

Five to run, three to count, race, 1600 metres (1749.8)

RACING FOR A DERELICT

C. P. R. Steamer Otter Loses Propeller and is Drifted Off the West Coast

STEAMERS GO TO RESCUE

Tees Sent to Succor Sister Vessel—William Jolliffe Seeks Salvage

FOOTBALL CROWDS

Million Spectators Were Present at Matches on April 18

Witnessed like half a million spectators, witnessed Association football matches on Saturday, April 18th.

League matches vs. Scotland.....121,452

League matches vs. England.....150,000

League matches vs. Wales.....100,000

League matches vs. Ireland.....7,900

League matches vs. France.....476,452

League matches vs. Italy.....1,000,000

League matches vs. Spain.....1,000,000

League matches vs. Portugal.....1,000,000

League matches vs. Greece.....1,000,000

League matches vs. Turkey.....1,000,000

League matches vs. Russia.....1,000,000

League matches vs. Poland.....1,000,000

League matches vs. Czechoslovakia.....1,000,000

League matches vs. Austria.....1,000,000

League matches vs. Hungary.....1,000,000

League matches vs. Romania.....1,000,000

League matches vs. Bulgaria.....1,000,000

League matches vs. Yugoslavia.....1,000,000

League matches vs. Serbia.....1,000,000

League matches vs. Montenegro.....1,000,000

partment, based on a visit of inspection to northern reservations.

TUG IVANHOE TRIED

New Vancouver Tugboat Tied Up Because of Lack of Work

The tug Ivanhoe of Vancouver built for O. J. Wilson by the Wallace Shipyard, went on her trial trip yesterday at Vancouver.

DEPOSITED FINE ON DROWNED CHINAMAN

Fitzgerald's Master Wants \$500 Left at Coxon for Missing Man's Head Tax Returned

The captain of the British steamer Fitzgerald, now bound to Bombay with coal from Newcastle, is endeavoring, through his agents at Tacoma, to recover \$500 which he deposited at Coxon owing to leaving without one of his Chinese crew generally considered to have been drowned at the coaling port.

HARBOR FACILITIES DISCUSSED YESTERDAY

Trades and Labor Council Considers Contemplated Improvements—General Business

At a meeting of the Trades and Labor Council held last evening, details were presented by the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders, and by C. McKenzie of the International Electrical Workers.

TO STUDY THE WHALE OF NORTH PACIFIC

Representative of Natural History Museum Will Spend Summer on Coast

To investigate and report on the character and life of the whale and porpoise inhabiting the North Pacific ocean is the mission of R. C. Andrews, who is in Victoria. He is identified with the Natural History Museum of Natural History, New York, being the assistant of Dr. Bumpus, the director of the department.

RELATION OF MEXICO TO THIS PROVINCE

Exchange of Commerce Rapidly Increasing—Better Service Anticipated

"The development of important trade relations between Mexico and British Columbia is assured," stated J. A. Morris, a prominent importer and merchant, who has large interests in the Southern republic.

THE GOLD SUPPLY

The following is believed to be a fairly accurate record of the gold production of the world to date, 1907

Table with 2 columns: Country, Gold Production (1907). Includes Australia, Canada, South Africa, etc.

THE LOCAL MARKETS

Retail Prices

Table with 2 columns: Commodity, Price. Includes Royal Household, Pure, Wild Rose, etc.

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Campbell's The Home of the Dress Beautiful

Superior Summer Underwear at Most Moderate Prices

Light health-giving underwear in cotton, mercerized cotton, lisle, wool, silk, also in silk and wool, dainty garments made durable by the use of purest and best textiles...

Hosiery for Ladies

Plain Black and Tan Hose, double toes and heels, excellent value, per pair.....\$2.00

Hosiery for Children

Plain Black and White, extra strong, at per pair, 25c, 35c, 50c.....25c

The Ladies' Store Angus Campbell & Co. 1010 Gov't St.

BRITISHERS WANT TO GROW FRUIT IN B. C.

Many Enquiries Result From Fruit Exhibit Sent to England Last Year

The fruit exhibit sent to England last year under the supervision of E. M. Higgins is already bearing suchable fruit as the shape of enquiries from all parts of England from people who are thinking of going into the fruit industry here and want to get all possible information first as to the right place in which to locate, prices of land and so forth.

CANADA IS EXPORTER

Canada's ultimate place in the wheat export trade of North America is what the world is waiting to see.

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Peanut Butter—One Taste Proves Its Worth

Peanut Butter, per jar.....20c, 35c and 55c

FRESH FRUITS AND VEGETABLES DAILY

Table Apples, splendid value, at per box.....\$2.25

W. O. WALLACE, The Family Cash Grocery

Cor. Yates and Douglas Sts. Phone 312

Births, Deaths, Marriages

BORN: ELIS—At their residence, 1007 View street, on April 30, 1908, the wife of A. Ellis of a daughter.

DEATHS

BOTH—In this city, at the residence of 124 St. Lawrence St., on the 29th of April, 1908, Charles Bookout, aged 75 years; a native of Bury, Lancashire, England.

WEDDINGS

HARRIS-HOLMES—On Saturday, the 29th of April, at Christ Church Cathedral, by the Rev. Canon Beaulieu, Walter Harris, second engineer, S. S. Queen, to Marion Jane Holmes, niece of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Jensen of Sydney, B. C. English pastor, pastor.

WEDDINGS

JONES-MCGREGOR—On Saturday, the 2nd instant, by the Rev. F. T. Tappin, Albert McGreggor, son of S. J. and Mrs. McGreggor.

WEDDINGS

BOOTH—In this city, at the residence of 124 St. Lawrence St., on the 29th of April, 1908, Charles Bookout, aged 75 years; a native of Bury, Lancashire, England.

WEDDINGS

TRACY—The residence of his son, W. S. Tracy, 1718 Leighton Road, Saturday afternoon, G. K. Tracy, a native of Calgary, New York state, 31st Funeral Monday at 1:30.

WEDDINGS

DICKSON—At Denman Island, B. C., on April 25, 1908, Dr. L. J. Dickson, Dr. to Marion Jane Holmes, niece of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Jensen of Sydney, B. C. English pastor, pastor.

WEDDINGS

ORMOND—At the family residence, 421 Young Street, on May 3, 1908, J. B. Ormond, eldest son of J. B. and Mrs. Elizabeth S. Ormond.

WEDDINGS

HOLMES—At Seattle, the beloved wife of Capt. W. E. Holmes.

WEDDINGS

HASTINGS—On Monday, May 4, at Providence Hospital, Seattle, Thomas Hastings and Mrs. Hastings of "The Maple, Vancouver, B. C., aged 26. Interment at Seattle, Wednesday.

WEDDINGS

The objects for which this Company has been established and licensed are—to effect contracts of life insurance for any person, and may grant, and to purchase annuities, grant endowments and generally carry on the business of life insurance in all its branches.

Mermaid

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HAZELTON REACHES THE HEAD OF SKEENA

Was Lined Most of Way Up River—Water Unusually Low—The Trip Simpson Express

An special dispatch to the Colonist from Hazelton says that the steamer Hazelton reached there yesterday morning at 10:30 o'clock, two days from Port Esquimalt, with a cargo of 30 tons of freight, having to limit her freight owing to the lowness of the water in the Skeena river, which is lower this year than for many seasons.

NEW FERRY WANTED

BY METCHOSIN PEOPLE

Lack of Transportation Facilities is Retarding Promising District

SERVICE TO VICTORIA

Tacoma Chamber of Commerce Wants Arrangement for Connections With This Port

The Tacoma chamber of commerce and other business organizations will ask the Puget Sound Navigation Company and Inland Navigation Company operating the steamers Indianapolis, Iroquois, Chippewa and others, to hold the Victoria steamer at Seattle seven minutes in the morning to connect with the steamer Indianapolis from this port, or have this steamer leave ten minutes earlier, in order to make the connection, thus furnishing a more direct steamer connection with Victoria, says the Tacoma Leader.

CAMOSUN HAD BUSY VOYAGE TO NORTH

Carried Big Complement of Cannery Workers—Many Passengers From This Port

The steamer Camosun of the Union Steamship Company reached port yesterday from Prince Rupert and way ports after a busy trip. On her northward trip the steamer carried a large complement of Indians and cannery workers, the steamer's forward deck being piled high with the bundles and effects of the swishes and Chinese. The passenger list was a good one.

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NEW FERRY WANTED

SURVEYORS GO NORTH TO MARK BOUNDARY

Small Parties to Be Engaged on Work of Delimitation This Season

Vancouver, May 4.—A Dominion government party in connection with the Alaska boundary survey will go north tonight on the Princess May. It comprises eighteen members, and will be in charge of J. D. Craig, of Ottawa, who arrived here a few days ago. His assistant is J. M. Bates, of the interior department, who will duplicate last season's work on the Bradford river owing to the loss of the photographic records in a thrilling boating accident. The entire party will ascend the Stickeen river from Fort Wrangel, Alaska. They will be followed in a few days by the Canadian survey parties, which will spend the summer delimiting the frontier between Alaska and the British possessions. F. Ratz, whose adventure with a grizzly bear last year nearly cost him his life, will be engaged south in the delimitation of glaciers and snowfields southeast of Mount Suddum. D. H. Nelson will be entrusted with the feat of running a line of precise levels from Whitehorse in the direction of Dawson to the Yukon delta. The line along the 141st meridian, which constitutes the boundary from Mount St. Elias to the Arctic ocean.

ADOPT OCCIDENTAL PLAN

Japanese House Servants in Vancouver Organize Union to Better Their Condition

Vancouver, May 4.—The Japanese servants in Vancouver homes carried out their scheme for forming a union, meeting held in a Powell-street hall on Saturday evening. The organization will be called the Domestic Servants' union. It is the first of its kind in Canada. A Japanese paper published in Vancouver, says:

"There is no better way to get a start for the young Japanese who come here than domestic service. It has unlimited opportunities for the diligent. For learning to cook, and more, and getting a practical knowledge of English, it has every advantage. In this way one may make preparation for future success in any country. It is a fact that the most successful Japanese in various parts of the United States have risen from the ranks of domestic service. This is a fact which our countrymen seem to be overlooking. There is a tendency among our young people to go to the States for easy jobs. They are lacking in the virtues of patience and self-control. They do not understand the value of hard work and are always discontented and restless. For this reason people lose confidence in Japanese servants. It is the present time they are on the point of being driven from the field by the Chinese. This is the natural result of lack of pure and steadfastness. In view of these facts it is time for us to organize for our mutual protection and profit. For improvement of our characters as servants and for the restoration of confidence in the Japanese house servant. A uniform standard of wages, limited to members of the union, to increase our rights and privileges and to develop methods for the improvement of the moral character of Japanese who are engaged in domestic service."

Kamloops Irrigation Schemes

Ottawa, May 5.—There are two irrigation schemes in Kamloops district. One is the local Ward enterprise, which the South Thompson valley which aims at making an area of ten thousand acres available for agriculture. Part of the land in question was purchased from the government and part enterprise is promoted by G. E. Wilkinson who obtained the charter from parliament for the White Pass railway. He has developed three or four thousand acres, partly bought from the government and partly comprised the Penny ranch on the Thompson. The part from the government was obtained on a contract which requires the company to irrigate within three years one-fifth of the total area, and the company will have the right to purchase the land at \$1 per acre.

CAUGHT AT SPOKANE

Young Woman and Her Husband Who Left Vancouver with Other People's Money

Vancouver, May 5.—Ethel Knight and her husband, "Professor" Ed Knight, were arrested at Spokane on Saturday morning at the request of the Vancouver police as they were wanted for theft, and yesterday Inspector Mulhern left to bring back the pair to this city. Ethel Knight was employed in a west end residence, and when entrusted with \$219 in cash and cheques to place in the bank, she gave the money to her husband. The "Professor" skipped out on the Great Northern train and his wife took the tram car to New Westminster and joined him there. The police were notified in the evening and they tried to head off the couple at Seattle, but received word that they had left the train at Everett. At 9.30 on Saturday morning the police sent a message to Spokane asking the detective there to apprehend the defaulters and the American police arrested the "Professor" and Ethel Knight. They are both parents and moth destroyers, and call himself "Professor."

QUEEN MINE SOLD

American Syndicate Purchases Well Known Kootenay Property for Substantial Amount

Nelson, May 5.—The Queen mine at Salmo has been sold to an American syndicate. The deal was signed yesterday, on behalf of a syndicate of Wisconsin people, by A. D. Westcott, who has negotiated the deal. E. V. Buckley, Alma, Wis.; G. O. Corcoran, of Madison, Wis.; G. O. Linder, of Osseo, Wis.; and J. Cannon, of Merrill, in the same

PRESBYTERIAN SYNOD MEETS AT VANCOUVER

Many Matters to Be Taken Up—Prominent Ministers to Be Present

Vancouver, May 5.—The seventeenth synod of the Presbyterian church of British Columbia will meet in St. John's church in this city on Wednesday evening this week at 8 o'clock. This is its fifth meeting in Vancouver since its organization in 1882. It has been customary for the synod to meet within the bounds of the various presbyteries at central points. The only exception so far is the presbytery of Kamloops, but there is the possibility that the synod will have its next meeting in some other place than that properous district.

The retiring moderator for the year is Rev. D. MacRae, of West Church, Victoria, who has done long and faithful work at that point and who is considered one of the best ecclesiastical lawyers in the church. Mr. MacRae will conduct the service Wednesday and preach the opening sermon. He will be followed by the presbytery of Kamloops, but there is the possibility that the synod will have its next meeting in some other place than that properous district.

The Other Prince Rupert

Vancouver, May 5.—C. E. Fabon, owner of the extra Prince Rupert townsite, Mr. James Goldie, of Goldie's Milling company, Ayr, Ont., and Mr. Joseph Bayne, of Vancouver, are interested in the Prince May last night to develop the site acquired from Mr. F. G. Kane. They will land and erect a wharf, hotel and restaurant to accommodate the passengers who are to be carried over to the site by motor boat.

A HEAVY TOURIST SEASON PREDICTED

List of Apartments Available Wanted by Association—A Bright Prospect

(From Wednesday's Daily) It is desirous of officials of the Tourist Association that all residents having apartments to rent should immediately in order that a list may be compiled to which reference may be made when applications for accommodation are received. The opinion of the members of the association is that the forthcoming season will be one of the biggest, from a tourist standpoint, in the history of the city. For the past several years the transient trade through the city during the summer months has been increasing, and is especially marked during 1907 and 1908. It is expected to break all records.

SAYS BRIDGE UNSAFE

New Westminster Alderman Talks of Danger in Crossing to Lulu Island

New Westminster, May 5.—One thousand dollars has been raised as a start on the great publicity campaign to be inaugurated by the Vancouver Publicity Association, although the finance committee has been at work but a few days. A meeting of the executive of the association was held last night, when the report of the finance committee was received and a vote of appreciation of the work passed. The executive decided to do considerable active work at once, and smaller committees were appointed to compile pamphlets and newspaper articles were arranged and small committees or specific officials instructed to do the work at once. It is expected that the campaign will be in full swing in a few weeks.

MINDS GIVE WAY

Influence of Northern Wilderness Bad For Some Intellectuals—Insane Men Brought South

Vancouver, May 5.—There is something about the wide of northern British Columbia which is fatal to the minds of some men. Whether it is the solitude or some other cause is not certain, but very few boats from the north arrive here without having a passenger on board a raving madman.

WANT LAND OFFICE

Vancouver Board of Trade Discusses Suggested Changes in Connection Therewith

Vancouver, May 5.—The transfer to Vancouver of the provincial land office was in an advanced stage when the Vancouver Board of Trade tonight. Others thought the establishment of a sub-office in connection with the question of land office sufficient to give the alleged necessary information to incoming settlers. Another member of the board thought an immigration agent should be appointed here, and if necessary guides furnished to intending settlers.

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RAILWAY MAGNATES FILE THEIR ANSWERS

Another Step in Suit Brought in Relation to the Big Merger

Ball Lake, Utah, May 4.—H. H. Rogers and James Stillman, managers as defendants in the suit brought by the federal court today. They with E. H. Harriman, Jacob Schiff and others, and the Union Pacific, the Atchafalpa and Santa Fe, the Southern Pacific and other railroads are charged with unlawful conspiracy in attempting to gain control of other railroads and thereby to control commerce between the states.

Parole Officer's Address

Vancouver, May 5.—Before the Canadian club today W. P. Archibald, Dominion parole officer, delivered an interesting address on the working of the system which permits good-conduct prisoners to be released on parole.

Distinguished Sculptor

Vancouver, May 5.—A distinguished visitor to Vancouver today is W. Story, the famous sculptor, who arrived in the early afternoon. He is a native of all over Europe and America, and has executed many renowned works of art, some of which are in the collection of the British House of Commons.

Tries to Commit Suicide

Vancouver, May 5.—Under the influence of intoxicants, a man, because of being discharged by his employer, J. H. Reed, an Englishman, residing in this city, attempted to commit suicide in a Granville-street store yesterday afternoon.

TROOPS CALLED OUT

Fears of the Tobacco War Spreading From Kentucky to Brown County, Ohio

Columbus, O., May 5.—Threats to burn the towns of Aberdeen and Hiram, Ohio, emanating from unknown sources, resulted in the calling out of troops to the towns of Aberdeen and Hiram, Ohio, yesterday afternoon.

About Raisuli

News that Raisuli, the Moroccan brigand, had been assassinated was made public in yesterday's paper, says the Toronto Mail and Empire, in a recent issue. The only unsatisfactory feature about the report was that it was not on that main point. We can only pray that it was accurate, and turn to the preparation of a fitting epitaph for the man who has done so much for the world's history.

VICTORIA LADIES ARE AGAIN VICTORS

Defeated Representative Team From Tacoma Handily Yesterday

(From Wednesday's Daily) With delightful weather, clear skies and bright sunlight, the second day's play in the ladies' golf tournament brought yet more laurels for the Victoria players, the six local ladies in each instance defeating the visitors from Tacoma. The latter were somewhat marred by the fact that the Victoria players were not in every case, the brand of golf put up by the Victoria players was of the championship class and they won upon their merits.

SHORT IN ACCOUNTS

Reason for Suicide of Deputy Surveyor General, of New Brunswick

Fredericton, May 5.—The reason for the suicide of Deputy Surveyor General Flewelling yesterday was the fact that he was short \$23,900 in his accounts. This was developed at the inquest tonight, when Premier Hazen testified and made public the contents of the letter which was sent to him before his death. The letter stated that Flewelling had used funds not belonging to him to the extent of \$12,000 by overdrawing the account in the bank of B.N.A. The government had no knowledge of the withdrawal until the government was notified by the London Guarantee company of Toronto.

Wanted to Be Drawn

Boston, May 5.—The Boston of Philadelphia applied the pistol of Young Ernie of Philadelphia at short notice, fought Cyclone Tommy Jones at Boston, May 12 rounds to a draw at the armory here tonight.

Arbitration Treaty

Washington, May 5.—A general arbitration treaty between the United States and Japan was signed today by Secretary of State Root and Ambassador Takahira. This treaty follows the lines of the several arbitration agreements which have been negotiated between the United States and European nations during the winter, in accordance with the ideas adopted at the recent Hague conference. It will permit of the arbitration of the disputes of nearly every class of dispute which may arise between the signatory powers.

CHANGES IN LAWS

Vessels of Small Tonnage to Be Relieved of Carrying Certified

An Ottawa despatch says a special committee of the House of Commons, appointed to consider the proposed amendments to the Merchant Shipping Act of Canada, has agreed to report in favor of relieving vessels of 150 tons and less engaged in coasting trade from necessity of carrying certificated masters. The committee will also propose that coasting vessels putting into port for shelter, repairs or shipment of crew, shall be exempt from pilotage dues.

Nelson's Power and Light

Nelson, May 5.—The city power and light plant has been supplying power and light successfully since yesterday evening, but from the 25th until the 30th Nelson was in darkness. Nothing so far has come to the municipal authority to cause the fires at the city sub-electric station and the cables, which caused all the trouble in a short time, now the plant will be taken over finally.

To Be Wound Up

Toronto, May 5.—A winding up order was issued this morning against the Canadian McVicar Engine Co. of Galt, on application of the Receiver in Bank, a creditor to the extent of \$14,481. The Trust and Guarantee company, of Toronto, was named as the liquidator. The concern was organized in May, 1906, with a capital stock of \$100,000, of which \$25,000 has been paid up. The plant and real estate are valued at \$35,700.

FOUND DYING IN ALLEY OFF JOHNSON STREET

Old Time Resident of Victoria Comes to Death in Sudden Fashion

(From Wednesday's Daily) Lying in the passageway leading from Johnson street to the Jubilee cabins in the rear of the city hall, was found yesterday morning a man who had expired a few minutes after he was found. Frederick Turner, for the past twenty years a well known character about the city, was found yesterday morning about 7 o'clock. Turner had apparently attempted to gain the street through the passageway which leads to Johnson street and had fallen into the passageway. He was found by some boys who were playing in the alley. He was apparently a man of about 60 years of age, and was dressed in a suit and a hat. He was found lying on his back, and was apparently dead. He was taken to the hospital, but died shortly after he was found.

LYON WILL NOT GO

Canadian Olympic Committee Grant Inadequate for Expenses to London

Ottawa, May 4.—The Centre branch of the Canadian Olympic committee has decided that it will not be able to allow Mr. George S. Lyon, the Canadian champion golfer, to go to London to compete at the Olympic sports. Mr. Lyon has communicated with Secretary Pereira, stating that he would accept of the grant of \$200, but that he could not afford to go for less, so the chances are that he will not be represented by his crack player in the golf tourney.

VICTORS LIST REVISION

Question Raised in New Westminster as to Striking Non-Resident Names

New Westminster, May 5.—At the court of revision of the provincial voters' list before S. A. Fletcher yesterday morning a large number of names were struck off the list on the ground that the effect that the parties were absent from the district or were otherwise disqualified to vote. It was also shown by the objectors that quite a few names on the list belonged to persons now dead.

Will Erect Dwelling

Yesterday building permits were issued to James Couch, who will erect a dwelling at the corner of Cook and Hillside avenue at a cost of \$2,050, and to John Gleason for a stable on Hillside avenue at cost \$480.

Machinery for Distribution

The Great Northern car ferry recently brought from New Westminster to Sidney three car loads of machinery, boiler and engines, and the G.N.P. boat Distributor. The machinery was delivered at Esquimalt, where it is now being installed.

Five Deportations

There were five deportations on the steamer Princess Beatrice yesterday morning, three men and two women, all undesirable. Two were colored men, arrested in the United States and held as a hostage, with the idea of getting better terms from the Sultan. One more the British Government demanded the release of Macelean and the death of Raisuli, but no one seemed able to capture the brigand, and Macelean was detained for several months. Finally, Raisuli had his conditions accepted, and the Kad was released. Under some doubtful whims about his captivity in an American magazine, Raisuli remained at large, but his career was drawing towards its logical conclusion. For thirty years he had been busy making enemies, and the opportunity of winning the title of great conqueror was not to be lost. He had been busy making enemies, and the opportunity of winning the title of great conqueror was not to be lost.

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CHARGE OF WOUNDING VANCOUVER FIREMEN

One Japanese Acquitted by the Jury and Another to Be Tried Today

Vancouver, May 5.—At the assizes today the crown failed in the first two cases against the Japanese charged with wounding the three city firemen, one of whom was killed, in the famous New Year's morning fight. The jury, without leaving the courtroom, acquitted Murota. "It is a case that should never have come before you," said Mr. Justice Morrison. The second Japanese accused, will be tried tomorrow. The crown has some additional evidence in this case.

The Widowed Duchess

Paris, May 5.—The Duchess de Chartres, who was Miss Theodore Shonts of New York, and whose husband died suddenly in this city on April 23rd, will not return to America with her father, Theo. Shontz, who came to Paris immediately upon learning of her husband's death. A posthumous child is expected, and it is not considered probable that the duchess will make the long journey to New York. She will remain in France with her sister-in-law, the Duchess d'Uzes.

MILITARY AMBITION

Men of North Vancouver Desire to Form Corps—Many Who Have Seen Service

North Vancouver, May 5.—At an enthusiastic meeting of North Vancouver's able-bodied citizens last night thirty young men decided to strike for their own corps, and to become a corps for powder by joining a militia corps.

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Kelvin and Music

THE Cambridge Review, in a recent issue had the following letter on "Lord Kelvin and Music."

Sir,—It seems right that something 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 (Julien 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 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 "provisionally" took 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."

Walmesley 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 last-mentioned, at this moment Bishop (R. E. C.) of Victoria, B. C., who celebrated his 90th 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

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 Traumerli, Op. 9, of Richard Strauss." Lord Kelvin, approaching the piano, loquutur: "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-Waltzer 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." Exeunt.

Without a doubt Lord Kelvin would have gladly signed the famous protest of Brahms and Joachim against the "New German 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 part till '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 unmingled 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'amouvoir par des combinaisons de son les hommes intelligents et doues d'organes speciaux et exerces."

I am, Sir, etc.,

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. Maybe it wasn't just 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.

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 turned out not to be wireless at all. Says Cosmos (Paris, 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 by Mr. William Willett, to publish the following manifesto, says the London Times, the purpose of which is to stimulate interest in his 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

Sport in Japan



At 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 Rolitt presided. In the course of his paper—which was illustrated by lantern slides—the lecturer stated that the main features 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 lessons. These were supplemented by swimming and boating during the holidays. Reserve officers of the army, assisted by sergeants, were usually appointed military training instructors to the schools, and service rifles of an old pattern were provided by the state. Once or twice a year the students were organized into battalions 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 between 17 and 40 years of age were under the obligation of military service in the Kokumin-gun, or national army, if called up in a time of emergency. So far, however, it had not been necessary to organize the national army in time of war, and consequently it was impossible to say whether the military training given in the schools would have any effective result in actual warfare. But for its main purpose of physical

development it had proved very successful. In fencing the practice sword was made of bamboo and had a handle about 1 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 effective in real combat than the European practice of wielding the weapon with one hand only. Judo was a modified form of jujitsu. The purpose of jujitsu was by clutching or striking some part of the opponent's body to render him incapable of resistance. The purpose of judo was mainly physical culture. Swimming was also a national sport in Japan. Boating of 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 boating. The American sport baseball had a great 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.

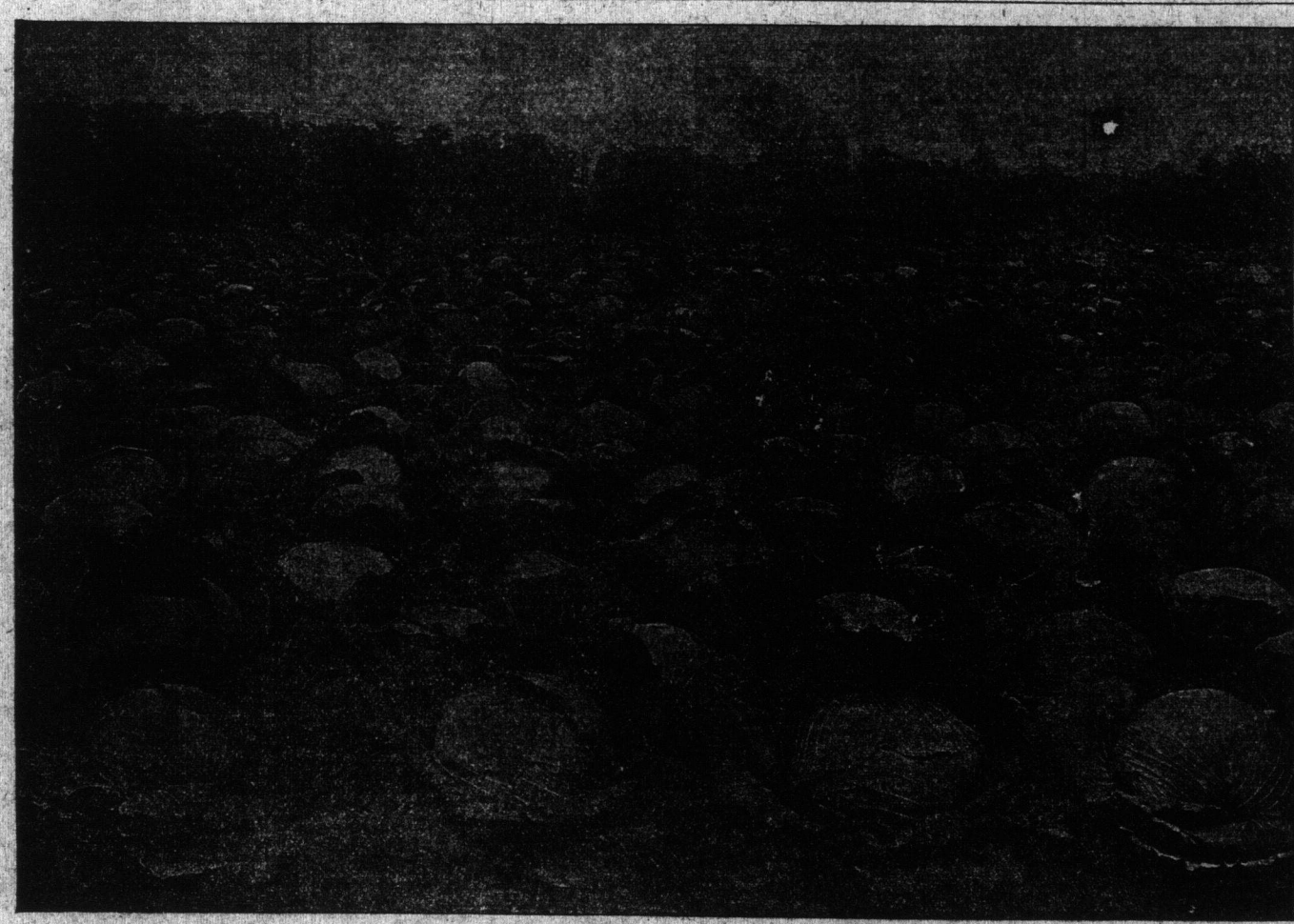
support for the "Daylight Saving Bill," which has lately been introduced in the House of Commons, and passed its second reading on the 26th ult. The suggestion is to obtain the use of 80 minutes more daylight each day for several months in the year by advancing the clock 20 minutes on each of the first four Sundays 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 recreation. It is also obvious that the resulting economy of artificial illumination would represent 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,

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 author of "An Election Guide." Apart from reprinted 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. Asquith has written on the Punjab; and a J. 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 sub-conical 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.

Sutton's Pedigree Seeds



A Field of Sutton's Giant Drumhead Cabbage.

Field Seeds

Field Cabbage, Field Carrot, Field Mangel, Field Swedes, Field Turnip, Field Sugar Beet, Field Kohl

Field Seeds

Rabi. Our Stocks are Complete. Write for Prices.

SUTTON'S FIELD SEEDS ARE THE HEAVIEST CROPPERS IN EXISTENCE

The Brackman-Ker Milling Co., Limited

Sole Agents for British Columbia

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THE SIMPLE LIFE



WITH THE POULTRYMAN WHAT ONE WOMAN HAS DONE



THIS is a story of what one little woman did and is doing in the poultry business. It is exactly as it was told to me by the woman herself and exactly what I saw in her poultry yards. The only thing about it not exactly true is the name of the woman, which I have changed because 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 success in her chosen line, at the same time retaining 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 others to keep from the public. Hereafter when I find myself discouraged with my success, 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 courage. I am going to tell this story for two reasons: First, because of the element of human 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 ourselves, 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.

It doesn't matter so much how the woman of this story came to go into the poultry business as her life work. It is only necessary to say that her mother was an enthusiastic lover of good poultry and that the girl was brought up in a little Indiana town. Until she was seventeen years old there was no indication that she would ever be called upon to support herself. At that age she was suddenly thrown on her own resources, her father having lost his fortune to the last cent. Confronted with the necessity of making a living she chose the profession of a trained nurse and at nineteen graduated and began practicing 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 the marriage turned out to be an unfortunate one. Her husband was a worthless fellow with a brilliant way which attracted her and it was not long before she found herself 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 nothing had been saved, but her mother had a little place of six acres, and to this the subject of 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 received, he having been an officer in the civil war, losing 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 little 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 friend 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 or 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 bottom land and Daisy cultivated it herself. As 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,

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 her.

"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."

"I had a little spinal trouble which made it impossible for me to work in a stooping posture, so I crawled along between the rows of corn and pulled the baby after me, because he was too little to leave at the house, and I enjoyed every minute of the time. What is the use of repining, when the sun shines?"

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 corn 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. Everything was sold at market prices, except a very moderate sale of eggs for hatching to local buyers.

With \$300 to use poultry houses were built. I wish you could see them. You will imagine they are not made in the most ornamental manner but more comfortable houses I never saw. I could not help admiring the way they were planned. No man could work out such convenient plans under similar surroundings. They were eminently the work of a woman who thinks 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 hungry 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 high 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 beyond 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 enthusiasm, 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 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-

stood the rudiments of the business. Since I met Mrs. Daisy I have taken a long step in advance. I am now ready to say that poultry-keeping 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 miserably, 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 waited so 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 them 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 strongly in incubators and are 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 1/2 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 power to destroy worms and insects. No lice, no mites, no flying over fences, no roop, 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 irreparable injury to the trees and fruit of the orchard on the farm.—H. M. Sawyer.

FATTENING DUCKS AND GESE

In fattening water fowls for market, it is a good scheme to keep them closely confined in

clean runs which are not large enough to let 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 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 Mobile last fall with some very inferior ones several months old, and weighing only 2 1/2 pounds. But for them I received 42 cents a pound. Whew! This is paid for poor stuff? What could we get if we had first-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 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 cornmeal 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 feel as well after having finished my day's work as I ought to, but I get rest and benefit

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 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.

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 thoroughbred 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 rosy, 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 colonies 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 have 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.

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 tight.

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.

an

ved very successful. In Ford was made of bamboo about 1 foot long, which with both hands. Japan that this method of both hands was more efficient than the European practice with one hand only. The form of jujitsu. The purpose of clutching or striking the body to render him helpless. The purpose of judo culture. Swimming was in Japan. Boating, of some very popular with the crowds at the regattas not a single member to be seen except as a passing steamboat or did not go in for boat-racing. Baseball had a great also been introduced, but popular as boating or a favorite amusement and young ladies. On very fortunate in regard to the prevailing all the outdoor sports were not popular, except by occasional occasions, success was passed to the of Mr. W. Crewdson, in society, seconded by Japanese embassy, and East, A.R.A.—London

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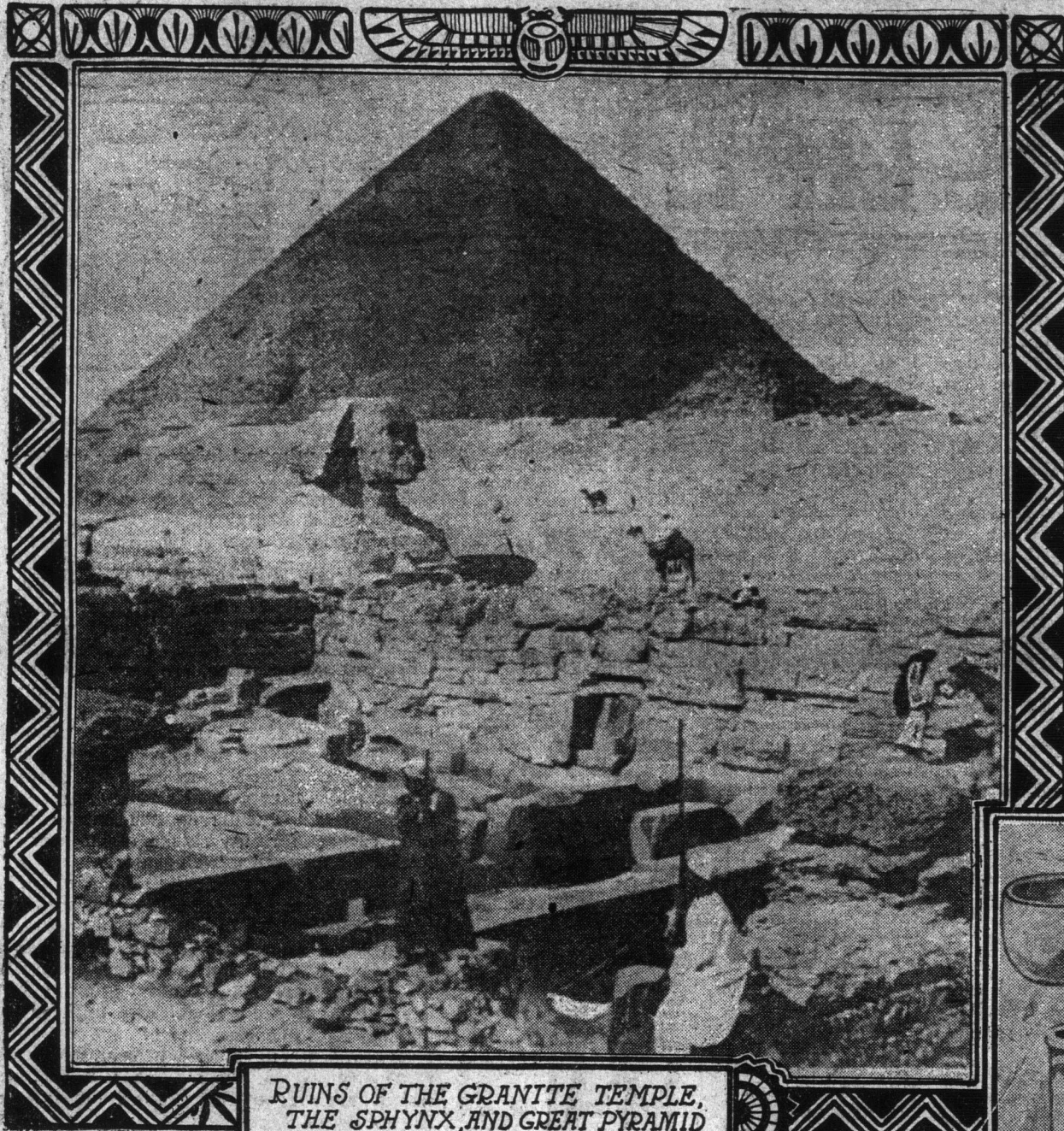
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RUINS OF THE GRANITE TEMPLE, THE SPHYNX, AND GREAT PYRAMID

(Written especially for The Colonist)



HERE are many rivers that are so closely connected with the countries they flow through, that they may be truly considered to represent them; and thus the Thames stands for England, the St. Lawrence for Canada, the Rhine for Germany, and the Ganges for India. But the connection between the Nile and Egypt is closer still, it rises to identification, for in every sense the Nile is Egypt. Lower Egypt, or the Delta, is nothing but alluvial deposit brought down by the river, and were it not for the Nile, Upper Egypt would be only a few more miles of useless desert—a short extension of the Sahara; but in consequence of the Nile, Egypt has been one of the greatest empires of the world; and 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 sunset.

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, maize, millet, alfalfa, sugar-

cane, cotton, hemp, flax and poppies, as well as garden vegetables of all kinds. The pay for a day's labor is three piastres, or 15 cents a day; but, of course, the purchasing value of money is much greater than where the wages are higher—a half-piastre (five cents) will buy 10 eggs. Agriculture is still the principal industry, but a large population are employed as sailors on the river boats, others in fishing, and everywhere the presence of tall chimneys tells of sugar refineries and other growing industries. Besides these laudable employments, it is said that a good many men at Luxor and other places are engaged in an illicit manufacture of spurious "antiquities"; and with these a whole population of sturdy vagabonds, at temples, wharves and stations, in every street and byway and in the open desert even, pester the unfortunate tourist and make his life a burden to him. There are also many blind, lame and diseased, who use their misfortune as a lever 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 for blouses, etc.

The scenery of the Nile is very attractive. It is always the same in its general features—there 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 flat-roofed 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 sometimes 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



JARS



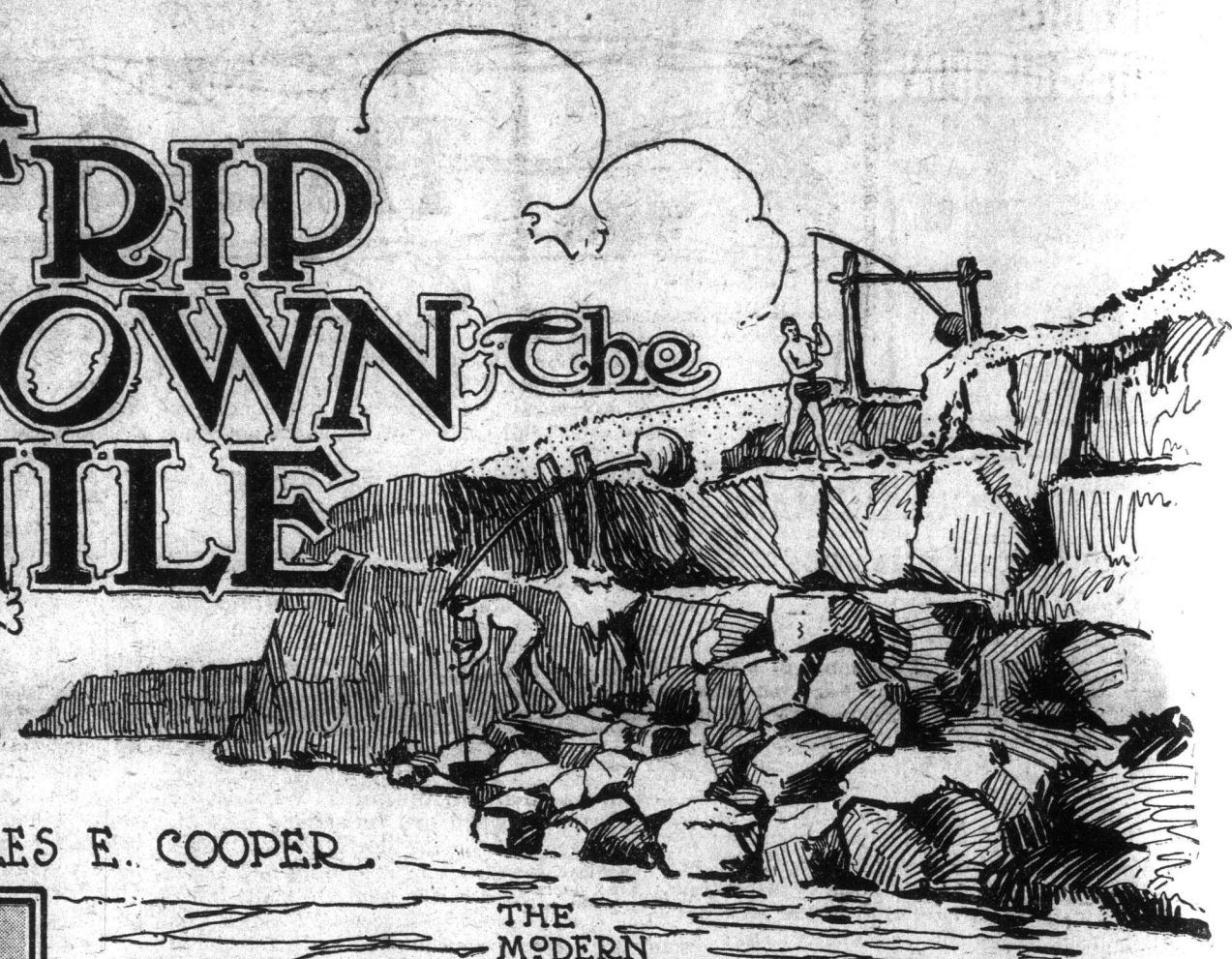
METHOD OF CARRYING WATER

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 which 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, first by himself and then riding on the shoulders 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, Hurray! Very good! Thank you ver' much!" from the players.

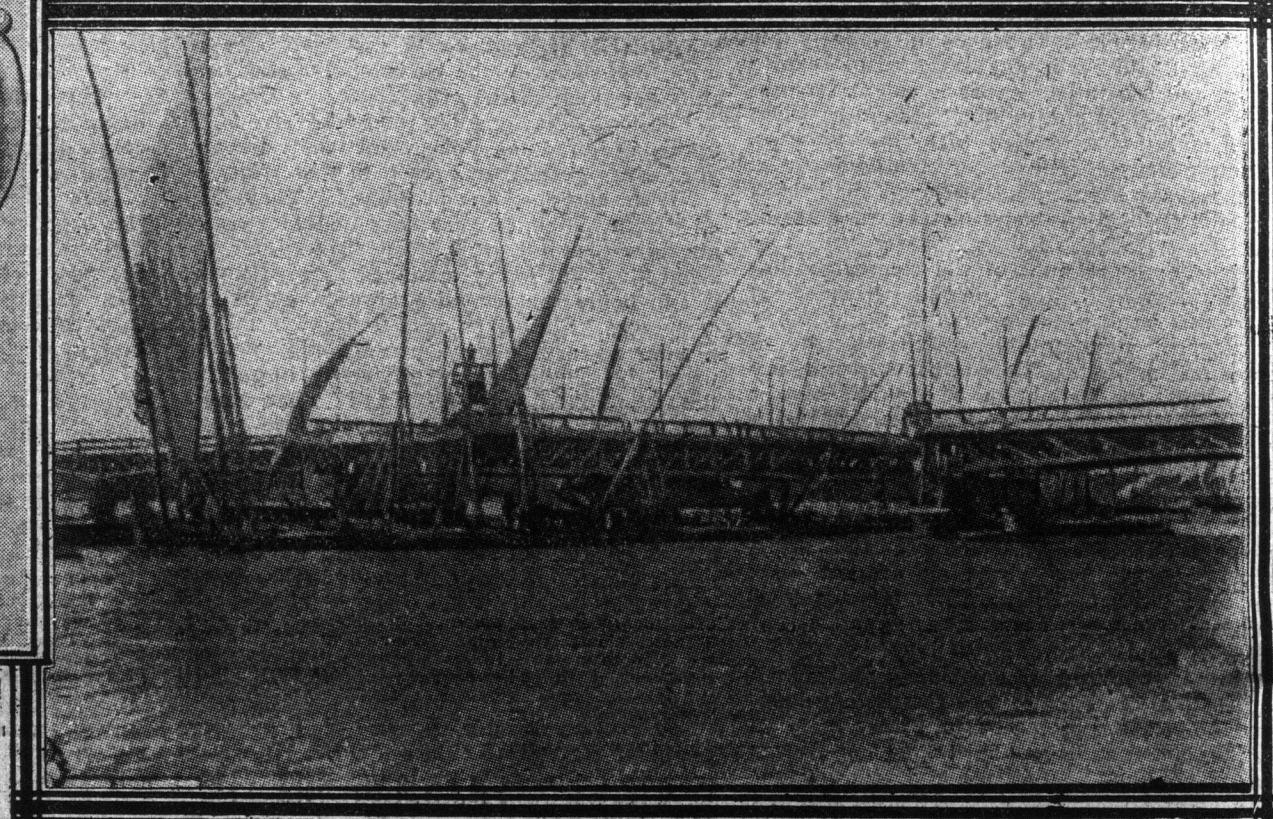
We had one very strenuous morning in getting through the unfinished lock of the barrage that is in course of construction at Esneh; the stream, which was pent up on the further side when the arches were in building, poured between the walls of the lock like a millrace, and our paddle wheels were quite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

A TRIP DOWN THE NILE

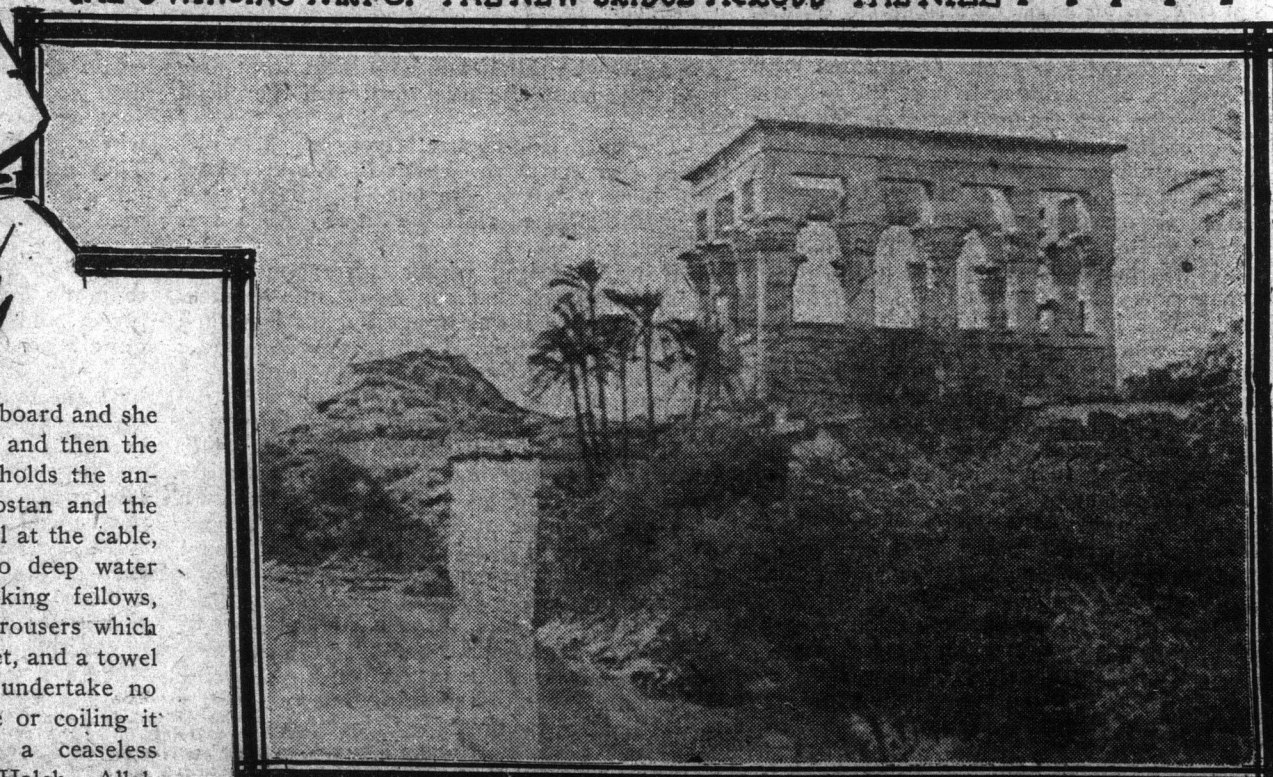
By REV. CHARLES E. COOPER



THE MODERN SHADOOF



THE SWINGING PART OF THE NEW BRIDGE ACROSS THE NILE



TEMPLE AT PHILE

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.



ANCIENT SHADOOF

THE COLONIST ENGRAVING DEPARTMENT

ELECTION COM

Opposition Fight Ag

COURT OF

Minister of tice of B

Ottawa, May 9.—Mr. Borden's new bills this morning, among them relating to the province of Manitoba, Mr. Oliver informed the government's statements of the Yukon could not say. Some discussion a file from the and fisheries, of fire extinguishers Patton, in which Augustus Lemieux concerned. The day last, and the file, after a table of the he complained that from the possession he appealed to Mr. Brodeur had been required, Cassels.

To this Mr. Brodeur's order from the to take possession of his opinion had been placed on the House, and to remain in the table, and that he would it, and sent pages.

Mr. Foster's file written by dems of lights which he stated order be given. As I mentioned Mr. Patton he friend of the liberal one.

After some matter was d. The House supply at 11.00 that it was the ornament to Kingdon. He asked for in mates.

The British a recent sessio vide for the op deal for the p with this pro worth tonight. tion. Having th justice at th ciate judges a. The new el. Taken up next Deputy Mini completed his to the govern his mission to restriction of Canada. The down in the

Rev. Dr. Toronto, M secretary of the Methodist chu this afternoon. building of a the purpose. opinion. It is no are said ture would run Wills in Brit will try to se local option is.

Over Toronto, May a barrister, too at the electro-c tion street utes.

Challen Ottawa, Ma barrister, of the postmaste George Taylor the public acc investigation connection wh in the sale of government. Lemieux was the Commons

QUEBEC B Site Further lected for Hays

Montreal, president of and second v manager of closed with today in th rumor had t cation of the discussion. It is undere which the are be further up near Baticur narrower, wid sity of a lon course, involv of the eastern Trunk Pacific Mr. Hays, i Sir Wilfrid L courtesy. Th Ottawa today

ELECTION BILL COMES UP SOON

Opposition to Make Strong Fight Against Proposed Changes

COURT OF APPEAL IN B. C.

Minister of Justice Gives Notice of Bill to Fix Salaries

Ottawa, May 4.—In the House of Commons this afternoon Sir Wilfrid Laurier gave formal notice that the bill to amend the elections act would be taken up. This is the bill which provides for the preparation of voters lists in Manitoba and British Columbia independent of the lists prepared by the provincial authorities, and over which it is expected that the height of the session will take place, the opposition contending that there is no reason whatever for treating these two provinces any differently from any other provinces of the Dominion as regards the preparation of voters lists.

Mr. Borden asked if the government intended introducing any other new bills this session, and was told that it did, the premier stating that among them would be included one relating to the boundaries of the province of Manitoba. He promised a further statement tomorrow. Mr. Oliver informed Mr. Macdonnell that the government had not seen the advertisements of Thomas W. Lawson of the Yukon Gold Company, and could not say whether or not the statements made therein were correct. Some discussion took place regarding a file from the department of marine and fisheries, regarding the purchase of fire extinguishers from a man named Patton, in which it is alleged that August Lemoine of Ottawa was concerned. The matter came up on Friday last, and Mr. Brodeur quoted from the file, afterwards laying it on the table of the house. Mr. Blain complained that this file had disappeared from the possession of the clerk, and he appealed to the speaker to vindicate the authority of the house and order that the file be restored to the possession of the clerk.

Mr. Brodeur stated that the file had been required for use before the "Casse". To this Mr. Sprules retorted that Mr. Brodeur should secure an order from the House ordering him to take possession. The speaker gave it as his opinion that the file had not been placed on the table by order of the House, and therefore did not have to remain in possession of the clerk. Mr. Foster wanted to know if Mr. Brodeur would put the file back on the table, and Mr. Brodeur replied that he would let Mr. Foster inspect it and send it across to him by a page.

Mr. Foster signed a letter from the file written by Mr. Fraser superintendent of lights, to the minister in which he stated, after asking that an order be given for fire extinguishers: "As I mentioned to you the other day, Mr. Patton has been a very good friend of the Liberal party and a liberal one." After some further discussion the matter was dropped.

The House went into committee of supply at 11.30, and Mr. Pugsley stated that it was the intention of the government to refer to the banking bill this afternoon. The money would be asked for in the supplementary estimate.

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, Hon. Mr. Aylesworth tonight gave notice of a resolution fixing the salary of the chief justice at \$10,000 and the three associate judges at \$8,000 each.

The new civil service bill is to be taken up next week.

Dept. of Labor King has completed his report on presentation to the government on the result of his mission to London regarding the restriction of Irish immigration to Canada. The report may be brought down in the House tomorrow.

Rev. Dr. Chown's Mission. Toronto, May 4.—Rev. Dr. Chown, secretary of Moral Reform, of the Methodist church, left for Vancouver this afternoon. He will investigate the building of a factory in that city for the purpose of manufacturing opioids. It is alleged that the Chinese, who are said to be backing the venture, would run up in her store and assault on April 31, says Rose answers the description of the miscreant. Rose denies all charges.

Overdose of Chloral. Toronto, May 4.—William B. Bentley, barber, took an overdose of chloral at the electro-therapeutic institute on Carlton street, and died in five minutes.

Challenges Investigation. Ottawa, May 4.—Auguste Lemoine, barrister, of Ottawa, and brother of the postmaster general, has challenged George Taylor, M.P., to bring before the public accounts committee for investigation his alleged connection with the sale of fire extinguishers to the government. The charge against Mr. Lemoine was made by Mr. Taylor in the Commons on Friday.

QUEBEC BRIDGE LOCATION. Site Further Up River May Be Selected for New Structure—Mr. Hays and Sir Wilfrid.

Montreal, May 4.—Charles M. Hays, president of the Grand Trunk Pacific and second vice president and general manager of the Grand Trunk was escorted by Sir Wilfrid Laurier yesterday in the Windsor hotel, and rumor has it that a change in the location of the Quebec bridge was under discussion.

It is understood that the new bridge which the government will build will be further up the St. Lawrence river, near Batiscan, where the channel is narrower, and will obviate the necessity of a long trestle. This would, of course, involve a change in the route of the eastern division of the Grand Trunk Pacific.

Mr. Hays, however, says his visit to Sir Wilfrid Laurier was purely one of courtesy. The premier returned to Ottawa today.

BLACK WATCH Men should look for this Tag on Chewing Tobacco. It guarantees the high quality of Black Watch The Big Black Pig. 2272

Cruelty to Cattle.

Toronto, May 4.—Mr. Kingsford, the deputy police magistrate of Toronto, decided today that the G.T.R. were guilty of cruelty to animals in not providing a carload of cattle with food and water for a recent forty-hour trip from Wlarton to Toronto. He fined the company \$100 and costs, remanding it to the next session for a further hearing.

Mule Spinners Called Out.

Montreal, May 4.—As a protest against the reduction of ten per cent in wages effective today, the mule spinners in the Hochelaga and Mercantile factories of the Dominion Textile Company were called out today by the federation of textile workers. The mule spinners are the most expert workers in the cotton industry, and without them the other employees will have to stop work for the reason that they will not have material to work with. The Textile Union, declared the reduction in wages was not justified.

POWERFUL CRUISER TO CARRY THE PRINCE

Indomitable and Escort Will Constitute Remarkable Squadron

Montreal, May 4.—A special London cable states that selected for the cruiser Indomitable to take the Prince of Wales to Quebec the admiralty is carrying out the King's orders. The ship is to pay the highest possible compliment to the Indomitable is unique in the world. It is a six-gun, high speed, offensive qualities, gun power and speed. She will be called the lightfooted sister of the Dreadnought.

With a speed of twenty-five knots, she has twice the effective gun fire of the Indomitable. She has a displacement of 12,500 tons, length 530 feet, and draught 26 feet. She has eight inch and sixteen inch guns, which are operated with the ease of rifles, so absolutely are they under control. The ship cost \$4,000,000.

The prince's escort includes four battleships of the Duncan class, the new armored cruiser Minotaur, and two protected cruisers, one of which will be the Arrogant. It will be accompanied by the fleet squadron ever seen in North American waters, and far exceeding anything any foreign power could provide.

It was a sister ship of the Arrogant named the Gladiator, which the St. John's government is to have in the harbor in the Solent on Saturday week.

London, May 4.—The dinner of the Colonial institute, in the course of a long speech, referred with pleasant surprise to his coming visit to Canada, and expressed regret that time did not permit of his extending the visit beyond Quebec.

Manitoba Crops. Winnipeg, May 4.—Hon. J. Agnew, provincial treasurer, has just returned from a trip in the country, where he had a chance to see how the crops were getting on. He is better pleased than they have been for some years at this season, and they are better than any other year at present.

The grain is well out of the ground and looking healthy. From present prospects we will have this year the best yield we have ever had.

Suspected of Holdups. Toronto, May 4.—By the arrest this morning of Alexander Rose the police believe they have in their hands the man responsible for holdups, with violence, in Toronto recently. Rose was arrested on the charge of assaulting Miss Ethel Stiles in a fruit store on Yonge street on Friday night.

Max Finlay of Yonge street, who was with her in her store and assaulted on April 31, says Rose answers the description of the miscreant. Rose denies all charges.

Pacific Fleet at San Francisco. San Francisco, May 4.—The first and second squadrons of the Pacific fleet arrived here this afternoon from Fugate sound ports. They will arrive in the harbor on Wednesday and will participate in the naval review. To first squadron in command of Rear-Admiral James H. Dayton, consists of the cruisers West Virginia (flagship), the Pennsylvania, Colorado and Maryland. The second squadron under Rear-Admiral Sebree, has composed of the Tennessee (flagship), Washington, California and South Dakota.

Western Elevators. Regina, May 4.—The conference between the premiers of the three prairie provinces was concluded this afternoon and broke up without any preliminary arriving at any definite plan for taking over the elevator system of the west. It being to some misunderstanding, the grain growers did not send representatives to place the scheme before the premiers, but George Langley, who was one of the grain delegates to Ottawa, attended the conference and laid the plan before them. It is probable that a further session will be held at some later date.

BOMBS ARE USED BY EAST INDIANS

The Authorities Unearth Plot Against Lives of High Officials

LORD KITCHENER INCLUDED

Examination of Men Arrested Shows Widespread Conspiracy

Calcutta, May 4.—The police are investigating the native plot revealed here yesterday to murder Europeans by means of bombs and the more they go into the matter the more serious and widespread does it appear. Documents seized at the house, where the bombs and explosives were being manufactured reveal that it was part of the plot to kill Lord Kitchener, commander-in-chief of British forces in India, and other high officials. The authorities believe they are facing an attempt at revolution.

ELEVEN ARE DEAD FROM HOTEL FIRE

Tragedy at Fort Wayne, Indiana—Some Persons Missing

Fort Wayne, Ind., May 4.—At 8 o'clock this morning the death roll from yesterday's New Avalon hotel fire stood at eleven known dead, and several others still unaccounted for. Just at daylight the body of a man was found in the debris of the hotel, the first to be exhumed from the heap of debris since Sunday evening. The body was identified as that of Charles Benjamin of Detroit.

A revised list of dead follows: J. R. Mitchell, 57, of Erie, Pa.; Isaac Marcher, Chicago; William Pucher, Duluth; B. C. Johnson, Panama; Joseph W. Davis, Chicago; Benjamin Detroit; R. E. Trilley, a Texas land owner. An unidentified woman supposed to have been Miss Mary Burnett, Michigan, in whose unidentified body of a man.

LICENSING BILL IS READ SECOND TIME

Heavy Majority in House of Commons—Irish Government Change

London, May 4.—The House of Commons tonight passed the second reading of a licensing bill, which was introduced and referred the measure to a committee of the whole House.

RAIDERS DISPERSED BY BRITISH FORCE

Energetic Action of Sir James Willcocks Ends Disturbance

Simla, British India, May 4.—The promptitude shown by Major General Sir James Willcocks, commander of the British forces, in rushing his troops to the scene of the disturbance, and dispersing the Afghan raid of present danger. He attacked the raiders on the hill west of Landkoti in the Khyber Pass, and drove them back over the frontier, scattering them in various directions.

MYSTERIOUS SUICIDE

Deputy Surveyor General of New Brunswick Shoots Himself for Unknown Cause

Fredrick N. B. May 4.—W. B. Flewelling, deputy surveyor-general of New Brunswick, committed suicide by shooting himself in the mouth and breast in the basement of the departmental building this afternoon.

QUICK PROFITS

Annual Report of General Electric Company Shows Substantial Increase

Schneclady, N. Y., May 4.—The annual report of the General Electric Company for the year ending January 31, 1908, was issued today. The profits for the year including \$1,010,000, or 25 per cent on sales of \$4,000,000. The report states that the company has been benefited by the existing business depression. The total sales for the year ending January 31, 1908, were \$70,777,159, an increase of \$10,305,256.

ONTARIO ELECTION WRITS

Toronto, May 4.—Writs for the provincial elections will be issued on Monday, May 11.

BRISKMAN KILLED

Port Arthur, May 4.—Thomas Rundell, a C.P.R. brakeman, fell between the cars while making a coupling at Schrader. He was brought to the hospital here and subjected to an amputation of the leg, which was crushed, but he died from the effects.

SASKATCHEWAN LEGISLATURE

Regina, May 4.—There was little doing in the legislature this afternoon, and the whole of the session was spent in committee. Permission was given to cities and towns to assess to the limit two per cent for telephone purposes, and to rural municipalities to borrow to the extent of forty dollars per quarter section for similar use.

WINNIPEG PICKETING CASE

Winnipeg, May 4.—In the assize court this afternoon, Justice Gauthier heard the re-opening of the case of Cotter vs. Osborne, involving some fine law points connected with the action for an injunction and damages amounting to \$25,000 for picketing, conspiracy and boycotting the municipal plumbers against the journeymen plumbers, gas and steam fitters, helpers local union No. 55, in July 1907.

GUADALOUPE ELECTIONS

St. Thomas, D.W.I., May 4.—Advices received here state that the municipal elections in the different communes of Guadeloupe on Saturday passed off without incident. The municipal action for an injunction and damages amounting to \$25,000 for picketing, conspiracy and boycotting the municipal plumbers against the journeymen plumbers, gas and steam fitters, helpers local union No. 55, in July 1907.

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SUSPECTS INCENDIARISM

Keeper of Store in Town Near Edmonton Suspended for Suspected Incendiarism

Edmonton, May 4.—There is a strong suspicion that incendiarism in the early morning of May 3, August 1907, in that town, is the city today in connection with a licensing bill which destroyed his store last Saturday morning. He came to the headquarters of the R. C. M. P. in Edmonton to lay information against some suspected parties, but was informed that this would have to be done to the fort tonight and swear out a warrant against the suspected parties.

GET INCREASE OF PAY

Moncton, N. B., May 4.—As a result of an interview with Hon. Mr. Graham and Mr. Butler in Ottawa, the Inter-colonial telegraph operators have been granted an increase of pay of ten per cent.

QUEBEC ELECTIONS ON JUNE 5

Montreal, May 4.—It is learned tonight on good authority that a meeting of the Liberal party will be held in Quebec tomorrow morning and that at this meeting it will be decided to dissolve the legislature, the general elections to take place on June 5, the same day as the provincial election in Ontario.

ELECTION FIGHT IN CORNICAS

Alsaco, Corsica, May 4.—The excitement in the elections at the village of Lonci on Sunday developed into a pitched battle. The rival parties ranged themselves into two camps. They are now armed with shotguns. Keep up a frequent fire. The number of victims is unknown, but it is believed that many have been killed or wounded. Troops have been dispatched from here to the scene of the disturbance.

MR. PARENT EXPLAINS

Speaks of Plan Following by the Quebec Bridge Company in Being Followed Design

Ottawa, May 4.—In an interview today in response to some of the findings of the royal commission which investigated the collapse of the Quebec bridge, Mr. Parent, president of the Quebec Bridge company, and chairman of the National Transcontinental Railway Commission, explained the plan followed by the company in being followed design.

MAY MEAN FIGHT AGAINST COLOMBIA

Venezuela and Panama Said to Be Threatening Their Neighbor

OVER BOUNDARY QUESTION

Occupation of Town by Colombian Troops Stirs Up Panama

Cartagena, Colombia, May 4.—The government of Colombia has reason to believe that the government of Panama is intriguing with Venezuela to declare war upon this country. It is known that the occupation of Jurado, on the Atrato river, the boundary line between Panama and Colombia, has caused the Panama government to occupy the town of Jurado. The United States government, which held it.

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QUEBEC BRIDGE LOCATION

Site Further Up River May Be Selected for New Structure—Mr. Hays and Sir Wilfrid

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VICTORIA'S QUALITY STORE

Before Buying GROceries

Write us for prices and we can save you money. Mail Orders receive our best attention. COPAS & YOUNG VICTORIA, B. C.

D.F. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne The ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE. Acts like a charm in FEVER, CHOLERA, DIARRHEA and is the only Specific in CHOLERA and DYSENTERY. Wholesale Agents, Lyman Bros. & Co., Ltd., Toronto.

If You Want a Marine Engine It's a FAIRBANKS-MORSE

You Want—Sure to be Satisfactory—We Can Supply You With a 2, 4, 5, 8, and up to 30 Horse Power—You Make No Mistake by Buying One of These Engines They Can't Be Beat and are Seldom Equaled

B.C. HARDWARE COMPANY

Cor. Yates and Broad Sts. Limited P.O. Box 683

NORTHERN INTERIOR OF B.C.

Miners and prospectors going into Telkwa, Omema or Ingleside Camps will find a full stock of mining tools, camp outfit and provisions at my general store at Hazelton, which is the head of navigation on the Skeena River and headquarters for outfitting for above points. R. S. SARGENT HAZELTON, B. C.

The Colonist Gazetteer

AND ATLAS OF THE WORLD

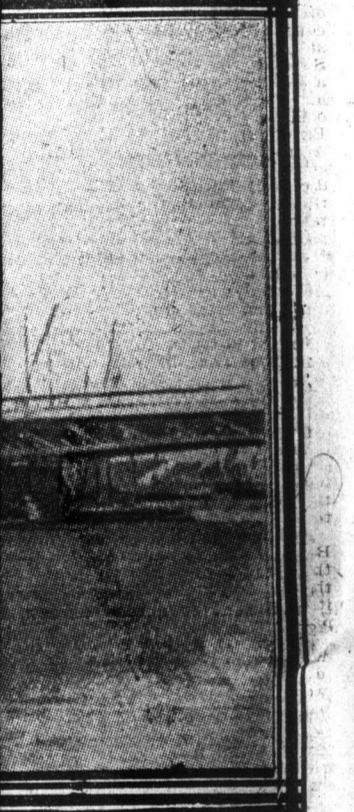
A New Series of Maps in Color, based upon the latest official surveys, and accompanied by a Descriptive Gazetteer of Provinces, States, Countries and Physical Features of the Globe.

PRICE \$1.00

bridges now being erected in the United States was prevented by the experience gained by the scientific world from the collapse of the Quebec bridge.

In the case of such a large undertaking as the Quebec bridge, in the absence of any board of engineers to apply to in Canada for preparing plans and specifications, and in view of the undesirability of confining the work to a single station, which in the end might not suit, and would almost certainly have led to alterations afterwards, Mr. Parent said the company thought it best to invite tenderers to furnish their own ideas and plans to obtain the best results of the competition and on a broader basis than could be obtained from any individual designer. In that respect the company secured the services of Mr. Cooper, of New York, who was considered the best man in the United States for making a selection. At all events, Mr. Parent said, there could be no visible connection, between such remote actions on the company's part, and the disaster which occurred ten years afterwards, which would likely have been unavoidable under any other bidding conditions, since it is now admitted that professional knowledge at large is still deficient on the experimental strength of large bridge members in the United States.

Butcher Knife Used. Kingston, Ont. May 4.—Beefsteak Jack's restaurant on Ontario street was made gory last night by a family



hat

wear well, wash them before use, as the washing slightly softens them. If worn too long they will aptly pairs of clean stockings will

ould have a medicine cupboard always have all sorts of simple ailments or accidents. Remedies for those ills of a kind which are not to be kept strictly under lock and key will result.

FROM POETS

May
 dies of old romance
 Fate and fortune of the May;
 He guileless children dance,
 us of your heart today!

s of remembered dreams;
 s where love bloomed of old,
 and forest-streams
 touched her wildwood hair of
 crimson every rose;
 he claimed each roving life,
 lay, for no one knows
 g of hope and melody.
 In The Canadian Magazine.

Morning
 pile billows
 ble the sea
 ripple of gladness
 of the free,
 O shall
 I would be.

are calling
 blades who hail;
 he breeze that is
 the sea
 messenger,
 the tale.

In shadowland,
 ed is night,
 He promise
 rose and light—
 the heaven
 and delight.

chares that would
 ed control
 rink deep of the
 that console—
 the light that is
 the soul.

—Arthur L. Salmon.

Domestic Problem
 he weather turneth mild,
 e warm furnace in the grate,
 owing coal is neatly piled,
 ed to a melting state,
 ction make thy heart elate,
 thy load of sinners, and
 my miserable fate,
 it so?

ase I want to know,
 the winter wind is keen,
 eas of the cold
 are lifeless ashen seen
 e prospect more Siberian still,
 in me feeling cold and
 way with haughty mien,
 ay catch a fatal chill?
 it why?

mped, I pause for a reply
 —C.E.B.

hen to Wed.
 a the year is now,
 ng, kind and true;
 nary birds do mate,
 ed, nor dread your fate;
 when March winds blow,
 ow both you'll know,
 pril when you can,
 ion and the
 the month of May,
 rely rue the day,
 June roses bloom,
 and sea you'll get
 in July do wed
 awers for their bread;
 ed in August be
 res are sure to see;
 ptember's shine,
 will be rich and fine,
 re you do marry,
 me, do riches tarry.
 In bleak Novem-
 ber's snow fall fast,
 true love will last.

her Lore for Anglers,
 wind is the Elliott,
 shes bite the least;
 wind is the west
 shes bite the best;
 wind is the south
 shes do come forth;
 wind is the south
 shes do come forth;
 wind is the south
 shes do come forth;
 wind is the south
 shes do come forth;

ome Song
 under they know not where
 e my heart, and rest,
 rds are happiest,
 under they know not where
 e and full of care;
 at home is best

lick and distressed,
 they wander west,
 and beaten and blown about
 at the wilderness of doubt:
 at home is best.

me, my heart, and rest;
 ter their wings and fly,
 ering in the sky:
 at home is best.

—Longfellow.

Bride's Welcome
 was my sister say?
 where the eyes are green,
 'turn it stravin',
 ddest color next to
 for the eyes to rest in?
 of the same sweet hue,
 then she starts her jestin',
 a if your eyes were blue.

he brother shoun't
 nch our red cow's tail"
 'n stop his floutin'
 e word from the tip of a stall,
 in where the sunshine ranges,
 n light on the beechen tracks,
 wantin' change?
 a if your half was black.

or old mother croakin'
 ed hens but few,"
 is sore provokin',
 at they've left to do,
 e back there at her knittin',
 n, and to be old—
 hen she starts her twittin',
 e were you hung with gold.
 —Alice Fleming, in The Academy.

Critical History

Story of the Missing Dispatch—By D. W. Higgins, Author of "The Mystic Spring," Etc.



It is well known, British Columbia entered the Confederation on the 21st of July, 1871; for the sake of uniformity it was determined to celebrate its incoming as on the 1st of July, the day on which all loyalists commemorate the birth of the Canadian Confederation which had occurred 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 compared with the conflict that arose as to the best line for the overland railway.

The cherished desire of Vancouver Islanders was for the adoption of a route through the Yellowhead Pass to Fort George, and thence via the Chilcoot Plains to Butte Inlet with a terminus at Esquimalt. The rivaling the country from the Fraser River route with a terminus at Coal Harbor, then known as Granville and now as Vancouver. The contest was waged with vigor and intensity on both sides. The press of the two sections were filled with "information" that colored the advantages of the route they favored. The newspapers at Esquimalt and at Ottawa were on their feet several times during each session to extol their favorite route and decry the other.

In 1873, Sir John Macdonald retired, and was succeeded by Hon. Alex. Mackenzie, as premier. The battle of the routes which had begun in his predecessor's time was continued during his administration, and as the months and years rolled on the discussion increased in bitterness and force.

Under Sir John's administration surveying parties were sent into British Columbia to select a route for the railway. Fraser River was traversed from source to mouth, and the country from Butte Inlet to Yellowhead Pass was carefully explored. In the latter named Michell, examined the waterway. An engineer named Narrows, took soundings and prepared data for a bridge. To Mr. Marcus Smith was entrusted the task of surveying the country from the Fort Street Butte Inlet and Yellowhead Pass. These operations consumed several years and it was not until the spring of 1876 that a decision was reached at Ottawa, and the route selected.

The choice fell on the Butte Inlet route, which fixed the terminus of the Canadian Pacific Railway at Esquimalt. The route was communicated to the Hon. Joseph Trutch, then Lieut.-Governor of British Columbia, by the medium of an official dispatch. The dispatch was received by 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 dispatch was communicated to Trutch's private secretary, shows that a copy of the dispatch was sent to the executive council here on the 8th of July, two days subsequent to its receipt at Government House.

From that day to this the copy of this most important dispatch which was fraught with momentous consequences to the Colonies, has been sought for as far as is known, or so far as two select committees of the local parliament could ascertain.

On the morning of the 8th 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 in Ottawa. All the details of the route, the route of the railway, the soundings of Seymour Narrows and the bridge plans, which were stored in one of the government offices, were destroyed by a fire, which broke out at night. Every scrap of information including most of the field notes, which had cost several hundred thousand dollars to get together, went up in smoke and air.

The coincidence was remarkable. Here at Victoria it was known that a dispatch proclaiming Butte Inlet as the route had been received at Ottawa, and that the date on which the dispatch disappeared at Victoria, all the details of the surveys of the chosen route was destroyed by fire, the origin or cause of which was never traced!

So stoutly was the existence of the dispatch denied by the Elliott government that many a last came to the conclusion that there was nothing in the report and the circumstance gradually passed out of the public mind. It was not until the year 1879, that a select committee of the house to enquire into all the circumstances connected with the bridge affair, and the Elliott ministry had gone out of power the preceding year, was succeeded by the Walkem ministry.

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 to Yellowhead Pass, or the Yellowhead Pass, and asking for the reservation of a 20-mile wide land along the route for railway purposes.

Mr. E. M. Fernon was also called upon to testify. "Did the existence of any such dispatch as this ever come to your knowledge?"

ANS—No, never heard of it, either from Lord Dufferin or Mr. Trutch.

QUEST—Then the statement of Mr. Trutch in his dispatch of the 4th of July, 1876, to the Secretary of State for Canada, that he had that day laid before the executive council the dispatch of 13th of June is incorrect?

ANS—Yes, it is incorrect.

Hon. Mr. Beaven, who was a member of the Walkem Ministry, stated that his attention having been drawn to the non-appearance of the dispatch, he caused an examination to be made among the papers in the local governor's office and there the original dispatch was found.

Mr. Trutch, who was communicated with by telegraph, replied that he had no recollection of the dispatch in question; but his acknowledgment of its receipt 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 of Commons, and in the session of 1880, another select committee was appointed to take the evidence of former Governor Trutch, who was then in town, and such other witnesses as might be found.

Mr. Trutch testified—

"The fact is, I do not remember mentioning or speaking about that dispatch either to Mr. Elliott or any one else. I had no communication with the Dominion Government upon the matter, either by letter or telegram, either of the kind had been sent to me by the Secretary of State. The expression 'I laid before my Executive Council,' which occurs in my letter to the Dominion Government in connection with this dispatch, is an official phrase, and does not necessarily imply that I personally placed the document in the hands of my Ministers or any one of them."

"After I had acknowledged the receipt of the dispatch, and had placed a copy thereof in an envelope addressed to the Executive Council, I suppose that I had the matter in my mind. It was only a fortnight before my term of office expired. I may have

NEW YORK'S CAB-USING PUBLIC

More than 1,500,000 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. Take these about the city on business or in search of pleasure, says the New York Times. Moreover, according to the cab people who have made study the statistics, there are fully 110,000 persons, exclusive of babies and invalids, who never use the street cars, and of these at least 100,000 are from persons who are not at all what the inside of a trolley is like, and have no conception of the rush hour in the subway. Many of the people never walk the streets except to cross the sidewalk to get from their homes on hotels to 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," to think of a title of hauling 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 way was the extension of the tramway facilities in the last twenty years, and in many instances have troubled the size of their principal terminals. The extension of the tramway facilities in its train perpetual discomfort from overcrowding.

London travels by an immense and complicated system of roads, which are constantly being extended. The principal way was the extension of the tramway facilities in the last twenty years, and in many instances have troubled the size of their principal terminals. The extension of the tramway facilities in its train perpetual discomfort from overcrowding.

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 very widest extent. It was seen that his four upper teeth were wanting.

The ends of the wire were next inserted in holes that were drilled into the teeth on each side of the mouth, and the chain disappeared—North China Daily News.

MONEY MADE FROM RATS

Parisians have found a way of turning the rat into a profitable commodity. In that city there is a deep well, in which some thousands of rats are bred. These are then taken to this pit at night, and rats strip the carcasses of its flesh. Once a month there is a general slaying of rats, and the carcasses are then taken to the pits, and are in excellent condition. Their skins are removed and treated, and eventually are made into "kilo" gloves.

Many Distinguished Teachers Who Have Passed From McGill

It is recognized as among the leading men engaged in the investigation of radium.

Professor C. A. Carus, University of Chicago, was a distinguished physicist and chemist, and a contemporary of his at McGill, Mr. W. A. Carlyle, who was the lecturer in mining and metallurgy, has also passed. Mr. Carlyle, who by the way, is a relative of the famous Thomas Carlyle, had had a most interesting career. At McGill the minimum salary was \$1,750 per annum. He was taken from McGill to be inspector of mines for the British Columbia Government at a salary of \$4,000 per annum. Some afterwards the late Mr. Whitaker Wright, who was at the head of a syndicate running a group of mines at Rossland, B.C., prevailed upon Mr. Carlyle to become consulting engineer to those mines at a salary of \$10,000 per annum. After holding that position for a time Mr. Carlyle was appointed engineer of the former district in connection with the health of \$25,000 per annum. He is now practicing in London as a consulting mining engineer.

Dr. H. M. Topp, the associate professor of mathematics, Walter Scott, the Hiram Mills Professor of Classics, Joseph W. Hayward, assistant professor of mechanical engineering, Francis Louis Milhaud, assistant professor and resident tutor in French and German, and all must needs. These are:

Dr. Bernard J. Harrington, Macdonald, professor in the Chemistry and Mining department, the chemistry and mining building.

Dr. H. T. Bovey, dean of the Faculty of Applied Sciences, and its president, who was succeeded by A. W. Flux, the William Dow Professor of Political Economy.

Dr. H. M. Topp, the associate professor of mathematics, Walter Scott, the Hiram Mills Professor of Classics, Joseph W. Hayward, assistant professor of mechanical engineering, Francis Louis Milhaud, assistant professor and resident tutor in French and German, and all must needs. These are:

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"All-Red" Route

By Lord Strathcona

BEFORE a meeting of the Royal Colonial Institute in London the other day, held at the Hotel Metropole, a paper was read by Lord Strathcona, (High Commissioner for Canada) on "The All-Red Route."

Lord Derby presided, and among those 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. Bovan Edwards, Colonel C. M. Dobell, Mr. C. H. Reason (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. Powell Buxton, Mr. J. G. Colmer, Sir Arthur Douglas, Mr. J. H. Mackenzie King (Deputy Minister of Labor, Canada), Mr. J. H. Turner (Agent-General for British Columbia), and Mr. J. S. O'Halloran (the secretary).

At the outset of the proceedings the meeting, at the invitation of the chairman, expressed its acquiescence in a resolution, passed by the council of the Institute, lamenting "the death of the Duke of Devonshire, a public-spirited, broad-minded, 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 members of the family the assurance of their most respectful sympathy and regard."

Lord Strathcona stated that by the All-Red route was meant the British highway between Great Britain, New Zealand, and Australia by way of Canada, along which the objective points should be entirely in British territory or under British control. The proposition 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 Ocean steamers whose speed and accommodation were such as to make the service by way of the Suez Canal had been, and must continue to be, of the utmost value to Australasia. There was nothing 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, in the rapid advance which was being made in Canada in the near future, that the present steamship lines to the Dominion would be prejudiced. The whole question was now being examined by a committee appointed 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 of the Atlantic, it would be a great advantage to the Colonies. It would be a large loan on easy terms, well as to subsidize from the Imperial Government—nearly two 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 service against the value of the Gulf and River St. Lawrence route for fast "travel," but vessels of about 13 knots could not be obtained, and the cost would be too high. The constant employment of wireless telegraphy, and the ever-increasing use of the air route, the constant making of accidents were, as far as humanly possible, nearing year by year the incredible minimum. Mail service to the Colonies could be conveyed by fast steamers on the Canadian route and reach New York quicker than at present; and it certainly would be a more speedy means of conveyance.

The Colonies and the Empire
 There was another kind of criticism which had a certain weight with some people, although not a numerical body. They said, "Why should we help the Colonies to improve their communications? They tax our goods, and they contribute nothing towards the annual expenditure of the Army and Navy. They are always leading them money for one thing or another." All that was very plausible, but would it bear the test of examination, in the present state of things that brought the Colonies closer to Mother Country benefited not one part of the Empire alone, but the whole. It was true that the Colonies taxed the imports of the Mother Country, but some of the articles imported into the Colonies were of a nature which the Colonies thought, taxed rather heavily. The Colonies of the United Kingdom was to treat alike the foreigner and the British subject living outside its limits. In the great self-governing Colonies, or more of them, British goods were admitted on more favorable terms than those of their competitors, to the great benefit of British capital and labor. The Colonies did not contribute largely in a direct way to the naval and military expenditure of the Empire; but the self-governing Colonies did contribute a considerable amount to the cost of the Empire, and they kept up their own military establishments, which must form a part of the military organization of the Empire. The fact that they owed much to the British Navy, if they had not contributed largely towards its expenses, had been because they were not obliged to do so. The debts of the Colonies had been largely incurred for enterprises which were usually undertaken by private enterprise in other parts of the Empire, and the government of the Colonies, so far as the administration of the Empire, so far as the general community, and they might be relied upon to bear a fair share of the burden of the Empire, which would fall upon them, and to bear a fair share of the new route would create a traffic and a trade of the great self-governing Colonies, or more of them, would be successful and prosperous.

CIGARETTES FORBIDDEN TO SOLDIERS
 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-in-chief has directed that the sale of cigarettes 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 duty, or when 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 Archdeken, into "Pennyless" as the ever-delightful Harry Pook. Although Thackeray meant no unkindness, Archdeken never quite forgave him. One night, just after Thackeray had delivered his first lecture on "The English Humourist," Archdeken met him at the Old-Cellar Club, surrounded by a coterie who were offering their congratulations. "How are you, Thackeray?" cried Archdeken. "I was at your show today at Willis'. What a lot of swells you had there—yes! But thought it was dull—devilish dull! I will tell you what it is, Thackeray, you want a plan."

The ethics of the difference between the professional opinion of a paid advocate and the honest conviction 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, he had a revolver in his pocket, and the revolver or with a stick?" "Sir," said Smith, "I swear I am innocent." "I know that perfectly well, but you must win the case, or you are a failure. I shall say to the prosecution, 'produce the stick'; and if you did it with a stick, I shall say, 'produce the revolver.' The court paused, and Archdeken scratched his head meditatively. It was the best end of a revolver, sir." "That's right!" said the counsel; "I think I can get you off now."

The Hairs of Your Head
 Two tests 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 assigning different parts to different observers, have counted the visible stars almost with accuracy, and now some one has invented a kind of scale 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 the hair has been shaved, one hair is weighed; then the "crop" is weighed, the total weight being divided by the weight of the single hair, and the result is the number of hairs on the head. Perhaps the next thing to do is to count the hairs on the grains of sand on a given strip of seacoast.

Many Attractive Specials for Friday

For Friday we have a particularly interesting lot of goods to place on sale. The specials will be found wide enough in range to embrace practically the whole store, you will also find much to interest you that is not advertised. Space does not permit us to mention everything, we claim that in no store in Canada does your money have more purchasing power, be it for necessities or luxuries, than with us.

1,000 Yards of Bobbinet at a Saving

25c and 30c Qualities for 15c
35c and 50c Qualities for 25c

This is something that can be classed as a household necessity. Bobbinet Curtains by the yard, about one thousand yards in the lot. There are about eight different patterns of lace frilling and insertion and the best quality net, the very nicest thing for curtains for the bedroom.

25c and 30c qualities. Friday..... 15c
35c and 50c qualities. Friday..... 25c

Another Boys' Suit Special

\$3.50 Quality Suits for \$2.50

We have another Special Lot of Boys' Suits to offer. These are two-piece styles made up in the Norfolk and other good styles for boys' wear. They are splendidly made of a good assortment of Fancy Tweeds in medium and dark shades, and are certainly a real good offer at this price. Sizes 5 to 10 years. On sale Friday, reg. \$3.50 qualities for... **\$2.50**

Pongee Silk Special for Friday

40c Quality on Sale at 25c

1800 yards of good quality natural color Pongee Silk will be offered for sale on Friday. This silk is 18 inches wide and ordinarily would bring 40c, but the price on Friday will be..... **25c**

Refrigerators Now in Demand

It is now time to think about getting a Refrigerator, if you do not already possess one, and there is great satisfaction and economy in having a refrigerator, particularly a good one. We have just received a large consignment of the celebrated "Model" make, which is considered the best moderate priced article on the market, possessing all the good features of the high-priced lines and still being within the means of all.

They are made of hard wood, finished in golden oak, have heavy solid bronze locks and hinges and are lined with zinc, the insulation being superior to any other make. They are perfectly constructed and are great ice savers. Priced as follows:—

- "MODEL" REFRIGERATOR, ice capacity 50 lbs..... **\$14.00**
- "MODEL" REFRIGERATOR, ice capacity 70 lbs..... **\$16.00**
- "MODEL" REFRIGERATOR, ice capacity 95 lbs..... **\$18.00**
- "MODEL" REFRIGERATOR, ice capacity 120 lbs..... **\$23.00**

Stationery Department News

NEWEST FICTION

Just Received Under Our New Arrangement.

- \$1.50 Each**
- THE HEART OF THE RED FERN, by Anderson
 - MY LOST DUCHESS, by Williams
 - THE COAST OF CHANCE, by Chamberlain
 - THE MARQUIS AND PAMELA, by Cooper
 - THE SWORD DECIDES, by Bowen
 - GET RICH QUICK WALLINGFORD, by Chester
 - ROSE MCLORD, by Brown
 - THE PRIMA DONNA, by Crawford
 - KING SPRUCE, by Day
 - PRISONERS OF CHANCE, by Parrish
- 500 Copies at 60c.**
- Books by such authors as Roberts, Bart, Hewlett, Doyle, Marchmont, Crawford, Williamson, Mrs. Humphrey Ward, Regular prices of books \$1.50 and \$1.00. Special at..... **60c**
- Paper Novels at 25c**
- WINGS OF THE MORNING, by Tracy
 - KARL GRIER, by Tracy
 - CAPTAIN OF THE KANSAS, by Tracy
 - THE BLAZED TRAIL, by White
 - SILENT PLACES, by White
 - LITTLE SHEPHERD OF KINGDOM COME, by Fox

- NEW POSTCARD ALBUMS, at 35c, 25c and..... 15c**
- PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS, at 35c, 20c and..... 10c**

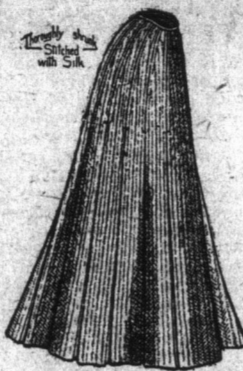
MRS. BEETON'S COOK BOOK Price..... 25c
Special Table of 35c and 25c BOOKS, for..... 15c

For Out of Town Shoppers

Our Mail Order Department is most helpful. It will be found to be a great assistance to those living at a distance. By careful attention to this branch of our business we have made it one of the most, if not the most, important department that we have. We maintain a competent staff under expert supervision, whose sole duties are to see that mail orders are properly attended to. You are sure of just as good attention being paid to your order as though you were here personally. The many hundred new mail order customers we get every year testifies to the satisfaction this department gives. We issue a most complete catalogue containing prices, illustrations and much useful information, which we will gladly mail on request.

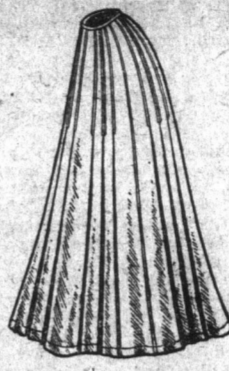
Big Bargain Offering of Women's Skirts

Values Up to \$12.50. On Sale Friday at \$4.90.



On Friday we will place on sale a lot of Fancy Tweed Skirts that should interest every woman. There is nothing as nice as a tweed skirt for summer wear, they look well with the white blouses and they do not show the dust the same as a plain colored skirt. Then again, when they do get soiled, a little cleaning and they look as good as new.

There are 50 Skirts in this lot, colors shown are fawn, grey, red and blue plaids and black and white checks. Some are made with double box pleat down front and back and circular cut sides, others with fifteen gores and pleat at side, seam finished with two-inch bias fold. There are also many other styles to choose from that are the very latest styles and made up in fine all-wool materials.



Regular \$8.50 to \$12.50 Skirts. On Sale Friday for \$4.90

Concerning Tan Footwear

As the season advances the demand for Tan Footwear increases, and there is not the slightest doubt about the supremacy of tan this season. Fortunately, we are so placed as to be able to fill all demands, as in anticipation of the popularity of this color we prepared ourselves by buying a good range of styles, some of which we here mention.

- MEN'S CHOCOLATE KID BLUCHER LACE BOOTS, medium soles, McKay sewn. Price..... **\$3.00**
- MEN'S CHOCOLATE KID BLUCHER OXFORDS, Goodyear welted soles. Price..... **\$3.50**
- MEN'S TAN CALF BLUCHER OXFORDS, Goodyear welted soles. Price..... **\$4.50**
- MEN'S WILLOW TAN CALF BLUCHER LACE BOOTS, Goodyear welted soles, military heels. Price..... **\$5.00**
- MEN'S CHOCOLATE KID BLUCHER LACE BOOTS, military heels. Price..... **\$5.00**
- MEN'S TAN CALF BLUCHER OXFORDS, military heels. Price..... **\$3.00**
- MEN'S TWO BUCKLE TAN CALF OXFORDS, Goodyear welted soles, military heels. Price..... **\$5.50**
- MEN'S CHOCOLATE VICI KID OXFORDS, medium sole, military heels. Price..... **\$3.00**
- MEN'S CHOCOLATE VICI KID BLUCHER OXFORDS, welted soles, military heels. Price..... **\$4.00**
- MEN'S TAN CALF BLUCHER OXFORDS, inlaid suede upper, welted soles. Price..... **\$5.00**
- WOMEN'S TAN WILLOW CALF LACE BOOTS, welted soles, military heels. Sale Price..... **\$2.50**
- WOMEN'S TAN WILLOW CALF OXFORDS, Goodyear welted soles, military heels. Price..... **\$3.00**
- WOMEN'S CHOCOLATE KID BLUCHER LACE BOOTS, medium soles, military heels. Price..... **\$2.50**
- CHILDREN'S CHOCOLATE KID ONE-STRAP SLIPPERS with bow or buckle. Price \$1.25 and..... **\$1.00**
- CHILDREN'S CHOCOLATE KID ANKLE STRAP SLIPPERS with or without toe-caps. Prices \$1.50 and..... **\$1.00**
- CHILDREN'S CHOCOLATE KID BLUCHER OXFORDS, heels or spring heels, \$2.00 to..... **\$1.25**
- CHILDREN'S TAN STRAP SANDALS, good stout soles, low heels, \$1.50 down to..... **\$1.00**



A Very Special Suit Offering

\$22.50 and \$25.00 Suits for \$15.00 New Natty Suits **\$22.50 and \$25.00 Suits for \$15.00**

This is one of the best offers of the season in Men's Suits. The lot comprises the very newest designs in both styles and cloth, the styles shown are the very latest cut in both two and three-piece suits, the cloths used are very handsome and attractive, comprising new fine serges, some beautiful patterns in fine all wool worsteds, many good designs in fancy tweeds and the indispensable homespun. These suits are the season's latest offerings and are a nobby, natty and attractive showing and afford a good money-saving opportunity. The regular values are \$22.50 and \$25.00, but the price on Friday will be

\$15.00

On Display Broad Street Windows

Eaton Hurlburt's Writing Paper

Probably in nothing more than in Stationery is bad taste in selecting Writing Essentials more to be avoided. There are all kinds of Writing Papers, all grades, all qualities, but the papers that excel all others, for quality, for style, for distinctiveness, are the productions of Eaton-Hurlburt. Their papers are in a class by themselves, no other makers being able to show the advancement in the art of paper-making that they do. We can show you a large range of qualities, of which we mention the Louisiana. This paper sells at 25c per lb., or, per quire..... **10c**



Fancy Lustre Specially Priced

Regular 50c Quality for 25c

For making a nice Summer Suit or Shirtwaist Suit, or for Children's School Dresses, nothing is so serviceable and pretty as Lustre, and this price also ought to be a considerable inducement. There are twenty pieces in the lot, of fine silky finished lustre, white grounds with light green, sky, grey, light blue and mauve, small stripes, all good washing colors, 40 inches wide. Regular 50c quality. Friday..... **25c**

Bargain in Men's Fancy Vests

\$1.50 to \$2.75 Values for \$1.25

Just at the time when they are needed, we are able to offer a splendid lot of Men's Fancy Vests. These are shown in fancy brocades, plain stripes and checks, in a rich assortment of patterns, all washing colors and pretty designs. The regular values run from \$1.50 to \$2.75, but Friday's very special price will be..... **\$1.25**

Men's Underwear at Special Prices

Some seasonable Underwear offerings that should be interesting reading for many men.

- MEN'S FRENCH AND CANADIAN BALBRIGGAN SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, in all sizes. Special Friday at..... **50c**
- MEN'S MERINO SHIRTS AND DRAWERS in medium weight, stripes, all sizes. Special Friday at..... **50c**
- MEN'S SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, clearing oddments, summer weight. Regular value 75c. Friday at..... **50c**
- MEN'S NIGHTSHIRTS, in striped flannelette, fancy trimmed, also plain colors. Special Friday at 65c and..... **50c**

Crockery Items Underpriced

Some Crockery Necessities that are so favorably priced as to deserve more than passing notice.

- FANCY GLASS ICE TUBS, with tray. Regular 50c. Special Friday..... **25c**
- FANCY GLASS CAKE STANDS, 10 1/2 inch size. Regular \$1.00. Special Friday..... **50c**
- HALF GALLON GLASS TANKARD WATER JUGS, fancy patterns. Regular 75c. Special Friday..... **50c**
- GLASS WATER BOTTLES, full size, fancy and plain combination patterns. Regular 75c. Special Friday..... **50c**
- FANCY GLASS CAKE PLATES, 10 1/2 inch size. Regular 50c. Special Friday..... **25c**
- FANCY FRUIT BOWLS, 8 inch size, assortment of patterns. Regular 35c. Special..... **25c**
- HALF GALLON GLASS TANKARD WATER JUGS, plain cut pattern. Regular \$1.00 and 75c. Special Friday..... **50c**
- GLASS FRUIT BOWLS on stand, fancy patterns, 9-inch size. Regular \$1.00. Special Friday..... **50c**

Children's Tailored Wash Dresses

We have just received a consignment of Children's Tailored Washing Dresses from a concern in New York that make a specialty of children's garments. The dresses are shown in various styles, the most prominent being the popular jumper effect. One of the features of these garments are the cloths used for making. They are shown in zephyrs, ginghams, etc., the feature being the patterns, all of which are new and different. Some are really daring in design. We would be glad to have you look at them.

Bedfurnishings Specially Priced

Timely offerings from the Staple Department. These are lines that should interest thrifty housewives, as these are all marked at special prices.

- PILLOW SLIPS, ready for use, sizes 40, 42 and 44 inch. Special, per dozen..... **\$2.00**
- PILLOW SLIPS, hemstitched, sizes 40, 42 and 44 inch. Special, per dozen..... **\$3.00**
- PILLOW SLIPS, hemstitched, sizes 40, 42, 44 and 46 inch. Special, per dozen..... **\$4.20**
- SHEETS, hemmed, ready for use, good quality. Special at per pair, \$2.00 and..... **\$1.50**
- SHEETS, hemstitched, very good quality. Special at per pair, \$3.00 and..... **\$2.50**
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