

Chief Special RED HANDKER- dozen... 25¢ doz... 40¢ White Under- \$2.50 Underskirts, trims and embroideries, well made, some regular Friday \$2.50

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COMPLAINTS OF MANUFACTURERS. Tariff Does Them Much Injustice. FINANCES OF DOMINION. Incorrect Report That Marine Officials Were to be Arrested.

Wanted Free Ride. Montreal, April 11.—Wm. Sangster has won the concession made to the New York police of having murdered Oscar Delorme in the northern part of Montreal last October. He made a statement to this effect a few hours after his arrival from the American metropolis. He declared that he made up the story in order to create a little excitement and also to obtain a free trip to Montreal. He will not, however, be at liberty as he is now accused of having stolen \$120 from a man with whom he lived in this city.

Passed Alleged Bogus Bill. Vancouver, April 11.—James Kelly and A. S. Briggs are in jail on the charge of passing a bogus bill. It is alleged that last night they went into a rooming house at the corner of the British and Planter's bill, which has long since been declared void. There were two bills given together so as to make the appearance of a regulation bill. The men will come before Magistrate Williams on Monday.

Governor Hughes. Delegates Instructed to Work For His Nomination at Chicago. New York, April 11.—Governor Charles E. Hughes was endorsed at New York's candidate for president at the Republican state convention held today, and the four delegates at large, with their alternates, elected to the Chicago National Republican convention.

FIGHT WITH THIEVES. Calgary, April 11.—On Thursday night the city police were informed that stolen tobacco had been cached in a deserted house in the restricted district across the river. They had a man watching all day Friday and last night put two men to watch. At 11 o'clock two men drove up and loaded the goods into a buggy. The police rushed there, but the two men had one man got away, and both officers chased the other, shooting over his head to frighten him. He was finally captured and brought to the city. As they started to chase him the other two opened fire, the bullets whizzing around the heads of the officers, but none of them hitting. He fired twelve shots. So far they have not been captured, but the police have a good description. McManus and Sullivan, the policemen, are new men taken on the force. They have their first job when the shooting occurred.

Smoked in Bed. 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. The fire to the carpet. Other occupants of the house were awakened by the crackle of burning wood. The pipe was filled with wood. The fire from No. 3 fire had been 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. His condition today is satisfactory.

St. Petersburg, April 10.—Emperor Nicholas today approved the bill raising the Russian legation to Tokio to an embassy. The appointment of M. Malevich Matavitch as the first ambassador is regarded as certain.

CONSULTATION. Provision of Hague Conference Needs Further Elucidation. MARITIME LAWS CONFLICT. Powers in Meantime Refrain From Signing Agreement.

Washington, April 10.—Great Britain has extended an invitation to the great maritime powers to participate in a conference in London, preferably next fall, to determine in general definite principles of maritime international law capable of being applied by the proposed prize court provided for at the last Hague conference. The United States will be represented at this conference, according to an announcement at the state department today. While the state department is designated as informal, upon its deliberations and conclusions will ultimately depend the fate of the proposed international prize court.

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McFarland Whips Britt in Jig Time. The Chicago Fighter Becomes Lightweight Champion By Winning Battle at Colma. San Francisco, April 11.—"Packs" McFarland, the Chicago lightweight, whipped "Jimmy" Britt in the sixth round this afternoon in their 20-round pugilistic contest at Colma. Britt was knocked to the floor three times in the fifth and sixth rounds by powerful right hand blows on the point of the jaw.

SHIPMENTS OF ORE. Production of Kootenay and Boundary Districts Over 400,000 Tons For Year. Nelson, April 11.—Following are the ore shipments from the various southern districts of British Columbia for the past week and the year to date: Boundary—Week, 21,953 tons; year, 292,823. Rossland—Week, 5,531; year, 81,700. East of Columbia river—Week, 1,738; year, 35,284. Total—Week, 28,227; year, 408,292.

Australian Government Defeated. Melbourne, April 11.—The government has been defeated. Premier Deakin contemplates resignation, but is urged to remain until the tariff is passed. If he resigns, Messrs. Lyons and Fisher will probably form a Liberal labor coalition.

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TREATIES SIGNED AFFECT CANADA. Ambassador Bryce and Secretary Root Affix Their Signatures. BOUNDARY AND FISHERIES. Treaty in Each Case Provides for Appointment of Commission.

Washington, April 11.—Secretary of State Root and British Ambassador Bryce today signed two treaties negotiated recently between the United States and Great Britain. One provided for a commission to determine the boundary between the United States and Canada and the other regulates fishing in the Great Lakes and adjacent streams. The boundary commission will be charged with the work of re-surveying certain sections of the boundary line, and determining disputed questions in that connection. The treaty is understood to be in the hands of a commission by the terms of the treaty.

SINKING OF EMPRESS GIVES RISE TO SUIT. Tobacco Company Claims Damages for Soaked Cigarettes. Vancouver, April 11.—The story of the Empress of China's nautical expedition of last October to explore the bottom of Burrard Inlet at her pier was told in Judge Morrison's court today. The story will clear up the Supreme court of Shanghai, where the American Tobacco Co. is suing the C. P. R. for the value of several million cigarettes so damaged by water that the consignees declined to accept the goods shipped by the tobacco company from Durham, North Carolina.

PREDICTS CONFLICT WITH ISLAND EMPIRE. Representative Hobson Says United States Should Prepare. Washington, April 11.—The debate on the naval appropriation bill in the house of representatives today revolved about the question of the possibility of a war between the United States and Japan. Mr. Hobson (Alabama) pleaded for a navy that would meet the situation. He said that the United States should be prepared for a war with Japan. He said that the United States should be prepared for a war with Japan.

Earthquakes in Mexico. Monterey, Mexico, April 11.—Several distinct earthquakes were felt in Mexico and Nicaragua 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. Manila, April 11.—A dispatch to the consular office from Ramon reports that the detachment sent out against Ligay, 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.

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OFFICER WRIGHT TO BE 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 undestrated 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. Turritt. Estevan, Sask., April 11.—At the Conservative convention held here last night C. C. Smith was nominated to oppose J. G. Turritt, the present Dominion member for East Saskatchewan. L. Richardson, editor of the Winnipeg Tribune, was nominated some time ago as an independent farmers' candidate. One provision of the Conservatives at last night's convention made an effort to have Richardson endorsed as the Conservative candidate, but the majority favored a straight-party man.

SEVERAL LIVES LOST IN VIOLENT STORM. Furious Wind Visits New York—Five Known Dead And Many Missing. New York, April 11.—Five men are known to have lost their lives, a number of boatsmen are missing and dozens of persons were injured as the result of a furious windstorm today. Two men met death by falling signs and a woman was killed. John O'Brien, 34 years old, an expressman of Jersey City, and Thomas Talbot, 60 years old, of Brooklyn, a special policeman, were among the dead.

DREAMT OF ROBBERS. Manager of Bank at Thornhill Had Fierce Combat Only in His Imagination. Toronto, April 11.—A special from Thornhill states that all indications were that the night robbery upon the branch of the Sterling bank at that place on Tuesday night last originated in the imagination of the young bank manager, Mr. Henry. He described his combat with three burglars, a pistol duel in the dark and the ending when he was struck on the head by a lead instrument and fell insensible, and the bank robbers escaped in the darkness.

Death of A. M. Pride. Amherst, N. S., April 11.—A. W. Pride, founder and president of the Amherst Boot & Shoe company, and one of the best known manufacturers in Eastern Canada, is dead, aged 66. Mr. Pride was one of the governors of Acadia university, and a leader of social and moral reform.

Anarchist Berkman's View. Montreal, April 11.—Alexander Berkman, treasurer of the Anarchist Federation of America, who was arrested in connection with the Union Square tragedy, New York, and who is in Montreal, says President Roosevelt is a fool. His latest message to congress shows that plainly. The United States is today making the same mistake that Russia made twenty-five years ago in trying to suppress the anarchist propaganda. Suppression begets violence. Twenty-five years ago Russia attempted to blow out anarchist principles with the result that they developed into a revolutionary movement, which today is supported by men and women of all classes. The United States should take warning.

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FRUIT GROWERS WILL AFFILIATE. Decided Yesterday to Join With British Columbia Central Exchange. NEW MANAGER ARRIVES. James Drummond Will Have Charge of Island Association's Fruit.

The Victoria Fruit Growers' Association decided yesterday 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.

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Woods really good one-service, not merely in the WOODYATT... to \$12.50 ARE, LTD. Phone 1120

RESCUE HOME DOING A REMARKABLE WORK

Local Institution's Efforts Require Larger Premises to Erect New Building

An institution which, for the past twenty years, has been playing an important part in the amelioration of conditions in the city, which has done more than any other agency to improve the condition of Oriental women...

A Remarkable Work. The Chinese Girls' Rescue Home was founded here in the year 1887 and since that year has done much for the education and protection of women and girls of Chinese and Japanese origin.

Better Than Laws. Five years ago, Mrs. Snider, the matron, paid a visit to Seattle where no such institution existed, and there she found that there were over 200 girls from the Orient living in miserable conditions.

Degrading Slavery. "It is hard to realize that in this Christian Canada of ours, in this twentieth century, the most degrading slavery exists, but such is the case. It is the case because the victims are not Canadian women. They are not our own people, they are not our own kind, they are not our own race."

Origin of Work. "This incident showed Mr. Gardner how to act. He took the girl to his own home and after consultation with the Rev. Mr. Williams, the former pastor of the old Pandora street church, laid the whole matter before the missionary authorities, with the result that the cooperation of the women's board was secured and the present home established.

AVAN POTATOES—Promotes absolute immunity from disease, extra fine quality, most desirable to eat and grow. \$1.00 bushel \$1.00 here. A week's supply in Canada. Terms cash, unless otherwise stated. Free descriptive catalogue. J. J. Dougan, Cobble Hill, B.C.

come by kindness. The plan of rescue was for our agents to meet the steamer, and if it was found by a manifesto that they were slave girls, to insist that they be sent to the home. An expensive lawsuit was often the result, not infrequently the judge preferred to look at the case from the Chinese standpoint.

Courts Favor Home. "On two of three occasions, however, the decisions were given in favor of the home. The Chinese at last appealed to the supreme court at Ottawa, but they were not-suited. The imposition of the \$500 tax has restricted the traffic very much. It simply does not pay. Those who come as relatives, generally as wives, is nothing unusual for a Chinaman to have three or four wives. It is only when these women are ill used and seek our protection that we interfere."

Looking For the Missing. The provincial police have been requested by E. Smith Peterson, attorney at Park River, North Dakota, for information as to the whereabouts of Torbjorn Odden, sometimes called Tom Odden, who, about nineteen years ago, was a resident of this city. Odden's brother died shortly afterwards and there is a sum of money coming to him under the will.

Discoverer of Athin. The Pacific Coast Steamship company will carry up to Skagway a three-ton monument which the people of the Athin district of British Columbia intend to erect to perpetuate the memory of Fritz Miller, the discoverer of the gold area of the district. J. A. Fraser, British Columbia government agent at Athin, has written R. D. Pinneo, assistant general manager of the Pacific Coast Steamship company at Seattle, regarding the monument, which is expected to be ready soon. It will be inland from Skagway by the White Pass & Yukon railroad. Miller was a well-known explorer of the coast and was the discoverer of many gold mines. He was a pioneer musher and was the discoverer of several rich placer bottoms, among others being the Miller creek, in the Circle creek country.

"Tingle with Pride" Says Australian. Native of Melbourne Will Desert That City for Victoria's Charms

"You ought to tingle with pride of your city and be jolly glad you live here," remarked W. Clernue, of Melbourne, Australia, who arrived recently from the Antipodes to a restaurant in the city. Clernue, who is a native of Melbourne, was a member of the Victoria Rifles and was a member of the Victoria Rifles. He was a member of the Victoria Rifles and was a member of the Victoria Rifles.

Ontario Bank Action. Toronto, April 9.—Application was made before the master in chambers for the construction of a bill of lading of the Ontario bank for further particulars of the action taken against them by the curator of the bank. The bill of lading was a bill of lading made through speculation and dividends paid, but not earned. Judgment was reserved.

Regina Man Buys. E. M. Trickett, of Regina, has bought a handsome home on Carberry avenue. The house was built by Moore & Whittington. Mr. Trickett intends to make his home in Victoria.

ANGELICAN YOUNG PEOPLE ORGANIZE. Objects of the New Society Sketched by Rev. A. J. Stanley Ard.

The first meeting of the Anglican Young People's association was held at St. John's Hall, Tuesday evening last and proved to be very successful. After the business portion of the program was concluded, the Rev. A. J. Stanley Ard, the pastor, addressed the meeting as follows: "Brothers and sisters, fellow members of the A.Y.P.A. and friends, as first president of the association in Victoria it is my very pleasant duty to address a few words to you at this our first meeting. To give a detailed account of the events which led up to the formation of the association would be superfluous, and I feel sure I am echoing the sentiments of those ladies and gentlemen who played so prominent a part in the organization of our Victoria branch when I say that we shall do more good and gain more strength by looking into those things which belong to our future, than by reviewing the little good and evil as may have been, that we have done in the past."

Teachers and Convention. A circular letter has been written to all the city teachers by the secretary of the school board, the object of ascertaining how many of the local teaching staff will attend the sessions of the Teachers' Institute, which will meet at Vancouver on April 21, 22 and 23. This step was decided upon at the recent meeting of the school board, where it was pointed out that, in view of the fact that these annual meetings are for the benefit of the teachers, no teacher who takes any pride in his or her work can afford to be absent during the Easter holidays. The Vancouver meeting, which takes place during the Easter holidays, will close next Thursday and remain closed a week from the following Monday, April 27.

Company Drill Will be Discontinued until further orders. The above is the part of a regimental order issued yesterday by Lieut.-Col. J. A. Hall, commanding officer of the fifth regiment, C. A. Tomorrow two sixteen-pounder machine loading guns will have been used by No. 1 company of the fifth regiment, guns of the days of yore, when black powder sent a cloud of smoke after the firing of field pieces, but taken from the drill hall to Work point garrison. It is understood that they will be required for use as a saluting battery in view of the armistice of the U. S. warships. The old Armstrong guns which were out of date a quarter of a century ago that are now being used as saluting guns, are in point are said to be short of ammunition and ammunition is no longer made for this ancient armament. The regimental orders issued yesterday state that No. 132, G. J. Stuckey having been passed by the Adjutant, sent to No. 2 company. The following names having been duly attested are taken on the strength of the regiment, and will assume the regimental numbers opposite their names: No. 132, Gnr. James Stuckey... No. 187, Gnr. W. J. Wilby... No. 206, Tpr. Fred S. Wray... No. 207, Tpr. Paek Nicholles...

Modern Houses are Selling Well Now. Improved Conditions on the Prairies Have Their Effect on Victoria. Modern houses valued at from \$2,000 to \$5,000, are still in demand and are likely to continue to be, according to a prominent local real estate operator, who is in close touch with conditions in the west. He spoke confidently yesterday of the real estate outlook in Victoria. "There is a healthy, though not a boom, in the prairie real estate market," he said. "The chief enquiry is for houses. New residences priced at from \$2,000 to \$5,000, are being snapped up as fast as they are built. People are coming to Victoria from the prairies by every boat, and there is practically nothing worth while to rent they usually buy. I think everything points to a good year here, though I am not a prophet. A large contingent of prairie people came in on Friday night's boat, and they confirmed the private advice I have received. There is a decided upward trend on the prairie and a hopeful spirit is abroad over all that section of the country. Last year's unfavorable season has not deterred the immigrants from the States who are arriving in droves. The actual number of settlers who have already taken up a residence on the prairie is a record. Trainloads of immigrants are being sent to agricultural implements and settlers' effects are daily arriving at North Port on the Soo line. The same also applies to Southern Alberta, which is one of the objective points. "This is having its effect on Victoria, for as things become easier on the prairies, more and more of those who have made a competency and want more of comfort and the conveniences of a city civilization are coming here to settle. They are coming unobtrusively by ones and twos and threes every day. They buy homes and help to make 'Victoria grow.'"

Accidental Death. Verdict of the Jury. William Hooper was Choked to Death by Piece of Meat. Notice is hereby given that thirty days after date that I intend to apply to the Honorable Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for the location of prospect for coal and petroleum on the following described lands situated near Coal Creek, Renfrew District, E.C., commencing at the South West corner of lot 107-20, Coal Creek, Renfrew District, E.C., a post planted on a marked J.B. and H.K. S.E. corner post; thence West about forty chains to post marked J.B. and H.K. N.W. corner post; thence South about sixty-five chains to post marked H.E. and J.E. S.W. corner post; thence along shore line one hundred and sixty-five acres more or less. JOHN BERRYMAN, H. J. KIRBY, March 17th, 1908.

Accidental Death. Verdict of the Jury. William Hooper was Choked to Death by Piece of Meat. (From Sunday's Daily.) Death due to suffocation caused by a piece of meat becoming lodged in the windpipe was the verdict rendered yesterday afternoon by the coroner's jury which investigated the circumstances surrounding the sudden death of William Hooper of Duncan, who succumbed on Cornorant street, at the entrance of the Commercial restaurant, early yesterday morning. The evidence of Dr. Robertson, who performed the post-mortem examination, showed conclusively that death was purely accidental, Hooper having been suffocated before medical aid could be summoned. It would appear from the facts adduced at the inquest that Hooper, in company with George Heller, entered the Commercial restaurant about 12.30 o'clock yesterday morning and partook of a portion of the meal which he had ordered. He became suddenly unwell and attempted to gain the street but was unable to do so without the assistance of the proprietor of the place. When outside he apparently started to vomit and Dr. Robertson gave it as his opinion that in doing a piece of meat had been sucked into the windpipe completely blocking the air passage. By the time the police had been summoned and had carried Hooper across to the police station and summoned medical aid the man had choked to death. Lewis Hooper, a brother of the deceased, stated that the latter was apparently in the best of health, when he had seen him last though he had not been with his brother since Friday morning. The dead man had been subject to fainting spells, but he had been attacked with one while at supper. George Heller, testified that Hooper had taken but a few mouthfuls of supper when he exclaimed "I am going to have a fit" and collapsed on the floor. Heller attempted to carry Hooper to the door but someone else intervened and carried him to the street. When Heller came outside Hooper was lying on the sidewalk. Heller then went home and did not see what became of his companion. Dr. Robertson stated that the post-mortem showed no signs of violence or poisoning. The heart was slightly enlarged and sticking in the windpipe was a solid piece of meat. Hooper had learned of the previous history of Hooper, believed that the man had been attacked by a species of fit, had known it was coming on, and he had endeavored to get outside the restaurant and while vomiting had sucked in the piece of meat into the windpipe. Hooper had been carried to the police station. When there he gave out one or two gasps and by the time Dr. Robertson arrived he had succumbed. The jury was composed of the following: Frank Heanski, foreman; John Lomb, Thomas T. Penly, Robert T. Mackinnon, Arthur W. Evans, Thomas Burke.

ANGELICAN YOUNG PEOPLE ORGANIZE. Objects of the New Society Sketched by Rev. A. J. Stanley Ard.

The first meeting of the Anglican Young People's association was held at St. John's Hall, Tuesday evening last and proved to be very successful. After the business portion of the program was concluded, the Rev. A. J. Stanley Ard, the pastor, addressed the meeting as follows: "Brothers and sisters, fellow members of the A.Y.P.A. and friends, as first president of the association in Victoria it is my very pleasant duty to address a few words to you at this our first meeting. To give a detailed account of the events which led up to the formation of the association would be superfluous, and I feel sure I am echoing the sentiments of those ladies and gentlemen who played so prominent a part in the organization of our Victoria branch when I say that we shall do more good and gain more strength by looking into those things which belong to our future, than by reviewing the little good and evil as may have been, that we have done in the past."

Teachers and Convention. A circular letter has been written to all the city teachers by the secretary of the school board, the object of ascertaining how many of the local teaching staff will attend the sessions of the Teachers' Institute, which will meet at Vancouver on April 21, 22 and 23. This step was decided upon at the recent meeting of the school board, where it was pointed out that, in view of the fact that these annual meetings are for the benefit of the teachers, no teacher who takes any pride in his or her work can afford to be absent during the Easter holidays. The Vancouver meeting, which takes place during the Easter holidays, will close next Thursday and remain closed a week from the following Monday, April 27.

Company Drill Will be Discontinued until further orders. The above is the part of a regimental order issued yesterday by Lieut.-Col. J. A. Hall, commanding officer of the fifth regiment, C. A. Tomorrow two sixteen-pounder machine loading guns will have been used by No. 1 company of the fifth regiment, guns of the days of yore, when black powder sent a cloud of smoke after the firing of field pieces, but taken from the drill hall to Work point garrison. It is understood that they will be required for use as a saluting battery in view of the armistice of the U. S. warships. The old Armstrong guns which were out of date a quarter of a century ago that are now being used as saluting guns, are in point are said to be short of ammunition and ammunition is no longer made for this ancient armament. The regimental orders issued yesterday state that No. 132, G. J. Stuckey having been passed by the Adjutant, sent to No. 2 company. The following names having been duly attested are taken on the strength of the regiment, and will assume the regimental numbers opposite their names: No. 132, Gnr. James Stuckey... No. 187, Gnr. W. J. Wilby... No. 206, Tpr. Fred S. Wray... No. 207, Tpr. Paek Nicholles...

Modern Houses are Selling Well Now. Improved Conditions on the Prairies Have Their Effect on Victoria. Modern houses valued at from \$2,000 to \$5,000, are still in demand and are likely to continue to be, according to a prominent local real estate operator, who is in close touch with conditions in the west. He spoke confidently yesterday of the real estate outlook in Victoria. "There is a healthy, though not a boom, in the prairie real estate market," he said. "The chief enquiry is for houses. New residences priced at from \$2,000 to \$5,000, are being snapped up as fast as they are built. People are coming to Victoria from the prairies by every boat, and there is practically nothing worth while to rent they usually buy. I think everything points to a good year here, though I am not a prophet. A large contingent of prairie people came in on Friday night's boat, and they confirmed the private advice I have received. There is a decided upward trend on the prairie and a hopeful spirit is abroad over all that section of the country. Last year's unfavorable season has not deterred the immigrants from the States who are arriving in droves. The actual number of settlers who have already taken up a residence on the prairie is a record. Trainloads of immigrants are being sent to agricultural implements and settlers' effects are daily arriving at North Port on the Soo line. The same also applies to Southern Alberta, which is one of the objective points. "This is having its effect on Victoria, for as things become easier on the prairies, more and more of those who have made a competency and want more of comfort and the conveniences of a city civilization are coming here to settle. They are coming unobtrusively by ones and twos and threes every day. They buy homes and help to make 'Victoria grow.'"

Accidental Death. Verdict of the Jury. William Hooper was Choked to Death by Piece of Meat. Notice is hereby given that thirty days after date that I intend to apply to the Honorable Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for the location of prospect for coal and petroleum on the following described lands situated near Coal Creek, Renfrew District, E.C., commencing at the South West corner of lot 107-20, Coal Creek, Renfrew District, E.C., a post planted on a marked J.B. and H.K. S.E. corner post; thence West about forty chains to post marked J.B. and H.K. N.W. corner post; thence South about sixty-five chains to post marked H.E. and J.E. S.W. corner post; thence along shore line one hundred and sixty-five acres more or less. JOHN BERRYMAN, H. J. KIRBY, March 17th, 1908.

Accidental Death. Verdict of the Jury. William Hooper was Choked to Death by Piece of Meat. (From Sunday's Daily.) Death due to suffocation caused by a piece of meat becoming lodged in the windpipe was the verdict rendered yesterday afternoon by the coroner's jury which investigated the circumstances surrounding the sudden death of William Hooper of Duncan, who succumbed on Cornorant street, at the entrance of the Commercial restaurant, early yesterday morning. The evidence of Dr. Robertson, who performed the post-mortem examination, showed conclusively that death was purely accidental, Hooper having been suffocated before medical aid could be summoned. It would appear from the facts adduced at the inquest that Hooper, in company with George Heller, entered the Commercial restaurant about 12.30 o'clock yesterday morning and partook of a portion of the meal which he had ordered. He became suddenly unwell and attempted to gain the street but was unable to do so without the assistance of the proprietor of the place. When outside he apparently started to vomit and Dr. Robertson gave it as his opinion that in doing a piece of meat had been sucked into the windpipe completely blocking the air passage. By the time the police had been summoned and had carried Hooper across to the police station and summoned medical aid the man had choked to death. Lewis Hooper, a brother of the deceased, stated that the latter was apparently in the best of health, when he had seen him last though he had not been with his brother since Friday morning. The dead man had been subject to fainting spells, but he had been attacked with one while at supper. George Heller, testified that Hooper had taken but a few mouthfuls of supper when he exclaimed "I am going to have a fit" and collapsed on the floor. Heller attempted to carry Hooper to the door but someone else intervened and carried him to the street. When Heller came outside Hooper was lying on the sidewalk. Heller then went home and did not see what became of his companion. Dr. Robertson stated that the post-mortem showed no signs of violence or poisoning. The heart was slightly enlarged and sticking in the windpipe was a solid piece of meat. Hooper had learned of the previous history of Hooper, believed that the man had been attacked by a species of fit, had known it was coming on, and he had endeavored to get outside the restaurant and while vomiting had sucked in the piece of meat into the windpipe. Hooper had been carried to the police station. When there he gave out one or two gasps and by the time Dr. Robertson arrived he had succumbed. The jury was composed of the following: Frank Heanski, foreman; John Lomb, Thomas T. Penly, Robert T. Mackinnon, Arthur W. Evans, Thomas Burke.

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ANGUS CAMPBELL & CO. LIMITED. BEAUTIFUL BLOUSES. DAINITY NECKWEAR. 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, berths 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, Fowles, Dents, Maggioni, etc, completing the most exclusive aggregations of Easter finery on the Pacific Coast. The Ladies' Store Gov't St., Victoria. NEW NEMO CORSETS. As they are built. People are coming to Victoria from the prairies by every boat, and there is practically nothing worth while to rent they usually buy. I think everything points to a good year here, though I am not a prophet. A large contingent of prairie people came in on Friday night's boat, and they confirmed the private advice I have received. There is a decided upward trend on the prairie and a hopeful spirit is abroad over all that section of the country. Last year's unfavorable season has not deterred the immigrants from the States who are arriving in droves. The actual number of settlers who have already taken up a residence on the prairie is a record. Trainloads of immigrants are being sent to agricultural implements and settlers' effects are daily arriving at North Port on the Soo line. The same also applies to Southern Alberta, which is one of the objective points. "This is having its effect on Victoria, for as things become easier on the prairies, more and more of those who have made a competency and want more of comfort and the conveniences of a city civilization are coming here to settle. They are coming unobtrusively by ones and twos and threes every day. They buy homes and help to make 'Victoria grow.'"

The Colonist.

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

THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

One year \$1.00 Six months .50 Three months .25 Sent postpaid to Canada and the United Kingdom.

A CANADIAN EDITION.

Collier's is ever an interesting publication... The Canadian edition of Collier's is intended for Canadians...

NAVIGATING THE AIR.

Very considerable progress has been made in aerial navigation... The experiments in aerial navigation...

PRINCE RUPERT LOTS

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...

company, for the sale of the lots... A little consideration will show that the government will own one lot out of four...

TO SHOOT 300 MILES

We have had two references to the invention of a Scotchman named Simpson, of a weapon which it is claimed will throw a shell a distance of three hundred miles...

The Queen Charlotte group is rapidly coming to the front... The Queen Charlotte Islands...

A JAPANESE VIEW.

We would hardly expect Viscount Aoki to take the same view of the question of Oriental immigration as the people of this province do...

The United States is looking into Canada at a pretty rapid rate... The United States is looking into Canada at a pretty rapid rate...

probably reply by asking why European emigrants are not content to follow that course in America... Local business men say present trade conditions could not be better...

The most ardent and aggressive imperialist could hardly wish for better evidence that the heaven is working than is contained in the announcement that hereafter all the self-governing colonies are to be asked to concur in a treaty between Great Britain and other powers which may affect them...

QUEEN CHARLOTTE ISLANDS.

The Queen Charlotte group is rapidly coming to the front... The Queen Charlotte Islands...

How the wheel goes round... The wheel goes round in the same direction throughout the world...

A small quantity of the first "home-made" silver coins have been placed in circulation throughout the Dominion...

Try It Next Wash Day... Laundry Bluing... Cyrus H. Bows, Chemist Government Street Near Yates

to some time as the refiners have not yet arrived... The possession of a coinage of its own is another reason why Canada should feel that it has reached the full stature of nationhood...

The Saturday Review thinks that H.H. Duns is excluded from Canada at the demand of the Asiatic Exclusion League, which shows that the Saturday Review does not know what it is talking about...

All difficulties between the Winnipeg street railway company and its employees have been adjusted, and what threatened to develop into a disastrous strike has been averted...

Mr. Louis Hill, president of the Great Northern Railway Company, who visited the city on Friday, had nothing of special importance to convey in respect to the plans of his company for Vancouver Island...

Mr. Templeman seems to be singularly oblivious to opportunities for advancing the interests of the constituency which he represents in parliament...

The existence of a community of clay-eaters in the mountainous regions of North America has long been a matter of passing interest...

BABY NEEDS SUNSHINE

Get One of These 1908 Whitney Go-Carts Tomorrow... Isn'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?



Collapsible Go-Cart No. S. 24... Reclining Folding Go-Cart No. K. 37... Reclining Go-Cart No. K. 2 U. & P... Pullman Sleeper No. 824... Pullman Sleeper No. 827... Pullman Sleeper No. 851



Price, \$9.00... Price, \$9.50... Price, \$15.00... Price, \$18.00... Price, \$25.00... Price, \$32.50

PRICE-SMASHING IN THE CHINA STORE

No such China Values have ever before been offered you in this city... A Sale of China Odd Bits Offering Special Values

- SOME OF THE HANDSOME, USEFUL PIECES OFFERED ARE: JUGS, TEAPOTS, MARMALADE JARS, CAKE PLATES, BON BON DISHES, NUT BOWLS, CUPS AND SAUCERS, CAKE STANDS, SYRUP JUGS, CARD RECEIVERS, VASES, BISCUIT JARS, FRUIT STANDS, CREAMS AND SUGARS, CELERY TRAYS

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

Why not try the Mail Order way of shopping here? We satisfactorily serve a goodly portion of British Columbians living outside this city through the medium of our satisfactory Mail Order Department...

Weiler Bros. THE "FIRST" FURNITURE STORE OF THE "LAST" WEST. GOVERNMENT STREET, VICTORIA, B.C.

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What is the best... designs

never a more them what with

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Another man "What I want in a good, honest wear. it in Fit-Reform".

ether YOU buy books or wear, you both when you buy Reform garments. us show you the styles in Suits at \$20 and \$22.

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man ship Chile and the

CHINESE BOYCOTTING JAPANESE STEAMERS

Flour, Wheat and Condensed Milk Shipments Withheld From Japanese Liners

The steamer Akai maru, which sails on Tuesday for the Orient, is affected by the boycott begun by the Chinese against Japanese vessels.

SEES CANADIAN ROUTE AS FUTURE LANE

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

What may be the next development in the evolution of transatlantic travel, so far as regards speed, is the problem concerning which many guesses will be hazarded.

CARIBOO PHOTOGRAPHS

Interesting Memoranda of Gold Rush Days Received by the Librarian

E. O. S. Scholefield, the provincial librarian, has received from Warren Lambert of Chatham, Ont., several highly interesting photographs of scenes in Richmond and Barkerville.

SIGN OF PROGRESS ON G. T. PACIFIC

Divisional Engineer Finds it Necessary to Move to Edmonton

Edmonton, April 10.—R. W. Jones, divisional engineer of the G. T. P. between Saskatoon and Edmonton, arrived in the city this morning.

GAMBLERS' FORTRESS

Vancouver Chinese Devised New Barriers to Withstand Raids by Police

Vancouver, April 9.—Led by Sergeant Detective Preston, the police last night raided a gambling joint at 601 Carrall street.

SHIPBUILDING BOUNTIES FOR NEWFOUNDLAND

Ten Dollars Per Ton Bonus Will Be Given to Vessels to Class For Ten Years

An act for the encouragement of shipbuilding in Newfoundland is being enacted in Newfoundland, which will reach force in accordance with schedule B, detailed in the act, may be classed as a bounty.

ALLEGED SMUGGLER TRAPPED AT PORTLAND

J. Williams Said to Have Taken Opium From Victoria to Columbia Port

United States custom house inspectors have been sent to this city to endeavor to detect any persons guilty of alleged opium smuggling.

"CIGARS AND WHISKEY"

Item Figuring in Expense Account of Georgian Bay Fisheries Investigation

Ottawa, April 9.—The public accounts committee of the Commons today opened an investigation into the expense account of the Fisheries Investigation of the Georgian Bay fisheries in 1905, 1906 and 1907.

COLLISION OCCURRED DURING A BLIZZARD

Nearly 250 Japanese Perished in Icy Waters When Mutsu Maru Foundered

Further details of the disastrous collision between the Mutsu Maru and the steamer Tremont of the Boston Steamship Company which arrived yesterday morning from Yokohama, which port the Boston liner left shortly after the marine tragedy off the northern Japanese coast.

VICTORIA DOGS WIN

At Oakland Show Local Exhibitors Are Prominent in Prize List

The owners of the Victoria dog winners at the Oakland Kennel club show are to be congratulated on the result. The following is the list of winners:

SEAL HUNTERS ARE EXPECTED TO REPORT

Coast Season Ends at Close of This Month—Sealers to Class For Ten Years

The few sealing schooners which went out during the spring of this year are expected to report within a few days.

WHITE LINER HAS LAUNCH FOR SIAM

Takes Small Boat Consigned to Admiral of Chulalongkorn's Navy to Bangkok

The R. M. S. Empress of China will sail for the Orient on Tuesday. Included in the cargo of the steamer is a gasolin launch consigned to the Admiral of Siam.

ARTHUR SEWELL WAS BURNED AT SEA

Belated Report Tells of Fate of Missing Ship With Coal for Seattle from 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.

COURT'S DECISION CAUSES AN ADVANCE

Public Utilities Corporations Get Best of Recent Litigation

New York, April 11.—Active interest in stocks today narrowed to the group of public utilities corporations supplying New York city.

TOYO KISEN LINE'S CAPITAL NOT INCREASED

Shareholders Vote Down Scheme for Doubling of Capital of Big Steamship Company

Things are not going too well with the management of the Toyo Kisen Kaisha, the Japanese steamship company which operates a line between San Francisco and Yokohama.

STOCKS IN LONDON

Greater Freedom of Money Brightens Up Investment in Market—County Council's Loan

London, April 11.—The stock exchange during the past week felt the effect of the government disbursements and the money market in trade channels.

REVIEW OF TRADE

Bank Clearings for Past Week—Business in Canada Waiting on Advent of Spring

Table with columns: City, Amount, % Change. Includes Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg, Vancouver, Ottawa, Quebec, Hamilton, Calgary, St. John, N.B., London, Victoria, Edmonton.

IN DIFFERENT STEAMERS

Madame Anna Gould and Her Prince Set Sails for Europe—Deny Marriage Report

New York, April 11.—Madame Anna Gould with her children and tutor sailed for Genoa and Naples today on board the North German Lloyd steamer Friedrich der Grosse.

REBEL REPORT TELLS OF FATE OF MISSING SHIP WITH COAL FOR SEATTLE FROM PHILADELPHIA

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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 established 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 wonderful evolution as that of Japan from the old 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 the guidance and care of the Emperor of Japan. There were relations between Korea and Japan so strong that the former was practically 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 in 1858.

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 conscription, which was the nucleus of that great national army, which admittedly today was

the greatest in the world. It was then that officers were sent 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 leisurely.

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 It

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 Britain, was good for the rest of the world. The treaty signed between Canada and Japan last year, 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 Japan. What was the meaning of that treaty? It was for the first time, a complete recognition of Japan 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 applause.)

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

"I was a celebrated pianist 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 friend.

"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 having 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 \$14,333 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 75 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 salt, while throughout the whole district has been discovered large areas of coal deposits. The water power was also another wonderful asset to the country. A few facts in regard to the production of fish were given which almost sounded like fish stories, but which were given as authentic reports. In one catch 140,000 white fish were captured at Fort Providence, while 6½ tons of salmon were caught in a bar 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

THE following letter appears in a recent 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 is 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 question 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, Siam, the Kaiser'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-

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 first-fruits 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. Henceforward 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 us—an 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 fruitless.

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 armaments to the costly test of war. But it can never be a substitute for them. To use a simile from banking, 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—always at a discount, and entirely valueless in a crisis.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

STUDENT.

SOW SUTTON'S SEEDS

Sutton & Sons, Reading, Eng.

SEEDSMEN BY ROYAL WARRANT TO HIS MAJESTY KING EDWARD VII.

REAP RICH REWARDS



Bed of Sutton's Asters edged with Cerastium Biebersteinii.

ASTERS

There is, perhaps, no flower that will bloom so profusely, or offers such a wide range of color. Seeds sown now will bloom during the summer, and continue until quite late in the autumn. For picking purposes the ASTER may be well said to be invaluable, as they may be had in endless variety, all equally beautiful.

We have in stock all the most desirable varieties of SUTTON'S FAMOUS ASTERS—imported direct from Sutton's Testing and Trial Grounds, Reading, England.

Sutton's Bedding Asters—Blue, Pure White, Scarlet, Rose, Mixed. Sutton's Ostrich Plume. Sutton's Blushing Beauty. Sutton's Fire King, etc. Sutton's Tall French. Sutton's Reading Beauty. Sutton's Tall Mixed. Sutton's Comet Mixed. Sutton's Dwarf Mixed. Sutton's Snowball.

FLOWERS. VEGETABLES. ROOTS. FRESH SEED NOW IN STOCK.

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 We faced the naval com-
 mander. For every sover-
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 obedient servant.

STUDENT.

ARDS

Seeds sown
purposes the
beautiful.

from Sutton's

etc. Sutton's Tall

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led on Request



THE SIMPLE LIFE



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), Galliardias, Gladioli, peonies (if not yet done), rock plants, Pyrethrums, Hollyhocks, Phloxes, Michaelmas Daisies, Pentstemons, Asparagus, Fatsias, Seakale.

Sow—Hardy annuals, Peas for second early and main crop, Beet, Dwarf Beans, Broad Beans, Scarlet Runner Beans, Vegetable Marrow in heat, Celery, Cabbage, Savoy Cabbage, Cauliflower, Leek, Lettuce, Carrot, Aster, Stock, Balsam, Zinnia, Fanny, Little Cineraria, Carnation, Primula, Grass seed, hardy annuals, half-hardy annuals, Godetia, Mignonette, Sweet Peas, Petunia, Cockscomb in heat, Wallflower, Colocasia in heat, herbs, Asparagus, Artichoke, Rhubarb, Salsify, Scorzoneria, Seakale.

A GARDEN OF SWEET-SCENTED FLOWERS

HOW 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 scent.

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 instance, magnificent, but scentless; Chrysanthemums, coaxed to grow to such outlandish sizes that they have no strength left for fragrance; 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 moss rose, the delicious clove, the perfumed pink, the gentle musk, the honeysuckle and fragrant jasmine. But many of our sweetest 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, 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 straightforward, 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 feature of.

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 one family, so much do they grow together. They are the very first flowers one thinks of in the fresh and happy spring-time. How ut-

terly delicious the smell of a freshly-gathered bunch of primroses, how soft, how cool, how clean; and before these, the dear little crocuses and snowdrops, not with strong scents but with fragrances that are just individual enough to know them by. Is it not the individuality of a flower that most endears it to us? The 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 or the budding larch. We do not put the scents

flowers; the Night-blooming scented Cactus is enough to tempt anybody, but really it is better that we should dot the flowers about in careless fashion and let them take us by surprise, like children who hide their treasures and then forget them on purpose, to have the 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 garden is no place for grief," said Sadi of old. —Frances A. Bardswell in The Garden.

the effects of this operation, those that do survive will be strong and free blooming.

Prepare a small bed about four feet square and where it will be partially shaded and protected from the north wind in some way, if only by a 12-inch board placed on edge. Let 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

some 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.

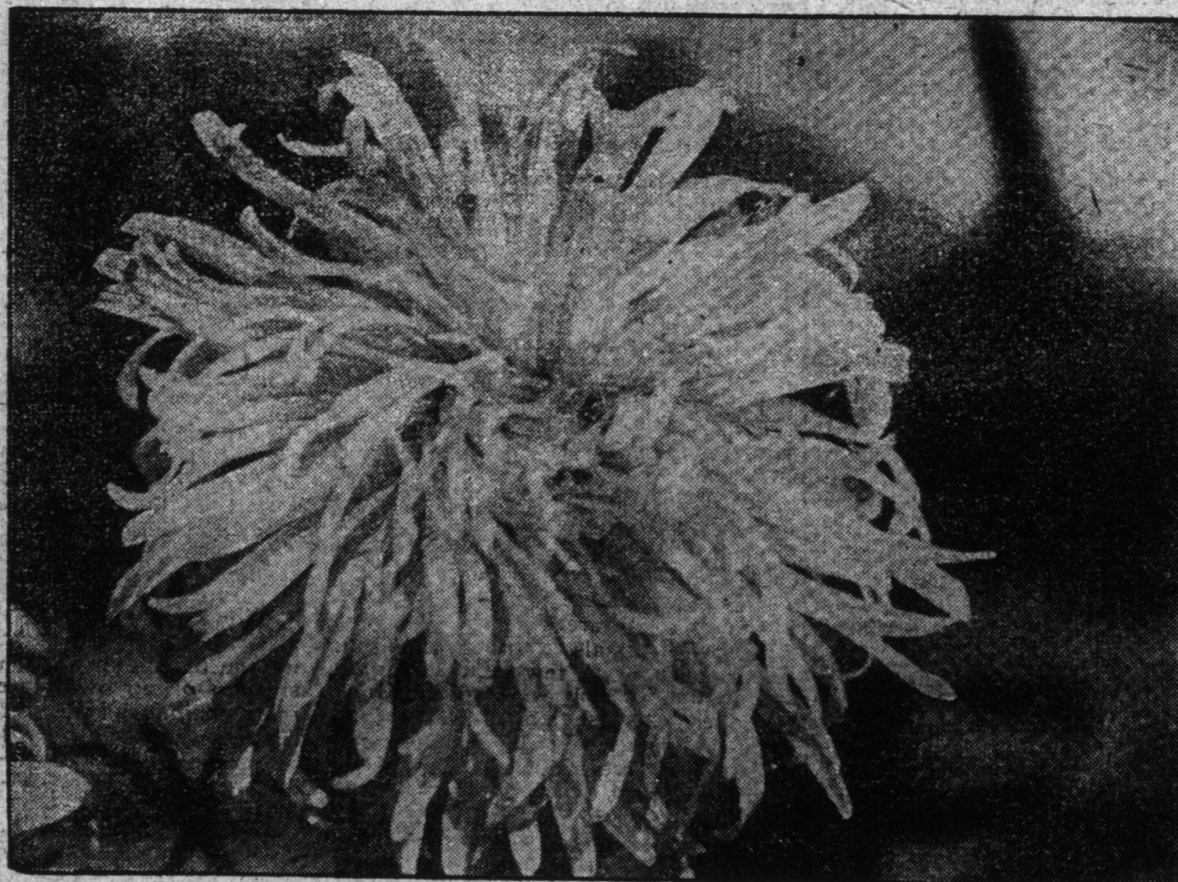
In some localities asters are very much troubled by flies, bugs, and caterpillars. Cover the bottom of a shallow pan about fifteen inches in diameter with water, to which add one-half teaspoonful of carbolic acid. Hold the pan beneath the plants, and slightly tap them with a piece of shingle. This causes 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 Magazine.

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 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 situations, are covered with Ivy and other 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 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 the trench, arranging this so that it is slightly higher near the wall. This, in addition to providing drainage, will also prevent the roots from penetrating into the subsoil, which is de-



Comet (Chrysanthemum) Aster

THE Comet Aster is the nearest approach to a chrysanthemum of any flower grown. It is unusually large, running 4 to 5 inches in diameter when well grown. The petals are double the length of those in the older varieties, and are twisted and curled in such a manner as to give the 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 frequent but shallow, as the feeder roots lie near the surface.

HOW I GROW PRIZE ASTERS

At an exhibition last year I had three entries 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 sufficient, giving at least 300 plants. The seeds may be planted in a mild hotbed or coldframe from the 15th of March to the second week in April. If you have no hotbed, procure from the 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 boxes for drainage and fill with rich garden mold. Mix a few leaves with this, because when the young plants are being transplanted these leaves will stick to the smooth rootlets and protect them to some extent from serious injury.

Pack the earth slightly with a board, plant 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.

Should the plants appear to be growing tall and spindly, raise them gently with the handle of a teaspoon and replant them deeper in the soil. While a few plants may die from

tribunal 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 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 neglect in this respect. The fruits to grow are those most successfully grown in the locality. On a south wall, in a warm climate, Peas, Cherries, Gooseberries and Red Currants will succeed on a north wall, Peas 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 fan shape.

In selecting Peas, 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 unnamed 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 obtained.

Some of the best Peas require double grafting to ensure fertility. If a considerable wall space is to be covered, cordon-trained trees are best for Peas, Currants and Gooseberries. For Peas 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 damaged 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 syringe 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 from Easter onwards.

SAVE THE CHILDREN

Insure Them Good Health
Ninety per cent of children, under twelve years of age, are being poisoned and parents don't realize it.

GOVERNMENT PLANS FOR MINING SCHOOL

Hon. Dr. Young Busy Upon High School Extension Proposals
(From Friday's Daily.)
It is understood that excellent progress is being made in the moulding of the design for establishing a mining school in connection with the proposed Provincial university.

GAVE LIFE TO SAVE THAT OF FRIEND

Unavailing Sacrifice of Victor-ian Told in Letter to His Parents in This City
That he gave his life while endeavoring to extricate his friend from the weight of earth upon him, is the burden of the narrative of the death of William Elliott, of this city, who perished in a landslide at Spruce Creek, Atlin, with Edward St. George Bowly, also well known here.

ANNOUNCEMENTS IN OFFICIAL GAZETTE

Appointments Made Public and Many Companies Have Been Incorporated
The following appointments appear in yesterday's Official Gazette:
To be justices of the peace for the province of British Columbia: George Andrew Hunt, of Kitchener; George L. Blair, of Langley; Pringle; Cecil Anderson, Boyd, of 150-Mile house, and Thomas Newby, of Franklin Camp, county of Yale, and John J. Moore, of Abbotsford.

NEGLECT AT OTTAWA RETARDING PROGRESS

C. Harrison Speaks of the Most Urgent Needs of the Queen Charlotte Islands
That the development of Graham Island is being held back by the neglect of the Dominion government is the emphatic statement of C. Harrison, a pioneer of the Queen Charlotte Islands, who has spent twenty-six years in the district.

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Before Buying
GROCERIES
Write us for prices and we can save you money. Mail Orders receive our best attention.

COPAS & YOUNG
VICTORIA, B. C.
P. O. Box 48.

The Warm Weather is Now Approaching; You Will Need to Prepare for the Summer Season
De Laval Cream Separators and Refrigerators are Now Seasonable. We Have Them on Exhibition
B.C. HARDWARE COMPANY
Cor. Yates and Broad Sts. Limited P. O. Box 683

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Absence Time
SEMI-OFF
John Morley - Lord

London, King's abse...
The Union active platf...
The King's abse...
The Union active platf...
The King's abse...
The Union active platf...

SEBENA LAND DISTRICT

Take notice that John Edward Moody, of Hazelton, B.C., occupation, gardener, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted on N.E. corner of N.E. 1/4 Sec. 7, T. 6, R. V., thence following the lines of the new Government survey, the tract being known as N.E. 1/4, Sec. 7, T. 6, R. V.

TIDE TABLE

Table with columns: Date, Time High, Time Low, etc. for Victoria, B.C., April, 1908.

URGE DOMINION TO ACT

Dairymen of the Province Want Tuberculosis Amongst Cattle Eradicated
The ravages of tuberculosis among dairy cattle in this province formed an important feature in the discussions during the recent winter sessions of the Dominion Dairy Cattle Convention and stock breeders at New Westminster.

STREET CAR TRAFFIC IS LARGELY INCREASED

Growth of City's Population Shown by Larger Monthly Returns
All signs point to the great and rapid growth in the population of Victoria and on every hand the English and settlers and capital are not afraid to invest here.

TENDERS WILL BE CONFINED TO CANADA

Report Says Only Local Ship-builders Will be Invited to Build Cruiser
Tenders for the new fishery protection cruiser similar to the Canada, for service in British Columbia waters, are to be confined to Canadian firms, according to a report from Ottawa.

THE ISLAND WINNERS
Official List of Horses From Vancouver Island Which Captured Prizes
As some complaint has been made with respect to the accuracy of the list of horses shown and the prizes which were awarded at the recent horse show in Vancouver the following official list is published:

THINK IT OVER
Columbia Graphophone
Fletcher Bros
Columbia Headquarters
NOTICE
RAYMOND & SONS
613 PANDORA STREET
New Designs and Styles in all kinds of
Polished Oak Mantels
All Classes of GRATES
English Enamel and American Onyx Tiles.

Montreal, cable says...
The King's abse...
The Union active platf...
The King's abse...
The Union active platf...
The King's abse...
The Union active platf...

NOTICE is hereby given that 30 days after date I intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, 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 north coast of Saanich Peninsula, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence following the sinuosities of the foreshore to point of commencement, containing 640 acres more or less.

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HARTFIELD WRECKAGE BROUGHT TO VICTORIA
Lloyd's Agent Will Send Flotam From Lost Vessel to Owners in Liverpool
Capt. J. G. Cox, Lloyd's agent, has received a sack of wreckage found near Estevan point by residents of Hesquott, which was forwarded by the steamer 'Princess Ena' to this port, and it is probable that some of the wreckage, notably a broken piece of carved hardwood cabin-fitting, and a barometer case, will be forwarded to J. W. Galsworthy & Co. of Liverpool, owners of the lost Hartfield, which has been posted as missing at Lloyds.

PRINCESS ENA BACK FROM WHALING STATIONS
Bad Weather Retards Work of Whalers - Sealing Schooner Thomas F. Bayard at Kyquoy
The steamer Princess Ena which took coal and barrels for the two whaling stations on the west coast of Vancouver island, at Sechart and Kyquoy, and brought a shipment of walrus blubber to Vancouver for shipment to Glasgow returned to port yesterday morning.

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 voiced at the meeting held at London yesterday afternoon by the Australian chamber of commerce, by Thomas Price, premier of South Australia.

PRE-EMPTIONS
In Kitimat Valley, on fruit and agricultural lands. Soil clay or sand loam. Practically level. Positively no summer frosts. Write for particulars. Address: C. E. BURGESS, Copper River, Upper Skeena, B.C.

The Sproull-Shaw BUSINESS UNIVERSITY
Offers a Choice of 2 to 4 Positions
To every graduate. Students always in Great Demand.

ROYAL CITY'S MAIL FACILITIES
New Westminster, April 9.—New Westminster is about to have greatly improved mail facilities, according to an official report presented at the board of trade last evening, and it will likely be only a short time till a free delivery service is inaugurated here.

MONSTER STURGEON
New Westminster, April 9.—A sturgeon weighing over 400 pounds was caught in the river yesterday.

NOTICE
RAYMOND & SONS
613 PANDORA STREET
New Designs and Styles in all kinds of
Polished Oak Mantels
All Classes of GRATES
English Enamel and American Onyx Tiles.

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English Enamel and American Onyx Tiles.

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ou money. Mail Or-
ntion.
DUNG
VICTORIA, B. C.

**SHARP REMARKS
OF LORD CURZON**
Absence of King Edward at
Time of Cabinet Crisis
Discussed
SEMI-OFFICIAL STATEMENT
John Morley for House of Peers
—Lord Curzon and Tariff
Reform

Black Watch
A new sensation.
A real pleasure.
The big black plug.
Chewing Tobacco
2270

**LIVELY MEETING
OF GRAND TRUNK**
Unsatisfactory Report is Cause
of Some Sharp Criticism
PRESIDENT'S EXPLANATION
Recent Financial Crisis And
Poor Harvest in
Canada

Ontario's Member to Retire.
Picton, Ont., April 9.—Dr. Currie,
M. L. A., announces that owing to ill-
ness he will not be able to contest
Prince Edward county at the coming
provincial elections.

**COMMODIOUS TALKS
ABOUT TOBACCO**
The Abolition of Discriminating
Stamps Will Help British-
Columbia Product
SEVERAL BILLS ADVANCED
Senators Take Opportunity to
Discuss Civil Service
Matters

**Perfection Attained
"SATAWA"**
TEA
ALWAYS OF HIGH AND UNIFORM QUALITY
HIGHEST AWARD—ST. LOUIS, 1904
LEAD PACKETS ONLY. BLUE LABEL 40c. RED LABEL 50c.
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London, April 10 (Friday).—The
King's absence during the cabinet
crisis has provoked so much comment
and criticism, as well as suspicion
and there may be some underlying
reason connected with his Majesty's
health, that a semi-official explana-
tion was issued last night to the effect
that his visit to Biarritz was un-
dertaken as a holiday, in conformity
with the strong opinion of His Maj-
esty's medical advisers, owing to re-
peated attacks of influenza, to which
the King has been subject during the
spring for a number of years past.

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

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

Great Northern Field
Minneapolis, April 9.—In the federal
court today, W. R. Begg, general coun-
sel 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
London, April 9.—Quiet reigns in the
city today. The directors of the road
passed a resolution thanking the gov-
ernment for the restoration of order,
and expressing the hope that the nec-
essary restrictive measures would
be continued.

**There's an Air of Freshness
About Our Groceries**
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 25c
Campbell's Soups, all kinds, 2 tins for 25c
C. & B. Soups, all kinds, per tin 35c
C. & B. Consomme, per glass jar 50c
Lazenby's Soup Tablets, all kinds, each 15c
B. & K. Tea, per tin 25c
Symington's Tea, per tin 45c and 60c
Symington's Tea and Ham, matching Soups,
Gravies, etc., per Sausage 10c
EASTER NOVELTIES
ALL THE NEWEST CREATIONS—AN IMMENSE VARIETY
DIXIE H. ROSS & COMPANY
Up-to-Date Grocers,
1316 Government Street. Tels. 52, 1052, 1590

The Daily News makes the highly in-
teresting announcement that John
Morley, while retaining the office of
secretary for India, will accept a peer-
age, his reason being declining health
and a throat affliction that makes the
strain of work in the House of Com-
mons 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 the
cabinet reconstruction.

Juvenile Offenders.
Montreal, April 9.—At the trial of
juvenile offenders, the public should
be excluded. The sight of a crowded
courtroom makes a child think him-
self a hero. When a juvenile offend-
er 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 Fitz-
patrick, chief justice of the Supreme
Court of Canada, in an address at a
meeting last night of the recently or-
ganized Children's Aid society.

Dismissal of Editor Nicholas
Ottawa, April 9.—The report allow-
ed to be issued that Frank Nicholas,
editor of the geological survey pub-
lications, was suspended because he
criticized one of the government re-
ports 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 initiated by the min-
ister. 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.

Threats From Hotel
Ottawa, April 9.—An extensive sys-
tem of thefts from the Windsor hotel
has been disclosed in the arrest of
Georgina Dupuis, a chambermaid,
as a misererly \$200 worth of linen
and silverware has been found con-
cealed 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.

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Garden tools of
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The Hickman Tye Hardware Co., Ltd.
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to so many people for so
me at so little cost, as a
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phophone
\$30.00, \$25.00, \$15.00 up
to \$60.00, \$12.00 and up
Machines and 20,000 Re-
cords in Stock.
cher Bros
mbia Headquarters

Pointed Criticism
Montreal, April 9.—A London special
cable says: "Quite a stir has been
caused in higher political and social
circles by the half-veiled attack on the
King in the Times today, which follows
the comments made last Satur-
day. Not since Queen Victoria's mid-
life has such an outspoken attitude
towards the Sovereign been adopted by
the responsible press. One direct re-
sult of this feeling is the King's de-
cision to curtail his holiday leave."
The King will leave Biarritz next
Wednesday in order to hold a privy
council meeting in London on Thurs-
day. The Times says in substance:
"It may be a picturesque tribute to
the Anglo-French entente that the
King and Prime Minister are so much
at home in France as to be able to
transact their most important con-
stitutional business there, but the
precedent is not one to be followed.
Nothing of the kind should happen
again. Only the pleasure the King is
unwell, which happily he is not, would
excuse a repetition. As matters stand
a week has been unnecessarily lost at
a critical period of the session. More-
over, further conversations between
the Prime Minister and the
Sovereign during this most critical
period are impossible."
The Times adds that the whole min-
isterial programme of the session has
been upset.

Alberta Wants Game and Fish
Calgary, April 9.—At a meeting of
the Alberta Fish and Game Protection
Association held here last night, it
was decided to introduce a bill into
the provincial legislature which
would be appointed to secure birds and make
arrangements for their care. A mo-
tion was also passed instructing the
secretary of the association to con-
fer with the Dominion government in
regard to having a fish hatchery estab-
lished at Banff. This would mean that half
a million trout would be liberated every
year, and Alberta would become a
fisherman's paradise.

**Colones Are Given
Chance to Dissent**
Important Feature of Arbitration
Treaty Between Britain
And States
London, April 9.—The arbitration
treaty between America and Great
Britain, the text of which has been
cabled over here, is well received.
Politicians, particularly those op-
posed in colonial affairs, welcome the
clause under which Great Britain re-
serves the right of concluding an
agreement on any matter which
a self-governing dominion, to obtain
the concurrence therein of the domi-
nion officials, is a tardy acknowl-
edgment of the importance of the
colonies and a wise departure from the
old method of negotiating with
colonial affairs without consulting
the interests of the colonies, which
heretofore have led to dissatisfaction
on the part of the colonies.
There is also favorable comment on
the reservation that agreements made
under this treaty shall not be binding
until they have been approved by the
two governments concerned through
the exchange of notes. This clause is
considered necessary in view of the
obligation to submit American agree-
ments to the senate for ratification.

Arrested on Suspicion
Aurora, Ont., April 9.—Three young
men were arrested here on suspicion
of being implicated in the attempt to
rob the branch of the Sterling bank at
Aurora on Tuesday night. They are
Thomas Donaldson, New York, 22 years
old; Thomas Donaldson, Montreal, 22
years old; and William Herbert, Man-
chester, England, age not known.

Russia Sends Guns.
Tiflis, April 9.—Fifty-six heavy
guns destined for the Russo-Turkish
frontier, have passed through here
to the interior of Russia. This strength-
ening of the Russian force is due to a
memorandum of several officers in the
garrison on its weakness in view of
a possible attack by the Turks.

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

NOTICE
MOND & SONS
PANDORA STREET
signs and Styles in all
kinds of
shed Oak Mantels
All Classes of
GRATES
Enamel and American
Onyx Tiles
one of all fireplace goods.
Portland Cement, Plas-
ter, Building and Fire
Brick, etc., always on
hand.

Old Man's Suicide
London, Ont., April 9.—Arthur Wat-
ers, 40 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.

Alberta's Telephones
Toronto, April 9.—Hon. W. H. Cus-
hing, minister of public works for Al-
berta, was in the city yesterday con-
sulting seven local engineers in con-
nection with the proposed issue of
bonds to provide for payment of the
purchase price of the Bell telephone
system, recently acquired by the prov-
ince.

Lord Grey's Liberal Contribution.
Ottawa, April 9.—The Governor
General has contributed \$1,000 towards
the fund for making a national mon-
ument of the Quebec battlefields on
the Plains of Abraham and Ste Foye.

Invited to Nanaimo
U. S. Battleship Fleet Wanted at Coal
City, Victoria, B. C.—Warm
Welcome Assured
Nanaimo, April 9.—Nanaimo has
fallen in line with Victoria and Van-
couver and has through U. S. Consular
Agent Fashley issued a cordial in-
vitation to the U. S. Fleet which is due
in Puget Sound about May 22. It is
hardly to be presumed that the fleet
will accept the invitation, but the
people go on the prospect that at least
one or two warships will be here on
Victoria day. The invitation which was
wired today, reads as follows:
"Mayor and council extend to the
U. S. Fleet a cordial invitation to at-
tend the regatta to be held on Na-
naimo harbor on Victoria day. Special
programs for seamen, boys and girls
at least one or two ships. Big wel-
come and handsome treatment awaits
them from the whole city."
If Uncle Sam's big fighters attend
the celebration they can be assured
of a great welcome, and it goes with-
out saying of course that they will
add mightily to the success of the
celebration.

Venezuela's Tricks
British Company Aggrieved by Can-
cellation of Concession Which
It Held
London, April 9.—The action of the
government of Venezuela in cancelling
the concessions for a salmon monopoly
in Venezuela which were owned by
a British company has been under
consideration by the Foreign Office
since the decree of cancellation was
issued last January. The Foreign
Office, however, has been awaiting
the return to London from Caracas of
a representative of the company, in
order to obtain further details. This
man now being in London, the com-
pany is preparing to take the matter
up with energy. When the subject
was brought to the attention of the
Foreign Office, in July they thought
it was a matter with which
the Venezuelan courts should deal,
but it has since been pointed out
that this would be a useless waste of
time.

**The Colonist
Gazetteer**
AND
ATLAS of the WORLD
A New Series of Maps in Color, based
upon the latest official surveys, and ac-
companied by a Descriptive Gazetteer
of Provinces, States, Countries and
Physical Features of the Globe.
PRICE \$1.00

Street Railway Trouble Settled
Winnipeg, April 9.—All difficulties
between the street railway company
and its employees have been straight-
ened out, and everything is to be
smooth sailing for another year. The
conferences with men have been of
the most amicable character. The
company today, said Mr. Phillips, the manager
of the company today. The working
conditions are practically the same
as last year, and the few changes that
have been made are of a minor char-
acter. They will be posted in the
course of a few days.

Another Druce Perjury Case
London, April 9.—Mrs. Margaret
Hamilton, who was one of the princi-
pal witnesses to the alleged identity
of the Duke of Portland with T. R.
Druce, and who was arrested on
March 7 charged with wilful perjury
and conspiracy, was found guilty by
the Old Bailey today. Sentence will
be handed down tomorrow.

Consul Insolent
Japanese Official Said to Have Acted
Offensively Over Mukden
Incident
Peking, April 9.—The American
legation here has received no informa-
tion regarding the invasion of the
United States consulate at Mukden by
Japanese and the resultant encounter
between the Japanese and the native
staff of the consulate. The Japanese
legation also was questioned, and par-
tial verification was obtained, to-
gether with expressions of regret that
such a "small matter" should have
been cabled to the United States.

Burns to Fight in Paris.
London, April 9.—"Tommy" Burns,
the champion heavyweight pugilist,
who in the last four months has
knocked out Gunner Jim Mair 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.

Rancher's Disappearance.
New Westminster, April 9.—William
Francis, a well known rancher of
Coquitlam, disappeared from his home
on Sunday morning last and has not
since been seen. His wife is making
a diligent search for him.

A court of inquiry has been ordered
by M. Kato, the Japanese consul-gen-
eral at Mukden, and a full report will
not be submitted to either Washing-
ton or Peking pending the report of
this court. It is hoped that this in-
vestigation will lead to an acceptable
explanation and proper reparation.
A detailed account of the incident
just received here alleges that M.
Kato's conduct was insolent. When
the matter was brought to his atten-
tion it is said he offered no apology
and asked Mr. Straight to prove his
own statements as against the verbal
declarations of the Japanese consul-
general at Mukden. Mr. Straight de-
clined to do so, but he permitted a Japanese of-
ficer to examine the scene of the on-

THE DOMESTIC POLICIES OF JAPAN

THE 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 politics of any modern Occidental state.

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.

ence; 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 Seiyu-kai under his direction.

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.

the freedom of Mr. L. Sh. tended on her. The fact that she took place in the Gullhall attendance in the left. It is not a representative of these were promoters were the Lady Mayor, Mrs. F. W. Shore, Nightingale, Bonham Carter, Mr. W. C. Nicholson, Lord Hardcastle, Mr. Hon. F. S. rane, Captain ington, Miss M. burt, of corner School at St. representatives of of St. Thoma Queen Victoria Nurses; the Misses of various hospitals; 50 London School for R.C. Alexandria's In Miss Beecher, ron, War O. Browne, R.K. of Miss M. Military Nurse Sidney Hollan sent.

Christian Science and Biology

HERALD B. SMITH, Ph.D., Professor of Chicago University, delivered the last two lectures of the special course on the history of the Christian Science Movement, says the Montreal Witness.

to a future world, and because biologically an individual exists only for the purpose of propagating the species.

profound interest to the physiologist and pathologist. "Weichardt found that from the muscles of animals in a state of extreme fatigue can be prepared a toxin which is characterized by its specific action upon the animal organism.

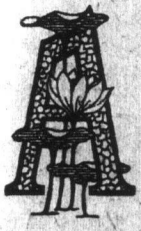
The Heroes Canada Honors

MONSIEUR every man, woman and child in Canada ought to share in this movement that when our children and children's children, and when the countless thousands who in the years that will follow will be brought up by two nations, who gave to it of their best and whose greatest heroes laid down their lives for it.

thousands who will come to these shores, hospitable to all who will work and make for themselves homes and become worthy citizens, and as those thousands pass with eager eyes upon the heights of Quebec, what could stir more worthy sentiments in every breast than the figure of the Angel of Peace, planted firmly upon the ground of the last conflict of two races, which now makes a proud and happy Canadian people, with outstretched wings upraised to heaven, proclaiming in noblest symbolism the very essence of the Christianity of both Catholic and Protestant: Glory to God in the Highest, and on earth peace, goodwill towards men.



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 companions, good in camp, good at finding and shooting game, and yet invariably got lost the moment they were left to depend on their own

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 gamins—the most Cockney of Cockneys—delights in the attempt to teach him the rudiments 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 so—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 appeared 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 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 South-west Africa in preference to living with the English. After a few months he returned, saying that he preferred the company of his former enemies. One of his reasons for disliking the English was that when they arrived in the country they were invariably stum—i.e., too stupid to look after themselves when on the veldt out of reach of the provided comforts of civilization. But when he went to the Germans he

found them even more stum 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 acquired 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 smoulder 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 of 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 smoulder all night without wasting fuel, has not been revealed to them. Yet, in thinking out such problems, it has been the writer's experience that the average human boy is infinitely

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 wet 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 belly—and, 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 piquant as the breeze that blows into one's open-air 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 all-important 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-get-us" 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 lettering 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 spot 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 decoration "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 scouts.

How Canada Was Saved to the British Empire

British publishers have just issued a book by Justin H. Smith, Professor of Modern History in Dartmouth College. It is entitled "Our Struggle for the Fourteenth Colony, Canada and the American Revolution." The volume is thus reviewed by the London Times:

"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 handfuls of invaders from the South, ill-equipped, half-clad poorly-victualled, often unpaid and destitute of money had, humbly 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 Canada was only held for Great Britain by the discharge of that single gun from Simon Fraser's house in Quebec which killed Montgomery—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

Canada was essential to the success of the Colonial arms. "To whomsoever Canada belonged, in their favor probably would the 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."

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 endured 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 'moodle' from that arch-traitor, arch-brigand, and arch-cut-throat Napoleon." Of Mr. Smith's literary style perhaps the following description of Governor

Carleton, taken from early in the book, will suffice as an example:

"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 unctious after a mother or son, the fact of whose existence had been deified 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 itself here is of consuming interest; but at least once in every few pages the reader finds himself 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 which beset their forerunners of the middle of the last century. The trouble is that coupled with the author's love of justian is the lack of a sufficient sense of literary humor (a fault not common in his countrymen) to save him from

unfathomable bathos. Mr. Smith's talent for inept and confused metaphor must be, among historians, unique.

"(The Colonel was) possible not of the rarest porcelain, but well able to fill a large part 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 cut a wide swath in good grass."

"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 conspicuous."

"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 Americans have supplied the omission. When he leaves the safe ground of citation or bare narrative Mr. Smith writes sheer "popycock."

At the news of Montgomery's death, "from every lady's eye in Philadelphia spake the eloquence of tears"; and it almost moves one to similar utterance that the fruits of so much research and such evident enthusiasm for a subject 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 informed that "the author is engaged upon a history of the war between the United States and Mexico"; wherefore we take

the liberty to beg him, before that book goes to the printers, to submit the manuscript to some friend possessing a literary instinct, with authority to use the blue pencil to his heart's content. That friend's office will be no sine-cure; 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.

The population consists of a few blue-jackets, a company of marines, and some Kroos from Sierra Leone. There a marine can do anything. The muleteer is a marine; so are the gardeners, the shepherds, the stockmen, the groomers, the 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.

LADIES' FEATHER BOAS, colors white and blue, and grey and white, 60 inches long. Special... **\$3.75**

LADIES' FEATHER BOAS, colors, grey, white and black, 72 inches long. Price... **\$6.50**

LADIES' FEATHER BOAS, extra good quality, colors blue, white, and black, 70 inches long. Price... **\$13.75**

LADIES' FEATHER BOAS, 72 in. long, very fine quality and extra full. Colors, white and black. Price... **\$25.00**

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 of three extra good values.

LADIES' BLACK SILK UNDERSKIRT, in good quality of taffeta, deep tucked flounce, with full flare. Special... **\$4.75**

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

LADIES' BLACK OR COLORED SILK UNDERSKIRT, made of heavy quality of taffeta, with deep shirred flounce and dust ruffle, giving very full French ripple. Special... **\$11.75**

Ladies' New Easter Gloves

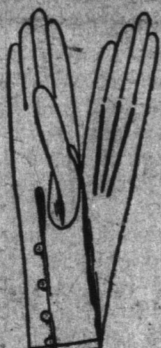
Of course you will want a new pair of Gloves for Easter, and of course you know that there are no better makes than the ones we carry. At present we have a fine assortment to choose from, including all the newest and most asked for shades. Perhaps these mentioned will interest you.

LADIES' 12-BUTTON LENGTH SUEDE GLOVES, colors black, champagne and slate. Very special, at... **\$2.00**

LADIES' 16-BUTTON LENGTH SUEDE GLOVES, in black only, at... **\$2.50**

LADIES' 12-BUTTON LENGTH TREFOUSSE GLACE KID GLOVES, colors black, white, navy, champagne and grey... **\$3.00**

LADIES' 16-BUTTON LENGTH TREFOUSSE GLACE KID GLOVES, colors black, white, navy, champagne and tan... **\$3.75**



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 each 15c, 10c, and... **5c**

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 tailor-made 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... **\$18.50** would be \$35.00, but all we are asking for these.



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 noblest 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 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 slightly 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 garments 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 upwards from... **\$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 old rose shades. These silks are a great snap at the price quoted. Regular 75c and \$1.00 qualities. Tomorrow... **50c**

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, prices starting at... **\$2.50**

Men's Nobby Spring Footwear

We have lately opened some very new and nobby 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 OXFORDS, welted sole. Per pair... **\$4.50**

MEN'S TAN KID BLUCHER CUT LACE BOOTS, medium sole. Per pair... **\$5.00**

MEN'S TAN RUSSIA CALF BLUCHER LACE BOOTS, welted sole. Per pair... **\$5.50**

MEN'S KID BLUCHER LACE BOOT, welted sole. Per pair... **\$3.50**

MEN'S PATENT KID BLUCHER OXFORDS, welted sole. Per pair... **\$4.00**

MEN'S TAN VICI KID BLUCHER CUT LACE BOOT, welted sole. Per pair... **\$3.75**

MEN'S DONGOLA KID LACE BOOTS, medium sole. Per pair... **\$2.50**

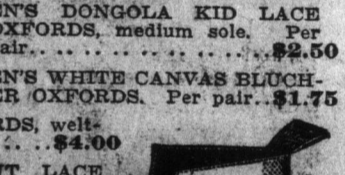
MEN'S VELOUR CALF BLUCHER LACE BOOTS, medium sole. Per pair... **\$3.00**

MEN'S PATENT COLT BLUCHER LACE BOOT, welted sole. Per pair... **\$5.00**

MEN'S WHITE CANVAS LACE BOOT, welted sole. Per pair... **\$2.50**

MEN'S GREY CANVAS OXFORDS, medium sole. Per pair... **\$1.50**

MEN'S CHOCOLATE VICI KID BLUCHER OXFORDS, welted sole. Per pair... **\$4.50**



Dress Goods That are New and Different

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 finish, correct for spring suits, colors fawn, French grey, rose, Copenhagen, browns, cardinals, wine, light navy, dark navy, tan, white and black, 48 inches wide. Per yard... **\$1.50**

STRIPE LUSTRES, a decided novelty for spring suits, cream grounds with fancy stripes, 44 inches wide. Per yard... **\$1.00**

VOILES, colors browns and navys only, 40 and 44 inches wide. Per yard 65c, \$1.00 and... **\$1.25**

STRIPE MOHAIRS, in white, cream, brown, navy and black, 44 inches wide. Per yard... **\$1.50**

CREAM LUSTRES, 50c, 75c, \$1.00, \$1.25 and... **\$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... **75c**

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

CREAM CASHMERE COATS, trimmed with frills of Japanese silk and silk applique. Prices range from \$8.50 to... **\$2.00**

JAPANESE SILK COATS, trimmed with Valenciennes lace and silk embroidery. at \$7.50 and... **\$6.50**

Furniture is Always Very Interesting

Have you kept in touch with the new lines of Furniture that we are constantly adding to our already well assorted stock? The makes we carry are second to none for useful and artistic merit, and we can show many novel and exclusive ideas, productions by the past masters in the high art of furniture making, and it certainly is an art to be able to embody in a piece of furniture such tasteful and original ideas as are exhibited in the many lines to be seen in our showrooms.

Every day sees additions to our already big selection of Millinery.

DAVID SPENCER, LTD

Many new and novel Hats have arrived in our Millinery Department.

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