of an official dispatch. The dispatch was received by Mr. Trutch on the 4th of July, 1876, and its receipt acknowledged by His Honor in a dispatch to the Ottawa government, dated two days later. The minute book of Cant Layton Mr. days later. The minute book of Capt. Layton. Mr. Trutch's private secretary, shows that a copy of the dispatch was sent to the executive council here on the 6th of July, two days subsequent to its receipt at

Government House. From that day to this the copy of this most im-portant dispatch which was fraught with momentous consequences to the province has not been seen—so far as is known, or so far as two select committees of the local parliament could ascertain.

Esquimalt instead of at Vancouver. In connection with the going astray of the copy of the dispatch between the Lieut.-Governor's office and the Executive Council, it has been frequently remark-ed that the destruction of the Bute Inlet route and Seymour bridge data at Ottawa about the same time is a coincidence that cannot be deemed accidental. The facts, of course, will never be known and all must be conjecture. But in 1896, at Victoria, Sir Joseph Trutch informed the writer that he had no doubt the copy of the dispatch, which meant so much for Vic-toria, was lost between his office and that of the Executive Council. How or by what means it came On the morning of the 6th of July, 1876 (the day on which the private secretary's minute book shows that he had sent the dispatch defining the route to the Executive Council), Mr. Elliott, the premier, was n to enter the Scotch House on Fort Street, thing establishment kept by the late Alexande clothing establishment kept by the late Alexander McLean, and engage in an animated conversation with that gentleman. The conversation lasted a few minutes and Mr. Elliott left the store. Mr. McLean, his face agleam with pleasure, followed him to the sidewalk. Presently, Mr. Alex. Wilson, of A. & W. Wilson, strolled along. Mr. McLean beckoned him into the store and, according to Mr. Wilson, informed him that Mr. Elliott had just told him that the route for the railway had been fixed via Yellowhead Pass, etc. The next day the Standard newspaper, in a guarded way, told the story which was immediately denied by Mr. Elliott and his ministers, who declared that a dispatch had not been received. Executive Council. How or by what means it came to be lost, he expressed no opinion, had no theory; nor could he explain how the existence of the dispatch became known to at least three parties not members of the Executive on the very day upon which it left his hands

denied by Mr. Elliott and his ministers, who declared that a dispatch had not been received. The Lieut.-Governor's term expired about this time and he was on his way to England and the report came at last to be regarded as a roorbach started to boom real estate; but while public interest was di-rected to the matter, another strange event transpired at Ottawa. All the data of the surveys of the Bute at Ottawa. All the data of the surveys of the Bute Inlet route, the soundings of Seymour Narrows and the bridge plans, which were stored in one of the government offices there, were destroyed by a fire, which broke out at night. Every scrap of information including most of the field notes, which had cost sev-eral hundred thousand dollars to get together, went up in smoke and flame

# VICTORIA SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

## NEW YORK'S CAB-USING PUBLIC

More than 7,500,000 pounds of human beings, or More than 7,500,000 pounds of human beings, or over 3,750 tons of humanity, are transported through the streets of New York every day in public cabs. In other words, more than 50,000 different persons use hired vehicles every day to take them about the city on business or in search of pleasure, says the New York Times. Moreover, according to the cab peo-ple who have made a study of the situation, there are fully 110,000 persons, exclusive of babies and in-valids, who never use the street cars, and of these at least 3,000 could not tell from personal observation what the inside of a trolley is like, and have no con-ception of the rush hour in the subway. Many of these people never walk in the streets except to cross these people never walk in the streets except to cross the sidewalk to get from their homes or hotels into their own vehicles or public cabs, and the longest walks they ever take are from those vehicles through the aisles of the fashionable stores, the corridors of the hotels, or around the semicircular passage back of their boxes at the opera. They are New York's cab-using public, who think as little of hail-ing a cab for a ride of a block or two as the average man does of hopping on a street car.

# LONDON'S INCREASING TRAFFIC

The problem of how to deal with the ever-increasing London traffic becomes more complex every year. The principal railways have more than doubled their facilities in the last twenty years, and in many in-stances have trebled the size of their principal ter-minals, but still the traffic increases, bringing in its minals, but still the Galle increase overcrowding. train perpetual discomfort from overcrowding. Lodon travels by an immense and complicated system of communications. The ten railways which converge on London from different directions, have 478 miles of rail and 378 stations in the London area alone, and they employ as signalmen, plate layers, etc., 22,000 men, whose wages average \$144,000 week-ly. To and from the termini of the ten companies run daily 2125 suburban and 444 other trains. In the working of these there are employed 3,000 locomo-tives, 27,000 coaches, 6,000 drivers and stokers, and 3,000 guards.

The passenger traffic of the Great Eastern railway amounts to 250,000 daily, the South Eastern rail-200,000, and the London, Brighton and South Coast 160,000 every day. The three roads convey every year 41,000,000 workmen passengers.

## DENTISTRY IN CHINA

Right in front of us on the street doctor's table is a small heap of human teeth. A patient came up to the doctor. On being asked what he wanted, he replied simply by opening his mouth to the year wid-est extent. It was seen that his four upper teeth

aning through the case which the evidence does not explain. Then there is the question how the Stan-dard was enabled to give the information upon Mr. Wilson's authority the day following the alleged con-versation of Mr. Elliott with Mr. McLean, unless it is assumed that the conversation really took place, and that Mr. Wilson was told as he asserts—the question has never heen answared. Not there is Mr. The the set of the set were wanting. Measuring the cavity in the jaw, the tooth pedlar carefully selected from the heap the four teeth that would exactly fill it. He then drilled a hole in them longitudinally and inserted a bit of wire to bind has never been answered. Next there is Mr. Trutch's statement that he had laid a copy of the dispatch be-fore his executive council and the minute of the pri-vate secretary to the same effect, to combat the state-ment of Mr. Elliott and all his ministers that they did not see the copy and knew nothing of the original, I assume, of course, that the witnessee told the stare. them to each other.

The ends of the wire were next inserted in holes that were drilled into the teeth on each side of the cavity and at once the chasm disappeared.—North China Dally News.

## MONEY MADE FROM RATS

Parisians have found a way of turning the rat into a profitable commodity. In that city there is a rat pound. It is a deep walled pit, in which some thousands of rats are kept. A dead horse is thrown into this pit at night, and rats strip the carcass of its fleef. Once a month there is a general slaying or rats by gas. The rats are sleek and plump, and their hides are in excellent condition. Their skins are removed and treated and eventually are made into hides are in excellent condition. Their skins are removed and treated and eventually are made into "kid" gloves.

Speaking of counting the hairs of your head-sup-pose you undertook to count a billion, how long do you think it would take you to do it? A billion, acyou thank it would take you to do it? A billion, ac-cording to the French notation, which we follow, is a thousand millions. If you chad before you a pile of silver dollars containing a million, and could count one every second, for eight hours every day, it would take you thirty-five days it complete the task. But sup-pose you undertook to count a thousand of those mil-lion-dollar piles—you would be at work eight hours a day for thirty-five thousand days, or about one hun-dred years. EFORE a FORE a meeting of the Royal Colonial Institute in London the other day, held at the Hotel Matropole, a paper was read by Lord Strathcong (High Commissioner for Canada) on "The All-Red Route." Lord Derby presided, and among those present were Sir Gerald Strickland (Gov-

 present were Sir Gerald Strickland (Governor of Tasmania), Sir Charles Lucas, Mr. W. Pember Reeves (High Commissioner for New Zealand), Sir E. Montague Nelson, Sir J. C. R. Colomb, Lieutenant-General Sir J. Bevan Edwards, Colonel C. M. Dobell, Mr. C. H. Rason (Agent-General for Western Australia), Sir John A. Cockburn, Sir Frederick Young, Colonel Sir. John S. Young, Mr. H. E. Fulford, Mr. H. W. Just, Sir H. Gilzean Reid, Sir T. Fowell Buxton, Mr. J. G. Colmer, Sir Arthur Douglas, Mr. J. G. Jenkins (Agent-General for South Australia), Mr. W. L. Mackenzie King (Deputy Minister of Labor, Canada), Mr. J. H. Turner (Agent-General for British Columbia), and Mr. J. S. O'Halloran eral for British Columbia), and Mr. J. S. O'Halloran (the secretary).

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At the outset of the proceedings the meeting, at the At the outset of the proceedings the meeting, at the invitation of the chairman, expressed its acquiescence in a resolution, passed that day by the council of the Institute, lamenting "the death of the Duke of Devon-shire, a public-spirited, broad-minided, and influential statesman, who was associated with the Institute for nearly 30 years, first as one of its Fellows, then as vice-president. The council desire to offer to her Grace the Duchess of Devonshire and the other mem-hers of the family the assumence of their most screet bers of the family the assurance of their most respect-ful sympathy and regret."

ful sympathy and regret." Lord Strathcona stated that by the All-Red route was meant the British highway between Great Bri-tain, New Zealand, and Australia by way of Canada, along which the objective points should be entirely in British territory or under British control. The pro-position under consideration was to take advantage of that route and to provide rapid communication for mails and passengers between the Motherland and those dominions beyond the seas, utilizing in Canada, the Transcontinental lines, and on the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans steamers whose speed and accommo-dation should be of the best and most up-to-date character. He was not actuated in any way by a spirit of antagonism to the existing services between Great Britain and Australia. The services by way of the Suez Canal had been, and must continue to be of the utmost value to Australasia. There was noth-ing in the proposed scheme which would affect it to any extent. Neither could it divert the immense freight traffic which passed by that channel or by way of the Cape; and it was hardly to be expected, with the rapid advance sure to be witnessed in Canada in the near future that the present steemship lines to in the near future, that the present steamship lines to the Dominion would be prejudiced. The whole ques-tion was now being examined by a committee appoint-ed by the Imperial Government.

## The Economy of Time

If a service could be established to Canada similar in speed to that given to New York by the steamers Lusitania and Mauretania—which owed their exis-tence to a large loan on easy terms, as well as to sub-sidies from the Imperial Government—nearly two days would be saved in the time now taken to convey mails and passengers to a nort in the Dominion. The days would be saved in the time now taken to convey mails and passengers to a port in the Dominion. The chances of delay by fog on the northern, or Halifax and Quebec routes were less than on the route to New York. Efforts had been made to create a prejudice against the value of the Gulf and River St. Lawrence route for fast "travel;" but vessels of about 18 knots could and did use with it with safety; and, thanks to the continual provision of additional aids to naviga-tion, the constant employment of wireless talegraphy, and an ever-increasing intimacy with the route, the causes that made for accidents were, as far as was humanly possible, nearing year by year the irreducible minimum. Mails and passengers could also be con-veyed by fast steamers on the Canadian route and reach New York quicker than at present; and it cerreach New York quicker than at present; and it cer-tainly would be a more speedy means of conveyance

to all points in the Western United States. They started, therefore, with a voyage to Canada of from four and a half to five days. The present ordinary time from Montreal to the Pacific by the Canadian Pacific Railway was about four days; the journey had been done—and it would certainly be done as a regu-lar thing before long—in three and a half days, or perhaps less. Taking nine days as the duration of the journey to Vancouver, 16 days thence to Auckland, and a further three days to Sydney, they had a total of 25 days to New Zealand and 28 days to Australia. By the Eastern route passengers and mails now reach-ed Sydney in 30 to 31 days, and New Zealand in 34 to 37 days. The saving, therefore, in the case of New Zealand by the All-Red route would be some ten days and to Sydney two days, as compared with the time via the Suer Caned.

Route

and to Sydney two days, as compared with the time via the Suez Canal; but the times of the latter service and to would probably be somewhat shorter under the ne contract than those fixed by the present agreement.

### Imperial Interests

While it would be largely used for passengers and mails, it must tend to make the different parts of the Empire affected by it better known to each oher. This could not fail to stimulate a greater interest in the general well-being of the various countries, and to have important results in encouraging emigration and the investment of capital for the development of the resources which they possessed. In the Mother Coun-try we were largely dependent upon outside sources for much of our food and raw material. Happily much of these were now produced within the Empire, and this would become more and more the case as time went would become more and more the case as time went on. It was most desirable that the ships in which such necessities were conveyed to us should be, as far as possible, under the British flag. If the best of these necessities, were conveyed to us should be, as far as possible, under the British flag. If the best of these ships could be so constructed with a view to conver-sion into effective armed cruisers in time of need, it would help to assure our position as, the predominant maritime Power and indirectly add to the strength of the navy. If these considerations were in place with regard to the Atlantic, they applied with tenfold force to the Pacific. From the British standpoint he looked upon the third link in the chain of the All-Red route as of the utmost importance and full of potentialities. This alternative route to the East would be useful also for the despatch of troops if the necessity ever arose. It should be quicker than by Suez or the Cape, and less liable to danger and interruptions; and the presence of merchant steamers on the Pacific, capable of being used as armed cruisers, yould be a distinct gain to the Empire. It had been stated that the com-pletion of the Panama Canal would rob the new route of many of its advantages, that it would be shorter in distance, and encourage direct steamship communica-tion. From a practical standpoint, he doubted whether it would ever very seriously compete with it. In orit would ever very seriously compete with it. In or-der to bring the All-Red route into operation, a con-siderable sum of money would be required in the way of assistance. If it were left entirely to private enterof assistance. If it were tert entirely to private enter-prise, it might take years, or a generation, before it was brought into being; there would be the chance that foreign countries might take it up, obtain the control of the routes, gather the passenger trade large-winto their own bands and make a bid also for account control of the routes, gather the passenger trade large-ly into their own hands, and make a bid also for com-mercial supremacy in our dominions. The Colonies did not ask the Mother Country to bear the whole burden of the expense of the All-Red route. Canada was prepared to pay its share, so were New Zealand and Australia, and even the smaller possessions en-route which might receive benefits from its establish-ment. Assistance to the same extent would not al-ways be needed. Surely they might look forward to the time when the new route would be self-support-ing. The development of steam navigation in the Atlantic could never have been as rapid as it was but for the assistance given by the Home Government to the Cunard line in the early days of the new pro-pelling power, and even then the voyage occupied 14 days; and the same thing might be said of the sub-sidies given to the Allan Line by the Government of Canada when regular steam services to and from Canada when any exploitation. Its introduction under official auspices at the Imperial Conference must be regarded as a rebuiltal of any such assertion. **The Colonies and the Empire** 

# The Colonies and the Empire

There was another kind of criticism which had a certain weight with some people, although not a num-erous body. They said: "Why should we help the Colonies to improve their communications? They tax



when March winds blow, ow both you'll know. pril when you can, den and for man. he month of May. ly rue the day June roses bl ow, nd sea you'll gc n July do wed always for their bread; ed in August be res are sure to see: ptember's shine, will be rich and fine. er you do marry. e, but riches tarry in bleak November, Ill come, remember. mber's snows fall fast, rue love will last.

her Lore for Anglers. wind is in the east shes bite the least wind is in the west shes bite the best: wind is in the north shes do come forth; wind is in the south bait in the fishes' mouth,

lome Song.

ander they know not where e, my heart, and rest; rts are happiest ander they know not where le and full of care: at home is best

sick and distressed. they wander west, and beaten and blown about nd the wilderness of home is best.

he, my heart, and rest; t in its nest: t in its nest; atter their wings and fly, ering in the sky home is best -Longfello

Bride's Welcome

was my sister sayin'? ere the eyes are green." turn it strayin', ciest color seen. or the eves to rest in? of the the same sweet hue? she starts her jestin', hen she starts her jestin', is if your eyes were blue.

tle brother shoutin'? atch our red cow's tail." word from the tip of a fail, ir where the sunshine ranges, n light on the beechen track. s if your hair was black.

or old mother croakin'? Ind hens but few." is sore provokin', hat they've left to do, he back, there at her knittin', h, and sad to be old hen she starts her twittin ss were you hung with go -Alice Fleming, in The Act

The coincidence was remarkable. Here at Victoria it was known that a dispatch proclaiming Bute In-let as the route for the railway had been lost under most mysterious circumstances, and at Ottawa, about the date on which the dispatch disappeared at Vic-toria, all the material of the surveys of the chosen route was destroyed by a fire, the origin or cause of which was never traced!

stoutly was the existence of the dispatch denied by the Elliott government that many at last came to the conclusion that there was nothing in the report and the circumstance gradually passed out of the public mind until it was revived by the appoint-ment in 1879, of a select committee of the house to enquire into all the circumstances connected with the strange affair. The Elliott ministry had gone out of

power the preceding year and was succeeded by the Walkem ministry. The committee called the members of the late The committee called the members of the late executive, the private secretary and the clerk of the Executive Council before it as witnesses. The private secretary swore to the receipt of the dispatch, and to its being sent to the executive council. The clerk of the council testified that he had never heard of the railway dispatch before that day. Mr. Elliott said that he had not seen or heard of any dispatch locating the railway route via Yellowhead Pass and Fort George and asking for the reservation of a 20-mile velt of land along the route for railway purposes. Mr. F. G. Vernon was asked: "Did the existence of any such dispatch as this ever come to your knowledge?" ANS.--No, I never heard of it, either from Lord Dufferin or Mr. Trutch. QUES.--Then the statement of Mr. Trutch in his

QUES.—Then the statement of Mr. Trutch in his patch of 4th of July, 1876, to the Secretary of State Canada, that he had that day laid before the exeive council the dispatch of 13th of June is incor-

NS.-Yes; it is incorrect. Hon. Mr. Beaven, who was a member of the Wal-tem Ministry, stated that his attention having been called to the non-appearance of the dispatch, he caus-ed an examination to be made among the papers in the local governor's office and there the original dis-

was found. Mr. Trutch, who was communicated with by tele-Mr. Trutch, who was communicated with by tele-graph, replied that he had no recollection of the dis-patch in question; but his acknowledgment of its re-celpt to the Secretary of State for Canada, showed that he must have received it and sent it in due course to the Executive Council. The committee contented itself with reporting the evidence to the House, expressing no opinion. In the session of 1880, another select committe was appoint-ed to take the evidence of former Governor Trutch, who was then in town, and such other witnesses as

was then in town, and such other witnesses as

ght be found. Trutch testified-

"The fact is, I.do not remember mentioning or aking about that despatch either to Mr. Elliott or one else. I had no communication with the Doone else. I had no communication with the Do-tion Government upon the matter, either by letter telegram otherwise, than through my despatch to Secretary of State. The expression "laid before Executive Council," which occurs in my letter to Dominion Government in connexion with this des-ch, is an official phrase, and does not necessarily oly that I personally placed the document in the dis of my Ministers or any one of them. "After I had acknowledged the receipt of the des-ch, and had placed a copy thereof in an envelope ressed to the Executive Council, I suppose that I w the matter off my mind. It was only a fort-ht before my term of office expired. I may have

URING its career McGill has lost many eminent members of its teaching staff to other Universities or to the demands of private business enterprises, but perhaps never in its history has its ranks been drawn upon 大学 to such an extent as during the session of 1907-08, for when the present term comes to an end it will have lost no fewer than

eight of the professors with which the session started, says the Montreal Wit-Dr. Bernard J. Harrington, Macdonald, professor of Chemistry and Mineralogy, and director of the che-

Dr. H. T. Bovey, dean of the Faculty of Applied

A. W. Flux, the William Dow professor of Political Dr. H. M. Tory, the associate professor of mathe-

matics Clarence Morgan, the professor of transportation. Walter Scott, the Hiram Mills Professor of Clas-

sics. Joseph W. Hayward, assistant professor of me-chanical engineering. Marie-Louise Milhau, assistant professor and resi-dent tutor in French and German. Of these, one has been removed by death, namely, Dr. Harrington. Dean Bovey, as will be remembered, has resigned to take over the rectorship of the Im-perial College of Science and Technology, in London, England' Professor Flux has accepted an appoint-ment in the Statistical Department of the Board of Trade, in Whitehall, London—a position of consider-able importance, for which he is eminently fitted, for his strong point is the massing of statistics and drawable importance, for which he is eminently fitted, for his strong point is the massing of statistics and draw-ing inferences therefrom. Professor Hayward is go-ing into private practice in Montreal, and Professor Morgan is going back te railway work in the United States, having completed his three years' engagement as organizer of the transportation department at Mc-Gill. Dr. Tory is now the president of the new State University of Alberta. Professor Scott is resigning at the end of the term. So, too, is Mile. Milhau, one of the best-liked and most brilliant members of the staff of the Royal Victoria College. She is to be married

of the Royal Victoria College. She is to be marrie

All these changes naturally bring to mind many other professors of more or less eminence who have gone from McGill to other spheres of labor, in some cases the most distinguished their calling could open to them. There is, for instance, Dr. William Osler, now the Regius Professor of Oxford, who for ten years filled the chair of physiology and pathology at McGill and subsequently served on the teaching staffs of the University of Pennsylvania and later of the Johns Hopkins University.

Professor Coker, formerly Dean Bovey's assistan in the Science Faculty, is now on the staff of the Finsbury College, London, while another former Mc-Gill professor in London, England, is Professor Cal-lendar, who was the predecessor of Rutherford here Gill professor in London, England, is Professor Cal-lendar, who was the predecessor of Rutherford here in the chair of physics. Professor Callendar is now at the Royal College of Science, and it is worth noting that both he and Professor Coker will be working again under Dean Bovey, their institutions having been merged in the Imperial College of Science, of which Dear Bovey is the rector which Dean Boyey is the rector.

which Dean Bovey is the pector. Professor Ernest Rutherford, who left McGill at the end of last session and whose place in the Mac-donaid chair of physics has been taken by Mr. How-ard T. Barnes, is the professor and director of the physical laboratories in the Manchester University, England—a position of great importance.

Mr. Frederick Soddy, who was for several years the assistant of Professor Rutherford at McGill, is a lecturer in physical chemistry at Glasgow University,

and is recognized as among the leading men engaged in the investigation of radium. Professor C. A. Carus-Wilson, formerly the professor of electrical engineering at McGill, is practis-ing as an electrical engineer in London, England, and a contemporary of his at McGill, Mr. W. A. Carlyle,

a contemporary of his at McGill, Mr. W. A. Carlyle, who was the lecturer in mining and metallurgy, has also left the academic ranks. Mr. Carlyle, who, by the way, is a relative of the famous Thomas Carlyle, has had rather an interesting career. At McGill the min-ing department was entirely in his charge, and his salary was \$1,750 per annum. He was taken from McGill to be inspector of mines for the British Co-lumbia Government at a salary of \$4,600 per annum. Soon afterwards the late Mr. Whitaker Wright, who was at the head of a syndicate running a group of mines at Rossland, B.C., prevalled upon Mr. Carlyle to become consulting engineer for those mines at a salary of \$10,000 per annum. After holding that posi-tion for a time Mr. Carlyle was appointed engineer for the famous Rio-Tinto mines in Spain at a salary of \$25,000 per annum. He is now practising in Lon-don as a consulting mining engineer. Dr. R. Tait Mackenzie, formerly physical director in charge of the gymnasium at McGill, is the director

n charge of the gymnasium at McGill, is the director of hygiene and physical culture in the Philadelphia He is also doing notable work in the University.

University. He is also doing notable work in the modelling of ideal figures of athletes, and some beau-tiful statuettes of his workmanship are to be seen in the Redpath Library. Mr. J. T. Nicolson, who was the first professor of mechanical engineering at McGill, is professor of en-gineering in the Manchester Technical College, Eng-land, and Professor Capper, the first to occupy the chair of architecture at McGill, is professor of archi-tecture in Owens College, Manchester. Miss Oakeley, who was formerly the warden of the Royal Victoria College here, went to be the head of the women's department of Owens College, Manches-ter, where she had as her assistant Miss Parkin, daughter of Dr. Parkin who is at the head of the Rhodes Scholarships Trust. Miss Parkin is a gradu-ate of the Royal Victoria College. Miss Oakeley is now head of the women's department in King's Col-lege, London. lege, London

lege, London. Dr. J. W. Cunliffe, who was in the English depart-ment at McGill under Dean Moyse, is director of the English department in Madison University, Wiscon-sin. This is a big post, necessitating a staff of be-tween twenty and thirty assistants. Mr. Cunliffe has a good deal to do with inspecting schools for the uni-versity, and also does a lot of organization work in connection with secondary education. He is an Owens College man, and he came to Montreal from Boston to work on the editorial staff of the Montreal Gazette. Professor Ingres, who started the conversational method of teaching French at McGill, is doing similar work in the Chicago University. Mr. Saunders, a son of Dr. Saunders of the Do-

work in the Chicago University. Mr. Saunders, a son of Dr. Saunders, of the Do-minion Experimental Farm at Ottawa, and at one time a demonstrator in the Chemistry Department at McGill, is professor of physics in the Syracuse Uni-

versity. Professor Carter, who was professor of Greek at McGill, is master of Winchester College, England, while Professor Kerry, who was formerly in the en-gineering department at McGill, is practising his pro-fession in Canada as an engineer. He recently, came into prominence as one of the engineers appointed on the Commission to investigate the collapse of the. Quebec bridge.

Guebec bridge. Miss Dover, who was a lecturer and demonstrator in chemistry at McGill, gained a fellowship in che-mistry at the Women's University, Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania, and then a travelling fellowship in che-mistry. On the latter she went to Europe, and she is now in the Breslau University in Germany, doing re-search work under Professor Abegg, the well-known physical chemist.

Miss Holmstrom, who was instructor in gymnestics in the Royal Victora College, is still in Montreal, con-tinuing her physical culture work in connection with the High School, while Dr. R. K. McClung, who was for three years demonstrator in physics at McGill, is professor of physics in Mount Allison University at Sackville, N. B.

Such are the principal former members of the professional staff of McGill, who are now distinguish-ing themselves in other centres of activity, and to whom McGill proved the stepping-stone to higher things things.

# CIGARETTES FORBIDDEN TO SOLDIERS

Lieutenant-General Lord Grenfell, commander-in Lieutenant-General Lord Grenfell, commander-in-chief of the British forces in Ireland, has issued an order in which he points out the injury which the increase in cigarette smoking is doing to the health of the army. The order says in part: "With a view to helping men to overcome the habit, the commander of the forces directs the smoking of cigarettes to be prohibited at certain times when, on the other hand, no similar restriction as regards pipe smoking will be made. The smoking of cigarettes, therefore, will not be permitted when the men are on fatigue or under arms on any occasion, including field operations and manoeuvres."

Thackeray got into trouble by copying some of his characters too closely from life, notably when he put his friend, Arthur Archdekne, into "Pendennis" as the ever delightful Harry Foker. Although Thackeray meant no unkindness, Archdekne never quite forgave him. One night, just after Thackeray had delivered his first lecture on "The English Humorists," Arch-dekne met him at the Cider-Cellar Chb, surrounded by a coterie who were offering their congratulations. "How are you, Thack?" oried Archie; "T was at your show today at Willis's. What a lot of swells you had there—yea! But I thought it was dull—devilish dull! I will tell you what it is, Thack, you want a plan."

Twill tell you what it is, Thack, you want a plan." The ethics of the difference between the profes-sional opinion of a paid advocate and the honest con-viction of a learned man were set forth by a well-known English barrister who died recently. It was a case of murder, and the client and counsel were closeted together. "Smith." said the barrister, "of course I know you didn't murder the man, but, as a matter of fact, did you do it with the butt end of a revolver or with a stick?" "Sir." said Smith, "I swear I am innocent." "I know that perfectly well, but you must tell me. For if you did it with a re-volver, I shall say to the prosecution, produce the stick!" and if you did it with a stick, I shall say, pro-duce the revolver!" "The client paused and scratched his head meditatively. It was the butt end of a re-volver, sir." "That's right!" said the counsel; "I think I can get you of now."

Sir Edwin Landseer, the famous animal-painter, had an old servant-his butler, valet, and faithful slave-named William, who was particularly assiduous in guarding the outer perial; no one could by any possibility gain direct access to Sir Edwin. The an-swer would invariably be, "Sir Hedwin is not at 'ome." The prince consort himself once received this answer when he called, amplified on that occasion by the as-surance that "he had gone to a wedding." an entire faction on William's part, as the prince found out, for on walking boldly in and round the garden, he noticed Sir Edward looking out of his studio window. This was the faithful attendant who, one day, when a lion had died at "the Zoo," and his corpse came up in a four-wheeled cab to be painted from, startled his mas-ter with the question, "Please, Sir Hedwin, did you horder a lion?"

certain weight with some people, although not a num-erous body. They said: "Why should we help the Colonies to improve their communications? They tax our goods, and they contribute nothing towards the imperial expenditure of the Army and Navy, and we are always lending them money for one thing or an-other." All that was very plausible, but would it bear the test of examination. In the first place, anything that brought the Colonies closer to he Mother Coun-try benefitted not one part of the Empire alone, but the whole of it. It, was true that the Colonies taxed the imports of the Mother Country, or, at any rate, a part of them, but some of the articles imported into this country, coming from the Colonies, were, he though, taxed rather heavily. The general policy of the United Kingdom was to treat allke the foreigner and the British subject living outside its limits. In the great self-governing Colonies, or most of them, British goods were admitted on more favorable terms than those of their competitors, to the great benefit of British capital and labor. It was true that the Colonies did not contribute largely in a direct way to the naval and military expenditure of the Empire; but the self-governing Colonies at very considerable ex-pense kept up their own military organization of the Empire in the event of any great war. The outlying portions of the Empire, were not oblivious of the fact that they owed much to the British Navy. If they had not contributed largely towards its expenses, it had been because they could not at present afford turred for enterprises which were usually undertaken by private capital in older countries, and all these debts had to be met. But the time must soon come when the Colonies would in some form or other take a greater share than they did now in the government and administration of the Empire, so far as it affected the general-community, and they might be relied upon then to take their full burden of the responsibility which would dait upon them, and to beart it cheerily. The n

was coming.

was coming. Admiral Sir A. Douglas, Captain R. Mulrhead Col-lins, Mr. Donald Master, Dr, A. P. Hillier, Mr. E. B. Osborne, Mr. Armstrong, Colonel J. Adam Fergusson, and Mr. Pember Reeves also took part in the discus-sion, Mr. Reeves remarking that the proposed new route, while creating its own trade, as Lord Strath-cona had said, would also supply a very keenly felt want. Everything which linked the Empire together, and which led to easier and more rapid communica-tion between the different parts of the Empire, would facilitate trade and enrich the Empire. At the instance of the Chairman, a cordial vote of thanks was passed to Lord Strathcona at the close of the discussion.

THE HAIRS OF YOUR HEAD

Two feats of enumeration have always been considered impossible; one is to count the stars in the heavens, and the other, to count the hairs on your head. But it seems they are no longer impossible. The astronomers, by mapping out the sky and as-The astronomers, by mapping out the sky and as-signing different parts to different observers, have counted the visible stars almost with accuracy; and now some one has invented a pair of scales that will weigh a single human hair, and by using that weight as a unit it is possible to tell how many hairs any one has. The way of it is this: When a person's head has been shaved, one hair is weighed; then the whole "crop" is weighed, the total weight being divided by the weight of one to tell how many there are in all. Perhaps the next thing of this kind will be the count-ing of the grains of sand on a given strip of seacoast.

