

AN HOUR WITH THE EDITOR

WITH THE POETS

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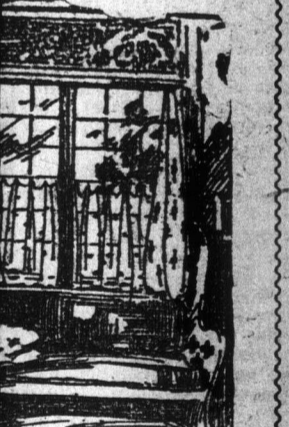
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MAKERS OF HISTORY

IV.
We have mentioned the heroes, whose names are associated with the establishment of Grecian, Chinese and Babylonian civilizations. Egypt will be referred to in this paper, and the name to be remembered in this connection is Menes, first king of the first dynasty. Like Hercules, Ubul and Sargon, he is not very much more than a great figure outlined against the impenetrable darkness of previous centuries, but no doubt exists as to his being an historical character. There is much question as to the period when he lived. Egyptian chronology does not appear to have been very definite, and archaeologists are far from certain that they have mastered its principles. Therefore it is necessary to allow a very wide margin in endeavoring to fix dates in the early history of the Nile valley. Some authorities are inclined to put the date of the reign of Menes at 4700 B.C.; others place it as early as 4700 B.C. We know of him that he was a great soldier, a great administrator, a patron of the arts, and that it was during his reign that the art of writing was introduced into Egypt. We know that he founded the first of the Thirty Dynasties, the last of which was overthrown by the Persians in 340 B.C. Previous to his accession to the rulership of Egypt, the country was said to have been governed by a patriarchal system, probably means that of Egypt before his time there was nothing known except what had been preserved in myths. In this respect all countries are alike, and back in their prehistoric shades we see dimly outlined the shapes of a primitive world with its gods and goddesses. While it is true that with Menes Egyptian history begins, it is not to be inferred that we know nothing of the country before that time. Deep borings in the alluvial deposits of the Nile valley establish that at a much more remote date than 5000 B.C. the land was inhabited by a people, who had made considerable progress in arts, who were familiar with the use of copper, and who knew something of navigation. As this stage of progress necessarily requires a long period of development, it is practically impossible to fix with the slightest approach to certainty the length of time, which has elapsed since civilization first made itself apparent in being. We know, however, that at the nature of the events which overthrew this ancient civilization, nor at the number of centuries which elapsed between that overthrow and the time when Menes welded the forty independent tribes into one empire and put an end to the patriarchal system. If the more ancient of the above dates correctly indicates when he lived, Menes must be regarded as the first person, who is known with certainty to have established a state, proclaimed laws and instituted the shape of a government. He was the first having built the first temple, and to provide a site for it, he changed the course of the Nile. His son and successor founded the city of Memphis. Menes met with a very unheroic death, having been deposed by Crocodilus.

In view of the part which Egypt subsequently played in the affairs of mankind, we may perhaps look upon Menes as the greatest of all the Makers of History, not so much because of the great things which he personally achieved, as because of what his strength of purpose and energy for organization and government made possible. In him we find the representative of the passing away of an ancient system and the introduction of a new one. As far as we are able to judge, the reign of Menes was an absolute power over a nation. He must have been a man of remarkable ability and of great ambition. The dynasty founded by Menes continued for two hundred and fifty years. How it came to be overthrown is not known. It does not appear in Egyptian history we come to great blanks about which nothing is known except that there seems to have been a regular succession of dynasties. These blanks have been likened to the Dark Ages in European history, and may have been caused in a similar manner, namely, the invasion of the country by people more warlike and less civilized than the native inhabitants. This was the invasion of the "Shepherd Kings," a tribe of mountaineers, whose origin, home is uncertain, who overthrew the Twelfth Dynasty about 1700 B.C. and ruled the land for several hundred years. Indeed, it is said that Menes himself was an Arab chieftain, who saw, in the wealth of the Nile valley and the weakness of its people, an opportunity to establish himself in a position more exalted than any man had hitherto attained. Then, as ever since, Egypt has been ruled by strangers. Under the government of the successors of Menes, the country made great progress, as is shown by the fact that in the ancient tombs are found ornaments of amber and vessels of tin, indicating that commerce with Britain and with the shores of the Baltic was carried on. The extent of the Egyptian empire at the period of its greatest splendor was very great. It is said to have included all Asia and Africa. The wars in which this vast region was conquered are attributed by the Greeks to Sesostris, but the better opinion is that Sesostris was actually a sovereign, but only typified in Grecian story the triumphs of the great rulers of the Nile valley.

The modern world is indebted for its first knowledge of Menes to Manetho, the high priest of Heliopolis, who in the third century before Christ, was commissioned by the king of Ptolemy, Philadelphus, to compile a history of the country. European scholars supposed that Manetho was a name invented by Manetho; or at least that he might safely be assigned to a place in mythology along with the gods, who were ruling the world. In recent years excavations have established that he was, in point of fact, the first sovereign of Egypt.

A WONDERFUL SURVIVAL

Why the early Christians were persecuted by the Romans is, and apparently must ever remain, one of the unsolved problems of history. The idea, which is commonly held, that they were persecuted because they were good and the Romans were bad, is untenable, for the Christian virtues were much esteemed among the Romans, although they were not called by that name. It was not due to any antagonism to the Christian faith, as we understand it today. The Romans of the first, second and third centuries were not bigots. Every religious cult was accorded perfect freedom, and no obligation rested upon any one to have any religion at all, if he did not wish to have one. There is no reason to suppose that the Roman authorities were feeling any ill-will toward Jesus. They knew, of course, that all Jews expected a Messiah, and that the particular sect, who were called Christians, believed that Jesus Christ was the promised deliverer. But this would have a tendency to excite any feeling of hostility, for in this respect they were in marked contrast to the orthodox Jews, who refused to pay tribute on the ground that they expected a king of their own to arise. It became necessary to take very severe measures to repress the latter, but the Christians were not politically troublesome. Their great leader had told them to "render to Caesar the things that are Caesar's." The teachings of the Christians were not very different from those of the disciples of Mithras, that they could have awakened any resentment. Mithras was a Persian god, whose worship was very general in Rome about the time of the appearance of Christianity and for two or three centuries later. The priests of Mithras taught that

men are constantly engaged in a struggle between light, which typified that which is good and darkness, which represented that which is evil; that the human soul is an emanation of the divine and can react to union with its creator by means of penance, sacrifices and mysteries. The difference between this and an outline of the doctrine of Christianity is not so great that people, as liberal-minded as the Romans, would have objected to the teaching of the latter, while tolerating the former. Yet the persecutions of the Christians were frequent and intensely cruel. Gibbon in his history seems inclined to think that the intolerance of the Christians themselves was responsible for the disfavor in which they were held. They were not a nation, but a sect. Imperial Rome raised no objection to the people of conquered nationalities bringing their religion with them to the capital, or professing it in any part of the empire; but a sect, which kept apart and assumed a superiority above every one else, was not likely to be popular, and was certain to be an object of suspicion. The steadfastness with which the Christians maintained their faith under all circumstances; their refusal to recognize responsibility to any one but their crucified Lord and Master were not calculated to make them popular. Gibbon called a messenger to a reason why every man's hand was against them. It is to be found in the fact that they were avowed intention to overthrow all other forms of belief, to root out the worship of all gods but the one they worshipped, and ultimately to set up a new deity to be ruled over by Jesus, who was to come again. To the early Christians the second coming of Christ and the establishment of a dominion, that should be supreme upon earth, were very real things. Hence they were naturally regarded as the enemies of the existing order of things. Their whole line of action gave abundant proof of the truth of what their Master had said, when He told them that He had not come to send peace but a sword. There is something inspiring in the spectacle of a few unimportant men, claiming allegiance to a Lord, who had suffered an ignominious death, setting themselves up to overthrow Imperial Rome; that is, it looks very inspiring and heroic to us now, but if any similar thing in any part of Christendom in this year of grace, they would probably be regarded much as the early Christians were regarded by the Romans.

The first persecutions of the Christians took place in the reign of Nero, shortly after the awful conflagration which destroyed the greater part of Rome. The Roman populace attributed this fire to Nero, and to divert their anger from himself, he sought out the Christians, who were a few years later, says the Christians "derived their name and origin from Christ, who, in the reign of Tiberius, had suffered death by the sentence of the procurator, Pontius Pilate." The historian goes on to speak of their being received with toleration in Rome, but shows that when the arrests began the fury and hatred of the people knew no bounds. It was during these terrible days that tradition places the martyrdom of Peter and Paul, but there does not appear to be any contemporary record of their death. The persecution of Nero seems to have been confined to the city of Rome itself, and in other parts of the empire the Christians were not greatly molested. Indeed, a considerable sympathy appears to have existed for them; and while there were many instances of cruelty and oppression towards them, there was no organized effort to suppress the new faith until the reign of Diocletian, or about one hundred and forty years after the persecution of Nero.

The persecution of Nero was a good deal less than that of Diocletian, and the latter was a far more systematic and organized, and his adherents, so far from being an insignificant sect, were numbered by thousands and were prominent in all walks of life. Associated with their persecution in the government of Rome were Constantus, Maximinus and Galerius. Diocletian himself was of a tolerant spirit, and Constantus was of a very kind disposition; but the two other persecutors, Galerius in particular, was a more hostile of the two, and his influence was sufficient to secure the consent of Diocletian to an attempt to extinguish the new faith. On February 23, A. D. 303, a decree was issued, which ordered the destruction of the beautiful church of Nicomedia and the burning of all the copies of the Scriptures found therein. On the following day the edict of persecution was promulgated. It decreed that all churches throughout the empire should be demolished, that all sacred books should be given up to be burned publicly, that all persons holding secret assemblies for worship should be punished with death, that no Christian should be permitted to enjoy any position of honor or emolument, that Christian slaves should be forever deprived of freedom, that no Christian should be granted relief of any kind by the courts, and that the members of the church should be excluded against them in the case of claims of any kind preferred by persons not belonging to the faith. While it is not true, as Diocletian said, that the execution of his edict left not a single Christian within the borders of the empire, the persecution was as terrible as could well be imagined. It reached all parts of the empire with the exception of Gaul and Britain, and its victims were many. Gibbon does not think that they exceeded two thousand, but this number was probably very small, and there is really no way by which a correct estimate can be arrived at. But the number of deaths is not the test of the severity of a persecution. In fact, martyrdom has quite a different effect from the destruction of a cause. Here, as elsewhere, an organization together. The real force of the edict of Diocletian lay in its deprivation of Christians of all civil rights, and it is the survival of the faith in the face of the disabilities thus created which is the most wonderful fact in the history of the world. The despised and persecuted sect grew all the stronger for the terrible treatment to which its members were subjected, and a century after the emperor had declared that he had extinguished Christianity, it became officially recognized as the state religion of the Roman Empire. What was the vital force which made this wonderful thing possible? We may try in a subsequent article to suggest an answer to this question.

SOME NEW BOOKS

A few years ago the theory of evolution was regarded as opposed to the teachings of Christianity, and its teachers as opponents of religion. The sermons preached in denunciation of it were many; indeed, there was a time when every pulpit rang with denunciations of what was supposed to be the latest and most insidious invention of the arch-enemy of humanity. One of the most difficult things for men to realize that, if their doctrines will not conform to the facts of creation, the doctrines must give way. On the other hand it is surprising how many things, which are at first thought to be absolutely inconsistent with religion, are found on fuller investigation to be fully in harmony with it. In "The Next Step in Evolution," a little book by James K. Funk, L.L.D., published by the Funk & Wagnalls Company, New York, and London, price 50 cents, the author has endeavored to demonstrate that Christianity is itself only a step in the evolution of mankind to a spiritual existence. There are times when Dr. Funk is not quite as clear as he might be, but he has given us a book, that is well worth reading. It lends a new impetus to thought. Substantially his contention is that creation has passed through four stages and is advancing to the fifth. The first was the mineral stage; to this followed the plant stage; then came the animal stage; then the human stage, and the last will be the spiritual stage. At each step there was the application of some new influence from without, and in Jesus Christ we find individualized the power which will lead to the spiritualizing of mankind. The manner in which Dr. Funk construes many of the sayings of Jesus and the apostles, so as to make them conform to his theory, is certainly interesting, and it cannot be said to be at all forced. The book is a helpful one and, though not pretentious in size and very modest in its claims, ought to be a valuable contribution to the development of religious thought.

It is not very clear why Miss Sinclair thought it necessary to write "The Maidens." It is chiefly written and the characters are very well worked out; but one wonders why she thought it necessary to work them out. Miss Sinclair endeavors to show how a woman of pure thought and deeply religious sentiments may drive a man to vice by her lack of sympathy and her devotion to impossible ideals; but she might have done so with less coarseness. Something may always be left to the imagination, but Miss Sinclair leaves very little. She has professed to tell us that she had a man to vice by her lack of sympathy and her devotion to impossible ideals; but she might have done so with less coarseness. Something may always be left to the imagination, but Miss Sinclair leaves very little. She has professed to tell us that she had a man to vice by her lack of sympathy and her devotion to impossible ideals; but she might have done so with less coarseness.

John Oxenham is in love with Sark, and if he can keep his readers interested in the stories, the scenes of which he places on this little rock first of islands in the Channel group, he will have all the rest of us in love with it also. In "Pearl of Pearl Island," he tells what he himself calls "a simple love story," and he tells it with a lightness of touch and a continuity of interest that are very delightful. Like "Carretto of Sark," this volume is illustrated by photographs of the island, a feature in novel-writing, which may not be original with Mr. Oxenham, but is highly commendable and attractive. It brings readers very closely in touch with the scenes described.

"Craven Fortune" is a novel with a somewhat mysterious plot, not specially strong, yet thoroughly readable. The author is Fred M. White, whose name is on the title page of a number of novels.

The novels above mentioned are published by The Copp, Clark Co. of Toronto, at \$1.50 each.

The woman suffrage movement was certain to be the inspiration of a novel, and Constance Smeley has been influenced by it to write "The Daughter," which is a love story with a good deal of social and particular time in the affairs of men. Moffat, Tack & Co., New York, publishers. Price \$1.50.

Love Stories of History

(N. de Bertrand Euglin.)

TRISTRAM AND YSOLT.

In the long and hard days, when good King Arthur ruled in Britain, was established this noble order of the Round Table, Mark a mighty and fearless man, of much "grace" and great kindness of heart, was king of Cornwall, and a great warrior in warfare, and having met no lady who suited his fancy. His nephew Tristram, son of his sister Blanch Fleur, was his heir, and Tristram was second to King Mark in all respects, who was at once the dread and envy of every brave knight, who tilted in the tournaments. While still a youth, Tristram had gone to Ireland, whence word reached King Mark of his many and various adventures, in all of which his nephew displayed his skill and his heroic qualities. There came a time, however, when Tristram, fighting in a duel, received a severe wound, which was likely to have caused his death. He was carried in haste to the castle of his uncle, King Mark, and there he lay for some time, unconscious of his condition. A lovely lady, possessing miraculous powers of healing, quickly cured his hurt, and Tristram, sound and whole again, set sail for Cornwall.

King Mark welcomed his nephew gladly. He had heard of his wonderful career, but it was not until Tristram to describe to his uncle the beauty and charm of lovely Ysolt. This he did with such eloquence, that the King's heart began to glow with love for the unseen lady. Before a month had passed Tristram had again sailed to Ireland, to make an emissary to ask for the Princess' hand in marriage. Very sweetly and persuasively Tristram wooed the Princess for his uncle. He told her charming tales of Cornwall, legends that had their beginning and end in the romance of the sea-caves along the Cornish coast, where at night the mermaids coming up from the sea sang enchantingly, and all mortals who heard them felt the fire of love kindle in their hearts. He sang her the story of the sea-caves, and she, who was full of an alluring sweetness, and a vague cadence that brought no tears to the eyes of Ysolt. He told her of the wonders of his uncle's castles, of the broad, fine acres and the bay of the peninsula, and courtliness of those who would be her subjects, and, lastly, of the courage, the skill, the tender sympathy, and the many kindly qualities of his uncle, who would love her as no wife had ever been loved before. He told her of the beauty of his queen, and serve her as humbly as a slave his mistress. There was no replying to the eloquence of the youthful suppliant, and Tristram one day was able to send the glad news to Cornwall, that when he returned he would bring the princess with him.

A love potion was given to Tristram when they set out upon the voyage home, to take to King Mark, that he and Ysolt, drinking it, would remain faithful to one another until death. But Brengin, Ysolt's maid, contrived that Tristram and the princess should drink it themselves, with the unhappy result that the wooer by proxy became the wooer in earnest, and long before the ship reached Cornwall, Ysolt and Tristram had sworn their love for one another. Nevertheless, a few weeks later, amid great rejoicing and wonderful festivities, King Mark married the Irish princess, and made her his queen, little doubting that that she loved him with as deep an affection as that with which he loved her.

The day when Ysolt, the weeks, lengthened into months, and Tristram showed no signs of leaving Cornwall. He was a constant guest at his uncle's castle, and many and sweet were his stolen interviews with Ysolt, Brengin aiding the lovers all ways. At length King Mark became suspicious, and questioned his queen, with the result that Tristram was banished to Wales.

The unhappy lover, to induce forgetfulness of his misery, plunged into the fiercest of the fighting then going on in that country, and so great was his valor, so many the victories that he won, that King Mark, fired with admiration, relented towards him and recalled him home.

While the sea all round about shone like a vast living jewel, Tristram was

"Armored all in forest green, whereon
There tript a hundred tiny silver deer,
And wearing but a holly-spray for crest,
With ever scattering berries, and on shield
A spear, a harp, a bugle."

"But the sight of one another after the long separation proved too great a test for the strength of the lovers. Tristram, after a short sojourn in Cornwall, was once more banished. Spain, Ermoine and Brittany were the scenes of his next exploits, and the fame of his wonderful prowess spread through all the world.

He was the hero of a hundred battles, the victor of countless duels, the winner in many tournaments. At length, out of gratitude to her, he married another Ysolt, she of "the white hands," daughter of the King of Brittany, in whose wars he fought and bled.

The day came at last, however, that saw him wounded high unto death, and Tristram knew that unless that miraculous power, that had healed him before, were again available, he must die of his hurt. Lying upon his bed, he called a messenger to him, and bade him depart with a ship to Cornwall and entreat his Queen to come to him if it so happened she still lived.

"And if thouarest her back with thee," said Tristram, "fly a white sail, that I may see while thou art yet afar off and know the truth. But if perchance she refuse to come, let the black sail fly." The messenger departed, and swiftly returned. Ysolt of the White Hands from the towers of the castle saw the ship come in, her snow-white sails making a brave show and sending their message of love and cheer across the narrowing blue of the sea. Half-mad with anger and jealousy, Tristram's wife flew to the bedside of her husband.

"The ship comes!" she cried.

Tristram lifted himself on his elbow, his eyes a-dim.

"The sail," he whispered, "what sail?"

"The sail is black!" cried Ysolt of the White Hands, and Tristram, with a great cry, fell back upon his pillows dead.

Ysolt the Queen, green-clad and jewel-girt, slipped ashore, and out-distancing all her followers, was first to reach the castle of Tristram. Straight to his chamber she sped, calling upon him in a voice shrill and trembling with emotion. But when she saw him cold and straight, and still in death, she gave a great cry and fell across his body, and with the cry her heart broke, and she too died.

When King Mark learned the story of the love potion, his kind heart found a ready excuse for Tristram and his Queen. He called himself to Brittany and bringing the bodies of the lovers home, buried them both in one grave, planting above them a vine and a rose-bush, which grew up and became so intertwined one with the other, that no man could ever separate them.

Tennyson wrote another story of Tristram and Ysolt, a wonderfully musical, beautiful poem, but the older version, which is not embodied in Tennyson's poem at all, is the primitive one, while reading the poem, we can find it in our hearts to pity the lovers, who fate treated so unkindly. There is no pity awakened by the perusal of "The Last Tournament."

Tennyson makes of Tristram a rather brutal, unheroic sort of man, and his description of Ysolt does not win our love for that lady. Tristram is the hero of "The Last Tournament," and he secures the prize, a beautiful recital of riddles. This he takes with him to Ysolt, whom he visits afterwards. After a long interval, in which the queen upbraids her lover for his long absence and his apparent unfaithfulness, and in which he speaks somewhat slightly of the wife whom he has left in Brittany, "in the light's last glimmer" Tristram shows an interest in the riddles. "The queen is enchanted with its beauty," Tristram tells her he has won it as a tourney-prize, and brought it as his last love-offering and peace-offering unto her. Tennyson ends his poem thus: "He rose, he started, and slinging round her neck, Clasp it; but while he bowed himself to lay Warm kisses in the hollow of her throat, Out of the dark, just as the lips had touched, Behind him rose a shadow and a shroud, and 'Mark's way!' said Mark and drove him through the brain."

THE STORY TELLER

Mistress—"How is Uncle Moss, Dinah?"
Dinah—"I don't 'sactly know, missus. De feber is gone, but de doctor says he's done got de conversesions now."—Judge.

First Book Reviewer—"Bobbins seems to be getting up quite a reputation as an author of the Second Book Reviewer."—"Yes, I foresee the time when we will simply be forced to read his books."—Life.

Singleton—"I am feeling miserable, doctor. I can't get my mind on my business, my appetite is gone, and I can't sleep. What would you advise me to do?" Dr. Wise—"Marry the girl. Two dollars, please."—Chicago Daily News.

Ascum—"How did you ever get a messenger boy to deliver your note and bring back the answer so quickly?" Wise—"I took his dime novel away from him and held it as security."—Philadelphia Post.

A traveler waited at a certain English provincial town in vain for the much over-due train on the branch line. Again he approached the solitary sleepy-looking porter and inquired for the twentieth time, "Hain't that train coming soon?" At that moment a dog came trotting up the line, and a glad smile illumined the official's face. "Ah, yes, sir," replied the porter. "It's getting near now. Here comes the engine-driver's dog."

An American actor was once seeing London from the top of a bus. As they swung down the Strand he asked the driver to point out the places of interest. "Right you are, sir," agreed the driver, touching his hat. "There's Lugger 'ill, where they 'ang 'em." A little later: "There's parliament 'ouses, where they make the laws 'ot done it, across the way. An' there's Westminster 'Abbey, where they buried de good 'uns 'ot done it 'anged!"

A farmer had hired a man to plough. "Now, Pat," said he, "you want to make your first furrow straight, so you'd better choose a mark and plough at it." By and by the farmer came out to see how Pat was getting along. He found that the plough had been wandering zig-zag all over the field. "Why, Pat!" he exclaimed. "I thought I told you to choose a mark and plough at it." "Says de engine-driver," replied Pat, "de crathur 'ouldn't keep still!"

Congressman John Sharp Williams tells a "new" story. During the recent Mississippi gubernatorial campaign the Honorable Jeff Truhy was one of the unsuccessful aspirants for the majority suffrage of his fellow-citizens. Prohibition doctrine figured in the struggle, and seemed very important to a Methodist minister. "Brother Truhy," said the minister, "I want to ask you a question. Do you ever take a drink of whiskey?" "Befo' I answer that," responded the wary Brother Truhy, "I want to know whether it is an inquiry or an invitation."

The Child
You may be Christ or Shakespeare, little child,
A savior or a sun to the lost world;
There is no babe born but may carry furled
Strength to make bloom the world's disastrous wild.
Oh, what then must our labors be to mould you,
To open the heart, to busy with dream the brain,
To strengthen the young soul in toll and pain,
Till our age-aching hands no longer hold you!

Vision far-dreamed! But soft! If your last goal
Be low, if you are only common clay,
What then? Toll lost? Were our toll trebled, nay!
You are the gods you are a human soul,
A greater than the skies ten-trillion starred—
Shakespeare no greater, O you slip of God!
—James Oppenheim, in The Cosmopolitan.

Ballad of Hundred Souls
Lord God who fed the multitude
With five white leaves and fishes twain,
Thou who gave us to drink Thy blood,
And eat Thy flesh to our great gain;
O hear our souls in hunger's pain!
Still starved are we and still unfed;
Miracle work for earth again!
Give us this day our daily bread!

Riches have we of gold and gem;
Churches and palaces of stone
These are ours; and the diadem
Still do we worship on—
Yet for the blue rose silver-blown,
The purpling ideal overhead,
God, how our starved souls! Hit their moan:
Give us this day our daily bread!

Let the last sunset sink to death,
Let the tired waters cease to roll,
Let amaranthine stars lose faith,
Let heaven wither like a scroll,
Still shall the heart and mind and soul
Fasting only on love be sped,
Safe to the far immortal goal—
Give us this day our daily bread!

Steward of glamour and agate,
Still let the unseen feast be spread;
Souls must eat of the Heart of Dream—
Give us this day our daily bread.
—Edward Wilbur-Mason in National Magazine.

Murmuring Winds
Murmuring winds, sighing over the meadows!
I list to your voice as I listened of yore,
And its cadence from out the dim past re-awakens
Recollections of joys that return nevermore.
Murmuring winds of the home of my childhood,
Still do you greet me with your old refrain—
Of the stren's bright song as it seeks the wide sea,
The sweet brail still clambers over that dwelling,
And its fragrance of bloom lingers yet on the air,
But where are the friends that in vain I am seeking?
And what of those bright dreams that made earth
So fair!

Murmuring winds, to my soul you are speaking,
Are whispering hope of an infatid land,
Where the friends who departed earth's bright
—Francis Gay Dawley, in Springfield Republican.

Fiat Lux
It is not from the words of man,
But in the soul Thou gavest me,
Lord, that I nurse a lonely hope,
The promise of Thy love to me.
Thou, God, who created me,
Bring Thy promised heaven to be.

Dwell I still in Kedar's tents,
Yet in the heart of me dimly glowing,
A flame that was not lit by me,
And ever that was not of my sowing;
Mercies that encompass me
Light my stumbling path to Thee.

Days and nights have blessed been,
Joys of overrunning measure;
If I end in nothingness,
Why was thus bestowed Thy treasure?
Thou, who gavest the imagery,
Make the union true for me.

A Rose of the Old Regime
I saw her last night in a portrait a rose of the old regime,
Who grew in the quiet gardens that sloped to the Severn stream;
She had danced with the early Governors, and danced
On the hearts that sleep.
Where the shadows of St. Ann's wander and the
leaves of the myrtle creep—
A dame of the dear old reveals, when out of the golden
—The hunters came at the echo and the bounds at the
call of the horn!

I saw her last night in an album, with cheeks of the
cherries ripe,
As she smiled from the eerie shadows of an old dan-
cer's type;
I fancy her bright eyes twinkled, I'm sure that her
shoulders fair
Shrugged once or twice, and a ripple of sunshine wavy
crossed her hair;
And once I thought as I watched her, she stepped
from her frame in a dream
To dance in the gentle dances of the days of the old
regime.

Then out of her frame there followed, in shadows and
shapes of song,
A bevy of bright young beauties, a gay and a gallant
 throng;
They trooped through the antique mansions of Stew-
art and Paces and Chase,
The halls of the stately Carrolls, and off through the
market place,
And out to the hills and meadows, and down to the
Severn side,
Then back again to the album where the dear dead
portraits hide.

I saw her last night in her marvel of beauty and gir-
lish bloom,
This rose who is dust where the roses swing sweet
'er her little tomb;
I thought that her lips were singing, and somehow a
nameless bliss
Thrilled mine as I lifted her lips in the frame unto
my own to kiss;
And somehow I felt her dancing in the dance of a
deathless dream,
As she danced on the hearts of her lovers—a rose of
the old regime.

Blow, bugles of morn, o'er the Severn the hunters are
off to the call;
They will dance to-night in the revel of love at the
April side;
And the glasses will gleam on the lowboy, the star-
light will gleam in the eyes
Of maidens whose cheeks are like roses of velvet in
April side;
And some day under the shadow of old St. Ann's they
will rest,
When dancers and dreamers are ashes and roses
bloom over the breast!

I saw her last night in an album, a rose of the old
regime,
Who grew in the quiet gardens that sloped to the
Severn stream;
Wherever I go in my dreaming, wherever I follow the
 throng,
She floats like a gleam in the shadows, she sings like
an echo of song.
Oh, would I had been of the lovers who sleep in the
shadows apart,
And had known the sweet joy of her dancing, though
she danced on the brink of my heart!

—Folger McKiney in Baltimore Sun

NOTE AND COMMENT

If the experience of previous seasons is to be repeated, we shall find this summer and "the dust nuisance" in Victoria as bad as ever. Already during the several dry and windy days this spring we have had unpleasant evidence that the dust-fighting facilities of the city are woefully inadequate. Some doctors are awakened to the fact that the only way we can hope to remedy the matter is to take hold of the question in the most serious fashion, appoint a committee to institute enquiries as to the most scientific methods to use in cities which have abated the nuisance, and then set to work to secure such additional facilities as may be required. In the meantime, on the principle that "miserly loves company," we may quote the following from the Montreal Star: "The days of dust are at hand. The passing breeze will soon come to us laden with the swirling filth of the street and people will begin to wonder where they get that 'dust' or that unseasonable 'cold.' If they get nothing worse to wonder over, they will be in luck. For if they do not keep our streets clean like other cities do, but precedent is against it in Montreal. The aldermen are said to have no time to spend this year, and they might make an effort, but with our people, seeing will be the only belief. When we find the summer streets so well swept and sprinkled that a brisk summer breeze can blow down them toward us, without our dusting to hide in a shop and so escape the miniature 'dust storm,' we will believe that our city authorities both and will do their duty in this respect toward the streets. Street dust is not the most palatable in the world either. The dust which the automobile whirled into your face on a country road, is nothing like as dangerous. Nor is this dust particularly good for the food which it peppers as it falls into the delivery wagon, where so many of our food vendors delight to leave their goods unprotected. As for the furniture of the houses through whose doors and windows it blows, it positively suffers from the visitation, and our merchants tell us that they do not care for it on their wares. Yet, it is supplied wherever a self-sufficing flirts down a dusty street. If Montreal insisted, it could get clean streets. It has the brooms, it has the men, and it has the money, too. We are not a poor community in this largest Canadian city; and we can afford to keep our civic floor swept. But we never have done so. Victoria in this respect is in the summer from all parts of the world; and they go away to tell their friends that Montreal is the dirtiest city in a splendid situation—the dirtiest streets! How would it feel to turn over a new leaf this year and get clean streets?"

The Montreal Herald displays some not unattractive features. It is the Laurier government from the charge that its policy in respect to the encouragement of immigration is faulty, but in the effort it expresses some sentiments in regard to the problem of populating Canada with which we are in hearty accord. For the same reason we are strongly of the opinion that it is imperative that there should be the most rigid inspection of all immigrants. We are of the opinion that Mr. Ralph Smith's explanation of his view of Canada's mission has elicited other views to which we are strongly of the opinion that Canada's first duty is to make Canadians as high a type of the human race as possible. The most eminently true and it is equally true that we shall not achieve it by sitting down and hugging to our breast a monopoly right to a land so vast that the present population can only exploit the mere fringe of its limitless possibilities. Have we damaged the Canadian type by the change since 1868, when nobody was coming into the country and Canadians were almost afraid to mention their nationality, to the present time, when Canada is the Mecca of the deepest pride of all Canadians?

The Canadian Manufacturers' association does not intend to let the question of technical education drop, but hopes to hold Sir Wilfrid Laurier to his promise to appoint a committee to study the question. The following resolution was passed by the executive council of the association and forwarded to the premier: "The memorial of the Canadian Manufacturers' association, made to the Dominion government jointly with organized labor for the early appointment of a commission of enquiry on technical education, came before the House of Commons in the form of a resolution and although cordially endorsed by both sides did not go to a vote by reason of special circumstances. The need of such an enquiry in the interest of labor and business generally is urgent. The government has appropriated for the transaction of its own business the days formerly set apart for private members, thus making it impossible for the memorial to be voted on this session. The memorial has the enthusiastic support of all interested parties, including business, trade, educational institutions and the press. All the provinces have expressed themselves as agreeable to a federal enquiry in the interests of the country at large. This council therefore expresses its pleasure at the intimation recently given to a labor deputation by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, that the government was favorably considering the early appointment of the desired commission, and the hope that definite action will be no longer deferred."

Mr. W. A. Preston, M.P.E., the other day made these observations to the Toronto News, with reference to settlers in New Ontario: "We want Canadians—men who can swing an axe, erect their own buildings and clear the timber off. One Canadian is worth a dozen foreigners, with the possible exception of the Norwegians, Swedes and Finns, who make excellent pioneer settlers. As to the Doukhobors, we don't want them, especially after the experience at Port Arthur and Fort William. To my mind, they should get a good switching every time they make an exhibition of themselves. That would be, in fancy, the most effective way of dealing with them."

"Your Honor," said the receiver, "I desire enlightenment from the court." "State your position."

"Having wound up the affairs of the deceased after a will of Philadelphia, I find there is but \$100,000 left. To what source am I to look for the balance of my fee?" Philadelphia Ledger.

The expert, up-to-date women of today know how to bake, wash, sing and play. Without these talents a wife is No. 1. Unless she takes Rocky Mountain, C. H. Bowers, Agent.

ABOUT PEOPLE

The Sociological society, says the London correspondent of the Manchester Guardian, is promoting a toy exhibition in London somewhat, but not exactly, upon the lines of the wonderfully interesting and instructive collection of world toys shown in Edinburgh last year by Professor Geddes. In some respects the London exhibition will be even more representative than the Edinburgh one: it would be rash to promise that it will be more fascinating. Mr. Loyd, who introduced the material for a folk museum, is sending the toy division of his great collection, including the dolls of many nations and the universal game of knucklebones, which Professor Geddes regards as an old family bond between all the children of man. The Japan society, Madame Tonosuke, and Mr. Stuart Samuel are lending beautiful Japanese dolls and ingenious Japanese toys. The remarkable Russian toys which are being lent by Madame Pogodsky, of St. Petersburg, and Madame Hochstader, of Paris, throw new light upon Siberia itself, and may awake envy in the heart of the English child who is put off with tin trinkets and mechanical contraptions. I have only space for bare mention of the native African exhibits of the Chartwell company and Mrs. Louis Montagu, the toys of the little Laplanders, the dolls of India and Burma, and Captain de Cade's poignant and illustrating the sporting expeditions of European rulers (including a Parlied Edward VII. in kills). For the British Museum, Dr. Haddon, of Cambridge, is making a generous loan from his collection of ancient toys, and the British Museum has been persuaded to contribute prints of its few but priceless examples of the playthings of the young. The children of Mr. C. J. H. Highgate school have made by hand—indeed, all the toys to be exhibited are hand-made toys. It is large enough for a child to creep into it by the doors, and the boys and girls of the Hornsey council schools are sending Arab tents, water-wheels, all their own handiwork. The Guild of Brave Poor Things—that is, the children of the British Museum, the Children's Happy Evenings association, the Froebel Institute, the disabled soldiers are all sending their simple toys in which children still delight. The exhibition is to be open four days—from Easter Monday afternoon until the following Thursday evening—and it is to be held at the London Day Training College in Southampton Row.

A decision in one of the metropolitan courts will, it is pointed out, advance the cause of the obnoxious ages of membership of the territorial army—exemption from jury service already availed himself of it. Clerk-enwell. He demanded to be excused from serving on a jury, and drew the attention of the judge to one of the "conditions of service" in the official document promulgated by the army council. "Any officer or soldier of the territorial force is not compelled to serve as a peace or parish officer, and is exempt from serving on a jury." The judge of courts had no objection to grant the application. By relieving men as well as officers of the force from the duty of acting as jurors, the number of persons who are already entitled to claim exemption. Exemption from jury service has always been a privilege of the members of the exempted classes are peers and members of parliament, and the officers and members of both Houses, the judges and officers of the courts of law, clerks of the peace and coroners; magistrates, police officers and officials of municipal corporations and their principal officers and employees of the post office and the customs and excise departments. The purely professional exemptions are the clergy and other ministers of religion, public notaries, solicitors, medical men, apothecaries and pharmaceutical chemists, and officers of the navy, army, militia, and yeomanry. The members of the public lunatic asylums and houses of correction, licensed pilots and masters of vessels in the buoy and light service, and householders of the King, his heirs and successors. With these exemptions, practically every man in England aged twenty-five and sixty has been liable hitherto to be called upon to sit on a jury if he possessed the necessary property or household qualification.—Belfast, Whig.

CAR FERRY BARGE COMES FOR OVERHAUL

Transfer No. 2 Brought to Port By the Tug "Car" of the Victoria Machinery Depot. With the barge Transfer No. 2 in tow, the tug "Car" of the Victoria Machinery Depot reached port yesterday morning and proceeded to the Victoria Machinery depot, where the ferry barge will be hauled out to be cleaned and painted. The old barge, Transfer No. 1, which has been lying off the Victoria Machinery depot for some months, will be taken to Ladysmith today to replace the craft built about a year ago at a cost of \$15,000, until the overhaul is completed.

During the coming week the new C.P.R. steel tug Nanose, built by the B. C. Marine Railway Company for the car-ferry service between Vancouver and Ladysmith will be launched and will soon afterwards join the tug in the business of towing loaded cars across the Gulf.

At Vancouver improvements are being made to the ferry slip, 15-foot apron being built and this will be in operation as soon as the necessary machinery arrives. There is much talk among those interested in the Gulf ferry service regarding the future plans of the C.P.R. In this regard, the building of the ferry slip at Ladysmith being taken by some to indicate that the service is to be changed from Ladysmith to Nanaimo.

The efforts which have of late been made to have the city and provincial government, provide a profitable saving appliances in Victoria waters has been fruitless. In St. Clair who has interested himself in this matter, states that the provincial government will supply the requisite machinery for the control of the north shore of the arm with a view of having local police properly safeguarded also. The city will attend to the guarding the waterfront. Mr. St. Clair expects to have all the necessary apparatus installed at the Gorge bridge in a few days.

BRITISH OPINION

London Times—This morning we give a further instalment of Dr. Sillwell's articles on Industrial Canada, dealing with Toronto. This city, besides its political and industrial importance, has a historical significance in the development of the British Empire, as it was chosen by the United Empire Loyalists for its headquarters in 1793. It is a lamentable indication of our ignorance of colonial history that a large proportion of the people of this country have but the faintest idea of the meaning of this term United Empire Loyalist. In Canada one of the proudest indications of aristocratic descent is to be able to trace one's pedigree to an original United Empire Loyalist, for it is known that these Loyalists rather than give up their allegiance to Great Britain fought against their own rebellious countrymen in the War of Independence, and that when they gave up the contest they voluntarily exiled themselves from their own settlements in Canada, faithful to the Crown. It is hardly surprising to find that the city made peculiarly their own by these obstinate and uncompromising Loyalists, who have become under their guidance a place of the importance which it now holds in the Dominion. Hardly has it been too long that while Toronto is quite willing to adopt some of the outward signs of American prosperity, by the methods of journalism and of industrial development for example, it fiercely resents any attempt to subject itself to American dictation and shows a determination to work in all essential ways independent lines. In this respect, indeed, Toronto is no different from the rest of the Dominion. Canadians are quite willing to imitate and sometimes even to beat their friends over the head with the latest and the most advanced methods of enterprise, both politically and commercially, but they have always felt at the back of their minds a very strong determination not to allow certain essential differences to be obliterated. For all his superficial likeness to the citizen of the United States, the Canadian, whether he be of French or of British extraction, obviously has more real kinship with us. This, perhaps, best explains the intense interest which Canadians attach to political questions and political methods, and also the general outlook on human life generally. Dr. Parkin recently told his compatriots that the Canadian climate has at least one advantage over that of the United States, and that is, that if you don't work, and if you don't exercise, and if you don't observe the moral laws, get out or I will kill you!"

The Canadian at the present moment are not unjustifiably taking some credit for the way in which they have weathered the recent financial storms. They have no other reason for not making laws of exclusion too rigid is that, when once the idea is abroad that immigrants are not needed, it is difficult to dispel it. As Australia has found, Canada cannot yet afford to give this idea to the world, for there is still much room for population and industrial development.

Whether a slaughter house can be built in the limits of the municipality of South Saanich contrary to the provisions of the by-law which prohibits the erection of such a question which will be tested in the courts. A slaughter house was recently built in the limits of the municipality, and despite the protests of the municipal council, which, however, concluded that until slaughtering was taken into consideration, it is in possession of evidence which is in keeping with the status of the slaughter house as a business and worthy of the envy of many older nations.

It is not merely in regard to Oriental immigration that Canada appears to be taking serious steps to restrict immigration, but also as to the immigration from the Mother Country and other parts of Europe. This is not out of any result of the comparative depression in the labor market, coming after a year of great prosperity and of unexampled immigration restrictions, but of the fact that many of the immigrants for the year ended June 30 last were 322,088, of whom about a third came from the Mother Country. Many of these last were taken out of Canada by charitable societies like the East-end Emigration Fund, the Salvation Army and the Canadian Society, besides the Central Unemployed Body and boards of guardians. Complaint, however, is made that the number of those of the people thus brought out were entirely unsuited for the conditions of life here, and that they were not only unable to get the best of it, but had become a burden on the community. The Canadian Government are accordingly making the conditions of entry into the country more onerous. They have decided to continue to the end of 1908 the regulation that no immigrant may land who is not possessed of £5 and insist that every immigrant must possess on landing sufficient money for his railway journey until they have the assurance of immediate employment. As to immigrants brought in by charitable societies, it will be necessary for each candidate for admission to have passed certain tests before the Canadian emigration official in London, as is already the case with those sent up by boards of guardians. It certainly would appear that the condition has imposed more to guard against the number of immigrants for all the immigrants from these islands, who are now numbered only 480 were excluded at the port of entry and 127 deported subsequently, and it is not surprising that the societies concerned are very anxious to result in their own investigations. One result will probably be that the delay for immigrants to get into the country for the examination of large batches of candidates in times of pressure is necessarily slow. It is to be hoped that too rigid rules will not be laid down as to exclusion, for some of the most useful workers in England are sometimes turned out the next morning when taken out of bad surroundings into a freer and more spacious life in the Dominion.

There is no doubt that the children educated in reformatories and industrial schools, who are probably the most unfortunate class of children, are admitted some offences, succeed well in

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Just look into our two eyes today—our business eyes—the store windows. They are an index of the fine values you'll find within. Everybody claims the cheapest. We claim the best for the money, and we believe in matters of price-making—genuine bargain-giving—that (vulgarily speaking) we take the cake—

DENT'S TAN GAUNTLET GLOVES. Regular price per pair, \$3.50. Wednesday price..... **\$2.00**
LADIES' FANCY COTTON VESTS. Regular price, each, 35c. Wednesday price..... **25c**

Grand Bargains in Walking Skirts Today—Prices cut just in half; also Very Special Values in Dress Fabrics, Colored Panamas, Poplins and Colored Wool Crepe de Chines. Regular Price per yard, 75c. Special Today..... **50c**

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LADIES' FANCY COTTON VESTS. Regular 35c. Wednesday price..... **25c** DENT'S TAN GAUNTLET GLOVE. Regular \$3.50. Wednesday..... **\$2.00**

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slaughter house MUST CEASE OPERATIONS South Saanich Council Will Take Legal Steps Against City Butchers

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committed to most from the city and Oak Bay and go fully into the whole question. He had the atmosphere cleared when Councillor Nicholson raised strong objection to the lack of the usual monthly report from Road Superintendent Pim. That official, he declared, should have prepared his report and submitted it so that the councillors could see what work had been done and what money spent. "We have just passed accounts for about \$300 spent on works under his direction," declared Councillor Nicholson, "and we don't know what it is for. We pay him a good salary and he can do his job properly."

Reeve Quick was unable to see what Councillor Nicholson was troubling about. The works upon which the money had been spent had passed the council and the expenditure had been authorized.

Mr. Pim explained that owing to a large amount of work the past few days he had been unable to prepare his report but it would be ready for the next meeting and the councillor expressed himself content with that.

The near approach of the game season has resulted in the council determining to appoint two special constables in each of the five wards. These officials will be remunerated by the council for their services on convictions resulting from their efforts. Only one special has so far been appointed, Charles A. Heal, in Ward Five.

Messers, Ltd., Vancouver, wrote referring to the complaints made by the municipality, and stated that they had water courses and was attempting a different oil can be made quite satisfactory. The firm stated that the municipality will be put to no expense and asked that another trial should be held. The councillors, after considering the above communication, to agree to another trial if the engine does not prove satisfactory and a new engine must be supplied. The present engine cost \$1,250 or which \$1,000 has been paid, but the balance, \$250, will not be paid until the new engine is secured. The oil on which the last trial was proved inferior and a better brand will be required which will mean a greater expense for operations. This will be secured from the Standard Oil Company, a fact which induced Councillor Dunn to remark that apparently the Council is in the grip of the most iniquitous aggregation of capital in the world. Reeve Quick, in whose hands the matter has been placed to carry on negotiations with Messers, Limited, will notify that firm that all extra expense occasioned until the estimates for the year have been met by them.

Asks for Grant. A lengthy communication from Dr. Fagan, secretary of the British Columbia anti-Tuberculosis Association, pointing out the need of active steps being taken to prevent the spread of the "white plague" and urging on the municipal council the need of contributing towards the Tranquille institution recently formed, and now crowded with patients, was received and filed. Dr. Fagan pointed out the aid which other municipalities have given towards helping the movement. This motion of Councillor Holden the letter was received and filed and laid over until the estimates for the year have been met.

Expanding Montreal Fire. Montreal, May 2.—One of the most exciting and spectacular fires that has occurred in Montreal for some time past broke out last evening in a four story building at the corner of Bleury and Dowd streets, and was attended by the rescue of two women by Deputy Chief Tremblay and Foreman Lapointe amid cheers from the crowd of onlookers that blocked the street. The women rescued were Mrs. Facielis and Mrs. Craig, who lived on the third floor. When they were first noticed they were attempting to go down stairs, but they were almost overcome and were obliged to go to the top floor and on to a gallery, from which they were rescued. The property loss will amount to about \$5,000.

Thrown From Rig. Fort William, May 2.—Wm. Fraser, aged 17, was killed last night by being thrown out of a rig, the horse falling on top of him. He had been out with two companions driving around the streets, and about 11 o'clock started to return home. In trying to cross the bridge they misadvisedly attempted to bank the horse. The horse became unmanageable and the occupants were all thrown out. Fraser was flung forward, the horse falling on and crushing his life out.

Grain Trade Active. Port Arthur, May 2.—Never in the history of this port has there been witnessed such a rush of grain. There has been the last few days. At the head of the lakes today is a fleet of 140 boats, with a carrying capacity of 140,000 bushels. It is believed that by the close of Saturday over 8,000,000 bushels of wheat will have been shipped from here. The elevators are lined with vessels waiting to get under the spouts.

The finest tea grown in the world is the "Salada" Tea. Sold only in sealed lead packets.

After Long Sleep. Mrs. Beulah Hawkins Awakens to Full Consciousness at the End of 85 Days. Los Angeles, May 2.—After an unbroken sleep for a period of eighty-five days, Mrs. Beulah Hawkins, a patient at the county hospital, awakened today and asked for a drink of milk. Her return to consciousness was entirely unexpected and came several hours after she had been taken from the clinic room, where she was subjected to observation by members of the county medical society. She was able to stand, and had full control of all her faculties, although still weak.

Must Pay for Own Service. The request of A. E. Raines, Roderick Street, that the council assist him in getting a water main laid from

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Victoria, B.C.

Expiting Montreal Fire.

May 2.—One of the most and spectacular fires that has been in Montreal for some time

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CENTRAL AMERICA IN THE TURMOIL

General Movement to Overthrow President Cabrera of Guatemala

HONDURAS TAKING PART

Cruel and Unnecessary Executions Laid to Cabrera's Charge

Panama, May 1.—It is reported that Honduras is concentrating her forces on the border with Guatemala...

More Bank Robbers Captured. Emerson, Man, May 1.—The remains of a bank robbery...

Grace for Railways. U. S. Senate Discusses Resolution to Postpone Alien and Country...

Work on Boundary. Party of Canadian Surveyors on Way to Resume Delimitation at St. Johns River.

Local Option Cuts Off Many Licenses. Effect of Bylaws That Came Into Force in Ontario Yesterday.

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West Elgin Conservatives. Dutton, Ont., May 1.—West Elgin Conservatives have nominated Finlay G. McDiarmid, M. P. P.

Death of Inspector Munro. Winnipeg, May 1.—Inspector William Munro, for 25 years a member of the Winnipeg police force, died this morning, aged 48.

Mr. Sifton for Cabinet. Calgary, May 1.—Senator James H. Ross, who is in Calgary, says Hon. Clifford Sifton will re-enter the Dominion cabinet in the near future.

Representative of C. P. R. Winnipeg, May 1.—C. P. Fullerton, barrister, of this city, has been named by the C. P. R. as its representative on the board of conciliation to settle the grievances of shop mechanics.

Government Buys Paintings. Ottawa, May 1.—The Dominion government has made an extensive purchase of paintings at the Royal Academy exhibition, amounting to \$4,000.

More Bank Robbers Captured. Emerson, Man, May 1.—The remains of a bank robbery...

Chase After Bad Man. Lethbridge, Alb., May 1.—Corporal May, of the mounted police, has an exciting time yesterday at Taber...

Grace for Railways. U. S. Senate Discusses Resolution to Postpone Alien and Country...

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MUCH MONEY TAKEN FROM EXPRESS CAR

Wells-Fargo Company Report Theft of \$63,000 in Mexico

Laredo, Texas, May 1.—The Wells-Fargo Express Company has reported to the authorities of Torreon, Mexico, a loss of \$63,000 in Mexican currency...

Madame and Her Lover. Rome, May 1.—Miss Anna Golda...

Leeds Conservatives. Elgin, Ont., May 1.—A large convention...

Scarcity of Horses. Quebec, May 1.—Scarcity of horses is one of the greatest difficulties...

May Day in Paris. Paris, May 1.—Today by large meetings...

Alderman Gives up Seat. Ottawa, May 1.—To save being disqualified...

Burglars Operate in Vancouver Shop. Make Large Haul of Jewelry and Miscellaneous Articles.

Vancouver, May 1.—One of the boldest burglaries that has occurred in Vancouver...

Vancover Bridges. Engineer Waddell Arrives and Preparations Are Made to Commence Work.

Vancouver, May 1.—Engineer J. A. L. Waddell arrived in the city yesterday...

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Fishermen in Danger. Schooner Strikes Breakwater at Block Island and Goes to Pieces.

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South Renfrew Conservatives. Renfrew, Ont., April 30.—South Renfrew Conservatives...

Mr. McCarthy Retires. Toronto, April 30.—L. C. McCarthy, Liberal member of parliament...

Carnegie Institute. Pittsburgh, Pa., April 30.—The notable feature of the twentieth founders' day...

Fleet at Monterey Bay. Del Monte, Cal., May 1.—The Atlantic battleship fleet arrived in Monterey...

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PRESIDENT OF BANK VICTIM OF WORRY

Ends His Life by Shot in Head—Bank's Doors Closed by Directors

Manasquin, N. J., May 1.—M. D. Magee, president of the First National bank of Manasquin, killed himself today...

Shot Proven Fatal. Cobalt, May 1.—Mary Kittner, the Armorel girl who shot herself, is dead.

Strikes Breaker's Offense. Brandon, Ont., May 1.—Roy Farrell, a strike breaker, has been fined \$50...

Snow in Ontario. St. Catharines, Ont., May 1.—A continuous snowstorm raged throughout the Ontario district yesterday...

Brickmaking Companies Merge. Ottawa, May 1.—Three brick-making companies of Ottawa have consolidated...

Welcome Rain in Cuba. Havana, April 30.—The long drought which has seriously affected the crop...

Seismological Exchange. Ottawa, May 1.—The result of the attendance of the astronomical conference...

"COMFORT MONEY". Vancouver Japanese Hold Meeting in Connection With Wounding of Firemen.

Vancouver, May 1.—The incident of the stabbing of the firemen on New Year's night in the Japanese quarter...

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MUCH OBJECTION TO DOCKBOBORS

Fanatics Sent Back From Fort William Cause General Trouble

Ottawa, May 1.—In the House of Commons today Mr. J. A. A. (Apelle) again called attention to the party of Dockborders released from jail at Fort William...

MR. OLIVER'S OLD OPINION. Mr. Oliver gave the Dockborders generally a good character.

Question Indicating That Land Company Wants More Pampering.

Mr. Oliver gave the Dockborders generally a good character. He claimed any responsibility on the part of the Interior Department...

Mr. Oliver promised to look into the matter and deal with it. He complained that the C.P.R. had not built a branch line in his constituency...

The House went into committee of supply on the public works department estimates.

The statement is made that the government has adopted a programme for the building of a railway to Hudson Bay...

Mr. Herron will inquire if the Southern Alberta Land Company, Ltd., successors to the Bohlen Company...

The Liberal nomination convention for Kootenay is called for June 4.

Chicago, May 1.—John Moulds is raving in the Dunning asylum and calls constantly for his wife...

Four weeks ago he took his money from the bank and bought a ticket for home. That night he was beaten and robbed.

British Schooner in Trouble. Boston, Mass., May 1.—The British schooner Arizon, of Liverpool, from Nova Scotia...

Richmond, May 1.—The British schooner Arizon, of Liverpool, from Nova Scotia for this port...

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CRIME AT LETHBRIDGE

Serbian Miner Kills Italian Woman and Himself Over Money Dispute

Lethbridge, Alb., May 1.—A horrible crime was committed here at 10:30 this morning when Mella Zagaly, a Serbian miner, shot Mrs. Mike Barcedi, an Italian woman...

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WE WANT WORK

Band of European Immigrants Parades Winnipeg Streets, Carrying Red Flag

Winnipeg, May 1.—A band of European aliens, eight hundred strong, mostly men of work, paraded the streets of the city at noon today...

NO FEAR OF FLOOD. Father Fraser Expected to Be on His Good Behavior During the Approaching Season.

New Westminster, May 1.—Though the waters of the Fraser have been rising slightly during the past week...

Fishing Vessel Aground. New York, May 1.—The mackerel fishing schooner, T. A. Cromwell...

Capt. Amundsen at Home. Christiania, April 30.—Capt. Roald Amundsen, the discoverer of the north...

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COMMENCES SCHEME OF CLEARING LAND

R. Palmer Points Out E. & N. Project's Features—Small Holdings Profitable

(From Saturday's Daily) The most favorable impression of the possibilities of the development of large sections of the E. & N. lands was obtained by R. Palmer, provincial horticultural commissioner, in his recent trip of inspection over that part of Vancouver Island traversed by the railroad right-of-way, in the company of R. Marpole and other C.P.R. officials. He states that clearing the land will be done should open a considerable area for settlement which may be profitably used for mixed farming and fruit growing.

At Ladysmith and in the surrounding district Mr. Palmer said the E. & N. holdings were comparatively thin, this class of agricultural pursuit. The land which was being cleared there under contract with the new steamer company, he understood, the company contemplated opening up as soon as possible. It was scarcely likely that the general scheme would be carried out to any extent in the Cowichan valley immediately. He pointed out that the E. & N. holdings in that locality were, for the most part, heavily timbered. Naturally, therefore, it would be first plotted first for its lumber and, then, doubtless, steps would be taken to make it suitable for farming purposes. Mr. Palmer spoke more optimistically of the country lying between French Creek and Qualicum river. This, he said, was comparatively thinly wooded which would make it much easier to prepare for the plough of the settler. But the most important point in his favor was the situation, which, in his opinion, was admirable from every standpoint. It was within a few miles of the end of the eastern section of the railway extension from Nanaimo to Alberni and it was but a few miles from the spot where the Gulf steamers made regular calls. Hence those who took up the property which the E. & N. intended clearing there would be able to communicate with the outside without inconvenience. The clearing scheme.

Referring to the railway company's clearing scheme in general, Mr. Palmer thought that it would prove very much better than the plan which those who took up farms in those sections of the island had been following. They had taken up large sections of timbered area, cleared a small portion for farming, and the remainder was to remain in its native state. The result was that one might travel for miles across Victoria Island and find, except in one or two places like Dunsmuir, find only a few scattered houses, fronted by a small garden patch and otherwise surrounded by tall stately trees and impenetrable scrub brush. Through the work it was intended to do, new sections of land would be taken up smaller holdings, farms of from ten acres in extent, and to cultivate them in crops of various kinds. This way their income would be larger and it would not be long before they were comparatively prosperous. That was the plan which was being followed in the upper country by many of the settlers and it had met with success. He thought that it would apply to the island in the same way and contended that, not only would the individuals concerned benefit, but the agricultural resources would be developed more rapidly and to a greater extent.

In order to exemplify this point to Messrs. Marpole and Cambie, he had taken them on a trip through the Gordon Head district on Thursday afternoon. There he had shown them the small farms where the residents were cultivating orchards and in connection therewith raising, yearly, a mixed crop of general products. It was, he said, a very profitable business. The E. & N. official had been much impressed with what they had seen and more especially with the policy, which it was proposed to adopt in connection with the E. & N. lands, was the correct one. As asked what he thought of the prospects throughout the Gordon Head and other farming districts in the vicinity of Victoria, Mr. Palmer said they were never better. He had noticed that a large number of two-year-old fruit farms were coming on splendidly and he believed that the output this year would be considerable in excess of any previous year. The fruit, he also, were looking fine and he thought that these, providing nothing untoward happened between the present and their maturity, would yield a larger crop to the island growers than since that time of horticulture was taken up on a large scale.

STEEL AND COAL

President Ross Speaks of Negotiations For Settlement Between the Companies

Montreal, May 1.—A statement was issued today by James Ross, president of the Dominion Coal company, to the effect that more than two weeks have been spent in trying to agree upon an arrangement for the settlement of the difficulties between his company and the Iron and Steel company, but up to the present time without success. Mr. Ross says that President MacKenzie of the Canadian Northern railway, who with other mutual friends of both companies is interested in a settlement of the dispute, suggested that all money over and above the new price, \$125,000, received by it under the temporary agreement which was given the steel company's choice of all the company's coal at minimum market rate. The coal company, while considering that the new price proposed was an inadequate return for their best coal, has expressed a willingness to consider the proposal in a favorable light. President Ross expresses the opinion that they should have no fear of the result, if the steel company should compel them to take the dispute to the privy council. He says that the coal company is willing in the interests of peace to come to a settlement on the terms mentioned, which he considers pre-eminently advantageous to the steel company.

MARCONI WIRELESS FOR THE CARIBOO

New Steamer for Union Steamship Company Developed 12 Knots on Trial Run

The Marconi system of wireless telegraphy has been installed on the new steamer Cariboo of the Union Steamship company, built by the Alsea Shipbuilding company, of Astoria, Oregon, now on the way to Victoria from Barry, where she called yesterday. The steamer Capouso of this company's service was also equipped with the Marconi apparatus, but owing to the refusal of that company to permit its operators to communicate with other stations than those of the company, the apparatus was not used and was taken out of the steamer. The Camosun was the first Canadian steamer on this coast to be equipped with the wireless apparatus. The Cariboo, which is to alternate with the steamer Camosun in the Victoria-Prince Rupert service, had a successful trial trip, attaining 12 knots an hour in a full-speed run. The E. & N. officials of the C.P.R. has been perpendicular and has a beam of 32 feet, with depth of 15 feet. The accommodations of the new steamer are arranged similarly to those of the steamer Camosun.

DIVISIONAL ENGINEER APPOINTED ON E. & N.

R. A. Bainbridge to Fill New Office of Maintenance and Construction Here

R. A. Bainbridge, of Vancouver, who has for some time past been acting as assistant to the chief engineer, C. E. Hartwright, of the C.P.R. has been appointed divisional engineer on the E. & N. railway on construction and maintenance of the road, and that will be completed during the coming season. The appointment goes into effect on May 1, and Mr. Bainbridge will assume his new duties immediately with his headquarters in the city. The office which is a new one on the E. & N., was necessitated by the intention of the C.P.R. to start construction of the remainder of the Alberni extension in the very near future and also the necessity of having an engineer in charge of the maintenance of the road, which will be in direct touch with the rapidly accumulating amount of work that is at present being done on the road, and that will be completed during the coming season. The schedule announcing the appointment was received in the city yesterday at the offices of the E. & N., and states that the appointment was made by Chief Engineer Gartwright and approved by Vice-President R. Marpole.

ONTARIO LEGISLATION

Minister of Justice Finds Objection to Provisions of Several Measures

Ottawa, May 1.—In a memorandum to the cabinet, Minister of Justice, severely criticises some legislation passed in the Ontario legislature at its last session. Regarding the act to confirm the grant of mining rights in Coblenz, Ontario, to the Coblenz Lake Mining company, he says the measure is harsh and unjustifiable. It affects property and civil status and should, in his opinion, be left to the ultimate judgment of the people of Ontario. The act which empowers the minister to make regulations in relation to mining considers, in his view, is of very questionable legality, but until the courts have a chance to decide the question, he is unable to allow it to remain in abeyance. The fish and game bill contains several clauses which, in his opinion, are ultra vires of the Dominion government being the only authority empowered to fix a close season for fish. The minister, however, prefers not to disallow the whole act until the legislature itself has had an opportunity of withdrawing the objectionable clauses. The public utilities act, designed to prevent provincially chartered companies from obtaining franchises as if they were incorporated under the provisions of the act, is regarded by Mr. Aylesworth as ineoperative.

GERMANY'S FINANCES

Secretary of Treasury Says Government Must Borrow \$250,000,000 in Next Five Years

Berlin, May 1.—The Imperial government must borrow \$250,000,000 during the next five years, says the substance of an admission made by the secretary of the treasury in a statement to the appropriations committee of the Reichstag yesterday. These borrowings will be necessary to meet the appropriations for each year are not increased before 1912. This statement was made to the committee was discussing a proposal of Chairman Paasche's, nominal leader of the opposition, to reduce the appropriations for each year by one billion marks more than the ordinary budgets for another five years, and that actually very much more probably would be required. Continuing, Herr Erzberger made several allusions to the burdens which this generation was creating for subsequent ones by the policy of spending far beyond its income. Herr Erzberger said he also was shocked by the prospect of having to borrow \$250,000,000 and he declared that the empire must, under circumstances abandon its borrowing policy. The committee adopted Herr Paasche's proposal by a majority of 173.

Scott Act in Fredericton. Fredericton, N. B., April 30.—After the sharpest contest and the largest vote ever cast in this city, the election of the Scott act by the voters of the Scott Act by 173 majority. Many impersonations were attempted, and some were successful. Two men were arrested for impersonating the voters. To-night the temperance people are holding a jollification, and many bonfires are being celebrated in the city.

Seeks Relief from Vatican. Rome, April 30.—Efforts are being made by the Prince De Chimay to obtain from the Vatican an annulment of the marriage between Clara Ward, later Mme. Riggo and Mme. Ricciardi.

TO ESTABLISH FERRY AT ESQUIMALT HARBOR

H. D. Helmcken Outlines a Scheme to Give Metchoin People Transportation

(From Saturday's Daily) The residents of the Metchoin district want a ferry system established across Esquimalt harbor giving them regular connection with Victoria by water. They state that such a thing would save them considerable time and little expense, in reaching the city. At present small boats make the trip at irregular intervals, it being impossible to tell when one may be leaving, the result of which is an unpleasant waiting, especially inconvenient. Early in the week a deputation from that section, headed by H. D. Helmcken, waited on the provincial government with the object of enlisting their assistance in the construction of a landing at the foot of Belmonte road for the accommodation of the boat line. The project is being actively considered. Yesterday Mr. Helmcken stated that their reception was cordial, that the members of the government seemed favorably impressed with the project, and promised that the matter would be taken under serious consideration. Mr. Helmcken is of the opinion that the undertaking is a profitable one, and should prove a boom both to those living in the agricultural districts to the east of Victoria and to those living generally. It would bring the two districts into closer touch with each other, facilitating the interchange of business and under the farming country of Metchoin more attractive to outsiders. The intention, at the outset, was to introduce the scheme on a small scale. The boats that would be placed on the route of summer travel, have accommodations for the carrying of passengers alone. He looked forward to the time arriving, at a distant date, when it would be found that the growth of traffic necessitated the augmentation of the service. By this he meant the securing of the service of vessels which would be able to transport passengers, and also, mail and freight. He felt sure that it would not be long before the relation of Metchoin to the city of Victoria and Esquimalt harbor would be practically the same relation to each other as that which exists between Vancouver and the city of Victoria. There was nothing that would tend so largely to the benefit of the Metchoin district as the introduction of transportation facilities that would put the farmers in that district in closer touch with Victoria.

SHIPPING TRUST ON THE PACIFIC OCEAN

Representative Humphreys of United States Congress Speaks on Proposed Ship Subsidies

Representative Humphreys in a speech on shipping subsidies, said: A trust exists upon the Pacific ocean. It is called the 'Shippers' International Union.' It represents more than 1,300,000 tons—practically all the shipping tonnage of the Pacific ocean. It is composed of English, German and French ships. It makes no attempt to conceal its objects. Its rules and regulations have been printed and can be easily obtained. It is a trust of the kind which is to raise freight rates, from American ports. In its declared purpose it has been to raise the freight rate from Seattle to Europe from \$1.25 to \$6.50 per ton. Any ship is free to carry freight from Europe to this country, but any vessel that carries freight from the Pacific to America is subjected to the heavy rate of \$6.50 per ton on the freight. The object of this trust is to raise freight rates, from American ports. In its declared purpose it has been to raise the freight rate from Seattle to Europe from \$1.25 to \$6.50 per ton. 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SE BOY TAKES HONORS AT MCGILL

Hing, Educated in Victoria, Does Remarkably Well in East

(From Saturday's Daily) Success which he achieved during his studies in the college has been followed by Hing, the Chinese youth in his former teachers' praise. After passing through the public schools here, he went to the high school at McGill college, where he is taking a course in the faculty with what success is indicated by the past term's examinations. He has completed his second year and is in the race for honors, a first rank, and a scholarship of \$400, which he has already won. He is now in Vancouver and will spend his summer holidays on this coast. He is returning to his studies. During his course at the high school he showed to be an industrious student and was particularly successful in his studies. He has been brought here out of his class, and is now attending against the large number of students, is a source of honor to his Chinese friends in

SE LINE WILL START NEXT SUMMER

of Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Tell of Arrangements for Service

Shen Shosha, steamship agent at this port and Seattle, will be the next summer, according to the report made by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad, and P. A. Moran, general manager of the line. The company is making arrangements for the summer season, and will start service on the coast at Seattle, the Western, which the extension of the Milwaukee & St. Paul road is reaching. They practically have a deal with the Osaka, Shosha, a Japanese steamship company, which will put on the run to next summer. The company is under construction, and the promise made to the directors of the Japanese steamships, including the world's fair in 1912.

RTA PRESBYTERIANS

Annual Session of the Provincial Synod in Progress at Edmonton. The second session of the synod of the Presbyterian church in Alberta its first sitting in the Presbytery last evening. A large number of ministers and elders from the province being present. Patrick, of Manitoba, delivered a very eloquent address. At the close of the session some preliminary business was transacted. Rev. Mr. Lacombe, was elected moderator of the synod for the ensuing year. A committee was appointed to prepare a programme for the meeting. The synod held its first session this morning in the First Presbyterian church. Rev. Mr. White, M. A., of Lacombe, was the moderator, presiding. Rev. Mr. Hamilton, of Cowley, was choir-leader. Dr. Shearer, of Toronto, was speaker, delivering an address on the vital need that exists in labor affairs and to let the layman know of the church's work with them in solving their problems. He also spoke about the temperance society, and the ladies of the Presbyterian church in holding its second annual convention in the First Presbyterian

REGULATING HACKS

Law to Be Enacted by Vancouver Authorities as Result of Conference. A conference was held yesterday afternoon between the city and a civic committee composed of Ald. Cavendish and Chief of Police Champlin. As a result a new by-law regulating the cab business will be introduced in the council. The measure will cover the location of cabs, declare the tariffs which charged and in general regulate the business in every way within the power of the city. The measure which will be introduced will be included in the bill to the effect that all cabs must be licensed and that the terms of their licenses shall be in the possession of the police. The question of the amended tariff of the preparation of a preliminary schedule of rates, based on time and distance footing. The power to the protest of the cabs standing on main street while waiting for customers. It is proposed that on Granville street and Westminister street should be allowed to stand for a few minutes waiting for customers. After the drivers should proceed to the block.

W. Va., April 30.—The town of Marlinton, W. Va., on the East Ohio railroad, about 25 miles here, is threatened with destruction by fire which started late yesterday. One of the killed was the

Victoria City and the Island of Vancouver

A Glimpse at Nanaimo (Past and Present)—Roseate Future of Thriving Coal City on East Coast



This page is reproduced a photograph showing the business section of the city of Nanaimo, as it appeared in the year 1868. While the view is one which will prove extremely interesting to all "old timers," it ought to be explained to others that it does scant justice to the pretty Coal City, in that it conveys no idea of the splendid harbor. In the right centre, close to the end of the bridge, will be seen the old Hudson Bay bastion, which, in the early days, was a distinguishing characteristic of all Hudson Bay posts, and a very necessary protection against the treacherous Indians. This old bastion is still standing at Nanaimo and is an object of never-failing interest to tourists and other visitors.

At the present moment there is no point on Vancouver Island with a more assured future than Nanaimo. The immense coal deposits which lie adjacent to the city are being developed on a scale greater than ever, the strategic position it occupies as a distributing point is being emphasized more and more, and the construction by the C. P. R. of an immense ferry slip is a guarantee that it is destined to play an important part as a shipping point. Mr. C. A. Sutherland has recently compiled some interesting and valuable information about Nanaimo, which will serve a useful purpose if reproduced here.

The Nanaimo mines are now producing at the rate of almost 500,000 tons per year, which is more than double what was being taken out last year. This year the Western Fuel company will pay out fully one and a half millions of dollars in wages, almost double last year. At present 1,300 men are employed, an increase of 60 per cent over last year.

Manager Stockett of the mines states that he expects to take out 600,000 tons this year, and by 1910, one million tons. The supply of coal is almost inexhaustible, not only in the Western Fuel property, but in other holdings all through that district of which Nanaimo is the centre. Mr. Stockett was asked recently, "How about the supply of coal? Is it likely to give out?" He replied, "No, there is scarcely even a possibility of such a thing. We have now in sight more coal than has been produced in all the time the Nanaimo mines have been operating, and there is every reason to believe that further prospecting will prove the existence of far greater fields than have yet been touched."

So much for coal. What about Nanaimo itself? The subject is a large one. To begin with, a more beautifully situated city does not exist on the Pacific coast. Nanaimo, with her hundreds of pretty little homes, masses of roses, and flowers of every description in general, sized gardens, lies in a perfect landlocked harbor, with Protection and Newcastle Islands flung up against the rough waters of the gulf. There is a charm about this port to Vancouver Island that is indescribable, a touch of the Arcadian, a suggestion of the poetical in the little city with her broad outlook on the deep, blue waters of the gulf, a procession of islands fronting her beautiful harbor. Nanaimo with her historical traditions reaching back into the dim past, with its vague enticing glamor of antiquity; there is the repose and serenity of an older civilization than is found in any part of British Columbia, and yet underneath the surface there are strong evidences of the Western spirit, Western enterprise, hope and boundless ambition, the symptoms of a city having just discovered her own.

All this amid the sweet and fragrant blooming flowers that are scenting the atmosphere, within easy reach of the secret nooks of the wildwood and the stream; less frequented spots in the woodlands, where one can hide away from the ceaseless grind of everyday life and enjoy the fullest happiness of the life of the untrammelled and unconventional in cool spots in the wilderness by the waters of the Great Gulf, by mountainside and stream. Nanaimoites themselves have been recruited largely (those who have not been born there) from the British Isles. They have that hearty old English cheer that flings wide the door to the stranger; they have the strong physique of John Bull, and to see the muscular, well-knit frames of the long line of men who tramp to the mines each day, is to see as fine a regiment of Canadians as can be seen from ocean to ocean. A distinctly Nanaimo characteristic, not found, perhaps, in any other Western community, is the fact that those who have been born in Nanaimo have been there for many years. Nanaimo is one of the oldest cities in British Columbia, established in 1853, and it is not an unusual thing to meet people who have resided there for twenty, thirty and forty years. Indeed, this is rather the rule than the exception. They wander away sometimes, but like Resselas in search of happiness, they have come back to their own again.

Commercially Nanaimo is in good shape at present. Of late there has been a large increase in population. Almost daily families are leaving the coal centres of England to take up their residence in the more favored city of Nanaimo. Houses are at a premium, and finding a residence is a matter of some serious moment. No better investment can offer itself there at present than the building of new houses. Much of the impetus of the general trade of the city is due to the increased number of employees in the mines and the developments undertaken by the Red Fir Lumber Company, the new whaling station nearby,

recently established by the Pacific Whaling Company, and to other expanding local industries and the settlement of the surrounding district by arrivals from Manitoba and other prairie provinces. These have not been the only factors, however. Nanaimo is so situated that she is the central distributing point of the Island. All roads of travel on Vancouver Island meet there. Trade to Cumberland and Alberni Valleys and to the southern point of the Island, in the centre of which Nanaimo is the pivot, passes through Nanaimo. With all of the Island awakening and renewed activity general it is natural that it should have a corresponding effect on Nanaimo.

One has not to remain long in Nanaimo to realize that while her present largely depends on coal, her future will have many more substantial assets. Take the fisheries, for instance, Nanaimo, as everyone knows, is the centre of the greatest herring fisheries on the continent. The herring simply swarm into the harbor, suffocating each other by their number, so at times they are packed several feet deep on the shores. It is only three years since the worth of the herring was realized, for starting from nothing the production of herring for food purposes came in the first year up to nearly four million pounds, in the second year became eight million pounds, and last year nearly eighteen million pounds. Such a result in the course of so short a time is little short of marvelous, but Nanaimo has other fish besides herring, and valuable fish, too. Salmon fishing and cod fishing are carried on almost all the year round, but only in a small way, and one of these days an expert will drop into Nanaimo

on their climate. Nanaimo has an average rainfall of 33 inches, practically no snow, and little if any wind. It is a climate eminently adapted for fruit growing, and one that is in every way congenial to health. Richly endowed with natural beauties, blessed with an equable climate, Nanaimoites are prone to boast of the day when their city will not only be known as a coal city, but as a health resort, a rather incongruous combination at first sight, but one the facts will bear out, nevertheless.

MAKERS OF BRITISH COLUMBIA (Concluded)

Canada (London, in its issue of April 17, has the concluding article on "Makers of British Columbia," which is accompanied by a picture of the Royal Engineer Camp at New Westminster, from a water-color by J. C. White, late R.E. The article is as follows:

Much of the matter in the "Emigrant Soldier's Gazette and Cape Horn Chronicle" has no longer a glint of interest, though we well understand that it was all highly appreciated by the crew and passengers of the Thames City which left Gravesend on October 10th, 1858, and reached Esquimalt on April 12, 1859. Most of the more personal allusions are cryptic to a degree, and it is impossible to laugh at an "Alleged Murder and Mutilation of the Body," which refers to the slaughter of a sheep, without the help of a little sea air. But each number contains an admirable installment of "The Natural History of the Voyage, evidently the work of a trained scientific observer, and the editorials—as we have said be-

charge. All the officers and some twenty-five or thirty of the men went home, the rest stayed, and of the whole gallant little body only about a dozen remain today, but their children and their work are among the most valuable assets of British Columbia.

"Of the things which they were sent out to do," writes Mr. Clive Philipps Wolley, "they did these. They laid the foundations of New Westminster, laid out and surveyed the sites of Hope, Yale, Lytton, Douglas, Lilloet, Clinton, and Richfield; made surveys throughout the colony; built the most difficult section of our great Yale-Cariboo road, and the wagon road from Douglas to Pemberton Lake; built the Hope mountain trail, and a number of other roads, streets and trails; designed the first churches and school house on the mainland; the first reading room, library, and theatre; designed the arms and the first postage stamp of the Colony; formed the gold escort for the Cariboo mines; kept order and set an example of British discipline and British probity.

"One of them did more than this, for it seems that he was more than a mere soldier, and master of many trades. He was a prophet. It is written in these old documents that 'many of us will never willingly take such a long voyage again even to get back to England,' and Colonel Moody, after his arrival, on many occasions pointed out on the map that a railway would reach Port Moody from the Atlantic, that it would circle round the back of New Westminster, and eventually reach English Bay. In the issue of February 26, 1859, it was predicted that a railway would be constructed from Haliifax along the north shore of Lake Superior, through the Red River settlement, along the valley of the Saskatchewan, and through British Columbia to the mouth of the Fraser river, and should this railway be executed, passengers will be able to get from Liverpool to Vancouver in fourteen or fifteen days.

"This was a bold prophecy in 1859, when the quickest route from point to point (that by the Isthmus of Panama), occupied for thirty-five to forty days, and yet accurate as it was in most points, we have done more than accomplish what this prophet of fifty years ago foretold for us.

These sappers were good stuff for nation-building, and they set a stamp for ever on their community.

ALONG THE EAST COAST

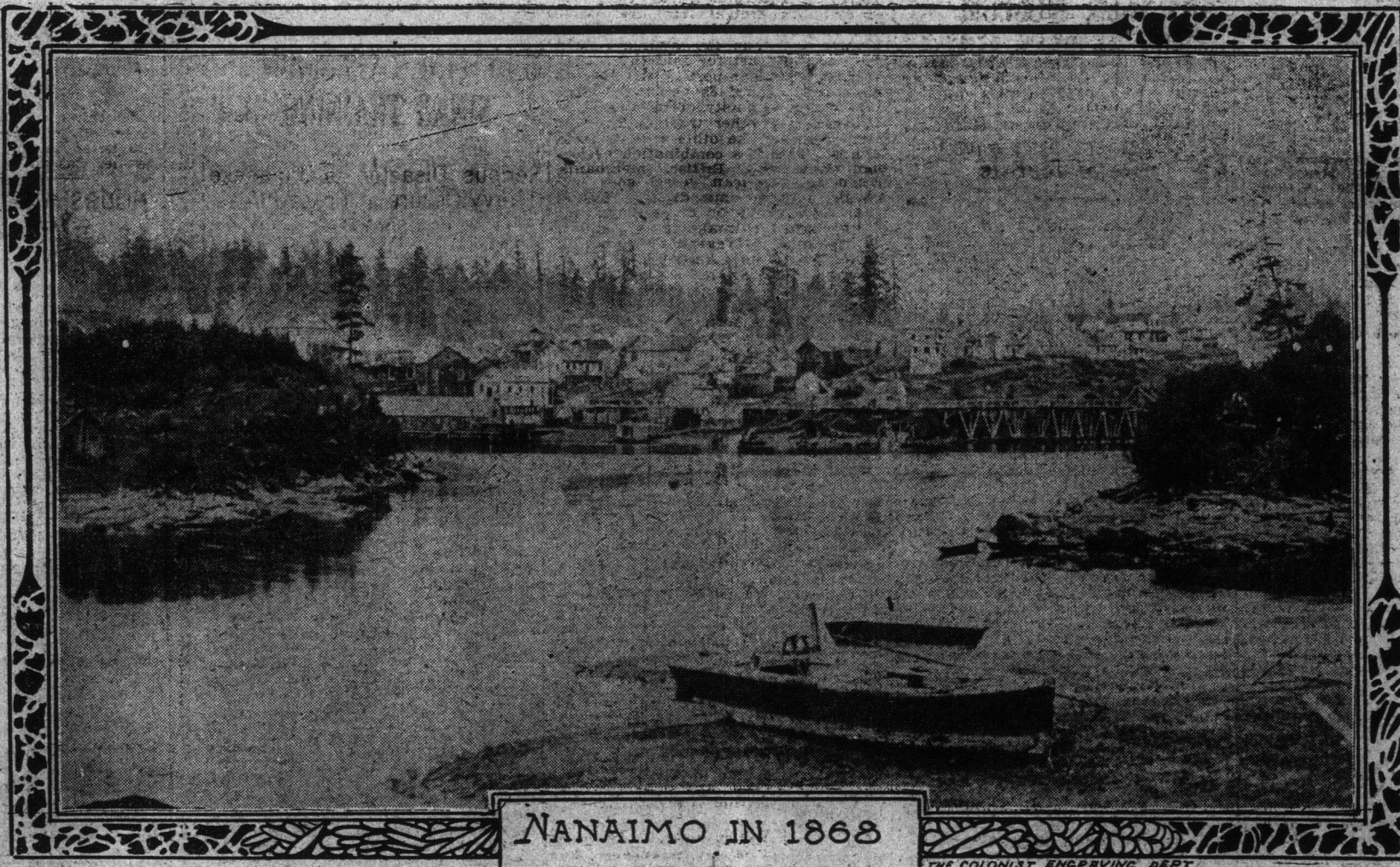
As a health resort Comox is ideal, and, with the rapid increase of the population on the coast, it can only be a matter of time until it becomes one of the most populous summer resorts on the Pacific Coast. Photographs give a totally inadequate idea of this beautiful spot. The writer has traveled in many lands, but has seen few places that can compare with, let alone equal, this little beauty spot of British Columbia. Away to the southeast stretch the sparkling waters of the Gulf of Georgia, whilst to the south the land gradually rises until some miles inland it is bounded by the Beaufort Range. To the east the view is limited by the thickly-timbered islands of Denman, Hornby and Texada, with the mainland mountains rising behind. A long sandy spit, euphoniouly termed "Goose Spit," practically encloses the whole bay, and forms a natural breakwater, which renders boating and fishing within the bay perfectly safe, no matter how rough the weather be outside. This spit embodies about fourteen acres of Indian reserve, having at one time been the burial ground of the Comox tribe, but was leased by the Admiralty for the purpose of constructing a rifle range for the use of the warships on the Pacific station. This magnificent range was in use for a number of years, but has now fallen into disuse, owing to the withdrawal of the Pacific squadron from the coast.

Near the government wharf is a mineral spring, which is said to have very considerable medicinal properties.

Denman and Hornby Islands are particularly well situated for fruit-growing, and large quantities are shipped to the neighboring cities every year. On a recent visit to Hornby Island, the writer was shown some apples by an enthusiastic rancher, the like of which he had no idea even British Columbia could produce. These apples being of the "Maiden's Blush" variety, could not but afford, in a hazy sort of way, some additional argument in favor of the Garden of Eden theory.

Away to the north of Comox lies Oyster river, and still further to the north—about 35 miles from Comox—lies Campbell river, perhaps the greatest fishing ground in the world. The sport afforded his disciples, who flock there annually from all parts of the globe, would make old Isaak green with envy. The "tyee" salmon run away up in weight to between eighty and ninety pounds, one of the record fish, caught by Sir Richard Musgrave, of Victoria, being preserved in the provincial museum for the benefit of any "Doubting Thomas."

In 1905 a Scotchman established a record for a single-rod catch, in two weeks, fishing three hours per day, or forty-two hours in all, catching two tons of salmon. But this whole district affords other sport than fishing; grouse, pheasant, deer, bear, panther and elk—though the last-named are not plentiful—afford ample occupation for the ambitious Nimrod. During the summer months the steamer Joan makes a weekly run from Vancouver to Campbell river for the benefit of the enthusiastic sportsman



NANAIMO IN 1868

and tell the people that there is no place in the world where the codfish are so white and tender as there.

Then there are crabs which are infinitely better than the best lobster in the world, and thousands of them going to waste in the waters around Nanaimo, and claims that are really delicious when taken in the right season and properly cooked. It may be, too, that oysters can be cultivated on this coast to be a commercial success. At present the Pacific Coast Whaling Company is building a whaling station just at the outskirts of the city. In connection with this it will also build barrel and glue factories.

Then there are the farming possibilities of the district around Nanaimo, which are attracting attention of late, mixed farming and dairy farming, all yielding good profits and thousands of acres of land still available. Large farms are not common and not necessary, for a 50-acre Vancouver Island farm is the equal of a 200-acre farm in the Middle West, price and the productiveness considered. It is after all to the farming possibilities that Vancouver Island looks for her future. There is no fruit grown in Canada that cannot be grown with equal success on the Island. Inspector Wilson says, comparing the land around Nanaimo with the famous Okanagan, that "equally good if not better fruit can be grown in the district around Nanaimo." Hundreds of farmers fleeing from the prairie provinces in search of a more equable climate have visited the Nanaimo district, and as a result many of them are settling on the Island and many more will come.

To conclude, Nanaimoites lay great stress

fore—are excellent in tone and style, and might well have been written by a well-equipped journalist. A selection of conundrums was given each week, advertisements appeared of the pieces to be played at the "Theatre Royal," and there are amusing notices to the gentle contributor—e.g., that in which it is hoped "that contributors of songs will also sing them for the better appreciation of their merit. N.B.—One week allowed for preparation." It would appear that those in command did everything in their power to lessen the tediousness of a long voyage. To this fact and the carefulness in regard to sanitary arrangements, when crossing the tropics, must be attributed the excellent health enjoyed by the crew and the contingent with their wives and children.

Here is a charming picture from an article entitled "A Sketch from Real Life of Two Very Old Soldiers."

A long way back in the avenue of my life, perhaps more than a quarter of a century ago, I can remember a poor old soldier who had been in the American War and had fought at the battle of "Bunker's Hill." He had been frost-bitten and crippled in a winter's campaign, and had suffered so much that he was unable to walk or even to stand without inconvenience. Through somebody's kindness, for out of his pension it would have been impossible to save money for the purpose, he had become possessed of a donkey, on which he seemed literally to have seen them apart except an old woman who took charge of him, that is to say, who cooked his meals, put him to bed, and dressed him, and patched his

bian). "W-i-e-a-t-h-e-r, Weather." "Well, Thomas, you may sit down," said the schoolmaster; you may be a sharp lad, but that must have been the sort of weather you had on coming round Cape Horn."

Whereupon the "tea bugle" was heard! On one occasion a dramatic criticism annoyed a Mr. H. W. Hazell, who wrote to the paper and received an editorial apology. This gentleman had played the part of Miss Hardcastle in Sheridan's famous play, and some jocose allusions to the beauty of his ankles and other charms had brought on him a burden of chaff, so that, as must often have happened on a "wind-jammer" making a long voyage, Mr. Hazell's temper got a little worn-round the edges. In the last number there is an excellent farewell to the ship, which is worthy of quotation in full—which, however, space forbids. We give the last few lines, which may help people to understand how greatly the comfort of traveling has increased in the last fifty years:

Farewell to the hammocks, farewell to the clews
Farewell to the would-be Irish stew,
Farewell to cockroaches and thieving cats,
And a long farewell to those horrible rats,
That screech and quarrel every night,
And make one shudder and feel in a fright,
Farewell to parades with hard necks and feet,
Farewell to lime-juce that's hardy sweet,
Farewell to the water of rusty hue,
Farewell to the "Abstract of Progress" too,
Farewell to our everlasting view
Of cloudy sky and ocean blue,
Farewell to the petrel's warning note
Farewell to our dreary life afloat.

The term of service of the detachment was five years, and in 1863 they were disbanded, each of those who elected to remain receiving a free grant of 150 acres of land and his dis-

LOCAL AUTHOR'S POEM
CORDIALLY RECEIVED

By Canadian Club at St. John, N.B.—Favorable Comment From the Press

According to information received from St. John, N.B., the patriotic poem, the author of which is Wellington J. Dowler, of this city, and which has been dedicated to the Canadian club of Canada, was read before the members of the branch of that organization in that city. The occasion of the gathering was an address by H. B. Ames, M.P., of Montreal, on the Canadian West. The song was exceedingly well received and was favorably commented on by the press. The St. John Telegraph of the 22nd inst. contains the following: "At the conclusion of the luncheon President Walker arose and in a few words extended the club's welcome to the distinguished Canadian, Dr. Walker observed that Mr. Ames was bringing to the east a message from the west, and expressed the hope that Mr. Ames would return to the west with a message from the east. We had spent a considerable amount of money here, and the speaker thought that after Mr. Ames had looked over our harbor and its improvements, he would say to the west that St. John was the place to which the products of the west should be brought, and shipped across the seas. Dr. Walker stated that the club was in receipt of a letter from the Canadian club of Victoria, B.C., in which the St. John club was asked to co-operate in having a song which accompanied the letter made the national song of Canada. The song, entitled Canada's Song of Freedom, was dedicated to the Canadian club throughout the Dominion. The words were by Wellington Dowler and the music by George Werner. "At the conclusion of the president's remarks the new song was rendered by Sidney Beckie in an excellent manner. The words are very patriotic and the air quite catchy. Prof. D. Arnold Fox accompanied Mr. Beckie."

TO START WORK ON
THE MILL BAY ROAD

Construction Will Commence in Couple of Months—Surveyor Busy on Location

Work will start on the construction of the new roadway from Goldstream to Mill Bay, a distance of approximately seventeen miles, in the course of a few months. During the last session of the Provincial Legislature \$20,000 was placed in the estimates for this undertaking. About the same time a report of a survey was submitted by Dennis Harris. The latter now has a party in the field doing location work and as the work is completed, which will be in something like two months, active operations will be started and carried forward as expeditiously as possible. The proposed new thoroughfare is a convenience, not only desired by the residents of the district in the vicinity of Mill Bay, but which will be greatly appreciated by all interested in the welfare of Victoria. It will bring Cowichan valley and all districts to the immediate north in closer touch with the city, thus permitting the carrying of business without the difficulty now experienced.

APRIL FIRE LOSS

Property Valued at Eighty-Five Thousand Dollars Went Up in Smoke

The April fire loss in Victoria totaled \$85,000, according to figures compiled by Fire Chief Thomas Watson. During the month there was a total of fourteen alarms, but only one resulted in any damage done by fire. The conflagration in the Shell block, when damage to the amount of \$75,000 was done, and also that at the plant of the Victoria Brick company, where the loss is estimated to have been \$10,000 practically covered the whole of the loss for the month, the other losses being small in amount.

Winnipeg to Duluth

Fort Francis, Ont., April 29.—The first train to enter this town over the Duluth, Rainy Lake & Winnipeg railway pulled into the Canadian North-

PROVINCIAL PARTY
IS WELL ORGANIZED

B. C. Conservatives Ready to Enter Pending Campaign Enthusiastically

After a tour of British Columbia occupying almost two months, L. S. Eaton, organizer for the Provincial Conservative Association, returned last night full of enthusiasm and confident that the next federal election will witness a pronounced turning of the tables and the return of the full Conservative ticket in place of the "sold seven" now seated at the capital of the Dominion. "The party is thoroughly organized throughout the province," he said, "and everywhere, even in the most sparsely populated districts, I found the people indignant with the present administration as a result of their attitude on the Oriental question, the passage of the Mercator bill, and the position with regard to British Columbia's claim for better terms, and other matters of general policy. Where there is not a distinct split in the Liberal ranks their work is markedly apathetic, while the Conservatives are filled with vim and waiting eagerly for the opportunity to enter the fray."

Nanaimo Statistics

Nanaimo, April 30.—During the present month there were 13 births recorded, 5 marriages and 14 deaths. Eight certificates of work were registered at present office for this district for April were \$5,492.20.

Immigrant's Sudden Death

Toronto, April 30.—Heart trouble was the cause of death of E. C. George, whose body was found in the bay near the Salvation Army. The Salvation Army was responsible for bringing the man out to Canada, and if his wife, who is in London, is heard from, they will look after the interment of the body.

BANK CLEARINGS ARE
STEADILY INCREASING

April Figures Indicate the Expansion of the City's Business

Local bank clearings for the month of April continue to show the satisfactory growth of the previous three months. Last month's figures were \$4,834,988, compared with \$4,290,782 for the month of March and \$4,554,411 for the corresponding month a year ago. For the first four months of the present year the aggregate clearings were \$17,856,678 as compared with \$18,774,249 for the same four months last year. The growth in local bank clearings is all the more satisfactory when it is considered that practically every other city in the Dominion shows a falling off in the bank figures as compared with the same period a year ago. Bank clearings are generally considered to be one of the best illustrations of the growth of business and it is not surprising that every month this year has shown a substantial increase over the corresponding month a year ago in local business circles.

FEW VACANT HOUSES
AVAILABLE IN CITY

Real Estate Agents Tell of Victoria's Remarkable Growth in Population

"Have you got any houses to rent?" This query is made many times a day at practically every real estate office in Victoria by diligent, and often disappointed, searchers for homes. When an agent is asked whether there are any houses for rent in the city, he replies in the affirmative. Almost invariably he continues for the purpose of qualifying the statement.

OAK BAY COUNCIL
TRANSACTS BUSINESS

Important Matters Dealt With at Meeting of Roads and Sewers Yesterday

The roads, sewers and bridges committee of the Oak Bay council met yesterday afternoon at 7 o'clock in the clerk's room at Langley street and much important business was transacted. The following members of the council were present: Noble Oliver, and Councillors Ferris, Noble, Newton and McGregor.

Acetylene Explosion

Winnipeg, April 29.—Dugald McLennan, a workman employed at the C. N. R. shops, narrowly escaped death this morning in a gas explosion which completely wrecked the company's big generating plant and caused damage amounting to three thousand dollars. McLennan was at his usual work, feeding the acetylene into the generating plant, and without any warning whatever there was a terrific explosion and he was hurled across the room and banged against the wall. McLennan will recover. The cause of the explosion cannot be ascertained.

Ask for Amherst solid leather foot-wear

Amherst, N.S., is the only place in the world where solid leather shoes are made. The shoes are made of the best quality leather and are guaranteed to last for years. They are made in a variety of styles and colors, and are suitable for all occasions. They are made in Amherst, N.S., and are shipped to all parts of the world.

GAME RESERVE OF
ALL E. & N. LANDS

R. Marpole Makes Important Announcement Regarding Railway's Plans

(From Friday's Daily.) The establishment of a game preserve on the E. & N. lands obtained by the C.P.R. in the purchase of the former railway, the immediate clearing of many acres of the districts adjacent to Duncan, Ladysmith and Quilicum for settlement, the inauguration of the same daily service over the island line, to say nothing of the construction of a road from Nanaimo to Alberni, are the plans which the C.P.R. will carry into effect without delay in the development of their holdings on Vancouver Island. This statement was made last evening by R. Marpole, general executive assistant to the C.P.R. and vice-president of the E. & N. lands, accompanied by H. J. Cambie, consulting engineer of the E. & N., and R. Palmer, provincial horticultural commissioner. They travelled in Mr. Marpole's private car, the Brunswick, and made a short stay at Duncan, afterwards going to Nanaimo from where they took an automobile along the road of the construction work in progress as far as practicable, to the Cowichan valley. Mr. Marpole took occasion to visit Sahtlam, an Indian village situated on the Cowichan river some miles from the town of Duncan. He stated that it was the intention of his company to construct a foot bridge across the waterway at that point for the convenience of visiting disciples of Nimrod. He also stated that a trail would be built along the bank of the river to the head waters. This would permit the same purpose to be accomplished in a desirable way for the obtaining of sport without the difficulties which, under the present conditions, they must experience. He could not say definitely what amount would be spent in this work but he could give his assurance that it would be done thoroughly.

BEAUTY OF VICTORIA
EXTORTS HIS PRAISE

John Willy Speaks Appreciatively of the Climate and Attractions Here

The beauty of Victoria and its surroundings, its fine hotels and invigorating climate were John Willy's constant theme yesterday while conversing with a Colonist reporter at the Dominion hotel. Mr. Willy is proprietor and publisher of the Hotel Monthly, a journal devoted to the hotel industry, and is well qualified to make the most up-to-date improvements in hotel climate and construction. His business keeps him constantly on the move, with the result that there is probably no man in the country better qualified to judge of such matters. Consequently, his praise of the new big hotel is discriminating. "I have been amazed to find that the hotel is so well equipped with every modern convenience, and the dining room is superb. When eating my breakfast in this hotel, I could not take my eyes off the Australian rosewood panelling and the woodwork generally. The service is more agreeable. When travelling I always eat the same breakfast for purposes of equality, and I never saw anything finer anywhere than the breakfast served here. It is a trip to the Pacific coast from California and an hour from home to Victoria. There is just that conditions, no matter how far in Europe, which is so hard to get in the States. The hotel is a masterpiece of the modern hotel industry and other departments of the hotel. Everything is absolutely up-to-date and the service is of the highest quality. I noticed the foundations of the new wing already prepared."

ATLAS of the WORLD

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

PRICE \$1.00

NORTHERN INTERIOR OF B.C. Miners and prospectors going into Teluk, Omicron or Inglesna 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.

A Fine New Song

STELLA DEAR

As Sung by the Doris Four at the Grand Theatre

NOTICE

RAYMOND & SONS

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PROVINCIAL PARTY
IS WELL ORGANIZED

B. C. Conservatives Ready to Enter Pending Campaign Enthusiastically

After a tour of British Columbia occupying almost two months, L. S. Eaton, organizer for the Provincial Conservative Association, returned last night full of enthusiasm and confident that the next federal election will witness a pronounced turning of the tables and the return of the full Conservative ticket in place of the "sold seven" now seated at the capital of the Dominion. "The party is thoroughly organized throughout the province," he said, "and everywhere, even in the most sparsely populated districts, I found the people indignant with the present administration as a result of their attitude on the Oriental question, the passage of the Mercator bill, and the position with regard to British Columbia's claim for better terms, and other matters of general policy. Where there is not a distinct split in the Liberal ranks their work is markedly apathetic, while the Conservatives are filled with vim and waiting eagerly for the opportunity to enter the fray."

Nanaimo Statistics

Nanaimo, April 30.—During the present month there were 13 births recorded, 5 marriages and 14 deaths. Eight certificates of work were registered at present office for this district for April were \$5,492.20.

Immigrant's Sudden Death

Toronto, April 30.—Heart trouble was the cause of death of E. C. George, whose body was found in the bay near the Salvation Army. The Salvation Army was responsible for bringing the man out to Canada, and if his wife, who is in London, is heard from, they will look after the interment of the body.

BANK CLEARINGS ARE
STEADILY INCREASING

April Figures Indicate the Expansion of the City's Business

Local bank clearings for the month of April continue to show the satisfactory growth of the previous three months. Last month's figures were \$4,834,988, compared with \$4,290,782 for the month of March and \$4,554,411 for the corresponding month a year ago. For the first four months of the present year the aggregate clearings were \$17,856,678 as compared with \$18,774,249 for the same four months last year. The growth in local bank clearings is all the more satisfactory when it is considered that practically every other city in the Dominion shows a falling off in the bank figures as compared with the same period a year ago. Bank clearings are generally considered to be one of the best illustrations of the growth of business and it is not surprising that every month this year has shown a substantial increase over the corresponding month a year ago in local business circles.

FEW VACANT HOUSES
AVAILABLE IN CITY

Real Estate Agents Tell of Victoria's Remarkable Growth in Population

"Have you got any houses to rent?" This query is made many times a day at practically every real estate office in Victoria by diligent, and often disappointed, searchers for homes. When an agent is asked whether there are any houses for rent in the city, he replies in the affirmative. Almost invariably he continues for the purpose of qualifying the statement.

OAK BAY COUNCIL
TRANSACTS BUSINESS

Important Matters Dealt With at Meeting of Roads and Sewers Yesterday

The roads, sewers and bridges committee of the Oak Bay council met yesterday afternoon at 7 o'clock in the clerk's room at Langley street and much important business was transacted. The following members of the council were present: Noble Oliver, and Councillors Ferris, Noble, Newton and McGregor.

Acetylene Explosion

Winnipeg, April 29.—Dugald McLennan, a workman employed at the C. N. R. shops, narrowly escaped death this morning in a gas explosion which completely wrecked the company's big generating plant and caused damage amounting to three thousand dollars. McLennan was at his usual work, feeding the acetylene into the generating plant, and without any warning whatever there was a terrific explosion and he was hurled across the room and banged against the wall. McLennan will recover. The cause of the explosion cannot be ascertained.

Ask for Amherst solid leather foot-wear

Amherst, N.S., is the only place in the world where solid leather shoes are made. The shoes are made of the best quality leather and are guaranteed to last for years. They are made in a variety of styles and colors, and are suitable for all occasions. They are made in Amherst, N.S., and are shipped to all parts of the world.

GAME RESERVE OF
ALL E. & N. LANDS

R. Marpole Makes Important Announcement Regarding Railway's Plans

(From Friday's Daily.) The establishment of a game preserve on the E. & N. lands obtained by the C.P.R. in the purchase of the former railway, the immediate clearing of many acres of the districts adjacent to Duncan, Ladysmith and Quilicum for settlement, the inauguration of the same daily service over the island line, to say nothing of the construction of a road from Nanaimo to Alberni, are the plans which the C.P.R. will carry into effect without delay in the development of their holdings on Vancouver Island. This statement was made last evening by R. Marpole, general executive assistant to the C.P.R. and vice-president of the E. & N. lands, accompanied by H. J. Cambie, consulting engineer of the E. & N., and R. Palmer, provincial horticultural commissioner. They travelled in Mr. Marpole's private car, the Brunswick, and made a short stay at Duncan, afterwards going to Nanaimo from where they took an automobile along the road of the construction work in progress as far as practicable, to the Cowichan valley. Mr. Marpole took occasion to visit Sahtlam, an Indian village situated on the Cowichan river some miles from the town of Duncan. He stated that it was the intention of his company to construct a foot bridge across the waterway at that point for the convenience of visiting disciples of Nimrod. He also stated that a trail would be built along the bank of the river to the head waters. This would permit the same purpose to be accomplished in a desirable way for the obtaining of sport without the difficulties which, under the present conditions, they must experience. He could not say definitely what amount would be spent in this work but he could give his assurance that it would be done thoroughly.

BEAUTY OF VICTORIA
EXTORTS HIS PRAISE

John Willy Speaks Appreciatively of the Climate and Attractions Here

The beauty of Victoria and its surroundings, its fine hotels and invigorating climate were John Willy's constant theme yesterday while conversing with a Colonist reporter at the Dominion hotel. Mr. Willy is proprietor and publisher of the Hotel Monthly, a journal devoted to the hotel industry, and is well qualified to make the most up-to-date improvements in hotel climate and construction. His business keeps him constantly on the move, with the result that there is probably no man in the country better qualified to judge of such matters. Consequently, his praise of the new big hotel is discriminating. "I have been amazed to find that the hotel is so well equipped with every modern convenience, and the dining room is superb. When eating my breakfast in this hotel, I could not take my eyes off the Australian rosewood panelling and the woodwork generally. The service is more agreeable. When travelling I always eat the same breakfast for purposes of equality, and I never saw anything finer anywhere than the breakfast served here. It is a trip to the Pacific coast from California and an hour from home to Victoria. There is just that conditions, no matter how far in Europe, which is so hard to get in the States. The hotel is a masterpiece of the modern hotel industry and other departments of the hotel. Everything is absolutely up-to-date and the service is of the highest quality. I noticed the foundations of the new wing already prepared."

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NORTHERN INTERIOR OF B.C. Miners and prospectors going into Teluk, Omicron or Inglesna 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.

A Fine New Song

STELLA DEAR

As Sung by the Doris Four at the Grand Theatre

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THE GAR

Prepare, by sowing now, Plant. Plant especially: Gladiolus, Clematis, Ranunculus, many Greenhouse plants, Brussels sprouts, etc. Beans, Runners, Carrot and Onion, Cos Lettuce, Cucumber, Drummond, etc. Plants, Calceolium, Cumber, Ornamental Salubrity, Grass

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days there enjoying the sport
 be able to obtain all necessary
 ts and conveniences. Sum-
 up he said that, in his opinion,
 as possessed all the essential
 itants of an ideal hunting re-
 srs. Marpole and Campbell left
 ight for Vancouver. The for-
 tends making a trip to the old
 in about three weeks.



THE HOME GARDEN

THE GARDEN CALENDAR FOR MAY

Prepare, by raking over, the surface for borders for sowing flowering annuals.
 Plant Hardy Border Plants, Alpines, Climbers, and especially: Gladioli, Calliarias, Pyrethrum (cut back late flowering), Delphiniums (cut back for late flowering), "Geraniums," Chrysanthemums, Holly-hocks, Clematises, Vines, Passion Flowers, Dahlias, Calceolarias, Phloxes, Pentstemons, Cannas, Re-pot many Greenhouse and Window Plants, Potatoes, Broccoli, Brussels Sprouts, Celery, Lettuce, Sow: Every-thing required for succession, Peas, Late, Windsor Beans, Runner Beans, Dwarf Beans, Cabbage for late use, Savoy Cabbage, Cucumbers, Radish, Late Broccoli, Winter Kale, Vegetable Marrow, A little Celery, if not sown, Brussels Sprouts, Spinach, Turnip, Beet, Horn Carrot and main crop Carrots, Parsley, Colewort, Onion, Cos Lettuce, Cabbage, Lettuce, Cauliflower, Ridge Cucumber, Mustard and Cress, Parsnip, Phlox Drummond, Marigold, Aster, Ten-week Stock, Nicotiana, Calceolaria, Primula, Balsam, Cineraria, Cucumber, Ornamental Grasses, Chicom, Everlastings, Salisfy, Grass Seed, Scorzoner.

BEAUTIFUL ANNUALS FOR BEDS AND BORDERS

RECENT years have seen a great advance in the popularity of annual flowers of all sorts, and this is largely due to the attention that they have received from the nurserymen or raisers; but they are still very far from having their merits properly recognized, excepting that queen of annuals, the Sweet Pea. That all are as beautiful and adaptable as the Sweet Pea cannot be truthfully urged, but it can be certainly said that a garden may be made extremely attractive for many months of the year by the use of annuals alone.

Nor is this wealth of floral beauty confined to the individual who possesses a greenhouse, for there is a wide choice of quite hardy annuals, while all of those which are called half-hardy or semi-tender can be raised in the open garden quite easily. It is true that it is necessary to wait for comparatively warm weather before sowing of the latter can be safely undertaken outdoors, and this delay in sowing means a delay in flowering, but not by any means a delay that will prevent the plants from blooming well the first season. With the fine and mild autumns which we now get so regularly, this very lateness of flowering is an advantage, for plants last much longer in the comparatively cool conditions of autumn, and one must not overlook the fact that one of the chief legitimate grievances against annuals is their rather brief flowering season.

The shortness of the flowering season is, however, grossly exaggerated in many cases, for there are, at least, some annuals which last in bloom as long as any flower found in the garden. If any one doubts the accuracy of this statement let him carefully raise and put out plants of the dwarf Alyssum called Thornburn's Bouquet, and they will be found to be covered with bloom from the time that they are about as large as a crown piece until a really severe frost puts an end to them. In sheltered places it is not unusual to find this plant in flower at Christmas. Cultural matters have far more to do with the longevity of annuals than many folks suppose, and the capabilities of a well tended bed or border will often surprise even the expert gardener.

How to Raise Half-Hardy Annuals

Shallow pans are best for raising these. They should be washed clean and dried before using, a dirty or wet pan often being responsible for disasters at pricking-out time. After arranging a layer of drainage material in the bottom of each pan, it should be filled to within an inch of the brim with light, sandy soil, loam and leaf-mould in equal parts, and half a part of coarse sand make a good mixture for raising seedlings. All the fine seeds should be mixed with silver sand before sowing, as this enables an equal distribution to be made; such seeds will need no further covering, but they may be pressed into the soil with the bottom of another pan. When large enough to handle, the seed should always be placed in position in the pans, giving each seed from half an inch to one inch of space, according to its size and also the size of its seed leaves. A layer of half sand and half soil should be scattered over all large seeds to a depth of not more than half an inch.

Sowing finished, cover each pan with a pane of glass to check evaporation, or stand the pans on top of each other, first, however, immersing the pans in a tub of tepid water. Stand them in a moist, warm corner of the greenhouse, and examine them daily after they have been sown a week to see if any of the seeds are showing signs of life. As soon as the first few green shoots break through the soil remove the upper pans from off those below; if glass is used, it should be removed almost as early, as it is not wise to weaken the young plants by keeping them too confined. Gradually accustom them to the full light and plenty of air, and before they commence to crowd each other, prick them out into other pans or boxes. A light soil should still be used, and a layer of sand on the surface of the soil given to the more tender sorts, such as the Ten-week Stock, Portulacas, Petunias and others which have a tendency to rot off at the

soil line. As a general rule, two inches between the young plants should be allowed at the pricking-off stage.

Shading must follow pricking off, and the syringe will be found useful in assisting re-establishment, but it must be used very gently and so that its spray falls in a fine shower. When the plants are able to hold up their heads without shading, gradually inure them to cooler quarters, and eventually place them in a cold frame, where they should receive more and more air until they are planted out at the end of May.

Twelve Beautiful Half-Hardy Annuals

Arctotis grandis, white with blue disc, 2 feet; Asters Ostrich Plume and Ray; Brachycome iberidifolia (Swan River daisy), various colors, 12 inches; Martynia fragrans, purple, as handsome as a Gloxinia, 18 inches; Nemesia Strumosa Suttonii, the large-flowered strain, various colors, 15 inches; Nicotiana Sanderae, various colors, 3 feet; Hibiscus Manihot, sulphur with a large eye, a beauty, 18 inches; Layia elegans, yellow and white, 12 inches; Portulaca Grandiflora Thellusonii, orange scarlet, a plant for a hot dry place where nothing else will grow; Phlox Drummondii, many colors, 9 inches to 18 inches; Salpiglossis Grandiflora, various colors, very attractive, 2 feet; and Venidium Coleandulaceum, orange and yellow, one of the very best, 1 foot. The above only give a brief idea of the numbers of these lovely flowers.

HOW TO PLANT A STRAWBERRY BED

It is easy enough to grow good strawberries and plenty of them by taking care of the little details in the beginning. First of all the land must be well prepared. It must be plowed or dug deeply and thoroughly harrowed. Whatever fertilizers are given must be applied before plowing so that they will be well worked into the soil, and you can practically always gauge the amount of fertilizers given—the more mature the more berries. I have found that kainit will destroy the wire-worm, and combined with soluble phosphate rock it increases the yield of my beds more than any other combination of fertilizers. Planting is to be done as early as possible (usually in April), so the ground must be worked over the moment it is available; fall plowing is especially valuable therefore.

My method of procedure is this: After the land has been thoroughly harrowed, I level it, then roll it to firm it and give a smooth surface to the marker. The distance to make the rows apart depends entirely upon what system of culture is to be pursued. If the plants are to be grown in narrow or hedge rows, make the rows twenty-eight inches apart and set the plants eighteen inches apart in the row. The claim is made by this system all the plants obtain more air and light and do not crowd each other, and are easier to pick. If they are to be grown in wide, matted rows, make the rows thirty-six inches apart, setting the plants eight inches apart in the row. Advocates of this system say that if proper care is taken to distribute the runners or young plants in the row while hoeing instead of depending on the cultivator to push them into place the crop will be larger and the fruit of the best quality.

Having determined on the system to be pursued, mark the land accordingly and it is then ready to receive plants. These can be taken from the bed intended for the season's fruiting, cutting out only such plants as may have strayed out between the rows, or from sections which seem the most crowded; but it is much better to grow a row of plants especially for the purpose. Such a row should be permitted to produce runners freely, and all efforts in cultivation directed to the production of the greatest number of healthy plants. When ready to plant the bed, this row is dug up in its entirety, and all the plants thrown in baskets for conveyance to some suitable place for their preparation.

Having selected a suitable place to prepare the plants for setting, they are dumped out in a heap. Each plant is then selected from this heap and stripped of all the old runners and dead leaves, and the roots trimmed to about three inches long. All the old parent plants must be discarded. The plants are now ready for conveyance to the field, where they are dropped at holes provided for their reception.

These holes are best made with the spade, the blade being driven in on the line and the handle levered over to one side before withdrawing. This leaves the hole even on one side, while on the other the soil is banked down by the pressure of the spade blade. To set each plant is taken in the hand, the roots

spread apart with the fingers, and the plant is then held against the flat side of the hole—the crown of the plant even with the surface—the soil is pushed from the banked side into the hole and against the roots and made firm.

Planting Imperfect Kinds

When the bed is being set with a variety having only pistillate flowers, every fourth or fifth row must be planted with a variety having perfect flowers in order that the flowers of the plants with pistillate flowers may be pollinated; otherwise there will be no crop.

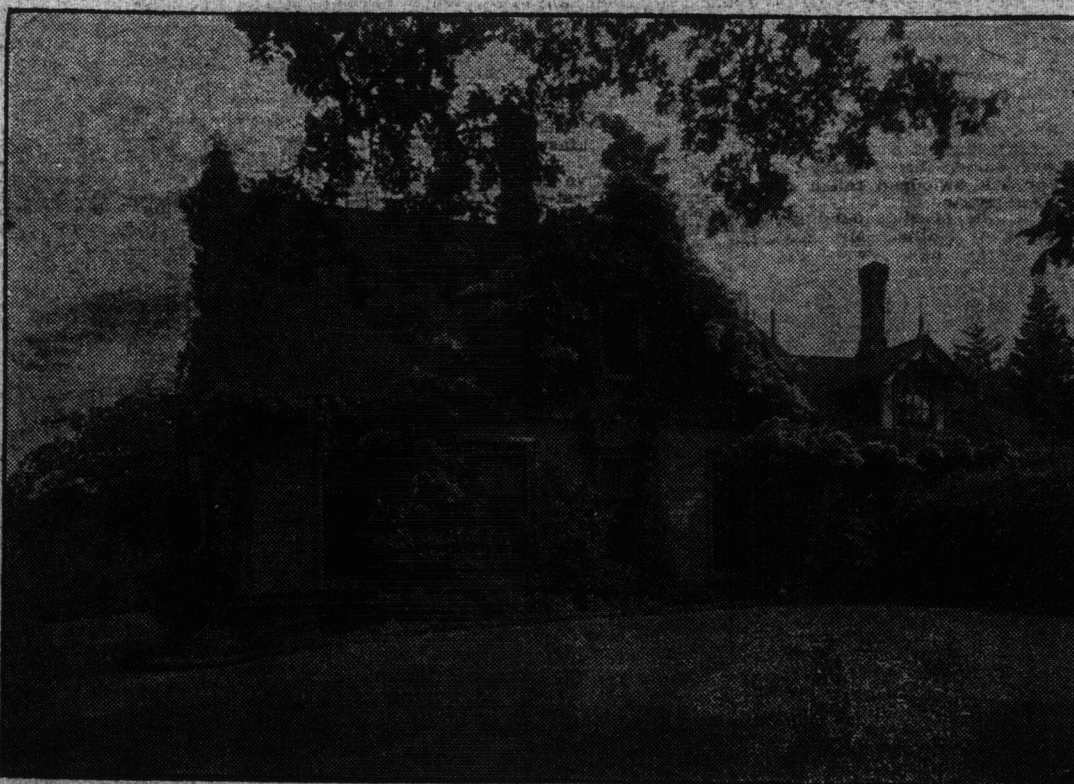
In about a week's time after planting, the bed is ready to receive its first hoeing. The soil should be thoroughly stirred around and between the plants and followed by the cultivator between the rows. The best cultivator for this purpose is a diamond toothed one, the outer teeth being kept sharp on their outer edges. The cultivator should be held first on one side and, turning, on the other side of the row, close to the plants.

Train the runners over every gap made through the destruction or dying out of the plants originally set, so that there may be no blanks.—A. Bonar Balfour.

FALL PRUNING VS. SPRING PRUNING

Occasionally some of the fruit-growers recommend that the field of bush fruits be cleaned up and pruned in the fall, so that the work will be out of the way for spring. I don't believe this is a good plan, and my experience has been that fall pruning is not advisable, especially in the case of raspberries.

During the summer the laterals of the raspberry plants have made vigorous growth, and many of these have taken root late in the season; when winter comes on, therefore, this long lateral will be fastened at both ends—



Creepers Enhance the Beauty of a Home

one end to the strong cane of the plant, the other rooted in the soil. With such an anchorage as this, of course the laterals are not whipped about by the winds of the winter, as would be the case if they had been pruned back.

I believe, too, that fall-pruning of these laterals makes the plant more subject to winter injury. This has been my experience, at least, for I have always found that where I delay the pruning of the raspberry until spring they come through the winter in better shape than when they are pruned in autumn.

Some grape-growers prune their vineyards in autumn, and I believe this is another mistake. I don't believe the vines pass the winter as well as where they are left unpruned until the next spring.

While I am on the subject, I may go a little further and say I don't believe in doing any kind of pruning in autumn, for this work can be better done next spring, just before growth starts. Where trees are pruned now, the wound will dry and will not heal as readily as it would if the sap were running and the trees were making new wood. It very often happens that the limb will die back from the cut, where it would have healed over if the pruning had been done in the spring.

The only argument advanced for fall-pruning is that the growers have more time then. This is true. But it doesn't seem to be a wise plan to save time at the expense of our fruit crops. How is it with other growers? I have given only my experience, and would like to know if I am wrong in this regard.—The Western Fruit Grower.

THE PROBLEM OF SELLING FRUIT

Fruit growing would be a profitable business were it not for the unknown quantity of the market. I am interested mostly in the growing of apples, and I think it is about as easy to market winter apples as any other kind

of fruit, because they do not have to be hurried onto the market without regard to the price that the apples will bring. But my experience has shown me that we are not able to market our fruit to advantage. We get little for it, and the consumers pay a high price for it. I will confess that I do not know the way out of the difficulty, and for that reason I shall not hesitate to let go of the business when I can find a man that is willing to buy me out.

The problem of selling fruit is a large one, and is one that needs to be studied by all the people that are engaged in producing it. I think that if the growers of each kind of fruit could get together in some way it might result in progress being made. It is not, however, easy to get farmers or even apple growers to come together in large numbers. I do not know that it would be profitable even if large numbers of them could be brought together. Little is accomplished at such times.

The matter needs to be studied out carefully by a few men who have the time and the money with which to make investigations and study conditions. Possibly the time will come when one of the experiment stations will take up the work of studying and investigating the methods employed and possibly in the marketing of apples.—Ex.

IMPORTANT WORK IN MAY

The Time When Everything Needs to Be Done at Once

If frost threatens, cover tender vegetables and flowers with empty dry goods boxes, peach baskets, bits of cloth, old carpets or even newspapers. Rake the litter back upon the strawberry patch if the plants are in blossom. Spray plants with cold water from the hose at dusk. Put board screens or miniature fences on the north and east sides of newly transplanted vegetables. Early next morning see if anything important is touched by frost. If so, cover it from the sun and let it thaw out as slowly as possible.

Before Danger of Frost Is Past

Sow seeds of tender vegetables if soil is warm and mellow. The important ones are beans, corn, cucumbers, eggplants, pepper, pumpkin, and squash. None of these young plants can stand even a light frost.

Plan and plant veranda boxes.

First thinning and transplanting of vegetables and flowers.

Buy the bedding plants you want from your local florist.

After the Danger of Frost is Past

Transplant tender vegetables and flowers from hotbed to garden.

Set out bedding plants.

Finish second thinning of everything in the garden. Transplant celery the second time.

Why not can some asparagus?

Things to Watch for

First signs of cabbage and cauliflower insects; also currant worms.

The moment when the petals fall in the orchard. Then you want to spray.

Delightful Jobs

Divide perennials and share the increase with your neighbors.

Start a wild garden, but don't take things without asking permission and don't dig up rare wildflowers and orchids.

Routine Work

Spray fruit trees and berry bushes with a combination of Paris green, or some other arsenical compound, and Bordeaux mixture.

Put whale-oil soap on rose bushes.

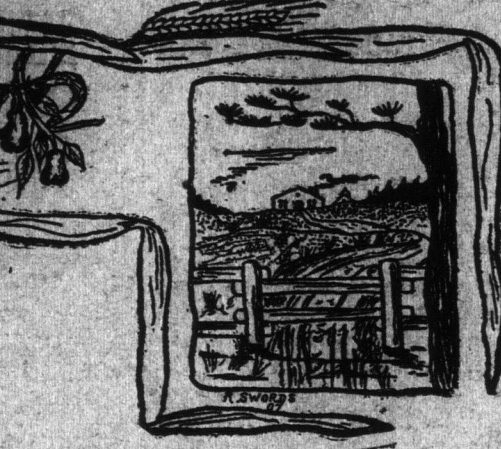
Dust cabbage leaves at nightfall with pyrethrum powder.

Spray cabbage, cauliflower and Brussels sprouts with the resin-lime mixture.

Make paths and borders neat.

Watch for Insect Pests

The blooming of the apples and pears warns us to get ready to spray with an arsenical poison for the codling moth or apple worm, shortly after the blossoms drop. It must be done before the green sepals beneath the white petals have closed up and the young



fruit bent over, because the poison must fall into the calyx cup in order to be effective. Fear psyllas and plant lice, which at times are exceedingly destructive, appear with the unfolding of the leaves, and when excessively abundant must be held in check by thorough spraying with a whale-oil soap solution, one pound dissolved in five to seven gallons of water, or a kerosene emulsion, standard formula, diluted to about nine parts of water.

The best method of checking white grubs and cut worms which eat the roots of recently set plants, is to dig out and kill the former, and attract the others to poisoned baits such as fresh clover or lettuce dipped in strong Paris green water.

One of the best poisons for general use is the arsenate of lead. This should always be used in the paste form and can be purchased in pound cans. Its particular value consists of its harmlessness to vegetation and superior adhesive properties. It can be applied in almost any quantity without injury to tender foliage. The standard kerosene emulsion may be prepared by dissolving half a pound of soap in one gallon of water, adding two gallons of kerosene and then churning vigorously or passing through a pump till a white, milk-like emulsion is formed, which mixes readily with water, dilute as needed.

Hardy Annuals: Their Treatment.—Continue to prick off annuals raised in frames into small pots, and harden such as are established preparatory to their turning out into the open ground. Those which have been potted some time should have another shift, rather than allow them to become stunted in their pots. Another sowing of annuals may now be made either in an open border for transplanting, or on small squares of turf, grassy side downwards. When the plants are up, the pieces of turf with the plants may be removed to their final quarters. As the planting season approaches, have everything ready by hardening the plants, that they may experience no check by removal, and turning over and well working the soil to get it into a proper state for planting. Lupines, Flos Adonis, lychnis, mignonette, and many others, may still be sown in beds or patches where they are to flower, watering them after sowing and in dry weather.

Perennials: Their Propagation.—Perennials may now be increased by cuttings of the young flower stalks; double scarlet lychnis will grow freely so propagated. Divide the young flower stalks into lengths, each having three or four joints, and plant them in a shady border of rich light earth about four inches asunder, two joints of the cuttings being in the ground; press the earth round the stem, and water them moderately, covering them with hand glasses, and shading from the midday sun.

All the fibrous-rooted plants may be increased by this method, as well as by separating the roots, the only methods by which the properties of the double-flowering species can be propagated.

Seedling Perennials and Biennials.—All seedling perennials and biennials should now be planted out if sufficiently advanced; the others pricked out in nursery beds. Dig up a piece of clean ground for this purpose, and divide it into beds 3-12 feet broad; rake level for this purpose, and divide out by line six inches apart each way. Seeds of gillyflowers, wallflowers, sweetwilliams, Canterbury bells, and most other sorts, may still be sown in beds of mellow ground not too much exposed to the sun.

Annuals, etc., for Succession.—Plant out in rich soil a good supply of stocks and asters for the autumn; and sow a succession of annuals for making up any vacancies which may occur, and likewise another sowing of mignonette in pots for rooms or for filling window boxes.

Bedding Out Plants.—As the soil and weather will now be in a fit state to commence bedding out, a start should be made with the half-hardy plants first; as antirrhinums, pentstemons, etc., which may be followed by calceolarias and verbenas; reserving heliotropes and the more tender kinds of geraniums for the latest planting.

Plants Necessary for Bedding Out.—Where bedding out is practiced, this is a busy month. Let all be done according to a well-digested plan, in which the height and distance, as well as the color of every plant and every bed, are previously determined; for the next few weeks will be devoted to filling up the flower garden beds and clumps intended for the summer and autumn display. Every exertion should be made to get the planting out completed with all possible despatch; and, premising the plants intended for each bed have been previously determined and hardened off, no great difficulty will now be met with in filling them up. If an early display is wanted, they must be planted rather thicker, and need not be stopped; if not before a later period in the summer, plant be pinched off as they appear, till the plants be pinched off as they appear, till the plants have filled the beds.

Premier Asquith

AN Oxford contemporary" contributes the following article in a recent issue of the London Times:

About the time when Jewett became Master of Balliol, a notable scholar was added to the foundation of that learned society. He came from the City of London School, and the influence of Dr. Edwin Abbott was apparent in the nicety of his scholarship and the finished style of his English exercises. By heredity he belonged to a class of shrewd Yorkshiremen, all of them Radicals and Nonconformists, and all imbued with the strenuous individualism which was then the staple of Radical politics. In the little world of Balliol it was soon made evident that Asquith was a man to be reckoned with, and a man who would go far. Milner, some years his junior, had a wider outlook on Imperial and social questions; Charles Gore had a kind of influence over his friends to which Asquith did not aspire. But there was, perhaps, none of his contemporaries who equalled him in trenchancy and force. When he closed his undergraduate career by gaining a Balliol Fellowship, Jewett wrote to a friend—"Of all the young men who have been under my care, Asquith is the one whose success in life I would confidently predict." At the Oxford Union, where the statesmen of the future are supposed to sit on every bench, Asquith's position can only be described by the word ascendancy. He took no great pains to be conciliatory, and he came from a college whose success provokes the light-hearted criticism of less privileged undergraduates; a Christ Church orator once referred to "the sons of Balliol, flown with insolence and tea." In his first attempt on the presidency, Asquith was defeated by Ashmead Bartlett; but he had his turn of office in due time. As treasurer, he allowed no tampering with the rules; as president, he asked for no indulgence from his critics, and he gave them none.

For a young man of 22, with a Fellowship to tide him over the years of waiting, the law was the best avenue to success. Asquith addressed himself to the common bar, and, just as Bowen had owed his first professional advancement to Coleridge, so Asquith in his turn was helped by Bowen. From the first, he obtained work, perhaps as much work as he wanted; but his success was not so decisive as his Balliol friends expected. On an occasion such as the trial of Mr. Cunningham Graham, he could speak, and speak well, but his forensic manner was lacking in ease, and in persuasive power he was excelled by men who were inferior to him in ability. He rose into leading practice just at the time when the Judges of our higher tribunals had contracted the habit of constantly interrupting counsel. When Lord Watson stopped a set argument with the observation, "The whole point of this case is just so-and-so," there were leaders who could say, "I am obliged to your Lordship for putting it in that way." Mr. Asquith was more likely to say, "If your Lordship will permit me, I will deal with that later on." If Mr. Asquith had given himself wholly to the law, there can be little doubt that his clarity of mind and his admirable style would in time have made him a great Judge. But his true vocation was for politics, and we shall have to look for our great judges elsewhere.

At the "penal dissolution" of 1886, Mr. Asquith was returned for East Fife as a Home Ruler and a follower of Mr. Gladstone. The Scotch elector likes a member who reflects distinction on the constituency; the seat for East Fife is as safe as any seat can be in these troubled and confusing times. During the six years of his first Parliament, the new member's political duties were comparatively light. On both the front benches his debating speeches commanded attention, and even admiration; but the Commons are slow to welcome lawyers and especially lawyers who are regarded by their friends as coming leaders of the House. The more austere and the more extreme politicians on his own side doubted the quality of his Radicalism, thought, he gave too much time to his practice and his social engagements; and resented the idea that he would be in the next cabinet. But Mr. Gladstone, a nice critic of his legal colleagues and their work, had formed a different estimate, and when the administration of 1892 was formed, Mr. Asquith became Home Secretary. As a departmental minister he added greatly to his reputation; he showed both capacity and tact, and was not afraid of responsibility. His first serious difficulties were occasioned by his refusal to release the dynamiters; his refusal was at variance with Radical sentiment, and there was a movement of protest. It is understood that Mr. Asquith would not allow the administration of the law to be made even a cabinet question, and that Mr. Gladstone supported him in this contention. His action in regard to the Featherstone riots is still (very unjustly) remembered against him by a section of the Labor party. The measures which he took to protect persons engaged in dangerous trades were hailed as an instalment of Collectivism, whatever that means; but the political economy of his younger days had retained a strong hold on Mr. Asquith's mind. "We are all Socialists now," but there are better Socialists than he.

The parliament of 1892 was a short one, and the junior members of the ministry were overshadowed by the powerful personality of their chief. But before Lord Rosebery left office, Mr. Asquith had proved himself a statesman. His position in his own party was strengthened

by his conduct of the bill by which it was proposed to disestablish the church in Wales. This was only a reconnaissance in force, and no serious results followed; but the Welsh Liberals were pleased, and the Nonconformists rejoiced to see one of their own people appearing in the character of a Daniel come to judgment.

On leaving office Mr. Asquith went back to the bar. He is not specially qualified for the task of keeping a disheartened opposition together; and on some great issues he did not carry with him all the sympathies of his party. Time and experience have strengthened his sense of Imperial greatness and of our Imperial responsibilities; therefore, he is not a favorite with the people called Little Englanders. He is a believer in law and order, and, as an economist, he has not openly parted company with Mill and Fawcett. These are not the opinions of "forward" Liberals, and on his own side many doubted whether Asquith was holding the ground he had gained. After a rather long period of slackened and hampered activity, fortune and Mr. Chamberlain gave Mr. Asquith just the opportunity he needed. The cast of his mind is, on the whole, Conservative, and now free trade, an established institution of the country, was being attacked. Mr. Asquith was perfectly familiar with the arguments pro and con; he had read them as a student, and expounded them as a lecturer, in his Balliol days. His speeches, didactic, militant, and confident, did much to revive the Liberal party, depressed by the vigor of Mr. Chamberlain's attack. When the spoils of victory came to be distributed, it was generally acknowledged that Mr. Asquith had fairly made good his right to be the colleague and successor of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman.

There are those who, when they read or listen to Mr. Asquith's dogmatic expositions, are disposed to set him down as a narrow-minded man, who sees only one side of a case. But this inference is unsafe; Mr. Asquith is a practical man who accepts the party system. He is too well informed to ignore the fact that British trade is now facing a kind of competition which Sir Robert Peel did not and could not foresee. At the same time, he has convinced himself that tariff reform, as embodied in the proposals of Mr. Chamberlain, will do more harm than good. In the campaign of 1906, his main object was to turn back the invading force, and his tactics were his own, not his leader's. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman deserves great credit for the skill with which he kept the various elements of his party together; his patient stand for the Liberal programme as a whole gave him a personal ascendancy to which the younger leader has not yet attained. But when Mr. Asquith announced that, so far as he and his friends were concerned, Home Rule was not an issue in the election, there can be little doubt that he recalled to the colors a large contingent of British electors, quite content to acquiesce in the postponement of Home Rule. To some extent, though to what extent no man can say the victory was his.

The victory involves the new Prime Minister in what Mr. Haldane would call an antimony, the solution of which is not yet apparent. For the colleagues who accepted his leadership, and made free trade the one cry of the last general election, are also at one with him in desiring to maintain the Imperial interests of this country, and to draw closer the ties between ourselves and our self-governing colonies. If this policy is to be made a reality, we need something more positive and more inspiring than the abstract generalities of the last colonial conference. Is Mr. Asquith free to recognize that the state of opinion in our colonies renders it necessary to revise our commercial policy? Can he devise any measures which will satisfy the colonial desire to recognition and co-operation, without subverting the domestic policy of free imports? In approaching these momentous problems, the Prime Minister has one conspicuous advantage; he is already familiar with all the constitutional and legal aspects of our colonial system. It may be that his tenure of power will not be long enough to show us all that is in his mind, but we shall look with interest to see in what direction he moves.

On the important issue of disestablishment the Prime Minister's record is clear and consistent; but there is at present a visible abatement of the energy with which this matter was pressed at one time. When the Church of Ireland was disestablished, an impulse was given to the activity of the Liberation society. Dr. Dale and Dr. Rainy spoke for a large body of serious politicians who sincerely believed that the separation of church and state would be fraught with spiritual benefit to the people. This form of opinion is not so strongly represented as it used to be. Attacks on the wealth and the inefficiency of the national churches have lost their point. The object lesson of 1904 has taught the free churches, in Scotland and elsewhere, that it is property, not establishment, which brings a church, for certain purposes, under the control of the state, and hampers her in working out her ideals. There is much more friendly intercourse between the denominations, much fuller acknowledgment of common beliefs and aspirations. These circumstances may suggest to a cautious leader that it would be unwise to begin a conflict, sure to be bitter and long. But in Wales and in Scotland the Prime Minister's disestablishment declarations have been carefully preserved; and we look forward with some anxiety to the first occasion

when East Fife requires Mr. Asquith to "come over the fundamentals."

Perhaps the most uncertain factor in the plans of the new administration is the composite Labor vote. Mr. Asquith's tardy acceptance of the Trade Disputes Bill has not been forgotten; and in its present mood the Trade Union congress may think it possible to dispense with the aid of statesmen imbued with traditional ideas about law and finance. But there are still Labor men who remember and appreciate what was done at the Home office between 1892 and 1895. The field of social reform is so wide that Liberalism and Labor may still continue to co-operate, without sacrifice of principle on either side; and the alliance may be as necessary to the one section as to the other, for none can tell how strong or how comparatively weak the Labor vote may be in the next parliament. Such measures as the Eight Hours Bill are not carried without creating a good deal of discontent; and the current which ran so strongly in 1906 may be checked by the British workman's dislike of interference.

Those who have watched the Prime Minister's career with sympathy and approval will look forward with high hope to his tenure of power. At the age of 56, by sheer force of talent and character, he takes the highest place which a subject can occupy. His party is still strong, and it has been sobered by misfortune. He may, if he will, withdraw his followers from some doubtful enterprises; he may, if he can, indicate safer lines of advance. The opposition is led by a statesman who has frankly expressed his admiration of Mr. Asquith's abilities, and with whom his relations have been as friendly as the conventions of party warfare permit. The foregoing summary of his position shows that his difficulties will be many and serious; but, as impartial critics, we may wish him all the success that is compatible with the unity of the Empire and the true interest of these united kingdoms.

NESTOR OF CANADIAN JOURNALISM

Death of Charles Lindsey Removes a Notability From the Literary Arena

The death of Mr. Charles Lindsey removes one who was for a long period prominent in Canadian literature. Indeed, he has been called the Nestor of Canadian journalism. He was a veteran in that field, certainly, being connected with the press of Toronto, from 1842, when he came from England, until 1900 or later. Editor of the Examiner for some years, he became editor of the Leader in 1853, a post which he resigned only when appointed by Sandfield Macdonald, in 1867, Registrar of Deeds for Toronto. In this position he was a strong and influential advocate of Confederation of the provinces.

But editorship alone did not occupy his active pen. His first book, "History of the Clergy Reserves," was written in 1851; later he published "Prohibitory Laws in the United States," then after a trip west, "The Prairies of the Western States." In 1855 he went to Paris as Honorary Commissioner from Canada to the great exhibition in that city. His most important work was "The Life and Times of William Lyon Mackenzie," an admirable biography of a most uncommon man, which appeared in 1862. He next wrote "An Investigation of the Unsettled Boundaries of Ontario," Honorable David Mills writing on the same subject. It was along the lines laid down in these reports that the boundaries were finally settled by the arbitrators. In 1877 Mr. Lindsey published "Rome in Canada," a history of the Ultramontane struggle for supremacy over the civil power, which volume was added to and republished in 1897 during the Jesuit estates act controversy.

So much was he esteemed as a calm and impersonal but strong and logical writer that his services were in request by weekly non-political journals and by magazines. He was one of the founders of the National Club, and wrote for "The Nation," which weekly was the organ of the "Canada First" party. To him fell the honor of contributing the first editorial articles printed by the Mail newspaper and the Canadian Monthly and Review. About 1878, Mr. Lindsey began to contribute to the Monetary Times, and continued to do so for a quarter of a century. His knowledge of political economy, of which he was long a student, rendered his articles on economic subjects of great value; while his remarkable memory of earlier days in the country's development, his acquaintance with many of the makers of Canada, and his wide reading in Spanish, French, and English, made him an interesting writer on matters of finance, government, and commerce. For many years he contributed leading articles to the Monetary Times, and wrote as long as it was published the "Situation" in this journal.

When, about 1880, the Royal Society of Canada was instituted by the Marquis of Lorne, Governor-General of Canada, Mr. Lindsey was one of the original appointees. This was a deserved tribute to the character of his literary work, the spirit of fairness as well as thoroughness which distinguished his writings, and the already great length of his services to Canada. For reference to the characteristics of the deceased gentleman other than as a writer, this is hardly the place; though his intimate and welcome association with this office for so many years might even justify some personal allusions. It must suffice to say that during his long residence in Canada he commanded the respect of both business opponents and allies, and the warm attachment of all who were admitted to his intimacy. Mr. Lindsey was in his 89th year, and had resided 66 years in Toronto.—Monetary Times.

Sixty-eight slot machines were confiscated by police in Pittsburg, Pa., and the 4,000 pennies they contained were added to the police pension fund of the city.

The Real India

"The Real India" is the title of a book by J. D. Rees, C. I. E., M. P., which has just been issued by a London publishing house. It is thus reviewed by the London Times—

When a man sits down to write a book about India, too often he thinks it necessary to explain everything from the beginning. Mr. Rees starts in the mists of time with the fair-skinned Aryans, and arrives after very long jumps at Mr. Bepin Chandra Pal. There was no need to enter upon such a prolonged disquisition on the earlier history of India; any more than it was necessary to explain afresh the complicated system of administration. Even casual inquirers can learn all they wish to know on these matters from the pages of Sir William Hunter and Sir John Strachey. You cannot write an encyclopaedia of India in 350 pages, any more than you can cram a bushel into a pint measure. There is so much that is valuable in Mr. Rees' book that it is a pity he tried to cover so wide a field. Of course he wrote on the not unnatural assumption that the average reader knows little about India; but something must be taken for granted in such an undertaking. The chief utility of "The Real India" lies in its exposition of the existing situation, and its clear and pointed comments upon current problems. Mr. Rees does not attempt to be eloquent. There is nothing in his book about palm trees or marble palaces or crimson sunsets. He offers unpretentious and commonsense and often illuminating views upon the issues now arising in India for settlement. He has one special qualification often lacking in exponents of Indian affairs, for he has travelled from end to end of Asia, and lived in Russia. India cannot nowadays be considered as an isolated country. If it is fenced in on the north by mountains, it has renewed its intercourse with other lands by the pathway of the sea. There are broadly identical principles uniting most Asiatic questions. To grasp the true inwardness of the vague movements stirring among the peoples of India, one must gain perspective by studying also the conditions of Persia and Arabia and China, and still more of Japan, as Mr. Rees has wisely done.

The most interesting sections of the book are those which deal with the recent unrest, the growth of the congress, and the reforms propounded by Mr. Morley. Mr. Rees gives the first connected account yet published of the growth of agitation in the last few years. His analysis of the causes will not be accepted everywhere without question. He holds that the chief cause is the system of education. Too much is probably made of the educational system as a creator of disaffection. It is not well suited to Indian needs, but it is now almost a waste of effort to continue to declaim against it. We might as well go on to say that the origin of the trouble is the presence of the British. Far less will it be agreed that the police commission helped to produce unrest, or that its appointment was in any sense a mistake. The police commission had not only to investigate allegations of corruption and oppression, but also to perform the work of advising upon pressing questions of reorganization and improvement of pay. We cannot regard it as a serious factor of disturbance. Another cause cited is "the measures taken to stamp out plague in Bombay presidency." Had Mr. Rees said the prevalence of plague in the Punjab, he would have been nearer the mark. There has been little visible unrest in the Bombay presidency, and the plague measures there have ceased to be harassing ever since the riots of ten years ago. A great complaint against the Bombay government has been that for years it did very little to fight the plague. The fact is that one may argue interminably about causes of unrest. They are many and various; but at the back of them all lies that spirit of awakening independence, that craving for national existence, that impatience of European domination, that swept like a tide among thinking men all over Asia at the opening of the twentieth century.

Mr. Rees thinks the congress should be "brought under regulation," but does not explain what new measures are required. We should have thought ample powers existed already if the congress became seditious, which it is not. What is far more necessary is that the congress should learn to regulate itself. His discussion of the congress leaders and their methods is exceedingly interesting, and he pours a good deal of righteous scorn upon their associates in parliament. How many people in England realize that Sir Henry Cotton has actually advocated the withdrawal of the British army from India? He thinks that England could "secure treaty rights for India from the European powers." Mr. Morley, in a memorable passage, has told us what would happen if he telegraphed to Lord Kitchener "to clear out, bag and baggage." In his references to the partition of Bengal, which he is inclined to think unwise, Mr. Rees quite correctly says that "the scheme, be it good or bad, was not, as is often asserted, the invention of Lord Curzon." When the inner history of that heated controversy comes to be written, it will be found that the imputation of Machiavelian motives was one of the strangest blunders of Indian native politics. One of the most admirable features of Mr. Rees' book is his section on land revenue questions. The man who understands land revenue matters understands the most important thing in India; but even among civilians the number of real

authorities is limited. We should be inclined to look askance at Mr. Rees' suggestion that a permanent settlement might be made with each individual holder; but it is not without good points. Another excellent chapter, perhaps the best in the volume, is that upon social reform. It is full of plain wisdom, and is marked by that deep sympathy for the Indian peoples which Mr. Rees manifestly possesses in common with many Anglo-Indians who, while admiring their conspicuous virtues, decline to beslobber them with fulsome adulation. We cannot quite follow Mr. Rees in his contention that the seclusion of Indian women need not be a bar to social intercourse between the two races. However one may theorize, there will always in practice remain a barrier so long as Indian men expect a privilege which their customs preclude them from conceding in return. In his references to the foreign affairs of India, Mr. Rees advances a powerful argument in favor of the expenditure of money in the development of British interests on the shores of the Persian gulf, a matter of some urgency just now. He contends that if we are willing to expend funds in subsidizing Afghanistan and making roads in Chitral and elsewhere, and supporting turbulent and ungrateful tribesmen, we ought not to hesitate about incurring some outlay in the gulf. That is a very pertinent and suggestive observation.

In a work dealing concisely with such a multitude of topics there are naturally one or two slips. The popular name for the wider party in the congress is still the "Extremists," and not the "Nationalists," as they would like to be called. When Mr. Rees says that interference with women and children in factories is likely to prejudice, without materially assisting, those whom it is intended to advantage, we cannot think he has studied the evidence recently given before the factory commission in Calcutta. If half the children working in Calcutta mills are from six to nine years old and many children under fourteen are working as adult laborers, some intervention is plainly necessary. The statement that Lord Curzon "acquired great unpopularity among the educated English classes of Bengal" in consequence of his educational proposals is presumably a misprint. These and a few other minor blemishes, and a certain tendency to repetition of statement, do not, however, seriously detract from the value of this important and timely contribution to our knowledge of current Indian affairs. Its perusal is essential to a proper understanding of the present situation; for there is no other book that covers quite the same ground.

SNAKES VERMIN DESTROYERS

Following an agreement made early last spring, melon growers in the southern Illinois watermelon belt stopped killing non-poisonous snakes, and this year the wisdom of the agreement is shown. Heretofore melon planters have had their fields devastated in a single night by mice, which burrowed into the hills, eating the planted seed. It was decided to keep the mice in check by not killing snakes. This year few mice are seen.—Carmi correspondence Indianapolis News.

HAD PREJUDICE AGAINST OVERCOATS

"My venerated grandmother looked at me rather scornfully when I approached her clad in my first overcoat, and I'll never forget the 'roasting' she gave me for having one," said J. M. Bond, of St. Louis.

"She said that no sensible man would descend to the effeminacy of an overcoat and that the effect of wearing one was to reduce vigor and the hardness that comes of battling with cold weather." She pointed to the fine example of a statesman with whom she had a personal acquaintance, the Hon. Hannibal Hamlin, elected vice-president of the United States with Lincoln, who in his whole career never put one on, no matter how low the mercury dropped.—Baltimore American.

READING IN BED

Astigmatism, which is a condition where the refractive powers differ in the different meridians of the eye, is in most cases hereditary, but it is often acquired. The error of acquired astigmatism often takes place during and after a severe illness, and can be avoided by proper precautions. The whole system is in a weakened condition, and the person so afflicted, being confined to the house, will resort to reading to pass away the time, and this is often practiced while in a reclining position. There can be nothing more injurious than this practice.

Reading under these conditions overburdens the muscles, and the action of these muscles upon the form of the eye causes an irregularity in the curvature of the cornea which is known as astigmatism. This is detrimental to distant vision and makes reading and near work difficult.—Health.

The New York World, after conducting an investigation announces that Gotham women are gambling crazy.

Mrs. Susan Merrill, of East Edgington, Me., has supported herself for ten years and sent her two boys through college by making feather beds of real goose down and selling them in New England.



greater part of House two government

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Mr. Elli Lord Dunne

Mr. Bal discovered hon, gentle when the t this evening made a ver refer later, had a long which he o own accou brought in (Cheers.) like the rig by Lord D mention th very unfort felt he had these 67 b argument, abortive bill 67 boards, oi diminit arithmetic ate (laugh) tieman him much for th gentleman

If I go man's spee debate, I he to make. possible to m the cou o'clock and remember stone's bill though in occasional still I am n when I say whatever h deal, withi tions unde ion, The o the se whether w at all? (C the hon. a the debate always felt strong con as capable pressing el when I he I did not le arranged o ment and consistent gangway, mere atten that the I interested as

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Mr. Balfour on Home Rule for Ireland



MR. BALFOUR, during the Home Rule debate in the British House of Commons on March 30, delivered the following speech:

The right hon. gentleman who has just sat down expended the greater part of his speech in expounding to the House two flagrant instances of English misgovernment in Ireland.

The first related to the Irish system of land tenure, under which, as everybody knows, it has been customary for the tenant to make the improvements—not a good system in my opinion, but a system which we on this side of the House—the party to which I belong, the government of which I was a member—have done, not only something to remedy, but everything to remedy. (Cheers.) What was tinkered at before by Radical governments and Conservative governments in the way of land purchase has been finally and conclusively settled by the Land Purchase Act passed by my right hon. friend the member for Dover, and what can be the relevance of a system of land tenure in Ireland which is remedied by legislation passed by this House to an argument which discusses whether this House is capable of dealing with Irish problems utterly passes my comprehension. (Cheers.) But I go further, and I ask—How, if Home Rule had passed either in 1886 or 1893, could the land question have been settled? If it has been settled now, or if it is in the way of being settled now by the use of British credit and British capital—does the right hon. gentleman suppose that after his ideal is carried into effect, and there is in Dublin an independent parliament with an executive responsible to it, it is likely that a British House of Parliament, which has nothing whatever to do with Ireland except occasionally to coerce the representatives of Ireland in the management of Irish affairs? (that, understand, is the theory)—how they would have dealt with the Irish land problem on just and sound lines without British credit behind them passes my comprehension, and the right hon. gentleman forgot in the course of his speech to explain it. (Cheers.)

The Irish Council Bill

His other illustration, if he will allow me to say so, was, if possible, more unfortunate. He told us that he had driven many hundreds of miles on an outside car through Ireland—I am sure enjoying the lovely scenery and the kindly hospitality of its inhabitants. (hear, hear)—but he had discovered in the course of his investigations that there were no less than 67 boards in Ireland.

Mr. Ellis said he took the 67 boards from Lord Dunraven's book. (Opposition laughter.)

Mr. Balfour—I beg pardon. That was not discovered in the outside car. But the right hon. gentleman cannot have been in this House when the Chief Secretary for Ireland spoke this evening. The Chief Secretary for Ireland made a very interesting speech, to which I shall refer later, and in the course of that speech he had a long and interesting parenthesis, in which he re-made the speech which, by his own account, he ought to have made when he brought in the Irish Council Bill last year. (Cheers.) He indicated to the House that he, like the right hon. gentleman, had been misled by Lord Dunraven in his book. He did not mention the name or the source, but he did mention the 67 boards, and he said it was a very unfortunate argument to have used. He felt he had weakened his case by it, because these 67 boards were now quite an illusory argument, and the whole justification of the abortive bill of last year did not depend upon 67 boards, but, I think, upon six—a percentage of diminution which my powers of mental arithmetic are unable at the moment to calculate. (laughter), but which the right hon. gentleman himself will admit is very large. So much for the two instances that the right hon. gentleman mentioned.

A Survey of the Debate

If I go back, leaving the right hon. gentleman's speech, to a general survey of the debate, I have one or two general observations to make. The first is this, that it is clearly impossible to discuss the merits of Home Rule in the course of a debate which begins at 4 o'clock and ends, let us say, at half-past 11. I remember on the second reading of Mr. Gladstone's bill of 1893 we took a fortnight; and though in those days, as in these, there was occasional repetition in argument (laughter), still I am not making an extravagant statement when I say that it is impossible for any speaker, whatever his powers of compression may be, to deal, within the limits prescribed by the conditions under which we are discussing this question, with so vast a theme in any adequate fashion. The second observation I have to make, or the second question I put to myself, is whether we are engaged in a serious discussion at all? (Cheers.) I confess that when I heard the hon. and learned gentleman who initiated the debate make his speech, I felt, as I have always felt when he speaks to us, that he has strong convictions on this matter which he is as capable as any man in this House of expressing eloquently and effectively. But then, when I heard the reply of the Chief Secretary, I did not know whether I was assisting at a pre-arranged comedy (cheers) between the government and their friends on that side and their consistent and faithful supporters below the gangway, and whether, in fact, this was not a mere attempt to make the outside public believe that the Irish Nationalist members were as interested as ever in the question of Home Rule,

but that hon. gentlemen opposite were not to be driven into any unpleasant corner or compelled to make any unpleasant declarations, but were to have the same latitude of interpretation of their Home Rule declarations as they had enjoyed in the past. (Cheers.)

Mr. Redmond's Arguments

I had intended speaking on the merits, but—cries of "Go on!"—then you bring it on yourselves (laughter), and, if I am to survey, even in the briefest fashion, the merits of the question, I must ask the indulgence of the House, though I shall not really travel outside the limits of today's debate. What said the leader of the Irish party? He gave his version of the arguments that had been used in favor of Home Rule, and said, "The whole situation is altered. There may have been strong arguments against Home Rule in 1886 and in 1893, but those arguments, which may have been strong then, have been destroyed since, and destroyed by the action of a Unionist government." What were his two arguments? The first was that you required to do justice in the matter of land. You had to do justice to Irish landlords as well as Irish tenants, and if Home Rule had been passed in 1886 or 1893 justice would not have been done. Justice will now be done because the Land Act of 1903 has been passed, and that question is in the way of solution. I am proud to be a member of the government which passed that act (hear, hear); but, when it is suggested that it is inconsistent with Unionist policy, let me say that I had been an ardent advocate for years of that policy before I held office in this House at all. More than 20 years ago I seconded a resolution on the subject of land purchase when I was in opposition, and ever since then I have, in office and out of office, ardently advocated that policy, and it is absurd to say that we borrowed it from the hon. member for Waterford and his friends. I believe the public man whose name was most identified in early life with it was Mr. Bright; but, whatever may have been the small beginnings of that policy, all that has been done of a great and effectual character has been done by us, all the great steps have been taken by us, and they have been absolutely consistent with the whole theory of Unionist administration. The second argument used by the hon. and learned gentleman was that the opponents of Home Rule laid down the principle that Irishmen, qua Irishmen, were incapable of administering affairs, and that that argument had been entirely disposed of by the fact that a Unionist government gave a full measure of local administration to Irish county councils. Local government in Ireland, again, has always been a part of Unionist policy. (Ministerial cries of "Oh," and a Nationalist member—What did Lord Salisbury say at Newport?) He certainly said nothing inconsistent with that. Long before the Irish Local Government Act passed, I and my friends have always said that privileges of that kind which you gave to England must be given to Ireland. They were not given to England, remember, until a Unionist government gave them in 1888 (cheers); and, as soon as they were given to England, then, in my opinion, it became absolutely necessary, right, and just that the same privileges should be given to Ireland; and they were given, not when a Radical government came in, but when a Unionist government again took office in 1895. (Cheers.)

Who has ever suggested that an Irishman is incapable of dealing with government? (A Nationalist member—Lord Salisbury.) I beg pardon. He did nothing of the kind. You have only to see the parliamentary ability of hon. members below the gangway—an ability which I have experienced, sometimes pleasantly and sometimes painfully, for the last 30 years—to know that Irishmen yield to no nation in the world in their parliamentary aptitudes. And I am delighted to learn what we have heard today—that the Irish county councils have shown great administrative ability, and have been a very creditable institution. As one of those who created that institution, am I expected to stand in a white sheet on that account? (Cheers.) No, sir, no one ever objected to Home Rule on the ground that Irishmen ever lacked the necessary ability to deal with questions of public policy, and no one suggested that the Irish county councils would fail in their duty except as far as they allowed their political prejudices to interfere. And I am afraid that, if the matter were inquired into impartially, it would be found that, so high does party feeling run in Ireland, and not on one side only, that you cannot count on county councils to appoint to places of emolument those best qualified to carry out the functions unless they share the political opinions of the majority. If that is the fact, surely it bears out the conclusion to which my noble friend, in his brilliant speech tonight, called attention—that if Ireland were left entirely to her own political resources she would be the scene of violent political faction fights in which the minority would fare very badly, the minority being in this case that section of the population which certainly has shown the greatest industrial aptitude. That is the only moral that can be drawn from the county councils; but surely it is enough.

The Impossibility of Home Rule

The members of this House, three-fourths of whom do not remember the old debates on this subject, absolutely underrated the practical difficulties that would arise in menacing power directly any one tries to formulate Home Rule. Most of the gentlemen whom I am addressing are new to this question. They have not had to

face the difficulties in their concrete shape in a bill. If they had they would see that such questions as those regarding the position of the Irish representatives and the relations of the two exchequers are questions so incapable of solution that by themselves they would make any government desiring to pass a practical bill shrink from the colossal task. (Cheers.) But behind all these questions, which may perhaps be regarded as questions of detail, there lies a far greater issue. I have heard the leader of the party and his friends constantly talk of the analogy between Ireland as they would wish to see it and a British self-governing colony. Sir, there is no analogy. (Cheers.) I remember an observation written 20 years before the Home Rule controversy began, in which the late Professor Freeman stated that there had been a vast number of cases in which a federal system had been created, but that in every case except one the federal system was an effort to draw together the parts of a great community which had become separated. It was a process of integration and not of disintegration. The one example he pointed to in the contrary sense was the case of the Germanic communities, which, in the early Middle Ages, were a relatively united nation, and which, through various historic stresses, gradually got broken up into semi-independent states. They had some kind of organic unity, but one which was ineffective, costly, and prolific of wars and friction—the very cause of all modern European difficulties. How has that process been reversed? Germany was united; it became disintegrated; it has been united again by blood and iron. And it is only by blood and iron, when this kind of disintegration has been allowed to proceed, that you can reunite elements which should never have been allowed to separate. (Cheers.)

The whole tendency of modern times is the creation of great States and communities. That is the process of integration. The whole of the relationship to our Colonies, whether this plan or that plan be good, is that every statesman and every party is desirous of producing a new state of things in which the union of the Colonies shall be closer. (Hear, hear.) If you give Home Rule to Ireland, a superficial observer may say that you are placing Ireland in a position like that of a colony. The true observer sees that you are reversing in the case of Ireland the very process which you are trying to carry out in every other part of the Empire. (Hear, hear.) Instead of aiming at the integration of the great British Empire you are doing something towards its disintegration; and as for telling me that there is any analogy between the case of Ireland—which is, at least, fully represented in a free Assembly—and the case of those communities beyond the sea, which some persons thought that we may have managed from Downing street without representative institutions of their own, I say that there is no analogy at all.

What is the Government Attitude?

But I do not feel that it is the merits of the question that are interesting tonight. What is really interesting tonight is not what we on these benches think. Every one knows what we think. (Cheers.) Nor is the interesting problem by what arguments we support our convictions, because it is an abstract resolution not having the force of a Bill, and we are brought in by a responsible government. The liberty to reserve our arguments until a Bill is really interesting and important; problem tonight is not what we think or why we think it, nor what the hon. members below the gangway think. (Cheers.) We want to know what the government think. (Cheers.) The right hon. gentleman who preceded me said that he rejoiced in this resolution because it would clear the air. (Laughter.) Has it cleared the air? We have still to hear the speech of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and no one is a greater master of clear exposition. He may make it clear; but has it been cleared so far? I listened to the characteristic speech of the Chief Secretary, and I do not think he pretended that he cleared the air. (Laughter and cheers.) I remember that he gave us a speech full of the most humorous obiter dicta on all sorts of questions—the late lamented Devolution Bill, the condition of Irish land purchase, and other pressing problems. But on the question of Home Rule he told us nothing about the attitude of the Government as a Government, or of the Radical party as a party. His nearest approach as far as I remember to a specific utterance was in words like these, "Speaking for myself," he said—not for his friends, not for his followers; he did not say, "I am in favor of a parliament," but, "Speaking for myself, I am in favor of a Parliament which can give constant attention to Irish questions." (Laughter and cheers.) He illustrated that rather cryptic reference by saying what an embarrassment it was with regard to land purchase in Ireland. He said that there is a land purchase question which brings great confusion, that the act of 1903 was a great act, but in order to make it work you have a Parliament which is constantly devoting itself to subsidiary problems that necessarily come in its train.

British Credit

How is an Irish parliament going to deal with land purchase in Ireland? Is land purchase going to be carried out by Irish money? Is it going to be carried out by British money? (Cheers.) And when the right hon. gentleman looks forward to a devolution, or our responsibilities in the matter of land purchase to an Irish parliament, is he going to give the Irish parliament a free hand in dealing with Irish credit and British money? Are we to be ex-

cluded from any say in that matter, or is that to be the prerogative entirely of hon. gentlemen below the gangway? And if we who provide the money are to have something to say to the policy, how are we to be relieved by a dozen parliaments in Ireland? The truth is the right hon. gentleman neither in his speech tonight, nor in his speech on Thursday, nor, so far as I know, in any speech he has yet made, has dealt with any Irish question which does not require the use of English money. "If I could only get the money, there is nothing I would not do for Ireland," says the right hon. gentleman. "I have a great plan, a great reform. British money is required." How is that going to be cured by Home Rule, unless, indeed, as some cynics have suggested, Home Rule is another plan for gradually increasing at the general taxpayers' cost the expense of Irish government? (Laughter.) Otherwise how are these great reforms with British money to be carried out except by the British parliament? Clearly there is no conceivable method; and I could wish the right hon. gentleman, when dealing in his airy and delightful manner with the pressing problem of Irish government, had chosen questions as illustrating the necessity for Home Rule which do not so palpably involve the use or misuse of British credit. That is all we have as yet had from the government in the way of an expression of their convictions. I thought myself when I came down that Home Rule was a question which had been so thoroughly threshed out on two occasions by the British parliament that there was no argument one way or the other, no plan for dealing with the objections which had not been canvassed and re-canvassed a hundred times—in other words, that the problem of Irish Home Rule was no new question. Fiscal reform may be thought to be a new question in the last few years, but Home Rule is an old question upon which every argument has been thoroughly sifted. I should have thought every gentleman with this opportunity of estimating every argument would have formed a conclusion upon it. The Chief Secretary told us he was an eager Home Ruler, and ended by making an appeal to the Irish gentlemen below the gangway to deal frankly with the House and say what it was they wanted. (Cheers.)

Mr. Birrell—Not with the House, but with the electorate.

Mr. Balfour—I do not know that from this point of view we could distinguish between the two. Hon. gentlemen may feel that there is sometimes a distinction between the House and the electorate (cheers), but in this connection what distinction can there be? The right hon. gentleman appears to suppose that the hon. gentlemen below the gangway have been wanting in clearness. I have had many controversies with hon. gentlemen below the gangway, but on this subject they have been lucidly itself. (Laughter.) They have never left us in the smallest doubt as to what they wanted. There may be doubt as to what their requests, if granted, will ultimately lead to. That I think is extremely doubtful, and they are not masters of that situation. What they want, at all events for the present, has been made absolutely clear. It was made clear by Mr. Birrell; it has been made clear by each one of the gentlemen who have spoken with the authority of the Irish representation. When the Chief Secretary comes down and asks the Irish to deal frankly with the Radical party and tell them what they want, it does seem to me the most amazing part ever played by a responsible government to a section of their supporters. Remember the present occupants of the treasury bench are not in a position to say—We have promised not to deal with this question in the course of the present parliament; we do not know what is going to happen in the present parliament, and we must wait till the situation arises before we say what we shall do in the new circumstances. Some people may say that; they cannot. I remember when they occupied many nights in the two or three years that preceded the last general election in denouncing in every mood and tense, in every key, the iniquities of the then occupants of the treasury bench, because they did not produce a full-blown project of fiscal reform. (Cheers.) It was admitted on all hands that that parliament could not deal with the subject. That did not content them. They said—it is quite true you cannot deal with it, but you must tell us the plan on which you mean to go to the country. I do not know that that request was a very reasonable one, but at all events those who made it cannot object to our asking them they mean to go to the country on with regard to Home Rule. (Cheers.)

The Radical Party and Home Rule

Home Rule no doubt involves a prodigious revolution, but it is an old question, a question on which the Radical party made up their mind 22 years ago, and on which they showed that they had neither forgotten anything nor learned anything 15 years ago. They had all the debates of 1886 and 1892 of which they might chew the cud, and then the right hon. gentleman—

Mr. Birrell—I know what I mean.

Mr. Balfour—The right hon. gentleman has been singularly unsuccessful in explaining it. (Cheers.) If he knew what he meant why did he appeal to hon. gentlemen below the gangway to tell him what they meant? Do they mean something different by Home Rule? Has Home Rule two meanings—a Radical meaning, which the right hon. gentleman represents, and an Irish meaning, which the member for Waterford represents? Are these two kinds of Home Rule? ("No.") If there is only one kind,

why did the right hon. gentleman appeal to the Irish party for instruction, information, and guidance? (Cheers.) The right hon. gentleman ended his speech by an appeal to what he called the long and honorable connection of his party with the Home Rule cause. The connection certainly has been long. It is not for me to say that it has been otherwise than honorable. (Laughter.) But let me ask exactly what it is. In the end of 1885 Mr. Gladstone came in with a not very big majority, a large number of whom were hostile to Home Rule, and attempted unsuccessfully to carry a Home Rule Bill. He repeated that experiment a few years later with a small majority under circumstances of extraordinary difficulty, with a courage and an ability which even those who differed from him most violently were glad to recognize. (Cheers.) Fifteen years of meditation passed and the Home Rule party came into power not with a divided majority as in 1885, not with a small majority as in 1892, but with the largest majority of which the history of the British parliament gives us the record; and these gentlemen, after their long and honorable connection (laughter) with the cause of Home Rule, believing, as they are going to say tonight when they vote for this resolution, that it is not only good for Ireland, but good for Scotland and for England; believing that it still stands as it did in 1886 and 1893 ("No, no"); believing that it stands in the forefront not of a mere local reform admirable for Ireland, but indifferent to the other parts of the United Kingdom; believing, as they think, that it is a reform intimately bound up with the prosperity of every part of the United Kingdom—these gentlemen have so contrived their business, have so contrived their electoral promises that they find the majority which perhaps alone could deal with this question evaporating before their eyes (cheers), vanishing before they are able to strike a single blow in favor of that cause with which they have been so long and so honorably connected. (Laughter.) I honestly think that the Chancellor of the Exchequer when he rises immediately to reply to me will put an end to this ambiguous position. If he elects to say—as he will be justified in saying—"I am a Home Ruler, I am in favor of that policy, I have spoken and voted for it, but I recognize that under modern conditions it cannot be carried out, and I therefore abandon it," no one could say that was either dishonorable or ambiguous. It may be statesmanlike; it may be right. If he elects to get up and say—"I am and always have been a Home Ruler, and when the general election comes I will not repeat the tactics of the last election—I will not set up all possible barriers between myself and this policy of Home Rule for England, Scotland or Ireland—I will make Home Rule the first constructive plank in our programme." (Loud cheers.) If he chooses to say that, that also is unambiguous; it is statesmanlike; it is clear, and we know where we are. But if he contents himself, like the Chief Secretary for Ireland, with a nebulous exposition of things in general and with his own personal connection with the cause, and without any statement of the policy of the party to which he belongs and of which at this moment he is in fact the leader, then he is open, not merely to the charge which he, with very little reason, was pleased to level against me in the last parliament on another question, but open to the charge that he is playing with a great issue and with a great cause—he is leading on his Irish followers below the gangway with false hopes and illusory expectations, and he is keeping open with all its attendant evils a great constitutional question which it is to the interests of the whole of the United Kingdom should soon be settled one way or the other. (Loud cheers.)

THE DUCHESS OF ARGYLL

A princess, unlike the woman not a princess, is without the means of hiding her age. Everybody knew, on Thursday last week, when a birthday Princess Louise, Duchess of Argyll, was announced, that the truly wonderful lady had attained her sixtieth year. All one can say is that the fresh gift of juvenility remains hers with every celebration of the happy day. Indeed, I think the woman of sixty could hardly be pointed out whose step is as springy and whose smile is as insouciant as that of the Princess. Like Queen Alexandra she plays at middle-age, and retains something yet of girlishness. The late Queen entertained a great admiration for her daughter Louise, her pretty coloring and graceful figure, and always spoke of her as the beauty of the family. For her artistic talent she had respect, and in later years would often refer affectionately to "Louise's kindness and constant attentions to myself."

At Kensington Palace Her Royal Highness leads a pleasant life, and spends much time in her studio, which is built out in the garden at the back of the old palace, and is one of the most artistic and beautiful rooms in all London. In her early youth Princess Louise refused the hand of several suitors, and among them that of "Citron," Prince of Orange. Her marriage with the Duke of Argyll has brought her a good deal of happiness, and the artistic work accomplished in days quietly spent meant a real satisfaction. The most distinguished of her efforts are the statue of the late Queen, which stands in front of the palace, and the memorial in St. Paul's cathedral to the colonial soldiers who fell in the Boer war. Some years ago her oil painting of Paderewski was much admired at the Royal Academy.—"Hebe," in The Gentlewoman.

ed. We should be inclined to Mr. Rees' suggestion that a might be made with each but it is not without good excellent chapter, perhaps the is that upon social reform, wisdom, and is marked by for the Indian peoples, manifestly possesses in com-Anglo-Indians who, while spicuous virtues, decline to h fulsome adulation. We Mr. Rees in his contention of Indian women need not be recourse between the two me may theorize, there will remain a barrier so long as a privilege which their cus- from conceding in return, the foreign affairs of India, a powerful argument in fa- of money in the develop- interests on the shores of the atter of some urgency just that if we are willing to ex- dizing Afghanistan and mak- al and elsewhere, and sump- and ungrateful tribesmen, we te about incurring some out- that is a very pertinent and tion.

ling concisely with such a there are naturally one or pular name for the wilder- ness is still the "Extremists," analysts," as they would like in Mr. Rees says that inter- and children in factories "is without materially assist- is intended to advantage," has studied the evidence re- the factory commission in the children working in Cal- six to nine years old and her fourteen are working as ne intervention is plainly ne- ment that Lord Curzon "acu- larly among the educated "Bengal" in consequence of opals is presumably a mis- a few other minor blemishes, dency to repetition of state- ver," seriously detract from important and timely contri- dge of current Indian af- is essential to a proper un- present situation; for there that covers quite the same

ARMY DESTROYERS

agreement made early last wers in the southern Illinois topped killing non-poisonous ear the wisdom of the agree- Heretofore melon planters elds devastated—in a single hich burrowed into the hills, seed. It was decided to check by not killing snakes, ce are seen.—Carmi corres- polis News.

ADVICE AGAINST OVER-COATS

grandmother looked at me when I approached her clad coat, and I'll never forget the me for having one," said Louis.

no sensible man would dem- inacy of an overcoat and wearing one was to reduce diness that comes of battling r. She pointed to the fine esman with whom she had a nce, the Hon. Hannibal vice-president of the United bln, who in his whole career, no matter how low the mer-Baltimore American.

SLIPPING IN BED

which is a condition where powers differ in the different eye, is in most cases heredit- dness acquired. The error of ism often takes place during illness, and can be avoided tions. The whole system is condition, and the person so onfined to the house, will re- pass away the time, and this while in a reclining position, hing more injurious than this

er these conditions overbur- and the action of these e form of the eye causes an as astigmatism. This is detri- vision and makes reading difficult.—Health.

rk World, after conducting an nounces that Gotham women zy.

Merrill, of East Eddington, d herself for ten years and ys through college by making real goose down and selling gland.

Toronto—The Second City of Canada



R. A. SHADWELL is contributing to the London Times a series of very interesting articles on "Industrial Canada." The fifth, which deals with Toronto, reads as follows:

Toronto is the second city in Canada and the chief British centre, as Quebec is half-and-half headquarters, while Montreal is the capital of the great province of Ontario, the wealthiest and most populous of the Dominion. It holds towards Canada the same position in many respects that Chicago does to the United States, just as Montreal corresponds to New York and Ottawa to Washington. But Toronto is much more nearly equal in size to Montreal than Chicago is to New York and in character it bears more resemblance to Philadelphia than to Chicago. It appears to me to be expanding even faster than Montreal. Its growth in the last ten years is astonishing. It has extended in all directions for miles beyond the then outskirts, which have now become almost central. In a large measure this growth is purely industrial. Factories extend now far out both east and west at both ends of the town and beyond its boundary, but especially on the western side. The population of West Toronto has increased in twenty years from 38,000 to nearly 82,000. I indicated the general arrangement when writing about Montreal, and observed that the two places have a broad similarity in this respect. Toronto has its water front on Lake Ontario, with a belt of railways running along it between the shore and the town and a range of factories stretching out along the railways in both directions. The town, business and residential, lies behind, receding from the water and rising to higher ground by a gradual slope as it recedes, though there is no Mount Royal in the background.

The rise of a great city—for Toronto deserves that name—in this particular spot is at first sight somewhat puzzling. Its selection by the native Indians for a "meeting place" (which is the interpretation of "Toronto"), then by the French for a trading post, and subsequently, in 1793, by the United Empire Loyalists for their headquarters, was probably determined by the harbor, which is completely sheltered and shut off from the great lake by a long sandy island, with only two narrow openings. The harbor plays some part, still in the commercial life of the place, but it is comparatively insignificant. Toronto cannot be called a port in any real sense of the word; it has some pleasure steamers plying on the lake, and the harbor is admirably fitted and much used for boating, in which Canadians are very expert; but there are no docks, and the quays or wharfs are inconsiderable. The simple explanation of its rise seems to be that it had the start and kept it. Lying on the high road to the fertile peninsula between the lakes, which is the warmest and perhaps the most productive corner in Canada, it formed a naturally convenient centre for the rich agricultural district in its neighborhood. In 1884, when the name of York, adopted on its foundation by the United Empire Loyalists, was changed to Toronto, the population already numbered 10,000. With the advent of railways its importance increased, and when the peninsula added manufactures to agriculture, the principal town in the district became the headquarters of industry as well as of trade. That dual character it has retained. Toronto is the headquarters of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, and not only the centre of an extensive manufacturing district, but itself a great manufacturing town; that fact differentiates it from Boston, to which it is sometimes likened on account of a refined social and intellectual element. The latter is associated largely, but not wholly, with the University. The long residence of Mr. Goldwin Smith, who is of the purest and finest aristocratic type in intellect and character, has also been a perceptible influence, and there are others of a social nature. The compatibility of intellectual and business interests in the same place, which is such a marked feature of the great provincial town of today, is well illustrated by the Canadian cities and not least by Toronto.

The Town

Toronto, in spite of its factories, is one of the handsomest towns in the whole North American continent. It is very well laid out; the principal streets are broad and both better paved and better kept than is usual in that part of the world. The method of cleaning them is particularly good, and there are many marks of an active and intelligent municipal council. The tramway service is the very best I have ever seen anywhere—fast, frequent, ubiquitous, and convenient; but that is not provided by the municipality, though I believe vigorous attempts have been made to take it over. There is a good deal of open space, abundance of trees, and a great profusion of fine public buildings and large institutions. The University and Parliament buildings, grouped near each other in spacious grounds, are both attractive and dignified. Toronto is altogether attractive—to my eye, the most attractive town on the continent, apart from natural scenery, of which it has very little. Some of the residential streets, with lawns and trees about the houses, are charming; none are gloomy or repellent, and but little squalor is visible even in the meaner quarters. There is an equal absence of ostentation or pretentiousness about the homes of the rich; they are good and ample in a quiet way. Toronto is not yet spoiled by wealth; but its shops, which

are the best in Canada, are beginning to vie with American splendor; offices are becoming grander, and a sky-scraper has made its appearance, though limited to a modest, five storeys. Perhaps there will soon be a higher one—for things are moving very quickly in Canada, and that is the direction in which they are going. The sky-scraper in Toronto stands for a sign—a sign of American example and influence. And here, perhaps, is a good place to say a word on that subject, because it is more visible in Toronto and the neighborhood than anywhere else, and is intimately connected with the industrial development of the district.

The American Influence

It is inevitable that Canada should in material things follow the example of the United States. The external conditions are identical on both sides of the boundary, which is an arbitrary line drawn across the country, and external conditions govern material arrangements altogether and human customs to a great extent. The soil produces the same things, the seasons are alike; so people eat the same kind of food, live in the same kind of houses, follow the same occupation, and have the same habits. They also use the same language and, being such close neighbors, carry on a constant and active intercourse in business, in social life and organization. Games and sports, institutions of philanthropy and culture, trade unions and other bodies are largely international. There are also many family connections by marriage and migration. It was inevitable that Canada, with all these bonds, should lean on the more fully developed powers, resources, and institutions of the United States, unconsciously imbibing their influence, look to them for inspiration, and mould her own to their model. The money unit is the same, and the dollar plays its great and silent part in drawing the peoples together. American newspapers and other periodicals have been a great influence; they circulate freely in Canada, and most of the world's news in the native journals still comes through them. Last year many Canadian papers were devoting far more space to the tedious and disgusting Thaw case than to the Imperial Conference. American advertisements are as thick on the ground and in the air in Canada as in the States, and they exercise far more power over the habits and ideas of the people than is commonly recognized. In industrial life the American influence has been very actively exercised; and its effects are conspicuous, especially in that industrial area of which Toronto is the headquarters. It owes much to American enterprise, and there can be no doubt that the ex-

tensive development of manufactures in this particular district is largely, if not principally, due to its close proximity to the great manufacturing States of New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio, which lie just across the lakes. This part of Canada is certainly more American than any other, and the skyscraper in Toronto is a sign of it. I do not mean American in sentiment, but in ideas, habits, and ways. In sentiment it is just the contrary, and precisely because it is so like in other things. In Canada the national sentiment has grown strong with the consciousness of national power and a great future, and that feeling is strongest where power is most fully developed. It is very strong down in that industrial corner of Ontario where they are so close to the United States and so like them. They feel, and rejoice in the feeling, that they are no longer the followers of the other great nation over the way, but the equals and rivals. And with that feeling a reaction has set in against the American influence—a desire to shake it off and be themselves. There is a distrust of American civilization as the perfect model to follow, and a growing uneasiness among thoughtful men at the points of resemblance presented by Canada. In the industrial sphere it takes the form of a strong determination to work out their own salvation, and that sort of enterprise which consists in swallowing up Canadian concerns in a large American combination is not regarded with much favor or gratitude. Another thing is the tendency to look elsewhere for assistance and for the guidance of experience. Canadians are discovering that something may be learnt from Europe, and, as they mean to be second to none, they are ready to take all the instruction they can get from anywhere.

The Toronto Factories

The manufactures carried on in Toronto are, I think, quite as numerous and varied as those of Montreal, though there is perhaps less of the textile and more of the metal element. The list of members of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association under the heading of "Toronto" contains over 500 names; and, though many of these are only agents or represent very small concerns, some of the works are on a large scale and a great many others are of considerable size. They are increasing in size as well as in numbers and show great activity. Among the more important products are agricultural implements, foundry work of many kinds; boilers, engines, dynamos, tubes, hardware, stoves, nuts and bolts, wire and nails, ships, pianos, jewellery, silverware, watch cases, brass work, furniture, chemicals, soap, oil, wallpaper, leather, rubber, glass, bricks and

tiles, carpets, underclothing. The newer factories are well built and in every way adequate, and the general level is good, though I did not see or hear of any premises of an exceptional character. Particulars of some prominent establishments will best convey an idea of the industrial activity and capacity of Toronto.

Massey, Harris Company (Limited).—These famous makers of agricultural machinery are one of the oldest and largest firms in Canada; their record goes back for more than 60 years. I have observed in a previous article that agricultural implements are one of the indigenous manufactures of the Dominion and one that is particularly located in this district of Ontario. There are large works at Toronto, Hamilton, Brantford, and Woodstock, and the Massey, Harris Company is the most important of them. It is a purely Canadian concern, and at present represents an amalgamation of four single businesses—namely, those of Massey, Harris, Patterson, and Wisner, with a joint interest in two others, the Verity Plough Company, of Brantford, and the Bain Waggon Company, of Woodstock. They are the second largest makers of agricultural implements in the world, and employ over 3,500 men. They supply all parts of Canada, where they have agencies at Montreal, St. John, Winnipeg, Regina, and Albert; but they export 40 per cent. of their output to Europe, Australia, South America, and South Africa. They have agencies in London, Paris and Berlin, in all the Australian States, in Argentina, Chili, and Uruguay. The president and general manager of the company is the Hon. L. Melvin Jones, who is himself an inventor and has a thorough knowledge of the business. The factory at Toronto employs about 1,800 men, and is of a good type; the newest shops are excellent. The foundry is very large and employs some hundreds of men, but skilled moulders are in demand. All the departments have been enlarged from time to time, and that process was still going on; at the time of my visit the smithy was being extended to 300 feet by 100 feet, which will give some idea of the scale of these works. The installation of power and machinery is partly Canadian and partly American. I noticed several pieces of native mechanical capacity; among other things a very ingenious machine for making hay-rake teeth, invented by the foreman of the experimental department, and a hardening machine in the knife department. Wages run as follows:—Day laborers, 5s. 6d. to 6s. 6d. a day, but some on piece-work were getting 8s.; machine men, average about 9s. 6d.; grinders, woodworkers, smiths, slightly less; moulders, 11s. to 12s. All these are on piece-work. Hours are 59 a week

in winter, and 55 in summer. The "open shop" prevails throughout. The men are chiefly British-Canadian and a very good class.

Polson Iron Works (Limited).—This is another purely Canadian concern. It was established in 1883 by William Polson, a native of Montreal, and began in a very small way by repairing and making marine boilers and engines, and building yachts. Polson had been a mechanic in railway works, and was a practical man. His son, the present head of the company, Mr. F. B. Polson, had a similar training. In 1886 the business was transformed into the Polson Ironworks Company, which started a shipbuilding yard at Owen Sound. This proved an unfortunate venture and brought the company to grief. The present company was formed in 1905. They are steel shipbuilders, engineers, and boiler-makers; and they have lately made a specialty of hydraulic dredges. There is another shipbuilding yard in Toronto, belonging to the Canadian Shipbuilding Company. On these waters they can only build vessels of canal size—that is, up to 270 feet in length and about 2,200 tons gross. Polson's seem to have been very busy and to have done well in recent years; they have built light ships for the Canadian government, several dredgers, steam ferries on the lake and the St. Lawrence, and a cruiser for fisheries' protection. They also build tugs and yachts, and make all the machinery. They were preparing to erect a new machine shop, 350 feet by 80 feet, at the time of my visit. They get steel plates from Glasgow and from the United States Steel Corporation, but the latter have the advantage in cheapness and prompt delivery. They are put on the cars at Pittsburgh and run into the yard at Toronto. From 600 to 800 men are employed in the shops and yard. Wages:—Day laborers, 6s.; machine men and fitters, 9s. to 12s.; boiler-makers, 10s. to 12s. Hours, 55 a week. They make no iron castings; the Moulders' Union gave so much trouble that the firm gave it up and get their castings elsewhere. A good many men in the works are from "the Old Country"; some are very good; others not. The chief draughtsman is a Scotchman, and other skilled men in the drawing office are from England.

Canada Foundry Company (Limited).—This large concern is a branch of the Canadian General Electric Company and an instance of American enterprises which have become Canadian. About 1886 the Edison General Electric Company of Shenectady and the Thomson-Houston Company of Lynn, both in America, Canada, the former establishing works at Peterborough. They were not very successful, and in 1892 the Canadian General Electric Company was formed and took them both over. About 1899 the Canada Foundry Company, a small concern previously founded at Toronto, was taken over by the General Electric, and in 1901 the present works were begun. They have grown to large dimensions and cover 88 acres; and they are extremely active. They make boilers, girders, bridge material, tubes, nuts, bolts, screws, steam shovels, and many other things. A department for producer gas plant has recently been added under the charge of Mr. Chapman, a young English engineer. The pipe foundry is an important feature; its capacity is 60 to 80 tons a day, and very large pipes are cast. But they have been hit by Scotch competition in this department. In the boiler house I saw boilers of great size being constructed, and extreme activity prevailed in the nut and bolt shop. These works are equipped to undertake large contracts. The installation of machinery and tools is chiefly American and Canadian, but I noticed heavy drills and punches from Glasgow. Wages:—Handymen, 6s. to 7s. a day; machinists, 11s. and 12s. Hours, 55 a week. A good many of the men are English in these works, and they are "not the best"; but I am not sure that it is altogether their fault. They may be too thorough, for American hurry seems to be rather the rule in some of the shops. At any rate, men were badly wanted last spring, and the manager would have taken hundreds of competent English mechanics if he could have got them.

Toronto Carpet Company (Limited).—This is a very flourishing concern, started a few years ago by Mr. David Murray, who had been in a warehouse business and had no knowledge of manufacturing. Nevertheless he has built up a large mill, which is extremely busy and has excellent prospects before it; there is a great demand for carpets, which seems to me one of the most promising openings for manufacture in Canada. The finer qualities, but for the cheaper ones there is a large field. This mill has been extended several times, and is ready to extend again if it can find the capital. The rooms are good and it is in every way a fine mill. The machinery and the workpeople are chiefly English; spinning frames by Prince Smith of Keighley, looms by Hutchinson, Hollingsworth, and Co. and by John Crossley & Co. of Halifax. Many of the weavers are from Kildermister, Keighley, and Halifax. The men earn, when in good work, £3 a week; girls spinning and winding earn 24s. to 36s. a week. Hours, 55 in winter and 54 in summer.

Workpeople who think of going to Toronto should note that rents are extremely high, and rising. A four-roomed house of the lowest class is 10s. a week; a good six-roomed workman's house is from 15s. to 20s. a week, and I have heard of cases in which 24s. was asked. Food also is dearer than in Montreal, and rising. But a single man can board for 14s. to 16s. a week.

Count Leo Tolstoy's Birthday



On August 28 next by the Russian calendar, a date which corresponds with September 10 of our own, Count Leo N. Tolstoy will complete his eightieth year, and there is a plan afoot for giving the event an international celebration, says the London Times. It will be an event of international interest. Home-loving, home-keeping, most Russian of the Russians, of all great authors, perhaps, the one who owes least to the literature and civilization of other countries, Tolstoy is read and discussed and quarrelled about all the world over. There are plenty of causes for quarrelling. To some, his Socialism is not only abhorrent, but a betrayal of his great artistic gifts; to others, it is the essence of his worth. To some he is a renegade, a reactionary, one who would pull the world back into a darkness from which it only emerged after ages of effort; to others, he is the apostle of a new light and truth. To some he is the first great philosopher of art; while others declare him completely ignorant of the rudiments of aesthetics. And while some find two Tolstoy's, and are ready to acclaim the author of "War and Peace," of "Anna Karenina," of "Childhood," "Boyhood," and "Youth," of "The Cossacks," and "Polikoushka," but have no good word for him after his "conversion" late in the seventies—for the Tolstoy of "The Kreutzer Sonata," "What is Art?" and "My Confession"—there are others who maintain that the two Tolstoy's are one and the same, and that the later works, the Socialistic, the religious, and contra mundum writings, are merely the inevitable development of the earlier, though it is possible, indeed, to fix the date at which that development took a marked and sudden stride forward. It might, perhaps, be expressed in this way. From his earliest days there were two Tolstoy's, the boy who lashed his back with a rope, and the boy who lay in bed and ate sweet things and read novels. The spiritual and the physical in him were both acute, and always in opposition. Circumstances ruled that until he was fifty he should regard the antagonism chiefly from the physical side; and so we have the great novels, crowded with brilliant figures of men and women whose physical presence is so keenly noted and so vividly expressed as to seem sometimes almost oppressive. Then came what looks like a revolution, but was only a shifting of the point of view from which the old antagonism was regarded; and thenceforth we have the doctrine

of renunciation, the declaration of war on the body, the definite attempt to foster the spiritual life by the mortification of the physical. But this was a tendency that may be clearly traced throughout the "pre-conversion" writings; it was not new, any more than the capital point of Tolstoy's philosophy was new—the brotherhood of man. That idea can be traced in his writings long before the emancipation of the serfs in 1861 or the efforts to improve the education of the children on his estates which the young landed proprietor and ex-officer made by teaching in the schools in person as well as by writing. It lies at the bottom of his most hideous pictures of peasant-life like "The Power of Darkness," as well as of his highest dreams of the future; it is the mainspring of that bombshell "What is Art?" the explosion of which set all but the most level-headed scampers for protection to old formulae; it has been the principle guiding his life since days long before he discovered that it was useless to give away money while you had any money left, to give anything, unless, like Ibsen's Brand, you gave all. The exact degree to which he has succeeded in carrying into practice his doctrine of equality and renunciation is a question that does not concern the value of his teaching to the world.

In spite of the many disputes, then, which have long raged round his name there is a Tolstoy whom men of all shades of opinion may unite to honor. A great novelist; a great writer who has consistently regarded literature, not as a remote art, but as a means for the expression of what he had to say, who has dared to regret that some of Matthew Arnold's poems were not written in prose, and has braved the charges of Philistinism and aesthetic barbarity for the sake of being true to himself; a profound and original thinker, who has thrown off all bonds of tradition, use and respect, and tried every opinion and principle in life and art by the touchstone of his own great intelligence; a social reformer who, whatever the value of his theories, has consistently preached one invaluable truth—he is one to whom homage is due alike from men of letters, from philosophers, from plain men, and from the humblest of those whose cause he has championed.

It is significant that the movement for celebrating his eightieth birthday has its origin in Russia, where the central committee (which includes men of all shades of opinion, among them even a brother of M. Stolypin) has formulated the proposals. "Peace" is to be the watchword; political differences are to be buried, and opponents in politics and social science are to meet on the common ground of

what all may admire in Tolstoy. We learn that it is even possible that a bill may be introduced and passed in the Duma making the day a public holiday. In Paris a committee has been formed which includes M. Anatole France, M. Leroy Beaulieu, and the Marquis Melchior de Vogue; and in consequence of a flying visit paid to London by M. Stakhovitch, the secretary of the central committee, an English committee, of which Dr. Hagberg Wright, of the London Library, is the honorary secretary and Dr. Edmund Goss the president, is now in process of formation. It includes already the names of Mr. George Meredith, Mr. Thomas Hardy, Mr. Henry James, Mr. H. G. Wells, the Hon. Maurice Baring, Mr. John Galsworthy, Professor Gilbert Murray, Mr. H. W. Nevinson, Mrs. Garnett, Mr. C. Bernard Shaw, Mr. Laurence Irving, Sir Donald M. Wallace, Mr. Aylmer Maude, and Professor Vinogradoff, while a "Tolstoy Fund" has been opened at Messrs. Barclay's, 1 Pall Mall East. The central committee invites representatives of literature and social progress to unite in St. Petersburg or Moscow, and to present an international address to Count Tolstoy. It is possible that Yasnaya Polyana, his home, may be secured as a public possession; and a third part of the scheme will have the warm approval of his admirers—that a cheap edition of his principal works should be published in the leading languages of Europe. Few authors have suffered so much as Tolstoy from the censorship at home, and premature and unauthorized, not to mention willfully falsified, translation abroad.

CAMPBELL-BANNERMAN'S CABINET

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's cabinet colleagues from first to last totalled thirty-five—exactly half the number that Mr. Gladstone could reckon on when he retired. But then, says the Daily Chronicle, the whole period of Sir Henry's cabinet service amounted only to a few months more than the life of Gladstone's 1868-74 administration alone. Sir Edward Hamilton records that Gladstone set himself in 1894, as a test of memory, to write down the names of his ex-colleagues, and enumerated sixty-eight of the seventy correctly. He was disappointed to find that he stood only third in this respect, Lord Palmerston's total of cabinet colleagues having been seventy-six and Lord Lansdowne's seventy-four. If the Marquis of Ripon retires now Mr. Morley will be the only surviving member of the present ministry who sat with Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman in the Cabinet of 1886.



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Canadian Travellers at London Banquet

summer. The "open shop" is the men are chiefly at a very good class. (Limited).—This is an anian concern. It was estab-William Polson, a native of n in a very small way by ng marine boilers and en- yachts. Polson had been y works, and was a practi- the present head of the com- son, had a similar training, s was transformed into the Company, which started a Owen Sound. This prov- venture and brought the The present company was They are steel shipbuilders, rmakers; and they have ily of hydraulic dredges, ipbuilding yard in Toronto, anadian Shipbuilding Com- aters they can only build e—that is, up to 270 feet in 2,200 tons gross. Polson's very busy and to have done y; they have built light ships overment, several dredgers, e lake and the St. Lawrence, fisheries' protection. They d yachts, and make all the ere preparing to erect a 350 feet by 80 feet, at the They get steel plates from the United States Steel he latter have the advantage prompt delivery. They are Pittsburgh and run into the From 600 to 800 men are hops and yard. Wages— machine men and fitters, 95. ers, 105 to 125. Hours, 55 ke no iron castings; the gave so much trouble that o and get their castings else- any men in the works are ntry," some are very good; chief draughtsman is a her skilled men in the draw- England. ry Company (Limited).— is a branch of the Canadian Company and an instance of es which have become Can- So the Edison General Elec- henectady and the Thomson- y of Lynn both came to er establishing works at Pe- were not very successful, Canadian General Electric med and took them both o the Canada Foundry Con- cern previously founded at n over by the General Elec- present works were begun. o large dimensions and d they are extremely active, s, girders, bridge material, screws, steam shovels, and s. A department for pro- as recently been added under Chapman, a young English e foundry is an important y is 60 to 80 tons a day, and e cast. But they have been npetition in this department. e I saw boilers of great size y, and extreme activity pre- and bolt shop. These works dertake large contracts. The achinery and tools is chiefly anadian, but I noticed heavy s from Glasgow. Wages— o 75 a day; machinists, 115. 55 a week. A good many of ish in these works, and they t but I am not sure that it is fault. They may be too erican hurry seems to be ra- some of the shops. At any adly wanted last spring, and lld have taken hundreds of h mechanics if he could have t Company (Limited).—This ing concern, started a few David Murray, who has use business and had no nufacturing. Nevertheless he ge mill, which is extremely ellent prospects before it; emand for carpets, which o of the most promising open- ture in Canada. They can- English makers in the finer e cheaper ones there is a e mill has been extended sev- ready to extend again if it al. The rooms are good and y a fine mill. The machinery ple are chiefly English; spin- Prince Smith of Keighley, nson, Hollingsworth, and Co. ssley & Co. of Halifax. Many re from Kidderminster, Keigh- The men earn, when in good k; girls spinning and winding a week. Hours, 55 in winter r. who think of going to Toronto rents are extremely high, and oomed house of the lowest ek; a good six-roomed work- rom 15s. to 20s. a week, and I ses in which 24s. was asked, r than in Montreal, and risle man can board for 14s. to



THE Toronto News, in the course of a lengthy article descriptive of the world-girdling tour of the four commercial travellers sent out under its auspices says: "From that day the four successful travellers focussed their eyes to world-wide prospects, and adapted the contents of their grips and trunks to a longer absence and more diversified climates than usual. Frequently in their letters have they expressed satisfaction at the perfection of arrangements made on their behalf by the 'News.' Everything that could possibly be foreseen was reckoned upon, and when, on the night of Jan. 11 the travellers left Toronto, they knew that only the most remote mischance could sidetrack or cause them inconvenience. Ere their departure they anticipated correctly that the crowning feature of their trip was to be a banquet, tendered them in Old London by the United Kingdom Commercial Travellers' association. This had been arranged in advance by the News, and was one of the most important functions of the kind ever held; in fact, it was the first occasion on which the commercial travellers of the United Kingdom and of Canada, the chief colony of the empire, had come together. The News foresaw that a "commercial" gathering of all who had anything to do with the arrangements, which resulted in a function of imperial significance in Hotel Cecil, London, on the evening of April 3rd. The story of the great banquet might well be introduced by the following "Commercial Travellers' Chorus," which was a great hit with the gathering: "Friends, friends, best of friends In far and stormy weather; Friends, friends, dear old friends, We'll stand or fall together. Through weal and woe We all must know We'll e'er be staunch and true, Until life ends, the best of friends, I—and—you." It was an event in which men gave expression to a patriotic sentiment welding the relationship to which the words of the chorus lent popular description. Mr. William Colville refers to the affair in these words: "It was brilliant, elaborate, and said to be the most successful ever given by the London Travellers' association. Members came from all parts of the United Kingdom to do us honor. Never have I had the pleasure of so enjoyable an evening, and the boys are beside themselves with delight." The banquet was held in the Hotel Cecil. The four Canadians sat on the left of the chairman, Mr. W. F. Brooks, of Manchester, the head of the United Kingdom association, while on his right sat Lord Strathcona and Sir Albert K. Rollit. The tables were arranged in the form of a huge "E," the backbone of the letter being the guest table. Those present were: The chairman, Mr. W. F. Brooks, Lord Strathcona, Sir Albert K. Rollit, Mr. W. L. Griffith, Lieut.-Gen. Lawrie, C. B.; Dr. Parkin, C.M.G.; Messrs. J. H. Taylor, London;

W. M. Richardson, London; H. G. King, secretary C. T. Benefit Society; W. Colville, Toronto; W. G. Reilly, Toronto; F. H. Johnson, London; J. H. Lumbers, Toronto; Valentine Wells, Mount Forest; J. Sheard, Leeds; E. Coysb, London; H. A. Evans, secretary C. T. Schools, London; Robt. A. Tidmas, London; T. A. Coysb, London; J. J. Redding, C.C. London; J. W. Redding, London; R. T. Leighton, London; R. P. Emmett, London; A. W. Fairbairn, Hull; A. Roberts, Hull; A. J. Hybart, Cardiff; G. A. Lownie, Cardiff; J. Christie, Stockport; R. Starling, London; H. C. Taylor, London; R. A. E. Ward, Stockton-on-Tees; T. S. Morris, Manchester; A. F. Alin, Salisbury; E. R. Tapp, Northampton; A. Roberts, Birmingham; R. A. Barber, Leicester; H. Sanderson, Salisbury, Rhodesia; W. S. Nelson, Rochdale; J. Guy, Wolverhampton; The Daily Telegraph, The Central News, London News Agency, The Press Association; J. W. Kirby, Bradford; C. E. Davie, Colwyn Bay; Verney Smith, Burnley; W. M. Thompson, King's Lynn; H. B. Knight, Ipswich; T. J. Burwood, Gt. Yarmouth; B. Kenach, London; G. E. King, London; W. Guggenheim, London; R. S. Hiscock, London; S. J. H. Kirkland, London; J. White, Redditch; A. C. Jerrard, Bourne-mouth; W. W. Gibbings, London; H. Rising, Philadelphia; F. A. Rhind, London; M. Thomson, London; J. J. Hanson, London; O. Eatough, Rosendale; A. G. Brown, Warrington; W. G. Wilcher, London; R. G. Boulden, Southampton; C. E. Schroeder, Newcastle; F. Pridgeon, Wakefield. The menu upon which the evening winged its way to a programme of toasts an dmusic was as follows: Hors d'Oeuvre Brunoise à l'Orge. Creme Balvois Turbotin aux-Crevettes Blanchailles Ris de Veau aux Petits Poirs Aloyan Pique Francaise Pommes au Beurre Poularde en Casserole Salade le Saison Charlotte Russe Bombe Cecil Desert Cafe The toast list was introduced by the chairman, who proposed the healths of H. M., the King, Her Majesty, Queen Alexandra, the Prince and Princess of Wales and the other members of the royal family. "The Dominion of Canada," proposed by Sir Albert K. Elliott, LL.D., D.C.L., was responded to by the Rt. Hon. Lord Strathcona, Commissioner for Canada. "Our Guests" was proposed by Mr. F. Coysb. Mr. Colville responded. "On behalf of my fellow-travellers, and on my own behalf, allow me to thank you most heartily for the very flattering and warm manner in which you have received us this evening," said Mr. Colville. "We have almost completed our rapid tour of the world, and are now homeward-bound. From our first stop-over at Winnipeg, the gateway of the great Canadian Northwest—the grainary of the world—to our departure from the shores of our beloved land at Victoria, B. C., the "Empress City" of the Pacific, we have been welcomed and honored all along the line in no mistaken manner. But to me it

is true after all—the old saying, "A boy's best friend is his mother." Therefore, the reception given us this evening by you, Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the dear old Motherland, is but like unto a mother's welcome to her children—which surpasses all others in point of warmth and sincerity, and the memory of which we shall carry back to Canada with pleasure and gratitude. "It is good to be among your own people again—to know and understand, to make known and be understood without the assistance of an interpreter. The effort to 'make yourself and wants known by the aid and assistance of a third party is about as awkward and unpleasant as trying to make love to a pretty girl with a little cuss of a brother in the room, or hooking an order under similar circumstances. Our experience has been largely of this order since leaving home, or rather Canada. Therefore, we feel tonight particularly delighted and elated to hear on all sides the good old English language. It removes the feeling of lonesomeness and instills into our hearts a greater love and admiration for all that is truly British—and proud are we that we are British subjects. "In replying to the toast which you have so favorably, warmly and heartily tendered, I scarcely know where to commence. Three things constitute a good after-dinner speech; first, stand up; second, speak up; third, shut up. The latter I feel like doing, fearing that which befel the burial of an unknown man may be my lot. "Canada as a topic is so varied and so great that one can but merely fringe upon it. It has been said that the nineteenth century was essentially the century of the United States, and the twentieth century essentially that of Canada, and it is absolutely true. "Our population today is something over six millions. We have endeavored, during our tour of the world, to avoid talking "shop," devoting ourselves mostly to recreation (which every travelling salesman needs—twice a year) and to learning the customs, commercially and otherwise, of the different countries we have passed through; therefore, you will pardon me, knowing that it would give our government the greatest pleasure imaginable if we could but "book" a million or so of good, industrious and sturdy yeomen, artisans and laborers, with their wives and children to come back to Canada with us. There the virgin soil awaits the ploughman, and those who want work can have it for the asking. It is a land overflowing with "milk and honey"—but you have got to work and hustle to share in the sweets. "It is a great country for the middle class, who, by industry and frugality, become land-owners, and comparatively rich in a few years, while for the investors it has no equal. The population is rapidly increasing. Aside from the large immigration from other countries, over two hundred thousand farmers last year left the United States for Canada, and more will follow their example this year, and become loyal subjects of our great and beloved King. "Lord Strathcona, speaking at Toronto, the city we hail from, made the statement that, before the close of the twentieth century, Canada would have a population of over sixty million. That statement, I believe, will be verified. Any prophecy made by our honored Lord Strathcona (for all Canadians delight to honor

him), I need not say, can be thoroughly relied upon. "The word "Canada" is believed to be from the Indian word "Kanatha," meaning a village or collection of huts, but do not misjudge or misconstrue by forming the opinion that we are all Indians, or that we reside in wigwams or huts. Such is not the case, for in point of architectural beauty we have many public buildings that would surprise and awaken your admiration, while the feminine portion of our population, without a doubt, are the loveliest, handsomest and possess greater charms and accomplishments, collectively, than those of any other country in the world—and no one is a better judge than commercial travellers. They get the credit, at least, of being competent judges of the fair sex. "Canada is as large as sixteen Germanys, twice the extent of British India, and larger by 250,000 square miles than the United States and Alaska. That's why we (will I say) gracefully acquiesced in allowing the United States to have Alaska. But here permit me to sound a note of warning. If in future the British government refuses to "call the bluff" of the United States in their selfish desire to have another portion of Canada, there will be a bee in somebody's bonnet, and it won't be in the Cantuck's, for what we have, we'll hold. "Our territory is ample, and includes every soil and climate, except that of the enervating South—for 'where the banana grows white men won't work.' Thus we escape the negro problem. Within her limits is contained half the fresh water of the globe, with water power and electric energy to make her the first nation in manufacturing, and, in addition to this, we have large tracts of forest, pulpwood areas and coal fields. "Our system of education is quite advanced, in fact is now recognized as one of the best in the world, and to further impress and inculcate loyalty into the minds and hearts of the youth of Canada, towards all that is British and of British connection, the grand old Union Jack, by order of the provincial governments, floats to the breeze from the top of every public school in the provinces of Ontario and Manitoba, and it will only be a matter of a short time when the example set by these provinces will be emulated by every province in the Dominion. "Our banking system is almost perfect, and possesses the entire confidence of the Canadian people, as note the large deposits. Quite the reverse is the case in the United States at the present time. "As far as social conditions are concerned, Canada occupies a unique position—a sense of independence permeates the whole social system, and produces a condition of freedom unknown in older countries. "Canada has passed beyond the Mother Country in many social questions, particularly as regards the liquor traffic. A high state of control of this traffic has been attained, fully one-third of its population living under prohibition. I understand this is one of the live issues with you at the present time, so I must be careful not to trespass. "Regarding transportation, Canada is specially well situated; being supplied with three transcontinental systems, the greatest of which is the C. P. R., to whom we are very deeply indebted for the kindness and courtesy shown us by its officers at every point.

"Canada has navigable waters from the mouth of the St. Lawrence to a distance of 2,000 miles inland, with only 270 miles of canals. To give you an idea of how great a traffic there is, I might tell you that at a given point on the Soo canal, connecting Lake Huron with Lake Superior, a greater tonnage passes during the eight months the canal is open than through any other in the world—not excepting Liverpool and the Suez canal. "Canada has the largest lift-locks in the world, the largest flouring mill and the greatest grain elevators, but, Mr. Chairman, one might go on for hours describing the wonderful natural and other advantages of Canada, and then give you but a faint idea of the vastness and greatness of her possibilities. "But, one word and I will conclude. Our newspapers, the great educators, the great power that does more for a country and its people without thought of remuneration of self-aggrandisement than all the philanthropists and statesmen put together, compare most favorably with any other country, and the Toronto News, to whom we are indebted for this treat of a lifetime, is not the least of them. "Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, again I thank you most cordially for the reception given myself and fellow travellers." The health of the visitors was proposed by Mr. E. R. Tapp, and responded to by Lieut.-Gen. Wimburn Lawrie, C. B., and Dr. Parkin, C. M. G. Mr. Valentine Wells, of Mount Forest, Ont., proposed the health of the chairman, Mr. Brooks responding. "The speeches of Sir Albert R. Rollit, Mr. McMaster, M.P., Dr. Parkin and Lieut.-Gen. Wimburn Lawrie were a grand eulogy on Canada, and," says Mr. Colville, "if circulated would dispel the density of the English people respecting Canada." Mr. Reilly's singing of the "Commercial Travellers' Chorus" was a feature of the evening, the entire company joining in the chorus. He made a decided hit. "We are now overtaxed with our engagements," says Mr. Colville, "and honestly, the reception given us and the kindness extended from one and all is far beyond our expectations. They certainly know how to entertain. Our London visit will ever remain fresh in our memory." The pleasure of the evening was enhanced by songs by Miss Carrie Tubby, Mr. Charles Morton and Mr. A. Snelling, humorous recitals by Mr. A. Snelling and pianoforte solos by Mrs. Herbert Townsend. "Lord Strathcona, though confined to his home by a severe cold, ventured down to his office to receive us," writes Mr. Colville. "He is a grand old man, and his secretary, Mr. W. L. Griffith, a most amiable gentleman, has extended us many courtesies, enabling us to visit Buckingham Palace, and the Houses of Commons and Lords. We have visited Windsor Castle, also Westminster Abbey, St. Paul's, and many other points, of great interest. Needless to say, we are enjoying every moment of our time—four hours sleep between sight-seeing portions of London, it seems, never sleep. The weather man has been most kind. "Our trip through Italy and France was a decided change from our sailings. Naples, and especially Rome, appealed to us—to say nothing of Paris. "We leave on Wednesday for Scotland and Ireland, and sail for home on the 17th inst."

The Thousand-Foot Ocean Liner, and What it Means



It is a rapid age in which we live. So rapid are the new Cunarders that one has not had time to lose wonder over these gigantic liners, to cease to marvel at their immensity of length and tremendous power. It looks as though these 700-foot steamships were to be the last word in marine construction and that their 68,000 horse-power marked the limit of motive power. But now, while one is yet marveling at these new marvels, the cables bring announcement that the White Star Steamship Company has contracted for the construction of a steamship that is to have the amazing length of 1,000 feet, a length 210 feet greater than that of the Lusitania and 330 feet more than was the length of Brunel's great failure—the Great Eastern. Such was the word the cables brought the other day. Mr. Bruce Ismay, the general manager of the White Star line, who arrived from England a few days ago, not only confirmed the report, but added still further interest to it by the statement that the company was planning to build not one but two of these giant vessels; to send one down the ways six months after the other had gone overboard, and to place both of these great vessels in the New York-Southampton service. "These two steamships," said Mr. Ismay, "are intended to be far ahead of anything yet designed. They are to be approximately 1,000 feet in length, perhaps a few feet more or perhaps a few feet less. But if not exactly of that figure, one way or the other. That length will make them considerably greater than any vessel yet projected. I do not know what beam has been decided upon, but this

will naturally be commensurate with their length. "This is the first time in its history that the White Star line has been able to enter the field of ship construction without a handicap. Hitherto we have been restricted by the limitations of our former home terminal—that of Liverpool; and in planning for new ships it had always been necessary for us to keep in mind the fact that our vessels must be kept within certain limitations. But now that we have moved our terminal to Southampton, that restriction no longer exists, and so, for the first time, we are now able to enter the field without any handicap of this nature. Southampton being a spacious harbor and its waters so wide and deep that so far as that port is concerned we may build ships of any size. It is true that docking facilities on this side must be considered. The longest piers on the North river, where our vessels now dock are but 850 feet in length, but we are quite sure that longer ones will be constructed." Mr. Ismay would not commit himself to any further statement about New York piers, but since his company has definitely planned to bring out two 1,000 foot ships, with the intention of putting them in the New York service, it is fair to assume that the White Star line, has received definite assurance that the city will have suitable piers ready when the ships make their first appearance here in the spring of 1911. "What new or unusual features will these new vessels have?" Mr. Ismay was asked. "I may not tell you that," he replied, "for if I did all our competitors will know, but I will repeat what I just said that they will be far ahead of anything that has yet been projected."

But there were some features which Mr. Ismay felt free to discuss. The new Cunarders, as all the world knows, are fitted with turbine engines. Mr. Ismay said that the new White Star vessels would be equipped with both turbine and reciprocating engines. These will operate triple screws, the two wing screws being propelled by engines of the reciprocating type, the central one being driven by a turbine. The company already has under construction two other vessels whose motive power is of this combination type. But these are very much smaller. They are the Alberta and the Albany, which are now under construction in the Belfast yards of Harland & Wolff. These two are to be placed in the Canadian service of the company in the coming spring, but they are of relatively small size, their tonnage being only 14,000 tons. The new ships will probably displace about 60,000 tons. "Extraordinary speed," Mr. Ismay continued, "will not be sought for in these larger vessels. About twenty knots an hour, I should say, will be their gait. We have some very good reasons for not filling them up with engines and coal bunkers. There is always a certain percentage of people who are always in a hurry, but we do not believe that that percentage is large, nor is there any reason to believe that it is considerably increasing. To the ordinary voyager a day more or less is not a matter of extreme importance, but two or three additional knots an hour is a matter of extreme importance to the operating company. That the vast majority of ocean travellers are not insistent on high speed seems to be proved by the popularity of such vessels as the Amerika of the Hamburg-American line and our Adriatic." The two vessels which Mr. Ismay had selected as an example have no pretensions to extraordinary speed, but it is a well known fact

that these two and the type which they represent are exceedingly popular with the traveling public. The patrons of this class know of the many features which by the sacrifice of a knot or two of speed it was found possible to install in them. One therefore wonders about the many unknown features which the White Star company can place in these tremendous big vessels of a relatively slow speed. Elevators are already a familiar feature. Will these roomy new leviathans have trolleys or moving sidewalks to carry passengers up and down their far-reaching decks? Will they have theatres and shopping arcades? Where, anyhow, is this era by era increase in the size of ships to end? In a comparison that was made when the new Cunarders were first contracted for some interesting calculations were made. These showed that if the rate of increase in steamship dimensions should be maintained for the next hundred years at the same ratio that they increased from 1807 to 1907 the ship launched at the end of the next century would have a speed of 6,527 knots a day, and would be able to cross from New York to England in about thirteen hours. The vessel would be nearly a mile in length and would have accommodations for 33,000 passengers. Of course, no name has been assigned to either of the projected vessels. But the White Star line will undoubtedly follow its old system of nomenclature, and when these two come out the names given them will in all probability end with the clicking "ic" which has so long distinguished the vessels of this fleet. Few lines have had a more interesting history than has the White Star, and it is now pertinent to recall what that history is. The red swallow tail, with its five-pointed white star in the centre, an emblem now familiar in

all the waters of the world, was first hoisted to the masthead of a smart Australian clipper before the days of the great rush to the gold diggings, more than half a century ago. It could hardly have been anticipated that the time would come before the end of the century when the same flag would be the recognized emblem of several fleets of powerful steamships traversing all the great oceans of the world. Yet this is what has now become an accomplished fact. The original flag of the White Star Clippers was taken over in 1867 by the late T. M. Ismay, and who then proceeded to found the Oceanic Steam Navigation Company, latterly known as the White Star line. The first vessel that was sent afloat was the Oceanic, of 8,807 tons and a length over all of 430 feet. That was but forty years ago. The two new vessels which the company has now contracted for might almost hoist two of these first Oceanics on board; yet they were considered very superior vessels in their time. Following them came a fleet of steamers, and in 1875 the line led all others in speed with its Britannic, a vessel of 5,000 tons. The Britannic was followed by the Germanic of the same size, and which succeeded in attracting considerable attention by her performance in crossing the Atlantic in a little under eight days. Later on the Teutonic and the Majestic were placed in the transatlantic service, these being vessels of 10,000 tons. Since then events moved rapidly in the affairs of the White Star line. The company now owns nearly a half hundred steamships, twenty-seven of which are of the twin-screw type. But although this aggregation constitutes one of the largest merchant fleets afloat, the line has many other features which attract attention. One of these is the fact that the average tonnage per steamer is greater than that of any other company.

Plenty of New Goods and Worthy Specials

Are here mentioned for tomorrow, these values will demonstrate that our buying advantages are getting greater every season. We get exclusive goods confined to us, we get the lowest quotations for using fair quantities. Any manufacturer wishing to dispose of merchandise knows who can handle the quantities if the prices are right, and in many ways we are able to look after the trade better as our business develops.

GREAT BARGAIN OFFERING OF CHILDREN'S WEAR - - - SAMPLES OF DRESSES AND UNDERWEAR AT REDUCTIONS

Children's Nightdresses Values up to 90c. Monday... 35¢ Values up to \$1.10. Monday... 50¢	On Monday we will place on sale a large lot of Manufacturers' Samples of articles for Children's Wear, comprising Wool Dresses, Colored Wash Dresses, White Muslin Dresses, White Figue Dresses, White Pinafores, White Silk Dresses, Night Dresses, Drawers and Skirts. These samples are the entire line of a large Eastern Manufacturer, and include some of the best garments of their kind made in Canada. We bought them very cheap and have marked them at prices that are bound to be attractive and insure a quick turnover, most of the lines being less than half the regular price. On sale Monday at 8.30 a. m.				Infants' Long Slips Values up to \$1.90. Monday... \$1.00 Values up to \$2.75. Monday... \$1.50
White Silk Dresses Values up to \$6.50 for \$2.50 Some beautiful little Dresses in this lot, made of good quality Japanese Silk, handsomely trimmed with laces. Regular values up to \$6.50. Monday... \$2.50	Colored Wash Dresses Values up to \$1.90. Monday 75¢ Values up to \$2.25. Monday, price... \$1.00 Values up to \$3.25. Monday, price... \$1.50 Values up to \$4.75. Monday, price... \$2.50	White Muslin Dresses Values up to \$1.90. Monday, price... \$1.00 Values up to \$3.00. Monday, price... \$1.50 Values up to \$4.50. Monday, price... \$2.50	Child's Skirt, with Waist Values up to 75c. Monday 35¢ Values up to 90c. Monday 50¢ Values up to \$1.75. Monday, price... \$1.00 Values up to \$3.50. Monday, price... \$2.00	Children's Drawers Values up to 45c. Monday 25¢ Values up to 75c. Monday 35¢ Values up to \$1.00. Monday, price... 50¢ Values up to \$1.50. Monday, price... 75¢	Colored Wool Dresses Values up to \$6.75 for \$2.50 Very neat styles made up in sailor, jumper and other styles, in serges and fancy cloths, different sizes. Regular value up to \$6.75. Monday... \$2.50



Another 35 Dozen Muslin Blouses

Regular Values up to \$3.50, Monday \$1.50
 We have just received and will place on sale Monday another shipment of Muslin Blouses. The money crisis in the East is greatly to be deplored, but the women of this city have it to thank for being able to buy Shirt Waists for the prices that we have been able to sell them this season. Of course the manufacturer is the loser, but the general public is the gainer if the storekeepers follow the market closely. This we have done, and have therefore been able to make you the most astonishing offerings of new and seasonable goods every few days. This lot of Waists is an exceptionally good one, there are some very handsome patterns made up in fine Mulls, Lawns and Organdies. They are beautifully trimmed with laces and eyelet embroideries. There are many Blouses in the assortment that would be considered good value at \$3.50, but we will place the whole lot on sale Monday, values up to \$3.50, for... **\$1.50**

Sale of Silk Blouse Samples

Great Savings on Pretty Silk Waists
 A small lot of handsome Silk Waists will be offered for sale on Monday. These are samples, and therefore afford a great chance to buy at a saving. There are some genuine beauties in the lot, made of good quality silk and richly and tastefully trimmed. You will find more than one waist in this lot that you would like to have, and they are marked at prices that make it easy for you to buy.
 CHINA SILK BLOUSES, handsomely tucked and trimmed. Regular \$3.50 and \$4.50. Monday... **\$2.50**
 CHINA SILK BLOUSES, white and black, trimmed with lace and embroidery. Regular \$5.00 to \$6.50. Monday... **\$3.50**
 CHINA SILK BLOUSES in white, beautifully trimmed with lace and embroideries. Regular \$7.50 to \$9.00. Monday... **\$4.75**



Store Closes at 5.30 p.m., Commencing Tomorrow

Boys' Sweaters for Much Less
 \$1.35 to \$1.85 Boys' Sweaters, Monday \$1.00
 BOYS' ALL-WOOL SWEATERS, in a real good quality, fancy stitched. Colors shown are red and white, blue and white, red and blue. Sizes 22 to 32 inch. Regular values \$1.35 to \$1.85. This is a snap on Monday for **\$1.00**

The Very Newest Dress Goods
 We have just opened up a new lot of Dress Patterns, comprising Silk and Wool Voiles and Silk and Wool Eoliennes, the very latest novelties for street or evening wear. The colors shown are Champagne, French Grey, Sky, Nile, Copenhagen, Browns, Purple, etc. The patterns sell at, each, \$25.00, \$20.00 and... **\$15.00**
 CREAM BRILLIANTINES AND SICILIANS, a large stock, ranging from \$15.00... **50¢**
 STRIPED CASHMERE SUITINGS in the new pastel shades, of greys, blue, mauve, drab, greens, makes us very stylish, 46 inches wide... **\$1.00**
 WOOL TAFFETAS, with bright silky stripes, in cream, champagne, sky, hills, browns, navys and rosas, 38 to 46 inches wide... **50¢**
Black Dress Goods Advantageously Priced
 BLACK CREPE DE CHINE, all wool, very lustrous silk finish, 46 in. wide... **75¢**
 BLACK CREPE DE CHINE, extra soft and light weight for summer wear, 46 in. wide... **75¢**
 BLACK SICILIAN, small shadow stripe, lustrous silk finish, 46 in. wide... **\$1.00**
 BLACK SICILIAN, handsome plain jet black, best silk finish, 46 in. wide... **\$1.25**
 BLACK PANAMA, all wool, nice weight, deep jet black, soft finish, 46 in. wide... **\$1.50**
 BLACK SICILIAN, two-toned shadow stripe, finest silk finish, 46 in. wide... **\$1.50**

New Fiction Arrivals
 By a new arrangement, we are able to furnish you with the newest books just as quickly as they are published. You can always be sure of the latest novels here, but if there happens to be a book we have not got we will procure it for you at the least possible price. This list contains some of the newest arrivals.
 OLD MR. DAVENANT'S MONEY, by Frances Powell
 ALIARS TO MAMMON, by Elizabeth Neff
 BEA BROCADE, by Baroness Orcy
 LADY OF CLEEVE, by Percy J. Hartley
 GET RICH QUICK WALLINGFORD, by Randolph Chester
 FLOWER OF THE ORANGE, by Zegeron Castle
 THE STUFF OF A MAN, by Evans Blake
 THE LAST EGYPTIAN, by a famous artist
 THE MASCOTE OF PARK LANE, by Lucas Cleeve
 THE WOMAN IN THE WAY, by William Le Queux
 THE LADY OF THE MOUNT, by Isham
 THE CITY OF DELIGHT, by Miller
 THE FAIR MOON OF BATH, by Ellis
 A MILLIONAIRE GIRL, by Marchmont
 WHEELS OF ANARCHY, by Max Pemberton
 PAUPER OF PARK LANE, by William Le Queux
 THE BLACK BAG, by Joseph Vance
 A SHEPHERD OF THE STARS, by Campbell
 THE RED YEAR, by Louis Tracy
 THE METROPOLIS, by Upton Sinclair
 THE IRON HEEL, by Jack London
 FOR JACINTA, by Harold Bindloss
 ROSALIND AT THE RED GATE, by Nicholson
 THE VIGIL, by Harold Begbie
 THE CASTLE OF DAWN, by Kramer
 And many others in stock.

White Felt Mattresses Underpriced

Regular Prices \$10.00 and \$12.00. Monday \$5.00
 This is an offer of exceptional merit. These Mattresses are made of absolutely pure white Felted Cotton and are covered with the best quality Art Ticking in rich, handsome floral designs, stitched with imperial roll edge. They are a fine looking and in every way a first-class, high-grade mattress. We bought them at a great price concession, that is the reason we are able to offer them at these prices.
 10 Mattresses, 3 ft. x 6 ft. Regular... **\$10.00**
 8 Mattresses, 3 ft. 6 in. x 6 ft. Regular... **\$11.00**
 14 Mattresses, 4 ft. x 6 ft. Regular... **\$12.00**
 7 Mattresses, 4 ft. 6 in. x 6 ft. Regular... **\$12.00**
\$5 EXTRA SPECIAL MONDAY **\$5 EXTRA SPECIAL MONDAY**



Women's New Wearing Apparel

Our stocks of Summer Wearing Apparel are ready, and we seem to have just what is wanted. During last week we received many new things in lighter weight wearing apparel, such as Pongee Silk Costumes, Linen Coats and Suits, Muslin Suits, including the new Princess Dresses and Silk Jackets in many styles. Also Novelty Costumes in light weight cloths that are new and stylish. These late styles were personally selected and our large business in the West makes it worth while for the best Ladies' Costumers in Canada to confine their lines to us and to make any designs that suit our customers. We can therefore keep you thoroughly in touch with the latest garments and ideas from the style creating centres as fast as they are brought out.

Stylish and Attractive Millinery

The millinery of the present season is proving a source of delight to both those selling and those wearing it. Seldom have our milliners had hats that they were as enthusiastic about as the ones they are showing this season, the trimming schemes are so clever, the floral trimmings in particular permit of splendid displays of taste in making harmonious blendings of the different colors. Our assortment was never better than at present and our showing of exclusive novelties will please anybody looking for distinctly individual millinery. We have also a splendid showing of moderate priced hats that cannot be excelled for the prices asked.



Store Closes at 5.30 p.m., Commencing Tomorrow

5,000 Rolls of Wallpaper Specially Priced on Monday
 5000 rolls of new Wallpaper for sale on Monday. The assortment contains some beautiful patterns suitable for many different rooms. This paper is extra special for, per roll, on Monday... **10c**

The Very Latest Silks

Our Silk Department is worth inspecting just now, as our assortment is large and well selected, containing the very newest Silk Novelties, of which we mention a few.
 FANCY TAMALINE SILKS, in stripes and checks, a fine assortment of light and dark shades. Price... **50¢**
 FANCY PONGEE SILKS, a nice range with natural colored grounds and colored spots... **50¢**
 FANCY JAPANESE SILKS, white grounds with colored spots and figures... **50¢**
 FANCY GANFRO SILKS, white ground with large colored spots, in pink, navy, helio, Nile and black... **50¢**
 STRIPED TAMALINE SILKS, white with old rose, bluet, brown, navy and sky stripes... **75¢**
 COLORED PONGEE SILKS, a full range of plain colors, also white and black... **75¢**
 FANCY CHECK TAFFETA SILKS, light and dark grounds, large fancy checks... **\$1.00**
 FANCY PONGEE SILKS, white with blue, brown, old rose, Nile and navy stripes... **\$1.00**
 WHITE JAPANESE SILKS, 27 inches wide, extra good values, at 50c, 75c, \$1.00 and... **\$1.25**

It is Straw Hat Time

The very fine days we have had lately brings the Straw Hat question strongly to your mind. Everybody likes the weather that is suitable to wearing straw hats, and nearly every man likes to wear a straw hat. We have a most extensive assortment to show you, all styles and all prices. We have a particularly catchy style that is edged with straw of a dark, contrasting color, that is very smart and attractive. We have hats to suit all purses, as our prices start at... **35c**

Men's New French Underwear

We have just received a large shipment of fine French Underwear that is most opportune, as the weather now makes everybody think about making underwear changes. It is hardly necessary to add that the French are second to none in producing high grade goods, and these are from one of the best makers.
 MEN'S FRENCH BALBRIGGAN SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, in all sizes. Per garment... **50¢**
 MEN'S FRENCH SILK LUSTRE SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, colors grey and white stripes, pink and white stripes, blue and white stripes, all sizes. Per garment... **\$1.75**
 MEN'S FRENCH BALBRIGGAN SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, very fine quality, colors pink and white stripes, pink, blue, grey, gold, all sizes. Per garment **\$1.25**
 MEN'S FRENCH NATURAL WOOL SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, shirts long and short sleeves, drawers knee and ankle length. All sizes. Per garment... **\$1.25**

See Windows of Specials Broad and Government Streets

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The Royal Worcester Corsets New Models Just Opened

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