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value-giving, because of its grade, and the price. These splendid fabrics for coats and outer garments are just the kind of material for service and satisfaction. Venetians, Broadcloths, Fancy Suitings and \$1.00 values. Friday's

Silk, at 50c selection of silk to pick in navy, brown, myrtle, rose, Copenhagen, champagne, per yard \$2.50

er yard, \$2.50

and favorably as Moire. street wear, both as to id range is here to se myrtle, reseda, wisteria, hagen. Per yard \$2.50



Moderately

A good rubber, fully... Superior rubber, commend this quality... \$7.50... \$1.25, 55c

pecially Fine Lot... Usually... \$1.25, 55c

is truly the Mecca... Our stock is of a large one, consisting of best and latest that's... Then, too, the price is will interest you. Review of the titles—

Ruby-Garvie... of Blossholme-Hag-pherd of Kingdom... a Throne—Marchant... Tracy... of Light—Tracy... House—White.

CYCLONES SWEEP SOUTHERN STATES

Parts of Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Tennessee Visited by Fierce Winds—Destruction of Property

SOME FATALITIES ARE REPORTED

Small Town in Georgia Badly Wrecked and Many People Injured—Heavy Snow Fall in Several Northern States

MANCHESTER, Ga., April 16.—The town of Woodland, 3 miles south of Manchester, on the Atlanta, Birmingham and Atlantic railroad, experienced a destructive cyclone this afternoon, practically every house in the town being more or less seriously damaged. A number of stores were almost completely wrecked, and were several residences, and big trees were uprooted throughout the town.

A relief train was sent to Woodland from Manchester, but no details of the storm have been received here yet. The railroad suffered heavy damage in the wrecking of two freight trains, a badly damaged track. When the blow struck Woodlands five cars of the slow-tracked freight were blown over on to the main line, and a moment later another freight derailed into them, making kindling wood of the box cars and tearing up the track for a distance of one hundred yards. No members of the crews of the trains were injured.

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MEMPHIS, Tenn., April 16.—Reports today from Mississippi, Arkansas and western Tennessee, tell of much damage from the storm which swept those sections. Outbuildings and small buildings were destroyed or damaged, and telegraph and telephone wires were downed. Two fatalities were reported. At Scotland, Ala., the daughter of J. V. Brandon was killed by a falling chimney. At Jonesboro, Miss., a negro woman was crushed to death under a house.

NEW ORLEANS, La., April 16.—Reports of a storm of serious proportions in northeast Mississippi and central Alabama, were received here today through the commercial telegraph companies, which reported that their trunk lines running to the east had been seriously crippled by high winds. Unconfirmed reports of property damage and loss of life were received from that section of the country lying between Meridian, Miss., and Jackson, Miss., on the south, and New Orleans, La., on the north.

ST. JOHN'S, Nfld., April 16.—Premier Mackenzie will leave tomorrow for New York, whence, on Wednesday for The Hague, where he will represent the colony of Newfoundland at the arbitration over the fishery dispute with the United States.

Old Baseball Manager Dead. DUBUQUE, Ia., April 16.—Tom J. Loftis, a veteran baseball player and manager, died this afternoon after a brief illness of cancer of the throat. He was 72 years old. Loftis was president of the Three L League in 1898, and had been manager of the St. Louis, Milwaukee, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and Washington clubs.

Premise of Good Season. NELSON, B.C., April 16.—The movement in the lumber mills, where great activity now prevails all over the territory of the province, has been the feature of the week. In mining, while the ore output is satisfactory, the mills have been quiet, and the ore receipts for the week are slightly under the average for the same season. It is expected that the coming season will promise to be an unusually good one, with a large increase in the output and acreage under cultivation, and in addition the facilities for transporting the fruit and getting it to the outside markets have been placed on a satisfactory footing.

KAISER AND ROOSEVELT

Interest Aroused Over Coming Meeting of two powerful men.

BERLIN, April 16.—Interest in Mr. Roosevelt's visit to Berlin in May has been much enhanced by the announcement that he will be the guest of the Kaiser at the Royal Castle for four days, apart from showing his deep personal esteem for the ex-President, the Kaiser means, of course, to pay noteworthy compliment on the American nation in general. It has not escaped him that Mr. Roosevelt is the idol of his compatriots and that in honoring his Majesty he is honoring them. Besides, there are possibilities of another Roosevelt reign.

That from their various activities, the Kaiser and the ex-President, though they have never met, are genuine admirers of the respective characteristics that have made both of their famous and popular. The opinions they exchange would assuredly make rich reading if they were to be published beyond the walls of Berlin Schloss. Mr. Roosevelt knows the German language fairly well and will lecture at the University. He was educated at Dresden as a young man and has used German in numerous political campaigns in the United States.

Weston at His Old Home. FREDONIA, N. Y., April 16.—Edward Payson Weston arrived here from Erie, Pa., at 7 o'clock tonight, covering the distance of 48 miles in 19 hours, which included a five-hour stop for rest at Westfield, Weston formerly lived in Fredonia, and he was given a great ovation by his former neighbors. A reception in his honor was held at the opera house, of which he was presented with a substantial check. He will remain in Fredonia over Sunday.

WELFARE VOTE TO END STRIKE

Philadelphia Traction Employees to Decide Question at Bam Meetings—Terms Were Offered by Company

PHILADELPHIA, April 16.—Contrary to expectations, the striking members and conductors of the Philadelphia Rapid Transit company did not call off the strike at today's mass meeting, but decided to put the question of welfare of all of the men at the nineteen bars tonight and tomorrow. The result of the vote at each bar will be immediately sent to strike headquarters, and it is expected that the majority will decline for a return to work. The strike leaders hope to be able to make a vote public tomorrow afternoon, and they fully expect to see the men back at work early next week.

Winipeg Resident Invents Photographic Instrument Capable of Producing Moving Pictures Showing City

Winnipeg, April 16.—The Free Press presents the first report of a season of 1910 showing the amount of seeding done and general conditions on April 14th throughout the three western provinces. Some 225 inquiries were sent out and 175 replies have been received by wire. These are well distributed over the entire grain growing sections, and give a fair idea of conditions as a whole. The reports show the following points of special interest:

Seeding is fully one month earlier than 1909, the seed bed is in good condition and only one or two points are actually in need of rain. There has been more careful cultivation than usual, tending to conserve the moisture in the soil. Some sections show wheat up four inches, while a number of points show wheat well above ground. The increase in wheat acreage will be large, running from 10 per cent in Manitoba to 40 per cent in Alberta. There will be practically no increase in the oat acreage, indeed when the seed is all in there may be a slight decrease. Flax is not being sown to such an extent as might have been expected, probably due to the difficulty of securing seed. The increase in acreage of this grain will be mainly confined to districts. Four large areas are being broken by steam, and will be put in on spring breaking. The seeding conditions throughout the country are not only satisfactory, they are exceptionally promising.

JAPANESE SUBMARINE HAS BEEN LOST. Lieut Sakuma and Twelve Men Left Their Lives When No. 60 Submarine Failed to Come Up. TOKYO, April 16.—Submarine boat No. 60, with her entire crew of 13, practicing under water off Hiroshima yesterday failed to come to the surface. It is believed that her commander, Lieut. Sakuma, and her crew of 12 were killed.

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MR. CORNWALL KNOWS NOTHING

Endeavor Made to Show That He Owns Stock in Construction Company Connected With Waterways Railway

ASSERTS IGNORANCE AS TO COMPANY

Is Also Ignorant Regarding the Deal by Which Bond Guarantee of \$20,000 Per Mile Was Granted Clarke

EDMONTON, April 16.—Does J. K. Cornwall, M. P. for Peace River, own stock in the Canada West Construction company, as a company with power to operate a steamboat line on the northern rivers, by virtue of the agreement between himself and Clarke whereby he was to get \$25,000 for a controlling interest in Cornwall's steamboat line?

That was quite evidently what R. B. Bennett was trying to prove this morning when he elicited the information from Cornwall under cross-examination that in addition to the \$25,000, \$1400 of which has already been paid, Cornwall was to receive stock in a company that was to be organized by Clarke to take over the steamboat line in connection with the Great Waterways railway. The Canada West Construction company has this power, but Cornwall knew nothing as to whether this was the company which he was to hold stock as a steamboat owner.

This was practically the only new article which was brought out in the journal till Monday morning. Cornwall again repeated the statement that he had received no cash or stock for the option this syndicate has given to Bowen and Clarke. He heard nothing during all the time he was in Edmonton or elsewhere in the west. He used the word "deal" with the government to guarantee the bonds of this railway for \$20,000 to cover the securing of a \$20,000 mortgage. It had been refused a \$12,000 guarantee.

His whole evidence was to the effect that he knew nothing of the negotiation, and that he had not been in the time. He knew nothing, although he met Woods, Cross, McLeod, Clarke and time together in New York at the time they were in the west. He knew nothing of the deal with Morgan. He knew nothing of why they were there.

PRAIRIE CROPS

Reports Show That Seeding is About One Month Earlier Than Last Year

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CHARLOTTE BEATS VICTORIA'S RECORD

With no flouting of banners and without any warning, the Princess Charlotte cut a minute and a half from the time for the run between here and Seattle yesterday, when she made the distance from Brochle Lodge to Four Mile Point in two hours fifty-five and a half minutes.

LABOR TROUBLE MAY LAST LONG

Lockout in German Building Trades Likely to Prove Beginning of Struggle Between Employers and Workers

BERLIN, April 16.—The building trades lockout, which already has made a quarter of a million workmen idle, appears to be the beginning of a long struggle affecting many other national industries. The employers have locked out the men in an effort to put an end at once and for all to what they regard as the intolerable demands of the latter.

The employers declare that the workmen have been pursuing for several years a policy of forcing higher wages and shorter hours by organized strikes in various cities, thus securing occasional advances which they would be unable to obtain through concerted action. They also say that the time has come when employers must stand firm against the demands of the workers' organization, which includes representatives of every German industry, is already voting several million marks for the aid of the master builders.

The organization apparently proposes to supply the sinews of war so long as the lockout continues. The labor unions, too, had been making preparations for the lockout and the other members of the Socialist organizations, which comprise by far the larger part of the organized builders, "factories" will include a "lock" which he agrees to play with the National Association of Employers.

"NEWSY" LALONDE WON'T COME WEST. LALONDE, April 16.—"Newsy" Lalonde apparently settled today any further controversy as to whether he will play this summer by affixing his signature to a notarial document in which he agrees to play with the National Association of Employers.

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QUARTER MILLION ALREADY LEFT IDLE

General Employers' Association Assists Master Builders Unions Will Endeavor to Find Funds for Idle Men

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INNOCULATES MONKEY WITH TYPHOID GERM

Members of the Pasteur Institute Carried Out an Experiment Successful in Preventing an Epidemic

PARIS, April 16.—Professor Metchnikoff, of the Pasteur Institute, has been able to produce typhoid fever in a chimpanzee, which, it appears, is quite a novelty in medical experiments. There have been numerous attempts in the past to transmit the typhoid fever to animals for experimental purposes, but without success. The injection of the bacilli did, indeed, produce a fatal malady in the unfortunate animal, but it was not the real typhoid that was observed in them. Professor Metchnikoff read a paper before the Academy of Medicine, in which he gave the details of his experiments, which were carried out with the assistance of Dr. Boerhaave, chief of the laboratory at the Pasteur Institute. Live bacilli were injected into a chimpanzee and on the seventh day the animal presented the characteristic symptoms of typhoid fever, with a temperature of 104 deg. Two days later the temperature fell and on the thirteenth day the monkey succumbed owing to a complication that supervened. The examination of the intestines showed the typhoid bacilli, exactly the same as those in human beings. Further experiments will now be made to try to discover a cure, either by means of antitoxin or anti-bacterial serums.

BARCELONA, April 16.—While Senator Ortega, the Republican leader, was entering a train for Madrid tonight a shot was fired at him from the window of another train standing on the next track. The bullet went wide and the would-be assassin escaped.

Little Girl Dies of Burns. NIAGARA FALLS, April 16.—Five years old Evelyn Curran, of Shippen, is dead from burns received by her clothing catching fire from a bonfire.

BOGUS PICTURES

American Lady Alleged She Was Victim of an Artistic Deception

TOURS, France, April 16.—The Count and Countess Dauby de Gattary, who occupy a beautiful chateau at St. Cyr-sur-Loire, have been arrested on complaint of Mrs. Lucy Paine, the widow of Charles Hamilton Paine of Boston, on the charge of misrepresentation in connection with the sale of alleged false paintings, valued at millions of francs. Mrs. Paine now resides in the Avenue de la Boutogne. She says that the Countess de Gattary, who was formerly Miss Laura Hunt, of Boston, has entered suit against her in Boston to recover \$200,000 in payment of pictures to the number of 81, which Mrs. Paine purchased from her. Mrs. Paine alleges the paintings were fraudulently sold as originals, whereas they were for the most copies. They were to be Corot, Mignard, and Correggio, including the famous "Ship of Antiope" which is now in the Louvre.

Lumber Carriers at Vancouver. VANCOUVER, April 14.—The German four-masted bark Eberhard, which was towed from the ballast grounds this morning and docked at Hastings mill by the tug Takara Maru and Vigilant. The big vessel arrived from Santa Rosalia last Saturday and has been fitted with lumber for Australia. She is quite a large vessel, and was built in Scotland in 1880. The vessel was chartered by the Royal Fur Co. She was later sold to the Germans and renamed Eberhard. She is a bark of 2,912 tons and 32 ft. The British Bark Haddon Hall, now loading at Hastings mill for Cardiff, will be completed in another ten days. She is now bending stays.

British Gunboats Sent Up River But Doubtful Whether They Can Reach Chang Sha—Foreigners Take Refuge. PEKING, April 15.—The rice riots at Chang Sha, the capital of Honan, which began on Wednesday, still continue. The building of the Methodist China International inland mission, and the Norwegian mission have been burned. No report has been received from the Yale mission.

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COMPENSATION FOR WORKMEN

Bill Introduced in Nova Scotia Legislature After Revision by Committee—Payment on Death of Injury of Employee

HALIFAX, April 14.—The workmen's compensation act was brought down in the House today. The report of the special committee in charge of the workmen's compensation act reported through its chairman.

Mr. Armstrong was constrained to remark that it was only a compensation act. The Dominion Iron and Steel Company, the Acadia Coal Company and the Nova Scotia Coal and Iron Company, having relief societies, their men are exempt.

Mr. Mader of Lunenburg moved an amendment to exempt bank and shore fishermen, lobster factories, and the lumber industry, both in forest and mill, in regard to small employers, the number of employees necessary to come under the act is placed at ten.

The term "workmen" under the act will not include any person earning a salary of \$1,000. The committee has the opinion that such a person is well able to look after his own interests, whereas the words "drift net" and "fishery" are added and the word "factory" will include a dock, wharf or buildings thereon, the word which is contained in the act is placed at ten.

IN CAUSE OF PEACE. Lake Mohonk Conference to Be Held Next Month—Many Distinguished Speakers. NEW YORK, April 14.—The Lake Mohonk conference on international arbitration will hold its annual meeting at Lake Mohonk on May 18 to May 20. Discussion of the court of arbitration proposed by the second Hague conference will occupy much of the time of the meeting. President Butler, of Columbia University, will preside.

Among the speakers will be Senator Don Cameron, minister of Bolivia; Herman de Gertens, minister of Sweden; Dr. Paul Ritter, minister of Switzerland; Count de Eusemment, Belgian minister; Governor A. O. Eberhardt, of Minnesota; Chas. P. Hill, minister of Pennsylvania; President Emeritus Chas. W. Eliot, of Harvard; President Jacob G. Schurman, of Cornell University; and Dr. Leo S. Rowe, of the University of Pennsylvania.

Delegates will be present from some 50 business organizations, including the national board of trade, the national association of manufacturers, and chambers of commerce and boards of trade from various cities of Canada and the United States.

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MISSIONS BURNED IN CHINESE CITY

Mobs in Capital of Honan Province Indulged in Rice Riots—Anger Directed Against Missionary Establishments

REPORTED THAT GOVERNOR IS KILLED

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The Colonist.

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NOTHING LIKE A BOOM

Commenting upon an article in the Financial Post of Toronto, which feels called upon to warn people against an inflation of prices in the West, the Calgary Herald denies that there is a boom anywhere in this part of Canada. The Herald is right. There is an active demand for land, but it is based upon substantial causes. Real estate is worth more than it used to be, and for reasons that lie right upon the face of the facts. The farm lands of the Prairies command good prices, but not more than they are actually worth. To some Easterners the price of fruit lands in British Columbia seems excessive, but when the value of the crop that can be raised from them is taken into account, the price is seen to be only reasonable. City property is really not high anywhere in the West. We suppose the most expensive land anywhere west of Winnipeg is in parts of Vancouver. In some parts of that city prices are high, too high for speculative purposes, perhaps, but not too high for investment. Many people forget the distinction between these two kinds of purchases. The land speculator wants to buy land cheap and turn it over rapidly for a good deal more than he paid for it. He could do this at one time in the business centres of Winnipeg, Calgary, Vancouver and Victoria, but he cannot do it now, because business lots are held in those cities at their business value. To an Easterner, unfamiliar with the progress of the West, such prices may seem inflated, but they are not; they are prices which will stand investigation from the standpoint of rental values. It may be that in some cases unscrupulous men place "additions" upon the market at prices that are absurd; but the existence of a few such instances does not constitute a boom any more than a man with three shells, a pea and a little table constitute a circus. We are very much inclined to think that the days of "Western land booms" is gone. They were the product of conditions that no longer exist. It is no longer possible to lay out a town on a sheet of paper and persuade people to buy lots. At least it cannot be done in the wholesale way that was once possible. About twenty years ago some people laid out a huge town on the top of a hill on the north side of Gray's Harbor, in the State of Washington. They put up a number of substantial buildings, they built streets and a long wharf. Then they photographed these things and proceeded to sell town lots all over the United States. Lots were sold ten miles from the water, in the heart of an unbroken forest, where not even a surveyor had ever gone. It would be impossible to feel the people that way now, at least to any great extent. There are always some people who are looking out for something to be got for nothing, and they generally wind up by getting nothing for something; but most people know too much to be caught in any of these wild-out land schemes. If anything of that kind is being attempted in the West it is on a very small scale. But it is not against such things that the Financial Post issues its warning. The inflation of which it speaks is not in the price of lots in an imaginary town, but of good farming lands and property in real towns and cities, and it is in respect to these that we say there is nothing like a boom, but only that steady appreciation of values which is the legitimate outcome of improving conditions and the influx of population.

AN ATROCIOUS SLANDER

G. Brown, who dates his or her letter from "Strathcona Institute, Vancouver," writes to the London Morning Leader a letter, in which these paragraphs occur:

There is a great deal of what is not true in this matter. In the western country there is no demand for women for housework. The work is chiefly done by the Chinese; and at the police courts out here every morning you can see what some of the women who come out from England in this way are driven to do for a living.

I pity any young girl who comes here from the old country unless she knows definitely where she is going. I hope this warning may not be without effect.

An atrocious libel is implied in these sentences as well as an exhibition of gross ignorance or deliberate deceit. The person who says there is no demand here for women for housework must either be absolutely misinformed as to the facts, or is intentionally misstating them. There is such a demand and a very active one. No capable self-respecting girl need look for household employment. The reference to what is to be seen at the police courts is abominable. We do not say that sometimes foolish girls from the United Kingdom or elsewhere do not come to harm in Western Canada; but we do most emphatically deny that this is the case to any greater extent in Western Canada than anywhere else. The Leader's correspondent is without excuse.

GALO

Galo is a new word and the name of a new product made from something as old as humanity, but with uses that are decidedly modern. Some time ago a process was devised for the manufacture of photographic films from milk, and galo is apparently an adaptation of that. It is a preservative for which very remarkable qualities are claimed. If a piece of flesh is immersed for a few minutes in galo it is rendered apparently immune from decay. Quarters of beef, a carcass of mutton, fish and even human corpses immersed in the fluid several months ago, are said to be in a perfect state of preservation, all of them presenting the appearance of perfect freshness. It will preserve wood from decay, and if applied to stone, brick or concrete it will prevent disintegration. An Associated Press despatch says that the Santa Fe railway company is so impressed with the value of the new preservative that it proposes to treat its ties with it on a very extensive scale. Galo is made out of skimmed milk. It half what is claimed for it is true, the invention seems likely to prove exceedingly valuable. It could be used in so many ways that no one could hope to name them all. Further developments in connection with this preparation will be awaited with interest. Milk is a wonderful thing certainly. We can live on it when we are young; if we drink it in a sour state we can, so we are told, prolong our lives very materially; and when we die we can be bathed in it and remain an ornament otherwise to our homes for an indefinite period. At the rate we will soon find ourselves compelled to follow the example of our Hindu friends and regard the cow as sacred. Of course it is not well to take these statements about galo at their face value just yet, although the story told is very circumstantial, and if the alleged action of the Santa Fe railway is authentic, there must be a great deal of value in the invention.

AN IMPERIAL ADDRESS

Prof. F. C. de Sumichrast, of Harvard, addressed the Canadian Club of Ottawa on "Leadership of the Empire." We have only a synopsis of what he said, but gather from this that he took a very high ground in his appreciation of imperial problems. He made one point, which is too often forgotten. When Lord Northcliffe was here, he and Mr. Moberly Bell, of the London Times, were in conversation with a Victoria newspaper man, and the latter said that the others, apparently had never looked upon Imperial questions from the point of view of the British Empire, and whose ancestors for generations had lived in the overseas Dominions. They both admitted frankly that they had never done so, and said the views of such people were a factor in Imperial development that ought to receive great weight. "To me it is a wonderful thing," said Mr. Bell, "that persons whose ancestors for half a dozen generations perhaps have lived in the colonies, are as attached to the Mother Country, as proud of her institutions and as jealous of her good name as if they had been born in the very heart of England." In this fact we venture to think is the real essence of British Imperialism. Some British writers and speakers, who do not appreciate the attitude of these sons of the Empire, are fearful of the future, and would hasten to cement the great fabric by tariff legislation. We do not say that such legislation would not be of advantage, but we do most emphatically say that the Empire is held together by forces that are independent of trade. Prof. de Sumichrast presented one aspect of this sentiment when he said:

"We English should have sense enough to recognize that the great states of the Empire, with Canada in the forefront, while thoroughly loyal to the Sovereign, the flag and the Empire, view them from a standpoint which is not, and cannot be, identical with ours in every respect. The Canadian, the Australasian, the African, the West Indian, who is holding up his country, may necessarily love that country with an intensity and fervor surpassing his attachment to the Isles of Great Britain and Ireland, upon which he may never have looked. He is not the less loyal to the Empire, because he does not feel towards it all the enthusiasm of the original creators and their descendants, but let occasion arise, and Canadian, Australasian and African will unite in a strong call to the 'Hands off; we also are of the Empire.'"

He also laid stress upon the fact that in Canada there are two great

forces, the English and the French. He reminded the English that they cannot expect the French to be as enthusiastic over the Union Jack as they are, but he claimed that the French had on more than one occasion shown themselves true to Canada and the Empire, and he claimed that we can count upon their assistance in perpetuating British leadership throughout the world. He closed his address with these eloquent sentences:

"Will that leadership pass away from Britain's hands? Will the United States or Germany, or, maybe, France, assume it? Or will, within what now constitutes the Empire, the chieftainship go to some one of the present component states? Any attempt to predict would be rank folly. This much, however, may be said: The leadership will remain British if the Empire holds; the Empire will hold if the growth and growing states which largely compose it do so, and jointly understand their responsibility to themselves, to the Empire, to humanity; if each and all set up an ideal, not local only, not bounded alone by the frontiers of their realm, but by their own institutions; an ideal not commercial, not material only, but imperial-imperial in the sense of being instinct with the broadest humanitarianism, with loftiest devotion to high principle, and if they do they will find that for every well-considered sacrifice to the cause of true Imperialism, which is the welfare of humanity, they have reaped a reward richer far than they could have dreamed of."

Other people besides motorists need looking after. A day or two ago two expressmen drove their teams at a rapid trot through a small crowd of people who were boarding an Esquimaux car. This is a sort of thing that the police should watch and put a stop to.

Joseph G. Ebersole, of Cincinnati, is a genius in his way. He filed a petition in bankruptcy the other day. His liabilities were \$1,200,000, and his assets \$400. He ranks with the fellow who, when reproached for being head over heels in debt, said that it showed he had had credit.

It is said that the federal government proposes to readjust the representation of Toronto that there will be some chance of electing some Liberal candidates there at the next general election. Nothing can be done just now, nor as a matter of fact, until after the next census, when it is expected that Ontario will show a relative increase of population so much larger than Quebec that three extra seats can be given to Toronto, making eight in all for that city. Of these, it is supposed the Liberals can reasonably hope to carry four. There is also a report in circulation here, and it comes from Liberal sources, that after the next census Victoria and Esquimaux are to be united in one riding and that two representatives are to be given to the constituency thus created. Report even goes so far as to name the gentleman who is to be Mr. Templeman's running mate in the next contest, but it would manifestly be unwise to mention his name just now. Report further has it that one of the conditions upon which Mr. Templeman was permitted to retain his seat in the Cabinet after his defeat was that he would undertake to "redeem" Victoria.

Mr. Fielding was asked in Parliament if Dr. Macdonald, editor of the Toronto Globe, was representative of the Dominion government during his recent visit to Washington. Mr. Fielding said that he was not, although he added that, when Dr. Macdonald returned, he mentioned to Sir Wilfrid Laurier and him that President Taft would be willing to reopen negotiations on tariff matters with the ministry. The ministers intimated that they would accept an invitation from the President, and one was at once forthcoming. In all this we see nothing wrong. Indeed we feel disposed to congratulate Dr. Macdonald upon his having made his position as a newspaper man of some national importance. Incidents of this kind have a tendency to place Canadian journalism on its proper level, and while the Colonist is not always able to see eye to eye with the Globe on political questions, it is glad to record its appreciation of Dr. Macdonald's view of the scope of work and influence open to newspaper men. One of the most hopeful things in Canada is the signs of the passing away of that conception of a newspaper, which regarded it only as a party hack, without opinions of its own on any subject and fearful to say anything until it had found out how some particular group of politicians would take it.

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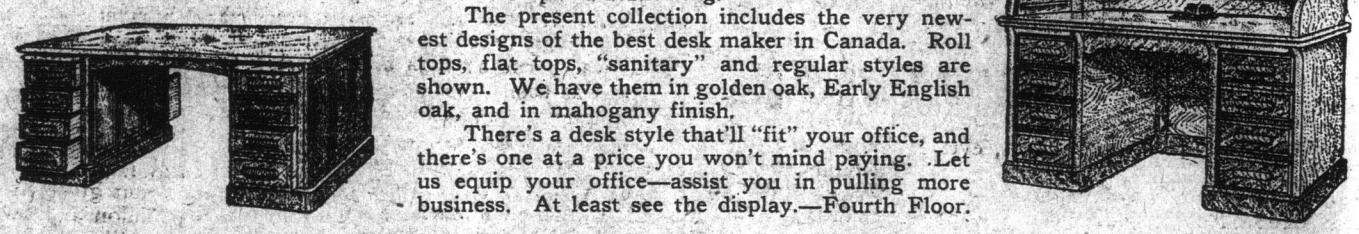
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ENGLISH SOVEREIGN

We have in this series of articles development of the power of I such a stage as that Fortesque, of the King's Bench under Hen say: "A king of England cannot pleasure make any alterations in the land, for the nature of his g not only regal, but political. Had regal, he would have power to no novations and alterations he pl laws of the kingdom, impose other hardships upon the people, would or not, without their co sort of government the civil la when they say what the prince w force of law." This developme mentary government under the kings was due largely to the fa sovereigns reigned by parliam Hence they were desirous of co Lords and Commons by every m power. Another reason was the the royal exchequer because of and apparently unending deman meet the calls of the war in Fran accession of the House of York t a change began. Edward IV. claim office by virtue of his descent, and was a formal ratification of his ti ment, he took good care to give understand that he proposed to r dom himself. He abandoned t which had been in force under h predecessors, and parliament w summoned to meet annually.

France having ceased, and the r being full of moneys derived from ure of estates of barons and the opposed his cause, there was n upon the taxing power to provi carry on the government. Edwa once was fairly seated upon the almost absolute. The reign of successor, Edward V., was too b change to be inaugurated, and R tenure of the Crown was too unce mit him to develop any new poli he had so desired.

Among the sovereigns of Engla been as detested as Richard III. ciation of his name with the murde V. and his younger brother, and drawn of him by Shakespeare, ha to give him a reputation for all th in men. But this seems to be a him. He was born in times when common, and his education was Wars of the Roses, when the wh was torn with strife. We canno product of those days by the rule apply to men of today. It is als that no one knows with certainty if any, Richard had in the "mu nephews, which may not, in poin have been more than that of access fact. Richard had many kindly qu portrait shows a man of a refine lectual face, and he unquestionably short reign exhibited many kind "Never," said one of his contemp Nature enclose such a mind in so fr Small in stature, somewhat deform and physically weak, he was highl and resolute. On Bosworth Field showed himself to be a man.

During the years of strife, w when Henry of Richmond took t clet from the dead body of Richa the shouts of his soldiers, placed i head, as indicating that he assum erignty, while Parliament was la of its powers, the administration went on as usual and the busines continued to expand. At a tim the armies were marching throu land, the judges rode their circui held their courts and dispensed jus sort. The fact that their salaries i arrears may not have been, and bly was not, conducive to fair d there is more than a suspicion th were at times in the pay of suitors, was not deemed so wrongful a th it is today, is shown by the statem Bacon made years afterwards, wh of taking bribes, he answered th took money to do an injustice, th being that he was not averse to rec a just decision. The administrat law was hampered more by the i the barons than by the corrupti judges. During the Wars of the country became divided into host We are not to understand this con of the king against a claimant to only. It had this character, but i largely made up of strife between nial houses, such, for example, as and against the Nevilles. The F had greatly reduced the number After the battle of Agincourt, there fifty-two temporal peers in the kin the number was not increased unt accession of Henry VII. Each be centre of a species of state. He m private army, and as in few cas wealth of any individual sufficien maintenance of a large retinue, the distributing "livery" became comm we are to understand that a baron some special emblem, which wou him immediate retainers, with whor associated as many persons as co duced to unite with them, and t the livery was given. Thus there ed together many groups of peopl

AN HOUR with the Editor

ENGLISH SOVEREIGNS

We have in this series of articles traced the development of the power of Parliament to such a stage as that Fortescue, Chief Justice of the King's Bench under Henry VI., could say: "A king of England cannot of his own pleasure make any alterations in the law of the land, for the nature of his government is not only regal, but political. Had it been only regal, he would have power to make what innovations and alterations he pleased in the laws of the kingdom, impose talliages and other hardships upon the people, whether they would or not, without their consent, which sort of government the civil laws point out when they say that the prince wishes has the force of law." This development of parliamentary government under the Lancastrian kings was due largely to the fact that those sovereigns reigned by parliamentary title. Hence they were desirous of conciliating the Lords and Commons by every means in their power. Another reason was the necessities of the royal exchequer because of the constant and apparently unending demands upon it to meet the calls of the war in France. With the accession of the House of York to the Crown a change began. Edward IV. claimed the royal office by virtue of his descent, and while there was a formal ratification of his title by parliament, he took good care to give that body to understand that he proposed to rule the kingdom himself. He abandoned the practice, which had been in force under his immediate predecessors, and parliament was no longer summoned to meet annually. The war in France having ceased, and the royal treasury being full of moneys derived from the forfeiture of estates of barons and others, who had opposed his cause, there was no need to call upon the taxing power to provide means to carry on the government. Edward, when he once was fairly seated upon the throne, was almost absolute. The reign of his son and successor, Edward V., was too brief for any change to be inaugurated, and Richard III.'s tenure of the Crown was too uncertain to permit him to develop any new policies, even if he had so desired.

Among the sovereigns of England none has been as detested as Richard III. The association of his name with the murder of Edward V. and his younger brother, and the picture drawn of him by Shakespeare, have combined to give him a reputation for all that is hateful in men. But this seems to be an injustice to him. He was born in times when cruelty was common, and his education was during the Wars of the Roses, when the whole kingdom was torn with strife. We cannot judge the product of those days by the rules which we apply to men of today. It is also fair to say that no one knows with certainty what part, if any, Richard had in the murder of his nephews, which may not, in point of fact, not have been more than that of accessory after the fact. Richard had many kindly qualities. His portrait shows a man of a refined and intellectual face, and he unquestionably during his short reign exhibited many kindly qualities. "Never," said one of his contemporaries, "did Nature enclose such a mind in so frail a frame." Small in stature, somewhat deformed in shape and physically weak, he was highly courageous and resolute. On Bosworth Field he at least showed himself to be a man.

During the years of strife, which ended when Henry of Richmond took the gold-cinct from the dead body of Richard and, amid the shouts of his soldiers, placed it on his own head, as indicating that he assumed the sovereignty, while Parliament was largely shorn of its powers, the administration of the law went on as usual and the business of the country continued to expand. At a time when hostile armies were marching throughout England, the judges rode their circuits as usual, held their courts and dispensed justice after a sort. The fact that their salaries were always in arrear may not have been, and very probably was not, conducive to fair dealing, and there is more than a suspicion that the judges were at times in the pay of suitors. That this was not deemed so wrongful a thing then as it is today, is shown by the statement of Lord Bacon made years afterwards, when, accused of taking bribes, he answered that he never took money to do an injustice, the inference being that he was not averse to receiving it for a just decision. The administration of the law was hampered more by the influence of the barons than by the corruption of the judges. During the Wars of the Roses the country became divided into hostile camps. We are not to understand this conflict as one of the king against a claimant to the throne only. It had this character, but it also was largely made up of strife between great baronial houses, such, for example, as the Percies and against the Nevilles. The French war had greatly reduced the number of barons. After the battle of Agincourt, there were only fifty-two temporal peers in the kingdom, and the number was not increased until after the accession of Henry VII. Each baron was a centre of a species of state. He maintained a private army, and as in few cases was the wealth of any individual sufficient for the maintenance of a large retinue, the practice of distributing "livery" became common. By this we are to understand that a baron would adopt some special emblem, which would be worn by his immediate retainers, with whom would be associated as many persons as could be induced to unite with them, and to each person the livery was given. Thus there were banded together many groups of people, ready to

take up arms at the command of the baron, and, what was worse, to combine to influence the administration of justice. So great an evil did this become that the Statute of Maintenance was enacted, which remains in force to this day, and by virtue of which it is illegal to combine to promote litigation. Yet during these turbulent and uncertain times certain institutions were being developed. Among them was trial by jury, which took the form that it now has, instead of the old Saxon form, under which the witnesses were the jury. The condition of the kingdom socially was well nigh desperate. In the Paston letters and in the writings of Sir Thomas More we are given glimpses behind the scenes, and we see wholesale robbery carried on, the judges intimidated so that they dare not punish the guilty. We see night raids against the homes of the well-to-do; their houses burned, their cattle driven off, the fair daughters of the owners carried into captivity until they would consent to marriage to some one whose efforts to win them by fair means had failed. We see elections carried by force, and Parliament degenerating into the assembly of small armed bodies, prepared to fight at a signal from their leaders. So serious did the last named state of things become that a law was passed forbidding members of parliament to bring their arms to its meetings, a provision which they evaded by concealing stones and slung-shots about their persons. It is worthy to mention in passing that it was during this period that the qualification of voters for the election of members of the House of Commons was fixed at a figure that remained unaltered until the Reform Bill of 1832.

Among the picturesque figures of these times there was none more striking than that of the Earl of Warwick, who has been described as "The Last of the Barons." He was a man of immense wealth, his estates spread all over the kingdom, being far greater than those of the Crown. His livery was a bear and ragged staff, and it was borne by such a host of retainers that he was easily the most powerful person in the kingdom. It is told of him that in his household in London six oxen would often be roasted for breakfast. He had his own army and, what was even of greater importance in those days, his own park of artillery. It was he who dethroned Henry IV. and gave the crown to Edward IV.; later dethroning him and replacing the crown upon the head of Henry. His family name was Neville. He married a daughter of the Earl of Warwick, and after his father-in-law's death, the title was conferred upon him. He was a brilliant soldier, winning victories on land and sea, and a capable administrator. He was slain at the Battle of Barnet, when in his fifty-first year. While he was not, of course, the last of the barons in point of fact, it may be said with truth that with him perished feudalism in England.

AN ERA OF CHANGE

It has been said that mankind made more progress in the Nineteenth Century than in all the centuries preceding it. This is to state the case much too strongly, because it is not true even of our own part of the human family, and we are not well enough informed concerning the history of the remainder of mankind in all ages to be able to speak definitely about what has been accomplished in other lands and other times. What we call modern civilization dates from the Renaissance, or, say, from about the Fifteenth Century, and there is unquestionably a greater difference between the way we live and the way our forefathers lived in the year 1800 than there was between their manner of life and that of the better class of people a thousand years before. We can hardly compare our habits of life and our conveniences with those enjoyed by the Romans under the Empire, because the difference is so great. But we must not suppose that those who preceded us were laggards in advancement. The difference between them and us was in kind rather than in degree. In their own way they had gone as far along and perhaps farther than we have gone in our way. The distinction between our progress and theirs seems to consist chiefly in the fact that we have solved more of the secrets of nature and have learned to turn them to our advantage. We shall consider in a short series of articles some of the changes that have marked the past hundred years, but before doing so some of the things peculiar to the past may be mentioned.

Until about 174 B. C. the Romans had very little idea of cookery; in fact one may say practically none at all. Their food consisted almost exclusively of a kind of porridge and raw vegetables. It was only after the Asiatic wars had given them some idea of the delicacies of the table that they paid the least attention to their food, except to see that they had sufficient to support life. But the change was revolutionary. From being simple livers they became the most extravagant people of whom we have any record. The menu of a banquet given in the time of Caesar contains twenty items, not including wines, all of them except two being of fish, shell fish or various kinds of meat. No vegetables appear on it; but pastry and bread are included. Nero once entertained eight guests. The walls of the room were inlaid for the occasion with mother-of-pearl and ivory. The table was of cedar and bore cups of gold, silver and amber. Garlands of roses were provided for each guest. The dishes were very rare, the viands being brought from all parts of the Empire. The two most

conspicuous among them were probably never repeated. One was composed of nightingales' tongues and the other of the brains of peacocks and flamingoes. Eighty varieties of wine were served. When we think of the luxury and extravagance that devised such a repast, when we reflect that the chief use the Emperor Vitellius found for his army was to have it hunt far and wide for the rarest game to grace his table, and that the fleet was employed chiefly in securing fish for his use, we see how very difficult it is to compare Roman civilization with our own.

Food and table manners are useful indications of the civilization of a people. Here is a bill of fare served to the Emperor Charles V. by the city of Halle about the year 1540. "Raisins in malt flour; fried eggs; pancakes; steamed carrots; fried slices of bread; porridge; a pastry; pea-soup with eggs; codfish boiled in butter; carp; fried fish with bitter oranges; sweet pike; almonds; maize in almond's milk; fried fish and olives; cakes; pears and confetti." Here is a Sunday dinner prepared by the Seymour family at the time Henry VIII came to marry Jane of that ilk: "Six oxen; 2 muttons; 12 meals; 5 cygnets; 21 great capons; 7 good capons; 10 Kentish capons; 2 dozen and 6 coarse capons; 70 pullets; 91 chickens; 38 quails; 9 mews; 6 greys; 2 shields of brawn; 7 swars; 2 cranes; 2 storks; 3 pheasants; 40 partridges; 2 peachicks; 21 snipes; besides larks and other birds." Four hundred people sat down to this repast and it will be noticed that vegetables and fruit had no place in it.

From cooking and dining the transition to stoves is easy, and investigation shows that the first stove was made in Alsace as late as the year 1400 and that cooking stoves were invented only in the beginning of the last century. Before that time cooking was done in closed vessels placed either over or in front of the coals of an open fire, or by means of roasting-jacks, tin ovens and similar expedients. Nearly fifty years of experimenting was necessary to produce a stove that was really useful and reliable for cooking. Now we can cook by gas or electricity if we are so minded.

While speaking of this phase of the subject let us go back to the reign of Edward IV. and repeat an account given by a Nuremberger, who visited London and was permitted to see the Queen dine. She sat on a golden stool alone at her table, her mother and the King's sisters standing below her, when she spoke to them they knelt down and remained kneeling until she took a drink of water, which was the signal for them to rise. All her ladies knelt while she ate, also did the lords in waiting, and as the dinner generally lasted three hours, their discomfort can be imagined. After dinner there was dancing, but the Queen did not take part in it. She remained seated, while her mother knelt before her.

In these days and before them, the hall of the house or castle was the principal part of it. In the hall the whole household gathered, and here the meals were eaten generally at a long table at which sat the head of the establishment and all his household, visitors and others who might chance to be present. In this custom we find the origin of what is known as precedence, the original significance of which was the order in which those present sat at dinner, from which it was extended to other occasions. Here also we find the origin of some other things. We speak of a drawing-room. "Withdrawing-room" was the term originally, it being the place to which the ladies of the household retired when they wished to be free from the mixed company. In the withdrawing room they were accustomed to receive their honored guests, whence we get the term now used in connection with royalty, which holds a drawing-room as a state ceremony. The parlor, or parlour, was a room off the hall devoted to private conversation. We speak of "my lady's chamber," thereby preserving the memory of the old fashion when the ladies of the house had their private sleeping apartments, the men being content to rest upon the floor of the hall. In the King's Kitchen as late as the reign of Henry VII. the servants slept upon the floor.

These few glimpses into the past may serve to stimulate the imagination a little to an appreciation of the conditions of modern life, but they also serve to show that in many particulars we have fallen away from what were once regarded as standards of luxury and breeding. Perhaps the greatest of all changes, which the last hundred years has witnessed, has been in the relation of the several classes of society towards each other. A hundred years ago men doubted if such a thing as a sane democracy was possible. The horrors of the French Revolution were fresh in everyone's mind and only a few thinkers believed that liberty would not always degenerate into license. Since 1800 we have changed not only in our manner of living but also in our estimates of men.

A FUTURE LIFE

Down in the bottom of the sea there are many strange creatures. They are adapted to their environment. There they live out their lives, be those lives long or short; there they perform whatever may be their destiny in the order of creation. Now let us suppose that these creatures are endowed with sufficient intelligence to enable them to speculate upon matters in general that come within the scope of their observations, and let us also suppose that it has been suggested to them that there is life that is not in the depths of ocean; that there are creatures which live wholly on land and die if they are kept beneath the water; that

these creatures are not content with the coverings that nature has provided them, but make others wherewith to protect themselves from cold and heat; that these strange beings make many things and have invented artificial necessities; that they associate themselves into communities with systems of government; that they keep certain of their numbers always ready to do the fighting for the community, and so on. It seems very likely that those, who told such things to the deep-sea creatures, would be laughed to scorn or treated in whatever way those creatures might have of exhibiting incredulity or contempt. Yet this would not alter the fact that men do live on the land and would die in the water, and that they have evolved all the things which go to make up our complex civilization. If refusal to believe a thing, when indulged in by a deep-sea creature, would not make the thing non-existent, why should disbelief on the part of a man render anything non-existent? Point one, therefore, is that the fact that you may not believe in a future life does not prove that there is no such life.

Point one is obvious, but point two may not seem quite so much so, although it will be found to be so on a little consideration. It is that it is no argument against a future life to say that we cannot understand how such a life can be. Doubtless none of us can form any idea of what individual existence may be after the process which we call death. Our friend is alive today. He is full of hope and energy. His thoughts sway the destinies of men; his love sheds happiness among all who know him; his words of hope and encouragement stimulate to good works all who hear them. Something, trifling in itself, happens and he dies. What has become of that which swayed men, of that which shed abroad its gentle influence, of that which incited men to noble action? Was it not superior to the trifling thing which stopped the heart of the man from beating? You cast your eyes around and you see no place where his personality can have gone. The telescope reveals no place in the Universe where it can be hiding. You cannot imagine conditions under which it may exist. Possibly you may feel its presence; tens of thousands of people have had that experience; but you hesitate to believe in its being real, because your reason cannot explain how a personality can exist apart from the body, and how it can have being separate from what is material and subject to the chemical processes, which form what we call life. The wisest men in all ages have realized the difficulty of appreciating such an existence, much more so the difficulty of explaining it. But is it not easier to believe in such an existence than it is to accept the idea that the personality of men ends when the breath leaves the body? The universal belief of the human race in a future existence does not prove such an existence any more than universal disbelief in it would make such an existence impossible. But there is more behind the thought of a future life than mere belief in it. Mankind is not without other evidence of it. Moreover, there remains the great fact of human personality, the extinction of which must be supposed, if there is no future life, and extinction is something foreign to creation. We know of nothing else that is which is destroyed absolutely. Why, then, should we think that prima facie we must assume that our personalities do not survive the incident of death? The impossibility of devising a geography of another world may be conceded. The old theologians tried to do so, only to make a failure of it that did much to discredit the doctrine of a future life. We may not be able to explain how the personality exists apart from the body, although this ought not to influence our views, for we cannot explain how it exists in association with the body. The future life is a mystery, but so also is the present life. Possibly by and by our life here may seem to us as strange as the life of the deep-sea creatures now seems to us.

A Century of Fiction

XXIX.

(N. de Bertrand Lugren)

A writer may have talent, ability, brilliancy and wit sufficient to ensure his works a great amount of popularity among his contemporaries, and incidentally to bring to him from his publishers pecuniary results little short of great wealth; while a following generation will almost have forgotten the name of the writer, and will find little or nothing to interest them in the novels that were erstwhile considered so meritorious. Time is the test of genius, perhaps the only true test, and, in order to stand that test, besides possessing the qualities above mentioned, there must be sound scholarship as a beginning. For one to produce anything that can be classed as good literature, the writer must have the essentials of a literary education, else the work will not be sound. It may be prettily written, possess harmony and a certain purity of diction; it may have the merit of wit, or of impressiveness of style; it may have a certain power of inspiration; but it will not endure unless it is built as the good house is built, on the sure foundation. And scholarship implies more than is at first, perhaps, inferred from the word; a scholar loves his work for the work's sake; he rejoices in a result only when it is as near as he can make it to perfection; nothing short of the best will ever satisfy him, and that best is, because his study and his effort never cease, a constantly more perfected best. How

many of our modern authors can we say possess the gift of scholarship? For it is a gift, though a gift that can either be killed or cultivated as the writer is a less or a greater man. How many times have we met with a prose like the following? An author will produce one or two really creditable books that can be described only by adjectives of the highest superlative quality, books which at once have brought him fame and fortune; after a certain interval these books will be followed by a motley collection of stories or verses or sketches that have little or nothing to recommend them, beyond a certain glibness in the narrating, and which the author passes along to the public, which buys them simply for the name of the writer. Any man or woman who trades on his popularity to ensure the success of a work which he knows to be inferior, is not only far short of a genius or a scholar; he has not even a proper sense of moral or intellectual responsibility. So, in order to judge just how great an artist a literary aspirant may be, there are many things to be considered, and it is difficult to form a fair estimate of contemporary writers. Even the most conservative of us are influenced by what the Germans designate as the "Zeit-geist," or Spirit of the times, and if a writer by his familiarity with a certain people or certain new countries or certain phases of social or political life can write graphically of those things, though his words have little or no meaning beyond the surface, even the most conservative of us must come more or less under his spell for the time being. Given time, we can form a fairer estimate of his work than we could in the first flush of mutual sympathy. So when we attempt a criticism of such modern novelists as Rudyard Kipling, Marie Corelli, Henryk Ibsen, Hall Caine, Conan Doyle, and scores of others, there are all these things to bear in mind. There is no question at all about the exceptional talents of all the above-named writers; no question at all about the engrossing interest of most of their books; no question at all but that some of them are infinitely superior to some of the others.

Rudyard Kipling has had a larger reading public than almost any other of our modern novelists. Whether or not he deserves this, and whether or not the public is definitely better for the influence of his books is a question that each reader must himself decide. Kipling has a certain power of stirring up the sentiments, especially the sentiment of patriotism, that is little short of genius. But the Zeit-geist has especially favored this writer. During the last ten or fifteen years, especially prior to and during the war in South Africa, all English-speaking people were ready to respond with enthusiasm to any call upon them for an exhibition of loyalty. Kipling knew well how to arouse the patriotic sentiments, doubtless because he was so deeply inspired with the quality he wished to inspire. Then his life had given him an insight into the most interesting phases of many vital questions, and the stress of events set him deservedly in the forefront of the literary field. He helped England to hold her own, he helped her to win her battles, no less than the bravest and most skillful of her generals, and we all honor him for it. But times have changed. Kipling still writes, he still has his hosts of friends and ardent admirers; he is earning large sums for his works, and publishers will accept anything and everything from his pen, irrespective of merit. To many of us there is no question at all about the lack of literary merit in most of his later works. He produced a book of short stories recently which read as if they might have been written while the author was in his teens and had not begun his literary education. Other of his books have been no less failures according to the judgment of some of us, though they find a ready sale, and much praise from some critics. There is no doubt that if the patriotism of the country should be called upon again, Kipling would write something that would inspire us all, but in the meantime he very often fails even to amuse.

No Room for Doubt

"I observed," said Senator Carter, of Montana, when speaking of his postal savings bank bill, "a sign on a small restaurant near the Capital that illustrates the point I am trying to make of the absolute necessity for clear statement in this bill. We must state things exactly as they are, without recourse to speculation or to what might happen."

"This restaurant advertised a dinner, but not in the loose way many other restaurants advertise dinner as between certain hours, whether there would be enough dinner to last between those hours or not."

"No, Mr. President. The man who runs that restaurant has a proper knowledge of his responsibilities and of the exact use of the language. He advertised: 'Chicken pie, twenty-five cents; from 12:30 until gone.'"—Boston Herald.

Economy Balked

Among the millionaires who tried to economize when the hard times of 1907 hit the very rich was Myron T. Herrick, lawyer, financier and once governor of Ohio.

On a trip to Florida he had been induced to join a fashionable fishing club, and when he looked over his opportunities for retrenchment he considered a fishing club a thousand miles from his home a luxury he could forego. So he sent a polite resignation. In a few days it came back to him and inscribed over the letter in bold red ink was: "You can't resign. We need the dues."—Utica Globe.

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SCENE IN HOUSE HIGHLY EXCITING

Final Vote Premier Asquith's Anti-Veto Resolution Re- calls Days of Debate on Gladstone's Home Rule Bill

PREMIER ANNOUNCES GOVERNMENT PLANS

Mr. Balfour Accuses Ministry of Having Bought Irish Sup- port for Budget by Sacri- fice of Constitution

LONDON, April 14.—Amid scenes of intense excitement, hardly paralleled since the Gladstonian home rule debates, the house of commons tonight, by a majority of 163, recorded its approval of the resolutions dealing with the veto power of the house of lords, and heard the premier's declaration of the policy for carrying them into statutory effect.

Having formally introduced, amid loud cheers, his bill embodying the resolutions, Mr. Asquith said that they were confronted by an exceptional, and perhaps a unique situation. The government's effective existence depended upon the passing of the resolutions into law. If the house of lords failed to accept or decline to consider the policy, the government would feel it their duty to advise the crown as to what steps were necessary to insure the policy receiving statutory effect.

Mr. Balfour, leader of the opposition, would not be right, he continued, for him to disclose the terms of that advice, but unless the government found themselves in a position to give their policy statutory effect, they would either resign office or recommend the dissolution of parliament. But in case would they advise dissolution except under such conditions as would ensure in the new parliament that the judgment of the people as expressed at the elections would be carried into effect.

The premier's statement was interrupted by cheers and counter-cheers. There was much laughter from the Conservative benches when he said that he could not disclose the terms of his intended advice to the king.

Mr. Balfour, leader of the opposition, rose amid a considerable amount of applause to represent the culmination of long negotiations with the Irish party. The Nationalists had agreed to swallow the budget, their aversion to which they had never concealed. In order to get home rule, the negotiations seemed to him to have left both parties rather poorer than they were, and the government he declared, was paying a monstrous price for the budget.

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BUILDS SKYSCRAPER

Ten Story Office Building to Be Erected Over Vancouver Opera House.

VANCOUVER, April 14.—The Vancouver opera house, the largest theatre in Vancouver, is to have a ten story steel office building erected above it. A month ago, J. W. Conditine, of Seattle, purchased the property, but was unable to secure possession because of a lease until December, 1912, held by E. R. Ricketts. There is enough room on the sides of the opera house for walls, and the steel frames for these will be put in, and work carried on what will eventually be the fourth floor of the new building. From there the latter will be completed immediately, and will be ready for occupation on January 1. Two years later the lower floors will be installed.

BLAST PROVES FATAL

Workmen on Railway in Quebec Province Suffer from Effects of Premature Explosion.

QUEBEC, April 14.—News was received this evening from St. Albans, Saguenay county, of a horrible accident which occurred this afternoon about 5 o'clock on the line of the Ha Ha Bay railway about three miles from St. Albans.

It appears that while blasting in an earth dump, the man working the sufficient time to get out of the way, the mine exploded with terrific force, burying some twenty men under a late hour tonight ten men had been taken out, two of them dead and three seriously injured. The work of rescue is being pushed with much vigor.

The chief engineer, Mr. Gagne, had just arrived on the spot when the explosion occurred, and he is buried in the debris. It is impossible to get the names of the men killed and injured or those still buried at the present writing, but it is said there were only nine French-Canadians working in the gang at the time of the explosion, the remainder being foreigners.

Philadelphia Strike Settled
The strike of the employees of the Rapid Transit Company, which began February 19, was settled tonight. The announced.

LORD KITCHENER AT WINDY CITY

Credited With Having Submitted to Interview by Enter- prising Reporter—May Be Taken With "Grain of Salt"

CHICAGO, April 14.—Lord Kitchener of Khartoum became Kitchener of Chicago for exactly one hour, and thirty minutes today. Surrendering gracefully to a surprise attack by a reporter, who boarded the train on the outskirts of the city, Lord Kitchener asked and answered questions with good humor. On military matters he spoke guardedly, saying: "One must be careful when a taken to mean something I did not intend it to."

"As to Canada's military future, I haven't visited Canada. I see no aggressiveness in the future so far as Canada is concerned. The little navy they are building up there is only that they may sleep a little easier at night. One reads better with a 'bobby' walking round the square, and I suppose they will some day begin to increase the army, there, just for the same reason."

"I see no reason why international peace should not continue from this very moment. One never knows, however, when something may stir up trouble and war does not often announce itself far in advance. It always pays to keep one's powder dry."

"Is that an expression of England's military policy," Lord Kitchener was asked. "Well, I should not put it that broadly. England is at peace with all the world, but our surest safeguard of peace is always to be ready in such time as some international agreement shall be reached, if such there be, England will be ready at all times, and that I say that in a general way, without respect to my military position here."

Asked what he considered the chief factor was in international peace, he said: "Food. I think food is one of the first. The Panama canal has become a new factor. The nation whose food supply is cramped is restless. It wants to expand. It wants what the other fellow has. It is a comfort to me to see broad acres of food-producing land in this west of America ever made. It will lose more America ever made. It will bring the east and west closer together, and be a big factor, not only in commerce, but in the country's military future."

He characterized the political aspect of the Pacific ocean as a hard question to answer. "I wish I knew what the future would bring forth on the Pacific," he said. "It is gratifying to us that the canal is being built at Panama, for that helps to simplify matters, but only by the movements of the future will be decided what part the Pacific will take in history. My idea of the Pacific will take the form of the future is that the navy must be able to defend the canal. Either in defence or offence, the navy must take the initiative, but one nation will have to depend on the army before it can whip another."

"My whole view of the future is one made possible by force of arms. If there is an international agreement for peace, someone is expected to punish offenders."

"Did you read about Col. Roosevelt's speech in Egypt?" he exclaimed. Then he smiled. "No, I have not heard about it yet," he said, and began asking questions about Chicago.

KEEN CRITICISM FOR MINISTER

Further Exposure of Transac- tion by Which St. Peter's Indians in Manitoba Were Virtually Robbed of Property

RESERVE LANDS SOLD FOR MERE PITTANCE

Speculators Allowed to Reap Large Profits by Reselling Lands—Minister's Failure to Protect Indians Condemned

OTTAWA, April 14.—On a straight party vote the government defeated the amendment of Geo. H. Brantley, condemning the administration for the surrender of the St. Peter's Indian reserve at Selkirk. The vote stood 107 to 57, a majority of 50, which is the largest rolled up in favor of the government this session.

The vote came at the end of the day's heated debate, and seldom has a minister of the Crown been more bitterly assailed than Mr. Oliver on this occasion. The Opposition holding him directly responsible for rickling lands from these Indians and selling them at an average of \$5 per acre. It was proved that these lands were immediately turned over in the majority of cases at enormously increased prices. They were within gunshot, almost, of Winnipeg, and were fine arable lands.

Mr. Oliver was obliged to listen to a vigorous attack made by T. W. Crothers, of West Elgin, who accused the department of Indian affairs of the liberate bribery in the matter of the surrender, for which he held the minister directly responsible. Mr. Oliver's three hour speech was a masterpiece of directness and force. He branded as indefensible and odious, and the whole transaction was characterized by Crothers as "the greatest breach of public trust ever connived at by a government already on the eve of moral bankruptcy and tottering to its fall."

Mr. Crothers got into some difficulty with Mr. Aylesworth respecting Chief Justice Howell, who had taken part in the surrender proceedings. The minister declared that a chief justice appointed by the government did not carry with him a guarantee of honesty or lack of partisanship.

This Mr. Aylesworth said was an injustice and a reflection on the bench. During the term he had held office he appointed four chief justices, and three of these had been of the "Tory faith." He suggested that Mr. Crothers show his ground, however, and said that his criticisms were not applied to any chief justice appointed since Mr. Aylesworth. The speech of Mr. Crothers was acid in its denunciation.

Mr. Oliver for three hours spoke of questions with good humor. On military matters he spoke guardedly, saying: "One must be careful when a taken to mean something I did not intend it to."

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ODD MANIPULATION OF CAPITAL STOCK

Railway and All Its Interes Practically Placed Under Control of Canadian Wes- ern Construction Compar

EDMONTON, April 15.—W. L. Walsh chief counsel in the Great Waterways investigation, at the conclusion of his morning went far towards proving his statement that the G. W. Railway Co. was a mere show company, controlled by the construction Co. controlled all its interest and that the \$50,000 of paid up stock had been paid out again to Clarke for expenses, when he produced the minutes of the Great Waterways Railway and Waterways Corporation meetings held in Edmonton and New York.

At the organization meeting of the company held in Edmonton in the fall of 1908 the \$50,000 stock was subscribed as follows: Clarke \$1,000; Clarke, \$5,000; Wm. Bain of Winnipeg, \$10,000; Minny, \$4,000, with A. C. Fraser of the Merchants Bank, Edmonton, as manager. A resolution was immediately moved voting Clarke the whole \$50,000 and the expenses in connection with securing the stock from the subscribers authorized by such act.

It was further moved by B. R. Clarke brother of W. R. Clarke, that W. R. Clarke receive a salary of \$25,000. The president of the company, B. R. Clarke announced that the construction Co. contemplated the formation of a construction company to build the road, and thereupon resigned as director and William Bain was elected director in his place. It was then moved that a contract be entered into with the construction company whereby the construction company would build the road for the consideration of the railway company would transfer to them all the interest of the stock, amounting to \$6,850,000 and the entire net proceeds of the sale of the bonds, also any subsidy that might be secured from the Dominion government. The construction company was to protect the railway company from all liability until the completion of the road, when the railway company could take it over free from liabilities save that of the bond issue.

The agreement was entered into on November 22nd after it was formally authorized at a meeting held in New York.

Mr. Walsh stated that he would have to wait until the return of A. C. Fraser from the east to verify these statements.

S. B. Woods asked Mr. Walsh to read the clause in the act as to the right of the company to transfer their rights in the construction company. The clause referred to prohibited the construction company from transferring their franchises and powers to any other railway company but the guarantee of the construction company whereby the construction company would build the road, although whatever in the Great Waterways other than his anxiety to get a road into the north.

The letters produced showed that as early as the fall of 1908 Premier Rutherford was displaying anxiety for the success of the road, and had apparently then decided to guarantee the bonds, as several letters mentioned the construction of acting as intermediary, and again swore that he had no interest whatever in the Great Waterways other than his anxiety to get a road into the north.

Bennett entangled Cornwall rather than this morning in his cross-examination, when he got a statement from Cornwall to the effect that the construction company knew nothing of the draft of the contract and from members of the board a guarantee of not more than \$1,000,000, and which was to have the balance of the money to be advanced in 1907. Cornwall denied any intimate knowledge of this draft agreement, although he was shown by documents to be the man who was to receive \$544,000 worth of stock if he put this draft agreement through.

PEOPLING PRAIRIES

More Immigrants to Occupy "Ready Made Farms" American Influx Large

CALGARY, April 15.—Advices received from England are to the effect that so much interest has been aroused in the Canadian Pacific "ready-made farms" that there is every indication that the company will be able to the utmost to provide a sufficient number of the ready-made farms to meet the demands of the worthy English and European agriculturists who are continually applying for these holdings. The next supply of farms will not be ready for some little time.

It is now learned that the Empire of Britain, during the same period, has sent twelve families who will take up now available "ready-made farms" in the west. These families were invited recently to those parties. Most of the immigrants are already being recruited in England and from members of the party, and the word that they are sending back must influence friends to enlist in the same way. Immigration Agent Winn, in speaking of the American influx, announced that up to date this year 143,000 more settlers have arrived from south of the year. Ontario and other western provinces are sending out large numbers, and one and agent selling holdings in the vicinity of Calgary announces that the W.M.I. have appointed by the first of

RURAL AND SUBURBAN

WHAT TO DO WITH LEGGY PLANTS

Often in the greenhouses of amateurs one finds plants of *Dracaena* and other families of the plant world which have, in the course of time, made long stems which are devoid of leaves, and the question frequently arises, "What can we do with such specimens?" In some cases these leggy plants, as they are usually termed, are of service, as, for example, when tall specimens are needed for the centre of a stage or group; but, generally speaking, those plants whose bottom leaves are close to the pot are the most serviceable.

Fortunately, the amateur with a greenhouse can make his or her leggy plants into compact specimens without much difficulty, and the accompanying illustrations of a *Dracaena* will, it is hoped, make the method of doing so plain to every beginner and amateur.

In Fig. 1 a *Dracaena* with a long, bare stem is shown. It will be noticed that the plant has a splendid head of leaves, and our object is to get the lower ones so that they nearly touch the pot. It should also be observed that there is a young plant growing up from the base of the old one, which will be referred to later.

Turning to Fig. 2, we find there the same plant shown on a larger scale, and in its stem a cut, made in an upward direction just below the lowest leaves, is plainly shown. It should be carefully noted that this cut is made about half way through the stem in a sharply sloping direction and then carried upwards for about 1 1/2 inches. To keep the cut open and thus form a tongue, a piece of a wooden match was inserted at the top of the wound and trimmed off level with the stem on each side. This cut is made with the object of inducing the plant to form roots from the tongue, just in the same way that a Carnation layer is induced to make roots.

Fig. 3 takes us another stage forward with the work. Here it will be seen a 2 1/2-inch pot has been split lengthwise into half, and then bound tightly round the stem and held in position by three bamboo canes, which are thrust firmly into the soil of the pot shown in Fig. 1. It should be noticed that the stout string is bound outside the stakes, and treated thus the pot is made quite firm. After being fixed in position some pieces of broken pot are placed in the bottom of the pot, which is then filled to within half an inch of its rim with soil composed of rather rough fibrous loam two parts coarse peat one part, and coarse sand one part, about six pieces of charcoal about the size of *Barbours* nuts being added at intervals as the work of filling proceeds. The soil should be tamped in firmly, but not made hard. Subsequently it must be kept moist, but not maintained in a sodden state, and the plant should be kept in the warmest part of the greenhouse. In the course of a month or two roots will be formed, and when it is seen that these are pushing their way through the bottom of the small pot the stem may be cut through with a sharp knife or small saw immediately beneath the pot, and the plant transferred to one of larger size.

Before proceeding further we will turn our attention to Fig. 4. Here we find the wound has been covered with a good sized mass of sweet sphagnum moss, this being tied firmly in position. If this is maintained in a moist condition and the plant kept in a warm temperature, roots will form in the moss, and when their white tips can be seen outside the ball, the stem may be cut through as advised above and the plant potted into a small but well-drained pot, using the same soil mixture as advised for filling the small pot. After this re-potting the plant, whether rooted in moss or a pot, must be kept in a rather close and moist atmosphere for about a fortnight and very carefully watered in the meantime, after which it may be gradually given more air and will quickly become an established specimen with leaves close to the soil. The best time for doing this work is early in March, as at that time growth is very active; but where a temperature of 55 degrees can be maintained it may be carried out at once.

Some gardeners, instead of making a cut in the stem as shown in the illustration, remove a ring of bark, about an inch or rather more in length, from the stem just below the leaves, and fix a pot or moss around it precisely as indicated; but, generally speaking, roots are longer in forming than they are from a cut, and the method illustrated is the best for the beginner to adopt. After the top has been removed we must see what can be done with the old stem. We have already noticed that a young plant is growing from the base, and if the old plant is carefully turned out of its pot this offset may be easily cut off with a few roots and potted into a small, well-drained pot, using soil as already advised. In all probability we shall also find some roots on the old plants which have become very much thickened and which are termed by gardeners "toes." These, too, may be removed, and if laid in some cocoanut fibre refuse in a warm spot in the greenhouse and kept moist they will soon form shoots and new roots, and may then be carefully potted up as young plants.

This still leaves us with the old plant, which may be treated in two ways, viz., returned to its pot and placed in a warm greenhouse, where it will, during the course of the summer, most likely produce a number of side shoots (especially if kept rather dry at the roots and the stems syringed daily), which may be taken off when large enough, made into cuttings and rooted, or the stem may be cut into pieces 2 inches long, and these laid in cocoanut fibre refuse in a close propagating

case where they can be kept moist. Under such conditions some of them will produce shoots and roots, when they can be transferred to small pots. If preferred, these pieces of stem may be split lengthwise and the cut surface laid on the fibre, some gardeners thinking that this induces roots and shoots to form more quickly. The beginner who wishes to investigate the matter might try some treated one way and some the other. It will be seen that from one old plant quite a number of new ones can be secured without very much trouble.

In addition to the *Dracaena*, several other plants, viz., *Crotons*, *India-rubber plant* (*Ficus elastica*) and *Araucaria excelsa*, may have their tops rooted in the same way, but a warm, moist atmosphere is essential. The old stems of all these will, after the top has been removed, produce side shoots, which may be used as cuttings, and the *India-rubber plant* may be cut up as advised for the *Dracaena*, if desired, taking care, however, to secure one joint or leaf-scar to each piece.—F. W., in *The Garden*.

ABOUT ROSES

By Donald McDonald, F. L. S.

There are now so many beautiful roses available for bedding purposes that when properly set out the effect produced should be extremely attractive. In all modern arrangements of roses it is satisfactory to note that the old "rosaries," with their gaunt standard supports and clanking chains, are things of the past. Instead of being relegated to some obscure spot in the garden, roses are now a leading feature, but under improved methods of arrangement compared with those so long in vogue. We delight in the simple beds and borders of good soil, in which the roses should be massed or grouped together, according to



1.—A *Dracaena* plant which has become leggy; that is, the bare stem is too long.

kind, and color, and thus will they give the best effect. Informal groups of the best kinds consisting of a dozen plants, more or less, of each sort, according to the amount of space at command, form the most attractive method of arranging roses. Nor is it quite necessary that these groups should fill the beds or borders, for, should there be an intervening space, so that each rose stands out in its fullest beauty, the space between the groups affords opportunities for the culture of many other choice hardy flowers for each season.

In gardens where there is plenty of room the different sections of the great rose family can be kept distinct. The tea rose, loving warmth and sun, and being so truly perpetual-blooming, may be given the best spot. In a less conspicuous position might be grouped in beds or borders all the showy hybrid perpetuals. Then there are the ever-blooming monthly roses, which may be placed together in beds near or even within the shrubbery.

These are often grown in great wild masses as they need little pruning. This section of the rose family is rather neglected, and in the average garden it is uncommon to meet with any of the different kinds comprised in it. Even the florists' species of rose must not be forgotten. Many of these are as easily grown as the commonest shrub, and, being mostly single-flowered, the flowers are succeeded by hips of all shapes and of varying tints, and these, when ripe, together with brilliant-hued fading leaves, make the bushes as attractive in autumn as in the summer. An enterprising landowner at Purley, in laying out a portion of his estate for building purposes, has decorated one of the principal roads with beds of dwarf roses backed with climbers. The idea is an ingenious one, and likely to prove attractive when the houses in the grounds behind are completed. One already notices the various attempts of the owners of these "retreats" to make their rose border more beautiful than that of their neighbours. As the spirit of emulation is in the air, this "Rose Walk" will be an interesting crescent to visit when it becomes established.

Tying and Training

There are few operations so badly carried out especially in small gardens, as those of staking and tying. Stakes are, perhaps, scarce and often of unsuitable kinds. A stake may be anything from a mere twig to a good-sized sapling, from a slender wire to a sturdy bar of iron. All kinds of tall or climbing plants require support during growth, and stakes of some

kind are always in demand about a garden. The modes of tying are almost as various as the stakes. These cover all the distance from a thread to a rope. Generally speaking, in almost all gardens the stakes, of whatever sort, are too bulky, and the ties are too coarse. Nothing can well be more unsightly than



2.—The same plant with a cut made in the stem to form a tongue. A ring of bark may be taken away instead, if preferred.

stakes like miniature gate-posts, and ties, whether of twine or matting, huge and prominent. Raffia grass is the best tying material for soft-wooded plants, but this is mostly needed during the growing season; if properly used, and of reasonable strength, it is at once neat and durable, without being conspicuous. It admits of being divided into strands of suitable strength, for the support of small and delicate plants, where huge untwisted ties would be out of place. It is difficult, indeed, to account for the prominence given to ties, except on the supposition that the tier wishes to proclaim to the world that the plants have been operated upon. Tanned twine is the best material to use for climbing roses, and it is often employed for trained fruit trees, but should always be loose.

Stakes and Supports

The above remark is equally true in regard to stakes or supports. These should always, if possible, be hidden, or at least the more plant and the less stake seen the better. Stakes, supports, trellises, all are needful at times, but art always tries to conceal them as much as possible. They are but the scaffolding, and should almost disappear as soon as the plant growth is reared and finished. Better see a small stake over-weighted, or a small trellis over-clothed, than larger ones half-covered throughout the season. And not only are there great incongruities in regard to staking and training, but in some gardens there is an excess of both. Nothing destroys art like stiffness. Lines of beauty ever bend and wind, and a straight line is apt to be inartistic. In such cases every plant is tied up straight, and the moment a leader or a side-shoot turns this way or that, or bends an inch down on either side, the tier is after it, to force it into starched propriety and unnatural straightness. An excess of staking, tying, and training may be made as destructive of artistic enjoyment as a complete lack of proper treatment.

Thinning Shrubs and Trees

When sunlight is eclipsed from spaces in front of dwellings closed up by trees and shrubs, one is inclined to come to the conclusion that there is something displeasing to the eye beyond. One regret may sometimes be



3.—A small pot split in halves and then tied round the wound. This is filled with suitable soil.

felt, and that is when planting falls into the hands of the inexperienced and the trees which were intended to adorn the landscape as permanent specimens are, with all and sundry, allowed to form a jungle. Amateurs are sometimes possessed of vague ideas regarding thinning, and those who would do them justice are powerless in their desire to do what is right. Thinning may be taken in hand at once.

Choose the trees or shrubs which are to be retained, and clear from them all growth which prevents their full development. In well-appointed plantations and shrubberies skillful hands should be employed, more or less adjusting and regulating choice trees and shrubs annually, and where specimens can have clear quarters and be allowed to develop their proportions, with a well-kept lawn surrounding them, they will always stand as natural pictures of beauty.

Renovating Lawns

It is always admitted, by novice and expert alike, that a well-kept lawn is a most ornamental adjunct to any residence, and the wonder is how some can cut up a fine green-ward into formal beds without seeing the de-facement they are creating. Lawns may be greatly improved by a mixture of six parts soft loamy soil, one part bone meal, and half a part soot well mixed and spread evenly over the grassy surface, to be washed into the roots of the grass during the winter rains. Grass-seeds should not be sown until the spring is again with us.

Storing Vegetables

It is one thing to grow a good crop of vegetables, but quite another to keep them safely through the winter. It is often the case that more vegetables are injured by heat in winter than by cold, through being crowded together in large quantities and then covered deeply to keep out the frost. It is quite necessary to keep potatoes, turnips, beets, and similar roots from freezing; still, they are of better quality if kept as cold as possible, without being actually frozen. Turnips and beets are particularly liable to injury by heat, and become spoiled if a large quantity are packed together; and potatoes are often injured by being stored in large bins instead of being spread out in a dark cellar. When buried in the ground small heaps are best Parsnips and salsify roots



4.—Sphagnum moss bound firmly round the wound. If kept moist roots will soon permeate this moss.

are benefited by frost or are at least not injured by it; they may be dug up and placed in a trench and only slightly protected, just sufficient to admit of taking out what are wanted for use during the winter. If they are only required in spring, they may remain where grown. Onions will withstand far more cold than is usually supposed. If packed dry, in tight barrels and all interstices filled with chaff, they may be kept without injury in a shed where it freezes quite hard, provided the barrels are well closed. Onions stored in a warm cellar are very likely to sprout in winter, and then decay, emitting a disagreeable odor.

CONIFERS

Conifers are a group of plants of which the distinctness has been recognized from the earliest times. Virgil called the cypress, and *Catullus* the pine, cone-bearing; popular observation instinctively anticipated the botanist. The peculiarity of their fructification, the "cone," unlike anything else known at the time amongst "flowering plants," afforded a sound if superficial basis for discrimination. Professor Huxley was fond of telling the story of his showing, when a young man, a fossil to the celebrated botanist Robert Brown, with the remark: "I suppose this is undoubtedly coniferous." Brown, after turning it over, would only commit himself to the cautious opinion, "It is at any rate conical." Modern botany had shown that amongst conifers external form is correlated with internal differences of structure which are profound.

Apart from this the mere habit of a conifer marks it out at a glance as distinct from the whole host of broad-leaved trees. Its presence in a landscape reveals itself unerringly as something almost alien and exclusive. We can now see the explanation in the fact that conifers are the survivors of a forest vegetation which once dominated before broad-leaved trees had even come into existence. They form, in fact, a branch of the great plant pedigree which has already largely died out, and is doomed, perhaps, to ultimate extinction. It would be difficult to describe the botanical evidence which would serve to establish this. But one fact is decisive and within common observation. Broad-leaved trees require for the most part the aid of insects for their fertilization. Conifers go back to a time in the world's

history when this adjustment had not been brought about. They are wind-fertilized, and to ensure this, Nature, which never errs on the side of parsimony, produces pollen in enormous quantity. This sometimes accumulates on the ground, and is then described in the newspapers as a shower of sulphur.

Conifers, then, even if they had no other attraction, must claim our respect as a very ancient race, which had its culmination in the Mesozoic period. As might be expected, therefore, they have representatives in every part of the earth's surface. On the whole, they prefer a cool climate and are less frequent in the tropics. As they have come down to us they include subordinate groups of varying antiquity. "Araucaria," of which remains are found in our oolitic rocks, survives in fewer than a dozen species in the Southern Hemisphere. The South American "Monkey Puzzle" is the only one hardy in this country, and its archaic aspect is always in protest with its modern surroundings. It seems to want the companionship of an "Archaeopteryx." The Ginkgo of the Chinese, of which PUNCH discovered with great glee that the botanical name was "Salisburyia," is perhaps the last surviving plant of the Mesozoic period, for judging from fossil remains it has reached us absolutely unmodified. It is singular that it has nowhere yet been found in a wild state. So far in the East it has only been met with in the temple areas of China, Japan, and Korea.

In the Southern Hemisphere conifers are represented only by the remnants of dying-out groups. In striking contrast to this in the Northern Hemisphere the "Abietineae," which are almost wholly confined to it, have attained an enormous development since the beginning of the Tertiary period. Pines, spruces, silver firs, larches, and cedars form vast forests in the colder latitudes; further south they become restricted to mountain ranges. With a small rainfall, as in Siberia and the extreme north of the American continent, the growth is poor and ceases at the limit of tree vegetation; it attains its greatest luxuriance in the humid atmosphere of the Pacific coast. The coniferous forests of the Northern Hemisphere are rapidly being consumed, and we may lament that their destruction has been wasteful in the past; the civilization of the Northern races would not have been possible without it. The forest which once covered Central Europe disappeared before the imperious demands of a laborious agriculture, and an increasing population could not be housed at the present time without the cheap supply of American timber. In this and in other cases, such as coal, the world is living on its capital. The future will have to face the problem of finding some substitute for Nature's bounty. Unlike the timber of hot countries, that of conifers is peculiarly fitted for human needs. It is "soft" and therefore easily worked; impregnated with resin, it is fairly durable. It is an interesting speculation how a maritime commerce would ever have come into existence without its use. To Virgil pines merely suggested materials for ship-building; his "nautica pinus" finds an echo in Spenser's "sailing pine." In the eighteenth century a fleet of ships was built from Scots fir, two centuries old, from the Duke of Gordon's forest. Steel does its work now, and concrete will possibly replace it in building construction.

GROWING CAULIFLOWER PLANTS

To be successful in growing cauliflower plants, there are three essential things to be followed: 1. Proper soil, which should be of the very best obtainable—a loose, mellow soil made rich with fine rooted manure, one that will remain loose and keep moist; it cannot be too fine, for the finer the more rootlets the plants will have and the more soil will adhere to them when the plants are taken up. 2. The seed, which should be the best to be had. 3. Care in growing the plants.

If plants are required for early crop, seed should be sown by first of March in a greenhouse or properly made hotbed. The seed bed should not be too warm but of proper warmth to keep plants growing healthily. Plant the seed about one-half an inch deep, and not too thick, as thick planting makes plants too fine, and they are more apt to damp off. The bed requires plenty of fresh air on warm days to make stocky plants.

As soon as the plants are large enough, that is well out in second leaf, which should be in three weeks after sowing, transplant them into a new bed, which should be made a few days before needed.

If plants are wanted for extra early, it is better to pot them in fair sized pots, as by doing so you can plant in the field a larger plant, and not check growth. Great care must be taken to prevent any serious check; for plants are apt to have very small heads or "button up" as it is termed, if any serious check occurs in growth.

For late crop, seed is better sown in outdoor ground. Plant not too deep, in warmest and best soil you have. Thin out the plants while small to make good stocky plants. Watch for cabbage fly, and dust plants often.

Fowls will eat nearly everything, so there is no necessity of limiting them to one food.

Trying to force pullets to lay by giving them highly seasoned food is seldom satisfactory. They must be properly matured before producing eggs naturally.

Remember that an egg contains a living life-germ, therefore eggs intended for hatching should be gathered oftener than daily during cold weather.

FINANCIAL OPENINGS

idental building is extremely at Creston.

railway is not expected to reach George before 1912 or 1913 at earliest.

rigorous campaign has been inaugurated by the license commissioners at Dover, for better class hotels.

son has been made a district passenger agency by the C. P. R., with Wells in charge.

C. P. R. will this season expend \$100,000 in improving the road between Field and Rogers Pass.

ness in South Kootenay is rather dull, this being the only section of the province so complaining.

relatko is looking forward to the opening of a \$100,000 hotel in the business section of the city.

shipments of trees are being received in the Okanagan and planting progress everywhere.

leton is making a strong bid for the Government's demonstration orchards.

Board of Trade has been organized at Quamash with W. Cameron president; S. L. Hilburn, vice-president; and T. M. Hill, secretary.

Prince Rupert waterworks system has been taken over by the city, and will continue extensive improvements.

C. P. R. is expected to start in this year to complete the Arad and Kootenay railway to connect the main line at Revelstoke with the new line via the Lardeau.

late George Robertson of Revelstoke was on Wednesday last accorded a military funeral. He had been prominent and useful member of the army, R. M. R.

B. Gehring is held by the post office Vancouver as a sequel to an attempt at suicide with chloroform. No charge for the attempt at self-murder.

Nixon has been engaged as a painter and assistant water commissioner of Summerland, at \$85 per month, and W. B. Flson as municipal engineer and road commissioner, at \$100 per month.

ile has decided to raise \$10,000 for street improvements, \$7,000 for \$5,000 for electric light extensions, \$1,000 for water extensions, \$1,000 for surface drainage, and \$1,000 for sewers.

nty Judge Howay has refused to grant an application for bail for the prisoner S. H. Ford, charged with slaying with intent, another 21th farmer, in consequence of Ford's refusal to give a letter to the court, concerning his case.

D. Boucher, contractor and owner of Vancouver, who has just returned from a trip to Nicaragua and states that he was mistaken in his opinion at Managua, the soldiers in rain made rifle practice through carriage windows; they were going to the front and seemed to be fighting spirit.

whaler, Orion, reached Sechart today with Mike Clootell, a West trapper, who had been picked up by a man on an upturned boat, to which he managed to hold fast during a terrible storm. His partner, Hansen, had dropped off and perished.

ager Barnes of the Horticultural Society at Walhalla (Pennsylvania) has had a gasoline traction plow for plowing up the large acreage shortly brought under water, and says it is an unequalled success. The plow uses about 30 gallons of gas daily, plows 12 furrows at a time, and can cover seventeen acres per diem.

George's hustling citizens begin taking time by the forelock, have elected a school board consisting of W. F. Cobke, chairman; J. R. Buckle, secretary; C. W. J. Cowie, and W. D. Kennedy. They have applied to the Government for a school and a teacher. Providence is said to provide the children.

er a struggle for twenty years since conditions in the painting department of the Hudson River Transportation Company, the Brotherhood of Painters, with the assistance of the Marine Trades Council of the City of New York, has at last been successful. Delegate Benjamin Green, representing the Marine Painters, and all board of Marine Trades Council, after stating their grievances and informing them that if concessions were not remedied all trades are ordered to quit, the officials led to the demands of the painters, discharged sixty-five men and read them with union painters.

about two days they will all be together. They have no union, and there is nothing to hold them together, said an employer in Toronto, week, referring to some girls in his factory, who had gone out on strike. This employer, whether he is or not was talking "classism." He was telling all non-striking what the so-called regular agitator has been telling them these years, that if they have no union, they are not members of the union to them, they are nothing to hold them together, and must, therefore, cringe and submit to what they feel to be an injustice, because single-handed they are not the power nor the means to it. Incidentally, in this particular case, the girls strikers were not back in two days, but after staying out for over a week the Cigar-makers union came to their rescue, and the matter was amicably settled, the girls being removed and the girls back to work.

STUMP PULLER.—MADE IN FOUR HOURS.—Our smallest machine will pull a stump with one horse. For sale by also contracts taken for clearing cuttings and terms apply. J. D. Stewart, 1000 Main St., Victoria, Phone 1478.

Ring up Carpet Dept. and Let Us Send a Man to Estimate on Your Spring Cleaning by the Vacuum System.

DAVID SPENCER, LIMITED.

We Make Window Shades, Poles, etc. to Order. Ring up Carpet Dept., and a Man Will Be Sent at Once.

Monday Will Be a Day for the Little Fellow's Benefit

Ladies' Afternoon Aprons, Reg. 75c, Monday 25c

A dainty Apron always comes in handy, and Monday you will be able to purchase one at an extra special price. These are made of fancy muslins, dimities and lawn, trimmed with Valenciennes lace. A few of these are slightly soiled through being handled. Regular price 75c. Monday your choice 25c.

Children's Dresses, Ages from Three Years to Ten Years

Our showing of Child's Dresses is indeed worthy of the time spent in looking them over. The many excellent values will appeal to you the moment you set eyes upon them.

Child's Dress, in Buster style, made of fine white duck. Front is trimmed with embroidery, also very large collar. **\$2.50**

Another very dainty style is shown in a very fine lawn made in princess style with panel front, sash of pink silk ribbon, sleeves finished with ribbon and lace. Price **\$3.75**

A very dainty Dress is shown at \$2.25, made with sash of very pretty embroidery with panels down front, sleeves edged with lace.

At \$1.50 we have a Child's Dress made of very fine lawn in Liberty style. Front is paneled with four rows of fine lace. This is exceptional value.

A New Shipment of Misses' Wash Suits and Dresses

A splendid variety of beautiful Suits and Dresses have just been unpacked, in which will be found many new ideas that are attractive as well as excellent values. Misses' Suit, made of blue linen rep, piped with tan colored material, buttons covered with self, collar and cuffs semi-fitting style, also in brown. Price is **\$4.50**

Misses' Suit, made of very heavy blue and white stripe material. Skirt is made with panel front, new pleated effect. Coat is semi-fitting style, has collar and pockets of tan linen. Price is **\$4.50**

Also in plain style in shades of blue, tan and pink, at **\$3.75**

Misses' Dress, made of very good quality cotton rep, in blue and tan. Sleeves are made in new style with two rows of cluney lace at cuff. Front has shaped yoke and two panels of cluney lace. Price **\$6.75**

Misses' Dress, made of very fine striped material in blue and pink. Front is trimmed with pearl buttons. This is exceptional value at **\$3.50**

Monday Will Be a Day for the Little Fellow's Benefit

Every mother can economise by purchasing clothing for the little man. Our stock is the very best and largest in the West. We make it a point to keep only clothes that are reliable in every respect. Look over these items, the prices speak for themselves.



Boys' Two-Piece Norfolk Suits at \$3.50

Just think what a small price this is to pay for a boy's suit. These are the acme of style, fit and finish. They are made of very fine quality tweeds, in greys, browns and greens. Priced to go quick Monday at **\$3.50**

Children's Wash Suits, \$1 to \$2.50

Splendid values indeed are to be had in Children's Wash Suits. These are made of fancy ducks, drills and chambrays, and include only the very latest styles of the season, including the new Russian effect. Buster and blense styles, ages from 2 1/2 to 9 years.

Boys' Fancy Hats, 75c

In head dress for the little fellow we have an exceptionally fine assortment, but we emphasize the values which are to be had at 75c. These are in the new Telescope and Crush styles for spring and Summer. Specially priced at **75c**

Boys' Caps, in fancy tweeds and worsteds, in golf and motor styles 25c

Boys' Blouses, in fancy prints, drills and galateas, with sailor collars and cuffs, \$1.50 to 50c

Boys' Blue Denim Overalls, Regular 50c, Monday 35c

Boys' Rompers, Regular 50c, Monday 25c

Screens Specially Priced for Monday at \$2.45

Four Fold Panel Japanese Screens go on sale Monday at an unusually low price. These are made of strong cloth, painted in colors, in floral designs. They are very light and durable. Monday **\$2.45**

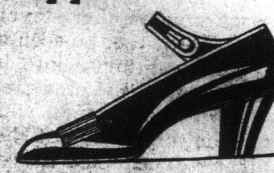
Special Bargains for Monday in Wall Papers

We carry the largest and most varied stock of Printed Wall Papers, Burlaps and Japanese Leather Papers in the province. This varied collection comprises the productions of only the best makers, containing designs suitable for all rooms. The papers are in perfect condition, and the prices they are marked at should appeal to all our patrons, for it is an opportunity not always met with. We cannot show in our windows all the bargains, but we will endeavor to display a few of the most tasteful designs we have in stock. One is able to purchase a single roll of paper from 2 1/2c to 35c, and these prices are exactly half the usual price. Many bargains in clearance lots of high class Wall Papers, 4c, 5c, 6c to 12c rolls to be disposed of regardless of cost.

Special Monday, per single roll, 35c to **2 1/2c**
SEE BROAD STREET WINDOWS
Burlaps, in red, greens, blues—
Plain **15c**
Prepared **30c**

Ladies' Dancing Slippers

Our stock of Dress Slippers was never larger than now.
Pumps in blue, pink and white, satin and poplin. Choice styles, at **\$2.50**
Strap Slippers, in pink, blue, white, canary and grey satin, at **\$3.50**
Black Slippers, in patent leather, glazed kid, beaded or plain, and suede. Many styles, at **\$3.50**
Patent Leather Pumps, with ankle straps, high Cuban heel **\$5.00**



Women's Stylish Shoes at \$2.50

On Monday we offer a wonderful line of Women's Shoes at the modest price of \$2.50. These Shoes were bought by us in big quantities, direct from the makers, thereby saving big discounts, which enables us to mark them at such low prices. They are all new, up-to-date Spring goods, the latest styles and newest patterns, and all backed with our guarantee.

Patent Leather Boots, Blucher style, high or low heel **\$2.50**
Tan Kid Boot, Blucher style, high Cuban heel **\$2.50**
Glazed Kid Boot, Blucher style, patent tip, high or low heel **\$2.50**
Patent Leather Blucher Oxford Ties **\$2.50**
Gun Metal Calfskin Blucher Oxfords **\$2.50**
Glazed Kid Blucher Oxfords, patent tips, high or low heel **\$2.50**
Tan Kid Blucher Oxfords **\$2.50**

SEE BROAD STREET WINDOWS
When in the store you would do well to take a look at our showing of new styles in Children's Shoes. There are many new ideas—all of them good, and reasonably priced.

Rubber Goods

We sell Hot Water Bottles, Fountain Syringes, Enema Syringes, English Douches, Combination Syringe and Hot Water Bottles, Bath Sprays, Flesh Brushes, Rubber Sponges, Sponge Bags, etc., at prices lower than you usually pay, and furthermore, we exchange at once any of our rubber goods found defective in manufacture if given fair usage and within a reasonable time.

Hot Water Bottles, \$2.25 to **75c**

Fountain Syringes, \$1.75, \$1.50 and **\$1.25**

Enema Syringes, \$1.25, \$1.00, **75c**

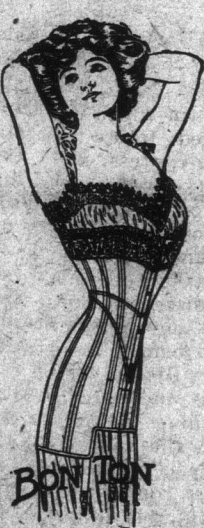
English Douche Cans, with best fittings, complete, \$1.35, \$1.25 and **\$1.00**

Bath Sprays—Can be fitted to bath tap and used with hot or cold water to make a shower bath. Complete at **\$1.25**

Rubber Flesh Brushes, 40c, 35c and **25c**

Rubber Sponges, \$2.50 to **15c**

Sponge Bags, in various shades and checks, 50c, 40c, 35c, 25c and **15c**
Save your money by dealing at our Patent Medicine and Toilet Articles Department.



Bon Ton Corsets appeal to every woman who appreciates elegance and beauty combined with style, fit and perfect comfort. They are the embodiment of the highest art, the deepest science in corsetry.

Bon Ton Corsets

(The Parisian name for beautiful form) are just what their name implies—the secret of the form, beautiful—the correct foundation for modish, close-fitting gowns. No trouble to find just your model here. Our corsetiers will gladly assist you. gix is an excellent model for average figures. Has medium bust, very long hips and cut-away front. Long back, flexible at bottom. Non-rustable boning. Six supporters. White batiste. Sizes 19 to 27. Price is **\$5.00**

A Spring Feature at Spencer's is the Attractive Exhibition of Beautiful Hats, Presenting the New Advance Styles of Summer Millinery from the World's Foremost Designers



We are showing in our Government street windows Paris and New York's prettiest styles in millinery—hats that possess the true French chic and verve—exquisite millinery! a decided change from what you have seen during the last month. Aside from the many charming new distinctions of styles and marked beauty, these lovely hats are characterized by a price attractiveness sure to commend them to all.

Ladies' Gloves--Cor-rect Styles, Qualities Highest, Prices the Lowest

We have never shown a better or more varied assortment of fine gloves than what we are doing at the present time. As to value, you will find that they will eclipse anything you ever saw.

Ladies' Lisle Gloves at 25c

A fine range of colors to select from, such as white, champagne, greys, tans, browns, blues and black. These are made of good quality Lisle thread, finished with two clasps. Per pair **25c**
Also a splendid line at **35c**

Ladies' Suede Finish Thread Gloves, two clasps, with raised stitching on back. The colors are fast and stainless dye. White, cream, greys, natural, beavers, tans, browns and black. Per pair 35c

Ladies' Superfine Lisle Gloves, two clasps and heavy stitching on back. White, cream, greys, tans and black. Per pair 50c

Ladies' Extra Fine Milanese Lisle Gloves, with heavy cord stitching on back. These only come in natural chamois color, with self and black stitchings. All sizes. Per pair 50c

New Linings Just In, per yard, 15c to 35c

We have just received a large assortment of fine Linings. For some time patrons have found a little difficulty in matching the different materials. You may rest assured that from this stock you can make easy selection and match any material you may have. This shipment include New Lyke Sylke, Per-caline, Lorette and plain Mercerized Satins. Per yard, 15c to **35c**

Navy Blue Serge, per yd., 50c to \$1.50

A better quality Serge cannot possibly be bought. Every yard is guaranteed perfectly fast in color, while the prices, in conformity with quality, cannot be duplicated elsewhere in the city. We also have a splendid variety of cream serge in light, medium and heavy weights, suitable for coats. Prices, 50c to **\$1.50**

New Liberty Silk, 26 in- wide, per yard, 75c

Liberty Silk is the most durable silk made. It will stand plenty washing. It is the correct fabric for summer dresses. In a number of very exquisite patterns, 26 in. wide, and priced at, per yard **75c**

Newest Novelties in Ready-to-Wear Veils

Every shipment which comes to us has something different—something more attractive. We have just opened a new lot of Face Veils. These are made of fancy lace, in colors of cream, brown, brunette, navy and black. Prices range from **\$2.50**

Do You Consider Economy When Purchasing a Range?

If so, you should not delay another moment in visiting our Stove Department. We carry Ranges and Stoves for every purpose—
Ranges for steamboats or yaws.
Ranges for hotels and lunch counters.
Ranges for mansion or cottage.
In fact, Ranges to suit everybody and at prices to meet every purse.

Do You Cook With Gas?

For the summer months do not overlook our Champion Inter-changeable Gas Range. This gained highest awards at the Alaska-Yukon Exposition, 1909. Simple to operate. Guaranteed non-explosive. Prices on application.

Svecia Petroleum Stoves

These are the most useful and handiest Oil Stoves made. Burns with an intensely hot blue flame. No smoke. No smell. In two sizes—
No. 1. Price **\$4.00**
No. 2. Price **\$3.50**
For larger service we carry the New Florence Automatic Coal Oil Range. Price **\$14.00**

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