any other very attrac-

Friday.

HITE EARTHEN CUPS doz. \$1.50. Friday, per

AFTERNOON TEAS AUCERS, low, Eton corated with green. pink. Worth per doz. AFTERNOON TEAS

UCERS, Princess shape, e. Worth per doz. \$4.00. per doz. .. .. .. \$3.00 ND GOLD TEAS AND RS, sprig pattern. Worth 2. \$2.00. Friday, per 

# nts' Wool nderwear

ople have been waiting arrive. To them we nat we have received a Bands, Rubens and

WOOL BANDS, WOOL RUBinging from 75c WOOL UNDERranging from 65c

# s Hats for Laster

a fine assortment of Styles of Hats made wing makers: Henry son, Pelham and Borse are without doubt tmakers in the world. ow you the newest hese makers in both ff styles, in all the ings. Drop in and at them.

# ind Ranges

# The Semi-Meekly Colonist,

## VOL L., NO. 137

# COMPLAINTS OF

Makers of Woollen Goods Say Tariff Does Them Much Injustice

Vancouver, April 11.—A man named Robert Taylor had a narrow escape from being burned to death in a fire that partially destroyed his domicile at 1571 Westminster avenue early this morning. Taylor apparently had gone to bed under the influence of liquor and had lighted his pipe for a comfortable smoke. He fell asleep and the pipe fell onto the floor and set fire to the carpet. Other occupants of the house were awakened by the crackle of burning wood. The prace was filled with smoke. The brigade from No. 3 fire hall were soon on hand, but it was with difficulty that they extinguished the blaze. Taylor was found in bed still sleeping. The firemen had a hard time awakening him. He was almost suffocated by smoke and was taken to the General hospital. His condition today is satisfactory.

Ogilvie Company
Ottawa, April 11.—Authority has been granted by letters patent to the Ogilvie Flour Mills company to increase its capital stock from \$3,250,000 to \$4,500,000, and also to permit of its carrying on the business of transportation, warehousing, etc. It may amalgamate with other companies in a similar line of business.

Montreal's Snow Trouble

Montreal's Snow Irouble

Montreal, April 11.—City Treasurer
Robb has been given instructions by
the finance committee to take immediate proceedings against the Montreal
Street Railway Company for \$50,000,
the amount due on snow removal during the past winter. The company has
been disposed to decline full payment
on the claim that the work has been
done in an extravagant manner.

Nelson, April 11.—Following are the ore shipments from the various south-eastern districts of British Columbia for the past week and the year to date:
Boundary—Week, 21,063 tons; year, 292,958.
Rossland—Week, 5,531; year, 81,700.
East of Columbia river—Week, 1,733; year, 33,634.
Total—Week, 28,327; year, 408,292.

Provision of Hague Conference Needs Further Elucidation

Tariff Does Them Much Injustice

Montreal and service of Fronds Robb Injustice
Robb has been given instructions and the Robb has been given in the Robb has any subject to the Robb has been given in the Robb has any subject in the Robb has any subject

Chilliwack Electric Line

New Westminster, April 11.—Electric locomotives with a possible speed of sixty miles an hour will be the motive power employed by the British Columbia Electric Company on the new line from the city to Chilliwack. The line will be formally opened on May 24, 1910, and tenders are now being invited for the building of the powerful electrical engines that will haul the first trains over the road. The length of the line will be approximately sixty miles, and although the locomotives will be capable of a speed of sixty miles an hour it is not expected that the running time between the two terminal points will be less than two hours for some time after the road, is opened.

Rossland—Week, 5,531; year, 81,700.
East of Columbia river—Week, 1,733; year, 33,634.
Total—Week, 28,327; year, 408,292.

Australian Government Defeated Melbourne, April 11.—The government has been defeated. Premier Cholas today approved the bill raises the Russian legation at Tokio to embassy. The appointment of Melbourne and Fisher will probably form allevsky Matavitch as the first amussador is regarded as certain.

Rossland—Week, 5,531; year, 81,700.
East of Columbia river—Week, 1,733; year, 408,292.

Vancouver, April 11.—E. A. Ewing wanted in Seattle on a charge of forgery, was arrested in Vancouver last night. The police have been looking for him for three weeks, and it is understood that a reward was hung up for his capture. Ewing announced that he would fight extradition. The least of columbia river—Week, 1,733; year, 33,634.

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Wanted in Seattle on a charge of forgery, was arrested in Vancouver, April 11.—E. A. Ewing wanted in Seattle on a charge of the United Press Association died today at a local hospital as a result of an operation for appendicitis.

New York, April 11.—The New York arrested that he would fight extradition. The arrest was affected by Detective Scott. The officer was walking along Hastings street when he noticed a man whose description tallied with that of by a score of 5 to 2

the man wanted in Seattle. He shadowed him for some time, and when the opportunity came questioned his man, and soon his suspicions were confismed. The extent of Ewing's alleged orime is not definitely known, though it is understood that it involves several hundred dollars.

VICTORIA, B. C., TUESDAY, APRIL 14, 1908

PLEA FOR DECENCY Senator Elkins Asks Press to Refrain From Printing Reports About His Daughter

tion of the press so long and to such an extent that I feel called upon to make this request. While making it, I wish to state that I appreciate the kindly expressions that have appeared to concerning my daughter in connection with her reported engagement. When ever there shall be any reason to make an announcement about this matter I will be glad to give it to the press in an authentic form."

Fleet Starts North

San Diego, Cal, April I.—The Atlantic fleet of sixteen battleships began today the last leg of its originally planned cruise from Hampton Roads to the Golden Gate. The four divisions of the fleet weighed anchor at o'clock this afterneon, and three-quarters of an hour later were threading their way out of Magdalena bay in the wake of the flagship Connecticut.

Washington, April 11.—Secretary of State Root and British Ambassa-dor Brys today Signed two treaties negotiated recently between the United States and Great Britain.

One provides for a commission to determine the boundary between the United States and Canada and the other regulates fishing in the Great Lakes and contiguous streams.

The boundary commission will be charged with the work of re-survey-line, and determining disputed questions in that connection.

It is understood that the fishery question also is placed in the bands of a commission by the terms of the wake of the flagship Connecticut.

Nipissing Conservatives.

North Bay, Ont., April 11.—The Conservatives of the new provincial riding of Nipissing, formerly East Nipissing, have nominated, Harry Morel, of Mattawa, as their candidate at the forthcoming elections.

Ambassador Bryce and Secretary Root Affix Their Signatures

## BOUNDARY AND FISHERIES

Treaty in Each Case Provides an for Appointment of Commission

Ohio Negroes Say They Refuse to be "Led to Vote Like Dumb Driven Cattle"

Washington, April 11.—A letter addressed to Representative Rainey, Illnois, by Walter S. Thomas, chairman of the Ohio Afro-American league with headquarters of the state general committee at Columbus, Ohio, was read in the House of Representatives today.

Mr. Thomas, referring to a speech some time since in the house in re-

# Officer Wright to Be Tried. Officer Wright to Se Tried. Winnipeg, Man., April 11.—A dispatch from Thief River Falls, Minn., says Canadian Customs Officer Wright appeared before the United States commissioner this morning on the charge of smuggling an undesirable alien across the international boundary, and was bound over to appear before the Federal court at Fergus Falls, Minn., on May 5.

To Oppose Mr. Turriff To Oppose Mr. Turriff
Estevan, Sask., April 11.—At the
Conservative convention held here last
night C. C. Smith was nominated to
oppose J. G. Turriff, the present Dominion member for East Assinibola. R.
L. Richardson, editor of the Winnipeg
Tribune, was nominated some time
ago as an independent farmers' candidate. A section of the Conservatives at last night's convention made
an effort to have Richardson endersed
as the Conservative candidate, but the

Grand Trunk's Position

Montreal, April 11.—A special London cable says: Newspaper commentators generally seem to accept Sir Charles Rivers Wilson's confidence that Canada's certain progress leaves plenty of scope for the Grand Trunk to maintain, and the Grand Trunk Pacific to obtain its fortunes. The financial News favors the suggestion of having a fraction of the board consist of Canadian residents.

New Grand Trunk Official New Grand Trunk Official

Montreal, April 11.—M. M. Reynolds, for seven or eight years comptroller of the Mexican Central railway, and a former general auditor of the Central Vermont railway, now a subsidiary line of the Grand Trunk railway, has been appointed fifth vice-president of the G. T. R., in charge of the treasury and accounting departments. He will also have supervision of the financial matters of all corporations in which the company has a pecuniary interest.

# SEVERAL LIVES LOST IN VIOLENT STORM

takes a keen interest in medical research, was one of the speakers after a search, was one of the speakers after dinner. He places Dr. Koch in the list of the heroes of civilisation.

Earthquakes in Mexico.

Monterey, Mexico, April 11.—Several distinct earthquakes were felt in Mierand and Nireega on Wednesday and Thursday. Owing to the severe nature of the shocks great alarm was felt, and many persons fled from their houses to other towns.

Philippine Outlaws Killed.

Philippine Outlaws Killed.

Manlla, April 11.—A dispatch to the constabulary from Ravomboor reports that the detachment sent out against Lingay, the outlaw leader, whose band treacherously murdered a policeman has been attacked and a sharp fight ended in the routing of the outlaws, who left nine dead.

The case, which is the climax of numerous clashes between officers of two countries at this point, arose out or the alleged smuggling across the boundary at Orleans station by Wright of the alleged smuggling across the boundary at Orleans station by Wright of the detachment sent out against Lingay, the outlaw leader, whose band treacherously murdered a policeman has been taken to Crookston, Minn., immediately across the border, arrested Herbert Wright, Canadian customs officers of two white the result of the shocks great alarm was felt, and many persons fled from their houses to other towns.

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# WILL AFFILIATE

FIFTIETH YEAR

Decided Yesterday to Join With British Columbia Central Exchange

MANAGER ARRIVES

lames Drummond Will Have Charge of Island Association's Fruit

The Victoria Fruit Growers' Association decided to come in to the British Columbia Central Exchange yesterday after a conference with James Drummond, the new manager and organizer. There are at present about 130 members of the association, but Mr. Drummond starts out on the road on Monday, and hopes to get all the fruit growers of the island into the association.

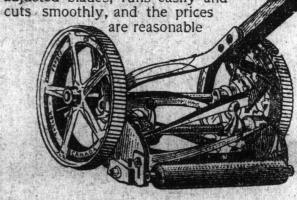
The organization is the outcome of the great growth of the fruit growing industry of British Columbia during the past few years. Nelson, Chilliwack, Vernon and other fruit growing centres all boast their asseciations, which are affiliated with the B. C. Central Exchange with headquarters at Revelstoke. The central body has representatives in all the principal markets, and directs the shipments and fixes the prices, thus putting an end to the former haphazard method of doing business, which was of benefit neither to the grower nor the consumer, placing both at the mercy of chance and the wholesalers.

James Drummond, the new manager, arrived in Victoria from Regina on Friday evening, so he has lost no time in getting to work. Mr. Drummond has been in the fruit business all his life, and thoroughly understands the commercial end of it. Before coming to Canada he lived in Jamaica, where he was in charge of the fruit shipments for the Elder Dempster steamship line. Thus he is also an expert on the packing and transportation of fruit. He has handled a great deal of Victoria fruit during the last few years, and he says that while all the fruit is good, Victoria strawberries are the beet grown anywhere in Canada, and are not excelled in the world. Discussing years ended and the string of the boundary meeting, at the Dominion

TREMONT ARRIVES
FROM FAR EAST

# Lawn Mowers

If you need a lawn mower-a really good oneone that will give you years of service, not merely a season or so, we recommend the WOODYATT It is right in every part. Simple in construction, perfect bearings, accurately adjusted blades, runs easily and



\$4.50, \$7.50 to \$12.50

# OGILVIE HARDWARE, LTD.

Government Street

Buy the Kiddies Some Easter Gifts

Buy them here because you'll find the newest novelties ranging from 5c to 50c; Easter Eggs, Chocolate Eggs, Roosters, Rabbits, Hen's Nests, etc. etc.

How About Your Easter Ham and Eggs? SELECTED HAMS, per lb. ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ..... 

W. O. WALLACE, The Family Cash Grocery

buyers are mainly the big banks doing business in China. The refined product is turned out once a fortnight. It is our custom to cable these banks for quotations, and to sell on the most favorable terms. The demand for Canadian silver in the Orient promises to increase, owing to that metal being a favorable medium of exchange, and owing to the enormous industrial expansion in progress there."

Threats From Negroes.

Muskogee, Okla., April 10.—A threatening letter was received here today, addressed to the new Guthrie State Tribune, in which the writer asserts that Governor Charles N. Haskell and Bud Ledbetter, the chief of police of Muskogee, are to be assassinated and the city of Guthrie burned by negroes. The letter is an outgrowth of the "Jim Crow" law passed by the legislature, and recently put into force. It had been recently enforced by the governor, and in addition, Chief of Police Ledbetter has ordered all negroes not employed to leave the city. Every gambling house and saloon in the city has been closed.

Troubles The Duma

Calgary, April 10.—An accident which caused the loss of two lives occurred on Monday near Carbon, when Charles Hamilton and Andrew Walker were drowned while crossing Knee Hill creek on the rotten ice. The creek is running high with melted snow and ice, there being about three feet of water on top of the ice, and the ice itself being honeycombed.

THE LOCAL MARKETS

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	Royal Household, a bag \$2.00	Æ
y	Lake of the woods, a bag \$2.00	4
t	Royal Standard \$2.00	1
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0220	Wild Rose, per bag \$1.75 Calgary, a bag \$2.00	å
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1,	Snowflake, per bbl \$6.80	ğ
У	Moffet's Best, per sack \$2.00	4
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е	Barley, per 100 lbs \$1.70 Feed Cornmeal, per 100 lbs \$1.90	3
	Chop Feed, best, per 100 lbs \$1.50	4
of	Whole Corn, per 100 lbs \$1.80	
t,	Cracked Corn, per 100 lbs \$1.90 Hay, Fraser River, per ton \$23.00	
d	Hay, Fraser River, per ton \$23.00	
	Hay, Prairie, per ton \$17.00 Hay, Alfalfa Clover, per ton \$20.00	
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d	Potatoes, local, per sack \$1.50	3
у.	Potatoes, local, per sack \$1.50 Sweet Potatoes, new, 3 lbs25	а
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	Cabbage, local, per lb	
S.	Red Cabbage, per lb	
1-	Dairy Produce.	3
t-	Eggs-	ă
is	Fresh Island, per dozen30	ă
rt	Cheese-	ā
e.	Canadian, per lb	
1e	Neufchatel, each	
g	Butter—	1
1e	Manitoba, per lb	j
y-	Best dairy, per lb	
al	Victoria Creamery, per lb45	
8-	Cowichan Creamery, per 1b	ğ

made tonight, will sail for Europe tomorrow on the steamship St. Paul.
Frince de St. can, who has been in this
country for several weeks as a suitor
for Mme. Gould's hand, will remain in
New York several days longer. It is
expected that he will then return to
France. The report of Mme, Gould's
hasty departure led to rumors that
there has perhaps been a secret marriage, but no confirmation of these
rumors could be obtained.

Yes a suitor
Cocanuts, per lb.
Cocanuts, each
Pecans, per lb.
Chestnuts, per lb.

Figh.

Seeds.

Rye Grass, Italian, per lb.... Red Top, per lb. .......... Orchard Grass, per lb. ..... Kentucky Blue Grass, per lb. .03 .15 .20 .22 .25 .12 awn Grass (fancy mixed)... Rape Seed (Dwarf Essex).... \$40.00 \$45.00 \$45.00 \$50.00

TO FARMERS—The Stump Puller recently patented and made in Victoria, more powerful than any other ever made, catches from one to twenty stumps in one pull. Most surprising to all who have seen it work and is just what the farmer and contractor needs. Will clear up a radius of 330 feet round without moving; can be removed with ease in thirty minutes; it doesn't matter whether your land is hilly or covered with green or old stumps. Those having land to clear should have one of these. Apply 466 Burnside road. STUMP PULLING

Burnside road.

EGGS FOR HATCHING—White Leg-horns, rose and single comb Reds; bred to lay; trap-nested; fertility guaranteed. Free descriptive cata-logue. J. J. Dougan, Cobble Hill. B.C.

STRAYED—To the premises of W. Loveland, 6 head of cattle, 1 short horn aged 1 year; 1 Jersey and Hol stein, 4 years old; 2 shorthorns, years old; 1 blue and white heifer, years old; 1 Jersey and shorthorn, years old; 0 wners can recover same by paying expenses of advertising and damages. Rock Hill ranch, Lake District.

URUGUAYAN POTATOES—Enormou yields, absolute immunity from dis eases, extra fine quality, most desir able potatoes to eat and grow. Ped \$2.00; bushel \$6.00; here. 4 lbs. \$1.00 postpaid in Canada. Terms cash, circular free. Emile Cheyrion, St. Laurent, Man.

RESCUE H A REM

> Local Institu to Erect

twenty years, I conditions in more than eny will shortly me modious quarter Rescue Home, ed and maintai society of the Canada, will sl splendid building mediately east ture. The plan Messrs. Hooper contract was le Pacific Building

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The work of bilding will st bilding will co of \$13,000, will respect, and we ence for the cubich has a wellproblem which institution har The Chinese founded here i

that year has education and and girls of origin. From home has devel seventeen res language and Anglo-Saxon real need for a great extent great scope for educational val few years, bec school for Chir though the rest fore when nee the capable ma der, the matro Miss Martin, home has been and a refuge to Bette

Five years ag ron, paid a vis-such institution she found that girls from the lives. The lating girls to su-than in victor no such territ no such territ thanks, chiefly, fortunate alway which they c appeal was alw The work of growing until tenance of the about \$2,900 about \$2,900, its place in the visory committee en a keen inte Girls Rescue H no line of wo Women's Missie more difficult, of that being carr agents in the Degra "It is hard t

Christian Cana twentieth centu slavery exists, It is true the strangers within be borne in mindemoralizing transcription that will contago that will contago the state of the state of the state of the missions Gardiner had Gardiner had China and kne modes of thoug He found out t were actually hen in China, country and sel trary to our la difficulties of not know in v adian officials adian officials
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Or "This inciden how to act. Hown home and the Rev. Mr. pastor of the church, laid the the missioners." the missionary result that the women's board present home "It is interes rescued party wife of Rev. T proved an effic ary work as lo ary work as lo
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to \$12.50

ARE, LTD

s Some fts

nd the newest novelties Chocolate Eggs, Roos-

**Easter Ham** 

family Cash Grocery

ates and Douglas Sts. Phone 312

Seeds. ss (fancy mixed)...
(Dwarf Essex).... \$60.00 er lb.
s, "Tartar King," ton
ner Oats, per ton
Oats, per ton
Vheat, per ton

MERS—The Stump Puller repatented and made in Victoria. powerful than any other ever catches from one to twenty in one pull. Most surprising who have seen it work and is that the farmer and contractor Will clear up a radius of 330 ound without moving; can be ed with ease in thirty minutes; soft matter whether your land y or covered with green or old s. Those having land to clear have one of these. Apply 466 ide road.

STUMP PULLING

ide road.

FOR HATCHING—White Legrose and single comb Reds; to lay; trap-nested; fertility need. Free descriptive cata-J. J. Dougan, Cobble Hill, B.C. m20

ind, 6 head of cattle, 1 shortled 1 year; 1 Jersey and Hol4 years old; 2 shorthorns, 4
old; 1 blue and white heifer, 3
old, 1 Jersey and shorthorn, 9
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AYAN POTATOES Enormous absolute immunity from dis-extra fine quality, most desir-iotatoes to eat and grow. Peck bushel \$6.00; here. 4 lbs. \$1.00

bushel \$6.00; here. 4 lbs. \$1.00 aid in Canada. Terms cash, cir-free. Emile Cheyrion, St. Lau-LE—Small pigs, six weeks old

RESCUE HOME DOING

Tuesday, April 14, 1908

to line of, work carried on by the society of the case of the carried on by the society of the case of

come by kindness. The plan of rescue was for our agents to meet the steamer, and if it was found by the

A REMARKABLE WORK

A REMARKABLE WORK

A REMARKABLE WORK

Local Institution's Efforts Require Larger Premises—

to Erect New Building

An institution which, for the rust twenty years, has been playing an minute part in the amelioration of conditions in the city, which has done more than any other agency to improve the concition of Oriental woman-model on the Canadian Pacific coast, will shortly move into more commonditions quarters. The Chinese Girl's rescue Home, Cormorant street founded and maintained by the Missionary society of the Methodist Church of our records and coassancestioned the pour records and coassancestioned the part of the manifesto that they were slave girls, to insist that they be sent to the manifesto that they were slave girls, to insist that they be sent to the manifesto that they were slave girls, to insist that they be sent to the manifesto that they were slave girls, to insist that they be sent to the manifesto that they were slave girls, to insist that they be sent to the manifesto that they were slave girls, to insist that they be sent to the manifesto that they were slave girls, to insist that they be sent to the home. An expensive laws in the city was forten the result, and not infrequently the judge preferred to look at the case from the Chinese standpoint.

Courts Favor Home

"On two or three occasions, however, the decisions were given in favor of the home. The Chinese standpoint."

Courts Favor Home

"On two or three occasions, however, the decisions were given in favor of the home. The Chinese

are commissioned by the foremen in charge of the gangs, which they pass en route, to send on additional men as required. Whether the action suggested will be taken is not stated.

PFOPIF OR

Mr. Rebinson, the deputy minister of education, leaves town during the present week for Halifax, and it is understood that during his stay his alma mater, Dalhousie university, will confer upon him an honorary degree.

Objects of the New Society Sketched by Rev. A. J. Stanley Ard

she found that there were over 200 gins from the Orient living importation in the State of the Allin district of British of the Gold ares of the Allin district of British of the Allin districts of the Allin districts of the Allin districts of the Allin districts of British of the Allin districts of the Allin districts of British of the Allin districts of Bri

# PEOPLE ORGANIZE

An institution which, for the Cast in the Control of the Angilland Total part in the street part in the Control of the Cast in the Control of the Cast in the Cast far as possible upon a common basis.

"We have our missionary committee who will from time to time endeavor to awaken our interest in home and foreign missions. It would be interesting to know not only what is being done for the conversion of India, China, Janan and other foreign converse but

done for the conversion of India, China, Japan and other foreign countries, but to learn what is being done for the heathen on our own door steps and to ascertain how best we can help on with the movement. Then again, what a great part we can all play as personal missionaries to nominal Christianity. We know that things are not what they slivuld be, we know that there are attractions outside the religious atmosphere, of the church which tend to desiroy all that is good and mobile in youth can not we do something to stop the dewnward course of many a young man and woman by not only bringing them to church but by introducing them to our association where they will be in an atmosphere, which will elevate their minds, strengthen their moral characters, and sanctify perhaps even those pleasures and games which under other others.

then their moral characters, and sanctify perhaps even those pleasures and games which under other circumstances might become degrading.

"We have a good strong executive committee and many members whose services I believe will prove valuable in making our association attractive. Our weekly meetings will extend from October to May when we shall have debates, lectures, concerts and socials and we must endeavor to make these evenings as attractive as possible.

OUR MAGNIFICENT Easter display has been added to by the timely arrival of a wealth of exquisite muslin and linen frocks, the very smartest of Easter finery, together with a large consignment of the daintiest neckwear, yokes, collars, coat sets, bertha's and ruffs, exquisite pieces of spring and summer wear, all the latest and most fascinating styles, the laces alone on many of the pieces is worth more than the price asked; new gloves in the latest shades, Fownes, Dents. Maggioni, etc, completing the most exclusive aggregations of Easter finery on

EXQUISITE CAMPBELLS'



# ANGUS CAMPBELL & CO.

The Ladies' Store Gov't St., Victoria

NEW NEMO CORSETS

**ACCIDENTAL DEATH** 

To tow a timber raft from the mouth of the Columbia river to New York is the proposition made to Captain Mackay, of the American ship Aeme. He says he will accept if the shippers are willing to pay the freight. This would probably be the longest timber tow ever made. No one ever heard of a sailing vessel undertaking anything like it, and many doubt the plan could succeed.

William Hooper Was Chocked

tow a timber raft from the h of the Columbia river to New is the proposition made to Cap-Mackay, of the American ship e. He says he will accept if the pers are willing to pay the freight, would probably be the longest er tow ever made. No one ever of of a sailing vessel undertaking hing like it, and many doubt the could succeed.

CIDENTAL DEATH

VERDICT OF THE JURY

Notice is hereby given that thirty days after date that I intend to apply to the Honorable Chief Commissioner of the thonorable Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a license to prospect, for coal and petroleum on the following described lands situated near Coal Creek, Renfrew District, BC., a post planted and marked J.B. and H.J.K. N.E. corner post; thence west about forty chains to post marked J.B. and H.J.K. N.E. corner post; thence West about forty chains to post marked J.B. and H.J.K. N.W. corner post; thence South about sixty-five chains to points of commencement, contaming one hundred and sixty-five acres more or less.

JOHN BERRYMAN, H. J. KIRBY. JOHN BERRYMAN, H. J. KIRBY. March 17th, 1908.

The all offert howes with the cold and any offerth howes with the cold and any

Colonist Printing & Publishing Company, Limited Liability 27 Broad Street, Victoria, B.C.

# THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

Six months ..... 50 Three months ..... Sent postpaid to Canada and the United Kingdom.

## "A CANADIAN EDITION."

"Colliers" is ever an interesting and it is his article in the Contemporary Review which has brought on the native publication. It handles public questions with a light touch, and is for transt in possessing at tells one of the publication of the publication. It has been been contemporary to the succession of the publication of the pu "Collier's" is ever an interesting ublication. It handles public quespublication. It handles public ques-tions with a light touch, and is for-

Experimenters seem to be hovering around the edge of a great discovery, but not to be getting very much nearspecial machinery is required. Against a projectile moving with such terrific the flight of a bird knows that the difference between that and the ascent of a balloon or any kind of flying machine is more than a matter of detail. It is one of principle. There is nothing more interesting in the way of motion than the flight of gulls in the wake of or alongside a steamer. They tion than the flight of gulls in the wake of or alongside a steamer. They rise or descend; they wheel about; they go fast or slow, almost without effort, apparently. Who has not seen a gull sail through the air with its a gull sail through the air with its wings extended and motionless, and who does not know that if a dead gull poses. If a simple method of applying electrical energy has been discovered, terrific results can be obwas when alive, it would fall instantly. If it is the inclined plane formed by the wings which keeps the gull up when it is alive, why will it not do so when the bird is dead? Until they have found out how to answer this question, experimenters in aerial navigation will be experimenters only.

Dr. Orville W. Owen, of Detroit save he can assemble can appear to the invention with keen interest. were set up in exactly the same posi-tion and made even lighter than it was when alive, it would fall instant-

he can answer the question, and he tells us that birds overcome the force of gravity by "nerve vibration." He mentions some things which peculiar tells us that birds overcome the force of gravity by "nerve vibration." He mentions some things which possibly some readers can prove or disprove. One is that a bird will sit motionless on the top of a reed, which would break instantly if a dead bird were hung in the same position. The doctor, in an interview printed in the New York Herald, said a good many things that read like nonsense, but in these days when so many new and seemingly impossible, things are being demonstrated, we have all become very chary about calling things nonsensical simply because we do not understand them. However, we shall know more about the validity of the doctor's calm in a very short time. He invented a vibrating machine which developed such an inclimation to fly, although it was only intended to be stationary, that it went to pieces. So he is building a stronger machine, and

The Times endeavors to make a scandal out of an alleged arrangement made by the government in regard to the sale of town lots in Prince Rupert, and it wants the Colonist to tell what it thinks about the matter. This request is easily compiled with. When the story first appeared in the Prince Rupert Empire, we made inquiries from the proper quarter and were informed that no arrangement whatever had been made for the sale of town lots at Prince Rupert. We therefore said nothing about the matwhatever had been made for the sale of town lots at Prince Rupert. We therefore said nothing about the matter. We have renewed the inquiry since the issue of the Times and have received the same answer. We therefore state in the most positive manner that no plan of disposing of the Prince Rupert lots, which will belong to the government when the survey has been made, and until the survey has been made none of them can be said to belong to the government, has yet seen fe'ermined upon When the lots are ready to be placed on the market, the government will make the bast possible business arrangement, in co-operation with the townsite

TO SHOOT 300 Miles

We have had two references to the nvention of a Scotsman, named Simpson, of a weapon which it is claimed will throw a shell a distance of three hundred miles. Col. F. N. Maude is the sponsor for the wonderful machine, and it is his article in the Contemporary Review which has brought it to the notice of the public. It is said to have created a great sensation, which is very likely, for Col. Maude is an author of repute and he has given it as his oninion that the claims of the sum of the problem as it presents itself to his countrymen, but we are unable to assent to his view that the American

NAVIGATING THE AIR.

Very considerable progress has been made in aerial navigation, but we seem yet to be a long way off from the time when we will take an aerial ship to cross the Pacific ocean or even to travel from Victorie to Vancouver. Experimenters seem to be hovering any ordinary engineering toolshop. No any ordinary engineering toolshop. No special machinery is required. Against

## A JAPANESE VIEW.

regard to Japanese in Canada, it is worse than folly to disregard facts as imply because we do not understand them. However, we shall know more about the validity of the doctor's claims in a very short time. He invented a vibrating machine which developed such an inclimation to fly, although it was only intended to be stationary, that it went to pieces. So he is building a stronger machine, and he expects to have it ready in a month, when he will take it out of doors and set it "humming." If it starts to fly, Dr. Owen will have made a discovery, the value of which cannot be easily estimated, but the inventor is not claiming too much. He says he is not sure that he has been able to devise a machine strong enough to resist the opposing influences of vibration and the force of gravity. He thinks he is going to be able to do this, and if he succeeds he believes he will revolutionize the transportation problem. He frankly admits that most people think he is crazy; but he points out, that other men have been called crazy and yet have turned out to be really great inventors.

The Times endeavors to make a scandal out of an alleged arrange-ment made by the government for a very considerable portion of proposing includes the construction of the proposition of the proposition of the succeeds he believes he will revolutionate the transportation problem. He frankly admits that most people think he is crazy; but he points out, that other men have been called crazy and yet have turned out to be really great inventors.

PRINCE RUPERT LOTS

The Times endeavors to make a scandal out of an alleged arrange-ment made by the government for the proposition of the total area of the Empire, a very considerable portion of proposition of the total area of the Empire, a very considerable portion of proposition and the total area of the Empire in Canadian area and the proposition of the construction o

co-operation with the townsite tomed to live for generations, he would

company, for the sale of the lots. A little consideration will show that, as the government will own one lot out of four, there must be some understanding with the company as to the manner and other details connected with the sale of them. When these have been decided upon, the public will be advised as to what they are. In the meanwhile criticism seems to be premature, and the talk of scandal absurd.

TO SHOOT 300 MILES

probably reply by asking why European enigrants are not content to do so. The fact that they are not content to do so. The fact that they emigrate indicates that they are not satisfied with the conditions under which they have been reared. There are Japanwith the conditions could not be better, are not terracing mountain sides to make paddy-fields. They are seeking something on broader lines. These considerations show us the very serious nature of the problem, with which

## QUEEN CHARLOTTE ISLANDS.

QUEEN CHARLOTTE ISLANDS.

The Queen Charlotte group is rapidly coming to the front. More than thirty years ago Admiral Cochrane said: "I would mention that in my visit to Queen Charlotte Islands and to Port Simpson on the borders of Alaska, I caused the temperature of the sea to be constantly observed, and little or no difference was found in the temperature of the sea in the latitude and at Vancouver (Island.) The climate of Queen Charlotte Islands, thus tempered by ocean currents, is mild, and their resources from agriculture, mining and fisheries will, at no distant date, be an element of wealth to the Canadian government." There has been more delay than Admiral Cochrane anticipated, but it looks now as if the islands were about to receive the recognition, which they deserve. Mr. C. A. Harrison of Masset, who is in the city, has lived a long time on Graham island and is an Dominion exhibit at the Alaskadeserve. Mr. C. A. Harrison of Masset, who is in the city, has lived a about urging an appropriation for a long time on Graham island and is an enthusiast over the future of the whole group. We do not intend to add any. thing here to what he has already told thing here to what he has already told contact readers of the resources of favor of such an appropriation." Now that, thing here to what he has already told Colonist readers of the resources of the islands, but we would like to emphasize his claim for government assistance to steam communication to Masset and the Inlet of the same name. Mr. Harrison thinks that if there were regular sallings of a steamer to those points, say, once a month for the present and a little oftener as business developed, there

cent, 25-cent, 10-cent and 5-cent. It is announced from Ottawa that there will be no gold sent out from the mint eat bread and butter.

valuable because it enables us to see a side of the case to which we have all given too little consideration.

Who visited the city on Friday, had nothing of special importance to convey in respect to the plans of his company for Vancouver Island, but he in-

happy habit of throwing cold water over many projects which are advanced by Victorians

The existence of a community of clay-eaters in the mountainous region of North Carolina is of more than passing interest. That there were such people has been known for a long time, but very little attention has been paid to them until recently. They are not, as might be supposed, an abo-riginal people, but simply degenerate whites. Clay forms a regular article of diet with them, and they claim it is so nutritious that it will support life without any other food being eaten. The edible clay is of a special kind. It exudes an oil, and it is eaten by placing small pieces in the mouth and nermitting them to dissolve. Little How the wheel goes round. It is now declared that Russia and Japan have joined hands in opposition to the American remonstrance against the administration of the railway zone in Manchuria.

The United States is leaking into Canada at a pretty rapid rate. Compared with the problem of how to prevent his heiresses from marrying titled foreigners, Uncle Sam will find this outpouring of population into the Dominion a matter much more grave.

A small quantity of the first "homemade" silver coins have been placed in circulation throughout Canada. They are of four denominations—50-cent, 25-cent, 10-cent and 5-cent. It is announced from Ottawa that there is the same as that of other people, but their appearance is corpse-like. An explanation of the habit of fered is that the presence of a species of intestinal worm creates an appetite for the clay. There are other clay-caters than those of North Carolina. A tribe of aborigines living on the Siberian tribes eat a white clay found in the localities where they live, and on the islands of the Pacific ocean communities are found in which the people spread a white clay upon editable leaves and eat the mixture as we

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Cyrus H. Bowes, Chemist Government Street

# BABY NEEDS SUNSHII

Get One of These 1908 Whitney Go-Carts Tomorrow

TSN'T it "just grand" to get out in the glorious Spring Sunshine; to breathe the goodness of delightful Spring, where everything is so new and good? One feels that life is worth the living after all—it is so good for man or woman, so kind to little tots.' Those little ones! There isn't anything half so necessary or so beneficial to their good health and happiness as the Sunshine of Spring. Doctors advise it, baby craves it, nature tells us daily. Give the baby the benefit of every ray of Spring Sunshine, and you and your baby will be grandly rewarded in the benefits obtained. But let the little king enjoy it in comfortthat's important! Get him a Go-Cart, and get a good one. The best baby in the land deserves the best Go-Cart in the world-a "Whitney." We are sole agents for the Whitney, and offer you the best carriage in the world and the best Go-Cart values in the city. Here are a few, but ask for a Go-Cart catalogueit shows lots more.



# Reclining Folding Go-Cart

No. K. 37, C. & P.-Body is steel and hardwood, reed front and wood back, varnished; mattress cushion; lace parasol. Gear is all steel, four 10-in. rubber tire wheels, patent wheel fastener. Dark green enamel finish

Price, \$9.50



# Collapsible Go-Cart

No. 8. 24.—Body wood frame and handle. Upholstering, green leather cloth. Gear is all steel; four 10-in. rubber tire wheels. Green enamel finish. Same as

Price, \$9.00

LET US DEMONSTRATE THEJE USEFUL CARTS



Pullman Sleeper No. 824-Body is reed, varnished;

sides upholstered; has mattress cushion; lace parasol. Gear is all steel; four 16-in. rubber tire wheels; Whitney patent antifriction fastener; foot brake. Green enamel finish. Price, \$18.00



Pullman Sleeper

No. 827-Body is reed, varnished; sides upholstered; has mattress cushion: lace parasol. Gear is English strap, four 16x1/2-in. rubber tire wheels. Whitney patent anti-friction wheel fastener; foot brake. Green enamel finish. Enameled push bar.

Price, \$25.00



Reclining Go-Cart

Pullman Sleeper

No. 851—Body is reed, varnished; sides upholstered, tapestry or velour; hood is reed, varnished. upholstered like body. Gear is steel tubular; four 16x½-in. rubber tire wheels. Whitney patent anti-friction wheel fas-tener; foot brake. Carmine en-amel finish. Enameled push

Price, \$32.50

The Pullman Sleeper is a combination of carriage and go-cart. The body is smaller than that of a carriage, size of base being 22 x 15 inches. It also has adjustable reclining back, and sliding cover.

## PRICE-SMASHING IN THE CHINA STORE A Sale of China Odd Bits Offering Special Values

No such China Values have ever before been offered you in this city—no such opportunity to get dainty china at such remarkably low prices. We have gathered all the "leftovers" from the best China Year we have known, and are going to clear them at once, if we are not greatly mistaken-for we are positive you would much rather have ONE of these attractive BITS in your home, than FOUR BITS of silver in your purse. Perhaps you remember what an excellent stock of China we offered last Christmas season, what magnificent new arrivals have since been shown. All these have disappeared—save a few odd pieces. Now, we have new china on the way from Europe, and we must make room for it at once, and that is why you are being offered china pieces we have been selling regularly at \$1.75 for 50c. We have filled our Government street window with a few representative pieces, and we advise a "look." You'll see there about the biggest fifty cents worth of china ever offered anyone. It is first quality ware, too-Come in and feel it, for it is as delightful to feel as to look upon.

SOME OF THE HANDSOME, USEFUL PIECES OFFERED ARE:

TUGS TEAPOTS MARMALADE JARS CAKE PLATES BON BON DISHES

NUT BOWLS CUPS AND SAUCERS CAKE STANDS SYRUP IUGS CARD RECEIVERS

BISCUIT JARS FRUIT STANDS CREAMS AND SUGARS **CELERY TRAYS** 

AND DOZENS OF OTHER EQUALLY USEFUL CHINA YOU SHOULD SEE

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# AN HOUR WITH THE EDITOR SECTIONS

## MAKERS OF HISTORY

As we look back over the vista of history, certain heroic figures stand out like silhouettes against the obscurity of the past. When we come to think of it, now wonderful it seems that out of the millions of cople, who were born, loved, worked, suffered and died in the past centuries, we know of very few. an say of them is that a certain person, whose name was inscribed upon a stone, was their king. We know in a general way the history of great racial movements, but cannot tell with certainty of the individuality of a single individual who participated in them. perhaps we may know the names of a few, but his only renders the obscurity of the others the more vident. If we take an arbitrary date, say 1000 B.C., t will be a matter of surprise, if we choose to think to over, how few names even well-informed people in recall of persons living at that time, or previously. If it were not that it is yet the practice to read the Bible, the great majority of people would not be able to mention a single individual who was alive three isand years ago. Yet there are a few men, whose nemory have come down to us, and we shall en-leavor to deal with some of them and later to take deavor to deal with some of them and later to take up those, who in more recent times have played a conspicuous part in the making of history. This series of articles will be confined to men, for we have already dealt quite fully with the great women who were history makers. We should be glad to have suggestions from readers as to characters, whose careers they would like us to tell something about. The resources of The Colonist's library are available in this way to all Colonist readers.

It is obvious that, while great interest attaches to the great then of early days in human history, there must always be much difficulty in ascertaining correctly the facts relating to them; and yet it is desirable to examine into the records of those times to as great an extent as possible. We are all apt

to as great an extent as possible. We are all apt to think that we people of the Twentieth Century have reached the climax of everything that is desirable, but there is much evidence of the existence of nations in the almost forgotten past, which had made progress in some lines even greater than we have There is always a danger that in thinking over the past history of the race we may lose our sense of proportion. Our own affairs seem very large to us because they are near at hand and the events of remote eras are dwarfed in comparison and yet it is clear that men, whose names have come down from the twilight of history must have been converted. the twilight of history, must have been very remarkable. When we reflect upon the small number of persons, whose existence is remembered a hundred years after their death, with all the methods available in modern times for the preservation of records, it seems as if those, whose names have survived for thousands of years and whose deeds, doubtless exthousands of years and whose deeds, doubtless exaggerated by tradition and surrounded by myths, have come down to us, must have loomed up very large among their fellows. Let us take Hercules as as example. It is the fashion among certain people nowadays to say that this hero was a myth, pure and simple, a sun-god or something of that kind. This conclusion is reached by supposing that a good many centuries ago the mental processes of men were different from what they are today. There are no modern races, which evolve sun-gods, but there are anany which attribute to one individual deeds which were performed by many. This was probably always the case, and appeared we may assume that Hercules is credited with things that he did not perform. It may be possible that sometimes the history of a nation has been dwarfed and represented as the career of the most conspicuous individual in it, and hence some of the deeds of Hercules may really be the epitomized records of a whole people and a whole era. But it is impossible to avoid the conclusion that in prehistoric times a great here where the conclusion that in prehistoric times a great here where wh epitomized records of a whole people and a whole era. But it is impossible to avoid the conclusion that in prehistoric times a great hero, whom we know as Hercules, which is a corruption of Herakles, as the Greeks called him, strode across the stage of human events, and so profoundly impressed his personality upon his contemporaries that almost all the great transactions which occurred before the slege of Troy are attributed to him. With the carrying away of Helen and the famous slege which followed. the history of the lands around the Mediterranear may be said to have begun. The record is very obsecure, and it is not easy to distinguish between what secure, and it is not easy to distinguish between what is history and what is mythology; but all the ages previous thereto seem to have concentrated around this wonderful personage. We shall take occasion in another article to speak of some of the very ancient characters which appear in the twilight of history in other countries, but for the present shall confine our observations to this man, who was at least half a good in the extern of these who have presented his observations to this man, who was at least half a god in the esteem of those who have preserved his memory, a man who must have stood head and shoulders above all his fellows in the attributes which constitute human greatness. We may not look upon Hercules, perhaps as a maker of history, but rather as its personification; nevertheless, in this initial paper, a few words may be said regarding him, for he is unquestionably the most conspicuous individuality in the annals of the human race.

Hercules was of divine ancestry on the parental side, his mother being Alcmene, wife of Amphitrion

side, his mother being Alemene, wife of Amphitrion of Tirzus, and his father Zeus, the king of the gods. His alleged ancestry is only one of hundreds of instances in the mythology of all nations in which a great here or teacher was assigned divine parentage. His career was very remarkable, and his wonderful owers were constantly put to the severest tests, wing to the hostility of the goddess Hera, the wife Zens, who corresponds in Grecian mythology to, uno in Roman legend. He was trained in the manly accomplishments and excelled in them all, but his education was interrupted when in a fit of rage inspired by Hera, he killed his music teacher. Then he became a cattle-herder for his mother's husband. Later he married, and after some years, in another fit of madness, slew his children. It was because of this crime that he was ordered to perform his cele-brated "Labors." These were to have been only ten in the first instance, but because he sought assistance in performing two of them, two others were added.

. Wrestling with the Nemean Lion Destruction of the Lernian Hydra.

Capture of the Boar of Erymanthus.
Cleaning the Augean stables.
Shooting the Stymphalian birds.
Capture of the Cretan Bull.

8. Capture of the Man-eating Mares.
9. Seizing the girdle of the Queen of the Amazons.
10. Bringing in the oxen of Erythia in the far

11. Procuring the Golden Apples of Hesperides. 12. Carrying Cerberus from Hades to the Upper

It is impossible to accept the description of these abors" literally, and perhaps the explanation offered them, that they really represent the inauguration great reforms, the establishment of organized soiety in the lands around the Mediterranean and the explanation of the second s development of commerce, is as nearly correct as any other. His adventures after the performance of these labors" were many and very extraordinary. He made his name in Thebes, that is the Grecian city of that name, not the Thebes of Egypt with its hundred sates. He gave his wife to a friend and sought in marriage Iole, the daughter of Eurytus. This got im linto serious trouble, and his madness returned to traveled much and fought in many wars. After immunerable adventures and many crimes, he vanmumerable adventures and many crimes, he van-gished Eurytus and carried off lole, but the queen the land, wherein he then lived, prompted by jealousy, gave him a poisoned tunic. This he put on and the poison burned the flesh from his bores. In ter-rific agony he built a funeral pyre, or which he met his death. It is this episode which leads Professor Muller to insist that Hercules is only a sun-myth, and that the account of his death is simply a description of the sunset. It seems impossible to dispose of him in this way, and while every possible allowance must be made for poetical distortion and the exag-geration which is inseparable from the handing down of stories from generation to generation, apparently we must concede that there was such a mar as Hercules, whose achievements were so great that generous tradition magnified them and poetry clothed them with many fanciful adornments.

## SOME NEW BOOKS

The Esoteric Publishing Co., of Applegate, California, sends a book entitled "The Goal of Life," which some one has been kind enough to pay for in order that a review of it may be published in The Colonist. The author is H. E. Butler, who has written several other works of a similar class. It is an exceedingly ambitious effort, for the author aims, first, at presenting a reasonable idea of God, and, second, at removing the mystery which surrounds man's relations to God. This he attempts to do in 363 pages, many of which are very interesting and full of suggestions although careful readers. gestions, although careful readers will hesitate abou accepting his conclusions. The clergy would pronounce the book heretical; a philosopher would call it crude; a scientist would think it superficial, and a literary man would note the lack of finish to which the author confesses; and yet the book is worth read-ing as an effort to dispose of the many doubts and ertainties surrounding the subject, with which it

The conceptions of God and of our relations to Him are largely mediaeval. The scholastics of the Middle Ages endeavored to reduce theology to an exact science, which in its very nature it cannot be. They gave us creeds, verbal formulas and ceremonies, the insufficiency of which they themselves at the outset must have recognized, but which in the course of time became very real to them, and were imposed upon the laity with rigor, their nominal acceptance being enforced with pains and penalties both here and hereafter. The Rennaisance, while inaugurating freedom of thought, did not bring about freedom of belief. The individual interpretation of divine mysteries was still discountenanced, as it is, as a matter of fact, today. And it is by no means the oldest of the churches which protest against this individualism, for the idea that men shall think for themselves is discouraged by the very latest sect, whatever it may be, that some forceful fanatic has been able to organize. The result of this hostility to independent thought was the development of atheism. From dis-believing in the Church to disbelieving in God the step was easy, and, as the Church ordained that the Deity and itself should be regarded as essentially the Deity and itself should be regarded as essentially identical, it was not only easy, but natural. Mankind was kept in the dark, and principally because the Church—we use the word collectively as applying to all religious organizations—had no real light to give. Rational Athelsm, that is an Athelsm that yelected God, because it could not reconcile the teachings of the Church with the conclusions of independent reason and refused to be guided by blind faith, was successful. The scientific Athelsm, which refused to acknowledge God, because He was not discoverable by the microscope of investigation. But neither retional nor scientific Athelsm satisfied the cravings of humanity. The very nature of man called out for humanity. The very nature of man called out for something else at the very essence of things than The need of a God and Father could not be satisfied by the sneers of rationalists or the demon strations of science. Hence there arose a new school of thought, which in various ways is making its influence felt throughout the religious world today. "The Goal of Life" is a product of this school, and if it is read, not as the final word on the subject, but simply as a contribution, and a very imperfect one, towards the elucidation of a great problem, it will be found useful. The weakness of the book seems to be the attempt of the author to make his presentation square with the literal words of the Bible in many instances, and in which it seems as if such a squaring is by no means necessary, and there is an astrological chapter, which detracts greatly from the value of the

"The Goal of Life," as Mr. Butler sees it, is the acquirement of the Divine Spirit as our controlling influence, and this not simply as something which shall be a comfort and support in time of trouble, a ation for the lack of material happiness or wealth, but as a living, working, everyday force, by means of which we can accomplish those things which are needed for our well-being. It is impossible to deny that in this aspect of his subject the author has taken a line of thought, which may be followed with very great advantage. He tells us that by great devotion, earnest prayer and a careful life, we will acquire right standards, a proposition to which we fancy the st orthodox will not object, although they will certainly cavil at the process by which he reaches this

Of the book as a whole, and presumably it is for the purpose of some expression on this point that the book has been sent to us, it may be commended to those who are able to read with discrimination. It is a conscientious effort to discover a great truth. If it is not wholly successful in the details of its statements of fact and its process of reasoning, its value is only lessened to that extent and not destroyed. As an effort to demonstrate that the relations between man and his Creator are very real and capable of being utilized in our daily life for the development of character and the betterment of mankind, it is praiseworthy. We may question the soundness of the author's logic, and think that he jumps to conclusions, but his final teaching seems sound enough and worthy of very serious consideration.

Volume VII. of "The Copper Handbook," which is a manual of the copper industry of the world, has come to hand from the compiler and publisher, Horace J. Stevens, of Houghton, Michigan. It opens with a history of copper, to which follows a chapter on geology as it relates to the occurrence of copper pres. Then follows a very useful chapter on chemistry and minerology, which, if printed in a little handbook, would doubtless find a place in the pocket handbook, would doubless that a place in the of eyery prospector. There are also chapters on the milling and concentration of copper, smelting, on the electric treatment, alloys of copper, brands and grades, the uses of copper, the substitutes for it, on mining terms, copper deposits, the copper mines of the world, in which a great many details are given as to hundreds of mining companies, and a final chapter devoted to statistics of the copper industry. It is a book which is the result of enormous labor, and ought to be exceedingly useful. It is a book which is the result of enormous labor, and ought to be exceedingly useful. Every aspect of the subject seems to have been treated with a conscientious effort at fairness. We quote the following from the reference to British Columbia: "The copper smelting industry of the province is well developed, and British Columbia has some of the largest, most modern and best managed smelters now in existence, and the Granby mine, of the Boundary district, holds the world's record for low smelting costs."

The historical chapter is interesting. The author looks upon copper as the first of the metals to be utilized industrially, although he thinks gold was previously used for ornamental purposes. He thinks that Iron did not come into use until thousands of years after copper was known. In Egypt copper seems to have been utilized at least seven thousand years ago.

and at even an earlier date in Babylon; while from their earliest history the Greeks were familiar with it. We may take occasion in a later issue to make a further reference to this interesting and valuable

## THE ORDER OF MELCHIZEDEK

The Order of Melchizedek is surrounded with mystery. Whether we look upon the Bible as a divinely inspired book, or only as a record, more or less correct, of certain historical events, the existence of this Order is of deep interest. It is referred to by writers, who lived many centuries apart, and Melchizedek himself is spoken of by a writer, who lived several centuries before the earlier of these two. The first reference is in the Book of Genesis. There had been a war between the tribal chiefs of what we now call Syria, and in the course of the fighting, Lot. call Syria, and in the course of the ingiting, Lot, Abram's brother, was taken prisoner. Abram set out to rescue him and succeeded, and upon his return, "Melchizedek, King of Salem, brought forth bread and wine." After this he blessed Abram, and the latter gave him "tithes of all." The writer of the book tells us that Melchizedek was "the priest of the Most High God." The second reference to him is the 110th Psalm. The head notes to this Psalm, the authorship of which is attributed to David, represent it as a reference to Jesus Christ, although it may be that it relates only to David himself; but this is not material in the present connection, for what we have to do with is the verse which reads as follows 'The Lord hath sworn and will not repent, 'Thou

art a priest forever after the order of Mcchizedek."

During the centuries which had elapsed since the time of Abram, the Levilical priesthood had been established among the Jews, but here we have the statement that another priesthood existed. If the person referred to in the quotation was David, then we have a priest who was not of the Levitical order. for David was not of the tribe of Levi, and the same is true if the reference is to Jesus. There are expressions in the prophecies, which can be interpreted as referring to this order, but it is not until we come to the Epistle to the Hebrews, written more than a thousand years after the Psalm above mention that we find a distinct and positive reference to Mel-chizedek and the Order to which he belonged. The authorship of this Epistle is not known. It is popu-larly attributed to Paul, but scholars do not adopt this view. It is rather a treatise fhan a letter, although the last two chapters are in the epistolatory style. The object of the writer is to set forth the pre-eminence of Christ, which he does by first giving a brief semi-historical synopsis of Jewish history. He then refers to "Jesus the Son of God," and tells that He is a High Priest, and passes on to make an argument the exact significance of which is not very clear. In the course of this argument he quotes apparently from the Psalm above referred to: "Thou art a Priest forever after the order of Melchizedek," and goes on to speak of some one, probably Christ, although the English version is susceptible of two explanations, whom he says was "called of God an High Priest after the order of Melchizedek." A lit-tle later he says: "Whither the forerunner is for us entered, even Jesus, made a High Priest forever after the order of Melchizedek."

the order of Melchizedek."

The writer of this Epistle was not addressing learned men, for he tells them that "there are many things to say and hard things to be uttered, seeing that, ye are dull of henringht and he adds: "Ye have need that one teach you again what he the first principles of the oracles of God." Yet to these people he speaks of the Order of Melchizedek as though something of which they were already well aware: It is perhaps not well to lay too much stress upon the word "order," that is, we are not forced to conclude that it meant an established institution; yet it seems as if, from its frequent repetition, we must accept the term "Order of Melchizedek" as a name and not merely as a description. No other conclusion seems open than that the writer of the Epistle to the Mehraus helicand the writer of the Epistle to the Hebrews believed that by associating Jesus with the order, or at least with Melchizedek, he secured for him a pre-eminence in the minds of those whom he was addressing. The seventh chapter of Hebrews is devoted wholly to this aspect of the case and seems intended to demonstrate the follow-ing proposition: The Order of Melchizedek pre-ceded the Levitical Priesthood and was immeasurably uperior to it, and it existed independently of the latter, which was supplanted by the Priesthood of Christ. Melchizedek is thus described in the chapter last referred to: "Without father, without mother, without descent, having neither beginning of days nor end of life; but made like unto the Son of God, abiding a High Priest continually."

What does this all mean? Frankly, we have no satisfactory explanation to offer. Those who are familiar with the story of the birth of Jesus will remember how it is told that Wise Men of the East came to worship Him. His divinity seems to have see that his Sonship is proved by assigning Him a place in this mysterious Order. It is not a surprise, therefore, to learn that in the very early days of the Christian Era a sect of some numerical strength arose, whose chief tenet was that Melchizedek was an incarnation of the Deity and greater than Christ. Students of Buddhism may see a similarity in the account of Melchizedek to the tradition of recurrent incarnations of the Divine Spirit, held by the followers of that school of thought. The whole subject is one of great interest, no matter what may be its origin. There are some scholars who believe that they can see evidence of interpolation in the reference. to Melchizedek contained in the chapter of Genesis above mentioned. They find in his name, which, translated, means "king of righteousness," evidence that he is a mythical and purely symbolical character; but there seem to be insuperable object. character; but there seem to be insuperable objections to such an explanation. If we had anything tions to such an explanation. If we had anything other than the references in the Bible to assist us in reaching a conclusion, the case would be more simple; but all we have is substantially that above 4,000 years ago there was a King of Salem, who was a High Priest, and whose name signified King of Righteousness; that about 1,000 years later the Psalmist, referring either to himself or to Christ, spoke of a priest after the Order of Melchizedek, and spoke of a priest after the Order of Meichizedek, and that one of the canonical writers on the nature of Christ made the same statement in regard to Him, and claimed it as proof of His divinity. A wide field of speculation is opened by these few and brief statements, but it is not clear that any profit would result from entering upon it.

Sir Oliver Lodge has given the reading public many surprises of late, and it will not be wholly with astonishment that they will learn of a decided leaning on his part towards the theory of a prior existence. In The Hebbert Journal, which is published by Messra, Williams & Norgate, of London, he has an article on "Immortality," in which the following paragraph occurs: "The analogy pointed to is that whereas we living men and women, while associated with this mortal organism, are ignorant of whatever experience our larger selves may have gone through in the past—yet when we wake out of this present materialized condition and etter the region of larger consciousness we may gradually realize in what a curious though legitimate condition of ignorance we now are; and may become aware of our fuller possession with all that has happened here and now fully remembered and incorporated as an additional experience into the wide range of knowledge which that larger entity must have accumulated since its experience into the wide range of knowledge which that larger entity must have accumulated since its intelligence and memory began. The transition called death may thus be an awakening rather than a sleeping; it may be that we, still involved in mortal coil, are in the more dream-like and unreal condition." Our real condition, according to Sir Oliver, may not be what we call life, but something which may be regarded as bearing the same relation to our real existence as our waking life does to sleep. To a man in a dream, or to one who is insane, things which to others are unreal are real enough. If any one else than a master of scientific inquiry had propounded such an idea as is contained in the above quotation, people would have doubts as to his sanity. Yet there are many things which are more readily explained by supposing Sir Oliver to be right, than by supposing him to be wrong.

# THE STORY TELLER

Hely Terrors.

The suffragettes have recently sent a message to the British House of Commons on a war kite. This looks ominous for Mr. Asquith.

It is further related that the fame of these strenuous ladies has spread far beyond Europe. In a recent skirmish in Africa the savage chief caught a glimpse of the Highland forces.

"The suffragettes!" His Chiefship cried in terror as he gave a signal for immediate retreat. The English authority states that the tribe was completely routed on the mere suspicion of a suffragette battallon.

## His Preference.

His Preference.

A Montreal visitor to Toronto was indulging in such frank criticism of the capital of Ontario as he thought safe to make.

"Toronto doesn't need to throw stones at any other community," he said firmly, "just look at the number of unemployed in Toronto."

"Suppose there are lots of the unemployed here," retorted a Toronto citizen of Irish birth. "Faith, an' I'd rather be doing nothing in Toronto than have a good job anywhere else."

And the Toronto citizen is still wondering why his wife laughed.

A youthful versifier in Washington not long ago sought the criticism of a well known publisher who chanced to be at the national capital on business with the copyright division of the library of con-

with the copyright division of the library of congress.

"Sir," said the near-poet indignantly, when the publisher had brusquely advised him to "burn the stuff—"sir, poets are born, not made"

Whereupon the publisher smiled broadly. "Young man," said he, "it won't help your case in the least to try to shift the blame on your parents."—Kansas City Journal.

Another Time Perhaps. Another Time Perhaps.

A pushing traveler, voyaging on an American river steamer on the Yangtsze-klang, in China, came up on deck one fine starlight night to find a mist lying on the river, the vessel at anchor, and the pilot walking the deck. "Why aren't we going ahead?" quoth the traveler.

"Can't see the river," answered the pilot.

"But you can see the stars," remonstrated the traveler.

"Yes, I guess we can see the stars," answered the pilot, "but until the biler busts we ain't a-goin, that way!"

Recognized.

The late Lord Linlithgow, says M. A. P., was exceedingly popular in Australia as governor of Victoria. When he was in that responsible position, some of the backwoods papers were not too particular about their portraits of celebrities, and occasionally economized in the matter of "cuts." One day a friend showed the governor a paper containing the picture of a good-looking, clean-shaven man, while undenneath was the name of a notorious bushranger.

"Do you know that picture?" he asked.

"Know it?" cried His Excellency. "Why, that's the coat I was married in!"

Judging by the Name. Strange comments are frequently heard at the theatre regarding the author and his dramatic productions. Mr. Stephen Phillips, the English poet and dramatist, tells of a conversation he overheard one night just before the curtain rose on the first scene of his play, "Ulysses." Two ladies in the stalls were discussing the probable nature of the play.

1"Oh, I'm sure it's going to be screamingly funny," said one.

What on earth makes you think so?" asked her companion.
"Why," exclaimed the first speaker, "anybody could tell that from its name!"

# Agreed for Once.

Agreed for Once.

There is in Brooklyn a young, recently married couple who have been having the usual half-pathetic and wholly amusing experiences incident to somewhat limited means and total inexpensive. Last Saturday there was a hitch in the delivery of the marketing, and Sunday found them with a practically empty larder. When dinner time come the young wife burst into teafs.

"Oh, this is horrible!" she wept. "Not a thing in the house fit for a dog to eat. I am going home to mamma!"

mamma;
"If you don't mind, dear," the husband exclaimed, as he visibly brightened and reached for his hat, "Til go with you!"—Harper's Magazine,

A Color Line.

The most distinguished woman novelist of Great Britain, Mrs. Humphrey Ward, is at present visiting her cousin in New York, and is being most hospitably entertained by literary Gothem. In the April number of the Grand Magazine, an anecdote is retailed which, it is declared, was first told by Mrs. Ward.

A certain 'Varsity canon invited a trio of distinguished Parsees to grace his table one day. Dinner was duly prepared. The hour came and with it all the guests save the three high-caste Orientals. Finally it was out of the question to wait any longer, and the company sat down, the canon murmuring: "It is the first time in my life I have regretted a black outlook."

outlook."

In a few moments the butler's manner began to attract attention. Something seemed to have dawned upon him. "Beg pardon, sir." he faitered, "but were the gentlemen you expected black?"

"They were. As black as my coat."

"Then I'm afraid, sir, I've made a bit of an error. Three black individuals did ring the front door bell about an hour ago; but, knowing your dislike, sir, to that form of entertainment, I—I sent 'em away."

Missed it.

There is a certain type of the community which rejoices in attendance at funerals and finds a curious satisfaction in gazing at a corpse. In the city, presens of this tendency find an outlet for their emotions at the cheap theatres; in the country they "accept this intimation" with alacrity and demand details of the last hours of the departed.

On the occasion of a certain funeral in rural districts not fifty miles from Toronto, neighbors attended in such numbers that there was an overflow meeting in the kitchen. Some time after the service had been safely concluded, a member of the bereaved family happened to enter this room and noticed the professionally mournful yet expectant appearance of the company.

"Will they be taking the body soon?" asked a fat matron with a profound sigh.

"The hearse has gone," said the afflicted one.

"To think of that!" exclaimed a red-faced neighbor, slapping his knee in mortification. "Twenty years have I been going to funerals an' this is the first time the corpse got away from me."—Canadian Courier.

# WITH THE POETS

To Joy.

Lo, I am happy, for my eyes have seen Joy glowing here before me, face to face; His wings were arched above me for a space, I kissed his lips, no bitter came between. The air is vibrant where his feet have been, And full of song and color is his place. His wondrous presence sheds about a grace That lifts and hallows all that once was mean. I may not sorrow for I saw the light, Tho' I shall walk in valley ways for long. I still shall her the echo of the song—My life is measured by its one great height. Joy holds more grace than pain can ever give. And by my glimpse of joy my soul shall live.—Exchange

The Eventide.

De golden sun is sinking in the west,
And to him hastes the glory of the day:
The light is going, ev'ry fading ray
Home to its father flies and we to rest
Retire in peace and trust that all is best;
And that with morn the gloom will pass away
When light returns at last with us to stay,
And things now hid will then be manifest.

O, light of light! Bright sun that never sets,
Shine inward and our ev'ry thought make bright;
Remind us ever he who from Thee gets
The light of life shall swerve not from the right.
As sunbeams to the sun at even fly, Draw us, thy sons, to thee, the sun on high.

-Channing Gordon Lawrence, Heart's Twilight Deep in the twilight of my heart
I hid a rose;
Red petals on its red.
At dusk I looked to greet its velvet face,
And wept—the rose was dead.

Deep in the twilight of my heart

I hid a kiss;

Red mists about it shone.

At morn I looked to raise it to my lips,

And wept—the kiss was gone.

Deep in the twilight of my heart
I hid a tear,
A pearl in its red sea.
At night I looked to star it in my dreams;
The tear—awaited me.
—Archibald Sullivan, in The Smart Set.

Lament of the Stolen Bride Faery Child: Come, newly married bride.-W. B. Yeats, "The Land of Heart's Desire."

Go, thought of my heart, on the wings of the wind O'er the green on the meadows wide By the deep dark woods, with the sea behind, Where the stars at anchor ride:
Steal into the heart of my old true love As he turns from the shining plough, And tell with the voice of the home come dove Of the hunger that's on me now.

Ochone, for the land that is far away.

And Shawn of the stout warm arms:
Oh, better a world where the light is gray
And night is thick with alarms.
Than forever the music's maddening beat
In the moonlit faery land.
Than the ceaseless whir of the tripping feet
And the clasp of the bloodless hand.

E'en yet, when the night is on fire with stars,
Or dropping the silver day,
I can hear the fall of the pasture bars
And the liit of his whistled lay.
Then shaken from me are the dreamers' charms,
My hand from the dancer's slips,
And the mother stands lonely with empty arms
And the widow with hungering lips.
—Charles L. O'Donnell, in New York Sun.

Within an ancient forest,
Deep in its shadows vast,
There stands a gloomy dwelling old,
The silent House of the Past.

In the mystical House of the Past,
To which I alone have the key,
There's a darkened room that is peopled by
By shades I alone can see.

There's a boy in that gloomy old room,
The boy that I used to be;
With his hopes, and his fears, and his wonderful. dreams
Of the world he was going to see.

There's a man in that lonely old room,

The man that I might have been;

With the brain to plan, and the courage to dare.

Alas! that he's only a dream.

So their phantom fingers point,
With a mien accusing and stern.
Till my heart and brain seem scorched and seared
With the thoughts that scourge and burn.

Oh, the wonderful House of the Past, To which I alone have the key,
What are the shades I must people you with
In the days that are to be?

Must I your solitudes fill With visions me that I once might have

been,
And the shade of myself as a lad?
—Ralph D. Nicholls, in Smith's Magazine. Mary Magin

Over an' over an' over agin
I will be thinkin' of Mary Magin.
Till the lilt of her laugh
An' the light in her eye
These I'll remember the day that I die.

Mary Magin was a girl that I knew When smiles were as plenty as dollars were few. When laughter came alsy to fips that was young— Me heart beat the time to each song that was sung. By Mary, my Mary Magin.

Mary Magin was as fair as a flower, Well I remimber the day an' the hour When Mary says laughin' an' lovin' an' gar "Shure all the fortunes is over the say." Did Mary, my Mary Magin.

Mary Magin hat a tear in her eye
The day that she kissed me an' give me good bye:
"Ye'll mind to come back, lad, an' mind to come soon."
Anee, I can hear her night, mornin' an' noon,
Just Mary, my Mary Magin.

Mary Magin, if I knowed of it then, 'Tis happy an' poor I'd have sthayed in the glen, Fer sorra take dollars, an' sorra take fame Now that I never can give ye me name My Mary, my Mary Magin.

Mary Magin, 'tis a name on a st Och, but I'm weary of walkin' alone. Everywhere's nowhere an' nothin' to raill wid me Mary once more I can b' Wid Mary, my Mary Magin.

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no duplicates to follow

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Company

# NANAIMO AND LADYSMITH TEAMS BATTLE TO DRAW IN GRAND GAME

Island Soccer Championship Still Unsettled After Two Hours Play and Two all Score

After playing two fifteen minute periods over the full time to decide the island soccer football championship, the crack Ladysmith and Nasinp, the crack Ladysmith and Na-naimo elevens are again tied for the honor, which will necessitate the an-other playoff on neutral grounds. The score at the termination of the play was two-all, and the teams were bat-tling fiercely on even terms for the deciding goal.

their partizan enthusiasm, and their pent-up feelings. Gay colors and streamers were in evidence about the field, the yellow and black flaunted quite as jauntily as the red and white. The fair sex were there in new picture hats, and capricious mannerisms, while new Parisian creations in gowns were given their first outing

TO BATTLE AGAIN

At a special meeting of the Vancouver Island Football asso-ciation executive called immedi-ately after the big game yester-day, at Oak Bay grounds, for the day, at Oak Bay grounds, for the purpose of taking steps to decide the playoff for the Island soccer championship, it was decided to order the Ladysmith and Nanalmo teams to again meet on the Oak Bay grounds on Wednesday, April 15, at 2:30 o'clock. The teams to continue playing until either one or the other is declared the winner.

Ladysmith.

It was on the forward division that the Nanaimo aggregation seemed to have a decided advantage, Mitchell, Craikshanks, Hooper, Hurren and Blundell were never seen to better advantage and their was little to choose between them on the class they die.

of them, and the referee warned the prospective participants. Touch line judges, S. Thompson and A. Lockley, gave splendid satisfaction. The teams lined up as follows:

The reams men up as follows.
anaimo Ladysmith
radshawGoal Hartley
raham Backs Morrison
ewitt O'Connell
armer Halves Wynn
awyers Clegg
arvey McKinley
itchell Forwards Grauger
ruickshants Sanderson
ooperCentre Adams
erren Graham
lundell Provins
Referee-T. J. Mahoney, New West-

## BRITISH OPINION

when the service of the control of t

ance of conditions in Canada prevalent amongst all classes in the Old Country. Some further information about this astounding condition of affairs is now to hand, and one finds it difficult to resist the conclusion that what is most badly needed in Great Britain today is not tarrif teform, nor yet Socialism, but a good supply of geographies. Here is an extract from an interview with Mr. Charles M. Hays, of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway company who has just returned to Montreal from a trip to London:

between them on the class they displayed.

On the Ladysmith attacking division Granger was undoubtedly the star and in fact he was probably the best man on the field yesterday. He followed up fast, played the ball all the time, and was in the thick of almost every attack, many of which he inaugurated Graham and Sanderson both did splendid work while the much vaunted "Jimmy" Adams had a day off. Provins did not have much opportunity to do any starring and was not conspleted.

Referee Mahoney gave general satisfaction, and was impartial in all of his rulings. He was not called upon very often to check rough play, but any resemblance of this he nipped in the bud. There were several "noises like a fight" made but nothing came

Government Street, Victoria, B. C.

Easter-One Week Today

Do you realize that there are only six purchasing days between now and Easter Sunday? We want to say to all those who have delayed choosing the "Easter Hat" please do not leave it until the last day. Take it comfortably! Choose now! Don't leave it until it is a hurry and a worry, choose at once while selection is a delight and early delivery assured. Millinery Art is receiving its highest interpretation in the dainty conceptions displayed in our Showroom and the charming designs

Lovely Styles in Spring Millinery

Delightful models without number grace the showstands this week, for Easter Millinery never

was as pretty as it is this season. Designers have borrowed largely the elegance and charm of a more picturesque century, evolving daring departures from the dashing Gainsboro and mingling them

with other style standards. The result is that these new Hats are marvelously becoming and what is equally important exclusive in the highest degree. For each pretty head its handsome Hat with

Headquarters for Dress

Dents' Gloves

don financial journal, says:

The egregious T. W. Lawson is once more on the war path with his frenzied advertisements. This time he is on the bull track, and while the individual opinion of this man is just as likely to be wrong as right, the fact that one million dollars are to be spent on flooding the newspapers of this country with advertisements in dicates that powerful efforts are being made to support prices. Efforts of this kind only do more harm than good in the long ruin, for they must retard the legitimate recovery of American securities. Regular readers of this journal are not likely to me misled by T. W. Lawson's pyrotechnics.

against the suggestion that the viscol against the suggestion that present the viscol against the suggestion that the viscol against the suggestion that the viscol against the suggestion that the viscol against the viscol the viscol that the viscol the viscol that the viscol that the viscol that the viscol against the viscol that the viscol against viscol the viscol that the viscol against viscol the viscol that the viscol against viscol that the viscol that the viscol against viscol that viscol against viscol that viscol the viscol that viscol provement of the Fraser river, and though the work will entail a large expenditure of money, we believe it was coming to us, and that the work when completed will make New Westminster the port that nature intended her

said she didn't really know, but she supposed something like fifty miles. You should have seen her expression when I told her it was something like to found and endow the parish of All Saints, North Peckham. From 1837 to 1904 he was a member of the London School Board, sitting as one of the representatives of the East Lambeth Division, which included Peckham. He now sits on the London County Council for America, but by the expenditure of a million dollars had estising in England will give labus across the Atlantic a chance to get in on the ground floor" in his latest mining flotations. In this connection The Critic, a London floor in his latest mining flotations. In this connection The Critic, a London floor, in the gregious T. W. Lawson is once more on the war path with his fren-

It is not difficult to understand, after reading this paragraph from the the street wearing the very waistcoat with its broken button, of which the street wearing the very waistcoat with its broken button, of which the street wearing the very waistcoat with its broken button, of which the fragment had formed part. The murgans are protesting with much vigor derer of Mr. Delarne, in Belsize Lane. Hampstead, some years ago, was ronage list should be abolished:

Hampstead, some years ago, was brought to the egallows through the in-

The proposal which has now been adopted to appeal for funds with which to rebuild old Crosby Hall at

ABOUT PEOPLE

ABOUT PEOPLE

Mr. Henry Cubitt Gooch, the new member for Peckham, is (says the Globe) a son of the late Mr. C. C. Gooch, and was born at Paddington in 1871. Educated at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge, Mr. Gooch was called to the Bar in 1894. He married, in 1897, Maud Mary, daughter of the Rev. J. H. Hudleston, of Clayton Hall, near Leeds. For some eighteen years and the rebuilding of the late Mr. C. Crosby Hall should be graded in Edinburgh—a comprehensive university hall of residence. He is anxious that Crosby Hall should be utilised as part of the necessary buildings. The site selected at Chelsea was, once upon a time, Sir Thomas More's garden, and it is interesting, in this connection, to remember that Sir Thomas was once a tenant of Crosby Hall. There should be little difficulty about the rebuilding of the



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Whether YOU buy for looks or wear, you get both when you buy Fit - Reform garments. Let us show you the new styles in Suits at \$18, \$20 and \$22.

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each plece being carefully marked so that when it is put together again practically each stone will be in its old place.

## SHIP LORD SHAFTSBURY COMING FROM IQUIQUE

Big Carrier Left for Royal Roads for Orders on Thursday—Osborne Loses Charter

The British ship Lord Shaftsbury left Iquique on Thursday in ballast for Royal Roads for orders. The Lord Shaftsbury is a ship of 273 tons, commanded by Capt. Thomas.

Capt. Campbell, of the American ship James Nesmith, arrived here yesterday to make arrangements for a tugboat to tow to Nanaimo from a toroign from Sydney is discharged. The cargo is about half unloaded and a double shift of 'longshoremen is busily engaged getting out the balance in order to allow the vessel to proceed as soon as possible to her balance in order to allow the vessel to proceed as soon as possible to her cancelling date.

The British bark Osborne, by her failure to arrive yesterday from Antofagasta forfeited her charter to load wheat at Tacoma for the United Kingdom, and as the vessel was chartered before the recent decline in the freight rates it is figured that her owners will lose about \$10,000. Since the charter was made freight rates as the reduced figure several sailing vessels of foreign register are now on the Sound unable to obtain a loading. The Osborne is an unusually large craft and is estimated would carry \$5,000 tons of wheat. While her failure to arrive is not alarming the critical strength of the Royal Arch, was asked recently by the labor council to consider a request to dispense with Asia-tic janitors.

The American Federation of Labor held a meeting in Washington, D.C., the proceed as soon as possible to her cancelling date.

The British bark Osborne, by her failure to arrive jesterday from Antofagasta forfeited her charter to load wheat at Tacoma for the United Kingdom, and as the vessel was charted the registrates it is figured that her owners will lose about \$10,000. Since the charter was made freight rates it is figured that her owners will lose about \$10,000. Since the charter is nearling a report on the Gardner of the registrates and the charter to load wheat at Tacoma for the United Kingdom, and as the vessel was charted the registrates and the proper state of the registrates and the proper state of the re

The German ship Chile and the British bark Balmoral, which salled from the West coast port a week later than the Osborne, reached the Sound several days ago. Under cabled orders from London a tugboat was dispatched to sea from Cape Flattery for the propose of possible of interfor the purpose, if possible, of inter-cepting and hastening the arrival of the Osborne.

The average shoe firm of 1905 employed 114 persons, against 39 for the average firm of 1900.

CHINESE

determined the ships. Mercha now informed pers in Seattle over the Japan the Japanese particulars are cities within are the princip fected, large of milk and crear eral merchand

the Japanese ding strongly Nippon Yusen boycott is af business on h sound and He his boats are

SEES CANA

come, says Sh lines of the and from New British and pretty well def to be soon alt probable that a tions will be madvent of the Star ship now

struction. It in which spe

York as the No being thus cer some years to ships and cond question arises sages have been standard of tenany hope for ray on this status.

The fact tha from New Yobeund for Euro of the outlying American contribute only appare lem for greater The coast of The Co The coast of sand miles nort directly on the tween New Yor to the gradua meridians of Pole, the distan would be the ca ber of degrees Coast of Trela sixteen hundre sible of accom greyhounds o

days. If the w could be cover speed of a ste four-day rate York and Irela particular inter that preliminar made across the foundland for a make that isla North America. While it is p ness of time land may be transatiantic transatlantic transatlantic transatlantic transatlantic transcription, however, with alarm its ment in compe cilities. Just a showed the possible showed the possible showed the possible showed the possible showed treally become "America." What is likewise set a states, and the is likewise set alikewise set al Henry Young Company

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# ere Style and alue Meet.

E man said, "I buy Fit-Reform Suits ise I can depend on. being in good and holding their " Another man "What I want in a good, honest wear. it in Fit-Reform".

hether YOU buy oks or wear, you oth when you buy Reform garments. us show you the styles in Suits at \$20 and \$22.

oria, B. C.

rman ship Chile and the ark Balmoral, which sall-the West coast port a week a the Osborne, reached the veral days ago. Under cabian ship Chile and the from London a tughoat was d to sea from Cape Flattery prose, if possible, of inter-nd hastening the arrival of

erage shoe firm of 1905 em-4 persons, against 39 for the irm of 1900.

ned a union of the journey-he city, the chief object of to fight against night work.

ociation of retail liquor deal-an Francisco, known as the of the Royal Arch, was asked by the labor council to con-quest to dispense with Asia-

nerican Federation of Labor secting in Washington, D.C., o further the union label. The advertise them more ex-, etc.

House committee on labo g a report on the Gardner orce observance of the eight-in all government work. It d that a majority will report

on the bill.

bills in the Massachu o pills in the Massachusetts
introduced in behalf of the
Federation of Labor and
ons to make compulsory takay of rest a week, by all perat hearing of these bills becommittee unexpectedly opdeputations from the Raildeputations from the R s made was that the tota day off was by organion through legislative

# CHINESE BOYCOTTING JAPANESE STEAMERS

Flour, Wheat and Condensed Milk Shipments Withheld From Japanese Liners

The steamer Aki maru, which sails on Tuesday for the Orient, will be affected by the boycott begun by the holoal Chinese against Japanese vessels. The hocal Chinese have not yet taken action, having decided at a meeting called to consider the matter to wait for the other settlements of Chinese on this coast to take action, it being determined that whatever was done locally would be in accord with the action taken at Seattle, San Francisco and other Pacific coast ports. The Chinese boycott of the Nippon Ydsen kaisha transpacific steamships operating between Puget sound and Hongakong is now practically complete, according to Seattle advices. Very few shipments of flour, provisions or other general merchandise consigned to Chinese merchants at Hongkong are made

Engineer Killed.

Kenora, Ont., April 10.—At McGillan, a few miles east of here, last might be well be affected by the boycott begun by the might the engine of No. 97, westbound, struck and fallen on the track in a rock cut, and struck a large boulder that had fallen on the track in a rock cut, and struck a large boulder that had fallen on the track in a rock cut, and was completelly overturned. Engineer George Love was fatally but: divisional engineer of the G. T. P. between. Saskatoon and Edmonton, arrived in the city this morning. Mr Jones Intends making Edmonton his struction work, or at least the grading is finished on the line for 200 miles west of Saskatoon, as far as the track. Engineer Love leaves a wife scratches. The passenger coaches and miles west of Saskatoon, as far as the track. Engineer Love leaves a wife scratches. The passenger coaches and miles west of Saskatoon and Edmonton, arrived in the City this morning. Mr Jones has a this city. Content to save himself, sustained a few scratches. The passenger coaches and miles west of Saskatoon and Edmonton, as far as the city this morning. Mr Jones has a far as this city. Content to save himself, sustained a few scratches. The passenger coaches and miles west of Saskatoon and Edmonton, as far as contained that whatever was done of the control to being determined that whatever was done of the control of th

New York Fears for Supremacy When Next Development of Atlantic Travel Takes Place FOR NEWFOUNDLAN

oped trade for two or three good ocean lines. Newfoundland, with less than 300,000 of an isolated population, cannot be considered within the bounds of possibility as a transatlantic terminal. Geographically the Newfoundland short line idea is all right, as was also the Blacksod Bay scheme; but commercially the demand for direct flotation between the greatest ports must continue to overshadow all other considerations.

ON G. T. PAGIF

Engineer Killed.

# FOR NEWFOUNDLAND

# ON G. T. PACIFIC

Edmonton

## SEAL HUNTERS ARE **EXPECTED TO REPORT**

STORNEY TOWNS AND THE PROPERTY PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY P

# "CIGARS AND WHISKEY" COLLISION OCCURRED Item Figuring in Expense Acquirt Georgian Bay Fisheries In-vestigators

tem Figures in Sergents Asequant of Georgian Bay Sinderies late.

Others, Agent Vertice indicated the Commons to day opened an investigation in the Commons of the Common of the Commons of the Commons of the Common of the Commons of the Common of the Commons of the Common of the

DURING A BLIZZARD

DURING A BLIZZARD

TIY 250 Japanese Perished ley Waters When Mutsu

Maru Foundered

Maru Foundered

Maru Foundered

Maru Foundered

Zealand shipping laws only white men are allowed to be carried on vessels trading to Antipodean ports.

Before coming here the Indravelli got rid of most of her Chinese, and reached port with only eight. These were the kitchen staff and the carpenter, they were taken charge of by the Dominion authorities and conveyed under guard to the Empress of China, upon which vessel they will sail for home on Tuesday upon the arrival of the Overseas mail.

The Indravelli will sail for Sydney and way ports tomorrow. The Den of Ruthven is the next vessel due for this run, and she was to have left Sydney yesterday.

ARTHUR SEWALL WAS

BURNED AT SEA

Wissing Ship With Coal for Seattle from Philadelphia

A report has crawled in that the American ship Arthur Sewall, laden with coal for Sydney Philadelphia

A report has crawled in that the American ship Arthur Sewall, laden with coal for Seattle from Philadelphia, was burned at sea, near Cape Horn and 23 of her crew perished. Three survived. Strangely, although the survivors were landed at Newcastle, Australia, many months ago, the report just telegraphed from Philadelphia is the first intimation of the disaster. A despatch from Philadelphia under yesterday's date says. "Authentic information to show that the ship Arthur Sewall, which sailed phila under yesterday's date says.

"Authentic information to show that the ship Arthur Sewall, which sailed form this port for Seattle on April 3, 1907, with a cargo of coal, was burned at sea was brought here today by George Baker, one of the crew. Baker, who is a Hawaiian, with Charles Dixon and Second Mate Feinberg, are, so far as known, the only survivors. Baker came here from New York, where he arrived yesterday on the German Lloyd steamship Kron Prinzaesin Cecilie. He says the Sewall was burned shortly after rounding Cape Horn. The coal was fired apparently by spontaneous combustion. The ship was in command of Capt. Gaffey, and carried a crew of twenty-six men. Baker says that on the night of September 8 flames broke out in the hold of the vessel, and that Capt. Gaffey ordered the small, boats lowered.

While the starboard host was lowered.

red. While the starboard boat was lowerwhile the starboard boat was loveled by Second Mate Weinberg, assisted by Baker and Dixon, the fastenings broke and the boat with its three ocbroke and the boat with its three oc-cuplents drifted to the southward in the darkness. As long as the three men could see, the fire grew brighter and there is little doubt that in a short time the vessel was destroyed and the remainder of the crew lost:

For two days the small boat drifted about on the ocean, no one knew where, the craft being without a com-pass or sail. On the third day a Nor-

pass or sail. On the third day a pass or sail. On the third day a Nor-wegian bark, supposed to have been the Sydenham, bound from Calko to Newcastle, N.S.W., was sighted and she picked up the three men. After a forty-five days' passage the bark reached Newcastle. Baker proceeded to Bremen and secured employment to Bremen and secured employment on the North German Lloyd steamship Kron Prinzessin Cecilie. On the vessel's arrival at New York Baker came to Philadelphia

Baker was taken before United States Shipping Commissioner Smith, who confirmed his statements by documentary evidence in the possession of the office.

The Sydenham is now at Arica on the west coast of South America, where she arrived March 2 from New-castle, having left the Australian port

castie, having left the Australian port in December.

A similar belated report was received regarding a burning ship seen in July last by the German bark. Anny off Masa Feura, several hundred miles from the Chillan coast. In December the news of this reached Lendon from Valparaiso, and it was believed the vessel seen on fire was the missing ship Silberhorn, which left Newcastle in June last for Pisagua. Some months ago the steamer Raphael, bound from Callao for Liverpool, put into Montevideo and reported that fires had been sighted on Straggler's island, near Cape Horn, which were believed to be signals from castaways from the missing Arthur Sewall

# SETTLERS COME BY TRAINLOADS

"American Invasion" of Northwest Takes on Larger Proportions

## SURPRISES RAILWAY MEN

Seeding General on Prairies Now-Great Demand for Farm Help

Winnipeg, April 10.—A special from St. Paul, Minn., says: The volume of traffic from the States into Canada at present has astonished even those railway officials who had expected a revival of the "American invasion." a revival of the "American invasion." The rush northward is out of all proportion to the elaborate plans made by the roads with branches into British territory to handle the spring rush. The Soo line alone has been notified that five special trains, loaded with American homeseekers and their household goods, and even stock, will reach this gateway during Monday for trans-shipment over that road into Canada. Part of the traffic will be moved via Winnipeg and the balbe moved via Winnipeg and the bal-

ance through Portal.
The Chicago Great Western is bringing a ten-car train in from Iowa, the Burlington two from Nebraska and one from Iowa, and the Rock Island one from Kansas and Oklahoma.

Dominion Government Accedes The designation of these families are The designation of these families are said to be northern Saskatchewan and Alberta. The Battleford and Prince Albert districts in Saskatchewan are largely favored but "anything north of the line" seems to be the cry.

President Castro's Fulmination Causes State Department Officials Much Pain

Washington, April 8 .- Administration officials today expressed amazement over the statement in Presiden Castro's official organ, El Constitutional, having as their basis the Tac-

smaller quantity of water they would not ascend. Wherever there is fresh water they will go, even if it should mean death beyond."

# DILLON "SAW RED" Was Transformed Into Maniac And Wanted to Kill All Police Officers

that I have shot one man, I will shoot

every man on the force before being captured."

Then he shot Shea. A little later

Consul General at New York

London, April 10.—Hon Reginald Walsh has been gazetted British con-sul general at New York

to Proposals of New West-

to keep the channel deep enough.

DEFECTIVE ROSS RIFLE

It's Faults Further Set Forth in Parlia-mentary Return—Government Orders More

FOR FRASER RIVER

MILLION DOLLARS

Montreal, April 10 .- For the first time since the night of the Mance street murder, John Dillon, lying on his bed at the general hospital, has B. C. Salvage Company Gets opened his lips and has given the of-ficer on guard some words in explana-tion of his awful act.

Dillon told Detective McCall that he \$22,500 for Rescue of Indravelli

# was determined not to be arrested, and that he would sooner be shot. With this determination in his heart, he watched Constable Foucault coming up the steps, and deliberately fired. TO SELL SARATOGA WRECK ing up the steps, and deliberately fired upon him, hoping that the bullet would kill him. That shot transformed every faculty within him, he says. He could see nothing but red. When he rushed back to his room the whole atmosphere seemed red. Everything was covered with blood. Then he recollected all and said to himself: "Now

Lloyds Decides Not to Arrange For Salvage of the Stranded Alaska Liner

The B. C. Salvage company will rene recognized Chief Detective Carpenter in the crowd, and determined
that he should die. After he had shot
Carpenter he looked for Chief Campeau, for he wanted to kill him also,
but he could never see him clearly
enough to be certain.

The B. C. Salvage company will receive from Lloyd's the sum of \$22,500 in settlement of the steamer Indravelli, now loading
at Vancouver. The settlement of
the salvage claim has just been
reached. The Indravell, which is
scheduled to leave here within the The B. C. Salvage company will receive from Lloyd's the sum of \$22,reached. The Indravelli, which is scheduled to leave here within the next few days with a cargo of 3,000,000 feet of lumber and some general freight for ports of New Zealand and Australia, calling at Suva and Honolulu en route, went ashore at Kellett bluff, San Juan island, when bound to Versey were seen to the second of t to Vancouver from Shimonoseki. The Indravelli's officers had no local knowledge and were unaware of the necessity of calling at William Head for quarantine or that pilots could be found here, and were proceeding in a for to Vancouver to recent the fog to Vancouver to report to the agents of the Alley line, charterers of the steamer, when she struck at Kellett bluff. The steamer collided head on with the bluff and was held fast. The steamer Salvor of the B. C. Salvage company was sent to the strandard steamer. of the formation and continuous are asid to be northern Sakalachoway and all the formation of the B. C. Salter and the continuous and the continuo

line of the C. P. R. including Estevan line of the C. P. R. including Estavan Lyleton and Carrievale, grain is being sown, and the reports add that with present conditions seeding will be in full swing by Monday.

Application for help keep coming in to the Dominion and provincial in migration departments in great numbers, and places can now be found without delay for over a thousand experienced hands. There are that many bears, and places can now be found without delay for over a thousand experienced hands. There are that many commenced after the success of the mission on willing to the companies and places can now be found without delay for over a thousand experienced hands. There are that many commenced after the success of the mission on willing to the companies and places can now be found without delay for over a thousand experienced hands. There are that many companies and places can now be found without delay for over a thousand experienced hands. There are that many companies and places can now be found without delay for over a thousand experienced hands. There are that many companies and places can now be found without delay for over a thousand experienced hands. There are that many companies and places can now be found without delay for over a thousand experienced hands. There are that many companies and places can now be found without delay for the success of the mission on willing to the success of the mission on will be success of the mission on

steamship to stand the journey south work, while the Ganger in making the long trip by the outside passage for a crippled hull is such that good business arguments decided in favor of not inaking the attempt.

By the terms of the marine insurance or return the vessel to the owners in a condition equal to that prior to the accident. This was what was done with the steamship Northwestern of the same fleet, but then owned by the Northwestern Steamship company, last year. The Northwestern steamship company has brought down to drydock on Vancour island and handed over to hear aground at Latouche and the ship was brought down to drydock on Vancour island and handed over to hear aground at Latouche and the ship was brought down to drydock on Vancour island and handed over to hear aground at Latouche and the ship was brought down to drydock on Vancour island and handed over to hear aground and handed over to hear aground at Latouche and the ship has been for cover island and handed over to hear aground at Latouche and the ship has been for cover island and handed over to hear aground at Latouche and the ship has been for cover island and handed over to hear aground at Latouche and the ship has been for the same fleet, but then owned by the same fleet but then owned by the same fleet but then owned by the same fleet, bu

# Charge of Bloodthirstiress is Laid Against Lisbon Municipal

London. April 10.—Premier Ferreira offers his resignation to King Manuel, but his Majesty refuses to accept it. The greatest indignation exists here because of the conduct during the disorders of the Municipal Guards, which has been described as wholesale shooting down of citizens. It his been reported that King Manuel is willing to disband the offending municipal corps as a balm to the irritation of the Republicans.

Republicans.

In the midst of the rioting the mob forced several priests who felt into its hands to cheer for "liberty." Some priests refused, whereupon the mob fell upon them and beat them so severely that they had to be carried Vessels for Fortnightly Service

away.

Troops and warships are in the roadsteads. There has been no disorder today. The anti-Government press declares that too much blood has been shed to make peace possible in the future.

U. S. Scout Cruiser. Boston, April 10 .- The Scout cruiser Birmingham came up the harbor from the yard of her builders, the Fore been the yard of her builders, the role her been the yard of her building Company, and method was formally turned over to the government at the havy yard today. Commander Burns Walling will company to the commander burns will be expected.

Lord Strathcona's Vigorous Advocacy-Ministry Well

## C. P. R. MAIL SERVICE London Cable Despatch Speaks Temporary Renewal of Contract

## mob SIX STEAMERS BEING BUILT

From Far East Are Near Completion

(From Saturday's Daily)

A despatch received yesterday from San Francisco says: "Vice-President J. H. Hilland and General Passenger Agent F. A. Miller, of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad, which is being built through Montana, Idaho and Washington to Seattle have closed a contract with Seattle, have closed a contract with the Osaka Shosen Kaisha to furnish a trans-Pacific line of steamships Commander Burns Walling will command the new craft. It is expected a trans-Pacific line of steamships the Birmingham will be nearly two connecting the railroad terminus with months fitting for sea.

The connecting the railroad terminus with the Orient. They are expected here next week from Japan on their way

NCH SUPPORT

OF ALL RED ROUTE

Strathcona's Vigorous ocacy—Ministry Well

Disposed

NCH SUPPORT

OF ALL RED ROUTE

News that the contract was on the point of being made, the only difficulty being the question brought up by the Japanese steamship company as to whether Hongkong or Dalny was to be used as the terminus in the far east was given some weeks ago in these columns. Six steamers of 6,000 tons each are to be used in the service by the rival Japanese line in arrangement with the Great Northern rallroad.

Sir Henry's Condition Causing Anxiety—Physicians in Consultation.

seemed in doubt, in view of Australia's new mail contract with the Orient line. Mr. Reeves, of New Zealand's high commissioner, also made if clear that New Zealand's \$500,000 grant was safe. The question now, therefore, rests with the British government.

\*\*The Osaka Shacas Kalasa the learn that the Construction or renair of steamers is estimated at \$325,000 for the present year, \$1,900,000 for next year, and \$600,000 for the year 1910. The board of directors is reported to have under consideration a scheme to raise a foreign loan, and negotiations to that effect are shortly to the entered upon. The Osaka Shosen Kaisha is the second in importance of the Japanese steamship companies.

Montreal, April 10.—A London special cable says: "It is undestood that no official information is obtainable that the British government has decided to renew the subsidy to the Canadian Pacific Empress mall service on the Pacific on certain stipulations. The postoffice department intimated, when the present temporary renewal. when the present temporary renewal was arranged, the necessity of closer relations between the railway and steamer services on the Pacific coat. This will presumably present no serious difficulties." The Canadian Pacific authorities

here have received no word as to a renewal of the mail contract from the old country for the Far West.

H. G. Desbarats Likely to be New Deputy Minister of

Russia in Manchuria. St. Petersburg, April 10 .- It is the purpose of the Russian government purpose of the Russian government shortly to issue a statement in the matter of the question of territorial administration that has arisen at Harbin and Chailar. It is understood that this announcement will reassert the statement recently set forth in Washington by Baron Rosen, the Russian ambassador there. This question was no to with urnish mathematican consul at Harbin, to recogniships swith in here to China.

Ottawa, April 10.—In the Commons Ottawa, April 10.—In the Commons Public Accounts committee today Mr. James renewed his request that the evidence in regard to the investigation of western timber land sales should be reported to the house, but Mr. Macdonald, member for Pictou, urged delay in order to permit of more evidence being faken, also to give an opportunity to Mr. Sifton to be heard. He moved for postponement until April 24, which was carried by a vote of 19 to 9.

The connection of F. H. Clergue

Johnson, of Minneapolis, who is on partment was well administered. Mr. his way to the battlefield of Shiloh, hours his way to the battlefield of Shiloh,
Tenn., where a monument is to be
dedicated to the Minnesota soldiers
who were killed in the battle, passed
through the city today. He discussed the presidential question freely, saying: "I am a candidate for
the presidency in the sense that if I

soldier also spoke for nearly two
hours.

Dr. Sproule criticized the immigration policy of the government.

Mr. Sinclair then spoke until 10.10,
when the motion to go into supply
was carried, and the house rose immediately, the whole day having been
wasted.

The property of the property o

# **COAL LAND GRAB** EASY TO EFFECT

Mr. Caldwell's Peculiar Anplications Taken as Matter of Course

## ASSIGNED TO F. H. CLERGUE

New Deputy Minister of Marine

The connection of F. H. Clergue with northwest coal grants was the taken up. Mr. Clergue was represented by H. C. Hamilton, K. C., C. F. Caldwell, who put in application, 235 in number, in the names of small boys and charwoman in the Russell house, secured 2,720 acres, which were assecured 2,720 acres, which were assigned to Mr. Clergue. Mr. Hamilton had discussed the matter with Caldwell at Clergue's request, and when he learned of the applications he thought it a funny thing to do.

Campbell, who was chief clerk of the timber and mines branch of the Interior department when these lands were secured by Caldwell, was next argument of the Mr. Barker.

this city by the provincial government at a cost of \$20,000, according to a statement made at a meeting of business men yesterday which was attended by Hon. F. J. Fulton, Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works. Mr. Fulton also inspected the Prior street waiting room.

The convert April 10.—Garfield McDonald, fireman on the work train of the month of the men at the proposed Bon Accord road, and the site of the proposed Bon Accord road, and promised considers. He fell into the bridge truss. He fell into the bridge truss. He fell into the former and building the latter.

In the course of an address at Ashold be also of the proposed Bon Accord road, and promised considers in location by the promised to consider the provision of the men at a cost of \$20,000, according to a statement made at a meeting of business men yesterday which was attendance.

Fireman Killed.

Fireman Killed.

Fireman Killed.

Fulton alse inspected the Port Moody froad, and the site of the proposed Bon Accord road, and promised considers in location by the government of large vested interests and resort to replication by the mitty says the Graphic to continue ostents with this country's digning the probable consider the provision of better accommodation for the men at in interest a discussed, and Mr. Buntzen were discussed, and Mr. Buntzen into continue ostents with this country's digning the probable consider the provision of better accommodation for the men at in interest a continue ostents with this country's digning the provision of better accommodation for the men at a cost of \$20,000, according to a trace of a cent per pound. The regulations with a government of large vested interests a fing the probable considers in live street with this country's digning the provision of better accommodation for the men at a cost of shoot in the firendly relations with a government of large vested in treations with a government of large vested in treation of the men at a cost of \$20,000, and relations with a government of large vested in treation of the

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this province, portion of the life in British ing remarkal point of eart if not even be of the system gratifying by elsewhere, no but also on line in the U. The recent fi itself felt in ways the first trade, and Mi there would provement for Matters fina must adjust order of thin process of respectly.

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As regards ince, the exte through the ston will post year though the part of the work done in ress is also be of the line valuable. nect the easte new bullding The difficultie mense, so mucin the valley ongineers hav on by means the surveys. Hill declared, would have it from Vancous Boundary and this too, with this too, with wasting time preferring alw et its own ex Regarding Regarding
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Matter As to the mountered in sets of the V. Hendrie and & E. railwa any. The whole fact that one in their own have them do there was sor ments as prin patch are withing arrange short time.

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Regarding tions Mr. Hill rival in Cana

epportunity of mad been infi the commercia was excellent, "I can quite rec!" he said: "I have not he laughed "as correct in ste

# LAND GRAB

Idwell's Peculiar Anions Taken as Matter of Course

ED TO F. H. CLERGUE

esbarats Likely to be Deputy Minister of

sion of the Inland reven d regulations relative to re given their third readin ich the senate adjourned. ew Deputy Minister.

Desbarats, who has been for rs in charge of the govern-pyards at Sorel, is now act-stant deputy minister of nd fisheries, and will probably Col. Gourdeau as deputy minthe latter's resignation

stmaster-general has taken a rture in regard to all future entered into with mail carich will have the approval ort of the temperance peopominion. A provision will led in all future contracts il prevent mail carriers from intovicting liquous. It is Il prevent mail carriers from intoxicating liquors. It is at present mail carriers bring to country districts along Majesty's mails, 2nd Mr. has made up his mind to stopped. If any one viopart of the contract it will led forthwith by the govern-

# ARIO LOCAL OPTION

re Votes Down Motion to Clause

o, April 10.—By a vote of 55 he Ontario legislature last ted down a motion to amend e-fifths clause of the local w. The motion was intro-Mr. Preston, member for

rant.
cial Secretary Hanna in rethe government was not tied
the three-fifths clause, and
a fair trial it proved unsuche government would be as
repeal the clause as it was to

stage Rates on Papers. April 10.-Representatives reekly Press of the Dominion Wilfred Laurier, Hon. Mr.

and Dr. Coulter vesterday in to a question of postal rates. tion is the new regulation of tion is the new regulation of a pound on newspapers sent nited States, fixed last year, of the old rate of a guarter per pound. The regulations a modified for the daily press, fide weekly papers considmodified for the daily press, fide weekly papers consid-same concession should be same concession should be them. Assurances were givthe weekly press would rereasonable consideration. It the domestic rate will be althe frontier, and then the 
s will have to make their own 
ents with the American au-

# WOULD ELECTRIFY

Vancouver and Victoria to look over the company's propositions on this side of the boundary.

Asked as to the company's plans for Vancouver island, Mr. Hill stated that it present there was little likelihood of any additional work being undertaken. In fact he could not promise that the Great Northern would in the mear future make any move towards extending its system or interests here.

Motive Power Difficulty

"We should be very glad to improve the company of the property of the property

THEIR LOCAL LINE on the continent can show the same prosperity and growth in business as do Victoria and Vancouver, the Canadian coast cities. It is something to be proud of."

But Plan For Betterment of V. & S. Not Yet Practicable Says Louis Hill

(From Saturday's Daily)

"Could the Great Northern Railway Company seure sufficient electric power it would doubless favorably consider the scheme of the electricity of the Victoria Terminal Railway in the Great Northern Railway Company, said Louis Hill, president of the Victoria Terminal Railway in the Great Northern Railway Company, Said Louis Hill, president of the Victoria Terminal Railway in a retrance to Tacoma we will see the course, whereas Royal from Vos enceted with his company, Mr. Hill, accompanied by Mrs. Hill their children, and M. F. Ngwell, private secretary, are staying at the Empress hotel, and will remain in the city last company on their journey south. The party have been taking a holiday in Southway anganate regularly follows. In cleanably the made his regular visit to Vancouver and Victoria to look over the company's propositions on this gift of the boundary propositions on the said of the company's propositions on the said of the company's propositions on the said of the company's propositions on this gift of the boundary to last company's propositions on this gift of the boundary to last company's propositions on this gift of the boundary to last company's propositions on this gift of the boundary balances to go round."

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HAVE TRIAL WENNESDAY

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# OF ALBERNI LINE

HAVE TRIAL WEDNESDAY

Speaking of the survey from a junction of the line that was already under construction from Alberni, he said a line was being run, to Common and continued to Campbell river and

# STEELE, BRIGGS' SEEDS

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# Modern Japan

FEW turning points in the political history of modern Japan," was the subject of an able, interesting, instructive, and eloquent address by Hon. Rodolph Lemieux, postmaster-general and minister of labor, before a large gathering of the members of the Canadian Club following a luncheon at the

Russell house on Saturday afternoon, says the Ottawa Free Press of March 30th. He spoke for just over an hour without in any way wearying his audience. The speech bristled with notable points illustrative of the rapid progress made by the

wily nation in the far east. Japan, from being a country practically closed to the outside world when it was governed by castes and clans, although arts and literature flourished for thousands of years, had now, Mr. Lemieux said, come abreast of some, and ahead of other European nations in the matter of civilization. The courts of Japan were presided over by

expert jurists, and Mr. Lemieux drily remarked that there was probably more decorum observed than in some courts he could mention, whilst even a senate had been thought to be a good thing. Mr. Lemieux dwelt at some length on the origin and importance of the various treaties, and said the alliance between England and Japan, which also included Canada, was a guarantee of the open door for trade and commerce in the far east.

Dr. White presided and, informally introducing Hon. Mr. Lemieux, referred to the success not only of his mission to Japan, but of his efforts to settle labor problems in Canada.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Hon. W. S. Fielding, Hon. Sydney Fisher and Hon. W. Templeman were among those at the head table.

## Will Hear of It

Hon, R. Lemieux, in opening said Japan was a country which had been much heard of, but would be still more so in the near future. No credit was due to him for the success of the recent mission, but rather first of all, to the timely words spoken by the prime minister and second to the British ambassador at Tokyo, Sir Claude Macdonald, who gave him hearty support. He (Mr. Lemieux) was only the instrument, or the link, between the mother country on the one hand, and Japan and Canada on the other.

Mr. Lemieux regretted that he might have to disappoint the audience, as he had already said in parliament almost everything possible on the subject of his mission. His own wish and desire was to see a Canadian Club estab-lished in as many towns, cities and hamlets as there were in Canada. The clubs were in his estimation great factors in educating, the people, and it was refreshing for a public man to come down from the Hill at times unshackled by political bias and speak to his friends on topics of the day.

'My impressions are too personal to be given in a public meeting," remarked Mr. Lemieux. "Besides, as I have said, my statements as regards my mission to Japan, have already been given to parliament, and you would not like a second edition, but I thought that having visited the country and having met the best of the public men in Japan, I might be able to give you a few of the landmarks of the political history of modern Japan." "Seldom has the world seen such a won-

to the new," continued Mr. Lemieux, "Of old Japan I will not speak. We all know that it was a great country, practically closed to the outside world with the exception of China and Korea. The Japanese today will admit that what they are, and what they have obtained they owe to China and Korea."

Mr. Lemieux went on to speak of there being no desire on the part of Japan to annex Korea, and as a matter of fact, the future Emperor of Korea was now being educated under Japan I will not speak. We all know that it

peror of Korea was now being educated under the guidance and care of the Emperor of Japan. There were relations between Korea and Japan so strong that the former was practical-

ly made a Japanese province.

"If," said Mr. Lemieux, "you wish to study the history of modern Japan and to understand the sudden rise of that wonderful people, you must bear in mind three dates. The first was in 1853 when Commodore Peary of the United States navy landed, which resulted in the opening of the Japanese ports to foreigners and the conclusion of several treaties of commerce and peace with foreign nations. The second was in 1867 on the occasion of the restoration of the Mikado, or Emperor, which coincided with the framing of the constitution of Japan. The third was in 1894 when Japan rose from an antique state to a country among the civilized nations, to be called upon at no distant date to be one of the great rulers of the world."

## The First Treaty

Mr. Lemieux went on to say that the first treaty ever signed by Japan was in 1854, through the instrumentality of a naval officer in the United States navy. Other nations, however, were not slow to follow suit. Great Britain had vast interests in the far east, and had at that time a great diplomat to represent her there, who had been governor-general of Canada, Lord Elgin. Thus it was that Lord Elgin signed the first treaty with the Mikado

Between 1867 and 1890 said Mr. Lemieux, there had been a series of changing events in Japan, which had not been seen in any other country in the world. In that short period Japan had completely evolved, and a peaceful revolution had taken place. In 1873 the emperor organized his army by a system of con-scription, which was the nucleus of that great friend. national army, which admittedly today was

the greatest in the world. It was then that officers were sent for from England, France and Germany for instruction purposes, but the tables were turned today.

As an instance of progressive Japan, Mr. Lemieux mentioned that newspapers were sold in Tokyo and Yokohama with the same avidity as characterized New York as distinct from Ottawa, and Montreal where the sale was more

Mr. Lemieux referred to the fact that religious toleration and the teaching of Christianity was permitted in 1872, and that there were now expert jurists in civil, criminal and commercial laws. Today the courts of Japan were as modern and civilized as any in the world, and there was probably more decorum than in some other courts he could mention. A currency system had also been established on a sound basis; a supreme court of judicature inaugurated, and even a senate had been thought to be a good thing for Japan.

## He Met Ito

It was also in the memorable year of 1875 that the first assembly of provincial governors was called as preliminary to the establishment of a system of representative government. It was fortunate that the emperor of Japan had around him men of eminence and genius, among them being Marquis Ito, "the grand old man of Japan," whom it was Mr. Lemieux's great privilege to meet during his short stay. The constitution was framed, and Japan was raised from an Oriental state to that of a formidable unit in the comity of nations. That constitution was the only one in the history of the world voluntarily given by a sovereign to his subjects without a revolution. The best also that was in the Japanese constitution had been borrowed from the Magna Charta, the Bill of Rights, and the great underlying principles of our British constitution.

Japan then set to work to revise her treaties in 1894, said Mr. Lemieux, which were one sided, and the first nation in the world that stretched out the hand of fellowship and friendship was Great Britain, our mother country (applause.) England signed the treaty, in 1894, "and that," remarked Mr. Lemieux, "is our treaty, a treaty between Canada and Japan. Seventeen or eighteen other nations followed suit, for what was good for Great Briyear, was but a duplex of that of 1894. We should never lose sight of the interests of our mother country in the Pacific ocean, and we should be loth to accept any suggestions for breaking the ties between the best and strongest allies of the British empire in those distant waters.

## Canadian Diplomats

Mr. Lemieux proceeded to speak of the diplomacy in Japanese matters of Lord Elgin and Lord Lansdowne, both ex-governors of Canada, for, he said with a merry twinkle, the diplomats of England must come to school in Canada. In 1902 Lord Lansdowne, for the first time in the history of modern England, broke away from the splendid isolation of Great Britain, and concluded a treaty of alliance, offensive and defensive, with What was the meaning of that treaty? It was for the first time, a complete recognition of Jaderful evolution as that of Japan from the old oan as a great world power. It was the natural outcome of community of interests in the far east. It included the two greatest naval powers of the Orient, and the Occident, and it was a combination too of the two greatest military powers of the day. It was a guarantee of. peace in the Orient, and of just tolerance with China and Korea on the part of Russia.

By departing from her usual policy, continued Mr. Lemieux, Great Britain clearly indicated to the world, and to Canada, that the situation in the far east was a most delicate one. The alliance also proved that Japan was a great power since she had become the political partner of that immense empire which stretches in all directions and encircles the globe. The alliance also emphasized the great responsibilities on Japan, not only along naval, military, political and commercial lines, but also in social, moral and religious affairs, and in that alliance the United States was a silent partner. That alliance did in fact mean an alliance with Great Britain, an alliance with Japan, the United States and Canada, in all matters connected with the Pacific ocean.

The alliance too, added Mr. Lemieux, whilst it imposed certain responsibilities on Japan, guaranteed for the future the open door not only in trade and commerce, but also the free preaching of the gospel throughout the Orient. Japan today enjoyed rights unknown in Russia. She had social freedom, political privileges, representative institutions, local self-government freedom of assembly and the press, and religious liberty. Japan indeed was far advanced of Russia all round, and in many respects abreast of some other European countries in civilization, and as Japan holds the key of the far east, she was the natural ally of every true British subject in the world. (Loud

The chairman tendered to Hon. Mr. Lemieux the best thanks of the Canadian Club for his interesting and instructive address.

"I was a celebrated planist and a great success with the public," confided the sad-eyed man to his companion, "but I had a misfortune which threw me out of favor with my audiences and cut off my revenue as a performer!"
"What was your misfortune?" asked his

"My hair fell out."-Bohemian

## CANADA'S GREAT RESOURCES

"Canada's Fertile North Lands," was the subject of Mr. R. E. Young's address before the Canadian Club last night, says the Toronto Mail and Empire of recent date. The territory to which he referred included that section of country lying north of Edmonton and extending as far as Fort Simpson, a district that has as yet been practically untouched by the settler. To illustrate his lecture, Mr. Young had a map showing the territory that has already been surveyed and settled, and that which, in his mind, is yet to be one of the most resourceful sections of the whole Dominion of Canada.

Mr. Young, who is a Dominion land surveyor and superintendent of railways and swamp lands, has spent a number of years in the western country and has at his disposal abundance of information: He was very enthusiastic in his address on the possibilities of Western Canada. On the map which he produced was a large colored area, including twenty million acres of land which had been settled through the inducement of the free homestead policy. This large area of land havng already been surveyed and partly settled, the speaker thought it was time for Canadians to know something of the district beyond.

While speaking of possibilities, Mr. Young presented some facts in connection with that unsettled portion of Canada that were almost incredible to the audience. Before mentioning them, however, he noted that in the neighborhood of Saskatoon on 375 acres of land the net profit for the year to the owner was \$14.33 to the acre, which fact should kill the erroneous impression that latitude governed climate in that country. He instanced the growth of potatoes, onions and other vegetables at Fort Good Hope, which lies just 14 miles outside the Arctic Circle. At Fort Simpson, 575 miles north of Edmonton, the wheat grown had yielded 62 pounds to the bushel. To show that it was reasonable to suppose that section a grain producing country, he referred to the Province of Tobolsk, in Siberia, which in one year produced 62,800,000, bushels of wheat, a district lying in the same latitude. "The low altitude and the long days," he said, "were fixed conditions which made possible the growth of wheat in that northern climate."

Outside of being an agricultural section, Mr. Young noted the other resources which were not only numerous, but abundant. Petroleum had been discovered 175 miles north of Edmonton on the Athabasca river, and for s miles along the river were large deposits. of bitumen, while on the same river was to be found the largest natural gas well in the world. Near Fort Smith is a veritable mountain of tain, was good for the rest of the world. The salt, while throughout the whole district has treaty signed between Canada and Japan last, been discovered large areas of coal deposits. salt, while throughout the whole district has The water power was also another wonderful asset to the country of few facts in regard to the production of ssb were given which almost sounded like fish stories, but which vere given as authentic reports. In one cate 40,000 white fish were captured at Fort Proidence, while 61/2 tons of salmon were caught n a bay off the Arctic ocean in two days. There are, said the speaker, sixty-three thousand square miles of water west of Nelson river containing food fish. After presenting all these facts Mr. Young thought it was time Canadians became interested in their country.

# On Foreign Policy

cent issue of the London Times: Sir-Judging by many of the speeches delivered on Monday's motion in the House of Commons, it would seem that the ordinary Radical believes that a skilful and conciliatory foreign policy can enable a nation or empire with vast interests at stake to dispense with the armaments necessary for the effective protection of those interests. The misconception of the whole function and value of foreign policy contained in that belief is so dangerous that it deserves a more direct refutation than it received last night from Ministers or even from the spokesmen of the Opposition.

The essence of the mistake lies in the idea that success or failure in foreign policy depends simply and solely on the ability or incompetence, the tact or the aggressiveness, of the individuals responsible for the conduct of foreign affairs. These are, no doubt, important factors, but there are others even more. important and fundamental which our Radical friends neglect. These are, first, the general economic and historical conditions which at any particular time determine the international situation, and, secondly, the strength of the material arguments which foreign policy can bring to bear on that situation. And of those arguments the foremost and the final one is the military strength which diplomacy has at its back. Veiled threats of war, tacit guarantees of neutrality, undisclosed promises of military co-operation—these constitute the simple and primitive foundation on which the complicated and polite structure of diplomacy is built up. And upon the effectiveness of the foundation depends the value of the whole superstructure.

That our international relations are far more satisfactory today than they were ten or a dozen years ago will be readily admitted on all sides. But will any one maintain that this s simply because Lord Lansdowne and Sir Edward Grey have shown themselves more capable and more conciliatory than Lord Rosebery or the late Lord Salisbury? Has not the whole situation changed in their favor? The nuestion is, how did the change come about, and what was the factor by which it was chiefly determined?

The closing years of the last century were a period of exceptional danger and difficulty for the British empire, due not to any aggressiveness of our own statesmen, but mainly to the economic and territorial expansion of other Powers. Between 1895 and 1899 international crises were almost continuous. West Africa, Stam, the Kalser's telegram, Venezuela, Port Arthur, Fashoda, Samoa-a mere recital of names is sufficient to remind us how disturbed those years were. Our naval supremacy-and this is the key to all the trouble-was contested by the Franco-Russian alliance; our position in Egypt and in South Africa was men-

HE following letter appears in a re- 'aced by the armed force of the Khalifa and of the Boer Republics. We faced the naval competition fairly and squarely. For every sovereign put down by the allies we put down our guinea. And we had our reward. The firstfruits were the recognition by the United States that, but for the British Navy, Europe could, and would, have intervened against them in the conflict with Spain, a recognition which, for the time being completely altered the American attitude towards us. The decisive test came at the time of Fashoda—that peaceful Trafalgar, as some one once called it -when France and Russia declined to face the issue of their naval policy and tacitly acknowledged that they abandoned the competition. The conquest of the Boer Republics, itself only made possible by our undisputed naval supremacy, cleared another danger from our path. Thenceforward the task of the Foreign Office was easier. Our naval supremacy made our alliance well worth seeking for Japan, and it enabled us to localize a conflict which might well have spread over the whole world.

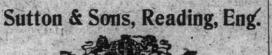
Had the Governments which were in power from 1889 onwards failed to face the naval competition which then threatened us, we should almost certainly have been plunged, in 1898, if not before, in a devastating war with France and Russia, which would have added hundreds of millions to our debt and left an enduring legacy of bitterness. Incidentally we should probably also have lost South Africa. We saw to it that we were too strong for France and Russia to fight with any reasonable prospect of success. The alternative that remained was to make friends with usan easy alternative when they realized that we had no desire to misuse our strength for aggressive purposes, and were more than ready to come to reasonable compromises on all questions still at issue. Lord Lansdowne and Sir Edward Grey deserve the highest praise for the services they have rendered to their country and to the cause of international peace. But without the steadfast determination of the country in maintaining the two-Power standard their efforts would have been

Foreign policy is simply the normal everyday application of our armaments to the international situation, as war is the abnormal and exceptional application of those armaments. It can often, though not always, obviate the necessity of putting those armainents to the costly test of war. But it can never be a substitute for them. To use a shalle from bank ing, diplomacy is the paper money which saves the inconvenient use of gold in large transactions; the armaments are the gold reserve on whose existence the value of the paper depends. Diplomacy without armed strength behind it is like inconvertible paper-alway at a discount, and entirely valueless in a crisis

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

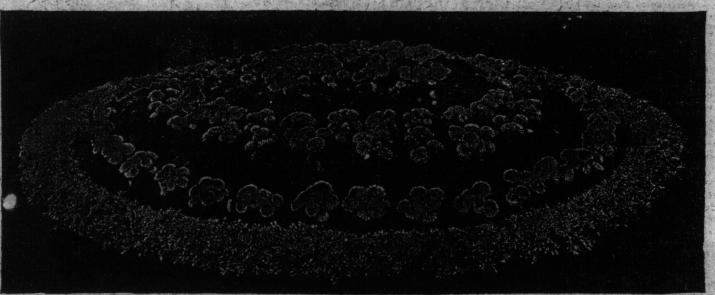
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SEEDSMEN BY ROYAL WARRANT TO HIS MAJESTY KING EDWARD VH.

EWARDS



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Prepare, b for sowing fi Plant—Hashrubs (if no fruit trees (if (if not done) (if not done) yet done). Philoxes Mic Philoxes Mic Bus, Patotoes Sow—Harmain crop, B Runner Bear Cabbage, Sav (Cos and Catheat, Mustartin heat, Earl; Sprouts, Kale mediate Carr Little Ciner, hardy annual ette, Sweet F ette, Sweet I flower, Celos Rhubarb, Sal A GAR

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Violets : one family, They are the n the fresh



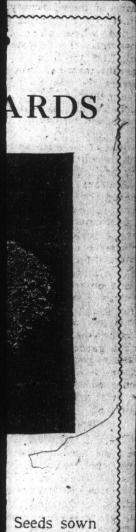
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ts which were in poweriled to face the naval n threatened us, we have been plunged, in devastating war with nich would have added, our debt and left an Incidentally terness. also have lost South hat we were too strong to fight with any reaccess. The alternative make friends with usen they realized that we se our strength for agwere more than ready compromises on al

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## THE HOME GARDEN

# GARDEN CALENDAR FOR APRIL

Prepare, by raking over, the surface for borders for sowing flowering annuals.

Plant—Hardy border plants, Alpines, climbers, shrubs (if not done), deciduous trees (if not done), fruit trees (if not done), and especially Delphiniums (if not done), Gaillardias, Gladioli, paeonies (if not yet done), rock plants, Pyrethrums, Hollyhocks, Phloxes Michaelmas Daistes, Pentstemons, Asparagus, Patotoes. Seakale

Phloxes Michaelmas Daisies, Pentstemons, Asparagus, Patotoes, Seakale.

Sow—Hardy annuals, Peas for second early and main crop, Beet, Dwarf Beans, Broad Beans, Scarfet Runner Beans, Vegetable Marrow in heat, Celery, Cabbage, Savoy Cabbage, Cauliflower, Leek, Lettuce, (Cos and Cabbage), Onion, Melon in heat, Tomato in heat, Mustard and Cress, Parsley, Spinach, Cucumber in heat, Early White Turnip, Late Broccoli, Brussels Sprouts, Kale, Parsnip, Radish, Early Carrot, Intermediate Carrot, Aster, Stock, Balsam, Zinnia, Pansy, Little Cineraria, Carnation, Primula, Grass seed, hardy annuals, half-hardy annuals, Godetia, Mignonette, Sweet Peas, Petunia, Cockscomb in heat, Wallflower, Celosia in heat, herbs, Asparagus, Artichoke, Rhubarb, Salsify, Scorzonera, Seakale.

# A GARDEN OF SWEET-SCENTED FLOWERS



OW passing strange it is that so great a part of the charm and joy of gardens depends on the Invisible. One is apt to forget this, for grace of form and beauty of color are so interwoven in our minds with the idea of gardens that we fail to recognize the part which is

played in them by that which we see not; yet there is something which pervades and permeates and makes an atmosphere about them that is far more strange and subtle, far more spiritual and penetrating than any of their tangible and visible delights—it is the gift of

Priceless is this gift, yet nowadays by no means so appreciated as it might be. The added grace of perfume to any plant is accepted and enjoyed, but no special effort is made to procure or to retain it. "Exquisite bodies that have no souls" is a description that might apply to many of the flowers that are found adorable today. Some Roses, for in-stance, magnificent, but scentless; Chrysanhemums, coaxed to grow to such outlandish sizes that they have no strength left for fraggrance; orchids, most modern of all flowers, which have no perfume of their own, but borrow, as it were, the scent of others; dahlias, glowing brilliant, as living flowers of the sea; and a host beside. Far too many scentless flowers are now the fashion.

Still, there are some among us who, half weary of mere beauty, turn gladly to the homely sweet-smelling plants of the old-world garden, where blow the cabbage and the noss rose, the delicious clove, the perfumed ink, the gentle musk, the honeysuckle and fragrant jasmine. But many of our sweetset flowers are less good looking than those we have mentioned, and only a few of them are of much use in making a display, so, as most of us are bent on having gardens that are pictorial, it comes to pass that the sweet, homely plants get crowded out; there is even danger that in course of time a good many of them may be forgotten.

Another reason why a garden of sweet-scented flowers is now so seldom seen may be because the making of such a garden presents no particular difficulties, and difficulties are what the modern gardener most enjoys. Anyone may possess a good collection of fragrant flowers if only he has a mind to do so, but just because there are no dear, delightful obstacles to encounter, no large sums to be expended to encounter, no large sums to be expended, no ideas of startling the world with something hitherto undreamed of, the thing is left undone. All is too straightforward to be interesting, or rather too straightbackward, for to furnish such a garden as the one we are thinking of means a good deal of dipping into the past. Among the hundreds of gardens where scent is enjoyed as a side issue one can only recall one, or at most two, where it is made a special one, or at most two, where it is made a special

## Scented Flowers of Winter

There is absolutely no time of the year when the garden need be scentless. A good many late December and early January blossoms are sweet enough to prove the sun has more power in the short days than we imagined. The creeping winter heliotrope, the wall-loving winter sweet and silken sky blue blossoms of iris stylosa make a nosegay that could hardly be more fragrant if made of summer flowers, and all are hardy, belonging to the open garden and the open air. With them we may gather mid-winter Violets. There are many scented leaves, too, that will yield their perfume if we ask them. Myrtle, sweet bay, rosemary, santolina or lavender cotton and many perennial and fragrant herbs. The permanency of leaf odors is a strong reason for growing as many sweetleaved plants and shrubs as possible. In winter, more especially, we are grateful to the scented leaf.

Fragrant Flowers of Spring

Violets and primroses seem like children of They are the very first flowers one thinks of violet, for example; you enter a room where there is but one, hidden away, perhaps, where you cannot see it; but who can mistake the dear little tune it sings? It is distinctive as the note of a robin and lovable for the same reasons, for its familiarity, unchangeableness and the pathos of old association.

Wallflowers, Hyacinths and the Poet's Narcissus.—All these spring flowers have exquisite fragrances, and each one is entirely different from the other. A little later on and flowering trees and shrubs will be shedding new perfumes on the air; lilacs best of all, perhaps, Walter Whitman thought so, anyhow, but some would choose syringa (so-called), apple blossom, lime tree blossom, almond, acacia ort garden is no place for grief," said Sadi of old. the budding larch. We do not put the scents -Frances A. Bardswell in The Garden.

come, but as remembrance conjures them. Of sweet smelling shrubs among the most delectable is the old-fashioned red ribes, with its strong black currant smell and taste, so pungent, so irresistible, that one cannot pass it without rifling the bush of just one leaf to play with. Scented Flowers

of Summer and Autumn

Quite different quality | from flowers of spring are these. Roses, course, come first, for they give us both scent and beauty as a rule, with equal gener-ositylnis Everyone loves roses, and no one needs to be reminded of them, but there are fragrant annuals that are sadly neglected. Numbers of people omit sweet white Alyssum when they are making out their seed fists. It is sweet as honey, smelling very much like it, and oes on blooming till November. Stocks, mignonette, sweet peas, and sweet scabious are in fairly common use; not so the aromatic herbs, however, many of which are well-

for their perfumes,

either sweet or aromatic. Woodruff is a plant that might oftener be given a place, for the sake of the new-mown-hayscented foliage that so prettily sets off its starry white flowers. And in early summer who can have too many beds of Lilies of the Valley or too many clumps, of damask and pink Carnations, of the common Pinks, Heliotrope, Sweet Williams, Woodbines, clustering white : Clematis, Southernwood, Lavender, Cottage Lilies, Day Lilies, Meadow-sweet, Sweet Cicely, Heart's ease, Musk and best of all, as regards fragrance the Lemon Verbena? Aff the sweet-leaved Pelargoniums, too, so out take our own cuttings, for florists seldom keep them. Magnolia should have a west wall and Rosemary a south one. Honeysuckle and Jasmines should wreath the windows, intermixed with climbing Roses. Then when the summer wind blows in there will be scented draughts. What more delightful?

## The Garden of Sweet-scented Flowers at Night

The hot day over and the western sun gone down, how happy then the flowers of night-moon-flowers, as some have called them. At dusk the Invisible must hold sway. We wander down the shadowy garden paths and cross the dim and fragrant lawns. Allthe dumb flowers have now found voices. The Evening Primrose opens out, the double white Rocket remembers his old message, and the Night-scented Stock says gently, "I am here!" Honeysuckles breathe out a richer fragrance and hawk-moths quaff deeply from their delicate drinking horns; Nicotianas (please keep to the white ones) pour forth heavenly scent that does not in the least suggest Tobacco.

pleasure of finding them again.

The Healthfulness of the Scented Garden . Floral and leaf odors are antiseptics, the essential oils of Rosemary, Lavender and Eucalyptus being among the most efficient. Perfumes made from flowers possess special health value. Why not scent cures? To smell Sweet Briar, they say, makes anybody cheerful. The perfume of a Rose will often take away a headache, and any scent in which Rose is the principal ingredient is highly tonic and invigorating. Lavender has similar refreshing qualities, and flowers of delicate perfumes soothe the nerves of invalids. "A Rose

the soil be as rich as possible. Last season, I found that my bed required only fifty cents' worth of liquid and commercial fertilizer. When the second set of leaves appears, transplant to this bed, placing the plants about two inches apart each way. Do not neglect to keep the soil well watered. A slight frost will not harm the plants, but should a heavy frost threaten, protect them with some old newspapers. If not too much trouble, transplant again in about ten days. I have always obtained my best blooms from plants that were moved three times.

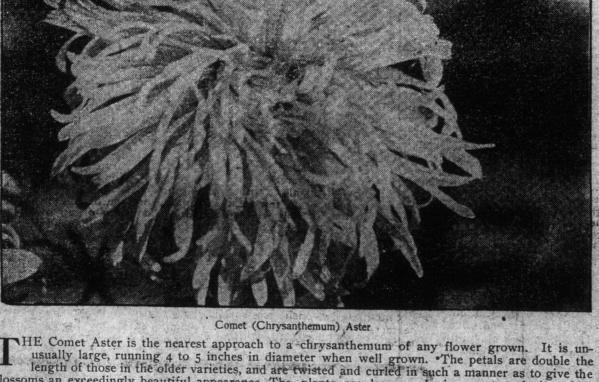
Set the plants from ten to fifteen inches apart each way, and as mine grow I carefully trim off all the side shoots, leaving but six or eight. Keep the ground constantly stirred about the roots until the plants are about a foot high. In this

way I obtain beautiful specimens.

A few wheelbarrow loads of old horse manure scattered about three inches deep all around the plants will enrich the ground considerably. If this cannot be conveniently obtained, clippings from the lawn will answer the purpose. By the middle of July s o m e of your plants will be so large as to require staking. Put the stakes in the side of the bed away from the street, so that the plants will screen them from the passerby. Do not tie with string as it will cut the plants, but use pieces of cloth for the purpose. In some locali-

ties asters are very much troubled by flies, bugs, and caterpillars. Cover the bottom of a shallow pan about fifteen inches in diameter with water, to which add one-half teaspoonful of carbolic Hold the pan beneath the plants, and slightly tap them with piece of shingle. This causes the bugs to fall into the pan, where they quickly die. Do this frequently. I have found it to be the most effective and, in fact, the only reliable method of

controlling these pests. The best time to do it is at dusk.—M. H. Westbrook, in Garden



# blossoms an exceedingly beautiful appearance. The plants are large and vigorous, producing their blossoms on very long stems. The central stalk is very short, the branches, breaking out very near the ground, are generally clean their entire length, needing little or no disbudding. The seed is sown either in flats in the greenhouse or in a moderate hot-bed in April. - When the

second leaf is well advanced the seedlings are pricked off into other flats, or cold frames, about three inches apart each way, where they are allowed to stand until they are strong and stocky, and are then transferred to the garden and planted 15 inches apart each way, usually some time in June. It is found that there is little advantage in early setting in the garden, unless it is with the extra early varieties. The blossoming season cannot be hurried appreciably, and the longer season of growth simply permits the plant to produce a mass of short trashy stems and suckers around the bottom, which are of no benefit either to the plant or to the grower.

The soil should be well enriched, the fall before if possible, then worked until it is deep and fine before setting plants. An application of nitrate of soda, about 100 pounds per acre, about the time the buds are forming, will usually result in longer stems and larger blossoms. Cultivation should be worth growing frequent but shallow, as the feeder roots lie near the surface.

## HOW I GROW PRIZE ASTERS

At an exhibition last year I had three en- Magazine. tries of asters, and secured first, second, and third prizes, the first prize lot being flowers five inches across on stems twenty-six inches long. I grow preferably white, pink, and lavender. These colors are not to be found, however, in the packets of mixed seeds on the market, in which red and blue generally predominate. Pay the highest price and get good seed. For a small garden one packet is sufof fashion now, that we must never forget to ficient, giving at least 300 plants. The seeds may be planted in a mild hotbed or coldframe April. If you have no hotbed, procure from he grocer a few shallow boxes about three inches deep and of a size to be easily handled. Punch a few holes in the bottom of these when the young plants are being transplanted these leaves will stick to the smooth rootlets and protect them to some extent from serious

the seeds about half an inch apart and cover with about one-fourth of an inch of soil. Water thoroughly and, to keep the soil moist, cover the boxes with brown paper. Place the boxes in a south window where the temperature does not rise above 60 degrees nor fall below 40 degrees. Remove the brown paper when the small plants begin to appear above the surface, which will be in about ten days.

They are the very first ilowers one thinks of Some of us have built castles in the air about handle of a teaspoon and replant them deeper viding drainage, will also prevent the roots of ten days, a succession the fresh and happy spring-time. How ut- having a special garden all of night-scented in the soil. While a few plants may die from penetrating into the subsoil, which is de-

## THE USE OF WALLS FOR FRUIT CROPS

There are many walls of dwellings and other buildings which might, with great advantage to the owner or occupier, be used for the shelter and training of fruit trees. The trees can be relied upon to produce crops during most seasons if proper treatment is given them. This cannot be said of those in more exposed positions, owing to the uncertainty of the weather during the flowering. It is an easy from the 15th of March to the second week in matter to protect trees growing on walls, but to those in the open this is almost impossible. Many walls are bare which, with very little expense, could be made a source of pleasure and profit, while others facing the south, in warm boxes for drainage and fill with rich garden situations, are covered with Ivy and other mold. Mix a few leaves with this, because trailing plants which are of little value or beauty. There are positions where fruit trees would not succeed; plant the climbers in those places where they will flourish, but devote the warm, south aspects to fruit crops. I am not Pack the earth slightly with a board, plant, advocating the destruction of the rare climbers which need protection, but the common sorts, which are out of place in such positions. If the soil is poor or otherwise unsuitable dig it out and provide a suitable material. If several trees are to be planted begin at one end of the site and dig out to the depth of 2 1-2 feet and to a distance of 3 feet from the wall.

Provide drainage by placing 6 inches of broken bricks, stones or chalk at the bottom of Should the plants appear to be growing the trench, arranging this so that it is slightly tall, and spindly, raise them gently with the higher near the wall. This, in addition to prohandle of a teaspoon and replant them deeper viding drainage, will also prevent the roots

trimental to their well being. If possible, procure the top spit from an old pasture, and to every three barrowloads of this mix half a barrowload of wood ashes, or, if the loam is heavy, partially burn a portion of this and mix with the bulk; also add about a peck of half-inch bones to four barrowloads of the compost. For Peaches and all other stone fruit add to the above one barrowload of old mortar rubbish to eight barrowloads of the loam. Fill the soil in the open trench, and tread firmly as the work proceeds.

Should the soil be under cultivation and in good condition, it may be rendered suitable for planting with fruit trees by trenching, adding the manure, wood ashes and bones in the same proportions as with the new loam. In all cases thorough preparation is necessary. No amount of manure applied on the surface after the planting is completed will make amends for eglect in this respect. The fruits to grow are those most successfully grown in the locality. On a south wall, in a warm climate, Pears, Peaches and Apricots may be planted. Plums, Cherries, Gooseberries and Red Currants will succeed on a north wall, Pears and the choicer varieties of Plums on a wall facing west, and an east wall is suitable for Plums, Gooseberries, Cherries and the Loganberry.

Supposing a wall space suitable to accommodate one tree is at liberty, and that the situation is south or nearly so, then I know of no more suitable fruit tree for an amateur to plant than a good variety of the Pear, trained in the

In selecting Pears, and indeed all fruits, it is important to take into consideration not only soil but climate. It is of little use selecting the best varieties if they are not suitable to the locality. Disappointment often follows want of judgment in this respect. Before planting I' would advise the intending planter to ascertain which sorts of the individual fruits flourish best in his part of the country, then a selection of the best may be made. Do not purchase un-named so-called cheap trees, which are seldom satisfactory, but go to a firm of good repute, where clean, healthy trees, true to name and grafted or budded on suitable stocks, can be

Some of the best Pears require double grafting to ensure fertility. If a considerable wall space is to be covered, cordon-trained trees are best for Pears, Currants and Gooseberries. For Pears' the single cordons are the best, but for Currants and Gooseberries the double and treble cordons are preferable. By planting cordon fruit trees the wall is quickly covered. Another advantage, and an important one, is that quick returns may be secured from them, while should one fail from any cause it may be easily removed and replaced by another, or a shoot may be trained from the base of the adjoining tree to fill the vacant place.

Choose a fine day for planting when the soil is in good condition for working. Cut off all portions of the roots with a sharp knife, also cut back any long, coarse roots, thereby promoting fine fibrous roots, which are essential to the fertility of the trees. When cutting the roots, instead of inserting the knife under them, a clean cut should be made on their upper surface, this will cause the fibrous or feeding roots to be produced near the surface of the soil, where they will receive the beneficial effects of sun and air. Do not allow the roots to become dry before planting. When all is ready open the holes and place the trees in position. Care should be taken that they are not buried too deeply. Spread out the roots in a horizontal direction and work some of the lightest soil between them with the hands. The soil must be made quite firm by treading, The trees should be loosely secured to the wall to prevent their being injured by the wind, but the final nailing or tying must be left until the soil has become settled. If the weather be very dry give a good soaking of clear water to settle the soil about the roots, afterwards applying a good mulch of manure, which will check a too rapid evaporation. C. Ruse.

## FORCING THE WHITE LILY

The bulbs should be lifted and potted in the fall in 6-inch or 7-inch pots, according to the size of the bulb; the ordinary mixture of loam and sand will suit them very well. Place the pots on ashes in the open where they may remain until there is danger of the frost bursting the pots, when they should be protected with a frame, there to remain until the flower spikes begin to push up in the spring. Give just sufficient water to encourage root action. The pots may then be removed to a temperature of about 50 to 55 degrees; they dislike hard forcing at this stage. Stand the pots on the ground to keep them as cool as possible. A good place is under the front wall of the house where the sun's rays do not reach them. When growing freely give plenty of water and syrnge twice a day. When the flower heads begin to expand and the buds to swell they may be placed in the hothouse, when they will quickly open in perfect form. Pick out the anthers as each flower opens to preserve their pure whiteness. Started in batches at intervals of ten days, a succession may be maintained

# SAVE THE CHILDREN GOVERNMENT PLANS

W. A. BISSETT,
Saanichton.
Arthur D. Westcott,
Vancouver, Agent.

NOTICE is hereby given that 30 days after date I intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner for a license to prospect for coal and petroleum under the foreshore and under the lands covered by water opposite the foreshore of North Saanich District, and described as follows:

Commencing at a post planted on the east coast of Saanich Peninsula north of Shoal Harbor, thence east 50 chains, thence north 70 chains, thence west 60 chains, thence following the sinuosities of the foreshore to point of commencement, containing 640 acres more or less.

NORMAN G. STEWART,

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In Kitimaat Valley, on fruit and agricultural lands. Soil clay or sand loam. Practically level. Positively no summer frosts. Write for particulars.

Copper River, Upper Skeena, B.C.

The Sprott-Shaw BUSINESS University VANVOUVER, B. C.

Offers a Choice of 2 to 4 Positions chains, thence following the sinuosities of the foreshore to point of commencement, containing 640 acres more or less.

NORMAN G. STEWART.

Vancouver.

Arthur D. Westcott,
Vancouver, Agent

March 14, 1908.

NOTICE is hereby given that 30 days after date I intend to apply to the Hon.

Efter date I intend to apply to the Hon.

# GAVE LIFE TO SAVE **ANNOUNCEMENTS IN**

for power purposes.

extensive additions and improvements to its system here, and a considerable amount has been accomplished, but its plans have been held up pending the decision of the executive council of the provincial government relative to the city's private waterworks bill now under consideration. As it is a twelve minute service on the Douglas street and Spring Ridge lines has been inaugurated and on Wednesday the work of laying the long switch on the Esquimalt road, from Head street to Lampson street, was completed. This will result in better and more regular time being made on that line. New Westminster, April 9.—The children of the public schools of the city elected a May queen yesterday, and their choice was Miss Kathleen Jones, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Dashwood-Jones, Sixth avenue.

Two Years in Prison.

Vancouver, April 9 .- Two years imprisonment was the sentence imposed by Judge Cane yesterday afternoon on Fred Wells, the black diamond who so skilfully manipulated a false diamond on a number of second-hand dealers a few weeks ago. The specific charge on which Wells was sentenced was the theft of a diamond ring from Mr. Leishgold, a Jewish second-hand dealers on Carrall street.

# **NEGLECT AT OTTAWA**

PRINCE ALTERNATION PRODUCT

TOTAL DE LACETT

WHITE ALTERNATION PRODUCT

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## **AUSTRALIA'S SITUATION**

Premier Price, of South Australia,
Sees Possibility of Need for Armed Defence

London, April 9.—Australia's apprehension in the matter of possible aggression on the part of Japan was evolced at the meeting held at London this afternoon by the Australia for the Australia for the Price, premier of South Australia chamber of commerce, by Thomas Price, premier of South Australia for the rinterest in the colonies.

"You cannot keep a colony by merely flying a flag over it, even the Union Jack," he said." There must be sympathy and understanding behind the flag. With the awakening of the east, if you are going to retain Australia as a jewel of the British crown, some one has got to stand up and fight to keep it."

Mr. Price expressed his approval of the proposal to raise a numerous federal citizen army in Australia.

Nelson, April 9.—As one of the na-

New Westminstee, April 9.—The Masons of the city are considering a

# VICTORIA'S QUALITY STORE

# GROCERIES

Write us for prices and we can save you money. Mail Or-

COPAS & YOUNG

The Warm Weather Is Now Approaching; You

# De Laval Cream Separators

are Now Seasonable. We Have Them on Exhibition

# **B.C. HARDWARE COMPANY**

Bad Weather Retards Work of Whalers
—Sealing Schooner Thomas F.
Bayard at Kyuquot

# Columbia Graphophone

NOTICE

New Designs and Styles in all kinds of

Polished Oak Mantels All Classes of

English Enamel and American Full line of all fireplace goods.
Lime, Portland Cement, Plaster of Paris, Bullding and Fire Brick, Fire Clay, etc., always on hand.



B. C. SADDLERY CO., 566 YATES STREET

Trunks and Valises always on hand.

tion, twice a day in the thickly populated residential sections, and once a day from the suburbs. Collections are made but once a day at present from eight boxes. The report also stated that figures were now being obtained with a view to the establishment of a free mail delivery, and that it was probable that by next year at least it would be an accomplished fact.

New Westminster, April 9.—A stur-geon weighing over 400 pounds was caught in the river yesterday.

SHARP OF L

Absence Time

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All Classes of GRATES

Enamel and American Onyx Tiles. e of all fireplace goods.

Portland Cement, Plas-aris, Building and Fire ire Clay, etc., always on



ERY CO., 566 YATES STREET

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delivery, and that it was at by next year at least it n accomplished fact.

fonster Sturgeon. stminster, April 9.—A stur-ning over 400 pounds was the river yesterday.

# SHARP REMARKS OF LONDON PRESS

Tuesday, April 14, 1908

Absence of King Edward at Time of Cabinet Crisis Discussed

## SEMI-OFFICIAL STATEMENT

John Morley for House of Peers -Lord Curzon and Tariff Reform

London, April 10 (Friday).—The King's absence during the cabinet crisis has provoked so much comment and critisism, as well as suspicion that there may be some underlying reason connected with his Majesty's health, that a semi-official explanation was issued last night to the effect that his visit to Biarritz was undertaken as a holiday, in conformity with the strong opinion of His Majesty's medical advisers, owing to repeated attacks of influenza, to which the King has been subject during the spring for a number of years past.

Mr. Asquith, the new premier, spent the night in Paris, and has kept secret the composition of his new cabinet.

the composition of his new cabinet. For the time being, speculation on the cabinet has practically ceased.

The Daily News makes the highly in-

Brighton, Ont., April 9.—Oil has been discovered on the farm of Simpson Bros., on the lake shore, and property to the extent of 15,000 acres has been leased to a Virginia syndicate to Milder Climate For His

Old Man's Suicide London, Ont., April 9.—Arthur Waters, 60 years old, committed suicide by shooting himself in a hay-loft. The coroner's jury brought in a verdict that Waters was temporarily insane when he committed the act.

London, April 9.—One of the largest grain firms in the city is in serious difficulties. The liabilities, it is declared, exceed the assets by nearly \$500,000. Attempts are being made to arrange for an extension of credit, falling which the creditors of the firm will hold a meeting on April 14. The trouble is attributed to over speculation.

Anew Black sensation. Areal Watch pleasure.

The big Chewing black Tobacco plug.

Death of Brantford Official.

Gut to Pieces Quebec, April 9.—Edward Voisine, 75 years old, was cut to pieces by a train at Troi Pistoles while walking on

Quebec, April 9.—Edward Volsine, 75 years old, was cut to pieces by a train at Troi Pistoles while walking on the railway track on his way to mass.

Juvenile Offenders.

Montreal, April 9.—'At the trial of juvenile offenders, the public should be excluded. The sight of a crowded courtroom makes a chifd think himself a hero. When a juvenile offender is committed there should be a place of detention for him apart from a jail. A jail is not the place, for a child." So declared Sir Charles Fitzpatrick, chief justice of the Supreme Court of Canada, in an address at a meeting last night of the recently organized Children's Aid society.

Dismissal of Editor Nicholss Ottawa, April 9.—The report allowed to be issued that Frank Nicholss, and Scientific Press of San Francisco is unrue. The report in question was so full of inaccuractes that the editor would not sanction the printing of it unless it were initialed by the minister. This stand for accuracy is said to be the cause of his dismissal, for Mr. Nicholas is a learned geologist. The author of the criticism of which he is accused is J. A. Rickard. For the time being, speculation on the cabinet has practically ceased.

The Daily News makes the highly interesting announcement that John Morley, while retaining the office of secretary for India, will accept a peerage, his reason being declining health and a throat affliction that makes the strain of work in the House of Commons too great. He was faced with the alternative of retaining office in the less exacting atmosphere of the House of Lords.

The Unionist leaders are making an active platform stump of the country with a view to influencing the by-elections which will result from tife cabinet reconstruction.

Dismissal of Editor Nicholas

Ottawa, Aprii 9.—The report allowed to be issued that Frank Nicholas, editor of the geological survey publications, was suspended because he criticized one of the government reports adversely in the Mining and Scientific Press of San Francisco is untrue. The report in question was so full of inaccuracies that the editor would not sanction the printing of it unless it were initialed by the minister. This stand for accuracy is said to be the cause of his dismissal, for Mr. Nicholas is a learned geologist. The author of the criticism of which he is accused is J. A. Rickard.

Milder Climate For His

ada, who is in the city, stated tonight Alberta's Telephones

Toronto, April 9.—Hon. W. H. Cushing, minister of public works for Alberta, was in the city yesterday connection with the proposed issue of bonds to provide for payment of the purchase price of the Bell telephone system, recently acquired by the province.

London Firm in Trouble.

London, April 9.—One of the largest grain firms in the city is in serious difficulties. The liabilities, it is declared, exceed the assets by nearly \$500,000. Attempts are being made to arrange for an extension of credit, failthat the climate of the Territories was

# LIVERY MEETING OF GRAND TRUNK

Unsatisfactory Report is Cause of Some Sharp Criti-

## PRESIDENT'S EXPLANATION

Brantford, Ont., April 9.—Stephen Tomlinson, superintendent of waterworks, is dead, aged 67. He leaves a widow and grown family.

Recent Financial Crisis And Poor Harvest in Poor Harvest in Canada

Ottawa, April 9.—The Governor General has contributed \$1,000 towards the fund for making a national monument of the Quebec battlefields on the Plains of Abraham and Ste Foye.

Statement From Ottawa Indicates Effect of Officers'

Edmonton Bonds Nelson, B. C., April 9.—Peter Verigin, leader of the Doukhobors in Canada, who is in the city, stated tonight

Vance Acquitted St. Catherines, Ont., April 9.— George Vance was acquitted this afternoon on a charge of murdering Jas. Patterson last fall by hitting him on the head with a stone as the result

# INVITED TO NANAIMO

S. Battleship Fleet Wanted at Coal City on Victoria Day—Warm Welcome Assured

London, April 9.—One of the largest grain firms in the city is in serious difficulties. The liabilities, it is described with a serious difficulties and the state state of the vancouver board a substantial properties. The liabilities of the vancouver board a substantial properties of the vancouver board and the variable is attributed to over speculation.

Street Railway Trouble Settled Winnipes, April 9.—All difficulties between the street railway company and the resultant on the most anisolate character through the most anisolate character through the company boday. The working the company boday. The working conditions are practically the same as last year, and the few changes that have been of being on the most anisolate character through the company boday. The working conditions are practically the same as last year, and the few changes that have been proposed in the company boday. The working as last year, and the few changes that have been proposed in the lease of the proposed that the work and the resultant encounters as last year, and the few changes that have been proposed in the lease of the proposed that the propose of the principal with the propose of the propose of the principal with the propose of the principal

Picton, Ont., April 9.—Dr. Currie, M. L. A., amountes that owing to illness he will not be able to contest Prince Edward county at the coming provincial elections.

COMMONS TALKS

AROUT TODAC

Yukon Official Change. Ottawa, April 9.—J. E. Girourard, registrar of Yukon, has resigned. Napoleon Dalibert, Liberal of the justice department succeeds him and will combine the two offices at a salary of \$4,000.

Sir Henry's Condition. London, April 9.—The bulletin issued this morning regarding the health of the former premier, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, says that he passed a fair night and that there were no new developments to report in the patient's general condition.

Great Northern Field Minneapolis. April 9.—In the federal court today, W. R. Begg, general counsel for the Great Northern railway filed a plea of guilty in the rebate case against his company, and Judge Page Morris imposed a fine of \$3,000.

Quiet in London Lisbon, April 3.—Quiet reigns in the city today. The board of trade has passed a resolution thanking the government for the restoration of order, and expressing the hope that the necessary restrictive measures would be continued.

Thefts From Hotel

Ottawa, April 9.—An extensive system of thefts from the Windsor hotel has been disclosed in the arrest of Georgina Dupius, a chambermaid. Thus far nearly \$200 worth of linen and silverware has been found concealed in several houses occupied by friends of the accused.

Little Boy Killed

Toronto, April 9.—Norman Mc-Keown, five years old, was struck and instantly killed by a Bathurst street electric car while returning from school in company with his seven year old sister at noon today. The little girl got over the tracks all right, but Norman was struck and cut in two.

Plethora of Money in London London, April 9.—As an illustratio

Ottawa, April 9.—No action has yet been taken by the militia department, as far as can be learned, in respect to the resignation of the officers of the Fifth regiment, Victoria, because their guns were obsolete.

New guns were ordered recently in England, but it has been impossible to supply all the artillery units with up-to-date ordnance.

In view of the extreme measures taken by the officers of the Fifth regiment, it is probable that a special effort, will be made to supply the guns desired.

# **VENEZUELA'S TRICKS**

# ABOUT TOBACCO TE

Columbia Product

SEVERAL BILLS ADVANCED

Senators Take Opportunity to Discuss Civil Service Matters

Ottawa, April 9.-As far as actual

Ottawa, April 9.—As far as actual results go, today's session of the House of Commons was one of the busiest of the session, many important government bills being forward-od. The discussion centered principally upon the bill to amend the inland revenue act in regard to the duties imposed upon cigars and to-bacco, in accordance with the resolution introduced at the time of Mr. Fielding's budget speech. It does away with three classes of tobacco factories now in existence; those making cigars, cigarettes and tobaccos. ing cigars, cigarettes and tobaccos from Canadian leaf, from mixed Can-adian and foreign leaf and from foreign leaf only, the product of each in the past having been distinguished by a different colored label. Hereafter they are to be all of the same col-or and to place them on the same foot-ing the duties on raw tobacco due the ing the duties on raw tobacco due the excise have been increased, the idea being to favor the use of Canadian leaf. In this connection it is expected that British Columbia will be one of the chief gainers, the testimony of some cigar makers being—that British Columbia tobacco is the only tobacco grown in Canada suitable for the manufacture of the better grade of cigars.

The Unions indicate van matting of the first of the first

# PRISON FOR DOUKHOBORS

Attempt to Hold Parade "in Puris Naturalibus" Checked at Fort William

Fort William, April 9.—Six months in jail was the sentence handed out by Magistrate Palling this afternoon to nineteen of the local Doukobors, who, this morning, attempted to hold another parade, devoid of any wearing apparel, and were stopped by the police before they got up town.

The prisoners were found guilty of committing an indecent action in public. The sentence is to be put in by the men at the Central prison, Toronto, and by the women at the Mercer reformatory.

The parade and arrests of the piliprims this morning was very dramatic, and an immense crowd of curlous citizens viewed the spectacle. Of the nineteen arrested, nine were women and ten were men. The prisoners all took their arrests in a calm manner, and continued their weird dirge throughout the entire proceedings.

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No old stock to worry our customers or ourselves. When a line of goods nears its end we close it out quickly before it can get old by force of reduced prices. We are especially proud of our large, fresh stock of Canned Goods and would emphasize

CANNED SOUPS

Van Camp's Soups, all kinds, 2 tins for
Campbell's Soups, all kinds, 2 tins for
C. & B. Soups, all kinds, per tin.
C. & B. Consomme, per glass jar
Lazenby's Soup Tablets, all kinds, each
B. & K. Pea Flour, per tin.
Symmington's Pea Flour, per tin.
Symmington's Pea Flour and Ham, matchless for flavoring Soups,
Gravies, etc., per Sausage

EASTER NOVELTIES ALL THE NEWEST CREATIONS—AN IMMENSE VARIETY

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Rubber Garden Hose We guarantee

our hose, Garden tools of

The Hickman Tye Hardware Co., Ltd.

# NORTHERN INTERIOR OF B.C.

general store at Hazelton, which is the head of navigation on the Skeena River and headquarters for outfitting for above points.

R. S. SARGENT - HAZELTON, B. C.

# I he Colonist Gazetteer

ATLAS of the WORLD

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

PRICE \$1.00

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Burns to Fight in Paris.

London, April 9.—"Tommy" Burns, the champion heavyweight pugillst, who in the last four months has knocked out Gunner Jim Moir and Jem Roche, has signed articles for a 10-round contest to be held in Paris, April 18, with "Jewry" Smith, a South African boxer.

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Japanese ofene of the on-

# E DOMESTIC POLITICS OF JAPAN

HE Tokio correspondent of the London Times, writing under date of February 1, says: The events of each successive year in Japan tend to confirm the impression that her polity is destined to differ, perhaps permanently, certainly for a long period, from the polities of any modern Occidental state. What constitutes the dis-

tinguishing feature is the power wielded by the "Elder Statesmen" (Genro), who, whether in office or out of office, have always to be reckoned with. These Genro are the men who planned, directed, and presided over the birth of New Japan. Their record is unequalled, if not unparalleled, and the nation which produced them should be proud of their achieve-ments and thankful for their guidance. There are but six of these Elders living—Princes Ito, Yamagata, and Oyama, Marquises Inouye and Matsukata, and Count Okuma. The last, however, deliberately separated himself from the group in order to become a party leader, and for many years his counsels have ceased to be sought by the throne. One other should be added to the list of Elders, Baron Shibusawa, Japan's leading merchant and banker. With his name are associated many of his country's greatest financial measures, and, had he not abandoned the official arena 30 years ago, in obedience to a conviction that material development was the country's most urgent need, he would now certainly stand on the same political pinnacle with Ito, Yamagata, Inouye, and Matsukata. But, being devoted solely to business, he is not reckoned among the Genro, and has no connection with politics. The direct influence of the Genro is exercised in three ways: the emperor habitually consults them in the presence of any important national problem; they are an integral element of every council of state; and they sway a large majority in the upper chamber of the diet. Indirectly their influence is due to prestige which brings their advice into wide request, and to the fact that the ranks of officialdom include many who have sat at their feet and learned statecraft from them. The Genro are not unit-ed in their political opinions. Prince Yamagata is frankly conservative and has nothing in common with party politicians. He represents the military section of the state. Prince Oyama is a soldier before everything, and politics have no attraction for him. Prince Ito is a man of many sides. Equally great as a financier, a

lieves in party cabinets, but he stands too close to the throne to be a party leader. Marquis Inouye is eminently a financier and an international statesman. He admits that party government is the inevitable outcome of a constitutional system, but he would do nothing to hasten its advent, believing that the period of preparation can scarcely be too long. Marquis Matsukata has always devoted himself to finance, and, while not unwilling to utilize political parties, he seems to have only a moderate measure of respect for them, and no desire to promote their growth.

Such are the men whose voice is ultimately conclusive in every national crisis. Again and again it has been proved that cabinets cannot vern without them. But, on the other hand, has been equally clearly shown that they themselves cannot adminster affairs without the co-operation of political parties. In the natural order of events time might be trusted to solve this problem by removing the Genro from the scene. But, on the contrary, time seems disposed to complicate matters by recruiting the ranks of the Genro from those of the younger statesmen. Marquis Katsura is a prominent illustration. Renowned solely for strategical ability until the conclusion of the war with China, he then showed, almost suddenly, that his political talents were not less signal than his military. He became a kind of link between the old system and the new, for, while walking hand in hand with the Genro, he also formed a political party strong enough to hold the balance of power in the lower chamber. Thus his career closely resembles that of Prince Ito, with one exception-namely, that, whereas the latter openly organized a party and, for some time, directing the movements of a party, has never publicly appeared as a party leader. Prince Ito is still morally the captain of the Seiyu-kai and Marquis Katsura pulls the strings of the Daido Club, but both statesmen show their allegiance to the principle of imperial cabinets by eschewing visible association with parties. Marquis Katsura may therefore be regarded as a new Genro; Count Kodama would certainly have been another had he lived to continue his brilliant career, and there are others on whose shoulders the mantle is evidently waiting to descend.

This complicated state of affairs is reflected strongly in the story of recent political events. When the Katsura cabinet went out of office after the restoration of peace with Russia, public opinion plainly indicated Marquis Saionji as the new premier, for he combined the qualifimany sides. Equally great as a financier, a the new premier, for he combined the qualification float bonds at home for productive works, had constructive statesman, and a politician, he becautions of party support and Genro acquies to devote to this purpose surpluses already

cence; the former in his capacity of leader of the Seiyu-kai-incomparably the strongest party in the country—the latter in his association with Prince Ito, who had placed the Seiyukai under his direction. But, although the Seiyu-kai commanded 182 votes in the lower chamber, it had not a working majority, and was liable to defeat at any moment if the three remaining sections joined forces in opposition. Therefore Marquis Katsura's aid became essential, since it signified the allegiance of the Daido Club, a political association created by him to hold, with its 60 votes, the balance of power in the lower chamber. That aid was given. A Saionji cabinet came into offfice. It may be said to have represented all the faculties, for the premier himself and five of his colleagues were members of the Seiyu-kai, two portfolios (foreign affairs and education) were held by independent statesmen, the remaining two (finance and communications) were entrusted to nominees of the Genro, and the support of the Daido Club was promised by Marquis Katsura. In these circumstances the cabinet might be said to be invincible vis-a-vis the diet. And so, indeed, it proved, for the budget not only passed, but also passed practically without dissent. This is an interesting fact, for by the budget thus unanimously approved the country was pledged to a large programme of productive and unproductive expenditure, pread over a term of years and calling for heavy annual appropriations in excess of the normal revenue. Moreover, no resources to furnish such appropriations were in sight for more than two years. Nevertheless, the diet contented itself with an assurance from the minister of finance that some means would eventually be found without recourse to either loans or increased taxation. It seems probable that this confident though scarcely provident programme was in part inspired by the economic atmosphere of the moment, for the nation was just then in a mood of commercial and industrial buoyancy. At all events the important point is that every one of the four political sections forming the lower chamber voted in favor of this large programme, thus publicly writing themselves down as advocates of the expansion of armaments and of material development. But between the early spring of 1907, when this programme was adopted, and the autumn of the same year, when the budget for 1908-9 had to be drafted, monetary conditions alike in Japan and in the Occident underwent signal change. The finance minister, unable to

earmarked on account of the "programme," and further found that the original intention of financing by means of treasury bills and note issues was impossible in view of the demoralized state of the market. Nothing offered except to cut down the "programme." But where to apply the knife? Naturally the column of unproductive outlays invited the chief elisions. There, however, a strong power in the state, the military party, stepped in and imposed its veto. A deadlock ensued, and a cabinet crisis appeared imminent, when Marquis Katsura, accepting the role of mediator, elaborated a programme of mutual concessions, the military party consenting to certain postponements on its side of the "programme," provided that the civil party made a corresponding sacrifice, and both parties agreeing to an increase of indirect taxation. Here, then, an exit from the dilemma was found and the horizon grew clear again. But the prestige of the cabinet suffered. In the first place, it was obliged to violate its pledge of not increasing the taxes, and, in the next, it stood confessed as unable to discharge its functions without reference to the Elder Statesmen. Moreover, on the very eve of the introduction of the budget in the lower chamber, another serious complication occurred; the ministers of finance and communications agreed to compile a supplementary budget making provision for railway work which involved a total expenditure of 134 million yen spread over a period of 12 years. It still remains to be explained how the conception of this large additional outlay could be reconciled with the terms of the Katsura compromise, but certainly the two ministers believed it to be reconcilable. The Elder Statesmen, however, declined to take any such view, and once again a crisis occurred, with the result that the cabinet resigned en bloc. Doubtless this resignation would have been accepted had any competent statesman been willing to take over the reins of administration. But no one was willing; for three reasons; first, that the Katsura compromise represented the only financial programme immediately feasible; secondly, that with the Seiyu-kai in opposition the lower house would have been unmanageable; and, thirdly, that a change of ministry while the diet was actually in session would have entailed many inconveniences. Therefore the Emperor, acting on organized by the Genro, and thus the most the advice of Prince Ito, ordered the cabinet to clamorous advocates of party government remain in office, but accepted the resignations would have demonstrated by their own contriof the ministers of finance and communications. These were precisely the ministers who represented the Genro in the cabinet, and thus, the

the Elder Statesmen's objection to a certain modification, their own nominees, who were directly and solely responsible for the modification, had to resign.

It should be recalled that the Saionji cabinet is the closest approximation to a party cabinet hitherto organized in Japan, the Premier himself being the leader of the Seiyu-kai and the cabinet owing its position in the house of representatives mainly to the support of that party. Yet at every crucial stage of this cabinet's career it has had to accept the counsels of the Genro. -

The issue of the situation was perhaps its strangest feature. Weakened and discredited. the cabinet offered a tempting target for attack. But under what banner was the revolt to be led? In the lower house three parties were at heart hostile to the Seiyu-kai-namely, the Progressionists (89 votes); the Daido Club (60), and the Yuko-kai (32). If these three combined, they would constitute a formidable opposition to the Seiyu-kai's 182 members. Such a combination seemed impossible, however. For, if the Progessists joined hands with the Daido Club, they would be discarding the fundamental principle of their existence by helping to overthrow a party cabinet and to set up in its place an imperial ministry. If the Daido Club joined hands with the Yuko-kai, they would be condemning the financial policy which their own leader had suggested. And if the combination of the three succeeded in overthrowing the cabinet, they could not by any possibility co-operate to support its successor. Nevertheless they did unite for the assault. The Progressists showed themselves ready to enter any camp arrayed against the ministry; the Daido Club, while voting for a resolution directed solely against increased taxation, reserved to themselves the right of afterwards supporting that very principle; and the Yukokai, alone resolute and consistent, declined to base its impeachment on anything but increased taxation. It would be difficult to conceive a congeries of more heterogeneous elements. The attack was repulsed by a narrow margin of nine votes in a house of 345. Had it succeeded and had the cabinet resigned, the only ministry possible in the circumstances would have been one vance the nation's immaturity for such a system. The only figures that stand eminent above the turnoil, as they have always stood, are the curious anomaly arose that, in consequence of Elder Statesmen.

# Christian Science and Biology



Sumption of authority.

Its authoritative book was "Science and health"—a book that was written in oracular style, and was to be accepted without questioning. No sermons were allowed in Christian Science churches whereby any individual opinion could be expressed, and an efficient censorship in Boston saw to it that everything published should harmonize with the system. In short, absolute control of thinking was maintained, yet this autocratic and some absolute control of thinking was maintained, yet this autocratic and somewhat incoherent religion was attracting thousands.

In order to explain this remarkable

gious thinking of the future.

In these days, when a God of love was preached instead of a God who was a monarch and an angry judge, and when the belief in hell was banished, the thought of punishment for sin had lost its terrors, but sickness and death was a very real evil to every family and to every person. One of the most insistent needs of men was to get rid of the discomforts and griefs which disease and death caused. Christian Science therefore expects.

christian Science, therefore, started with a very real evil. It built on the sense of a great need, and was assured of a hearty welcome if it could prove that it met that need. By religion it proposed to help men in this very need. In insisting on physical as well as spiritual salvation, Christian Science was quitte in harmony

churches they had not been relying too much on rationalistic clearness of thought and emphasizing too little the

than 85,000 members. And to the large number more or less influenced by its teachings, and it would be seen that it constituted the most important modern movement in religion—a movement, by the way, which rivalled papacy in the perfection of its machinery and in its assumption of authority.

Its authoritative book was "Science and health"—a book that was written aracular style, and was to be active the properties of experience were denied. Who fects of experience were denied. Who had devised a plan by which the effects of experience were denied. Who had not seen some loyal Christian Scientist going down to the grave protesting all the time that there was no such thing as the sickness which all the time was wasting her body? This total divorce between the system and all modern science could not be ignored. One could, only he a Christian Scientist by having watertight compartments in the mind and keeping them closed.

It could confidently be said, the lecturer remarked, that no religion could

turer remarked, that no religion could conquer our modern world which did not conquer the reverence and respect of our philosophera and scientists, and this Christian Science so far did not do. What was wanted in this age, in which unlimited resemblishes in the second which unlimited possibilities in the physical world were opened up by natural science, was a religion which opened up similar possibilities to the

striking cures had been effected, he said, just as it was unquestionable that cures were effected at Catholic shrines. Thus it might be stated that Christian Science had discovered a priheiple of healing which was destined to become a prominent feature of modern hygiene, and it also emphasized some elements which were destined to enter into the vital religious thinking of the future.

In these days, when a God of love was preached instead of a God who was a monarch and an angry judge, and when the belief in hell was banished, the thought of punishment for sin had lost its terrors, but sickness and death was a very real evil to every more destined.

With all its defects, he considered With all its defects, he considered that the "new thought" pointed out two essentials for a vital religion of today. One was a present immanent God of power in our lives, and the other was a life consisting of education from start to finish and from top to bottom, so that all life can be controlled by religion.

In his concluding lecture, Prof. Smith dealt with the attempts which have been made to formulate a theol-

Smith dealt with the attempts which have been made to formulate a theology based on biology, and he gave a critical analysis of the work done in this direction by various leaders of thought, from Prof. Drummond to Sir Oliver Lodge. He expressed the opinion that the evolutionary hypothesis broke down because evolution looked to the future of this world, and not

the supreme reality which ever abides through changing theologies—that man has need of God, and that God meets the needs of man."

Replying to a most cordial vote of thanks, proposed by Prof. Yeutz, and seconded by Principal Scrimger, Dr. Smith, added that he believed we were entering upon a wonderful era of theological construction. It had been said that the great danger of today was that men were becoming partial specialists—that as men were coming more and more to specialize in their education, so there was a tendency for them to be unable to understand each other's thoughts and alms. If he was not mistaken, the most profound and universal language in which men could speak was in religion,

The Science and Biology

ERALD B SMITH, Ph.D., professor of Chesg. and pathologist.

ERALD B SMITH, Ph.D., professor of Chesg. and pathologist and pathologist.

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In which schafacted with the purpose of the purpose of professor of Chesg. and the purpose of professor of Chesg. and the purpose of the purpose of professor of Chesg. The purpose of the purpose of professor of Chesg. The purpose of the pur to of reality. Christianity had triumphed in the past because it was able to enter into the language of the Greek, and be made real in the science of that day. And in the Middle Ages, what were those vast scolastic systems which seemed to discuss such artificial questions in religion but a recognition of the supremacy of God and the reality of religion?

"So we today must recognize it as a hopeful, sign of the times that men are no longer content to let science claim to interpret the world without religion, but say that as religion conquered the Greek world, and the world of mediaeval science, so it must conquer this splendid modern world, and show that back of all science there is the supreme reality which ever abides through charging the toxin from the toxin of popular contents of the option of the case of opium. The alkaloids were precipitated out of the opium extract by means of potassum-iodid-lodin solution, the excess of reagent removed, and the liquid, after researches enabled Welchardt to show that the toxin is also present in certain vegetable substances such as opium, poppy-heads, curare, and lactucarium. The method of isolating the toxin from the vegetable drug may be illustrated in the case of opium: The alkaloids were precipitated out of the opium extract by means of potassum-iodid-lodin solution, the excess of reagent removed, and the liquid, after repeated dialysis, allowed to evaporate in a vacuum. The product obtained showed by its physiological action, that it was a pure fatingue-toxin. Administered through the mouth it produced the same effect that are observed with the toxin obtained from the muscles of fatigued animals.

"The toxin can be obtained by the action of oxidizing agents of a purely chemical nature upon albumens, or by the electrolysis of albumen solutions

"Weichardt is inclined to the belief that the toxin is a compound of high molecular weight, and belongs to the colloidal class of substances. From the fact that it is found in oplum he argues that the depressing effect of the latter drug is due to its presence as well as to the alkaloids."

cialists—that as men were coming more and more to specialize in their education, so there was a tendency for them to be unable to understand each other's thoughts and aims. If he was not mistaken, the most profound and universal language in which men could speak was in religion, and this spiendid modern world of ours, progressing as it was in special lines of study, without correlation, must be made one by men who could interpret those special lines through one common vehicle. To his mind, if there was anyone who had to do that it was the minister. He congratulated the young men in that college on having the opportunity of doing the one thing which the higher life needed more than anything else, and that was of unifying the spirits and the forces of our modern world.

The Poison of Fatigue.

The theory that the symptoms of fatigue are due to a poisonous product of muscular action is now familiar to physiologists. Recent investigations have extended our knowledge of this class of substance and have shown that they exist also in plants. Says the National Druggist:

"Various European journals have lately published details concerning the Ermudungstoxin' (fatigue-toxin) of Weichardt, and if the observations and eductions of this investigators be correct, he has made the scientific world acquainted with a class of bodies of



by this memorial." that then shall be told how the country was founded and built up by two nations, who gave to fit of their best, and whose greatest had been something to fit of their best, and whose greatest had been something to the proper of the constitution of the proper of the constitution of their best, and whose greatest had been something to the proper of the constitution of the proper of the constitution of the proper of the p

peace by that entente cordiale, achieved largely by the King, than ever before in their closely intertwined history."

Quoting from the Montreal branch of the Quebec Battlefields association in reference to the scheme, Rev. Dr. Symonds said: "A driveway seven miles in length which is to be made to encircle the two battlefields with views from the cliffs of the St. Lawrence on the one side and across the valley of the St. Charles on the other, will stand unrivalled amongst the most famous and most beautiful of the driveways of the world. Lastly, on a promonitory whence, it can be seen by every vessel as she approaches the streams of processing the countless of the stream of the streams of Lethes and Eunoe. In other words, our memories must be idealized. And is not the triust what is arrived at by French and English alike in this noble memorial, at Quebec? "What can be a worthier cause?" said Rev. Dr. Symonds, in closing. "When our gallant ships sail upon the by every vessel as she approaches the streams of Lethes and Eunoe. In other words, our memories must be idealized. And is not the triust what is arrived at by French and English alike in this noble memorial, at Quebec? "What can be a worthier cause?" said Rev. Dr. Symonds, in closing. "When our gallant ships sail upon the breath of the countless want of tact. "I wouldn't use my believe and try to make a collection!" —Bellman.

URELY every man, woman and child in Canada ought to share in
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Alexandra's Miss Beecher ron, War O Browne, R.R.C chief of Quee Military Nursi Sidney Hollan The present freedom of th extremely rar understood that its conferment presentation in Burdett-Cout ever, have so honorary free the Hon. Mrs October 14, 13 dom of the C gether with tory of gardable, being at claim her fr was duly adm of Aldermen, dom at the G 1896.

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Had it succeeded and , the only ministry poss would have been one and thus the most of party government d by their own contriaturity for such a sysnat stand eminent above to always stood, are the

who will come to these itable to all who will ake for themselves homes worthy citizens, and as unds gaze with eager eyes eights of Quebec, what here worthy sentiments in than the figure of the bace, planted firmly upon of the last conflict of the which now make a proud-canadian people, with outings upraised to heaven, in noblest symbolism the e of the Christianity of ic and Protestant. Glory the Highest, and on earth he Highest, and on earth ill towards men.

ard, who can be so jovial and so good a sportsman ess very quick to notic any lack of attention t ns of customs and cos-evees. Time and time a New York Sun London e seen some slight devia-e prescribed form of dress

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and got portions of them ave never yet escaped the eye, and the busy equerry despatched after them to the fault.

Wish for recognition of ustom under all circumtes the King's incognitorious places farces as far ervation of the royal innerned. At Biarritz last less American deeply of by really regarding his

very one in the room rose nce, except the American remained calmly seated. equaintances pointed out wards that it was King had arrived. Yes, she ry well, she replied, but she rise when he was not be the King? This was e. It is said that the inquired the name of the against his royal dignity, found she was an Ameriery beautiful one at that, as dropped.

fe had lost its charm for so leaving his Yorkshire nt up to London to join ree. Something of brains man," said the superin-pose you wanted to dis-how would you use your

as though sorry for his ct. "I wouldn't use my I'd just take around my ry to make a collection!"

# Hon. W. P. Reeves on the "All-Red Route"

the following article on "The All Red Route" to the Cornhill Magazine: Traders and travellers, sail-

ng or steaming between England and the Antipodes, may go by half a dozen routes. Much merchandise and many passengers are still carried homewards on the long sea-voyage round the point which, with cheerful disregard of Dutch spelling and pronunciation, we call Cape Horn. Considerable, too, is the outward traffic round the Cape, that of Good Hope. Voyagers and shippers to New Zealand who rate cheapness above time, invalids who seek or are ordered to try unexciting weeks in the bracing air of the Southern Ocean, families of harrassed parents and young chil-dren, are always likely to patronize these circuitous roads upon the open ocean, despite their length and monotony. But for passengers bound for Australia, as well as for New Zealanders and tourists who want speed with variety, the choice is limited to one or other of

the lines which converge on the Suez Canal, or pass by trans-shipment and railway across North America. They may choose between east and west; hitherto they have more often chosen the east. To a visitor from Mars, knowing nothing of the past history of British trade routes, this would seem not a little strange. The westward voyage enables the traveller to pass across an interesting continent, insures him a pleasant voyage across the pacific, with glimpses of two very beautiful tropical archipelagos; and takes him to eastern Australia or New Zealand in less time than the way through Suez. The Suez route has its attractions truly. They are great, in some ways unrivalled; but in certain months of the year the Red Sea and Indian Ocean are oppressed by sultry heat or vexed by monsoon winds. Except for those whose destination is Western or South Australia, or for leisurely travellers who wish to turn aside to Egypt or India, the natural claims of the Suez-Fremantle-Adelaide route can scarcely rival those of a fast and comfortable line by way of North America. The Queensland steamers, which, touching at Singapore, reach Brisbane through Torres Straits, may fairly be classed as cargo boats. On the map Australia looks close enough to southern Asia, and a long way, indeed, from North America. But then Australia—the Australia of the white man-turns its back on the Indian Ocean. Though there are cattle and pearl fisheries in the north and northwest teritory; though there are famous gold mines in the western deserts, and agriculture in the oasis round Perth; still, a line drawn across the continent from Cooktown to Spencer Gulf would have but one-fourteenth of the white

population to the west and northwest of it. Such a handful are the inhabitants of the two-

thirds of the island continent nearest to Asia.

To get to the seaports of eastern and south-

eastern Australia, and to connect there with the passenger ships for Tasmania and New

Zealand, steamers from Suez have to pass half

round the not trifling expanse of Australia.

This they must do to serve the needs of the

four largest of the Australian group, New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, and New Zealand, as well as of little Tasmania; all these

front on the South Pacific, and are best reach-

ed from America. In the same ocean lie the Fijian islands, a backward and as yet disap-

pointing dependency, whose great fertility and

remarkable beauty, nevertheless, assure it a fu-

ture of importance. A line of communication, then, passing through Canada, Fiji, and New Zealand to the central port of eastern Australia, will thread and connect most of the chief self-governing colonies of the empire. Of the advantages and attractions of the route more anon. In this page let me anticipate the question-Why has not a route with these claims already superseded, or, at any rate, rivalled, the noted and popular eastern lines via Snez? The answer is simple enough. For many years the Suez route was the only one available. More than half a century ago the enterprise of the Penin-sular and Oriental company brought Australia into steam communication with Europe long before the American railways had pierced or climbed the Rocky Mountains and reached San Francisco. And even when San Francisco was linked with New York, a long interval was to follow before the Canadian Pacific railway financiers succeeded in their apparently desperate enterprise and gained their goal at Van-couver after winding through four ranges of mountains and laying rails across two thousand miles of howling prairie desolation. During that interval Canada was not a possible line of transit. So Antipodean colonists who grasped the importance of the Pacific route had to look to Washington. Thirty-five years ago New South Wales and New Zealand opened negotiations with the American government for a subsidized mail service. As a result a line of steamers flying the Stars and Stripes plied for many years from San Francisco to Auckland and Sydney, and the "Frisco Mail" became a household word in Australia. Fast the steamers—judged by present-day stan-dards—never were. More commodious, not to say luxurious, they might have been. But they, or rather their route, did attract passengers, and, at their best, they enabled London letters to arrive at Auckland in thirty-one days from St. Martin's-le Grand. Moreover, in the face of the American tariff, they were directly and indirectly the means of fostering a considerable trade between the States and Australasia. The mail steamers did not always carry this trade themselves; but they carried the

ON W. P. REEVES contributes men and the letters by which the trade was opened up and pushed on. They carried the American commercial travellers, touts, and wool-buyers who descended on the Trans-Pacific colonies to buy, and still more to sell. In 1906 the trade between the United States and Australasia had mounted to, the respectable figure of £11,000,000. But the American Union, as befitted a community in which Protectionism had reached its high water mark, conducted its trade with the colonies on the principle of selling as much as possible and buying in return as little as might be. A certain amount of high-class wool and of two natural monopolies, kauri gum and New Zealand hemp, they found it convenient to take. Generally, their object was to conduct a trade with a heavy balance in their own favor. The figures for 1906 show how well they succeeded. At first sight these would seem to show that the Australian Commonwealth exported almost as much to the States as it took from them. The Australian exports amounted to. £4,338,000. But of this no less than £2,195,-000 came under the heading of "specie-gold. Comment is needless. Wool ranked next in value, forming with copper the bulk of the export. As for New Zealand, she sent to the States £640,000 of merchandise, buying in return about £1,400,000 of American goods.

Unpopular as American methods were in Australia and New Zealand, it has only been within the last five years that any retaliation has been attempted. New Zealand led the way with the Preferential Duties Act in 1902, and now Australia is following in her footsteps with a drastic measure. It may be too much to say that this last will destroy trade between America and Australia, but the rapid expansion of that trade is not likely to continue, and it may even find a difficulty in increasing at all.

Australians, however, found Protectionism not the only unpopular element in the American connection. Steamers making for North America from the South Pacific have perforce to stop at Honolulu in the Hawaiian group, to There is no other stopping place and coaling station for a steamer traversing the vast expanse of the Northeastern Pacific. Now, in the 'nineties, the government at Washington stretched out a hand and seized the Hawaiian group. There was some excuse for this, inasmuch as the archipelago was in an uneasy state' and a certain amount of American capital had been sunk in it. But the outcome was peculiar and unpleasant for colonial shipping. After a while the American navigation laws were extended to Hawaii. This meant that the great stretch of open ocean, 2800 miles broad, between Honolulu and San Francisco, became legally part of the coastal waters of the United that is to say, no foreign vessel was allowed to carry cargo or passengers from one American port to another across it. At the time of this monstrous aggression upon the natural rights of ocean navigators, the San Francisco steam service was being carried on conjointly by an American and a New Zealand company. In obedience to the over-bearing enactment, the New Zealand company had to beat a retreat, leaving the conduct of the service entirely in the hands of the Oceanic Steam Navigation company of San Francisco. This last-named corporation proved, after some years, unequal to the task. Its steamers showed, more and ed that the subsidy given by the American government-some £60,000 yearly, though supplemented by certain payments by the colonies—was insufficient to support a first-class

An attempt was made to induce Congress to increase the subsidy, but ocean subsidies have not been popular in the House of Representatives of late years. The attempt failed, and early in 1907 the San Francisco service came to an end. It may be asked why, if the American mail service had grown to be unpopular from a traders', and inconvenient from a passenger's point of view, it had not been supplanted by something better running by way of Vancouver. The answer is that the colonies were naturally very loth to abandon steam connection with the United States, or see the decease of a line which as a mail service was excellent, however unsatisfactory it might have been in other respects. Moreover, there was also in its favor the strong argument that it connected with the rapid Atlantic steamers between New York and Liverpool While the service between Canada and Great Britain remained for many years respectable merely, those great competitors, the Cunard and the North-German Lloyd, were engaged in establishing "world records" between the Mersey and Sandy Hook. As late as seven years ago the Canadian liners were in the abit of taking ten days to cross the Atlantic, while in tonnage and splendor they could not stand a moment's comparison with their New York rivals. Within the last few years we have seen considerable progress made. Larger steamers, making a speed of eighteen knots. now make the Canadian Atlantic voyage pleasant enough; but, of course, any improvement thus effected has been thrown into the shade by the gigantic apparitions of the Lusitania and Mauretania. Nor can it be expected that passengers, to whom time is of more consideration than money, will care to patronize boats making six knots less than these sea monsters.

In the first place, then, the United States route between Great Britain and Australasia had a very long start indeed of any Trans-Can-adian project. In the next place, however un-satisfactory on the Pacific side, it had always een much faster and more luxurious on the Atlantic; and lately the British Government

itself has paid an enormous subsidy to increase the disproportion of speed between the New York and Canadian routes. The Canadians, after a spirited effort to draw nearer to their rivals, have seen themselves thrown behind almost as far as ever, and have to extract what satisfaction they can from the reflection that this latest handicap is due to British ship-building skill, British seamanship, and British public money. Small wonder if, in a recent speech to a Nova Scotian audience, Sir William Laurier thus put the case:

"We have the shortest route across the ocean, namely from Liverpool to Halifax. At this moment the Lusitania is performing a magnificent services between Liverpool and New York. She was built with British money, paid by the British government and voted by the British parliament. What we ask is that the British nation should do as much for Canthe British nation should not should be a should not sh ada as it has been doing for the United States"

The long delay in urging on the organization of a fast service with the Antipodes by way of Canada is thus easily explained. In the Atlantic Canada has had to face extraordinary competitors. Even now the three Canadian Atlantic lines of steamboats have to compete with five times as many companies running to and from New York and Boston, between which ports and Britain fifteen passenger steamers ply weekly on an average. Moreover, the two eighteen-knot Canadian boats have to endure comparison with the Lusitania and Mauretania. Next, it must be remembered that the Canadian Pacific railway was not completed until November 1885, fourteen years after the establishment of the San Francisco service with the Antipodes. Again, stress must be laid on the natural desire of Australia and New Zealand to develop trade with so vast a potential market as the United States. It took many years of patient waiting and hope deferred to teach the colonists that the American tariff makers will not open the door to British colonies. Now Australasians, like Canadians, have learned their lesson. The little glimmer of hope, fed by the Wilson tariff, was effectually extinguished by McKinley. The colonies are left free to act without any tenderness for American feeling, and they are acting accordingly. But in the past there have been valid reasons for disregarding the advantages of the All Red route, reasons which no longer exist. These, and not any insuperable or monstrously costly natural obstacles, have been blocking the way.

Before coming to discuss features and practical details of the proposals now before the English and Colonial governments, a word is needed to dispose of the Panama bogey. Is it the case that so soon as the Panama canal is opened, or very shortly afterwards, the All Red route must suffer an eclipse? The answer can be a curt "no!"—a simple and confident negative. It is true that the distance from Liverpool to Auckland, by way of Colon, is a thousand miles less than by way of Vancouver. But three thousand miles of the Vancouver route will be covered by train at a speed more than double that of any probable Panama steamers. If we allow reasonable time for coaling and canal transit, eighteenknot boats running via Colon would take twenty-seven days between Liverpool and Auckland, New Zealand. Why do I limit the ed to eighteen knots? Because the burden of subsidizing the line would mainly fall on New Zealand, and New Zealand for at least a generation to come would not be able to afford to pay for anything faster. As a passenger line the Panama route does not interest Australia. Canada would have nothing to do with it; nor could the mother country be expected to help New Zealand alone to pay for ocean greyhounds. Very little, if any, help could be expected from Central America, Colombo, and Ecquador. They are making progress doubtless, but they are certainly not the most solid and advanced portions of Latin America. Nor is England their mother, or London their commercial Mecca. During certain months of the year a Panama route would be healthy enough, and enjoy very pleasant weather; during other months its passengers would run the risks of tropical storms and gasp in sweltering heats. In any case it would offer the tourist but one sight—the canal. A worse route for sightseers could hardly be imagined. The Panama canal is not yet finished. It is not likely to be finished for ten or twelve years. When it is, its opening will not depose the All Red

To make the proposed new imperial line of communication a success, its Atlantic steamers will have to rival the Lusitania and Mauretania in speed, though they need not do so in size. They must be capable of steaming twenty-five knots, and actually will have to make an average of twenty-four. Thirty-eightthousand-ton leviathans being out of the question, can boats of half that tonnage compass the needful speed? Shipbuilding experts say that there will be no difficulty about that. Whether the new boats would depart from Liverpool or from a west Irish port will be a point to be decided on by the English and Canadian governments in conference. It is a matter upon which the Imperial post office will probably have something to say. Australasians will presumably accept the decision of the Atlantic authorities. All that need be said here and now is that a band of enterprising and reputable English, Irish, and Canadian gentlemen are understood to be willing to become the contractors of the All Red line, provided the British port is Blacksod Bay in Ireland. Their proposals will doubtless receive due consideration. If, on the other hand, Liv-

erpool be the port of departure, it is claimed that steamers thence would reach Halifax in four days and eight hours. Halifax is naturally the Canadian port first thought of. In many respects it would not be easy to find a better, and in the winter months the All Red steamers must always make for it. In summer a direct voyage to Quebec may be preferred. As Sir Thomas O'Shaughnessy has just pointed out, the St. Lawrence route will always be the choice of the tourist. That would occupy four days twenty hours, or five days six hours, and would cost more; but it would take passengers right on to Quebec. The time taken would differ according as the steamers rounded Newfoundland on the northern or southern

As Mr. Clifford Sifton, speaking as an experienced envoy, has lately well put it, the three objections usually taken to the passage from England to Canada may be summed up in the words: fog, ice and the Gulf of St. Lawrence. It is known that the more southern line followed from Liverpool to New York is beset with fogs. The ordinary passenger, therefore, assumes that the routes to Halifax and Quebec, being further north, must be fog-gier still. The contrary is the case. The western Atlantic fogs are bred by the contact of the ice and ice water, drifted from the Arctic, with the warm waters of the Gulf Stream. Steamers bound for Quebec and Halifax pass to the north of the thickest of these mists. This is no random assertion. As Mr. Sifton pointed out, the Canadian government has made a full and careful series of scientific observations of the Atlantic fog-enemy. These have furnished as complete a weather chart in this respect as could be required. The result is as interesting as, to most people, unexpected. It shows an average expectancy of 3.12 per cent, of fog for the Canadian passages as against fully 8 per cent. for those to New York. Ice is a more serious difficulty. It will compel the steamers to make for Halifax during the winter months, and will sometimes oblige them, even in the season when they can make Quebec, to take the longer journey round Cape Race instead of the shorter passage through the Straits of Belleisle. The difference between the two a matter of 168 miles. With the route to Halifax ice does not interfere at all; nor of course do the much exaggerated dangers of the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Under this last head Mr. Sifton shows that in seventeen years only five steamers have been stranded there. Three of these accidents were proved to be due to careless navigation; only two to the natural difficulties of the highway. The Gulf of St. Lawrence, one may mention, is no half-known, mysterious, problematical waterway. It carries a very large shipping trade. Every yard of it likely to be passed by All Red steamers is accurately known, and its risks, such as they are, have been greatly diminished by informatical and being results. tion and scientific precautions. At but one spot, a place about 120 miles below Quebec. has any deepening to be done to enable the lar-gest sized steamboats to pass up at full speed. This improvement is being carried out, and thereafter no obstacle will remain to hinder a twenty-four-knot vessel going at her best pace up to Quebec itself.

The width and depth of the Channel will be ample, and the curves nowhere short en-

· ough to be dangerous. As already stated, the seaway to Halifax is quite unimpeded with ice, nor do shoals in the Gulf of St. Lawrence concern it. Halifax indeed has but one drawback, which is the somewhat unsatisfactory condition of the line of railway linking it with Montreal. This, however, is easily capable of improvement, and we have the assurance of the Canadian government that the improvement will be effected without delay. For the rest, the land journey presents no difficulties or drawbacks. It were superfluous to praise the safety, speed, and comfort of this Canadian Pacific railway system. Nor need I detain the reader with a summary of the attractions of Canada for the tourist who is in no hurry. From one end to the other, from Niagara and the Montmorency Falls to the Takakkaw Falls in the Rockies: from the Rock of Quebec to the glorious costal scenery of British Columbia, Canada is a land of the picturesque on the grandest scale. The sportsman finds game without the draw-back of fever; the invalid gains health without having to endure exile among men of alien speech; the Imperialist cannot spend a day without finding food for study, and, usually, for legitimate pride. As a New Zealander I should know something of natural beauty, especially where lake, mountain, and forest are ound in combination. I am bound to confess that for magnificence and extent many Canadian spectacles are not to be surpassed by any land, however romantically levely.

Once arrived at Vancouver, we begin the second and longer division of the sea-voyage to the Antipodes. This escapes some of the difficulties which beset, or are supposed to beset, the Atlantic system. Ice, shoals, and fogs are things of the past; almost from the moment of leaving Vancouver the traveller is in clear and usually brilliant air. Nor have steamboat contractors in the Pacific to face fierce competition like that of the New York lines. present, communication between Australasia and North America is frankly of a second-class kind. Australia and Canada subsidise a service carried on between Brisbane and Vancouver, which, owing to some recent improvements, is now expected to attain a speed of fitteen knots. But from this Canada will now withdraw her grant. New Zealand is served by slower lines, the chief object of which is to carry cargo. Obviously, then, there need be no question of demanding twenty-five-knot boats ver, which, owing to some recent improve-

for the Pacific section of the All Red route. Twenty-knot boats would introduce a revolution, and even roomy boats capable of doing nineteen knots would be so vast an improv ment on recent conditions as to be thankfull welcomed by all reasonable people. Let suppose, then, for the present, that the contracting governments are satisfied to require the actual performance of eighteen knots Even then we shall be told that the Paci journey presents especial difficulties. The dis tance from Vancouver to Auckland is 6,330 miles, and to this must be added another 1280 miles to Sydney. To make the voyage attractive, steamers must halt both at Hawaii and Fiji for at least eight hours in each case. As the passengers will demand at least a glimps of these beautiful spots, the boats must manage to arrive in the morning both at Honolulu and Suva and leave in the evening. Again, even if we assume that boats of eight thousand and nine thousand tons will be large enough-as they probably will-they will need to carry very heavy supplies of coal. A steamer leaving Vancouver might require to have from three thousand to four thousand tons of coal on board, for the coaling arrangements at Honolulu are provokingly primitive. Further supplies could be got at Suva, but time would probably be too precious there to allow more than a few hundred tons to be taken in. At Auckland, of course, the arrangements are good and coal plentiful, while, as for Sidney, nothing better could well be desired. A steamboat actually covering eighteen knots an hour could reach Auckland from Vancouver in 16

days, after allowing a few hours for mischances. If we assume that passengers and mails can be carried to Vancouver in eight days and a half from England, it means that Auckland is brought within twenty-four days and a half of the mother country. For a halt there and the voyage to Sydney three days more must be al-lowed. Yet if Sydney could be reached in twenty-seven days even, Sydney will stand to gain some four days by the All Red route. In the case of New Zealand the gain will be very much greater. For the last nine months New Zealanders have been depending on the Suez liners to Australia for the conveyance of their mails. They do not at all like the change; whereas formerly their San Francisco mail brought them their letters in thirty-one or thirty-two days, they are now thankful to receive them in from thirty-six to thirty-eight days. For them the All Red route would mean a reduction in their mail time of at least twelve days. In other words, it would reduce their distance from the mother country by the very large proportion of one-third. I need scarcely add that the smaller colony

of Fiji would also stand to gain very greatly The beauties of Fiji are, perhaps, not so widely famed as those of the Hawaiian archipelago Indeed, it cannot show the same widely fantastic and terrible volcanic features. But those travellers who know the wooded hills; bright valleys, and sparkling streams of Fiji, its shining beaches and blue bays, surf-beaten reefs and innumerable palmy islets, know that it is one of the most beautiful groups of the South Seas. Moreover, and that it is much to the purpose, it is healthy far above the average of tropical islands. Its natives, though not equal in intellect to the Hawaiians or the Maori of New Zealand, are a bold, finely built, interesting race. At every point, indeed, the voyage across the Pacific to Sydney offers tempting halting-places to the tourist. New Zealand's various attractions are too well known to make any advertisement of them needful. Enough to mention that the government of that new-made Dominion has of late years organized an active tourist department the object of which is to make smooth the path and pleasant the lot of the visitor to the mountains, lakes, volcanoes, geysers, warm springs, fiords, as well as the cultivated districts of the islands. Once at Sydney, the voyager is not only in the most beautiful harbor of Australia but at the best starting-point for striking out to reach the most characteristic scenery and most interest-

ing colonising work of the continent. As an imperial mail service the All Red route will be an indubitable advance. It should save the chief cities of Canada two or three days, New Zealand twelve days, and eastern Australia four days. Such a line would be well worth a big subsidy. As a passenger line its advantages should be equally beyond cavil. The Atlantic boats should be up to the best Cunard standard in all but size. The Pacific boats should be able to carry eight hundred passengers, two hundred and fifty of them in the first class. Every year a very large number of passengers, English and colonial, take the voyage round the world. To many of these time and variety are of more importance than twenty or thirty pounds more or less. This is not only the case with business men in a hurry, or globe-trotters with well-filled pockets. The number of colonists who in prosperous years manage to find the money for a visit to the old country is very considerable. They may have waited and saved for many years to make the journey "home"; but when they do manage to get away at last they like to travel comfortably and fast. To save all possible time is of the essence of their scheme; they grudge every day that stands between them and England and Europe. A fortnight more or less consumed on the way sometimes turns the scale and settles their decision to go or stay at home. It is safe, I think, to predict that part of the passenger traffic carried by the All Red steamers will be new. Their speed, comforts, and the attractions of the route will create business. The rest of the traffic will be diverted from the other lines,

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# Scouts and Scouting-A Fascinating Sport



CORRESPONDENT of the London Times contributes the following article to that paper:

The true scout, like the poet, is both born and made (nascitur, necnon fit), experience setting an edge for his innate faculty. He has, for example, the capacity of remembering everything he sees

on journey-the same capacity which was possessed by Captain Cook, the famous circumnavigator, who would take a walk through the streets of London and remember the names above all the many shops he passed without the least consciousness of effort. Similarly a Red Indian who takes a journey will remember everything he passes—every tree, open space, stream, etc.—on the whole length of the trail. In some cases an even more remarkable instinct for pathfinding is revealed. Thus Colonel S. B. Steele, who commanded Strathcona's Horse in South Africa and has known all the famous Western scouts and prairie detectives, once told me that a Blackfoot halfbreed employed years ago by the Northwest Mounted Police was the best guide he had ever met, possessing as he did an almost uncanny sense of locality and direction. Others could guide travelers through country they had visited before. But this man, who was made chief of his "nation" or tribe, could take a party from place to place by the quickest route, through country altogether unknown to him, without a compass and without a sight of the stars. Unlike other guides, he never talked with others when he was at work. He would ride on ahead by himself, keeping his mind fixed on the mysterious business of finding the way. He was never able to give any clear explanation of his method; no doubt his gift was largely the result of heredity. But he had traveled in his youth for huge distances from points in Western Canada to points in the Western States before there were any railways, and that early experience certainly counted for much. Again and again he found shorter routes across country unknown to him than those used by men who knew the land by heart. He had not been there before, but his Indian ancestors had-probably that is the true explanation of his weird ability Furthermore, he possessed the white man's reasoning power in addition to the Blackfoot's ancestral memory of a thousand journeys achieved, a thousand campfires kindled and extinguished. His name was Jerry Potts.

How far can the faculty of observation, which is the necessary part of a scout's intellectual equipment, be acquired by training? It is a question worth asking, not easily answered. Nearly all Canadians and other dwellers in the Empire's open spaces must know how to find their way through blind forests and unfenced plains, and this knowledge of pathfinding, whether inborn or acquired, is the groundwork of scoutcraft. All the writer can say, speaking from personal experience, is that a few Englishmen possess this knowledge—as an heirloom, no doubt-but the majority do not. One remembers men who were good traveling com-

powers of observation. Skill in co-operative games such as cricket, which always meant a certain fineness of vision and alacrity of action in a swift emergency, had nothing to do with the ability to find the way from camp to camp or with the lack of that ability. It would seem to follow that the compulsory games now played at public schools do not supply the requisite training for developing that sense of locality without which a scout is rather worse than useless. That is the chief argument for the work of Lieutenant-General R. S. S. Baden-Powell, Mr. E. Thompson-Seton, the Canadian naturalist and sportsman, and others experienced in the ways of the wilderness, who are attempting to establish scouting as a schoolboy's sport. So far as it has proceeded, the experiment has been very successful. At one time or other in his boyhood every man has played at being a Red Indian and conceived the desire of escaping from civilization and leading the life of a hunter or backwoodsman, and so universal is this pathetic wish for renewed contact with the wilderness and its wild life that even the New York gamin-the most Cockney of Cockneys-delights in the attempt to teach him the rudi-ments of scoutcraft. Such teaching has been tried by Mr. Thompson-Seton in the great summer camps of New York boys, and his pupils have gladly abandoned baseball and other familiar pastimes in order to play the new game. Indeed, they chose it in preference to all others when left to themselves, and continue to practice what they have been taught, when the holidays end and they return to the abbreviated streets of the most overcrowded capital city in the world. There is every reason to believe that the attempt to popularize scouting as a sport will be equally successful—perhaps more -on this side of the Atlantic. Lieutenant-General Baden-Powell, though his work of propaganda is only just beginning, has received innumerable requests for information and for lectures from all sorts and conditions of teachers, and a number of schools have already made preparations for carrying out his suggestions. The parts of his "Scouting for Boys" (published by Horace Cox) which have already appeard are read, as the writer knows, with the keenest interest by those to whom they are addressed, and should be equally interesting to every grownup sportsman. The author sees that it is useless for a boy to specialize on military scouting until he had has had a general education in the many and manifold arts of open-air living. Like all who have seen how readily many Englishmen, though born and brought up in a small densely-populated countryside, adapt themselves to the conditions of life in wide unsettled lands, he believes that a very large percentage of English boys are capable of assimilating such teaching. He quotes the remarks of an old Boer who, after the South African war, took service with the Germans in Southwest Africa in preference to living with the English. After a few months he returned, saying

found them even more stom than the English, with the additional difference that they remained stupid and devoid of adaptability, however long they remained in the country. He said they were stupid until they died, and they often died through blundering about at the more efficient end of a mule. The writer has heard Western oldtimers draw much the same distinction between the average English immigrant and settlers from the continent of Europe. 'The former lacked "horse sense" (the common sense which enables a horse to dig for natural hay under snow instead of starving for want of it like a sheep) and acquired it laboriously; the latter, more often than not, never ac-

quired it at all. General Baden-Powell insists that the scout must always be a "handy-man," willing and able to do any kind of work in an emergency, from mending his boots to building a bridge. His little books form an encyclopaedia of the practical information required by boys who wish to follow the example of the true frontiersman. People talk of "roughing it" in camp. But the man who knows the life of the high prairies, or of the back veldt, or of the Australian bush has a hundred devices for making himself comfortable. For example, there is the question of bedding. Cut grass or straw or bracken make an easy mattress-not so good as the spring bed constructed by Canadian backwoodsmen out of the tops of fir tree branches planted upright like the bristles in a brush—but what is to be done if you cannot get these luxuries? No boy, however ingenious, can answer that question by the light of nature. In the first place, the secret of keeping warm is to have as many blankets underneath as above you. Secondly, lest the hardness of the ground enter into your soul, before lying down make a small hole about the size of a teacup in which the hip joint will rest when you have turned on your side; this means all the difference between comfortably to sleep and no sleep at all, with a dull ache in the morning the whole length of one side. If blankets be lacking, newspapers placed under the waistcoat-be careful to cover the small of the back-are an excellent substitute. Supposing one possesses the luxury of a tent, camp candlesticks may be constructed in several ways-by bending a bit of wire into a spiral, or using a cleft stick stuck into the tent pole, or knocking off the bottom of a bottle and placing it upside down in the ground with a candle stuck in the neck. The bottom of the bottle may be neatly cut off by filling it with water an inch or an inch and a half in depth and standing it in the embers of the fire, when it will crack at the water level as neatly as possible. A thousand and one devices of the kind are known to those who have acquired the science and art of camping out comfortably, but not five per cent of them could be thought out by the inexperienced. Again, let the making of fires be considered. Boys in holiday camps invariably forget the necessity of "ring burning"-i.e., clearing a circular space about the fire of all dry bracken, heather, etc.—and the proper method of covering the blaze with ashes, so that it will panions, good in camp, good at finding and shooting game, and yet invariably got lost the moment they were left to depend on their own action. But when he went to the Germans he constructed to them. Yet, in thinking out such problems, it has been the writer's experimentation. But when he went to the Germans he can be constructed to them. Yet, in thinking out such problems, it has been the writer's experimentation.

more intelligent than the grownup Englishman, who has become hopelessly dependent on servants and the mechanical inventions of modern civilization. General Baden-Powell knows the advantages of a knowledge of detail, and it is clear that he has reinforced experience by many experiments. How many people in this country, where fuel is often hard to come by, have discovered that old boots make excellent firing? Experiment must have supplied this master of scouting with that precious hint (which should be useful to the wife of an ill-paid dustman, since many old boots live in dustheaps), but the following hints on drying one's clothes are the outcome of experience:

You will often get wet through on service, and you will see recruits remaining in their wet clothes until they get dry again; no old scout would do so, as that is the way to catch fever. and get ill. When you are wet, take the first opportunity of getting your wet clothes off and drying them, even though you may not have other clothes to put on, as happened to me many a time. I have sat naked under a wagon while my one suit of clothes was drying over a fire. The way to dry clothes over a fire is to make one of hot ashes, and then build a small beehive-shaped cage of sticks over the fire and hang your clothes over this cage, and they will very quickly dry. Also, in hot weather, it is dangerous to sit in your clothes when they have got wet from perspiration. On the West Coast of Africa I always carried a spare shirt, hanging down my back, with the sleeves tied round my neck; so soon as I halted I would take off the vet shirt I was wearing and put on the dry, which had been hanging out in the sun on my back. By these means I never got fever when almost everyone else went down with it."

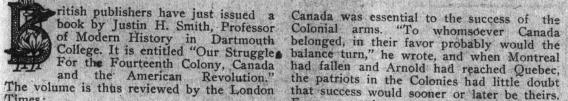
Carefulness in such matters would have saved the lives not only of hundreds of soldiers campaigning beyond the frontiers of civilization, but also of many who have made colonization their profession-a learned profession, though it does not demand book-learning, or, at any rate, not much of it.

On the great subject of cooking in camp or on bivouac, General Baden-Powell is full of excellent matter. An army travels on its bellyand, if the belly be not well looked after, the pace will be slow and many will fall out by the way. If all English boys were compelled to learn all he tells us about the thrilling mystery of open-air cooking—there is no sauce so pi-quant as the breeze that blows into one's openair hearth—the military efficiency of the nation would be vastly increased in the next generation. There is no reason in the world why the schoolboy scout, even though his training is carried out in this crowded pewy country, should not be put through all the object lessons suggested and so become an expert in this allapportant branch of the scout's general education. In South Africa bad cooking was, next to the drinking of bad water, the chief cause of the wastage of the British forces in the field. The Canadian and Australian volunteers, however, were like the Boers and suffered nothing on this score; as a former member of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police told the writer: "When we got a piece of bull-beef or a handful of flour we knew just what to do with it; but your men from the towns usually wasted the stuff." Lack of cleanliness in open-air cooking is the great fault of the Englishman traveling in the wilderness or camped there. He thinks a little dirt does not matter, forgetting that matter out of place on his cooking outfit means the presence of microbes, and that an accumulation of refuse in and about his camp attracts flies. which carry the seeds of malaria and typhoid with them. Formerly, as the writer well remembers, cleanliness was shockingly neglected in the lumber camps and railway construction gangs of Canada. The result was that there were constant visitations of typhoid and sometimes cerebral meningitis (the "come-and-getus" of the Western placer miner), and the contractors suffered great losses from the wastage of their labor force. Today these outlying camps are kept clean-often much to the disgust of the workers, who are not commonly votaries of the cold tub-and generally have a clean bill of health. There is little or no disease in the great construction camps of the Grand Trunk Pacific. But in the old days the armies of workers that were engaged in fettering Western Canada with the ball-and-chain of the first transatlantic railway (the ball was the setting sun, towards which they built the line) were decimated with dirt-diseases.

In these booklets will be found innumerable suggestions for scouting games to be practiced when the rudiments of living decently in camp have been acquired. Here, as an example, is an exercise in despatch running. One of the boy scouts is given a despatch to take to the headquarters of a besieged town, which may be a real place (village, farm, or house), and he must return with a receipt for it. He must wear a colored rag 2 feet long pinned on his shoulder. He must start at least four miles away from the supposed headquarters. Besiegers who have to pot him can place themselves where they like, but must not go nearer than 300 yards to the headquarters' building. Any one found within that limit by the umpire will be ruled out as shot by the defenders. The despatch runner can use any ruse he likes (except dressing up as a woman), but he must always wear the red rag. To catch him the enemy must get his badge from him. Ten hours may be allowed as the limit of time by which the bearer of the despatch should get his message to headquarters and get back again to the starting point with the receipt. This game may also be made a life-and-death venture, in which case any scout who volunteers to risk his life (i. e., his scout's badge) in getting through with a despatch gains a de-coration "For Merit" if he succeeds; if he fails, he loses his badge and cannot get it again, though he may still remain a member of the corps. For him to win a badge of merit there must be at least two patrols out against him.

This is but one example of many scouting games, all of which, altogether apart from their value as military education, would much amuse the average boy. It is to be hoped that this new educational movement will continue to grow in favor. All further information may be obtained by writing to Lieutenant-General R. S. S. Baden-Powell at the Boys' Scout Office, Goschen Buildings, Henrietta street, London, W.C. Boys may write there if they wish to be enrolled as

# How Canada Was Saved to the British Empire



"We have traveled in our conception of the Empire in the last few decades, and it is already with some difficulty that we remember that as late as in 1872 it was seriously proposed to cede Canada to the United States in settlement of the Alabama claims—in "part settlement," as a large part of the American people at the time would have had it. Still more difficult is it, perhaps, to realize by what a slender thread of accidents it was that what is now the Dominion was preserved to England a hundred years earlier. Those were days of happy-go-lucky strategy and unorganized campaigns, certainly not less in remote and thinly-settled America than elsewhere, and, though the successive hand-fuls of invaders from the South, ill-equipped, half-clad poorly-victualled, often unpaid and destitute of money had, humanly speaking, almost insuperable difficulties to contend with, yet the forces which at the best of times Governor Carleton could oppose to them were also ridiculously meagre. The Canadian habitants themselves, moreover, were more than half inclined to the side of the revolting Colonies, and even Montreal and Quebec were from the beginning honeycombed with treachery. Feeble though the assaults were, they came perilously near to being too strong for the resistance which could be presented to them. It may be that Can-ada was only held for Great Britain by the discharge of that single gun from Simon Fraser's house in Quebec which killed Montomery—the discharge aimed into the night, if history tells truly, by a half-drunken and wholly terrified gunner. At the time, even Washington believed that the possession of

of Modern History in Dartmouth belonged, in their favor probably would the College. It is entitled "Our Struggles" balance turn," he wrote, and when Montreal had fallen and Arnold had reached Quebec, the patriots in the Colonies had little doubt that success would sooner or later be theirs. Even up to the conclusion of peace, though the attempt to win the territory to the North by force of arms had evidently failed, there were still many who held with Lafayette that if the bad luck of America makes peace without giving these provinces to the United States, I shall ever be fearful of their safety and liberty."

that he preferred the company of his former

enemies. One of his reasons for disliking the

English was that when they arrived in the coun-

try they were invariably stom-i.e., too stupid

It is, then, the story of the struggle to add Canada to the thirteen Colonies already in revolt which Mr. Smith tells in these volumes -a desperate and protracted struggle in which almost incredible hardships were en-dured with fortitude on either side; and the story is told in great detail and with copious illustration from contemporary sources. For the author has saturated himself with his subject, and it is difficult to find a page which does not contain quotations from the correspondence of leading actors in the drama, or other records of the day. Mr. Smith has, moreover, been at pains to familiarize himself thoroughly with the scene of the conflict, apparently to its minutest details, by which the narrative at times, as in the account of Arnold's terrible march up the Kennebec to Quebec, gains greatly. Having said this, one can only mourn that it is not possible to find more qualities to commend in a work which shows abundant evidence of earnest labor and intimate study of the subject.

It would evidently be vain to look for much historical dispassionateness in a writer, who, summing up the merits of the Marquis de Lafayette, says that "his chiefest honor was to be the epithet 'noodle' from that archtraitor, arch-brigand, and arch-cut-throat Napoleon." Of Mr. Smith's literary style perhaps the following description of Governor common in his countrymen) to save him from

"Not precisely a drawing-room ornament was he, for an enormous nose mounted like a geological formation in the middle of his rather shapely face; nor a boudoir delight, for his well-turned lips moulded commands better than compliments, and that half-world of cleverness, manners, and meanness called 'society' could have pleased him but little. Neither could he expect to be a popular idol, for he was by no means one to mouth his words fondly, until the tasteless concluded they must be honey; to beguile the unwary with facial movements which were outwardly smiles and inwardly chuckles; to inquire with tender unction after a mother or son, the fact of whose existence had been deftly snapped up five minutes before; to prove his title. . . . . . But enough has been quoted to show that it is not possible to take the author seriously as a writer on serious subjects. In his prefatory note he says that critics have complained of a former book that he had been at pains to make his subject "interesting." We should hardly have considered "interesting" the fitting word. The subject it-self here is of consuming interest; but at least once in every few pages the reader finds him-self baffled and bewildered by the almost inconceivable antics of the narrator. It is not merely that he loves heroics and the purple patch, and, in the delightful phrase of one Captain Gamble, a minor actor in the "struggle" quoted by Mr. Smith himself, "talks too much of that damned absurd word Liberty." Much can be forgiven to the historian when telling the story of the birth-throes of his country; though we had hoped that the present generation of American historical writers had outgrown (as most of them surely have) the faults

Carleton, taken from early in the book, will unfathomable bathos. Mr. Smith's talent for the liberty to beg him, before that book goes historians, unique.

> of a somewhat narrow circle. . Whether or no he was just the man for a tight pinch had not been decided yet; but he could

"After all, however, it was not mainly a question of martial qualities but a problem of politics; and the very lions of Mycenae might have vacillated while snuffing thirstily this way and that for the breath of some refreshing pool.

"More than six feet in height, with bold though genial features, well moulded and commanding in form, spare and straight as an Indian, strong as a Hercules and virile as the Dying Gaul, the American leader stood conspicu-

"Action became the watchword. Business interests fell from Arnold's thoughts as wraps fall from an athlete when the race is called. He threw himself with all his force into the bold undertaking, and once more he showed himself the tireless, fearless chief-Lucifer before his fall.

In accepted English we have unluckily no word which precisely fits the qualities of Mr. Smith's literary style. Charles Lamb's use of pudder" might be serviceable; but happily the "pudder" might be serviceable; but happily the Americans have supplied the omission. When he leaves the safe ground of citation or bare narrative Mr. Smith writes sheer "poppycock."

At the news of Montgomery's death, "from every lady's eye in Philadelphia spake the cloquence of tears"; and it almost moves one to shepherds, the stockmen, the grooms, the shepherds, the stockmen, the grooms, the

similar utterance that the fruits of so much research and such evident enthusiasm for a subect should be engulfed in a morass so dismal as. in the reading, is this story of the "Struggle for the Fourteenth Colony." In an introductory note we are inforced that "the author-is engaged upon a history of the war between the United States and Mexico"; wherefore we take

inept and confused metaphor must be, among to the printers, to submit the manuscript to forians, unique, some friend possessing a literary instinct, with "(The Colonel was) possible not of the authority to use the blue pencil to his heart's rarest porcelain, but well able to fill a large part, content. That friend's office will be no sinecure; the truth being, we opine, that matters may serve to enliven a classroom at Dartmouth College which are hardly equal to the sterner ordeal of criticism on the printed page.

## WHERE MONEY IS USELESS

Now and then one hears of out of the way places where the conventions of life, as they are understood, do not exist. One of these is where money is useless. This is Ascension Island, in the Atlantic.

This island is the property of the British Admiralty, and is governed by a captain of the royal navy. There is no private property in land; so there are no rents, taxes, etc. The flocks and herds are public property, and the meat killed is issued in rations. So are the vegetables grown on the farms.

Here, it would seem, is real socialism. When a fisherman makes a catch, he brings it to the guard room, where it is issued by the sergeant-major. The only private property is fowls and pigeons. Even the wild donkeys are under government control. They are listed on the books of the paymaster, and are handed over at stock taking.

masons, the carpenters, and the plumbers. Even the island trapper, who gets rewards for the tails of rats, is a marine.

The highest court of England has just decided that tips are legal and are to be considered as part of the income of any man taking them.

# Many Items of Interest Suggesting Easter

This is above everything else a practical store. Its purpose in commercial life is to give to its customers the very best and the very most that their money will buy. It has always been our object to avoid any schemes that added unnecessarily to our prices, therefore, although the store is overflowing with fresh goods suggestive of Spring and Easter, there are none of the high-priced accompaniments that often mark such occasions.

# Feather Boas—A New Assortment

We have lately received some very handsome imported Feather Boas. Nothing could be more dressy and practical than these for adding the finishing touches to your Easter outfit. They are dainty and effective. They come in different colors and prices, some of which are mentioned here.

ADIES' FEATHER BOAS, colors white and blue, and grey and 

# Ladies' Silk and Net Waists

Just in good time for Easter we have opened a nice lot of Silk and Net Blouses for Ladies. The net ones are shown in good quality fawn and white nets, made in the newest styles, some on the improved Gibson idea and in some cases trimmed with dainty touches of colored silk, adding greatly to the dressy effect. The prices range from \$10.00 to.....\$4.75

LADIES' TAILORED SILK WAISTS, made of taffeta silk, in white, navy, brown, light blue and champagne. These are designed on the strictly tailored idea, and are handsome specimens of that style of waist. They are most moderately priced at prices ranging from \$8.75 to......\$6.50

# **Facts Concerning Corsets**

With the continual changing of the styles of ladies' outside



garments it is necessary to keep getting the new models in Corsets. The most perfectly made costume may be completely spoiled by not being worn over the proper corset. Every season new corsets appear that are designed to mould the figure in harmony with the prevailing style. Give your new suit a chance and be properly corseted and it will satisfy you. In the makes we carry will be found many new models designed for wearing with the new outside garments. We handle the P.D. and the Royal Worcester exclusively for this city, and there are none better than them.

# Ladies' Silk Underskirts

To go with your new Easter suit you will, of course, need a nice Silk Underskirt. We can supply you with any color wanted in a wide range of qualities and prices. Then again our makes are the "better" kind, the makes that have plenty of material in them and the kind of material that wears. We give descriptions

LADIES' BLACK SILK UNDERSKIRT, in good quality of taffeta, deep tucked flounce, with full flare. 

LADIES' TAFFETA SILK | LADIES' BLACK OR COL UNDERSKIRT, colors brown, blue, pink, white, green, grey and black, made with deep flounce, shirred and tucked, very full flare. Special...\$7.50

ORED SILK UNDER SKIRT, made of heavy quality of taffeta, with deep shirred flounce and dust ruffle. giving very full French rip-ple. Special ple. Special \$11.75

# Ladies' New Easter Gloves

Of course you will want a new pair of Gloves for Easter, and of course you know that there are no better makes than the oneswe carry. At present we have a fine assortment to choose from, including all the newest and most asked for shades. Perhaps these mentioned will interest you.

LADIES' 12-BUTTON LENGTH SUEDE GLOVES. 

LADIES' 16-BUTTON LENGTH SUEDE GLOVES, in

LADIES' 12-BUTTON LENGTH TREFOUSSE GLACE KID GLOVES, colors black, white, navy, champagne 

LADIES' 16-BUTTON LENGTH TREFOUSSE GLACE KID GLOVES, colors black, white, navy, champagne 

Chocolate Easter Eggs

Nothing could be nicer or more suggestive of Easter than these Eggs made of Cadbury's Best Chocolate. What more could anybody ask? We have some dainty ideas in baskets, very appropriate for gifts, ranging from 10c to 75c. Other eggs, singly or by the dozen at or by the dozen, at 

Special Tomorrow \$4.75 Quality Colored Moire Underskirts for \$2.90 Only 48 in the lot, colors navy, red, grey, brown and green, very full make, with accordeon pleated flounce fourteen inches wide, giving the French ripple effect. Regular \$4.75. Tomorrow......\$2.90

# More New Costumes for Ladies

Creators of smart garments for women have given the tailormade suit particular attention this season, the costume designer and the tailor as a combination have produced the most stunning styles which will delight your taste and satisfy your every craving for distinctiveness and elegance. The garments that you will find here tomorrow and through the season have the stamp of exclusiveness and fine tailoring. We have some beautiful creations to show you, garments from London representing the refined elegance of the English idea of dress, garments from New York possessing all the "breeziness" of style that characterizes the American makes, and garments from best Canadian tailors who now occupy a place at the very top as the producers of high class tailored garments. Our costumes cover a wide range of prices and for tomorrow we have another lot of those special Suits to show you. Their value anywhere would be \$35.00, but all we are asking for these \$18.50



Men's Clothing for Spring

For the benefit of any man that intends to invest in a new suit for Easter, we call their attention to the fact that the Clothing we carry is sure to please. It will please you in style, it will please you in looks, it will please you in quality, and particularly in price it is bound to be satisfactory. There is a distinctiveness and an individuality about our Men's Clothing that appeals to good dressers. We can show you the very latest up-to-the-minute styles, made up in the newest and nobbiest cloths, perfectly tailored and beautifully finished, and yet costing no more than you have often paid for garments that were far inferior. We have an elegant assortment, particularly of the asked-for brown effects, so becoming and so dressy, at \$8.75 prices ranging from \$30.00 to ... \$8.75

A Nice Lot of Fine EASTER CARDS, in very pretty designs, ranging in price from 50c to 10c

# About that New Suit for the Boy

Many who have tried our Boys' Clothing can testify that our Clothing gives satisfaction. We can furnish you with clothing



that is sightly, and has wearing qualities that cannot be surpassed, clothing that is tailored with the same care and skill that is shown in the best makes for men. Some people seem to think that in buying a suit for the boy looks are not to be considered. Of course there is no getting over the fact that the question of wear is the most important, but in our gar-ments good looks and good service are combined, an ideal combination. We are now showing some of the new double-breasted Norfolk Suits. These are a little out of the ordinary and are sure to please people that want their boy well dressed and at the same time tastefully dressed. We solicit an inspection of our assortment, and invite comparisons our supremacy in the question of values. Prices range up-Prices range up- \$2.75



# Special Sale of Silks Tomorrow

75c and \$1.00 Values for 50c

For tomorrow in the silk department we offer about 25 pieces of New Silks just to hand. They are in fancy striped and Broche Ganfru silks, some beautiful patterns and all the latest colorings, including the popular loss shades. These silks are a 

# Men's Felt and Straw Hats

In our new assortment of Spring Hats for men you will find a most comprehensive showing of the correct styles. These represent the ideas of the foremost English and American makers who are authorities on what is correct for men's headware, In such makes as Henry Heath, Stetson, Pelham, Borsaline, you are sure to get a thoroughly up-to-date shape, and whether you want an extreme or moderate style, we have it here. We have also a splendid showing of Straw Hats. It is really not any too early to look these over, as now you have the full range to select from. For quality our prices cannot be challenged, in either straws or felts. Both stiff and soft shapes in felts in all the newest shades, 

# Men's Nobby Spring Footwear

We have lately opened some very new and natty Footwear for men, some of the somewhat different kind, and as we carry such makes as Keith's Konqueror and others equally good, we are able to show models that are certainly a little out of the ordinary. Then again, our prices will appeal to you as being the lowest consistent with good quality.

MEN'S TAN KID OXFORDS, Blucher cut, welted sole. Per pair....\$3.50 MEN'S TAN CALF BLUCHER OX-FORDS, welted sole. Per pair. \$4.50 MEN'S TAN KID BLUCHER CUT 

MEN'S DONGOLA RID LACE BOOTS, medium sole. Per pair. .......\$2.50
MEN'S VELOUR CALF BLUCHER LACE
BOOTS, medium sole. Per pair. ...\$3.00 

MEN'S WHITE CANVAS 

# Dress Goods That are New

The new Dress Goods are most pleasing to everybody. They cover a wide range of materials, many of which are produced this season for the first time. You will find much to interest you in looking over our assortment.

SATIN CLOTH, rich lustrous fin-ish, correct for spring suits, col-ors fawn, French grey, rose, Co-penhagen, browns, cardinals, wine, light navy, dark navy, tan, white and black, 48 inches wide. Per yard. \$1.50 VOILES, colors, browns and navys only, 40 and 44 inches wide. Per yard 65c, \$1.00 and . . . . . . \$1.25 

STRIPE LUSTRES, a decided novelty for spring suits, cream grounds with fancy stripes, 44 inches wide. Per yard....\$1.00 STRIPE MOHAIRS, in white, cream, brown, navy and black.
44 inches wide. Per yard...\$1.50

SHEPHERD PLAIDS, large variety in small and large checks. 42 to 60 inches. Per yard, \$1.75, \$1.50, \$1.25, \$1.00 and..........75¢

# Small Children's Coats

Perhaps you want to buy the little one a New Coat for Easter. We have some beauties that we would be glad to have you look at before deciding definitely about what you want.

CREAM ALPACA COATS, trimmed with deep frills, silk embroidery and silk applique, at \$10.50, \$9.00 and.....\$6.00 CREAM CASHMERE COATS, trimmed with frills of Japanese silk and silk applique. Prices range from \$8.50 to.....\$2.00

CREAM SATIN MERV COATS, silk lined, tucked and trimmed with val. lace and silk applique, at \$20.00, \$17.50 and. . . . \$15.00 

# Furniture is Always Very Interesting

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VOL L., NO. SECOND

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