

ken by the committee in connection with western timber limits. **Rotten Department** W. P. Richards, of Gunn, Richards & Co., New York, the firm with which Kenneth Falconer, of Montreal, is con-nected, was examined today by the committee as to the prices charged by his firm in the United States with a view to showing that they were the same as those charged to the Domin-ion government. Richards said that while accountant firms in Canada might have done half the work which his firm did for the marine depart-ment, it would have been difficult to cover all the two. day's resolution to report evidence ta-ken by the committee in connection with western timber limits.

be asked to send a warship to the Quebec celebration.

"Steady employment is given 550 miners. The ore reserves are larger than at any period in the history of the property and values at depth are being well maintained. Thus far a total of over three and one half mil-lions tone have been mined and

 committee.
 Selig Silverstein, the man who is charged with the throwing of the bomb at last Saturday's meeting, is in a critical condition. Spinal meningitis, which developed last night, leaves little chance that he will recover from the terrible injury which he sustained when the bomb exploded.
 "I must close. Monsieur Cambon of the French Embassy, is waiting to hand an album on the boundary regulations between the German Cameroons and the French Congo. I close with the knowledge that between us, such misunderstandings as have happened to Lord Esher are impossible. It would be a good thing it, before he accupies himself with naval policies, and before he attributes intentions which do not exist, he will know how he might possibly induce the can pipes at Windsoff to produce a normal ventilation.

 Winnipeg, April 1.—A staff representative of the Winnipeg Telegram has just returned from a trip of over 100 miles on the line of the Grand
 "I am very well, in spite of this wet

 e sentative of the Winnipeg Telegram has just returned from a trip of over 100 miles on the line of the Grand Trunk Pacific between Kenora and Fort William, and måkes a showing of fifty men blown to pieces during the past twelve months and as many of the past twelve months and dates replete with figures, names and dates on which the tragedies have occurred. A statement is made that the fatalities are chiefly due to the inferior quality of explosives used and the ignitive of the men handling the dynamite. The report further lends the impression that some deaths have not been reported, and that men have been the reported, and that men have been reported, and that men have been reported.



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Blucher Lace

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East Simcoe.

ment, it would have been difficult to dovetail the two.
 Examined by Mr. Foster, witness said at the Parry Sound marine esency they found practically no record whatever, the agent keeping the department's bank account in his own name. At Prescott there was a lack of individual energy, while the shops were badly and inconveniently located, incurring extra expense. At Sore the firm found no timekepeer or foreman in charge on the day of inspection, the men being only partially employed and the pay sheets susceptible to manipulation, being sent to Ottawa and signed before the money was paid the men. At the Quebec agency, where some \$300,000 worth of stores are kept things were in bad shape, there being no suitable record of stores or check over the receipts and distribution of stores.
 At St. John there was great wastefulness, while the Halifax sgency was also in bad shape. For instance, at the latter place, the firm's experifound 100 tons of chain in store and another 100 tons just being received. As to the cost of this chain, one item alone figured at \$14,000.
 Mr. Foster asked in each case if a business man or accountiant could not have discovered all this without being

Wound Proves Fatal

Mr. Foster asked in each case if a business man or accountant could not have discovered all this without being a "productive engineer." Mr. Rich-ards said: "Yes, but we never had a client yet who did not think he could have done the work after he had seen i done by us. We're no miracle work-wour

Hent yet who did not think he could ave done the work after he had seen done by us. We're no miracle work-"But you're pretty good spell-binders nough," said Mr. Bennett, member for ast Simcoe.

Charge Dismissed.

Protecting Provincial Rights Protecting Provincial Rights The senate railway committee this morning granted an extension of time for the construction of Grand Trunk Pacific branch lines. The committee threw out the bill for the incorporation of the Ontario-Michigan Power com-pany, to engage in the development of power on Pigeon, Sturgeon and Nepi-gon rivers, on the ground that the powers asked for are within the leg-

SLIGHTLY IMPROVES King Edward's Physician, Dr. Dawson, is Called in Consultation London, April 1. —The bulletin is-

London, April 1. —The bulletin is-sued this morning regarding the condi-tion of Premier Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman is as follows: "The Prime Minister has passed a good night, and slept well. His general condition as more comfortable."

Dr. Bertrand Dawson, physician ex-traordinary to King Edward, and who is well-known as a specialist on dia-betes, was called in consultation this betes, was called in consultation this evening, and remained in the sick room for nearly an hour. It was after-wards stated that there was no change to report in the Premier's condition.

POLITICAL CORRUPTION

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FOR G. T. PACIFIC

The mines have many miles of under-trowen the miners and the management are of the most cordial character." Mr. Smith, who is a graduate of the baston Institute of Technology, added that the Granby has been pushing de-troop a promising looking proposi-tion on Bear creek, in the Simika-meen district. This proposition is un-der bond in the sum of \$100,000. Terominent officials of the Granby The miner and the granby state of the Simika-that the Granby has been pushing de-troop and in the sum of \$100,000. Terominent officials of the Granby

Rumor Persists That Copper River Line Will Be Followed

on which the tragedies have occurred. A statement is made that the fatall-ties are chiefly due to the inferior quality of explosives used and the ig-norance of the men handling the dyna-mite. The report further lends the impression that some deaths have not been reported, and that men have been carelessly buried without religious service or any efforts to identify their resting places.



VICTORIA' SEMI-WEEKI.Y COLONIS

Friday, April 3, 1908

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A feature ance of a lits kind that

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which he co try. One of famous Orin bred by Hu shire, which wins in man is also orbib

is also exhi terrior and of which is here, name J. Israel, hibit of bu confidently yellow ribb A large r shown, and been bred in terest of Ch.

fenden, seve the prize wi inent exhibit ly of Winni In the Ir puppies are and A. Faira first prize dogs are Mickie Gree look good veteran as Pluto. Vic shown by Bess show winners and respectively Malwydd after the sp finest lookin J. S. Hick

J. S. Hick fine dogs a Hon. F. J. H the entrant low ribbone couple of f One of th show are t hounds th Vedera Rict first and th The span show much lot of atten The follo prize winn that were other entrie

Class Class 1, First: H. Champion 1903. E. I

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\$45.0 \$45.0 \$50.0 \$60.0

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SURVEYOR-GENERAL **RETURNS FROM NORTH**

E. B. McKay Tells of the Progress of Prince Rupert and District

(From Thursday's Daily.)

"I have just returned from the north," remarked Mr. E. B. McKay, the surveyor general last evening, "and I have had a most delightful trip, for the weather throughout has been almost perfect. In fact, we had only one tolerably disagreeable day, and that was on Saturday, the 28th ult., when a mere flurry of snow fell, but it soon ceased and was followed

by rain. "I cannot at the moment say any-think about one portion of my mis-sion, but I can speak freely about the townsite of Prince Rupert and its vicinage

harbor at Prince Rupert can "The best be described in a single phrase, for it is simply magnificent, and is a much better harbor, in my opinion, than Vancouver possesses in Burrard inlet.

"The entrance to this remarkably fine and spacious harbor is equally open and admirable, and everything that is necessary for the growth and development of a very fine town, and, indeed, a veritable metropolis has been most bountifully provided by

The townsite proper will be located on the north and northwestern section of Kaien island, which in many parts, it is quite true, is a little hummocky, but this circumstance will in no ma-terial way interfere with the progress and necessary enlargements of a great transcontinental railway centre. As the surgeous case not making eaten the surveyors are not making extensive and regular subdivisions, but in-tend to map out the streets in elastic accordance with the lay of the lanr.

following in a free and plastic fashion the contours of the territories affected. "There is abundance of room provid-There is abundance of room provid-ed, not only for a large but for a very large city, and it is very interesting to note that nearly 2,000 acres of land have been already cleared and made ready for the application to the site of the plans which are being prepared by landscape designers of the highest competence in the city of New York. "There will be, besides nice level tracts, a great variety of most charm-ing building sites, in the portions of the proposed city, which rise well above the water, furnishing com-

ly Norwegians or Danes, and the Bella Coola Pulp and Development company must be settled through the government in some fair and amicable way. As far as my observation went there is fittle fit, but much excellent cedar and spruce upon this company's lands, but where some good alder-bottom land' can be taken up, it is highly probable that the genutine settler will in some manner be allowed to secure possession of this land and bring it into successful culti-vation. Timber lands cannot be pre-empted, but spruce will furnish excel-lent wood for pulp-making purposes. "It is understood that the Camosun refunded the fares of the twenty-six passengers who were transferred to the Princess May and in this manner paid their passages to Vancouver. The pas-sengers were highly pleased with the company's management. "I left Victoria on the 15th of March a little over two weeks. The most important matter brought before the council last evening was the report of the executive committee

urase, meeting of the Vancouver Conserva-tive Club it' was decided to increase incouver, April 1.—At last night's meeting of the Vancouver Conserva-tive Club it' was decided to increase tive Club it' was decided to increase tive Club it' was formerly ten. To the twenty which each ward will wally from North Vancouver, and eight in stead of three from South Vancouver, making in all a delegation of one hun-double that which attended the last convention. A ballot for less than twenty dele-vid. There will, therefor-lumping." set night's still port

To the twenty which each ward will send will be added ten instead of five from North Vancouver, and eight in-stead of three from South Vancouver, making in all a delegation of one hun-dred and thirty-eight, or more than double that which attended the last convention. A ballot for less than twenty dele-gates will be regarded as null and void. There will, therefore, be no "plumping." Last night's enthusiastic meeting had still another feature of interest to the Conservative electorate. It brought a wave of applause from the crowded hall when announced by crowded hall when announced Chairman Tisdall. by

It was to the effect that when the Vancouver electors go to the polls at the next federal election, which ac-cording to eastern reports, may come in November, they will go over twenty

in favor of that place. since the beginning of navigation on the North Pacific ocean, been a haven

tracts, a great that in the portions of the proposed city, which rise well above the water, furnishing commodily prospects imaginable. "The weather during the past week, has been as fine as could possibly be desired. It was cool, and at times rather coldish in the mornings and in the evenings, while the days have been bright and warm and sunny. Inferier to Victoria The climate of the country at and immediately surrounding Prince Ru-immediately surrounding Prince Ru-

URGES ENLARGEMENT mittee. The barbers union forwarded cre-dentials for C. Merrifield, vice A. F. Matthews. The delegate was, on motion, seated with all privileges of the course! **OF GRAVING-DOCK** Trades and Labor Council Transact Business of

nitte

Importance

(From Thursday's Daily.)

which contained several subjects of material interest to the people of

Victoria and vicinity. The following communication was forwarded to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Hon.

the council. A standard scale of wages was presented affecting the building trades and the secretary was instruct-ed to forward the same to the B. C. Agricultural society with a request that it be placed in specifications for the new building. The council adjourned at 10.45.

Toronto Customs Receipts

Toronto, April 1.—Customs receipts at this port for the year ending March 31 totalled \$11,148,984.40, as compared with \$8,201,488.16 for the year ending March 31, 1907, an increase of \$2,947,-

FIRE INSURANCE RATES

Vancouver Expects Reduction as Soor as Seymour Creek System is Completed

Vancouver, March 31 .- Reduced fire insurance rates are a possibility, if not a probability, when the Seymour creek water supply mains are connected with the present Capilano service through-out Vancouver. As yet this question has not been considered by the fire has not been considered by the fire underwriters, but in all probability it will be when the report of Robert Howe, inspector of the Canadian Fire Underwriters' association, on the Vanaway.

couver water system has been digested by the member According to Mr. Howe's report, the capacity of the Capilano supply is in-sufficient to meet standard require-

sufficient to meet standard require-ments for a city the size of Vancou-ver in the event of a conflagration. The standard requirement is a supply of water at the rate of 13,600,000 gal-lons per twenty-four hours during the continuance of a destructive fire. It is also required "that if the reservoir be drawn from during a ten hours? "Respecting the locality most suit-"Respecting the locality most suft-able for a dry-dock, I submit that everything seems to point in favor of Esquimalt as the proper place. The position of Esquimalt being, as is well known, only a few miles out of the course of all shipping bound for American porter on Parent Sourced on be drawn from during a ten hours' conflagration, the source of supply, and the mains therefrom, shall be ca-pable of refilling the reservoir in not creating fourteen hours immediately the course of all shipping bound for American ports on Puget Sound, as well as all British Columbian ports, the opportunities for repair work, etc., on foreign and ocean going vessels exceeding fourteen hours immediately thereafter." Mr. Howe remarks that for this service the Capilano supply alone would be inadequate, but when

the Seymour creek system is complet-ed and operating in connection with Capilano, the united supply should be are, from a competitive standpoint, all "The Royal Roads, directly in front of Esquimalt harbor, with their extensive and splendid anchorage, have

ed and operating in connection with Capilans, the united supply should be abundant. It is expected that by the end of the present year the Seymour creek supply system, capable of giving ten million gallons per twenty-four hours, will be capable of supplying the entire re-quirements of Vancouver, even were the Capilano supply cut off by acci-dental damage to the mains crossing the first narrows. A member of the board of under-writers stated today that while the the North Pacific ocean, been a haven of refuge and safety to ships of all flags and nations, being free and ac-cessible under all conditions. It is a common sight, of almost daily oc-currence, to see large vessels, both steam and sailing anchored in front of Victoria and Esquimalt waiting their turn for remain classific and nations

 The value of the days have the <text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text>



States No Other Routes Are Practicable

(From Thursday's Daily.)

(From Thursday's Daily.) The best route to the new gold fields of the Findlay River district is by way of Babine and Bear lake, according to the statement of a gentleman who ar-rived in the city last evening from Babine. It is absolutely useless to leave at the present time, as the snow trails are breaking up. The best time to leave Hazelton is a trifle before the beginning of June.

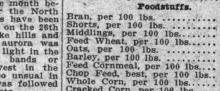
The all-water route up to Quesnelle and through and up the Qugemka is ridiculed by the same gentleman. It is impracticable as it is impossible to is impracticable as it is impossible to go all the way by water and at the head of the navigable water, no pack animals can be secured. Similarly the proposal to go up the Telegraph trail and in by the police trail is not view-ed with favor. The latter is only a blazed trail, streams have not been bridged and no fallen trees which could be jumped, have been cleared away.

By way of Babine and Bear lake, there are fewer difficulties. The streams are all bridged as far as Ba-bine, and there is a good trail from the latter place to Bear lake. While there is no regular trail on through to Findlay river, the route has been traversed by pack animals with but little trouble.

Pack Animals

Pack animals at Hazelton are plentiful enough to meet ordinary de-mands, but in the event of a rush, here will be a shortage. Freights mands, but in the event of a rush, there will be a shortage. Freights will be higher later on. At the pre-sent time per pound, by snow road freights are: From Hazelton to Ba-bine, 4 cents; from Babine to Bear lake, 6 cents; from Bear lake to Find-lay river, 7 1-2 cents.

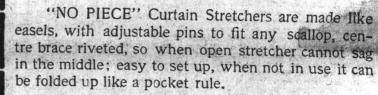
No outfitting can be done at Hazel-ton until the steamers start running, While there has been no actual want, there are no supplies for outfitting. The regular pack trains which winter



Stretcher AND SAVE YOUR CURTAINS No Piece No 2

WHEN HOUSECLEANING USE A

"No Piece" Curtain

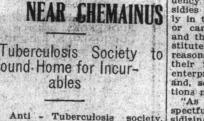


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THE LOCAL MARKETS AL Seeds. SHIT er, Red, per lb..... er, Mammoth Red, per lb. **Retail Prices** White, per lb. Alsyke, per lb. Alfalfa, per lb Flour Royal Household, a bag ... Lake of the Woods, a bag Royal Standard Rye Grass, Perennial, per lb, Rye Grass, Italian, per lb..... Rye Grass, Italian, per lb..... Red Top, per ib. Orchard Grass, per lb. Kentucky Blue Grass, per lb. Lawn Grass (fancy mixed)... Rape Seed (Dwarf Essex).... Vetches, per lb. Millet, per lb. Seed Oats, "Tartar King." ton Am. Banner Oats, per ton..... Swedish Oats, per ton Spring Wheat, per ton Peas, per ton Wild Rose, per bag Wild Rose, per bag Calgary, a bag Hungarian, per bbl Snowflake, a bag Snowflake, per bbl Moffet's Best, per bbl Drifted Snow, per sack ... Three Star, per sack ...

Births, Deaths, Marriages



\$17.00 \$20.00	IREDDING-On Monday, March 30, 190
,25	the wife of Mr. Thomas Redding of daughter.
	MARRIED.
•• .10	BECHTEL-STENBRING-Maud Evely Bechtel, daughter of Audrew d Bechtel, of this city, was marrie in Tucson, Ariz., to William Sten bring, of Louisville, Kentucky, a Grace Episcopal Church, by th Bey S Wocdard
	Bechtel, daughter of Audrew
	Bechtel, of this city, was married
.15 to .25	in Tucson, Ariz., to William Sten
05	bring, of Louisville, Kentucky, a
05	Grace Episcopal Church, by th
	Rev. S. Woodard.
-41-4-2-2-2-2-2-2-2-2-2-2-2-2-2-2-2-2-2-	DIED.
30	CAMPBELL-On March 24, of pneu
30	CAMPBELL—On March 24, of pneu monia, Peter Campbell, aged 23 year and 5 months, youngest son of Hugh
	Campbell, Otter Point.
	FLEET—At St. Joseph's hospital March 25, Faith Ernestine Alforr Macdonald Fleet, the dearly beloved daughter of Rear Admiral and Mrs Ernest Fluet Saced 5, years and
10	March 25. Faith Ernestine Alford
and real of the	Macdonald Fleet, the dearly beloved
35	daughter of Rear Admiral and Mrs
.43	interest inter, about o years and
	inontris.
	ALLIOTT—On the 26th inst., at Spruce Creek, Atlin, William Spenser eldest beloved son of Walter and Elizabeth Alliott, of Oak Bay
	Creek, Atlin, William Spenser
	eldest beloved son of Walter and
25 to .50	Elizabeth Alliott, of Oak Bay
	avenue; age 32.
08 to .10 2.00 to 2.25	MUNOZ-Died on March 25, Frank
40	Munoz, husband of Leonor Munoz, a native of Mexico, age 29 years, 11
	Transa - is only toot Timilar Man
25 to .60 50 to .60	tilda Voung of Esquimalt, B. C., re-
50 to .60	lict of the late Wm. Young, aged 52
1.25 to 1.50	years, a native of Melbourne, Aus-
.20	I trana.
The contraction	WILSON-At the Royal Jubilee hospi- tal, on the 30th inst., James McKen- zie Wilson, a native of Morayshire, Scotland, and 63 years of age.
30	tal on the 30th inst. James McKen-
30	zie Wilson, a native of Morayshire,
	Scotland, and 63 years of age.
.15	
	STRAYED—To the premises of W. F. Loveland, 6 head of cattle, 1 short- horn aged 1 year: 1 Jersey and Hol- stein, 4 years old; 2 shorthorns, 4 years old; 1 blue and white heifer, years old; 1 Jersey and shorthorn, 3 years old. Owners can recover same by paying expenses of advertising and damages. Rock Hill ranch, Lake District. m31
	Loveland, 6 head of cattle, 1 short-
	horn aged 1 year: 1 Jersey and Hol-
10 to .13	stein, 4. years old, 2 shorthorns,
08 to .10	years old: 1 Jersey and shorthorn.
	years old. Owners can recover same
06 to .08	by paying expenses of advertising
00 .00.08	and damages. Rock Hill ranch, Lake
10 to .12	District. m31
.20	URUGUAYAN POTATOES-Enormous yields, absolute immunity from dis- eases, extra fine quality, most desir- able potatoes to get and group Pock
40 to .50	vields, absolute immunity from dis-
n .40 to .50	eases, extra fine quality, most desir-
25 to .30 05 to .10	able potatoes to eat and grow. Peck
1212	\$2.00; bushel \$6.00; here. 4 lbs. \$1.00
12 1/2	able polatoes to eat and grow. Peck \$2.00; bushel \$6.00; here. 4 lbs. \$1.00 postpaid in Canada. Terms cash, cir- cular free. Emile Chevrion, St. Lau
	rent, Man.
08 to 15	
08 to .18	OXONIAN, (26), intending settler.
15 to .25 12½ to .20 1.00 to 1.50	seeks year's work and experience on
1.00 to 1.50	fruit or mixed farm, British Columbia Country bred. Some experience fruit.
1.75 to 2.00	vegetables poultry fond of outdoor
12½ to .18 18 to .20	work; keen to learn Canadian ways
18 to .20	vegetables, poultry, fond of outdoor work; keen to learn Canadian ways Good references. Apply Eyre, Ight
20 to .25	ham, Kent, England. a3

Friday, April 3, 1908.

Friday, April 3, 1908

Curtain

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Prompt Delivery

ARE, LTD.

UNITION V

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Family Cash Grocery es and Douglas Sts. Phone 312

No. 1, per lb..... Red, per lb..... ammoth Red, per lb. lsyke, per lb. lfalfa, per lb..... s, Perennial

per lb. Blue Grass, per lb. . ass (fancy mixed)... d (Dwarf Essex)....

er lb. s. "Tartar King." ton ner Oats, per ton.... Oats, per ton Vheat, per ton

BORN

orda an Seeds. set

NING USE A

CURTAINS

VICTORIA' SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST Reserve: James Fairall, Lady Rosa-lind. Entered in Class 13. PLANS HERE FOR

EXQUISITE CAMPBELLS' DAINTY NECKWEAR OUR SPLENDID SHOWING of separate Skirts for Spring and Summer

is now complete and well worth the scrutiny of every lady in this glorious



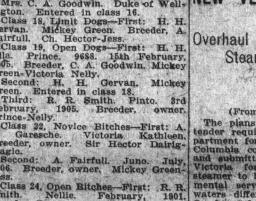


Judge Cole of Kansas City states that many of the Dogs compare favorably with crack Eastern exhibits-

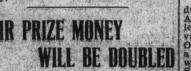
Judging in various classes started vesterday

ATTRACTS MANY CLASSY ENTRIES

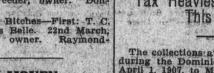
VICTORIA KENNEL CLUB SHOW



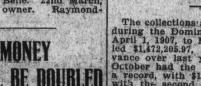
lind. Entered in Class 13. Irish Setters Class 16, Puppy Dogs—First: Mrs. 20th June, 1907. Breeder, C. A. Good-win. Mickey Green II.-Victoria Nelly. Second: A. Fairfull. Trix. June, 1907. Breeder, C. A. Goodwin. Mickey Green II.-Victoria Nelly. Class 17, Novice Dogs—First: S. Maymard. Bobs. Breeder, Mr. Smith. Second: W. Emery. Prince. Breeder, A. Fairfull. Third: F. Turner. Tim O'Hara. March, 1907. Breeder, owner, Kath-teen.











de, of a daughter. G-On Monday, March 30, 1908, fe of Mr. Thomas Redding of a

TON-March 28, 1908, Mrs. F

is, Deaths, Marriages

MARRIED.

DIED.

L-STENBRING-Maud Evelyn tel, daughter of Audrew J. tel, of this city, was married ucson, Ariz., to William Sten-g. of Louisville, Kentucky, at e Episcopal Church, by the S. Woodard.

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D-To the premises of W. F. d, 6 head of cattle, 1 short-ed 1 year: 1 Jersey and Hol-years old; 2 shorthorns, 4 d; 1 blue and white heifer, 3 Id; 0 Owners can recover same ng expenses of advertising nages. Rock Hill ranch, Lake

YAN POTATOES-Enormous absolute immunity from dis-xtra fine quality, most desir-tatoes to eat and grow. Peck ushel \$6.00; here. 4 lbs. \$1.00 I in Canada. Terms cash, cir-ee. Emile Cheyrion, St. Lau-an. a2

E-Small pigs, six weeks old. nan, Royal Oak P. O.

Brand Soap removes all stained or tarnish - but won't wash

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Because he had been discharged and had been refused further employment

About two or three weeks hence. March Library Returns During March a total of 3,690 books were issued to porrowers at the Carnegie library, the daily average bet-ing 141, and the highest daily issue 289. New cards were issued to the number of 81. To Arrange For Big Game E. M. Whyte, secretary of the Van-couver island football association left this morning for Ladysmith, where he will make arrangements for the big game to take place in that place on Saturday between the all-island and all-maninand teams. Banefit Far Ornhap's Home

Saturday between the all-island and all-mainland teams. Bensfit For Orphas's Home It is probable that an association football same will be played in this cotty for the benefit of the B. C. Pro-testant Orphan's Home. The teams that are suggested as being the prin-teams and either the Nanaimo or fadysmith eleyens. Such a game is a local team would net a snug sum for the Or-phan's Home, and would draw a large crowd. BHOVEL EXCAVATED

The would-be incendiary was ves-tierday morning arrested in his shack mear Douglas street and locked up. His appearance would indicate that the man is more or less mentally affected and his countrymen, in their broken English, attempted to convey to the police the fact that he has been act-ing strangely for some time.

Advertise in THE COLONIST

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The years since the last general size advantages is a raliky terminal. The have been barren of beneficial araliky terminal to be autorized to put identification is first out a transfer of a solution of the years that the would have the open any issue upon which he could have the twould have the open ary issue upon which he could have the transfer of a shortest of the West Coast and the bill. If it is susceptible to the people's We fail to see any issue upon which he could have the ising to reach a real successfully, and we end acavor in these things to reach a real shortest of the West Coast and the bill. The Coasting TRADE is have the right to carry freight or a pewspaper to allow [tseff for Puget Sound to British to carry freight or see on up provide at an election, the have suppoint to contractors. If seems to be made to find the Grand Trunk Pacific at Prince of fashion and that from year to year to he addits of the Grand Trunk Pacific at Prince of fashion and that from year to year the fashits of the deceived that the Grand Trunk Pacific at Prince of fashion and that from year to year to he addits, four the United States are to have a pain in any or head, a principle at atake, the only point in dispute being the renewal of the transfer to allow the decase. The fashits of the city are becoming would prefer to conter its president can be force and your head as thick as a forty-shilling pot; if your thread at the case and your back, or a pain in any or head as to be sworn in president, but under the freight have fare way of the beaks swy of the beak as the year or lease to the force and your back are year or a star has are nere the lease so to be sworn in president. The President can have so the president can be leases socially. He must entertain just so often and the sy difference to you head as tho you head as the year on the sy would the stare the freight have s <text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text>



and convenient table of Weiler Quality and sold at this low price makes a combination other manufacturers find hard to equal. This table has two large drop bins, one drawer and one cutting board. Top measures 2 ft. 6 in. by 4 ft. 6 in., and is finished plain. Balance of table is stained and varnished in golden. An excellent table and splendid value at, each, \$7.00.

"WEILER" KITCHEN TREASURE TABLES, AT. EACH, \$7.00

A Meat Safe Style for Camp or Home Use

But a few short days then Summer Suns and-vacations. Camp life and all its goodness is what we are looking forward to now. Perhaps it is unkind of us to disturb your dreams of happiness by reminding you of some of the difficulties of camp life. Perhaps you recollect the worry and trouble you have had with the "Spoilables." If you have had such experiences you'll be interested in these Collapsible Meat Safes, and if this season is to be



your first experience you should interest yourself in these savers of such worries. These Meat Safes are made of an excellent wood frame and a specially made screen of perforated Galvanized Sheet Iron. This style screen is unbreakable and as the perforations are small it is practically insect proof. It is fitted with shelf and hooks and the door is fitted with substantial lock and key. The safe is collapsible and folds very compactly (cut herewith shows same folded). We haven't seen anything to equal it and we advise you to investigate its merits today. Of course, it is made for home as well as camp use.

SIX SIZES, SELLING AT, EACH, \$8.50, \$3.75, \$4.00, \$4.25, \$4.50 AND \$5.00.



Collapsible Go-Cart No. S. 24-Body, wood frame and handle. Upholstering, green leather cloth. Gear is all steel; four 10-in. rubbertire wheels. Green enamel finish. Same as cut. Price is.....\$9.00

Collapsible Hood Go-Cart No. S. 25-Body, wood frame Opens and Folds With One Motion and handle. Upholstering is green leather cloth, lined. Gear is all steel, four 10-in, rubber tire wheels. Green enamel finish. Same as cut. Price \$11.00

Collapsible Go-Cart No. S. 28-Body is steel frame and handle. Upholstering is green leather cloth. Gear is all steel, four 10-in, rubber tire wheels. Green enamel finish. Same as cut. Price \$10,00

Happy News for Mothers and the Younger Generation today. A whole carload of the famous Whitney Go-carts and Baby Carriages arrived yesterday, and the splendid range of these famous makers of carriages for children. For almost a half century the product of the d to unusual newness from Whitney factories has been recognized as the standard carriage, and other makers fashion theirs from these modern and down-to-date designs, and employ every improvement in construction not protected by patents. There isn't a better carriage made, and the Best isn't half good enough for the little monarch of that home of yours. Baby should get the fullest benefit of every ray of delight-ful Spring Sunshine. A cosy, comfortable, Whitney Carriage, and the bright days that are due would make a combination most beneficial to the health of the little one. Before you invest in a Baby Carriage, investigate this showing of "Whitney's." Shown on 4th Floor.

Friday, April 3, 1908.

Fri

NOTE

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Friday, April 3, 1908.

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URNITURE

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ole carload of the splendid range of usual newness from

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Very many Canadians cannot under-tand why the Ottawa government hould hesitate to adopt retaliatory reasures whenever the United States onsiders it expedient to enforce un-air measures in respect to trade re-

measures whenever the United States considers it expedient to enforce un-fair measures in respect to trade re-lations. We are all priding ourselves these days in the conviction that Can-da fs a nation, and as it has recently been demonstrated that we are able to "paddle our own cance" very suc-cessfully in splic of an industrial and inancial paulo in the country to the south, we ought not to be backward in taking up the attitude we have in-dicated. The Ottawa Journal calls at-tention to a case which shows how weak-kneed has been the policy of the Laurier government:

Laurier government: Canada is getting the wrong end of the stick in another deal with Uncle Sam and the British government is not in fault this time. A clause was inserted in the Canadian tariff last for international tunnel or bridge con-struction, conditions on Canadian ma-terial for similar use on the United Early.-We were shown some as-

struction, conditions on Canadian ma-terial for similar use on the United States side also being admitted free. The result of this friendly arrange-puent is that United States manufac-furers have been sending heaps of ma-ferial into Canada at Windsor, free of duty for international work, while material from the Canadian side for Nike use is subject to the United States duty. The material on both sides is used in the construction of the Michigan Central tunnel under the body had blundered again—in Ottawa. Early .-- We were shown some as

FORTY YEARS AGO

body have higher the set of the best of the set of public attention is an announcement from London to the effect that satisfactory immunization against tuberculosis has been obtained by the administration of vaccines through the instructions is a special cable is London, March 25-Dr. Latham, of

dispatch: London, March 25.—Dr. Latham of St. George's Hospital, read a pre-liminary, paper before the Royal So-clety of Medicine today, tending to show that satisfactory immunization against tuberculosis could be obtain-ed by administering vaccines through the mouth instead of injecting them which he cured glandular tuberculosis and markedly improved pulmonary tuberculosis. Dr. Latham's system is based on the original recommendation of Prof. Koch, modified by Prof. Wright's work on the opsonic index. The Montreel Correct has a work

Friday, April 3, 1908.

NOTE AND COMMENT

Laurier government:

The Montreal Gazette has a very poor opinion of the ability of the peo-ple of British Columbia to successful-ly manage their larger affairs, and loses no opportunity to say so. Oc-casionally, however, it directs atten-tion to a matter which justifies some adverse criticism. In a recent issue it says: A peculiar position of affairs exists n British Columbia. Chief Justice Hunter declares that the provincial courts have a right to issue divorce of sermons with new texts."

In British Columbia. Chief Justice Hunter declares that the provincial courts have a right to issue divorce decrees, and acting accordingly, parts unhappy couples appearing be-fore him when good cause is shown. On the other hand, Judge Clements holds that there is no operative divorce haw in the province, and those divorce has been minch presided by the critics. In not only for the substance, but also for the admirable literary form in which it is presented. As a matter of fact, however, he has shown in the masterly annual reports if is for eases which right division is ender-ed by an appeal court. The admiras-tration of justice in the Pacific coart province does not appear to be what it should be.

Happily, the number is constantly growing less, but there are still a great many otherwise intelligent people who believe in palmistry. To all such, a recent declaration by an eminent pro-fessor in London should prove of in-structive interest, London March 27.—"Palmistry is an

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VICTORIA' SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

Henry Young

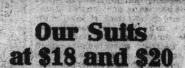
BRITISH OPINION Belfast Whig.-We observe with satisfaction that a meeting of repres-entative coal consumers has been arranged to be held in London tor row to protest against the acceptance by the Government of the Miners' Eight Hours Bill. This is one of the

Light Hours Bill. This is one of the most gratuitous pieces of interference with the manufacturing and commer-cial interests of the country that have yet been inflicted upon us. There is no unanimous demand for it on the part of the miners themselves, and the idea of interfering with the freedom of full-grown and well-paid men and decreeing that they shall not be per-mitted, under penalties, to work for of full-grown and well-paid men and decreeing that they shall not be per-mitted, under penalties, to work for more than a certain number of hours per day is happily new in our legis-lation. Surely our industries are al-ready sufficiently handicapped in com-parison with those of the Toreigners without inflicting this additional bur-den on them. It is calculated that this latest piece of Socialistic inter-ference with individual freedom, while not doing the slightest good to a sin-gle soul, will mean an addition of from two shillings to half-a-crown per ton in the price of coal. Any extengle soul, will mean an addition of from two shillings to half a-crown per ton in the price of coal. Any exten-sive coal user can calculate for him-self the price he will have to pay be-cause Mr. Herbert Gladstone had not the strength of mind to say "No" to a deputation. We have seen an esti-mate, according to which, on the half-crown basis, three leading shipping companies trading from Belfast will be taxed to a total of £20,000 per an-num if this absurd and mischlevous Bill were to become law. Other cities besides London would do well to be-stir themselves in the matter before stir themselves in the matter before

it is too late. London Daily Standard.—It is, we know, impossible for Mr. Asquith with old-age pensions to provide for ever to think of remitting duties on beer, wine, spirits or licenses. There is, then, no other course before him but to withdraw the confiscatory element in his Licensing Bill, otherwise -he will not merely drive the trade into revolt, but he will provoke through-out the country a strong current of out the country a strong current of sympathy with the interest so wan-tonly assalled. It is not for the public advantage that the cause of any spec-ial trade or calling should be asso-clated with one party in the State. We do not pretend as Unionists to be indifferent to the political assistance indifferent to the political assistance that will be rendered to the Opposition by the consolidated, action of the brewers and publicans. It will no doubt help to break up an already de-moralized and distracted Government. In view of the other mischievous pro-jects to which this Administration are committed, it would almost be legit-imate to welcome any influence which tended in that useful direction. For



Revenue From This Source Exceeds That of Febru-



Henry Young

W/E advertise these lines much-for it is hard to say just what you wish to pay. And these Suits serve to illustrate our ability and our values. Let us show you

one of the favorite arguments against tariff reform that commercial motives will be brought into the life of Pariia-ment, and we are invited to hold up our hands in righteous horror over the corruption and wickedness of all Legislatures except our own. But what are this Government doing? By making a dead set first at the land-owners and next at the license-holders they are compelling the men whom

committed, it would almost be legit-imate to welcome any influence which tended in that useful direction. For although there is no prospect of their succeeding in their attacks on the House of Lords and the Church of England, they are able by means of administrative pressure and fisca legislation to leave a permanent and mischlevous mark on the various de-trady done is the array and navy will take several years of patriotic expen-tion do, and the Jonger the defensive seri-tices are another the defension to sincerely regret that what may be cal-tered are defined another the the of Parlia-ter are the course of polities. It is an one of the favonite arguments against are tariff reform that commercial motives are tariff reform that commercial motives are util he hought into the life of Parlia-

two things stand out from Friday's debate. One is that old-fashioned Liberalism is absolutely dead as a po-litical force, and the other is that the great alternative—tariff reform or Socialism?—is the one vital issue be-fore the British people.

The revenue derived from timber and coal licenses during the past month reached the very handsome fig-ure of \$222,655.60. The number of licenses issued east of the Cascades was 672, and west of the Cascades 985; the number of coal licenses 42. Amount received from transfers, \$22; and from other sources, \$700; penal-ties, \$325. Alter d. D. Bower, San Francisco; E. J. Bocial museum: Mrs. M. Schuled and Alfred D. Bower, San Francisco; E. J. Bocial museum: Mrs. M. Schuled and Alfred D. Bower, San Francisco; E. J. Bocial museum: Mrs. M. Schuled and Alfred D. Bower, San Francisco; E. J. Bocial museum: Mrs. M. Schuled and Alfred D. Bower, San Francisco; E. J. Bocial museum: Mrs. M. Schuled and Alfred D. Bower, San Francisco; E. J. Bocial museum: Mrs. M. Schuled and Alfred D. Bower, San Francisco; E. J. Bocial museum: Mrs. M. Schuled and Alfred D. Bower, San Francisco; E. J. Bocial museum: Mrs. M. Schuled and Alfred D. Bower, San Francisco; E. J. Bocial museum: Mrs. M. Schuled and Microsoft Microsoft

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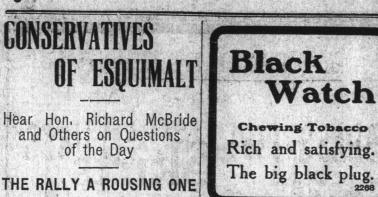
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Kept in Terms of Union

ensuring this result but to all the

appeals, to all these efforts, the ad-ministration had turned deaf ears,

Imperial policy, but he could not find

Stand Condemned

(Applause.) And this trade had been worth something like \$300,000 a year.

Premier Points Out Where Esquimalt Has Suffered at Hands of Liberals

(From Wednesday's Daily)

The Masonic hall at Esquimalt was well filled last evening with electors assembled to listen to an address from the Premier.

Mr. Harry Pooley president of the sequimalt Conservative club acted as Esquimalt Conservative club acteu as chairman, and on the platform were seated, the Hon. C. E. Pooley, H. D. Helmcken K. C., J. H. Saunders, W. Blakemore, A. Blockley, and R. A.

Premier Speaks

Hon. Mr. McBride said it gave him great pleasure to meet so many fellow Conservatives on this occasion. The district of Esquimalt had in the past been very attractive in the annals of the Conservative party, not only be-cause of its honorable and historic as-sociations, but also because the gen-Some years ago, when by reason of Sir John Fisher's naval policy it ap-peared that this station was about to be closed he had immediately drawn Sir Wilfrid Laurier's attention to artleman who had had the responsibil-ity as well as the honor of represent-ing them in the local house, had been his good friend, Mr. Pooley, who both be closed he had immediately brawn Sir Wilfrid Laurier's attention to ar-ticle 9; and had most strongly urged the Ottawa government to stand true to their pledge. This prompt action had been implemented by correspon-dence, while in other ways he had exhausted every legitimate means of ensuring this result but to all these as speaker and as member had taken a most prominent part in the work of parliament. (Applause). Two sessions had passed since Mr. Jardine's election had passed since Mr. Jardine's election and the solution of the problem as to the manter in which the constituency had profited by the change he was quite content to leave in the hands of the people of the district. (Hear, hear). Party lines had come to stay in this province, while the issues before the electors were very, very clearly drawn. And he did not have the slightest doubt, that when the next campaign opened, the electors in Esquimait would be in a better position to judge of the issues at stake and to exercise the rights of the franchise (Hear, hear). ministration had turned deaf ears, and as far as he was aware, they had not made the slightest endeavor to stand true to this solemn obligation to this province. (Hear, hear.) Possibly the Liberals might say in explanation that this was a matter of Imperial policy, but he could not find as a matter of record that they had ever even attempted to make any en-deavor to protect in this respect the undoubted rights and the evident in-terests of the people of this great province. (Hear, head.)

the rights of the franchise (Hear, hear). Now, why Esquimalt had forsaken Conservatism and gone over to the Liberals, he for his part, could not at all understand. (Hear,hear). Had this happened on account of any lethargy in the ranks? Had they become asleep and indifferent, or has this been sim-ply due to the fact that the Liberals have been more wide awake? The Conservatives of Esquimalt should allow themselves never to foil

In the ranks? Had they become asleep and indifferent, or has this been sim-ply due to the fact that the Liberals have been more wide awake? The Conservatives of Esquimalt should allow themselves never to fall behind the times. (Hear, hear). One of the oldest settled portions of the prov-ince, and situated right at the door-ince, and situated right at the door-a good thing, when the chance for makthe oldest settled portions of the prov-ince, and situated right at the door-way of the capital, they should know a good thing, when the chance for mak-ing a choice presented itself. But what had actually occurred? Instead of following the course, which was taken by the great matority of the con-stituencies of British Columbia, when certainly by a heavy tote the people of this province had supported the the cause of sound and constitutional government, the people of Esquimat had fallen woefully behind. (Hear, hear) **Should Be Tory** If any section of this province should have gone Tory it was certain-by Esquimalt (a voice: That is right):

If any section of this province should have gone Tory it was certain-ly Esquimalt (a voice: That is right); for in the early days, when the hon-ored father of Mr. Helmcken was charged with the mission of going to Ottawa, in the company of another dis-tinguished British Columbia in order to discuss the terms of union, one of the principal conditions that was The volce: "More than the port of the principal conditions that was placed in the contrast was that the parliament, and the government of the parliament, and the government of the gardiant, where the different conditions, in ortowards the maintenance of a fleet at Esquimalt. (Cheers).
Now, if two parties entered into a bargain, where the different conditions, in orfailed to observe the conditions in treatry
failed to observe the solution there the different could the there the different could the the could certainly expect that in regard to a solemn treatry

VICTORIA' SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

Having touched upon Preston's

at this moment in Ottawa.

The Hon. Mr. McBride resumed his seat amid an enthusiastic demonstration from the large audience.

Vote of Thanks

aplendid record of the Conservative party in building up Canadi with heir hands filled with telegrams from Sir Wilfrid Laurier, that the Chinese ind the Japanese question are the Conversion to the Election act, and its application to the Tory protances, appealed to the undoubtedly Sir Wilfrid Laurier, that the Chinese and the Japanese question was not an issue in Eastern Canada—the views of i the people of Western Canada and of British Columbia must prevail—the Liberals had carried the country. The electors would probably be told that the entrance fee had been raised to \$500 per head, but he thought that this remedy must be really character-ized as an evil, because it had been instrumental in bringing into the province, in great numbers, the Jap-anese, severer competitors than even the Chinese; and this was both a sound and a good argument. (Hear, hear.)

In every part of this country, unundone to elect at the next general election a good strong tory repre-sentative, who would aid in turning in every part of this country, un-fortunately, substantial evidence of its accuracy was to be found. A voice: "We do not want any of them here!" Hon Mr. McBride-"It would take Hon Mr. McBride—"It would take a quite up-to-date faith healer to. heaf the breach in the bargain towards British Columbia, because sec. 9 of the out the present incompetent and shamelessly corrupt administration, which, so unhappily for the country, controlled the destinies of the nation

the breach in the bargan towards British Columbia, because sec. 9 of the articles of union, contained a rery specific statement which safe-guarded the interest of this district and of the province, so far as the question of fleet maintenance was concerned. And it was a splendid compliment to the men who moulded the terms of union, that Abundance of evidence existed to show that this increased embargo was after all an evil in bringing in so many Japanese. Although a very keen individual, most ready and most enx-ious to learn, they nevertheless could not but be aware that all the time the great importance to this province of the maintenance of a fleet at this very important station. Article was equally important with any of the other terms of the union, and unless it was to be sacredly kept invisiate, should never have appeared in this solemn document. (Hear, hear).-exers it was to be sacred by kept invisiate, should never have appeared in this solemn document. (Hear, hear).-f will be used to secure the maintenance of a naval station at Esquimalt." (Applause).

served that the Conservatives now possessed strong organizations both in Esquimalt and in Metchosin. He was a member of the executive committee in the Esquimalt district, and as they were all willing and enthusiastic workers in advancing the good cause of Conservatism, which was identical with the country's best interests, he felt supremely confident that the result of the next election would vasity asof the next election would vastly astions so that if these invasions went unchecked these people would in 15 years be in a position to affect, and in tonish their friends and opponents, the Liberals. (Cheers.)

the most serious manner, all the trades and callings in British Columbia. (Hear, hear.)

the Liberals. (Cheers.) Mr. Blakemore seconded the vote of thanks, which was carried by a unani-mous and standing vote. The audience then gave three rousing cheers for the Hon. Mr. McBride with a most enthusi-astic tiger, and then sang most heartly the familiar strains of "Oh He's a Jol-ly Good Fellow," etc., etc. Hon. Mr. McBride responded. Mr. Helmcken seconded by the pre-mier, proposed a most cordial vote of thanks to the chairman, who was heart-ily cheered. The Last Decade The Last Decade What had happened in the last few years? Without meaning any offence whatever to Japan as a nation, the cry had gone up against these en-croachments, and again and again had Ottawa turned a deaf ear to these most proper as well as most em-phatic representations. (Hear, hear). An impression had gone abroad, that this conduct had been really due to this conduct had been really due to Imperial interference, but this excuse had been quite recently for ever shat-tered by the frank statements of the Right Hon. Winston Churchill in the Imperial House of Commons that al-though offered Japanese treaty with-out the immigration clause, in conformity with the policy, adopted upon same subject by Queensland, the Lib-eral government at Ottawa had positively declined to accept anything ex-cept the entire treaty immigration clauses all (Hear, hear).

The situation in Australia, New Zealand and South Africa was very different, and it was utterly impossible to understand, why the privileges which were extended to those colonies

A voice: "More than that; it was worth a million." Hon. Mr. McBride: "In the port of Victoria."



Are Greater for First Three Sealing Schooner Dragged An-Months of This Year Than chors in Clayoquot Bay Formerly **During Gale**

posed amendment to the Election act, and its application to the Tory pro-vinces of Ontario, Manitoba and Brit-ish Columbia, which was no doubt in-troduced in consequence of the recent overwhelming Liberal rout in the pro-vince of New Brunswick, only a pres-age there was every reason to hope, of what within a few months would hap-pen throughout the entire Dominion. (Cheers.) In conclusion he dwelt for a few moments upon the hanve results of moments upon the happy results of some five years' control of the affairs of this province by the present ad-ministration; vigorously urged the Conservative electors of Esquimalt district to organize and leave nothing undone to elect at the nort general Local bank clearings for the month of March totalled \$4,290,782 compared 1 with \$4,272,712 the previous month and \$4,059,507 for the corresponding month in 1907. The steady increase in the bank figures over the same period of previous years reflects the satisfactory trade conditions of Vic-toria, and it is specially gratifying in view of the fact that in other cities of the Dominion the clearings are stead-The sealing schooner Thomas F. Bayard, which sailed from here about Indian hunters for a sealing cruise, view of the fact that in other cities of the Dominion the clearings are stead-ily decreasing, and are running less than during the corresponding months of 1907. The figures bear out the as-sertions made by local business men that the present time is a most pros-perous one despite the fact that at this period of the year business is popularly supposed to be particularly quiet. quiet.

The Hon. Mr. Pooley, in moving a The figures for the three months vote of thanks to the premier, ob-served that the Conservatives now total \$12,564,589 compared with \$11,-719,838 for the first quarter in 1907 and \$11,278,666 for the like period in 1906. Clearings for the week ended March 31 totalled \$794,995.

(From Wednesday's Daily) Branch Post Office.

A sub-post office will be opened this morning in Fawcett's drug store, Douglas street, where the usual post office business may be transacted. The Colquitz stage will carry letters or

parcels out each morning at 9 o'clock and one of the letter carriers will take them in the evening. Those who wish to get their letters by general delivery can get them at this office instead of at the general office. Another branch office will soon be opened in Robin-son's store on Craigflower road. LIGHTHOUSE TENDER

Tenders for Schools

Tenders are being invited for the Commander Werlich, Head of District, construction of two new schoolhouses accommodating about 50 children each and costing each some \$2,000. One is

and costing each some \$2,000. One is to be erected at Coldstream near Ver-non, and the other at Richmond, near Vancouver. The plans have been des-patched to L. Norris, the government agent at Coldstream, and to C. C. Fisher, the government agent at New Westminster as well as to A B

(From Wednesday's Daily) (From Wednesday (From Wednesday's Daily) (From Wednesday (From Wednesday

Japanese Fishing Vest ' Returns From First Trip With Ten Tons of Fish **GITIZENS ENTHUSIASTIC**

ABOUT NATIONAL GAME Everyone Seems Willing to Subscribe for Stock in New Association President Foster Macgurn of the Victoria senior lacrosse club reports

Victoria senior lacrosse club reports that the citizens are subscribing for shares in the new Boyal Victoria Athletic association as fast as he pre-sents his documents for their signa-tures and that within a very short time the entire \$25,000 worth of stock will be taken up. **TO REPORT ON CASE** Authorities Retain Engineer

will be taken up. After the meeting of the provincial directors which will be held in the

office of President Macgurn, the pre-liminary formalities in regard to in-corporation of the company and the starting of preparations on the new speaking only for himself but for other tween C. P. R. and G. T. lines of trade and investigation shows that in practically every case the local P. Will Be Sought

market requires and carry the balar of their catch to New Westminster shipment to the eastern market,

CANADIAN NORTHERN

HEATHER IN PORT

Comes to Inspect Acetylene Gas Beacons

(From Wednesday's Daily)

New Way to be Well

Healthfulness of Oranges

The one lesson which most people never seem to learn is how to guard their health.

Friday, April 3, 1908

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NUTICE is after data I chief Comm Works, for coal and pet and under t opposite the District and 1. Commer Coal Point o ien Peninsul thence north chains, them at the foresi ment, eduta

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Commencia north coast thence north chains, then west 60 chs ties of the

or less.

nmenci

We have been eating oranges since time immemorial, yet how many of us know that orange juice contains a medicinal principle which has a marked action on the stomach, bowels, kidtwo weeks ago for Clayoquot to ship neys and skin. Some physicians go so

Indian hunters for a sealing cruise, drove ashore during a gale encountered at the west coast on the night of Mon-day, March 23, soon after her arrival from Victoria. She remained fast for one tide and was floated without appar-ent injury. The Thomas F. Bayard, which was formerly a pilot schooner engaged off Sandy hook from which pflots were placed on board incoming liners for New York, and later was a pilot boat off the Columbia, was liners for New York, and later was a pilot boat off the Columbia, was bought at Seattle by Thomas Stockham and associates of this city for the seal-ing industry. She took a full cargo of stores for the store at Clayoquot when she left here to pick up the Indians signed at the west coast port and had signed at the west coast port and had anchored off the store at Clayoquot, Capt. Blackstad intending to moor her alongside the wharf the following morning, when she was driven ashore in a heavy southeast gale which caused her to drag her anchors. The wind was very heavy, the barometer going down to 28.90. The schooner went on the long sandy spit near the Clayoquot store at low water and floated without difficulty at high water. The sealing schooner Markland, Cap-tain G. Heater, which towed into James bay on Monday, sailed yesterday for Clayoquot to ship Indian hunters and will then leave on a coast sealing cruise.

EXCELLENT BUSINESS

The Present Volume of Trade Shows Gratifying Increase **Over Previous Seasons**

Judging from the statements of merchants engaged in all the various lines of business local trade during the past month has been highly satisfactory While the present season is supposed as a rule to be comparatively quiet pending the opening of the north country and the renewal of trade with that section as well as the resump-tion of country business, local merchants state that conditions today are remarkably good, in fact the volume of business has so far this year exceeded expectations.

The steady influx of strangers into the city and the evident growth of the population of Victoria as well as in country points has resulted in in this inquiry is reflected in larger sales by local dealers who look forward to a season of unexampled activity.

This spring there will be great ac-This spring there will be great ac-tivity in the north where railway con-struction will be pushed ahead and boal wholesale merchants are looking forward to a big share in the con-sequent trade which will develop. A canvas of the leading wholesale firms of the city during the past week shows that all are looking forward to a great increase in business and are expecting that the present season will eclipse all previous years.

previous years. A leading retail grocery merchant, discussing local conditions, stated yes-terday that his company has done, the past three months, a much larger business than during the same period in any preceding year and yet the growth in business appears to be of a steady and healthy character and not the result of any short-lived boom. ster for He pointed to the steady growth in the population of the city, evidenced by the fact that probably twenty per cent of his customers were people with whom he was unacquainted whereas a year or two ago there were **AIMING FOR COAST** few who entered his place of busi

NOTICE i after date I Chief Comm prospect for the foreshor ered by wa of North i scribed as i Commencie

thanks to the chairman, who was heart-ily cheered. Mr. Helmcken announced that as the president of the Conservative associa-tion in the adjoining district of Metcho-sin he intended shortly to arrange a meeting when they would have the pleasure of hearing an address from the Hon. Mr. McBride upon the leading po-litical issues of the day. The proceedings closed with the Na-tional Anthem. PIONEER PASSES AWAY

Death of James Stewart, Who Came Here During Mining Rush of 1858 (From Wednesday's Daily)

Death claimed another of Victoria's ploneer residents yesterday in the per-son of James Stewart, who came to this country in 1858, going up the Fraser river with the rush of miners in that historic year, and he was afterwards engaged in mining for sev-eral wars in the Cariboo and other which were extended to those colonies should not also be extended to us. (Hear, hear). And consequently the Liberal government was forced to face the entire situation, apart from any such excuse, any such palliation. (Hear, hear). Now, how could Sir Wilfrid Laurier reconcile his promises of 1886 and his answer in 1897 to Mr. Mc-Innes, that the government would not accept this treaty with its ratification of last session, and the bestowal upon the Japanese of every pirvligee which the white man possessed in this coun-try. (Hear, hear). The very first and foremost consideration, white they were by their circumstances, absolute-ly compelled to bear in mind, was to keep British Columbia a white man's country, (Cheers). Frank Campbell—"What about the Hindus?"

GOVERNMENT EXPERT

cal advice. Not one, but several doc-tors in turn were consulted, but I was unable to get any permanent relief. Some time back I noticed a report from a Justice of the Peace (Magis-trate Perry, J.P. for B.C.) who had been cured of a chronic skin disease by Zam-Buk, and I determined to give this helm a trial. After a thereughbu <text><text><text><text><text>

courts. One would certainly expect that in regard to a solemn treaty, which had been arranged between high contracting partles, somewhat similar remedy might be found. (Hear, but he source that he here the sole of the sole ernment at Ottawa should at the very least take some pains to have con-tinued to them. (Hear, hear and cheers) which had been arranged between high contracting parties, some varial takes one pains to have corresting in the period of the count? If was not a matter of plays at the some pains to have corresting the autorities at 0 thaw, to treat the observed of the count? If was not a matter of plays at the some province with the government, that there should be provine of the crowds, which was taken and the provine of the crowds, which was the count? If the people of the crowds, which was the count? If the people of the crowds, which was the count? If the people of the crowds, which was the count? If the people and the count? If the people at the to the more and more important matter, the decision of the count? If the people with the view of having at the bord of the count? If the people at the to the more and more importing the say to the people of the second to the the observed, he was parteely and. If the were entrusted with the respect to the attitude which and the more and more importing of the say to the people of the second to the people of the say to the people of the second to the people of the second to the people at the to the people of the second to the second to the people of the second to the second to the second to the people of the second to the second to the people of the second to the second

Conservative Stand.

ar as the interests of this commun-ty as well as of the general public were concerned. (Hear, hear.) He was not there to say anything that might lead to acrimonious dis-

The provincial government is ob-taining an independent report upon the waterworks case. Mr. Ashcroft, the engineer in charge of Lord Aber-deen's irrigation project at Coldstream, Okanagan has been retained and will report upon the proposal of city to build to Sooke lake. He will go into the objections of the Esquimait Water-works company at length. It is improhable that the decision

Ashcroft to Report Upon

Waterworks

It is improbable that the decision upon the case will be given for a con-

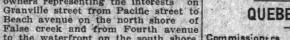
It is improvable that the determinant ship games; \$50 must be control of a con-siderable time yet, as the engineer will for the expenses of visiting teams and \$25 for registering each player. require to make his report. Mr. Ashcroft has had considerable meeting these expenses from their membership fees which have been fix-ed at \$3, the membership ticket in-cluding admission to the six scheduled

experience in waterworks projects and the government considers itself fortunate in having secured his services.

To Build Large Church Vancouver, March 31.—A compre-hensive policy involving the future of Methodism in Vancouver has been launched by the congregation of Wes-ley church. It provides for the error tion of a magnificent church build-ing at the corner of Butte and Haro ing at the corner of Butte and Haro streets with a capacity of 2,500 people, and a subsidiary church somewhere near the corner of Nelson and Seymour streets to provide for the parishioners in the district lying between Burrard and Cambie streets. The total cost is estimated at \$130,000, for lots and building.

Vancouver Bridge Trouble

Vancouver, March 31.—The civic bridge committee had a stormy session last night in conference with nearly half a hundred indignant propertyowners representing the interests



Wind-proof doors are to be erected on the tops of all the London County Council covered electric tramways so that draughts may be prevented. There will be a special car for wo-men at Tooting every morning.

retail dealer has the same story to tell in a greater or a less degree.

Prisoner's Escape.

Winnipeg, March 30.—The Canadian Northern railway, controlled by Mac-kenzie & Mann, is preparing to extend its main line west from Edmonton to the Pacific coast with all possible speed. This confirms the announce-ment made in Vancouver last fall by Donald D. Mann, who stated that the work would be undertaken as soon so Toronto, March 31.-By prying loose an iron bar in a large cell in number three police station, Esther street, early this morning, Edward Brazeau, one of the prisoners, escaped and has not yet been recaptured. There were ten other men in the cell with Brazeau, but the latter's escape was discovered in time to prevent others getting away. work would be undertaken as soon as certain legislation was secured at Ot-tawa. A large number of survey parties will be placed in the field this

TANGO MARU SAILS spring to survey a route for the new transcontinental line, which now ter-minates a short distance west of Ed-FOR THE FAR EAST monton. They are now being organ-ized by M. H. MacLeod, the general manager and chief engineer of the system. While no official statement has been

Japanese Liner Carried Cargo of 3,000 Tons of Flour, Machinery, Cotton, Etc.

out waiting to be urged."Control of the generalProtecting Secretary TaftChicago, March 31.—Unusual pre-
cautions will be taken by the police
department to, protect Secretary Taft
from possible mishap during his visit
to Chicago this week. The name of
the railroad over which he is to ar-
rive is to be kept secret, and while he
is in Chicago, police will guard him
constantly. During his star, Secretary
Taft will appear only once before the
general public. That will be on Sat-
urday afternoon at the Hamilton club,
when there will be a public reception all
people in Chicago have been invited
by the club.Protecting Secretary Taft
the secretary Taft
to Chicago, police will guard him
constantly. During his star, Secretary
Taft will appear only once before the
general public. That will be on Sat-
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ty the club.Protecting Secretary Taft
through the Yellow Head pass, which
has been adopted by the Grand Trunk
through the Yellow Head pass, which
has been adopted by the Grand Trunk
the outset will make preliminary sur-
verys between the final locations.Cotton, Etc.Cotton, Etc. veys between the coast and Edmonton before making the final locations. The terminus on the coast has not yet been settled. Bella Coola and Bute inlet, the latter a point about 100 miles porth of Management chant from Osaka, who is returning to Japan after a business trip to New

vention for the nomination of a can-didate for the district of Yale-Cariboo will be held at Vernon on April 14. Advertise in THE COLONIST

of Shoal Hai hence north chains, then of the foresh ment, contain

March 14, NOTICE is after date I Chief Comm Works for coal and pet and under t opposite the leh Peninsul Commencir east side of of Shoal Ha thence south chains, thenc of the forest ment, contain

March 14, NOTI

IN THE M Joseph Ev Victoria, NOTICE reditors ha creditors ha tate of Jose who died a

who died at required on April, 1908. son, Solicitor will of the and surnam-tions, full p a statement nature of th by them: AND FUR AND FUR after the sas the Executr-ute the asse the parties gard only t shall then the said Ey for the said to any per

to any person claim notice ceived by he tribution. 918 Go Soli

Notice is from date I intendent lotel Licen lotel Licen langes Har Dated Ma

GGS FOR horns, ro bred to suarantee logue, J.

Friday, April 3, 1906

wWayto be Well

lealthfulness of Orange one lesson which most people eem to learn is how to guard

ave been eating oranges since memorial, yet how many of us nat orange juice contains a al principle which has a markn on the stomach, bowels, kid. d skin. Some physicians 20 30 o say that they can cure the case of Indigestion, Constipaiousness and Dry Skin with

uice and proper diet can be easily proved to the on of any sufferer. Take the one or two oranges every efore breakfast take one or it-a-tives" every night at bed ise a reasonable care in diet. proof will be found in health. ure will be greatly assisted stened by taking "Fruit-aconjunction with the orange Fruit-a-tives" the fruit juices the medicinal principle of apples, figs and prunes are imes increased by the special which they are combined. cs are added and the whole into tablets. "Fruit-a-tives" obtained at all dealers, or will postpaid on receipt of price-box-6 for \$2.50, "Fruit-a-imited, Ottawa.

L DEALERS REPORT **XCELLENT BUSINESS**

resent Volume of Trade vs Gratifying Increase er Previous Seasons

g from the statements of mer angaged in all the various lines ess local trade during the past has been highly satisfactory. he present season is supposed le to be comparatively quiet, the opening of the north and the renewal of trade with tion as well as the resump-country business, local mer-tate that conditions today are bly good, in fact the volume bess has so far this year ex-expectations.

teady influx of strangers into and the evident growth of alation of Victoria as well as ry points has resulted in inmand for all products and airy is reflected in larger sales dealers who look forward to a f unexampled activity.

oring there will be great ac the north where railway con-will be pushed ahead and olesale merchants are looking to a big share in the con-trade which will develop. A of the leading wholesale firms y during the past week shows are looking forward to a great in business and are expecting present season will eclipse all

ing retail grocery merchant, g local conditions, stated yes-tat his company has done, the ree months, a much larger than during the same period preceding year and yet the n business appears to and healthy character and esult of any short-lived boom. ted to the steady growth in lation of the city, evidenced probably act that of his customers were people twenty two ago there were entered his place of husiwhom he was not persona ed, or knew who they wer is different. He was only for himself but for other ade and investigation shows

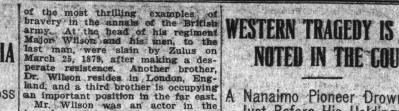
NyTICE is hereby given that 30 days after data I minand to apply to the Hom. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, for a Reense to prospect for coal and petroleum under the foreshore and under the lands covered by water exposite the foreshore of North Saanich District and described as follows: T. Commencing at a post planted at Cal Peint on the West Coast of Saan-ten Peninsula, thence west 60 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence following the shuosities of the foreshore to point of commence-ment, containing 640 acres more or use.

Friday, April 3, 1908.

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AMERICAN GAR PASSED THROUGH VICTORIA





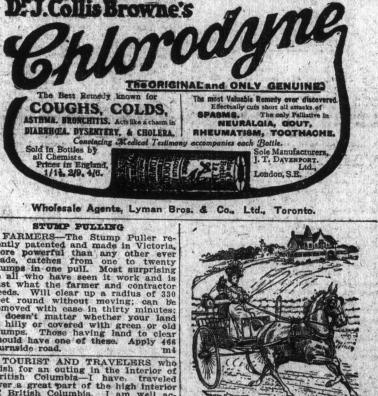
tered, the first sailing to be on June

WESTERN TRAGEDY IS NOTED IN THE COURT
 A Nanaimo Pioneer Drowned Just Before His Holdings Became Valuable
 A hint of one of the numerous tra-throughout the far west, practicality unnoticed and unchronicled, was given in chambers yesterday in a most pro-saic legal application before Mr. Jus-the Martin.
 M. Tate, of the legal firm of Me-Publics and the testerman, was asking the Martin.





Cobble Hill, March 30.-The general annual meeting of the Cobble Hill hall committee took place Saturday in the hall, and although the weather was un-settled a large number of the residents attended, considerable interest being aroused by the various subjects to be discussed, among which were: The election of new hall committee, changing the name of Cobble Hill, organization of Farmers' Institute, etc., etc.



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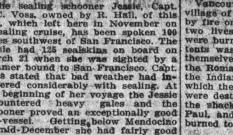


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CORRIG COLLEGE



aler has the same story to tell ater or a less degree.

Prisoner's Escape.

o, March 31.—By prying loose bar in a large cell in number ice station, Esther street, early ning, Edward Brazeau, one of ners, escaped and has not yet optured. There were ten other the cell with Brazeau, but the scape was discovered in the cape was discovered in time t others getting away.



Liner Carried Cargo of 3,000 ns of Flour, Machinery, Cotton, Etc.

panese steamer Tango Maru, lippon Yusen kaisha, sailed outer whari yesterday with of 3,000 tons of general including flour, machinery, c., for Japanese and Chinese he steamer had a number ass passengers, including six s. These were Mrs. Eldridge, Dr. Eldridge, a well known resident, Mr. Spencer, a man from Portland Mr. and ugh, Mrs. Kaupfmann, and laren. Other passengers were yanagi, connected with the shi company, one of the most of Japanese mercantile and Mr. Furuya, a tea mer-m Osaka, who is returning m Osaka, who is returning after a business trip to New

fteen passengers were em-ames Bruther from Vancou-e second class, ten Japanese, thom was deported by Mr. cal immigration officer, and cal immigration officer, and nese. There were about 80 passengers from the Sound. eamer Aki Maru, Capt. M. due today from Hongkong ports. The Iyo Maru, which ing, which sails today from a, was the first of the Jap-ers to commence the regular Yokkaichi, the new port of htly opened between Yoko-kobe. Cope of the Tango Maru. Kobe. Dope of the Tango Marn, ty yesterday, was in command the European liners of the steamship company and he to rejoin his vessel after com-te trip across the Pacific. He Capt. Moses in command of to Maru.

se in THE COLONIST



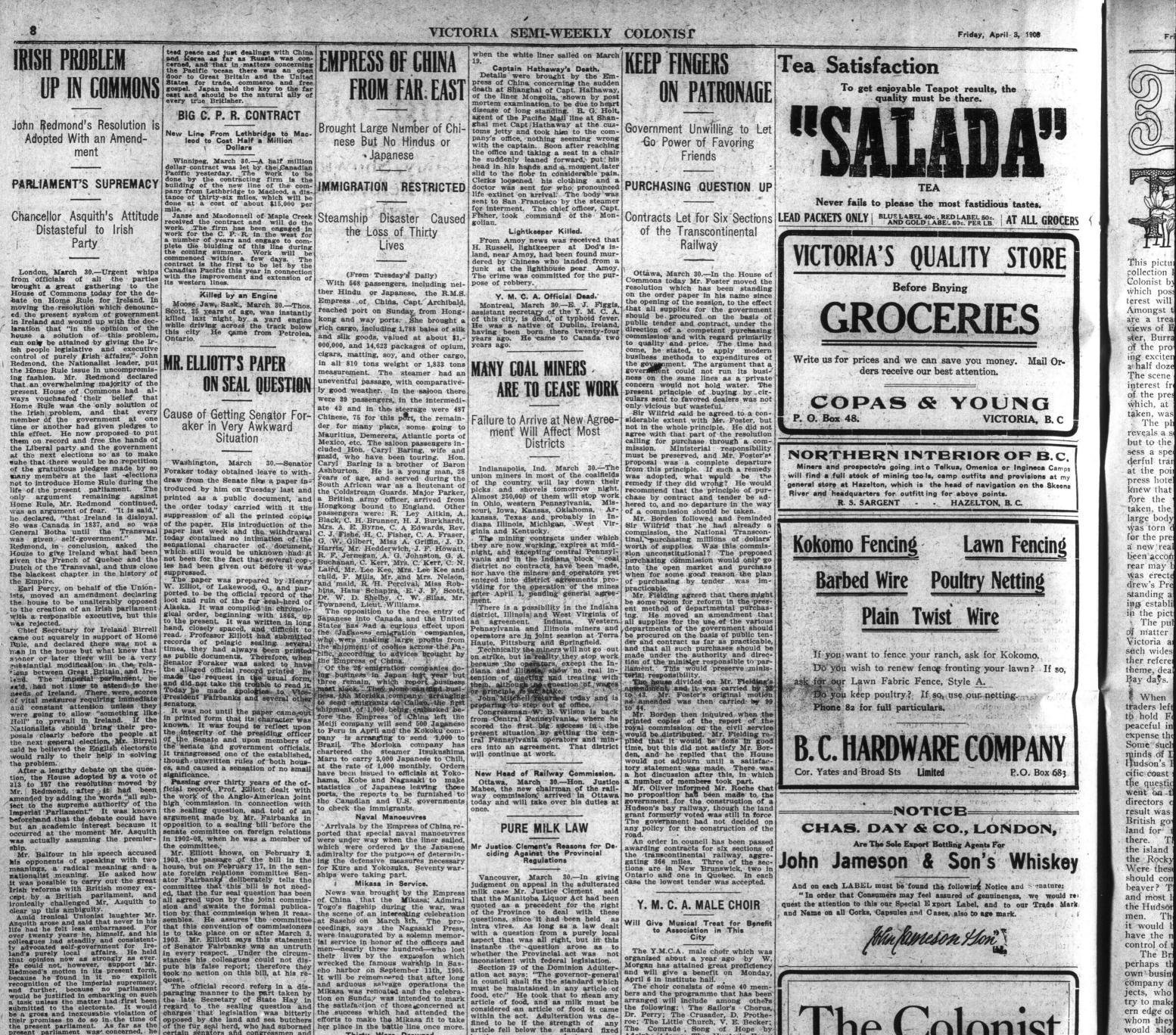






Idle Timber Cruisers. Vancouver, March 80.—There are about two hundred professional tim-her cruisers in British Columbia at present. All of them, were busy dur-ing the season when the demand for timber was at its height. At present there are very few of them that can set anything to do. The dull lumber season and the fact that a reserve has heen placed on government timber has made what was one time a profitable calling a rather perilous one to follow for a living.

Copper River, Upper Skeens, B.C.



the Home Rule issue in uncompromis-ing fashion. Mr. Redmond declared that an overwhelming majority of the present House of Commons had al-ways vouchsafed their belief that ways vouchsafed their belief that Home Rule was the only solution of the Irish problem, and that every member of the government at one time or another had given pledges to this effect. He now proposed to put them on record and free the hands of the Liberal party and the government of the part elections so as to make at the next elections so as to make suhe that there would be no repetition of the gratuitous pledges made by so many members at the last elections not to introduce Home Rule during the life of the present parliament. The only argument remaining against Home Rule, Mr. Redmond continued, was an argument of fear. "It is said," he declared, "that Ireland is disloyal he declared, "that ireland is disloyal. So was Canada in 1837, and so was General Botha until the Transvaal was given self-government." Mr. Redmond, in conclusion, asked the House to give Ireland what had been given the French of Quebec and the Dutch of the Transvaal, and thus close the blackest chapter in the history of the Empire

the Empire. Earl Percy, on behalf of the Union-ists, moved an amendment declaring the house to be unalterably opposed

Mr. Healy's argument was that the Conservatives would force free trade versus protection as a plank at the next general election, therefore Mr. Asguith's attitude meant indefinite deferment of Likely to Re-Enter, Cabinet and Be-come Liberal Candidate in Winnipeg

CANADA AND JAPAN

tion. R. Lemieux Makes Plea for Consideration of Imperial Interests

Ottawa, March 30.—Addressing the Canadian club, Hon. R. Lemieux spoke strongly in favor of a continuance of the friendly relations and the treaty ostween Canada and Japan. Canadians, he said, should never forget the inter-ents of the mother country, and should be slow to take any step which would fesuit in the breaking of her ties with for strongest aliy. The combination of two of the greatest powers of the day, United States as silent partner, sparas

MR. SIFTON'S PLANS

The sender of the the alter report: therefore the status and the sta

of the Japanese into a few days before the Empress sailed. The Mutsu Maru was one of seven steamers used in the Hokkaido service which were displac-ed as a result of the coming of the new turbine steamers of the Imperial Railway board for the ferry between the main island and Hokkaido and she and the steamers for the ferry between

i Winnipeg, Marck. 30.—It is stated here on good authority that Hon. Clif-ford Sifton will receive the unanimous nomination of the Liberals of Winnipeg to context the seat at the next Dominion elections and that he will accept. It is also stated that Mr. Sifton will re-enter the Laurier government as Min-ister of Trade and Commerce. Mr. Sifton has been in the city for several days, conferring with his friends. other Blue Funnel liners which plied to this port, Capt. M. H. Flood Jack-son, of the Blue Funnel liner Patroclus He fell into the hold of his vessel while lying in Yokohama harbor on March 6, and was suffering from con-cussion of the brain. He remained on board in sharge of the ship's doctor until March 12, when he was removed to the Yokohama General "Hospital, where he was progressing favorably

quoted as a precedent for the right of the Province to deal with these

questions, since it had been held as intra vires. As long as a law dealt

A Instr



Give Musical Treat for Benefit to Association in This City

with a question from a purely local aspect that was all right, but in this instance the question arose as to whether the Provincial act was not The Y.M.C.A. male choir which was organized about a year ago by W Morgan has attained great proficiency inconsistent with federal legislation. Section 29 of the Dominion Adulter and will give a benefit on Monday, April 6 in institute hall. The choir consists of some 40 memation act says: "The governor-general in council shall fix the standard which

Ottawa, March 30.--Today's issue of the Gazette contains a notice that plans and descriptions for the pro-posed British Columbia government bridge over Canoe Pass, Fraser river, have been filed with the Public Works and Marine and Fisheries departments, at Ottawa, and that one month after date the Chief Commissioner of Works for British Columbia will make appli-cation to the governor-general for ap-proval thereof. Vancouver, March 30.—Six Japanese who today sought naturalization as British subjects told Judge Grant they would fight for Britain in the event of war between Britain and Japan. KII'S SEEDS

Pioneer Passes Away

Pioneer Passes Away New Westminster, March 30.—An-other of New Westminster's oldest ploneers passed away Saturday in the person of John Wiggins, of Tweifth street. Mr. Wiggins was one of the many attracted by the "lure of gold" and was well known in every placer camp in British Columbia. Although he had practically decided to end his days quietly in this city, he was once more called into action by the Dawson rush in 1894. This was the last time he followed his own calling. The deceased gentleman leaves several relatives to mourn his loss. TTY'S Sood An

"In order that Consumers may feel assured of genuineness, we would request the attention to this our Special Export Label, and to our Trade Mark and Name on all Corks, Capsules and Cases, also to age mark.

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OUNG

VICTORIA SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST



HROUGH the courtesy of Miss Emily Woods, of Pandora St. highly esteemed and widely known pioneer resident of the city, the Colonist is enabled to reproduce today on this page a rare photograpic view of the extreme eastern part of James Bay, as it appeared in 1870.

This picture is one of a series contained in a collection kindly placed at the disposal of the Colonist by Miss Woods, and some of these, which possess great historical value and in-terest will be published from week to week. Amongst the photographs, which by the way are a treasured heirloom of the family, are views of Esquimalt, Nanaimo, New Westmin-ster, Burrard Inlet, and points in the interior f the province famous as the scenes of minexcitement in the early days. There are half dozen or so very rare views of Victoria. The scene on Burrard Inlet possesses a special interest from the fact that it shows the site of the present magnificent city of Vancouver,

which, at the period at which the photo was taken, was a dense forest. The photograph which we publish today eveals a scene familiar to all the "old timers, but to the hundreds of newcomers it will possess a special interest as indicating the wonderful transformation which has taken place at the point where the imposing C.P.R. Empress hotel now stands. To very many who knew that section of James Bay as it was before the work of improvement was undertaken, the photograph, showing as it does the large body of water behind the bridge, which was torn down a few years ago to make way for the present massive granite wall, will bring a new realization of how great a change has been accomplished. On the high ground in the rear may be seen a large brick building which was erected by the members of the St. An-drew's Presbyterian church in 1869. It is still standing and is at present utilized by a print-ing establishment. - Humboldt street, shown in the picture, was then a busy thoroughfare. The publication during the past few weeks matter appertaining to the early days in victoria and Vancouver Island has aroused such widespread interest that today some further reference will be made to this fascinating theme, dealing now particularly with Hudson's Bay days.

When farmers' came to Oregon the fur traders left the Columbia. Would they be able to hold Fort Victoria against another such peaceful invasion or would all the pains and expense they had spent upon it go for nothing? Some such thoughts must have been in the minds of Douglas, Finlayson and other of the ludson's Bay company's servants on the Pacific coast soon after the Oregon treaty settled the question of disputed territory. As time went on their doubts and fears reached the directors of the company in London. The result was that in 1849 they obtained from the British government a grant of Vancouver Island for the purpose of forming a colony there. The company already held, not only the island but all the British territory west of the Rocky Mountains as a game preserve. Were these monopolists anxious that settlers should come to drive away the bear and the beaver? Their uney and most likely their enemies were right. But the Hudson's Bay people were shrewd business They saw that if colonists must come men. it would be to the company's advantage to have the management of the settlements and control of the settlers. The British statesmen of that day thought perhaps that men who could conduct their own business as well as the Hudson's Bay company did would do better for British subjects, who should be so venturesome as to try to make homes for themselves on the western edge of England's dominions than any one whom they could send to rule there. would allow the experiment to be tried for five years and if at the end of that time the company failed to establish a colony the grant could be revoked. The price of land was fixed by the British government at £1 or about five dollars an acre, with the condition that any one who bought a hundred acres must bring out to settle upon it three families or six single men. The company reserved for its own use about ten square miles round Fort Victoria, and granted to the Puget Sound Agricultural com-pany a large farm between Victoria and Esquimalt. These companies built mills, imorted stock and brought laborers from the Old Country to till the land and tend their flocks and herds. By this time there were quite a number of families at Fort Victoria and in many of the. other forts young people were growing up in ignorance. A chaplain was sent out to hold religious services and to open a boarding school. This gentleman, the Rev. Robert Staines, and his wife, arrived in 1849. Mrs. Staines was an excellent teacher and an estimable lady, but if we are to believe the stories of the time, Mr. Staines was far more bent on making a fortune than on ministering to the year. spiritual needs of the people of Victoria. He soon quarreled with the company, and in 1855 set out for England to complain of its doings, but was drowned on the way. When settlers began to come as they did soon, they found that they could get no land near the fort. The first settlement was made at Sooke, about twenty miles by sea from at Sooke, about twenty miles by sea from Victoria, by Captain Grant. This gentleman, with eight companions, arrived in 1849. He soon tired of the lonely and monotonous life with the Indians.

A Rare Photographic View of James Bay, Showing Site of C.P.R. Empress Hotel as it Was Before the Magnificent Structure Was Erected

of a pioneer farmer, and sold his land to Michel Muir, whose descendants still occupy the old Shortly after a gentleman named farm Cooper bought land at Metchosin, a few miles from the fort. In 1850 the bark Norman Morrison brought out eight immigrants, and in 1851 the Tory arrived with one hundred and twonty hired laborers. In 1853, the Norman Morrison came back with two hundred more colonists, who had promised to work for the

To show how jealous its officers were of the slightest interference with its monopoly the following incident is related: A Mr. Cooper who had formerly been a servant of the company, bought an aron vessel in England. It was sent out in sections, and on its arrival put together and sent to the mouth of the Fraser to get a cargo of cranberries and potatoes. The little ship was then sent to San Francisco and her load sold at a handcompany for five years, their wages to be paid some profit. No one had ever thought before of coal mines at Nanaimo, was appointed chief

to deliver up the criminals. Here, as elsewhere under the rule of the Hudson's Bay company, the natives were treated with kindness and sympathy and white men were not allowed to commit those outrages which have so often caused the slaughter of defenceless settlers

Until 1853 there had been no law courts held in Vancouver Island. In that year, David Cameron, who had been superintendent

in seeing the "Coal City" itself, before resuming the journey in our company. Our party complete, we again board the City of Nanaimo, which quickly passes Protection Island and leaves Departure Bay behind. Away across the Gulf we see the verdure-clad hills in the middle distance, whilst above them the snowclad peaks of the Coast Range, on the main-land, rear their mighty heads. The good ship ploughs merrily through the waters of the Gulf until we see L'Asqueti, Texada, Hornby and Denman Islands in the distance. Gradually we reach the southern end of Denman, where, on a solitary rock, stands the picturesque Yellow Rock lighthouse, and as we pass up the channel leading to Union Bay, the dying rays of the summer sun imparts a rosy tint to the peaks of the Beaufort Range and to the mighty glacier behind Comox Lake, on the topmost peak of which no man has ever yet set foot.

Union Bay

As we enter Union Bay itself we see steamers of all descriptions lying at anchor, awafting the coal which is to take them to all parts of the earth. Union Bay is essentially a place of industry, having been established as a port some time after the discovery of coal at Cumberland, about twenty years ago. During the Klondike rush it burst into some prominence as the last port at which stores could be obtained before setting out for the, then, com-paratively unknown lands of the north. Here are situated the new machine shops of the Wellington Colliery Co., built since the acquisition of the Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway Co. by the C. P. R., some time ago. Recently several large logging camps have started op-erations in the immediate neighborhood, and, withal, Union Bay's prosperity is great and her prospects of the rosiest description. Across the Bay we can catch a glimpse of Comox, to which the "City," as the steamer is lo-cally known, will go on in the early hours of the morning; but we will leave the good ship here and reach it by another route.

Alongside the wharf the W. C. Co.'s train awaiting, and half an hour or so takes us to Cumberland and, incidentally, to the mines from which a great part of the Dunsmuir millions has come.

Cumberland

The original settlement when the late Robert Dunsmuir, father of the Hon. James Dunsmuir, the present lieutenant-governor of the province, located the coal here, about twenty years ago, was called Union, but the newer portion of the settlement has become an incorporate city under the name of Cumberland, Four large mines are in constant operation here, namely, Nos. 4, 5, 6 and 7. No. 6 is situ-ated immediately outside the city limits just above the old "camp," while Nos. 5 and 7 are situated some distance to the north of the city. We, however, having special privileges will first thing in the morning board a coal train and go westward to the largest mine of all, No. 4, which is situated on the eastern shore of Comox Lake. We pass the extensive pithead works of the mine, with its mule stables, blacksmith shops, etc., and then a walk of fifty yards round the "dump" and the world of in-dustry is forgotten in the wonderful vista that opens up before us. Comox Lake extends from about twelve miles to the westward, and on its eastern extremity spreads out into a narrow band running almost north and south, which at its northern end flows into the Courtenay river. Our time being limited, a gasoline launch is waiting to take us up the lake. We pass between ranges of mountains, that rise almost perpendicularly from the bosom of the lake, amidst scenes of unequalled beauty, and if our eyes be keen enough we may possibly discern upon the mountain side some of the larger game, such as deer or bears, with which the country abounds. Back again to Cumberland, and after attending to material wants, we ride or drive through thickly-timbered country away to the north, until after six miles we pull up and look down upon the settlement of Courtenay, through which the river of the same name wends its way. But, before investigating it, we turn sharply to the left along the "Lake Trail," for here is something worth coming far to see. Two miles along, past many well-cleared ranches, we ride, until we come out upon a clearing where an old log cabin or two. form a melancholy contrast to the more modern buildings in the neighborhood. As we strike into the bush on foot we are aware of a dull roar in the surrounding atmosphere. As we travel onwards, it becomes still louder, although there is no evidence of its cause, until we burst through a mass of brush and look down upon a warring mass of tumultuous waters. We descend the bluff by a precipitous trail and, taking up our position on a solitary rock by the shore, are lost in admiration of the scene before us. 'The run of the "tyee" salmon is on, and not a yard from our feet in the roaring flood a king of the river rises to test his strength against the forces of nature. Almost but of the river he rises until two-thirds of his body are clear of the water, his tail moving with the speed of the propeller of a mighty ocean liner as he stems the tremendous current, until he finally makes up his mind to try a mighty leap to reach the higher portion of the falls. He falls back defeated for the time being, only to have his place taken by another and yet another of his kind. On the far side of the falls there is a ladder to assist the salmon friend conscientiously disapproves of early ris-ing, or does not care to spend the previous night on the steamer, he may take the E. & N. Railway-Company's train, which leaves at a more seemly hour, for the same destination, and thus will have considerable time to spend the trains there is a ladder to assist the salmon seems to despise the assistance of a kindly gov-ernment, and claims his right to rule the river as he wills. The sight of the "tyee" run at the falls is one a stranger will never forget, but -time presses, and we must away.



in land at the end of that time. were to receive twenty-five and the tradesmen pany's farms, under cultivation. In those at the company's prices.

The laborers of buying the cranberries which grew plenti-the tradesmen fully in the delta of the Fraser. No sooner, fifty acres each. At the end of 1853 there, however, did Governor Douglas hear of Coopwere only 450 people on Vancouver Island, er's enterprise than he sent orders to the factor and only 40 acres of land, outside the com- at Langley to pay such a price for the fruit as would prevent the Indians selling to any days there was no money in the colony. The one else and to buy all they brought to the colonist who had anything to sell must bring. fort. To add to their discontent the settlers it to the fort, and receive payment in goods on Vancouver Island heard of the great fortunes that were since 1840 be

justice. To pay his salary a license was imposed on those who sold intexicating liquors.

Although many complaints had been sent to England by the Vancouver Island colonists the authorities // did not think them grave enough to call for the withdrawal of the grant of the islands to the Hudson's Bay company. In 1851 it was determined in spite of much opposition, to allow it to continue to try for other five years to establish a colony on Vancouver Island.

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in THE COLONIST

In March, 1850, Governor Blanchard ar-rived from England to take charge of the colony of Vancouver Island. The summer before, Factor James Douglas, who with Ogden managed the affairs of the H. B. Co., in the Northwest, had taken charge of Fort Victoria. The directors of the company had proposed Douglas for governor, but the British government preferred to send out a man who was not connected with the company.

When Governor Blanchard arrived in March, 1850, he found there was nothing for him to do and no place for him to live. At first he accepted the hospitality of the officers of the fort and later a house and offices were built for him outside its walls. It was easierfor the governor to find a dwelling than employment. The Hudson's Bay company were able to manage their own affairs, and would allow no outsider to interfere with them. Almost all the civilized inhabitants of the island were in their employ, and under their control. The very few independent settlers had not yet felt the need of a government. A few miners at Fort Rupert were inclined to be disorderly, but a policeman would have been of more service among them than a high-minded English gentleman. As for the Indians, they had their own laws and customs with which it did not do for a stranger to meddle.

Governor Blanchard took several trips round the coast in the government ship Driver, and did his best to fulfil his duty to Her Majesty. Strange to say the British ministry had not provided the governor with a salary and living at Fort Victoria was expensive. For about a year and a half he remained on the island and then resigned a position in which there was neither honor nor profit. He was succeeded in the autumn of 1851 by Douglas, who was appointed at a salary of £800 a

The colony, though so small was discontented. Land was dear and in many places hard to clear. The price of goods was very high. Though the produce from the company's farm was readily sold at Alaska, the Hawaiian Islands and latterly at. San Francisco, the small farmer at a distance from the market.

goldfields of California. Not only the farm-

THE SALMON RUN

Vague space, and in the hush Dawn's pencil

drew On the damp clouds of darkness, line by line, Peaks and vast headlands, and a fresh wind blew Sharp with the stinging kisses of the brine, Pungent with perfume of the sunburnt pine.

Through drifting vells of filmy forest smoke Filtered the rose-pink sunrise of the day. The sea plains heaved; the tide-rip laughing

Beyond the sun-limned circle of the bay Ocean a palpitating opal lay

Milk-white, mysterious. Throbbing facry fire Coursed through its veins and all the madcap throng

throng Which cradles in the tide-rip, ocean's choir, In stoles of roughened silver, deep-voiced,

strong, Danced as it sang the young tide's meeting

Working the sca to madness. Sudden waves Roared by the cliffs, fretted the canopies Written with runes, and echoed in the caves. There was no wind to swing the slender trees And yet through fields of calm ran racing seas.

Strange eddies came and went. The black-

Strange edoles came and went. The black-toothed rocks Were whelmed in waters piled upon an heap. Louder and louder grew the thunder shocks Of the tempestuous rip. Beyond, the Deep Lay calm and smiling, mother-like, asleep.

Then fell a miracle. The waters knew Some deep sea-call, and their swift tides became Incarnate, and sudden incarnate grew Their shifting lights. Argent and azure flame Drave through the Deep. The salmon pilgrims came.

A foredoomed pilgrimage from depths profound To grey Alaskan waters, turgid, pent In mildewed pines, where neither sun nor sound Of ocean's song can reach—the last event To rot on glacial mud, frayed, leprous, spent. -Clive Phillipps-Wolley, in London Spectator,

ers but the coal miners and the servants of the company itself left the island for the Sacramento

The Indians, thanks to Governor Douglas, had given little trouble. A force of mounted men had been formed by the settlers and the servants of the company. There was general-ly an armed ship at Esquinalt, often several. When the savages committed a crime, Doug-las, by a display of force, induced the Indians

"THE GARDEN OF THE ISLAND"

Capt. R. Ross Napier, Comox, has written the following very interesting description of what has not been inaptly termed "The Garden of Vancouver Island:"

It is but a few years since the writer came upon what Arnold would call

> " * * * Two worlds, one dead, The other powerless to be born."

But that stage of peaceful transition between the days of the pioneer and the evening of the energetic industrial race of today has all but passed, as far as Comox is concerned, and the district is rapidly entering into the throes of being "discovered." But a few years ago it would have been a matter of some difficulty for a stranger in Vancouver or Victoria to discover by what means he might reach Comox, and but a few seeing the passengers board the S. S. Joan at Vancouver would have imagined that many of them were bound for Nanaimo en route for the place where, according to a recent somewhat hyperbolical writer, the orig-inal Garden of Eden was situated. The writer cannot be tempted into any controversy as to the authenticity of this statement, but the fact remains that Compx district, from its situation and manifold beauties, might well have been chosen as the cradle of the race.

Let us accompany the prospective visitor from either Vancouver or Victoria up the east coast to about the centre of Vancouver Island, to where this fairyland lies. From Vancouver the C. P. R. S.S. Joan leaves for Nanaimo daily, and, arrived there, we will leave our visitor for a moment until our friend from Victoria arrives, when we may resume our journey to-gether. Early on Tuesday morning of each week the S.S. City of Nanaimo leaves the capital and wends her way through the beautiful islands of the Gulf of Georgia to Nanaimo, but, if time is a consideration, and our Victoria

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NICTORIA SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

Friday, April 3, 1908,

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pected. President-elect Lewis, of the miners' ing he would make no move for sev-ing he says changes are now in progress in various districts which may lead to plans. He is still in hopes of reinstating the joint rela-tions between the mines of Indiana, Ohio, Western Fennsylvania and Illi-tions and the indications and the United States." A. J. Balfour warmiy approved the broad lines of Mr. Birrell's scheme, and John Dillon, on behalf of the Irish sured the government that it would have Catholic support in carrying the project through. The new universities are to be gov-erned by senates to be elected by the

Fashion

ALLEGED SWINDLER Grand Trunk Pacific Contract-Vancouver Man Accused of Having Ors Will Require Many

nois, and the indications are that he will call a joint convention within the next two weeks. He was not ready today to an-

nounce his appointments but it became known that the office of national sta-tistician, held by "Chris" Evans, will be abolished, and it is understood that Samuel Sexton is to be retired as edi-tor of the United Mine Workers' Journal.

Retiring President Mitchell, Presi-lent-elect Lewis and W. B. Wilson, re-iring secretary, were tendered a ban-uet tonight by the miners' executive

lee May Be Dearer

Toronto, March 31.—Ice dealers are talking of higher prices because of the difficulty in obtaining that commodity from Lake Simcoe this winter.

Killed by Street Car

Toronto, March 31.—Thomas Gibson, en years old was struck by a west ound street car on Bloor street at car on Bloor street noon today and almost instantly killed.

Oshawa Editor Dies

Oshawa, Ont., March 31.-Mr. Samuels, editor and proprietor of the Oshawa Vindicator, died suddenly yesteray, aged 53 years.

Settlers From Holland.

Caigary, March 81.—About 100 fa-milies, emigrants from Holland, are arriving and settling in the irrigated tract near Strathmore.

Great Britain's Revenue

London, March 31.—The revenue re-turns of the United Kingdom for the year ending March 31 show a total of \$782,658,450, a net increase over the preceding twelve months of \$6,506,020.

Young Criminals

Young Criminals Stratford, Ont. March 31.—George Thomas, twenty years old, was sen-tenced today to five years in Kingston penitentiary for burglary committed here. He was another pal of Schefer, who was yesterday sentenced at Ber-lin to fifteen years in the penitentiary.

Slaughter of Deer

Ottawa, March 31. — Wholesale slaughter of deer is reported from Perkins' mills, where it is said foxes may be seen eating the meat of the carcases. As this is the close season, the provincial authorities have been notified. La diaman

erned by senates to be elected by the colleges. The professors are to be ap-pointed, and may be dismissed by the senates, but they will have the right to appeal against dismissal. The crown is to have the right of making certain nominations to the senates. No religious test is to be applied to professors, students or graduates, and colleges. The professors are to be appointed, and may be distaised by the senates, but they will have the right of making seatnest him. Abe Attell tonight fought for appeal against dismissal. The disadvantage of at least eight pounds. The senates, to be applied to professors, students, or calling Nelson, of Chicago, to a 15- Not religious test is to be applied to professors, students, and no public money is to be spent in the ological or religious testing. The block attell had the advantage in the address at least eight of all the early rounds. He made his superior skill count against the rug out ag

 DEATH OF R. H. BRYCE

 Weil Known Vancouver Gentiaman Mew Weils Screaved by Che-haits Accident

 Yancouver, March 31.—The death Deriver, was as elusive as an eel, and all the time was shooting lighting builts to Nelson's dis-figured face. The turning point cases of a courted yesterday of Robert H Deriver, speed 36, a native of Stydney and that order will take charge of the sonic temple at 2:30 of clock tomorrow, men in Vancouver. For a consider able period he was purser on the Case issar and thus became known to ever able period he was surved and inner the antmals. He was well known to ever the and that be efforts of his dois the survey scaped drowning himself the antmals. He was well known to a the oto to his bed of the efforts on his organerative in the state of the forther the first twas evident the survey scaped drowning himself the antmals. He was well known to a broeder of setters and pointers, and that logs took many prizes at the the antmals. He was swell known to a broeder of setters and pointers, and that logs took to many prizes at the the antmals. He was swell known as a broeder of setters and pointers, and that dogs took to many prizes at the the death of his wife. Tom his host of friend, but he bed that ther was no hope of saving him that dogs took to many prizes at the that ther was no hope of saving him the death of his wife. Tom his host of friends thus he broken of the death of his wife. Tom his host of friends thus he bok the death of his wife. Tom his host of friends thus he bok the death of his wife. Tom his host of friends thus he bok the death of his wife. Tom his host of friends thork and the death of his wife. Tom his host of friends thork and the death of his wife. Tom his host of friends with bok the death of his wife. Tom his host of friends thork and the death of his wife. Tom his host of friends with bok and thate the fristhat was sing his the death of his wife. Tom his host

Trial for Murder Toronte, March 30.—The trial of John Davis Terrace, the young Eng-lishman, on the charge of murdering William Curry at the Curry home-tread, near Brampton, on the night of Thristmas iast, takes place

Robbery With Violence.

Short in His Cash St. Catharines, Ont., March 31.— Peter Cronan, former tax collector of Thoroid, who some time ago was arrested at Renfrew, and will be brought back for trial. His deficit is said to amount to about \$2,400. Robbery With Violence. Welland, Ont., March 30.—John and Frank Drudes, Poles, and brothers, are under arrest, charged with having of studder Pole named Drusanky. Another man was concerned in the af-fair, but he escaped. Drunsanky will recover unless bloodpoisoning sets in.

cond Hand Two Se Dealers Men

olves are very ferocio on account of the sca

Wells \$20 for the ring. The second charge of a similar char-acter. Wells, it is alleged, went into the second hand store of Hielman and offered the same good ring for sale and then substituted the cheep one. The price paid by Hielman was \$12. Wells was arrested at the G. N. R. station on Saturday afternoon while he was on the train bound for Seattle. In the evidence brought out today Lesh-gold went into the car and identified Wells and said that the latter offered him the \$20 back. be equal to the rate prevalling or construction in the west during recent years.

cent years. Twenty-five laborers hires here to-day will be passengers on the Cam-osun sailing for the north on Friday night. To them will be entrusted the task of erecting tents and completing preparations for the reception of the big contingents which will be shipped from here during the next month. This party will be followed next week by a large number of carponters.

This party will be followed next week by a large number of carpenters, whose destination will also be Prince Rupert. This party will be followed next week by a large number of carpenters, whose destination will also be Prince Rupert. The skilled labor will be em-plant the matter of emi-gration and powerless to resist, has entered into a verbal agreement which practically prohibits Japanese emigra-tion to America. According to former Minister of Foreign Affairs Aoki, late minister at Washington, who was re-called for exceeding his authority, our foreign department was prepared from the first to yield to the demands of the united States, but the only question was how to do so without compromis-ing the national dignity. It was for this reason that the government adopted the policy of making an in-definite verbal promise to Canada, would have been feit as a national disgrace."

Contawa, March 30.—His Excellency Earl Grey has extended his patronage to the fesitvals of cathedral music to be sung by the church choristers throughout the Dominion, under the conductorship of Sir Frederick Bridge of Westminster Abbey. The celebrated Abbey organist leaves England for Canada on April 19. iustrious predecessors and form his cabinet from provincial government timber. It is certain, Dr. Thompson stated, that Richard McBride, who has .. Money for Queen's.

Kingston, Ont. March 30.-James Douglas of New York has subscribed \$10,000 toward the \$200,000 endowment which the School of Mining, affiliated with Queen's university, has lately un-dertaken to raise in order to qualify for the Carnegie foundation funds. Dr. Douglas is an eminent bridge-builder, who some years ago was made doctor of laws by Queen's.

Under Load of Logs

MET ROUGH WEATHER

to Work

those ministers. "The prospects of the Conservative party in Canada was never so bright since their defeat in 1836," the doctor concluded. "There is a very wide-spread feeling, I find, that the time is at hand for a change. In travel-ling across the continent I found that the almost universal expression of opinion was that this government has about outlived its usefulness. Mr. Borden to a greater measure than ever before has the respect and regard of his followers. He has risen to the occasion and has grown with his re-sponsibilities." Under Load of Logs Sault Ste Marie, Ont., March 30.— John McDermid was killed while log-ging on a timber claim across the Minnesota boundary. He was riding with his son and another man on a big load of logs when the whifiletree became loosened and the load over-turned. McDermid, who was 68 years old, was not quick enough to save himself, and was buried under the great mass of logs.

GETS TIMBER LIMITS

W. Stewart, Contractor, Only Bid-der for Large Area Near Peace River

Ottawa, March 31.—Further returns with reference to the disposition of timber limits brought down today, show that J. W. Stewart of the con-tracting firm of Foley Bros, Larsen and Stewart has secured seven berths, covering an area of 330 miles of valuable territory between Peace river and Lesser Slave lake. Mr. Stewart was the only bidder in each case, the bonuses ranging from \$500 to \$1,500, or a total of \$7,000 in all.

manager resigned.

Vancouver, March 31.—To be away three weeks and only to fish three days was the experience which befell the crew of the New England Fish com-pany's steamer Flamingo, which re-turad to port this morning with 40,-00 pounds of halibur. The Flamingo experienced terrible weather and was forced to seek shelter almost the whole time she was away. Going north she went up on the out-side of the Queen Charlotte islands and received a terrible rolling. Men were fung from their bunks by the lurches and she was forced to run for shelter. The vessel lay at Goose island for twelve days, and only ventured out on high and fishing operations were down to Jedway and another stop was made there. The weather continued to be violent, and as coal was running short the vessel headed for home. as mod sembly.

short the vessel headed for home. Vancouver, March 31.—R. B. Alty, real estate dealer, was before Magis-trate Williams today charged with the theft of a letter from his former part-ner, Arthur M. Kipke. The prosecu-tion alleges that this is only one of a series of letters that have been lost. A remand was granted by the court un-til Wednesday.

Bank Manager Resigns. Calgary, March 31.-A. D. Havers, anager of the Bank of B.N.A., has Nomination For Moderator London, Ont., March 31.--The Pres-bytery of London has unanimously carried a motion in favor of nomin-ating Rev. Dr. Duval, of Winnipes, as moderator of the next general as-

Drafts on Public Treasur

number o hen From pure bred they devel are uniform

"England Company's Fishing Steamer Had Small Chance

instead of entering into a clear and definite verbal promise to Canada, disgrace." Completed. Compl

Friday, April 3, 1556

WITH THE POULTRYMAN

POULTRY ON THE FARM

dations. A farmer a short time ago was tell-

ing us about his chickens. He said he had

about 150 of them, and was getting but few.

eggs at that season of the year-late in the

winter. We asked him what he had in the

way of poultry buildings, and he replied that

he had but one pou'try house about ten icet

square. He said the fowls were not confined

in it, but only roosted there. As soon as it

was daylight they lit out for the barn, the sta-

bles, and the corn crib. It is a wonder that

the chickens could live under such conditions,

to say nothing of producing anything. If this

farmer had kept fifty chickens instead of 150

with the same accommodations, they would

have produced more eggs, and the feed bills would not have been as large. We would not urge that farmers keep fewer chickens, but

that they provide better accommodations for

them. Where the chickens are confined for a

considerable portion of the time in the poultry

house, authorities agree that for best results

ten square feet of floor space. Where the,

each chicken should be allowed from eight to

chickens have free range as they usually do on

the farm, and spend a good portion of their

time around other buildings, they naturally do

not require as much floor space in the poultry

house, still we think we are safe in saying that

the ordinary farmer as we have found him is

keeping twice as many chickens as he has

attention is paid to breeding for egg produc-tion, and the other is that feed is not supplied

at times, in winter especially, so that the hen

could produce eggs if she was so inclined.

Our dairy farmers know how much butter fat

their cows are producing, and in breeding

make an effort to increase the production.

Anyway they are careful in breeding that the

production of milk in quantity and quality is

not lessened. We would hardly expect the

farmers to provide trap nests for all of their

chickens and keep correct records of the num-

ber of eggs each hen laid, for that would entail

so much labor that there would be no profits,

but still enough attention could be paid to

them to weed out many of them that are not

producing over twenty-five eggs a year.

Statistics show that the ordinary farm hen is not producing over 75 eggs per hen a year. There are two reasons for this. One is that no

proper accommodations for.o.l.g.

town lots.

ROBABLY ninety per cent. of the

poultry and eggs that find their

way into our markets is raised

on the farm, only a small per cent. being produced by the ex-

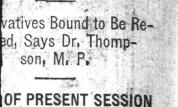
clusive poultry plants, and on

many chickens for his accommo-

The farmer usually keeps too

VICTORIA' SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST





OF VICTORY

r for the Yukon Tells the Exposures at Ottawa

Friday, April 3, 1908,

CERTAIN

om Wednesday's Daily) a session which has shaken ther government to its very which in his estimation ren-Conservative victory at the ing federal elections, a cer-br. A. Thompson, M. P. for on, arrived in Victoria yes-nd left last evening for Van-He is going back to the north eft early in order that he may woon before the trails break son before the trails break

mpson spent four months in ooking after the interests of tuents and so impressed was the statesmanlike abilities of den, his progress and growth certainty of his approaching that he left the ranks of inhat he left the ranks of in-ts which have been voting nerally with the government. hrown in his lot with the the Conservatives. He is vative. The general election ll, he believes, return Mr. power, will take place next . The present session will until June.

las Suffered Greatly overnment has suffered rough the exposures made nservatives during the pres-on," Dr. Thompson remarked lonist last evening. The ma-rtment particularly has been y the opposition. The gross nce and waste in its adminhas at length been partially upplies bought without ten-political partisans and gen-ule has made the very name artment of evil odor to the The government generally detected in giving away for detected in giving away for luable franchises in the west, nds and fishery privileges, he Laurier government has esult. Why," and the doctor iniscent, "the New Bruns-tions struck terror into the the Liberals, Hon. Mr. eft the capital with a great rumpets. He went to St. he told the electors of that cy that a vote for one of lates was a vote for Laurier iberal party. St. John's ansto return every opp

ely the victory in New k has given great hope to ervatives. Taken with the Colchester, N. B., if may be a very good augury of how me provinces will go in the

The Elections Act

aurier government in its t to the Dominion election far as it applies to British and Manifoba has shown and Manitoba has shown h. It makes possible the in-the 'thin red line'. It shows ate case of the government." mpson spoke of a few of the ich had disgusted him with al administration. Sir Wil-one to the country and been apon the G. T. P. question. he country it would cost the but \$13,000,000. The other Fielding had declared that \$26,000,000 had been spent this year \$30,000,000 would ad. The expenditure of the during the coming year o \$16 per head of its popu-

Just the other day we saw an announcement from large poultry buyers that they would pay one-half cent per pound more for desirable fowls than they would for certain classes of mongrels. What few successful large poultry plants there are use pure breeds almost exclusively. From a commercial standpoint alone the pure bred varieties are the most desirable even if one does not care to sell eggs or poultry for breeding purposes at higher Drices.

Pure bred poultry of today compares with the mongrels just as the modern threshing machine compares with the flail, and as the binder compares with the cradle, and as our modern means of transportation compare with the stage coach of our forefathers. The ordinary farmer may be up-to-date on all the improved methods of planting and cultivating and harvesting his crops; he may understand all about rotation and fertilization, but he is still keeping mongrel poultry as was done a generation ago. This is a lamentable fact, but there is one hopeful phase of the matter, and that is that this is a progressive age with the farmer as well as others, and in many localities there are already signs of improvement in the direction of poultry culture.

A man who is just entering the poultry business can start by buying eggs and hatching the chicks, or he can buy a few head of breeding stock ,or if he does not want to occupy a year's time in getting his start he may be able to buy the desired quantity of mature fowls. If one wants first class stock he is a little more certain) what he is buying when he buys mature stock, still a breeder will seldom part with his best birds while he will usually sell eggs from his best pens.

Probably the time of year that a person is ready to start in with poultry has as much to do in determining how he shall start as anything. If he is ready to start in the fall or winter it is well to start by buying breeding stock, for at that time breeding stock can be bought for what it is worth, for competition is quite lively at this time of the year. Later in the season when breeders are pretty well sold out of stock, and it is not so easily secured at a satisfactory price, it may be as well to buy eggs, or if one is not ready until even later ohicks right from the incubator can be pur-chased if the facilities are at hand for properly brooding them. If it is desired to produce the highest class of fancy stock it is best to procure, as a start, a very few striotly high class fowls or eggs rather than a larger quantity of

only ordinary quality. Probably the idea of expense deters many farmers from discarding their mongrels, and starting in with pure bred poultry, but the expense is comparatively small when the change from mongrels to pure breds is made gradual-Where it takes several years to get started with pure bred cattle, or other classes of live stock, a farmer can get started with pure bred poultry in a couple of years at little expense. The average farmer probably keeps one hundred chickens. With them he probably has

eight or ten or more roosters. He can sell these roosters for half enough to pay for a pen of six or eight pure bred fowls. This pen of pure bred fowls would produce enough eggs for hatching so that the next: fall, or at any rate the second fall, he could sell all of his mongrels and keep nothing but the pure bred variety. He does not need to keep roosters with his mongrel fowls if he does not use the eggs for hatching, for the hens will lay as many or more eggs without the roosters with them, and the eggs will keep better, for an egg that isn't fertile will not rot.

by using condition powders and the like. By careful feeding and proper handling there should be no occasion for the use of drugs of any kind. A good deal of latitude may be allowed in the matter of feed, but it is safe to say that good, bright, clean oats and No. 1 wheat with a well mixed mash twice or three times a week, is a ration that they will improve on. Of course meat, green stuff, shells and grit, and plenty of fresh water are included. Fowls vary is much in their capacity and requirements as individuals. For this reason, it is impossible to state what quantity of grain should be fed to any number of fowls, but most any poultryman with a fair amount of judgment can determine this after a little experience. To sum up the requirements necessary for the care of males during breeding season, I would say that the following would fill the bill : Judicious feeding, plenty of exercise, thorough cleanliness, close bservance of the digestive organs and moderation in number of females. Unless you are

breeding fancy poultry, do not keep a needless number of males on your place. It is quite an expense, and they do not improve with age. If you have one hundred hens that you want to breed from there must, as a rule, be six or eight, perhaps ten males, but if only ten or twelve of the hens are actually needed to produce enough eggs for hatching, one male is, or should be, enough to fertilize their eggs. It is good idea to set aside another to be held in reserve in case of an accident, or in case the male used in the breeding pen fails to give satisfactory fertility, but don't have a lot of superfluous males .- Poultry Success.

AROUND THE FARM

DUA

HOW TO RAISE BIG CROPS IN DRY SEASONS.

> LTHOUGH there may be a scarcity of rain during the time that crops are growing, it is quite possible to "water" the plants by using to the utmost the moisture that is in the soil itself, and by handling the soil so that it will absorb and hold more moisture. During the spring, when the

soil contains the most moisture, there is apt to be the most evaporation, but a surface mulch will check this, so the great need of making a loose surface as early as possible in the spring is evident. Never, under any circumstances, work the ground so early that it packs or puddles, for this breaks down flocculation. But as soon as it can be done with safety, establish a mulch. It will even pay to do this with a disk or harrow rather than wait too long for the ground to get dry enough to plow, for the mulch made at this time does more, perhaps, than any other in conserving soil moisture. To show the amount of water that this early mulch saves, even in a short time, a test was made on two pieces of ground, in every way alike except that one was plowed seven days earlier in the spring than the o At the time of plowing the second piece, the first contained a little more moisture than it had when it was plowed, and the plot last plowed had lost moisture from the first four feet equal to 1.75 inches of rainfall. This amounted to about one-eighth of all the rain received during the growing season.

brought to the surface and lost is the necessity for-repeated cultivation.

Deep cultivation is not necessary. A very deep mulch is more expensive to make and causes more or less injury to the roots. By loosening more earth than is necessary, a waste of moisture takes place, and the mulch soon becomes quite dry. A very shallow mulch allows of the re-establishment of the capillary openings quite quickly, and so necessitates too frequent cultivation of the surface.

A mulch three to four inches deep, renewed every six to ten days, is the cheapest to maintain and the most satisfactory from every standpoint. Make it with a fine tooth cultivator, and avoid ridging, for ridged cultivation exposes more earth to evaporation. Whenever a crust forms, it must be broken, and in excessively dry seasons it will sometimes pay to use a one-horse scratch cultivator after the corn is laid by. As the season advances cultivation can be less frequent and more shallow. In the closely cultivated garden the wheel hoe is the tool to use. It saves its cost in water taxes in suburban districts.

What Fall Plowing Does.

Ground that is plowed in the fall holds a great amount of water from the fall rains and winter snows. Plowing should not be done until the soil will turn up mellow and loose, and then this turned and loosened surface is an ideal mulch, acting like a blanket retarding and preventing the evaporation of the water that it has also been instrumental in getting into the soil. Fall plowing may affect the soil moisture as late as the middle of May even, and as compared with unplowed land may hold moisture equal to 1.15 inches of rainfall, or, in other words, in the first four feet of soil there will be six pounds of moisture per cubic foot which would otherwise have been lost .- Garden Magazine.

THE DUAL PURPOSE COW

Many men say that there is no such thing as a dual purpose cow. They claim that if a cow gives milk enough to pay her way with \$25 or \$30 profit, she is no use as a beef producer and therefore is not dual purpose. Such cows as the above-mentioned; if pro-perly bred and cared for can be classed as dual purpose. I have them in my own herd. I have bred and raised them myself. I have watched with interest how they have paid us as milk producers and then how nicely they have put on flesh, which would make them fairly profitable as beef producing animals, if we did not desire them any longer. If we want to make beef animals out of their young, we can with fine profit, but they must be bred and fed for that purpose. They cannot be obtained in all breeds of cattle. They must have a cross with some of the beef-producing sires, such as the Shorthorn, for instance.

I have a cow whose dam was nearly purebred Holstein-Fresian, and crossed to a Shorthorn sire, giving me what I call a dual purpose cow. This cow is large, smooth, broad backed, even quartered, and an excellent milker. When put dry, she is very easily fleshed. I find also that grade Shorthorn cows make fine all-round cows, if properly raised. By properly raised, I mean that the cows must be well cared for, from calfhood; kept in good flesh, not over fat, but always kept growing and bred to come in when about 30 months old, kept milking about 10 months each year, and well fed all the time with milk producing feed. Their stomachs are then in a good healthy condition, and if they are allowed to go, they will be found to be worth something as flesh producers. If the ordinary farmer is going to have this kind of cow, he must make up his mind to stop breeding from the scrub bull, as the scrub cattle are the last cattle that should be on any farm. The Ayrshire cow and the Shorthorn sire make an excellent cross for producing dual purpose cattle. They give very hardy animals, and perhaps healthier ones than the Holstein and Shorthorn cross, but as a rule they are a little more nervous than the latter cross. I have not tried the Ayrshires and Holsteins, therefore do not know what they would produce. As the farmers of Ontario are situated, I think that they desire cows that will give fair returns as milkers. They can then raise some young stock for beef. Ontario will always need beef, no matter how much cheese is manufactured. As help of the right kind is hard to obtain, we must handle our farms to the best advantage by producing some beef for the home market. I strongly advocate using a pure bred Shorthorn sire of the right type every time, and do not expect every heifer calf to be a dual purpose animal. Some of them will not be heavy milkers. The butcher will take these off your hands when young, and give you a paying price for them. Keep and breed from such heifers as prove themselves to be good milkers. We will then soon have cows that will be a credit to Ontario farmers, and we will make twice the money out of our stock .- W. K. Wallace, in Canadian Dairyman and Farming World.

cold and bedding does not stay in place sufficiently to prevent bad effects. The udder of a cow is the seat of a wonderful amount of blood circulation. No other one portion of the cow's body, except it be the heart and lungs, receives as much blood. To lay that great gland upon a cold floor is of necessity produc-tive of serious udder derangements. All cement floors where cows lie should be covered with boards.

THE FAST WALKER

"The fast walking horse is made in breaking the colt. He usually wants to go too fast and is held down until he comes to believe that his gait is to be a dragging walk. If the colt is to be trained to walk up briskly, but not trot; if he is not allowed to trot until he is thoroughly trained to walk as fast as he can without trotting, there will be no trouble about his walking in after life.

When a colt that is being trained begins to lag, touch him gently with the whip to let him know that he must move on a little more briskly, but do not strike him hard enough to hurt and excite him. Make him keep on walking as fast as he can and the habit will soon become a fixed one and his value will be increased 25 per cent. as far as farm work is concerned, and when ready for market, will bring a price considerably in excess of another animal of the same breeding that cannot be made to walk briskly.

A slow walking team makes work drag in spite of every effort of the driver. Farm work must be done with the horses at a walk and a slight difference in the rate at which the team gets over the ground makes a great difference in the work accomplished.

The great trouble with most teams is that they are allowed to get into the habit of dragging along at the rate of about two miles an hour, even when going unloaded, and this habit becomes fixed and impossible to remove, for the farm horse that gets in the notion of going slowly will poke along in spite of any urging that may be used.

There is much farm work that is very light on the team. Cultivating is not heavy work and drawing a mowing machine does not call for more than a small fraction of the power a horse may exert without injury. Hauling loads to market is not heavy work when the roads are good and all these kinds of work should be done with the team walking at a rate that would keep a man on a comfortable dog trot all the time.-O. V. J.

HOW TO EXAMINE A SICK ANIMAL

First, take the temperature of the animal by placing a self-registering veterinary fever thermometer into the rectum, allowing it to re-

\$16 per head of its popu-

ling throughout the east is Mr. Borden assumes office, Now the precedent of his H-predecessors and form his rom provincial government it is certain, Dr. Thompson at Richard McBride, who has itish Columbia in the front he provinces will be one of isters.

ospects of the Conservative Canada was never so bright r defeat in 1896," the doctor "There is a very wide-eling, I find, that the time d for a change. In travel-s the continent I found that s the continent I found that it universal expression of as that this government has lived its usefulness. Mr. a greater measure than ever s the respect and regard of ers. He has risen to the nd has grown with his re-es."

TIMBER LIMITS

wart, Contractor, Only Bid-for Large Area Near Peace River

March 31.—Further returns ence to the disposition of hits brought down. today, J. W. Stewart of the con-rm of Foley Bros., Larsen vering an area of 330 miles e territory between Peace Lesser Slave lake. Mr. as the only bidder in each bonuses ranging from, \$500 or a total of \$7,000 in all.

nk Manager Resigns. March 31.-A. D. Havers, if the Bank of B.N.A., has

ination For Moderato Ont., March 31.-The Pres-London has unanimously motion in favor of nemis . Dr. Duval, of Winnipe tor of the next general as

ts on Public Treasury March 31.—Since 1596 G. F. K. C., has drawn from the government \$\$2,000, of principal items are: G. T. ; Yukon legal cases, \$9,000; artment, \$2,246; railways and 4,875; finance department investigation) \$25,135. The unt paid W. W. B. McInnes, commissioner of the Yukon, i.

sider that an average flock of pure bred fowls produces in the neighborhood of 150 eggs per hen a year, and the 200-egg hens are not rare, we can see the possibilities of improving a flock producing only 75 eggs per hen a year.

It is a strange fact that the majority of farmers are raising mongrel poultry, though there are many reasons why they should keep pure bred stock. Practically all of the advancement that has been made with poultry has been made with the pure breeds. We never heard but one argument advanced in favor of mongrel poultry, and that is that they were hardy. We do not believe that mongrel

poultry is any more hardy than pure bred poultry; but even if they were that is not the only qualification of a good chicken. The idea that mongrel poultry is more hardy probably arose from the fact that they were often hous-ed in open air houses, and did not contract discase, while the more valuable pure bred fowls were housed in tight, warm houses, and con-tracted disease. The difference was in the management, and not in the fowls. We know now that poultry is less subject to disease when fresh air methods are practiced.

There is nothing that adds to the appearance of the farm premises more than a flock of fowls of uniform color and shape, but while appearances count we are more interested in profit, and pure bred poultry is more profitable because they are better layers, and many varieties are better market fowls.

All the progress that has been made in producing hens with great egg records has been done with pure bred poultry. We never heard of anyone building up a strain of layers from common barnyard fowls. On all of the great egg farms where poultry is kept for profit, pure bred poultry is the only kind kept. These men have studied the proposition thoroughly, and have thousands of dollars invested and know that the pure breeds are the most profitable because they lay more eggs. In a re-cent egg laying contest one pen of pure bred fowls averaged 247 eggs per hen a year, and a number of pens averaged over 200 eggs per

From a market poultry standpoint the pure bred varieties are in the lead. As a rule they develop quicker, have a better flavor, and are uniform in shape when all are of one breed.

.---0----THE BREEDING MALE

It has been said that the proper time to begin the training of the perfect child is years prior to its birth. No doubt but what that is true, and it is certainly true that the males that are to be used in the breeders' pens should be taken in hand quite a while before the breeding season opens if the best results are to be obtained in breeding chickens. Many males begin the season in an unhealthy and therefore an unfit condition to breed good chicks. As he is one-half the pen he should be in the pink of condition. Many of the faults that are laid to the females can be traced to the poor condition of the head of the pen. The majority of the breeding males are too fat in the season, while others that have been with the females all winter may be exactly the opposite, their blood being unnurtured through service and lack of nutritious food.

Both extremes are to be equally avoided, Health and vigor is obtained by keeping the males separated from the flock and by a middle course of feeding, combined with what is equally important, a sufficient amount of exercise. Opinions vary in regard to feed, etc., but in one thing all agree, that the breeding male ought to gain rather than lose flesh during the breeding season. If he begins the season in a fat, lazy condition and loses flesh through the spring, good results can hardly be expected. While if he begins the breeding season in moderate, flesh, healthy and vigorous, his muscles being well hardened with daily exercise, and as the season advances have him put on flesh slowly but steadily, until the end of the season, the probability is that more and healthier chicks will be the result.

Too many breeders try to force the males

Cultivate Early.

An early mulch is also valuable because it keeps the ground moist, and if plowing is delayed, the ground will not break up hard and lumpy. It will require more work to get such lumpy ground into proper shape for a seed bed than it would to have made the mulch with the disk early in the spring.

Suppose that we have a well prepared seed bed and the crop is in the ground; further, that we have at our disposal a maximum amount of soil moisture due to fail plowing or early spring plowing and the maintaining of a mulch. Question: How to make the great-est use of this water?

The Water Available.

The only water that is available to the plant is the moisture in the soil surrounding each particle and in the smaller openings between the soil particles. The young plant sends out its roots and from these roots there grow minute root hairs. These are single celled and come in closest contact with the soil, drawing or absorbing from around the particles their film of moisture, which is sent up through the roots and stem. In the soil we find a movement of the soil moisture, due largely to what is absorbed by the plant and evaporation. It is this moisture in the soil that goes up through the capillary/tubes to the surface and is lost.

If these tubes open directly into the air, it is obvious that the movement through them will be greatly increased, and hence the maximum amount of water will be lost.

Our problem is to break up this direct communication between the lower moist soil layers and the surface. By cultivating the surface of the soil, we break the ends of the capillary tubes and thus the rising soil moisture is greatly impeded or held back. However, a rain soon packs and runs the soil particles together and the tubes are re-established. The fact that the soil moisture is constantly being

main there from three to five minutes. The normal temperature of a cow is 101 degrees (Fahrenheit) and the normal temperatrue of a horse is 100 degrees (Fahrenheit); hog, 100 degrees; sheep, 101 degrees.

Second, take the pulse of the animal, which can be found at the angle of the lower jaw bone. The normal beats of a cow's pulse is from 40 to 50 per minute and that of a horse is from 33 to 40 per minute.

Third, count the respirations of the animal, or number of times it breathes by watching the sides of the flanks, or by pressing the ear to the side. The normal respiration of a cow. is from 15 to 20 per minute and that of a horse is from 12 to 15 per minute, while resting.

If the temperature, pulse or respiration are found to be higher or faster than above described, you will know that the animal is ail-

HORSE HINTS

A stallion whose feet are contracted and brittle and whose hocks are puffy and fleshy looking, should be avoided, as such hocks are generally associated with a coarseness throughout his whole conformation and a general lack of quality.

A good application for brittle feet is made of white rosin, four ounces; beeswax, one ounce; spirits of turpentine, six ounces; tincture of camphor, one ounce; linseed oil, four ounces; melt all together in a warm bath.

Proper blanketing of the horse is as important to his health as are wholesome food, clean bedding and good grooming. Give the horse a little daily attention, make him comfortable in cold weather with a good warm blanket and you will have to spend little for doctoring and medicines. Then, again, the horse will be in much better condition for the heavy spring work. A good horse blanket really pays its cost several times over in one season.

Neither purgatives, tonics, or any other. medicines can give the young or soft horse that vigor and endurance which horsemen term "condition or fitness" and which is only gradually acquired by proper feeding, appropriate work and good stable management. This is Cement floors in stables have some qualities of undoubted excellence but so they have also some very serious drawbacks. They are too

VICTORIA SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

Friday, April 3, 1908



CURRENT TOPICS

12

There has been a great deal in the papers this week about the trouble in the island of Hayti, so we had better try to find out something about it. As most of you know, it is, next to Cuba, the largest of the West India Islands. Perhaps you will

be surprised to learn that its greatest length is 400 and its greatest breadth 160 miles. It is a very beautiful and fertile island with mountains and rapid streams. The mountains are covered with splendid forests, and it produces coffee, logwood, mahogany, tobacco, cotton, cocca, wax, ginger and sugar. sugai

After Columbus discovered America, the cruel After Columbus discovered America, the cruei Spaniards treated the natives of this fine island so badly that they were soon all destroyed. To take their place their greedy conquerors brought in ne-groes, so that this island was the first home in Ameri-ca of negro slavery. The riches of the island tempta-ed the French pirates, or buccaneers, as they were called, and the Spaniards in their turn were forced to vield. The mero provulation of the island terew to yield. The negro population of the island grew, however, much faster than the white. During the French revolution, more than a hun-

dred years ago, the slaves were freed, and one of them, Touissant, surnamed L'Ouverture, a very re-markable man, became the leader of his country-men. He defended the island against England, and men. He defended the island against England, and became, the real ruler of the island. Napoleon, who could not allow any one to rule except himself, put this noble black man in a prison in Paris, where, after ten months' confinement, he died, in April, 1803. During the century that has passed since that time, there have been many changes in the govern-nent af the island. Sometimes it was ruled by a king, then it was divided into two republics, Hayti and Dominica, the inhabitants of the first and larger part energing.

and Dominica, the inhabitants of the first and larger part speaking French, and the latter Spanish, though most of the people of both states were negroes. It appears from the telegrams that some subjects of the Republic of France have tried to overturn the government, and that when they were found out, some of the white inhabitants of the island took refine with the French legation. Even there they did not feel safe, and French, German and English ships have gone to settle the disturbances. They will probably be successful, for the present, at least. The government of Hayti declared that there never, was any danger except to the men who were plotting against the republic.

Everywhere throughout Canada railroad building is to go on this year. Railways are planned, not only to haul wheat from the pratries, but to take minerals and fruit from British Columbia. Contracts are very to hall wheat from the prairies, but to take minerals and fruit from British Columbia. Contracts are very soon to be let for 200 miles of the Grand Trunk Pa-chift in addition to the 100 miles to be commenced at once. A splendid new station is to be built at once at Winnipeg, which will be the terminus of the prairie section of that road. This will give employ-ment to a great many men, who will thus be able to earn money to pay for stock and machinery for their farms or to buy land. On every new road there are many men who never do anything else except work on the roads, but there are many more who take up this work as a step to something better. Besides the workmen, or navvies, as they are sometimes called, there are great numbers of surveyors and en-gineers employed, who must be well-educated, and are well paid. In addition to the roads for which charters have been granted, there is again talk of building the Hudson Bay railroad, by which for a few months in the year wheat could be shipped from the northern prairies by a much shorter route than any other.

the northern praintes by a much shorter route than any other. Although there was not a good wheat harvest last year, thousands of farmers are moving from the Middle Western States to Canada. There could not be better settlers. They have already learned how to work the land of the prairies so as to make it produce the most grain, and they speak our language and understand our laws. Indeed, many of them are the sons of men and women who left the Eastern provinces of Canada thirty or forty years ago, when Dakota, Omaha and Nebraska were first opened for settlement. Although Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta are further north, the climate is much bet-ier than that of these states. Between the people who are coming from Great Britain and Europe, and those from the United States, it will not be so very long before Canada will be settled from Hallifax to the west coast of Vancouver Island.

The people of New York have been building a wonderful bridge across the East river; it is more han a mile and a half long and is really a double bridge with space for an elevated railroad above. It has cost \$25,000,000 and took seven years to build. It was finished so that people could walk over it on the 18th of March.

Although Great Britain is not building as many. v battleships as some people thought necessary, will still, when the plans of the government are ried out, have much the largest and finest navy the world. This is the statement made by Lord new battl Fweedmouth, first lord of the Admiralty.

haps aeroplanes will be as common in twenty-five years as automobiles are now.

Two big ships have been wrecked on the Pacific Coast this week. The Pomona on her way from San Francisco to Eureka and the Saratogs in Prince William Sound. In neither case was any one drewn-ed, though there was great loss of property. When we who stay quietly in our homes enjoy the good things brought us by ships from far away lands we do not often take into account the risks run by the sailors who bring them to us. A few days ago the Blue Funnel liner Wingchow left here for Liverpool via eastern ports. She took from Victoria salmon and herring which completed a cargo worth half a million dollars. The list which follows will show what a variety of goods is packed into the hold of the big liner and what a number of places she will call at before she reaches her home port: For Yoko-hama there is tallow, lumber, books, rubber, hard-ware, lime, paint, drugs, machinery, locomotive parts, cotton, etc. For Kobe, locomotives and cotton. For Chinnampo in Korea canned goods, flooring, doors, etc.; for Nagasaki, machinery; for Shanghai, domes-ties, plug tobacco, steel scrap, herring, etc.; for Hongkong, flour, flooring, spars: for Townville, in Western Australia, via Singapore, hops, etc.; sewing machines for Sydney and Freemanile; boots and shoes for Manfia; tallow and lumber for London and Liverpool, and lumber for Glasgow and Antwerp. The Empress of Japan on her fast trip took \$80,-600 worth ef silver bars to Japan, which were made in the Trail smelter. You see silver and gold, as well as other things, must be sold.

in the Trail smelter. You see silver and gold, as well as other things, must be sold.

The Chinese of Canton and Hongkong are very The Chinese of Canton and Hongkong are very angry with the government for having released the Tatsu Maru, the Japanese ship which was seized be-cause it was carrying arms and ammunition for the use of Chinese rebels. They declare that they will not buy any more Japanese goods at Canton. More people than live in Victoria met together and burned all the clothing which they wore that had been made in Japan. News of these riots has reached Tokio, and the Japanese have writ.

and the Japanese have writ-ten to the government at Pe-kin asking it to put a stop to the agitation and the boycott. Whether the govern-ment of Pekin has either the power or the will to force its subjects to act in a friendly manner to Japan is some-' thing that all the world is anxious to find out.

When, some years ago, Ja-pan defeated China she ob-tained the protectorate of the peninsula of Korea. She has, it is reported, acted lately as if that country really belong-ed to her. This has made the Koreans, who are a proud people, very angry. A few days ago D. W. Stevens, an American, who acted as ad-viser to the Japanese council at Seoul, arrived at San Francisco, He was on his way to Washington and in-tended to visit his sisters in Atlantic City. He was shot and killed by four Koreans, who had heard the reports that the Japanese were ill-using their countrymen, and who believed that Stevens was to blame for his influ-ence over the council.

President Roosevelt has determined that, if he can help it, no one in the United States shall teach that murder is right. An anarchist paper published in New Jersey ad-vises its readers to kill soldiers and policemen and to burn the houses of private The President has

citizens. told the postoffice department not to allow the papers to go through the mall, and has asked the depart-ment of justice to see if there is not some law which will punish those who publish such wicked articles.

There will be great sorrow in England because of the death of the Duke of Devonshine He was a great statesman, an eloquent speaker and a wise and good man. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman is lying at the point of death, and Mr. Asquith has taken his place as premier of England. As one after another the great men who have ruled the Empire during the lifetime of the present generation of men and women drop out of their places, it is hard to see who will fill their places as well as they have done. Today there is one little letter, and the editor hopes the children will find time to write more. The children have been very kind in sending pictures. They have been very good, and everyone who has spoken of them has said that they are remarkaby well done. We are very proud of the Colonist chil-dren's drawing. Are there any of the boys or girls who read the Colonist who can tell us something about the birds who are in the fields and orchards? Many wise men have thought it worth while to spend many hours in watching the movements of the little birds that lived in their neighborhood.

Next summer they reached Behring Strait, called at Nome, and steered their course for San Francisco, where they left their staunch little vessel. Captain Roald Amundsen is a worthy descendant of the Norse explorers who more than nine hundred years ago reached Greenland in their search for the Northwest passage. He has found what they sought, and shows that in the twentieth century men still have as much courage and greater knowledge than in those brave days of old.

THE YOUNG PIONEER'S ESCAPE

"Be careful, Robbie, strange Indians are about, and the forest is full of danger. You must keep a sharp lookout for our sakes as well as your own, for what would little Maggie and I do if the savages should take you away?"

Mrs. Clavering stood in the door of their little cot-tage, with her six-year-old daughter Maggle beside her, while Robbie, her son, a manly youth of sixteen, was balancing an axe on his shoulder, preparatory to for the bad starting for the forest, where for a week now he had been busy gathering and bolling sap from the bud-ding maples.

ding maples. It was in central New Hampshire, during the long-away days of the eighteenth century. The In-dian wars were not yet over, and the scalping knife and torture post were still the nightly and daily aread of every man, woman, and child in the frontier set-tlements. Mrs. Clavering and her family, who had followed the tide of emigration from the more thickly settled scaboard, had been in their new quarters nearly two years undisturbed; but for the past month or two there had been fearful rumors of devastation on the border, and every day the little settlement of Canterbury, far up on the smilling Merrimack, ex-Canterbury, far up on the smiling Merrimack, ex-pected the onset of the red warriors.

"Don't fear for me, mother," answered Robble. bravely. "I shall be as safe in the woods as here. I have my axe and rille, and can take care of myself." "Well, good bye. When you hear the horn sound come home to dinner. And if you think of it you

him with no friendly intentions. But he controlled his fear with an effort and answered as unconcerned-ly as possible, letting his axe drop to a perpen-

17 as possible, letting his axe drop to a perpendicular..., "My red friend says rightly; it is a very stubborn log. But I hope to succeed in dividing it at last." "Guess not now. White boy our prisoner. Walk woods with us to Canada," and the dusky spokesman shook his tomahawk threateningly. "I ought not to go wilh you," replied the boy, ~ n-posedly. "I have a mother and a sister who depend on me for their support. They cannot take care of themselves in the wilderness." "White boy no see qpick. We take them, too; ail go to Canada. Come quick; we can't wait much of any." was the guitural response.

go to Canada. Come quick; we can't wait much of any," was the guttural response. "Come, Robbie, don't let them kill you," said bis mother, whom he now poticed for the first time, as she stood with her hands bound behind her back and little Maggie beside her, secured in the same manner. The boy's breath came quick. His heart rose up within him and called for vengeance. He saw, the flames of the burning cabin, and pictured the years of captivity with all of their concomitants of horror, and it seemed to him as though he would sathet die at it seemed to him as though he would rather die at once than undergo all their tortures. His mother and sister must be rescued too, He could never live to see his little, laughing, golden-haired Maggie the squaw of one of those savage warriors. His mo-ther's white hairs should not be brough, down in sor-row to her group.

reach, nor could be have used it. If he had held it in his hand. Cunning was the only resort left him by which he could hope to outwit a schemics "You most ready, as?" growled the impatient war-rior. "Indian in a hurry. Take scalp you no come cult."

quiek.

Well, I will go with you" said Robb', with all the sang-froid he could muster. "But I dislike to leave my work antfinished. Some of my neighbors may like to burn this wood. So aid me, you and your companions, in forcing this log asunder, which I have tried in vain to split." "Help do that easy" an-swered the savage. "Pull it apart soon, me guess," and the accommodating red men all laid hold of the open seam which the wedge had already started, and strained like Titans.

Titans. "Pull harder, all together now," cried Robbie, and he struck the embedded wedge with his axe, adroitly knock-ing it from its place. A mad cry of consterna-A mad cry of consterna-tion and pain rose from the Indians as the yawning seam closed like a vice upon their fingers. Too late they saw the trap that the active brain of the pale-face boy had de-vised for them. Their howis and groups was frightful

"You got poor Indian tight," said one of the sav-ages with a sickly attempt at a smile. "He want to talk now. You let him, he tell what he pay you."

what he pay you." "Do not ask me for any mercy," said the young plo-neer, sternly. "You' threat-ened my own life. Besides, if I should release you, jill would it fare with these-nder women."

'Indian all in fun. He talk big, but he no mean anything, Be good Indian, take no more scalp, if white boy let him

"Your conversion come too late," answered Robble "I will not kill you, but I will secure you so that you shall.

do no more mischief at present." The boy went into the sap-house and brought out a strong rope with which he proceeded to bind each savage, securely fastening their arms and tying them tight with coils of the hempen thong. This done, he inserted the wedge into the log again and released the chagrined warriors from their painful position, wind-ing the end of the rope around the block, so that there was no possibility of their escape. Mrs. Clavering was upon her knees, thanking God for their merciful deliverance and the overthrow of their enemies. Even Maggie's sweet, innocent face was full of solemn gladness. "My brave boy," said the mother, "you have saved our lives, and we had better died here than run the gauntlet in Canada. But what are we to do? Our cabin has been burned, and all our property is de-stroyed." do no more mischief at present

SHORT STORIES

Changed the Subject

A friend of mine who was elected in the recent municipal election had a curious experience that he thinks will amuse my chums. In the course of a speech just previous to the election he had occasion to refer to the flogging of children. "Some folk now-a-days," he said, "object to heat ing youngsters at all, but I agree with the truth con-veved in that saving of the wise man "Spare" the

Ing youngsters at all, but I agree with the truth con-veyed in that saying of the wise man, "Spare the rod and spoil the child." "I suppose I was no worse than other boys," he went on to say, "but I know I had some flogging my-self, and I believe it did me good. On one occasion I was flogged for telling the truth." "Did it cure you, sir?" queried a voice from the back of the hall; and the subject was instantly changed.

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Beginnings of Greatness

Beginnings of Greatness. A Swedish boy fell out of a window and was bad-ly hurt, but with clenched lips he kept back the cry of pain. The king, Gustavus Adolphus, who saw the boy fall, prophesied that he would make a man for an emergency. He did, for he became the famous General Bauer. A boy used to crush the flowers to get their color, and painted the white side of his father's cottage in the Tyrol with all sorts of pictures, which the mountaineers gazed at as wonderful. He was the great artist Titian. An old painter watched a little fellow who amused himself by making drawings of his paint-pot and brushes, easel and stool, and said: "That boy will beat me one day." He did, for he was duchael An-gelo.

A German boy was reading a blood-and-thunder novel. Right in the midst of it he said to himself, "Now, this will never do. I get too much excited over it. I can't study so well after it. So here it goes!" And he flung the book into the river. He was Fichte, the great philosopher.

Waggles Helps Me

Waggles Heips me Waggles is very keen that I should .tell you the following story, which, he says, "proves that you can't never be kind to dumb beasts without you gets your reward!" Here goes then: A hunter, who had been out since early, dawn in the neighborhood of the "Rockles" without bagging any game, came upon a mountaineer feeding a caged wild eat

wild cat. "How much will you take for that beast?" he asked.

The captor named his price, and the money was

The captor handed has plotted paid over. "Now," said the hunter, "tie one end of a strong cord to that tree and another to the cat's neck, and then open the door of the cage." This was finally accomplished, and the fierce ani-mal stood straining at its tether. The sportsman levelled his rifle, took careful aim at the animal, and blazed away. The wild cat gave a joyful yell and disappeared into the forest. The bullet had cut the rope!

FOR THE LITTLE TOTS

The Sleepy Man

Nurse says the sleepy man Is coming—let us run, And watch him through the keyhole; 'Twill be such glorious fun.

I wonder what he looks like, For hurse has often told That he's great-grandpa to Santa Claus, Then he must be very old.

And waited long and patiently To see the sleepy man.

At last it came their bedtime, And nurse looked all around For Baby Nan and Little Ted, But neither could be found.

So then she sought the playroom, And lo, behind the door The sleepy man had caught them both And laid them on the floor. —New York Tribane.

Two Little Cousins.

Two Little Cousins. When Eunice Carr was eight years old her Cousin Kitty came for a visit. The Carrs lived on a farm, but Kitty Hopkins's home was in New York. Kitty was only six, a pale, delicate little girl, very unlike plump, rosy-cheeked Eunice. Her father came with her on the train, but he only stopped at the station long enough to speak to Mr. Carr and Eunice, and to kiss Kitty good-by. Then the train carried him off, and Kitty was left with her uncle and cousin. Kitty was shy at first, but nobody could stay Kitty was shy at first, but nobody could stay raid of Uncle Horace and Eunice, and before they had gone a mile in the big farm waggon she had for-gotten her fears. Eunice always went to bed early, and Kitty was to sleep with her.



Drawn by Raymond Ready, Aged 10 Years, Norwood, Oak Bay Avenue, Victoria, B. C.

may bring me some of those hemilock twigs for a broom. I need a new one." "All right, mother, dear. Look out and don't let the Indians get you and Maggie." And whistling cheerly, Robbie walked away to his lonely task in the forest

All that forenoon the lad was busy carrying and

There was a meeting in Montreal a few days a of the men who make beer and whiskey. They thi the laws which now govern the trade in strong dri should not be changed. Every one knows that the whose business it is to make and sell drinks of drink should not be changed. Every one knows that those whose business it is to make and sell drinks con-taining alcohol get a great deal too much of the money of the people of Canada and that as they get rich their customers grow poor. If young men could see this and would keep away from the saloons and barrooms, they would do much better work for them-selves, for their families and for their country, than will be possible if they yield to the temptations which these places offer. It is for their protection that so many good men and women want the law changed.

Mackenzie King, who a few months ago came to British Columbia to find out why working men here did not want the Chinese, Japanese and Hindus in this province, has gone to talk over the matter with the English statesmen who have most influence in India and the colonies of the empire. John Mogley is secretary of state for India and the Earl of Elgin is secretary of state for India and the Earl of Elgin is secretary of state for the colonies. Mr. Mackenzie King has seen these men and has toid them what he knows about Canada and the Asiatics. They too will tell him about the state of feeling in other parts of the empire. This must do good. Great Britain and her daughters over the seas cannot understand one another too well.

It is said that the Lord Chief Justice of England is coming to visit the Pacific Coast in August. There is to be a meeting of the lawyers of the United States in Seattle and a number of British and Canadian judges and lawyers are to be their visitors. Some of you will remember that Lord Alverstone was the British judge on the Alaskan Boundary Commission, and that his decision did not please Canada. He is, nevertheless, a wise and learned judge and no doubt gave what he believed to be a just decision.

News has been received from Rossland this week that the mines there are flourishing. Copper has been discovered near White Horse in the Yukon Ter-ritory and the reports of the discovery of gold on the Finlay river have been confirmed.

Because they have not been supplied with guns and ammunition so that they could fit themselves to light an enemy the officers of the Fifth Regiment have resigned. Victoria people have always felt very proud of their volunteers and in the South African war some of the officers and men showed that they could do more than play at soldiering. If Canada was ever to be attacked by an army she would have to depend on her volunteers for defence. It will not their homes. This should be learned in time of peace. The least the government of Canada can do is to furnish those who are willing to learn to be soldiers with all that they need for practice. It is to be hoped that word will be received from Ottawa which will induce the Fifth Regiment to return to their ranks and that many others will join.

There is no longer any doubt that machines can be made which will move through the air. An Eng-lishman, Henry Fornam, has been astonishing the people of Paris, not only by the length of the flight of his aeroplane but the ease with which he can man-age it. In one of his experiments it travelled nearly, two miles at the rate of thirty miles an hour. Per-There is no longer any doubt that machines

0-----AMUNSDEN

For hundreds of years men have tried to find the Northwest passage, and now that it has been discov-ered few people know even the name of the man who succeeded where so many heroic men failed. In these succeeded where so many heroic men failed. In these days it does not greatly matter to the busy world that it is possible for a ship to sail through the narrow seas that bound the northern coast of North America. Yet the feat was a wonderful one and on the journey much valuable knowledge was gained.

Tet the test was a wonderful one and on the pourney much valuable knowledge was gained. Captain Amunsden is a Norwegian sailor who de-termined to find what is called the Magnetic Pole. He studied very hard and took great pains to prepare himself thoroughly for his task. Then in midsummer of 1903 he set sail for Greenland from Christians in Norway, in a little ship called the Gjoa, manned by six of the best men he could find. The Gjoa, was on-ly a fishing barque, but she was a good little vessel. With them the explorers took instruments of many kinds. The trip from Christiana to Cape Farewell in Greenland was made between the 17th of June and the 11th of July. In Greenland they fielt some Dan-ish gentlemen, and after spending a pleasant time with them they crossed Baffin Bay, and passing the places visited by the old explorers reached on the 9th of September the head of Petersen Bay in King Wil-liam Land. They called the place Gjoaham, and for nincteen months they stayed there making observa-tions. tions.

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All that forenoon the lad was busy carrying, and bolling the maple sap which was flowing freely in the warm April morning. It was before the days of tin buckets and zinc evaporajors, and the pioneer's way of doing business was rather primitive. In the first place a number of troughs were hewn from poplar wood. These would last two seasons. Holes were bored into the maples on the south side, about a foot from the ground, and spouts made of sumac or pine inserted to conduct the sweet fluid in-to the troughs.

forest

sumac or pine inserted to conduct the spouse fluid in-to the troughs. The sap was boiled in two large kettles, supported by a wooden bar placed horizontally across two crotched sticks driven into the ground. Robbie had built a rude covering over the kettles, two dides of which were protected from the weather by a wall of hemlock limbs and branches skillfully interlaced. The sap season was a very pleasant one to Robbie, the most pleasant in fact of the whole year. The boy was never happler than when the warm days of March approached, and the first notes of the blue bird betokened the coming of sap time. To gatner the sweet fluid, tend the first notes of the blue bird betokened the coming of sap time. To gatner the sweet fluid upon the white snow, were "heerful experiences in his young life. During the season we are speaking of, sugar time was late. Robble tapped his first tree the sec nd day of April; but as if to atome for lateness, de sacchar-ine flowed with a regularity beyond all precedent. As all those who are conversant with the ways of sugar-making know, the season is distinguished by what are called "runs." There will be a very co.d. freezing time followed by two or three warm days. Some-times a "run" will continue a week, but asually three or four days is the limited time, and then ensues a storm, or another cold snap, after which the liberated sap will flow again. The first run that Robble had, lasted nine days, and as he had nearly a hundred trees tapped, he had a busy time enough of H. On several occasions he had bolled all night. He was obliged to give his whole attention to the business. This he could con-veniently do, as his mother was well and strong en-ough to attend to their small stock at home.

ough to attend to their small stock at home. The ninth day was the best of all. How the sap did run! Noon was considerably past when the boy had the troughs emptied and all the holders were juil. He was startied at the latences of the hour. Had the horn sounded and he failed to hear it? It must have been so, he thought. Never before had its plast fall-ed to warn him of the hour of noon. Either he had not heard it, or his mother's neglect foreboded some-thing touthon. thing terrible.

He grasped his gun and started to go home at once, alarmed by the thought that presented it.clf, but after going a couple of rods he retraced his steps, threw down his filmtlock, and seized the axe.

"I will work half an hour longer," he thought. 'Of course it's all right. There is nothing that could nave happened. Mother is only a little late, that's all. I shall hear her sound the horn pretty soon.'

happened. Mother is only a little late, that's all. I shall hear her sound the horn pretty soon." He now busied himself in splitting several logs of wood that lay before the door of the sap-house. They were pretty rough customers, according to rus-tic parlance, and he was obliged to resort to wedge and beetle to successfully operate upon them. At last only one of the logs remained uncleft. This one was very crooked in its grain, and of a hard and stubborn growth, and, despite his most strenuous exertions, seemed to defy him. His are scarcely made an impression upon the springy wood, and the wedge would fly from the flinty log, as if controlled by some adverse spirit. But he worked on with a will, and at last succeeded in effecting an opening, though the wood stubbornly resisted his ef-forts to be cloven entrely. "Ugh! Big stick tough; come apart hard," said a guift volce behind him, and as the youth turned sud-denly he found himself confronted by six stalwart in-dians. They were brutal looking warriors, their faces hideous with war paint, and each one boro a musket and tomahaw. The best Clavering was no coward, but if we said moment, we should be asserting what was not true. They were enemies, and he knew they were visiting

"We will take refuge in the fort at the village for the present, and by another season perhaps we will be able to begin again. As for the Indians, they may stay here till Captain Glough can remove them to the fort"

fort." Robbie took the precaution before he went, how-ever, to confiscate all their weapons, which he loaded upon his person, and forthwith directed his steps to-ward Clough's Fort at the settlement, three miles dis-tant. By the middle of the afternoon the pioneers ar-rived safely at the blockhouse, where they were wel-comed by the kind settlers, and accommodation pro-vided for them

The sately at the blockholds, white they have by the kind settlers, and accommodation provided for them. On hearing Robble's account of the capture of the six Indians, Captain Clough, after congratulating him upon his exploit, set out immediately with a few of his men to bring the warriors to the fort. This was accomplished without trouble; and the red men were held as prisoners of war until they were exchanged for an equal number of whites who were held as cap-tives by the French authorities at Quebe. The following summer a band of, whites, under the command of the famous Captain Lovewell, went into the wilderness in pursuit of the savage foe. Our Robble was a soldier in the expedition, and at the battle of Pequakeet, he exhibited the courage of a true Indian fighter.—F. M. Colby in American Boy.

ABOUT CIGARETTES

W. L. Bodine, superintendent of compulsory edu-cation, Chicago, recently stated that he had sent 1,015 boys to the parental school. Eighty per cent of those who were Habitual truants were addicted to cigarettes. His statistics prove that cigarettes create the backward pupil, and from the ranks of the back-ward pupil we get most of our habitual truants. Out of the entire 1,015 boys only 145 were up in their grades. One hundred and forty boys came from the sixth grade, four from the seventh and one from the eighth. The few boys who were in these grades did not smoke cigarettes. Evidently if the use of cigarettes by boys is to be prevented, work in this direction must be begun very early by home and school.

school. Cigarette smoking is in every way injurious. The popular custom of inhaling the smoke and then forcing it through the nose is deadly in its effects. It causes catarrh in the air passages, and makes the

ft causes catarri in the air passages, and makes the smoker disgusting as well as puny and stunted. Ci-strate of capacity for sustained effort of any kind, and lack of capacity for sustained effort of any kind, and lack of capacity for sustained effort of any kind, and lack of capacity for sustained effort of any kind, and lack of capacity for sustained effort of any kind, and lack of capacity for sustained effort of any kind, and lack of capacity for sustained effort of any kind and lack of capacity for sustained effort of any kind and lack of capacity for sustained effort of any kind and lack of capacity for sustained effort of any kind and lack of capacity for sustained effort of any kind and make a strong may make for any strong for the strong for the further what he offence of which they have been guilty. If only they were not cigarette fiends. When a boy has become addicted to the use of cigarettes the disease is in his blood and in his brain; his moral fibre is gone; he becomes apa-terize the normal boy is gone. We have found that we have but small chance to reform and help the garette fiend unless the habit can be broken. It is a fight with the boy's appetite, which like the burn-ing thirst of the inebriate, rarely listens to moral usaton, and when a boy hs in this condition he easily drifts into crime."

said Mrs. Carr, as she bade the children good night

That would be nice, they agreed, and then they

That would be nice, they agreed, and then they skipped upstairs. "What a pretty room!" said Kitty. Is it all your own? I have a little bed in papa's and mama's room at home. I wish I had a room like this, with such beautiful things in it, and she spent so much time looking at the pictures on the walls and the shells and mosses in the little cabinet that her cousin was undressed before she had off her frock. But Eunice helped her with the buttons; then they said their prayers, and Kitty hopped into bed. Eunice put out the light, and raised the shade! but it was a cloudy night, and the room was very dark. At first one could hardly see where the win-dow was.

dark. At first one could hardly see where the window was.
Kity clutched her cousin's arm, and snuggled up close. "I'm afraid?" she whispered. "Aren't you?"
 "Afraid?" asked Eunice. "What of?"
 "Oh, don't talk so loud?" gasped poor little Kitty.
 "Why not?" Mother said we could talk."
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 "Why not?" Mother said we could talk."
 "Oh, don't talk so loud?" gasped poor little Kitty.
 "Why, you poor little chicken?" said Eunice. put ting her arm around her trembling cousin. "There
 isn't anything to be afraid of! Don't you go to bed
 in the dark at home?"
 Oh, no! I never did before." Kitty whispered.
 Tohe't believe I'd like that." answered Eunice.
 "Tonght it is cloudy, but when it isn't I like to lie
 and watch the stars. And the room is just the same
 as it was in the light. You weren't afraid when we
 irst came up, and it hasn't changed a bit."
 "But I cam't see il!"
 "No; but God can, and we've asked Him to take
 care of us. There isn't anything here that could hurt
 us, but if there was God wouldn't let it; so we're
 just as safe as can be."
 "Can God see in the dark?"
 "Of course He can! Better than we can in the
 light 'mother's

"Of course He can! Better than we can in the light, mother says." "Then I guess I won't be afraid," said Kitty

bravely. The children talked awhile before they dropped off to sleep, and when they opened their eyes again

off to sleep, and when they opened their cycs again the sun was shining. "I didn't wake up once!" exclaimed Kitty. "I almost always do at home." "I guess folks sleep better in the dark," said Eunice. "I never wake up till morning." And the little visitor while she grew strong and rosy at the farm, grew also to love the dark—in which she could watch the stars and sleep so soundly —almost as well as Eunice herself.—By Emma C. Dowd.

Dowd.

Spring.

Spring. Oh! how giad I feel that spring has come, and to hear the sweet birds singing their lovely songs; and also to see beautiful spring flowers which are just peeping from their mossy beds, after their long sleep. Their lovely fragrance which fills the air makes us feel glad of the spring flowers. The willow catkins have budded out from beneath their outer coat of brown, to bring the glad tidings of spring.—Mildred Alexander.

ous, but syn proposition. in connection we would ex we did bring carlier stage "Now in which the de ad in mind ect? They hough it w What they Great Britain n equipmer ne Atlantic

wenty-four

riday, April 3, 1908



STORIES

the Subject o was elected in the recent curious experience that he nums. In the course of a the election he had occasion children. s," he said, "object to beat-I agree with the truth con-he wise man, "Spare the

worse than other boys," he now I had some flogging my-me good. On one occasion T he truth." " queried a voice from the the subject was instantly

of Greatness ut of a window and was bad-ed lips he kept back the cry avus Adolphus, who saw the the would make a map for for he became the famous

the flowers to get their color, ide of his father's cottage in its of pictures, which the s wonderful. He was the

ed a little fellow who amused ings of his paint-pot and and said: "That boy will id, for he was Michael An-

eading a blood-and-thunder eading a blood-and-thunder st of it he said to himself, I get too much excited over after it. So here it goes!" into the river. He was

Helps Me that I should tell you the te says, "proves that you imb beasts without you gets s then: s then. sen out since early, dawn in "Rockies" without bagging mountaineer feeding a caged

take for that beast?" he price, and the money was

er, "tie one end of a strong other to the cat's neck, and applished, and the fierce ani-s tether. The sportsman refulaim at the animal, and

joyful yell and disappeared et had cut the rope!

-R.10

1. 1. 8 3

ITTLE TOTS

eepy Man 1.436.03 py man s run, ough the keyhole; lorious fun. S TTACAT ooks like. 1. 1. 4 often told andpa to Santa Claus, e very old. ep to the playroom nonuloe blue-eyed Nan-

in the second all around Little Ted. be found.

the playroom. caught them both

on the floor. -New York Tribune. tle Cousins. tle Cousins. s eight years old her Cousin The Carrs lived on a farm, e was in New York. Kitty leate little girl, very unlike lice. Her father came with only stopped at the station Mr. Carr and Eunice, and to in the train carried him off, er uncle and cousin. t, but nobody could stay ind Eunice, and before they ig farm waggon she had forURING the course of a notable speech in the House of Commons on March 20, the Hon. Cliford Sifton said:

Friday, April S. 1908

"I am taking up, I think, the time of the House longer than I ought, but I am going to ask the House to listen to me while I say a few words upon

subject which has been somewhat discussed in the press and which is known, whether rightly or wrongly, as the "All-Red Route." I may say at the outset that I have not the slightest intention of offering to the House an exhausive discussion of the subject, because that would involve going into details and figures which would be wearisome and would not add anything in the long run to an intelligent appreciation of the subject. If the government should bring this matter before the House, they will furnish all the figures and details and the hon, members will then have an opportunity of studying them better than they would if I were to give them at present.

"When the conference, which took place ast spring between the various colonies of the empire met in Great Britain, they passed a resolution which no doubt the honorable members are quite familiar with, but which, for the purpose of forming a basis for discussion, I shall take the liberty of reading. The

resolution passed then was as follows: That in the opinion of this conference the interests of the empire demand that in so

far as practicable its different portions should be connected by the best possible means of mail communication, travel and transportation; that to this end it is advisable that Great Britain should be connected with Canada, and through Canada with Australia and New Zealand, by the best service available within reasonable cost; that for the purpose of carrying the above project into effect such financial support as may be necessary should be contributed by Great Britain, Canada, Australia

and New Zealand in equitable proportions." Now, some of the members of the press in Canada have asked what is the scheme known as the All-Red route, How did it originate? Where did it come from? Well, this is the scheme and this is where it originated; in the passing of this resolution by the conference. All the parties to the conference agreed to the resolution, so that this resolution is the unanimous expression of opinion of all the participants in the conference. Therefore, we may take it as fairly and definitely settled that Great Britain, Canada, New Zealand and Australia have committed themselves to the principle of an improvement in their means of communication, the greatest and the best improvement that can be made

at reasonable expense. My business took me to England last fall, and before going there I had some conversa-tion with my right hon. friend the prime min-ister (Sir Wilfrid Laurier) upon the subject, and as I had taken a great interest in the mat-ter, it was arranged that I should informally and unofficially, do what could be done to promote the movement in favor of carrying out this resolution. I think the House will

the idea of the fastest possible service across Canada, and a service from Vancouver to New Zealand and thence to Australia, by ships of

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about 9,000 tons burden, making an average speed of eighteen knots on the Pacific. That is what they had in mind and the calculations that have been made and the discussions that have been held have been based upon the idea that the service would be of that class. "As matters stand at present New Zealand

is very badly served in regard to her mail service. The service by way of San Francisco has broken down entirely and at present New Zealand gets her mail by way of Australia, the service taking thirty-eight days from London, England, to New Zealand. The service by the plan proposed would take the mail from London to the Canadian ports in less than five days, to Vancouver in nine days, and from London to New Zealand in not more than twenty-five days. Thus New Zealand would gain thirteen days in her mail service. Australia would not gain anything in time, because her service goes the other way, but she would have an alternative route which would be of considerable value to her. I may say on that point it is admitted by all parties that the route for this Pacific service must be by way of New Zealand to Australia.

Pacific Plain Sailing.

"There are technical steamship reasons for that, but the fact is admitted that if you are to have a fast service from Vancouver it must go to New Zealand first and then to Australia. There are no difficulties upon the Pacific in regard to this service-that is, no natural difficulties; the natural difficulties are all upon the Atlantic side.

There are a number of things that have to be considered in connection with the ser-The first series of questions which we vice. have to consider-which I do not desire to discuss at length, but only briefly to mention. -relate to the physical side. Calculations have been made, and discussions have been carried on on the basis of the service being from Liverpool to Halifax in winter, and from Liverpool to Quebec in the summer. I have no desire to express any opinion on the subject as to where the terminal points should be. If J were to venture to express an opinion on that subject that opinion would be the one I have already expressed—that the winter port should be at Halifax and the summer port at Quebec. But, obviously, no one can be com-mitted to that at the present time. The gov-ernments of Great Britain and Canada have to act on the subject, and they have to agree with the company in regard to the transaction of the business, and then will be time enough for the question of ports to be settled. Meantime, we can only discuss it hypothetically on the basis of these ports, and consider how we can meet any difficulty that may be raised in regard to the physical questions of the case.

Canadian Route Shorter "Now the distance from Liverpool to Halifax is 2,485 knots; from Liverpool to Half-fax is 2,485 knots; from Liverpool to Quebec, south of Cape Race, 2,807 knots; Liverpool to Quebec, via Belle Isle, 2,633 knots. From Liverpool to New York by the shortest actual route is 3,026 knots. Thus, Halifax has an advantage of 541 knots over New York; Quebec, by the southern route, has an advantage of 225 knots, and, by the Belle Isle route, of 393 knots. Now the computation of time for the best steamers is generally made from Daunt's rock, just outside of Queenstown, to Sandy Hook. While this affords a mode of comparing the performances of different vessels, it does not give us much information as to what the actual length of the voyage is in time. "As a matter of fact, in a 24-knot boat going from Liverpool to Halifax and allowing four hours for loss of time and delays in getting away, one would go in four days, and twelve hours; from Liverpool to Quebec via Belle Isle, allowing six hours for delays, we go in four days and twenty hours ; from Liverpool to Quebec via Cape Race we go in five days and six hours. The actual time of the Lusitania, when she first broke the record on the Atlantic, was five days, eighteen hours and fourteen minutes, and I think she has clipped an hour or two off that since. So the time saved between Liverpool and New York and Liverpool and Halfax would be a I had with him a little while ago I think whole day and six hours, via Cape Race twelve the result will show that there is not a large hours, via Belle Isle twenty-two hours. That gives the actual saving in time, taking it for granted that you have a boat of the same class as regards speed as the Lusitania or the Mauretania.

ment that there might be definite information on the subject.

VICTORIA SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

The "All-Red" Imperial Fast Steamship Scheme

"There has been a good deal of discussion regarding the physical difficulties of the route. had occasion to make some remarks in London on that phase of the question and at once a very serious discussion arose as to the accuracy of the statements I had made, and the hostility of a certain portion of the press became distinctly manifest. When it is remembered that the insurance underwriters have a distinct interest in maintaining a certain position in regard to Canadian traffic it will be evdent what the source of some of the hostility is. I took the trouble to go very carefully through the press criticisms of the remarks and examine again the sources of the infor-mation and I did not see that any successful attempt had been made to controvert the substantial accuracy of what I had said. What I said was substantially this, that so far as the question of fogs is concerned upon this route between Halifax and Liverpool that had been fully and

Thoroughly Investigated.

by the American hydrographic survey, and we were in a position to know, not to surmise, but to know by actual observation of the most careful and scientific character what was the prevalence of fog upon the Canadian route and what was the prevalence of fog upon the American route, and what the relative percentage of fog is. The hydrographic survey have og charts prepared, in which they show the percentage of fog during the days when fog is met with. You can draw a line upon these charts from Halifax to Liverpool, from Halifax to New York and from Halifax to Quebec, and the line will run, through a series of squares, which are marked showing the percentage of fog upon these particular days, and you can average out the exact percentage of fogs which any vessel will meet in certain months in the year by going along that line.

"I think those members of the House who have not given special attention to the subject will be gratified to know that the tabulated result of the comparison shows that the av-erage fog on the Canadian route is three and a half per cent., and the average on the New York route is eight per cent. As a matter of fact the heaviest fog is just outside New York for a short distance eastward. On the New York for a short distance eastward. On the New York for a voyage, dividing the voyage into quarters so as to get as farge a scope of com-parison as possible. The New York quarter maximum fog average is twenty tree and a maximum fog average is twenty-two and a half per cent., and the Canadian maximum is twenty-three per cent. On the New York the maximum on the whole voyage is sixteen per cent., and the Canadian maximum eleven per cent., so the idea that the short route from Canada is seriously impeded by fog from Hali-fax castward is an entire mistake. As a mat-ter of fact there is twice as much fog on the American route as on the Canadian route."

Mr. Foster .- "I would like to ask my hon, friend how long a period these averages are based upon?"

Mr. Sifton .- "I cannot answer my hon. friend exactly. I will get him the chart so that he may acquire definite information. But it goes back for a considerable length of time and is worked out very carefully. That is the percentage given at the hydrographic office at Washington."

vigators agree that there is no serious danger to be apprehended from the subject of ice.

"On the subject of losses on the St. Lawrence, we had considerable discussion in London. An attempt was made to show that the statistics that were furnished by those who advocate this route were not reliable. I went to the office of the board of trade with Mr. White, the Canadian geographer, and we went carefully through all the statistics furnished by the board of trade with the result that it was shown that the figures we had given were substantially accurate.

"The difficulty is this, that when they are talking about losses on the St. Lawrence route, they count in against you every little coasting vessel that happens to run against a rock. Everything in the shape of a vessel of more than a few hundred tons is counted a vessel lost on the St. Lawrence. You do not find this on any other route in the world. A vessel going out of New York harbor and, perhaps running into the coast a hundred miles north of New York is not counted against the New York route, but they follow some such system on the St. Lawrence route, and it takes a careful examination of this to show the real facts in connection with the St. Lawrence

"The truth of the matter is that from 1880 to 1907, between Quebec and Liverpool, and between Halifax and Liverpool, which are the routes of which we are talking, only five passenger vessels, properly speaking, were lost, and passenger vessels are, of course, all we have to consider. That is not a bad record. Upon investigation three of these were shown to have been lost on account of lack of experience or lack of care on the part of the navigators. One was lost in such a way that we may fairly consider the loss was due to the dangers of the route. One other was lost in such a way that an investigation showed that if proper soundings had been taken the vessel could not have been lost. Thus from 1880 to 1907 on this route only one passenger vessel properly so called, has been lost owing to the langers of the route. Obviously the question of the dangers of the route have been exaggerated by the opponents of the scheme.

Cost of Undertaking.

"Careful investigation has been made for, the purpose of ascertaining the cost of such a service as I have been speaking of; and thile it is very difficult to arrive at a very clear conclusion on the subject, an effort has been made to make the calculation as definite as possible, and I think the conclusion which has been arrived at is a safe and reasonable conclusion, and will be found to be justified. by fact if/an attempt is made to justify them. It is estimated that a 24 knot weekly service between Great Britain and Canada of the character I have spoken of and a fortnightly service between Vancouver and New Zealand and Sydney, Australia, would in the whole cost for subsidy £1,000,000 per annum. It has been suggested that a reasonable allocation of the proportions of that million pounds sterling to various contracting parties would be: Austra-lia, £75,000; New Zealand, £100,000; Canada, £325,000; Great Britain, £500,000, thus the three colonies concerned would contribute onehalf the total amount of the subsidy and Great

goes through the States, and from Australia and New Zealand goes across the continent of Europe; it does not go by our ports or our own territory. In other words, so far as travel and transportation are concerned Canada is on the side street instead of the main thoroughfare. What this proposition means is that Canada shall be put upon the thoroughfare. instead of remaining on the side street. If J argued for a month I could not make it any plainer than that; all the great social, political and commercial advantages which come from being upon the main avenue would come to Canada if this scheme were carried into effect.

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"There have been, and there will be, objections of a serious and difficult character to overcome. It has been said that certain corporations of an influential character are opposed to it. That is so, to some extent, in Great Britain as in Canada. I have seen statements made, for instance, by men connected with the C.P.R., that indicated in some degree hostility to the project. To what extent their hostility goes I am not in a position to say. but the railway companies have been opposed to things in Canada before and these things have, nevertheless, come to pass, The G.T.R. was not in the early days very much enamored of the building of the C.P.R., but the C.P.R. was built; and in later days, perhaps, the C. P.R. was not very much enamored of the build-ing of the G.T.P., but the G.T.P. will be built. Thus, you cannot always look for guidance to the gentlemen who control the destinies of these great companies; and I, for my part, feel very hopeful that if the matter is approached in a proper way we shall not have hostilities on the part of these gentlemen or of the C.P.R. or any other railroad company in Canada. On the contrary, I hope that if the governments. of the colonies concerned met with the government of Great Britain and agreed upon a proper basis and decided upon the inauguration of this service, some means could be devised whereby the C. P. R. and the G. T. R. and the C. N. R. and the I. C. R. would all join together for the purpose of making this scheme the great success it ought to be, and if they do this with the influence that will be placed behind it I have no doubt there will be very little difficulty in making it that success,

"I shall not attempt to discuss the project in detail nor to give the reasons, many of which will occur to any one, in support of the project, but I have thought that the time had come to make a few remarks upon the subject and to state the position as it is today in the hope that interest may thereby be further excited in the subject and that the government may feel itself justified at an early date in taking a decided position in connection with this subject."

PITY THE POOR FARMER

Not January, but spring time is the begin-ning of the farmer's year, when earth throws off the winter's sleep to the call of the south-west wind and the hills tremble in the vaporous haze with the sheen of a bridal veil. Only yesterday, the trees swung bare to blustering March wind. Suddenly, one morning when you awaken, the voice in the branches is no longer a complaining. It is a singing—a low singing—a crooning that sends you harking back to your yourgeter dreams a chart of all back to your youngster dreams, a chant of all the inarticulate things of life voicing gladness, and when you look out of your winde the thing is magic. Only last night, the trees were naked as antiers, and this morning be-tween you and the sky, they are clothing in a cobwebby network, part vapor, part sunlight, with the tiny buds red as rubies, where the little green leaflets are ready to burst their sheath, and a robin is sitting on the topmost branch splitting his throat in a three-time note that is a bugle challenge of happiness to the whole wide world. Plainly, magic has happened during the night. The magic is spring. And the farmer hitches up his team of heavy draughts for the plough. The year is at its promise. He is going out to accept that promise to him. "Poor farmer," the man in the blue jeans has been called because he has to follow a furrow in top boots, while other men slave in offices shut away from an outdoor world. "Sir," exclaimed a little old farmer, who had spent his entire eighty years on a back township of Ontario, as he talked with a town man about the wonders of nature, "Sir, this is not mere living. . . It is existence glorified. We should live, sir, we should live in a perfect ecstacy in such a world." No self pity in that tone. And what would he pity himself for? As he fares forth, the whole world is to the farmer an open book, if he will but read its pages; every field an artist's picture, if the tiller of the soil has but the eyes to see. The big hawks are wheeling and screaming overhead, for it is the mating season; and invisible as a mote on a sea of blue is the meadow lark sending down his love song of flute notes.—Agnes C. Laut, in The Outing Magazine.

o bed early, and Kitty was

and talk awhile if you want he bade the children good

hey agreed, and then they

" said Kitty. Is it all your in papa's and mama's room a room like this, with such nd she spent so much time on the walls and the shells robling that has courts are abinet that her cousin was l off her frock. But Eunice tons; then they said their

ttons; then they said their ed into bed, ght, and raised the shade; ht, and the room was very hardly see where the win-

sin's arm, and snuggled up whispered. "Aren't you?" e. "What of?" d!" gasped poor little Kitty. d!" gasped poor little Kitty. aid we could talk." !" half sobbed the little here all alone!" chicken!" said Eunice; put-trembling cousin. "There d of! Don't you go to bed

i before," Kitty whispered. ing room, and it is always th all night." ke that," answered Eunice. t when it isn't I like to lie d the room is just the same fou weren't afraid when we i't changed a bit."

d we've asked Him to take bything here that could hurt wouldn't let it; so we're

dark?" Better than we can in the n't be afraid," said Kitty

awhile before they dropped hey opened their eyes again

nce!" exclaimed Kitty. "I me." better in the dark," said up till morning." while she grew strong and also to love the dark—in e stars and sleep so soundly nice herself.—By Emma C.

ring. hat spring has come, and to ring their lovely songs; and ring flowers which are just sy beds, after their long grance which fills the air he spring flowers. Ve budded out from beneat n, to bring the glad tiding

ne. There are divers interests to conciliate or overcome, there is a vast amount of ignorance upon the various departments of the subject to dissipate, and there are difficulties of an international character in regard to negotiations to overcome. Then there was the question-a very serious question in Great Britain-whether public opinion would justi-fy the government of that country in undertaking the financial support of this scheme.

readily understand that there are a great many

hings to be done before a formal resolution

of this kind will result in anything practical

England Will Help.

"While all the different governments were united in their declaration of a desire to carry. out this proposition, it would be a very different thing, as we all can understand, before they could be asked to agree upon a definite propositon as to how much should be spent, how it should be spent and to what definite purposes it should be devoted. I think the position of things in England improved somewhat during the last year, and I did what I could to bring about the improvement during the visit I made to London. I had the opportunity of discussing the subject, unofficialy and informally, with the president of the board of trade, Mr. Lloyd-George, and on several occasions with the chancellor of the exchequer. The conversations we had, of course, could not be repeated, in any event, as they were not official or formal, they could not be made the basis of an engagement. But may say without indiscretion that I feel satisfied as a result of what I saw that when Canada, Australia and New Zealand go to the government of Great Britain with a definite proposition they can count on not only seri-

ous, but sympathetic consideration for that proposition. That is as far as one can go in connection with the subject, and as far as we would expect anyone to go, even though we did bring it formally before them at an carlier stage of the negotiations.

The Object in View "Now in reality, what was the scheme which the delegates of the imperial conference had in mind when they brought up this sub-ject? They had something definite in mind, hough it was not set out in the resolution. What they had in mind was a service from reat Britain to Canada of steamboats equal equipment and service to the best upon he Atlantic and giving an average speed of twenty-four knots. They had in mind, also,

Smaller Boat, But Speedy

"Now, as to the possibility of getting a boat of that kind there can be no serious question, because I have in my possession, for the purpose of getting information on the subject, a definite offer from a company whose ability to construct a vessel like that is beyond question. The mere mention of the name would be quite sufficient to satisfy everybody. I have a definite offer for the construction of a vessel of 20,000 tons, equipped in every respect as the Lusitania or the Mauretania and capable of making 24 knots in ordinary weather, or a 25-knot boat. So it would not be necessary to have a boat constructed the size of the Mauretania or Lusitania in order to get a speed of 24 knots.

"That is a most important point, because we could not put a boat of that size upon the Canadian route, there would not be sufficient traffic for it. I may say upon the question of the cost of ships that an estimate was secured from a responsible firm at the request of one of the officers of the Canadian govern-

Sam Hughes .- "Has the hon: gentleman any record of the distance from the shore to the fog bank on the United States route and those on the Canadian route?"

Mr. Sifton .- "The chart' is a map of the ocean and the percentage of fog is shown in little units upon the surface of the water so that you can see exactly what there is and what is the percentage."

Sam Hughes .- "Is it nearer the Canadian or the American shore; in other words, are the dense fog banks nearer the Canadian or the American shore?"

Mr. Sifton-"The American fog does not extend further than just inside the gulf of St. Lawrence, or in the neighborhood. The geographer of the government is making a thorough investigation. He has not yet got percentage of fog even in the gulf, and we shall be agreeably disappointed when the results of that enquiry are carefully tabulated.

"I have referred to the matter because I found in London a most determined stand taken by everybody with whom I discussed the question of fogs. They seem to have the idea, which it is almost impossible to eradicate, that the Canadian route, the further north you go, the worse you find the fog; where, as a matter of fact, the further north you go the less fog you find upon the ocean.

Ice Question Not Serious

"Then there is the question of ice. I discus-sed that very fully and had others discuss that with the C.P.R. authorities. As a matter of fact there is no serious difficulty on the subject of ice at all. The captain of the Empress of Ireland, who is a most experienced and competent man, told me that the ice did not give him any embarrassment; that it merely had the effect, from December to May, of requiring a slight deviation to the south. ice comes down by the coast of Newfoundland, and from December to May there is necessarily a slight deviation to the south, growing a little more each month until the month of May and then they are able to take a more northerly route again. So all the naBritain the other half.

Awaits Definite Action.

"I think it can safely be said that New Zealand is willing to give £100,000. As to Australia, it is not so clear what her present position is. Great Britain awaits a definite proposal on the part of the colonies concerned. Australia, New Zealand and Canada, and we may therefore say that the present position of the project is that it awaits definite action on the part of the government and parliament of Canada looking to the co-operation of New Zealand and Australia, and then to a definite proposition being presented to the govern-ment of Great Britain. At the present time, judging from the payments of last yar, we pay about \$680,000 a year for the Canadian-Australian service and for the Atlantic mail service, so that by the proposed distribution we would have to pay in addition to what we are paying now, for these services, from \$900,000 to \$950,000. That, therefore, would represent the amount of money which Canada would have to pay in order to bring about this very greatly improved service.

"When you come to consider the various arguments that may be advanced in favor of this proposal you enter at once upon a very large field a field that I for myself do not propose to enter this afternoon. Briefly, I think it may be conceded that the growth of Great Britain and Canada and of Australia and of New Zealand has now arrived at that stage which justifies the people of these countries in coming to the conclusion that they are entitled to have the best service and best methods of communication that modern skill and modern science will enable them to have. They are all great and healthy, all increasing in prosperity, and having united themselves together in an imperial organization they at the same time declare it is in the best interests of the organization that the best possible means of ommunication should prevail between these countries. It is absolutely a question for the different component parts of the empire to consider whether they are willing to pay the price.

"So far as Canada is concerned what may be said to be the argument in favor of it from a commercial standpoint you can put in two or three ways. At the present time the mail, passenger and freight service of the best and quickest character from here to Great Britain

Did you ever notice how a piper prances up and down as he pipes? He never sits, he never stands still, but up and down, round and round, to and fro, he struts continually. A little boy, listening to the weird skirl of the bagpipes of a street performer, once said to his

"Father, why does the piper keep on the nove all the time he plays?" "I can't say, my boy," the father answered,

'unless it is to prevent anyone getting the range with a cobblestone."-Washington Her-

VICTORIA SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

Friday, April 3, 1908

OF THE NAPOLEONIC WA



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EVIEWING the book just issued by Thomas Hardy, "The Dynasts: A Drama of The Napoleonic Wars," the London Times says: In war time the stationers' shops or 'newspaper offices show in their windows large

maps stuck with little flags to mark the advance or retreat of the opposing forces. As if from a great height, the passing pedestrian looks down on a vast stretch of country, and he may actually see a hand appear and move a little flag an inch forward or half an inch backward. He is probably glad or sorry, according as the change indicates suc-cess or failure for the side which has his sympathies; but his head is more engaged than his heart. Then he turns away, to buy an evening paper for the details of the little flag's movements, and as he reads it the mention of a name he knows or a snatch of descriptive writing bears in upon him with a rush the remembrance that these are not little flags at all, but bodies of men. Each little flag stands for how many hundreds or thousands of sentient men, every one of them with hands as large and as compact of flesh and blood as the hand that moved the little flag so easily. And that swift inch or half-inch forward or backward means how many days and nights of toil and terror, death and agony, awful din and more awful silence. It is some hours before he can soar again to the height from which the armies become little flags; and then he can only do it by forgetting that armies are composed of men.

Mr. Hardy at once soars and remembers. He has brought us now to the close of his great drama of the Napoleonic wars; and, soaring so high as we may above the complete work for a bird's eye view, we see nothing more prominent in this remarkable achievement than his success in unifying what for our passing pedestrian must remain two different points of vision. He can see Napoleon's Russian army

A dun-piled caterpillar Shuffling its length in palaful heaves along:

but he sees that the heaves are painful, and he remembers that the caterpillar is composed of men, "tattered men like skeletons," men with men, tattered hen like skeletons, men with "icides dangling from their hair that clink like glass-lustres as they walk," men who sob like children or burst into raving songs of madness when they learn that their Emperor has de-serted them—till the frost stills them into eternal silence as they crouch exhausted round

their dying fire. He sees the field of Waterloo like our map with the little flags on it; but he overhears Napoleon's thoughts as he stands n the wood of Bossu alone after all is over. Marie Louise's sobs and the Prince Regent's oaths are as loud in his ears as the cannon of Leipzig. And this unity is not achieved by sudden soarings and swoopings. In spite of the language of the stage-directions ("the point of vision changes," and so forth), we are not conscious of being snatched hither and thither, up and down; and the eye, as it were, is not vearied by sudden alterations of focus. The vision of the mind and the vision of the heart are unified. We see little flags and men at once, and the unity embraces not only the warriors but the passing pedestrian himself— all who are affected by the events.

The secret lies in Mr. Hardy's choice of Phantom Intelligences-Spirits of the Years, of the Pities, of Rumor, and others-as his chorus, the spectators through whose senses he shall follow the story of his drama. But it is one thing to choose a point of view, another to get to it, and yet another to keep it; and first to have risen to such a point as this and then to have held to it throughout the long and crowded work appears to us an intellectual feat of rare worth and power. From these dizzy heights we see armies like caterpillars; but the supernatural sensibility with which our author endows us for the time enables as to see also the minutest workings of the brain and the heart of every man in every army. After reading the first part of the drama we hazarded a guess that the complete work would prove to be a drama, not of men, but of nations. The guess was at once too wide and too narrow; The Dynasts is a drama not of nations only, but of human life; it is also a drama of individual persons. And in the drama of human life, according to Mr. Hardy's philosophic theory, there is a sense in which Napoleon's valet and the rustic who came to Casterbridge to see Boney burned are as important, and as unimportant, as Napoleon himself. Each and all are the puppets of the blind, senseless, Immanent Will, the

Will that wills above the will of each, Yet but the will of all conjunctively.

It matters not that of all the characters, named and nameless, in the drama Napoleon alone is conscious of being a puppet in the control of that Will. Of the rest, each one contributes his share without knowing it; and each one, therefore, by a strange perversion, as it might seem, wins dignity and being, not their opposites. -

It was natural, perhaps-it was certainly pardonable-to protest, earlier in our acquaini-ance with "The Dynasts," that dramatic interest, human interest, was likely to suffer from that apparently deadening notion of the blind, senseless, purposeless force ruling these men and kingdoms. It was not so clear then as it is now that this philosophic notion was to be the great bond of unity between all the myriad scenes and persons of the drama, Moreover, in this last volume, more completely than in its predecessor, Mr. Hardy has answered that objection in another way. Not only are the doings more exciting-that was only to be expected as the drama drew to a close and we came to Moscow, 'Leipzig, Elba, and Waterloo, the pity and the horror and the humor of those doings are more concentrated and more clearly exhibited. The little scene of the French flight after Vitoria, racily droll; Napoleon at Fontainebleau after Leipzig; the Prince of Wales worried by the Princess at the opera; the women's camp near Waterloo-all are full of that firm and vivid truth of poor humanity which has long been associated with the name of Thomas Hardy. And of all the written descriptions and pictures of the retreat from Moscow is there one that contains anything so tremendous as this little passage?-

ANGEL I. Harassed, it treads the trail by which it came, To Borodino, field of bloodshot fame, Whence stare unburied horrors beyond name!

ANGEL IL And so and thus it nears Smolensko's walls, And, stayed its hunger, starts anew its crawls, Till floats down one white morsel, which appals

What has floated down from the sky upon the Army is a flake of show.

The characterization, too, is wonderfully distinct for a drama in which the men and women speak only in snatches and are scarcely described at all. When Mr. Bernard Shaw wishes his readers to understand a character, he prints his history, his appearance, and his views on life in a stage-direction. Mr. Hardy does not; yet, if we wished to pick a character in the drama whose personal flavor and ways are not absolutely clear, we could only hit on Napoleon. True, we see Napoleon taking snuff and sipping grog. Napoleon when pit-uita molesta est, Napoleon humming tunes; but not even Mr. Hardy has succeeded in seeing Napoleon without, as well as with, his destiny and catching him as a mere man. But with the others the case is different. There are, of course, thanks to the form the author has

Wellington is no figurehead, no portrait d'apparat, and Picton, Marie Louise, all the persons for whom space allowed and dramatic need demanded character, even down to the nameless mother of a nameless girl who fell in love at the Duchess of Brunswick's ball, and the Vicar of Durnover who has only to speak twice and to spit twice, are as roundly human as could be. There is one unquotable remark of Wellington's after Vittoria which seems to bring the whole man before us in a flash; and what of a little touch like this?

Wellington goes in the direction of the hussars with Uxbridge. A cannon-shot hisses past. UXBRIDGE (starting). I have lost my leg, by God!

WELLINGTON.

By God, and have you! I felt the wind o' the shot.

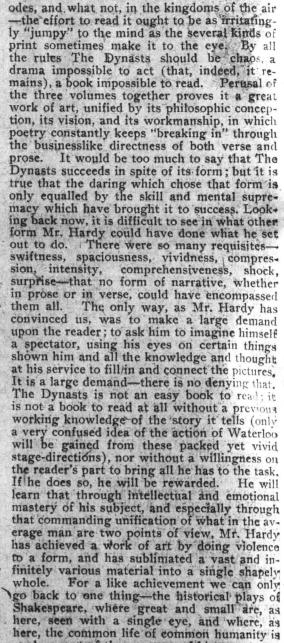
Could any two lines give us so much of Wel-lington and of war? These men may be the puppets of the Immanent Will, but they are men for all that, and their joys and sorrows rouse our sympathy none the less because the Will is purposeless. Mr. Hardy is justified. At the same time, it is interesting to note that he makes things as easy as possible for those to whom the Immanent Will is a nightmare. He may jeer with the Spirit Ironic; with the Spirit of the Years he may be coldly impartial; but the Pities have the last word. Through them, all along, we have suffered with the sufferers; with them we are encouraged-or, at least, allowed-to hope ...

But-a stirring thrills the air Like the sounds of joyance the. That the rages Of the ages Shall be cancelled, and deliverance offered from the darts that were.

Consciousness the Will informing, till It fashions all things fairi

So ends The Dynasts; and whether the author -the Immanent Hardy-agrees with the Pities or not, we are profoundly grateful to the dramatist who chooses that note-the only tolerable, the inevitably right note-on which to close his great work of art.

A great work of art-the title cannot be denied to The Dynasts; yet it is given under compulsion. By all the rules the enterprise should have been a colossal failure. The dramatic form is the most difficult to read; it is not meant to be read. And when it is used as in the Dynasts-scraps of dialogue in rugged, sometimes bald ; sometimes stiffly conventional blank verse interspersed with long and often complicated descriptions In prose; the scene abruptly shifted from Salamanca to Mos-cow, from Casterbridge to the Tuileries; the adopted, a score of people, generals, aides, and others, who must depend upon their relation to the Immanent Will for their identity; but whole cut up by commentative songs, ballads,



made a part of the progress of history. The thing has been done. Could it be dong again? We would advise no lesser mind to try. And by which would Mr. Hardy's fame and his readers' good have won the greater increase-The Dynasts, or the three novels which might have taken its place? Speculation is fruitless; and at least we have got The Dynasts.

Powers and the Balkans

HE Berlin correspondent of the London Times writes as follows: A considerable section of the German Press-consisting, however, of journals whose attitude cannot compromise the Government-is making a great fuss over the railway question in the Balkans, and is endeavoring to convey, by di-

now as in 1879, serves the interests of the two Powers in equal measure. Herein its strength has hitherto lain, and herein also lies the guarantee that the alliance will endure, and that it will give proof of its solidity whatever may be the attitude of the other Great Powers, and however they may be grouped.'

The lesson is enforced by reminiscences aduced on the authority of Frince Bismarck with regard to the origin of the Austro-German alliance. Bismaret- told the Reichstag in 1883 that shortly after the Congress and Treaty of Berlin, Russia had exerted herself to the utmost to prevent the Austrian occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina in accord-ance with the terms of the Berlin Treaty. The Russian government, according to Bismarck, even attempted to compel Germany to inter-vene actively against Austria-Hungary, and the Russian pressure reached the point of "actual menaces of war from the most competent quarter." "That," continued Prince Bismarck, was the origin of our treaty with Austria." It was on September 8, 1879, that the Austrians marched into Novi Bazar; on September 11 Prince Gortchakoff exhorted the French to be prepared; on September 21 Prince Bismarck arrived in Vienna; and the Austro German al-liance was signed on October 7 of the same year. This whole argument, whatever may be its historical basis—and that basis might repay examination from more than one point of view —is seriously weakened in its bearings on the question of the day by the fact that Austria-Hungary has repudiated all political designs in connection with the project of a railway to connect her Bosnian system with the existing main line to Salonika at Mitrovitza. In the Austrian view the construction of this comparatively short connecting section is as natural as it would have been to connect Newcastle and Berwick if the lines from the north and the south had respectively stopped at these places. The railway system of Austria in the Balkans would remain a mere torso if the projected connection were not effected, and its economic value would be seriously impaired af-ter all the sacrifices which have been made with such conspicuous success for the development of the occupied provinces. With regard to the Danube and Adriatic scheme, I am assured that its realization would be welcomed by Austria-Hungary, but also by Germany. It remains to be seen what support this scheme will receive from Austria, and more especially from Germany, if it is submitted to the Sultan for his approval. In the meantime I hear that in certain important quarters there is considerable scepticism with regard to the existence of any serious intention on the part of Russia to bring forward the pro-ject in a practical form. Servia is known to be

keenly interested in it, but it need hardly be said that the scheme would have little chance of realization if it were backed at Constantinople by the unsupported diplomacy of the Servian government. It has been suggested that the transverse Balkan railway would be a bar to the development of what are commonly described as German "commercial interests" in a south-easterly direction. This suggestion is vigorously repudiated, and it is maintainedthat there is absolutely no divergence between the views of Germany and Austria-Hungary

The Great Task of Canada HE 20th century belongs to Canada. To whom will Canada belong at the close of the century?"

Such was the question of Rev. Dr. Young in the course of his sermon at St. James Methodist Church, and it was asked in no vein of political

tunity with which God had entrusted them. To develop Canada and to ensure a future of Christian citizenship, that was the task divinecommitted to her people. The awakening was of comparatively recent date. But it had grasped the world's imagination. Ambassa-dor Bryce, in his recent visit, had spoken of the probability that in half a century more there would be 50,000,000 people in the Do-minion, while Montreal, which from its geographical position, must be the commercial metropolis, would have a population, he estimated, of 1,500,000. One could almost wish to be alive to see those days of Canada's greatness. Yet though some of them there that evening were approaching the time when they ought to be "Oslerized," they might contribute some way to the solving of those problems which must of necessity lie in the path of the which must of necessity it is greatness came, what kind of people would possess it? Would they be Christian citizens, possessed of that righteosuness which exalteth a nation? It depended upon the ideals planted in the nation's heart today. Home life and reverence for its sanctity l-that was one of the first foundations of a people's greatness. There could be no strength, no greatness of character, its high description of the strength of t no high development, except there were homes where holiness was found. Family life was instituted by God, not merely for mankind's enjoyment, but for a source of inspiration. It was the home that shaped the morals. History showed that from the gates of Eden nations had climbed upwards in proportion as their home life was pure and holy. The reverse had brought declension. In Gibbon's "Decline and Fall" it was been the provide immerilities Fall. ' it was shown how Rome's immoralities produced her decline. Would Canada stand the test of material prosperity, which had commenced and would Such prosperity tended to loosen crease? the rivets that bound society together, to un-dermine the home. To pass from the cottage to the mansion, experience showed, was often to abandon the old pure influences. It was true that some could prosper and be unspoiled. "Young men," said the preacher, in closing, "it is yours to achieve success, but if you pass from the cottage to the palace of wealth, carry the family Bible with you."

expounding evidence up who have Egypt durin stand appro posterity. udge as we n a suit w Cromer ma that circle. "Twere the beginnin titude of m longer even him, toward tion. of Eg. amongst us that the res tish occupa wanton pur ism, and, pr ministration ideals of an or are unab Egypt was l order out of speakable m belongs to back now f day when first post in in 1877, Lo the British chain of eve position of Egypt, not, for themsely

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or by insinuation that an entirely new grouping of the Powers has been told me afresh on unimpeachable aurelations of Great Britain and Austria-Hungary are concerned, there is not a vestige of truth in these innuendoes. Your Vienna correspondent could doubtless at any moment confirm what is well known in Berlin and what has been effected or attempted. So far as the thority, that the traditional relations of cordial friendship between London and Vienna are unimpaired. There is, therefore, no basis for the attempt of the Vossische Zeitung to read Austria-Hungary a lesson upon the mutability of human affairs and to persuade the Austrians and the Hungarians that the attitude of Great Britain towards them has undergone a change, in connection, "perhaps with the feelings of a section of the British people towards Ger-many." There is no section of the British people which is animated by unfriendly senti-ments towards Germany. The relations of the British and Germany. British and German governments are friendly, and have in the course of recent wars been placed upon a far sounder basis than ever before. But even if the situation were different in this respect, the political and national friendship between Great Britain and Austria-Hungary is not dependent upon Anglo-Ger-man relations. There would be more truth in the converse proposition, since Austro-British friendship was anterior in date to the establishment of the present German empire, and has undergone none of the vicissitudes through which the relations of Great Britain with various other Powers have passed.

It is easy to see why the Berlin organ of the German parliamentary bloc indulges in speculations of this character. It says this evening, for example :--

There may have been here and there in Austria-Hungary an inclination to under-estimate the value of the alliance with Germany. Especially after Algeciras, the opinion began to be entertained in isolated quarters that the real advantage of the alliance was on the German side. Many a politician on the Danube took to boasting that Austria-Hungary enjoy-ed the best relations with England and also with France, and that it was possible to reckon upon the permanence of these relations. The recent discussions on the Sanjak railway have shown that it is of the highest importance for the Hapsburg Monarchy to have Germany be-hind it. It will be recognized that the alliance, with remain to the economic and political bear-ings of a project which primarily concerns Austrian, Balkan, and Russian interests, and in the discussion of which German diplomacy would not have any direct voice.

A REMARKABLE BLAST

One of the methods of quarrying granite is to dislodge a huge sheet from the surface of the formation through the medium of a powder mine. A large perpendicular shaft is first blasted to a depth of about thirty feet. At the bottom of this and radiating horizontally, like the spokes of a huge wheel, long holes are

The extremities of these holes, says Popular Mechanics, are then shot with light charges of dynamite in order to create chambers large enough to receive large quantities of black powder. This takes weeks of ever-increasing

Then the final charge is loaded. The now huge chambers at the extremities of the spokes are packed with hundreds of pounds of powder, numerous electric wires attached, and the whole mine tamped with fine material. A misty roar and rumble in the bowels of the earth and the huge sheet is detached from the ledge.

FIGHTING LIGHTNING

Much trouble has been experienced with ightning on the power transmission lines, carried on steel towers, in the States of Michoacan and Guananjauto, Mexico, but recently the difficulty has been largely overcome by the use of lightning rods and the device of sus-pending a steel cable above the transmission ines, each cable being brought to earth at each tower. Before these means of diverting the lightning were employed, the insulators were often bored with holes an inch in diam-eter by bolts of lightning. The shielding cable is regarded as affording much more protection than the lightning rods.

Miss Caustique—You evidently have a pleasant disposition, Mr. Sapleigh.— At least you seem to be easily pleased." Sapleigh—Why do you—aw—think I am— aw—easily pleased? Miss Caustique—By the way in which you laugh at some of your own remarks.

at work in building the national character today will largely determine the calibre of future generations, says the Montreal Gazette.

speculation, but as a reminder that the forces

The texts were Psalm 115, 16, and Psalm 24, 1, which in the Revised Version read: 'The heavens are the heavens of the Lord, but the earth shall be given to the children of men

These passages, said the preacher, served to emphasize first the greatness and glory of God, as suggested by the thought of that fir-mament which is beyond mankind's control, and secondly, man's duty and responsibility in developing the earth, which had been given to him wherein to exercise his faculties. God had given man dominion over the earth and its resources, as stated in the account of the creation, but had never given over the earth wholly to man. It was still God's earth, wherein man was but the agent, intended to fulfil the divine purpose. Man's dominion over the earth was not an ownership, but a steward-ship. Men awakened slowly but surely to a sense of the power that was theirs. Man, while he might be said in a sense to be

"An infant crying in the night, An infant crying for the light, And with no language but a cry,"

was also sovereign in his power to develop the resources of the earth. Sometimes the realization of this power brought a thought like that of the ancient monarch, who said: "Is not this Babylon which I have builded?" Men thus became proud and arrogant. On the other hand was the sense of stew-

ardship, by which man felt that he was bound ightly to use the gifts that had been given by God. When this sense took possession of a man, the result was a Paul, a St. Francis of Assisi, or another of the saints in history. It was the principle that produced the philanthrophists in all ages. These were the two conceptions of life, ownership or stewardship, selfishness or unselfishness, and they dominated the nations of the civilized world.

It had been said that the 10th century belonged to the United States, and its truth would be confirmed in records of progress when history came to be written. Now it was Canada's turn. It seemed the

natural and logical sequence of her awakening to the powers that were her's that the 20th century must belong to her. Her people were awake to a new and vast sense of the oppor-

From a French journal comes this little anecdote of a tutor and his royal pupil. The lesson was in Roman history, and the prince was unprepared. 'We now come to the Em-peror Caligula. What do you know about him, prince?" The question was followed by a si-lence that was becoming awkward when it was broken by the diplomatic tutor. "Your highness is right," he said, "perfectly right. The less said about this emperor the better."

gard to the and especial sent Khedive still consider ticence; 'but followed the with the dra 1907 he deals reservedly," of his work the space at Long befor Khedival thr from the ev despotism. he was, mor pettily cruel shrewdly ob harm is prob is for the fin the European the misfortu days of Isma reign Egypt the Europea usurer, as we happened for ment of his recipient of the later year for the unfor et corveable had never be regime. The Nabab flour of Cairo, whe in one year of the taxpay was run up of some seve ne hundred of the arable dent upon ag the Khedive, bor for his s of the religio

riday, April 3. 1938



in the kingdoms of the air t ought to be as irritating ind as the several kinds of the it to the eye. By all hasts should be chaos, a act (that, indeed, it resible to read. Perusal of together proves it a great by its philosophic concepits workmanship, in which eps "breaking in" through ectness of both verse and too much to say that The spite of its form; but it is which chose that form is ne skill and mental suprerought it to success. Lookifficult to see in what other uld have done what he set were so many requisitesness, vividness, compresomprehensiveness, shock, orm of narrative, whether could have encompassed way, as Mr. Hardy has to make a large demand isk him to imagine himself is eyes on certain things e knowledge and thought n and connect the pictures, -there is no denying that, an easy book to read; it l at all without a previous of the story it tells (only of the action of Waterloo these packed yet vivid without a willingness on ring all he has to the task. Il be rewarded. He will intellectual and emotional ct, and especially through ification of what in the avpoints of view, Mr. Hardy of art by doing violence sublimated a vast and inerial into a single shapely achievement we can only g-the historical plays of great and small are, as ingle eye, and where, as e of common humanity is progress of history. en done. Could it be done advise no lesser mind to would Mr. Hardy's fame od have won the greater ists, or the three novels aken its place? Speculaat least we have got The



God had entrusted them, and to ensure a future of that was the task divinepeople. The awakening recent date. But it had imagination. Ambassacent visit, had spoken of in half a century more



by the Earl of Cromer, "Modern Egypt," the London Times says: If "that is a good book which is opened with expecta-

tion and laid down with profit," Lord Cromer's volumes amply fulfill those two conditions of

excellence. Since Caesar wrote "De Bello Gallico" we can recall no instance of a great Captain of the State telling so fully and unreservedly and with such lucidity and candor, whilst still fresh in the memory of living men, the story of great events quorum pars maxima fuit. And Caesar's must have been in many respects the easier task. The story of a politial enterprise, such as the transformation of gypt, which has involved the most-delicate ternational issues, and has dealt with grave racial and religious problems, besides fanning the flames of hot party controversies at home, must have presented for the modern Pro-Consul innumerable difficulties, which the master of Roman legions could well afford to disregard in relating the military conquest of Gaul. Lord Cromer has triumphed over those difficulties by approaching his literary task in the same spirit in which he carried out his official task in Egypt. The prudence, the patience, the admirable sanity which have been the distinguishing characteristics of the active statesman are reflected in the scientific detachment and lofty impartiality which he now displays as a historian. At times, indeed, Lord Cromer reminds one forcibly of a great judge summing up a case before a jury of his countrymen and expounding with dispassionate serenity the evidence upon which he himself and all those who have been responsible for our policy in Egypt during the last quarter of a century will stand approved or condemned at the bar of posterity. Of course, no man can really be dge as well as counsel, witness and defendant n a suit which is largely his own, but Lord Cromer may be almost said to have squared that circle.

"I were a better story an' I could recollect the beginning.' That is perhaps already the attitude of mind of many an Englishman, no onger even with the prime of life still before him, towards the story of the British occupation of Egypt. Of the younger generation amongst us not a few are inclined to assume that the responsibilities involved in the Bri-tish occupation were lightly incurred in the wanton pursuit of an overweening Imperialism, and, prone to criticize any methods of administration that do not wholly conform to the ideals of an advanced democracy, they refuse or are unable to realize what the condition of Egypt was before the magician's wand evolved order out of chaos and prosperity out of un-speakable misery. With the authority which elongs to an unrivalled experience dating ack now for more than thirty years, to the day when as Major Baring he took up his first post in Cairo as Commissioner of the Debt in 1877, Lord Cromer has for the benefit of the British people set forth step by step the chain of events which has thrust upon them a position of great responsibility in regard to gypt, not, indeed, unmixed with advantages for themselves; but certainly unsought for and often accepted only with pusillanimous reluc-tance and alarm. He has shown them at the

superior order," when the Treasury was driven to such fraudulent expedients as the spendthrift law of the Moukabala. This vertiginous "Rake's Progress" Lord Cromer sketches in with a masterly hand. "The origin of the Egyptian question," he frankly admits, "was financial"; but he argues with no little force that, if it was the bond-holders who brought about foreign interference, it was foreign interference that alone could and did relieve the people of Egypt from a system of government which was as ruinous to them as to the foreign creditors of the country. Sordid and sometimes even grotesque as are the details of Ismail's struggle against the forces which he had challenged, the story as told in these pages acquires something of the dignity and fatefulness of a Greek tragedy. Ismail disappears ingloriously from the scene at a nod of the two Western powers, "a victim to the insolent abuse of power." But where he had sown the wind his son Tewfik, an upright and wellmeaning ruler according to his lights, reapedthe whirlwind, Ismail's sham "Constitution," with which the veriest incarnation of despotism hoped to succeed in playing off the "national will" against his foreign creditors, was the protoplasm out of which, a few years later, the "Nationalist" upheaval was evolved, just as the turbulent demonstration of Egyptian officers clamoring for arrears of pay, whom Is-mail had secretly mobilized against his European ministers, was the forerunner of Arabi's mutiny. Ismail had, in fact, already fallen when "the nadir of financial chaos and popular misery was reached in the summer and autumn of 1878"; but it was from the belated explosion of sullen and long-pent-up wrath engendered. by the grossness of his misdeeds that British ships and British troops had to save his unfor-

Never has it been more clearly shown than by Lord Cromer's plain statement of facts how it was, indeed, under the compulsion of an irresistible fatality, that Kinglake's prophecy was fulfilled and the Englishman's foot at last firmly planted in the valley of the Nile. When it was first proposed, at the beginning of 1876, to place Egyptian finances under European control France and Italy each agreed to select a commissioner, but Lord Derby declined to appoint an English one on the ground that her Majesty's government was unwilling to interfere in the internal affairs of Egypt. After the introduction of Anglo-French control it was to the initiative of France, reluctantly followed by the British Government, under the pressure political considerations in Europe on the eve of the Berlin Congress of 1878, that the measures were taken in Cairo which led up to the downfall of Ismail. Again, in the winter of 1881-2 it was Gambetta who invariably shaped the diplomatic action of the two Powers in Cairo, with the result, if not with the intention, that military action was bound sooner or later to ensue. Gambetta fell beforethe final crisis, but "he exercised a decisive and permanent influence on the future course of Egyptian history. Lord Granville, M. de Freycinct, and others might do their best to put back the hands of the clock, but ft was impossible that they should ever restore the status quo ante Gambetta." England to the last fought, almost blindly, and certainly with the clumsiness of the blind, tiny. Not for the first or for the last time she was willing to accept even the armed intervention of Turkey in Egypt. She welcomed the assembling of a European Conference in Constantinople in order, as Lord Granville put it to the Porte, that we should be able "to meet the pressure that would be put upon us to take immediate and independent action." It was not at our wish that the French fleet sailed away from Alexandria a few hours before Admiral Seymour opened the bombardment. Internal dissensions and mistrust of Germany-Prince Bismarck's share in

tunate successor in 1882.

at that stage deserves to be closely studiedfinally induced the French to stand altogether aloof. Even Italy's co-operation was invited by the British government and refused, professedly out of regard for the susceptibilities of the Sultan, an argument significantly akin to that which had been used by the German ambassador to Paris at the same time as Lord Granville was being assured by the German ambas-sador in London that "in the event of the British government taking action on their own initiative they would receive the moral support of Germany." Lord Dufferin himself has pointed out how the prolonged endeavors he made to induce the despatch of a Turkish force to join hands with Wolseley in Egypt, even after the stricken field of Tel-el-Kebir, merely served to ruin his reputation as an honest man, whilst enhancing it as a diplomatist. There is quiet but well-merited irony in Lord Cromer's observation that "English history affords other examples of the government and people of England drifting by accident into doing what was not only right, but most in accordance with British interests"; but it may well be doubted. whether they have ever drifted quite so halplessly as when they drifted into the British occupation of Egypt.

Nor did they cease to drift after the occupation had taken place. No sooner was the Englishman's foot planted in the valley of the Nile than, "fearful of what he had done, he struggled to withdraw it." But the same fatality which had compelled him to plant his foot there compelled him to keep it firmly planted. It is at this stage that the drama reaches to truly tragic heights. Whilst the short-lived storm had burst and passed away over the delta of the Lower Nile, a tempest of tropical fury had arisen unobserved and was sweeping over the. vast territories on the White and Blue Nile, extending to the great lakes of Central Africa, which had been more or less nominally subjected to the authority of Cairo during the course of the nineteenth century. If the Egyptian pashas had chastised their own people with whips, they had chastised the Sudanese with corpions. Before England had had time to take stock of the situation in Egypt itself and of her new relations with the Egyptian govern-ment, "a formidable rebellion, the suppression of which would tax to the atmost their military and financial resources," had broken out in the Soudan. Who was to advise or to help them at that critical moment in "the adoption of a rational and practical policy" save England? But just as the British government had closed their eyes to the stern logic of facts in Egypt, so also now in the Sudan. They were "in no way responsible for the operations in the Sudan which have been undertaken under the authoriwhich have been undertaken under the authori-ty of the Egyptian government, or for the ap-pointment or actions of General Hicks.". Then in the autumn of 1893, just at the moment when Lord Cromer, who had left Egypt at the end of 1880 to be finance minister in India, returned to fill the post of British representative in Cairo, came the rudest of awakenings with the annihilation of the Egyptian forces under Hicks Pasha in the waterless desert of Kordofan. The flowing tide of Mahdiism rolled on resistibly toward Khartoum. Could it even be stayed there? Failing the employment of British or of Turkish troops-the former was peremptorily refused by the British government, the latter was clearly never seriously contemplated-the only possible policy was complete evacuation of the Sudan. It had become "an unpleasant but imperious necessity," as Lord Cromer speedily realized, but it was extremely unpalatable to the Egyptian government. Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues were vacillating and irresolute in taking action, but they could be prompt and resolute enough in laying down a course which would, as they hoped, avert the

dorse Lord Cromer's recommendations for the entire withdrawal of the Egyptian forces from the Sudan, but when Cherif Pasha, the Egyptian prime minister, showed a strong determination to reject that policy, Lord Granville bluntly intimated that Egyptian ministers and governors, so long as the British occupation continued, would be expected to carry out the advice of the British government or forfeit their offices.

Lord Cromer's vindication of the policy of withdrawal appears to us irrefragable. It had at any rate the supreme merit of looking facts in the face, but its execution unhappily furnished fresh opportunities of vacillation and irresolution of which the British government availed itself abundantly. The copious and ucid exposition of the lamentable episode which ended in the fall of Khartoum and the death of Gordon is perhaps the most valuable and complete contribution to history which these volumes contain. It has, moreover, the most poignant human interest, for it brings ino startling relief the cruelty of the position into which Lord Cromer was forced as the intermediary between the home government, which could never make up their minds at all, and the heroic visionary whose mind was always made up, but was unhappily seldom made up for more than a few days-sometimes for not more than a few hours-in any fixed direction. Lord Cromer had great misgivings from the first as to the wisdom of sending any European officer up to Khartoum, and still greater misgivings as to the selection of General Gordon for such a mission. Nor does he spare himself in judging his own share of resonsibility. Se judice, nemo nocens absolvitur. is not from any narrow inability or ungenerous failure to appreciate Gordon's splendid qualities that he acknowledges how deeply he still regrets having waived his original objection to that perilous adventure. . 'Had I known General Gordon better, I should certainly," he states, "never have agreed to his mission." Whether, in any case, the British government would have listened to his objection seems more than doubtful, for public opinion was loud and insistent, and, like McKinley, Mr. Gladstone always had "his ear to the ground," listening for the vox populi. Scarcely had Lord Cromer with a heavy heart bidden fare-well to Gordon, who left Cairo "in excellent spirits and hopeful of success" on the night of anuary 26, 1884-a date to be rememberedthan he began to receive from him in quick succession that "large number of very bewildering and contradictory messages," which gave rise to many painful controversies at the time of the publication of Gordon's diary. Gordon's sudden and incoherent revulsions of opinion must have been a matter of constant and harassing perplexity for a man of Lord Cromer's cautious deliberation and thoughtful judgment, but with unfailing patience he set himself "to distinguish between such proposals of General Gordon as represented his matured ppinions and others which were mere bubbles hrown up by his imaginative brain, probably forgotten as soon as made." Unfortunately, it was just "the valuable residuum" which Lord Cromer knew how to extract from Gordon's superabundant output of schemes and plans hat the British government, far more hopelessly bewildered than their agent in Cairo, would have nothing to do with. For the residuum was Zobeir, and Zobeir smelt of slavehunting. Gordon's "mystic feeling" in favor of the employment of Zobeir grew into a settled conviction as he came to closer and closer quarters with the appalling difficulties of his task. Gordon's ill-fated lieutenant, Col. Stewart, to whom full justice is for the first time done in these pages, gradually came round to the same view. Nuban Pasha, the astute Prime Minister of Egypt, supported it. Lord Cromer cast the whole weight of his deliberate judgment in its favor, and so cogent

were the arguments he used that the British government were for a moment on the point of acquiescing, though they dreaded the outcry in England, if it became known that they were dallying with slavery in the person of Zobeir. Gordon's own impatience and impulsiveness destroyed whatever chance there might have been of securing what he wanted. He communicated his views to Mr. Power, the luckless correspondent of The Times in Khartoum, for publication in this paper.' He wrote in his journal that he had asked openly in this way for Zobeir "in order to save her Majesty's government from the odium of such a step." It was a generous indiscretion, but it was a fatal one. It provoked a frenzied outburst of sentimental hostility at home. The Anti-Slavery Society took the lead in marshalling the forces of righteous indignation. The Opposition scented the chance of defeating the government in the House of Commons. The danger to ministers, if they acceded to Gordon's demands, was imminent and definite. Gordon was far away, and the danger to him, if they, rejected his demands, was less obvious and definite. They made no attempt to explain the situation or to enlighten the public. They had yielded to an emotional wave of popular feeling when they sent him to Khartoum. They yielded without an effort to another but opposite wave when they refused to let him have Zobeir.

Worse things still were, however, to follow. Having rejected Gordon's demands, the least, it would seem, that the British government could have done should have been to face the probable consequences of their action. It s impossible even at this distance of time to read without a blush of shame the pages in which Lord Cromer records at full length and with impressive restraint the long-drawn story of fatuous hesitation and delay which led up to the final catastrophe at Khartoum. As early, as April 14, 1884, Lord Cromer_urged the British government to prepare for a relief expedi-tion. Lord Wolseley had tendered the same advice in London, even a few days earlier, from the military point of view. The Government replied with requests for fuller information, and when they had the information, in so far as it was obtainable at all, they placed their own construction on it. Well might Gordon write in the bitterness of his heart:—"It is as if a man on the bank, having seen his friend in the river already bobbed down three times, hails: "T say, old fellow, let us know when we are to throw you the lifebuoys. I know you have bobbed down two or three times, but it is a pity to throw you the lifebuoy until you are really in extremis, and I want to know exactly, for I am a man brought up in a school of exactitude." When the lifebuoy was at last tardily thrown, it was too late. "Mr. Glad-stone was slow," Lord Cromer remarks, #to recognize facts when they ran counter to his wishes. The natural result ensued. The facts asserted themselves." And later on he closes this momentous chapter of history, never be-fore related with such fulness of documentary evidence and personal knowledge, with the foilowing passage, too weighty not to be quoted at length:

In a word, the Nile expedition was sanctioned too late, and the reason why it was oned too late was that Mr. Gladstone would not accept simple evidence of a plain fact, which was patent to much less powerful intellects than his own. Posterity has yet to decide on the services which Mr. Gladstone, during his long and brilliant career, rendered to the British nation, but it is improbable that the verdict of his contemporaries in respect to his conduct of the affairs of the Soudan will ever be reversed. That verdict has been distinctly unfavorable. "Les fautes de l'homme puissant," said an eminent Frenchman, "sont des malheurs publics." Mr. Gladstone's error of judgment in delaying too long the despatch of the Nile expedition left a stain on the reputation of England which it will be beyond the power of either the impartial historian or the partial apologist to efface. Lord Cromer's balanced judgment scarcely ever leaves room for criticism ; but we may perhaps venture to suggest that, scrupulous as he is to do justice to the noble but erratic genius whose shortcomings he had cause to realize more painfully than anyone, and whole-hearted as is the tribute which he pays to Gordon's memory, he perhaps scarcely recognizes sufficiently the magnetic quality of the man to which, as much as to his military capacity, must have been due the protracted resistance offered by Khartoum to the overwhelming hordes of barbarism that surged up for months against it in vain. After he had sent away Stewart and Power in September Gordon was the one Englishman left in Khartoum to keep treachery at bay within its ramparts as well as to superintend its defence against the ex-ternal foe. He fell at last on the fateful 26th of January, 1885, one year, day for day, after he had started from Cairo. He fell, as Lord Cromer well 'says, felix opportunitate nortis, but could any other but Gordon have held the fort as long as Gordon did before he fell? More than that. Was it not, even in a higher degree than Lord Cromer himself suggests. the national sense of shame engendered by the hero's death which steeled the determination of the British people never again to shrink either from their appointed task in Egypt or from its inevitable corollary, the re-Egypt of from its inevitable corollary, the re-conquest of those regions which were hence-forth indissolubly associated in the popular mind with Gordon's tragic fate? Is it not even permissible to ask whether, had not Gor-don died, as he did, in Khartoum, the British and Egyptian flags would ever, or at least so soon, have waved there again?

ople in the Doreal, which from its geomust be the commercial ave a population, he esti-One could almost wish se days of Canada's great-some of them there that aching the time when they ed," they might contribute solving of those problems ssity lie in the path of the When this greatness came, would possess it? Would itizens, possessed of that exalteth a nation? It ideals planted in the na-Home life and reverence at was one of the first ople's greatness. There no greatness of character, except there were homes found. Family life was inmerely for mankind's enurce of inspiration. It was ped the morals. History he gates of Eden nations ls in proportion as their and holy. The reverse had In Gibbon's "Decline and how Rome's immoralities

tand the test of material d commenced and would osperity tended to loosen d society together, to un-To pass from the cottage pure influences. It was prosper and be unspoiled. the preacher, in closing, ve success, but if you pass he palace of wealth, carry, h you."

journal comes this little and his royal pupil. The n history, and the prince e now come to the Emdo you know about him, on was followed by a si ming awkward when it diplomatic tutor. he said, "perfectly right this emperor the better.

same time that the work of rescue they have, performed is one that they may well be proud f, and that though it is still far from completion, and there may still be many difficulties and disappointments in store for them, the task is worthy of their highest endeavor, so, they be not "weary in well-doing." In re-gard to the events of later years in Egypt, and especially since the accession of the present Khedive, Lord Cromer, no doubt rightly, still considers himself under obligations of reticence; but with those which preceded and followed the British occupation up to 1892 and with the dramatic story of the Sudan down to 1907 he deals, as he truly says, "fully and unreservedly," and it is, therefore, to that part of his work that we propose to devote mainly the space at our disposal today." .

ong before Ismail Pasha succeeded to the chedival throne, Egypt had suffered much from the evils inherent to Eastern forms of despotism. She had known worse rulers than was, more grossly incompetent and more pettily cruel; but in the East, as Lord Cromer lirewdly observes, "the maximum amount of harm is probably done when an Oriental ruler s for the first time brought in contact with he European system of credit," and this was the misfortune that befell Egypt in the evil days of Ismail. During the early years of his reign Egypt had been an earthly paradise for the European adventurer and for the native usurer, as well as for the Egyptian Pasha who happened for the time being to be the instrument of his master's capricious will and the recipient of his reckless favors. But during the later years it had become a hell upon earth for the unfortunate people of Egypt, taillable et corveable a merci, as the people of France had never been in the worst days of the old egime. Those were the times when Daudet's vabab flournished exceedingly at the Court f Cairo, when a Finance Minister boasted that one year he had squeezed £1,500,000 out of the taxpayers' pockets, when the public debt was run up within thirteen years at the rate f some seven millions a year to close upon ne hundred millions sterling, when one-fifth f the arable lands in a country wholly depen-ent upon agriculture passed into the hands of e Khedive, and was exploited by forced laor for his sole benefit, when the trust funds of the religious foundations and of the orphan

The Anglo-Russian Relations

T a meeting of the Central Asian Society, the London correspondent of the Novoe Vremya since 1892, gave a lecture on "Anglo-Russian Relations." The chair was taken by Lord Ronaldshay, M. P., says the London Times.

M. de Wesselitsky, who spoke for an hour -and a half, gave a comprehensive survey of the history of Anglo-Russian relations from the time of Peter the Great with the object of showing that these relations were traditionally cordial, and that the differences of recent years had their origin in Asiatic and not in European affairs. The Crimean war was due to an unfortunate series of miscalculations by diplomatic experts, and it was now generally recognized that, in the famous phrase of Lord Salisbury, England had put her money on the wrong horse. It was only, however, in the period of 20 years from 1885 to 1905 that the relations between the two countries were consistently marked by mistrust and suspicion. During the Boer war he was one of two or three confinental publicists who dared to support the English cause; and he only had the opportunity of doing so because the editor and proprietor of the Novoe Vremya allowed him liberty, as London correspondent, to dissent from the editorial policy. Russia's steady refusal to listen to counsels of intervention helped to pave the way for a better under-

standing, and an improvement in the diplomatic relations between the two countries began in 1903-4. Russia spontaneously recognized England's position in Egypt, and England spontaneously gave assurances of a non-aggressive policy in Tibet. The idea of an agreement on questions of Asiatic policy took shape. Among the elements in the situation pointing to the strong desirability of the understanding was the moral disturbance of the balance of power in Europe caused by Russia's war with apan. Another great factor was the awakenng of Asia and the spread of nationalistic sentiment among her peoples. The Russian people had always known the treasures of English literature far better than the English people had known Russian literature, and their admiration of the English (whom they knew to be at least open enemies and not treacherous friends) had stood in the way of the growth Anglophobia. Russian assent to a policy of Asiatic agreement arose, not from fear or calculation, but from a recognition of the mutual advantages derivable; it was facilitated by the belief that it was well worth while to make sacrifices to win back the traditional English sentiments of sympathy and regard. The convention marked a new era in the history of both Europe and Asia, and one from which great beneficent results might be expected. It set free for other work great forces which the part.

two nations had kept up to resist one an-other's supposed designs. It showed that both countries had reached the limit of Asiatic conquest and would fully respect the independence of those Asiatic countries which they had not absorbed. It gave the best possible security for the maintenance of a stable balance of European power, for it might almost be described as a French as well as an Anglo-Russian agreement. It served as a great protection not only to the smaller states of Western Europe from Sweden to Switzerland, but also to those of the Balkan peninsula, for it opened. the door for an effective European concert in respect to the unfortunate nationalities of that region. He earnestly hoped that the re-establishment of cordial relations between the two Great Powers would lead to a great increase of intellectual contact between their peoples; and he was convinced that trade relations would be stimulated. In particular, he would would be stimulated. In particular, he would like to see Englishmen having the largest share in the opening up of Siberia; and he looked for Anglo-Russian co-operation in building new railways and developing trade routes to Mongolia and Western China, and also in the establishment of railway communi-A brief debate followed, in which Lord Ronaldshay, M. P.; Mr. Hart-Davies, M. P.; Colonel C. E. Yate, and Mr. F. H. Skrine took





an interesting paper on Oliver Wendell Holmes, read before a literary meeting of the Young People's Society of St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, by Miss Lilian M. Mowat:

I am to talk to vou, or read to you, for a little while tonight about our friend, Dr. Holmes. I have said "our friend, Dr. Holmes," for ever since I first read his books I have felt that he is my friend; a feeling which I am sure is shared by those of you who have read him with any attention. I remember once hearing a lecturer say that there are some writers who make their impression on the world not so much by their work as by their personalities. Sir Philip Sidney was one example, Robert L. Stevenson another. When Sidney is named, it is not of his "Astrophel and Stella" that we think, nor of the "Arcadia," but of the man himself, gallant courtier and hero of Zutphen; and Stevenson means to us not "Treasure Island," nor "The Child's Garden of Verse," but the heroic figure of the man who found gaiety and humor in life even while he fought disease. Perhaps I could not add Holmes to the list as truly, yet his personality it is which does most impress us, his personality as he discloses it to us in his roles of poet, professor and autocrat. In his case, his work is his personality. There are those who consider this subjective quality a sign of narrowness and limitation-and we hear a great deal about the objective universality of Shakespeare-but I ask you if to these limited minds of ours the individual is not more forceful than the general: Which do we love best, leaving reverence out of the question, the writer who utterly hides himself behind the creations of his mind, or the one, who makes himself a living person to us? Therefore, when a man has the power of laying before us his own character, and it is a character so sweet, so strong, so sane, so wholly lovable as Holmes' was, shall we not call it not limitation but a glimpse of the infinity of genius.

Oliver Wendell Holmes was born in 1809, in Cambridge, Mass. To say Cambridge is as much as to say Boston, for there is only the narrow boundary of the Charles river between the two places; near Boston, then, Holmes was born, and in Boston he lived, loved, wrote and died. Oliver's father was Abell Holmes, a Calvinist clergyman, his mother, Sarah Wendell, of a prominent and well-born New York family. From his father, who was a capable historian and a profuse writer of dull poetry, probably he inherited some literary talent and inclination. From his mother he had, as a

OLLOWING is the full text of greater gift, his humor, and his cheerfulness and vivacity of nature. In 1829 Oliver entered Harvard, studied law for a year, and amused mself with literature, chiefly in the form of lyrical poetry. One poem he wrote to save the hulk of the famous old battleship Constitution from destroyal-a completely successful effort. His stirring lyric roused the people, and through them the naval department, and the old ship was saved from demolition. From law he turned to medicine, finding therein what seemed to be his vocation. In 1833 he went to Paris and studied hard for the next two years. In his holidays he visited Great Britain, the law countries and Italy. In 1835 he returned to his dear Boston, full of ambition. But strange to say the very traits for which he was most loved prevented his being extremely successful as a practitioner. He was too social in his habits, too witty to be acceptable to the grave Bostonians, in the medical role. However, he won prizes for some of his medical papers and lectured at Dartmouth college. His volume of medical usage is full of his most brilliant wit and his wonderful humanity. In 1840 he was married to Amelia

Lee Jackson, a lady, we are told, of rare charm of mind and character. With such a mother and such a wife as Holmes had it is not strange that he possessed such chivalrous understanding of woman. In 1847 he was appointed Professor of Physiology and Anatomy at Harvard, a position he held till 1882. His lectures were, as his nature prompted, full of lively wit. Students were sent to him at the end of the day because he alone could keep them awake.

In 1836 he published his first volume of poems. In 1856 James Russell Lowell was asked by a certain publishing house in Boston to start a magazine. He promised to do so on condition that Holmes would help him. Holmes was both surprised and flattered, for he had not really been one of the select literary coterie. He threw himself into the preparations for the new magazine with all his ardor, named it the Atlantic Monthly, the name it still bears, and in giving it its initial push into existence was himself finally started upon his literary career. In each number of the first volume was one of the "Autocrat" papers. We learn that these lovely essays saved the magazine in the financial depression of 1857. Harassed merchants bought the numbers to drown, their troubles in the originality, humor and New Englandism of the Autocrat. Holmes now gave up all his medical work except his ectures and devoted himself to literature.

"The Autocrat" was published in book form in 1858, and "The Professor" followed in 1859. The "Autocrat" is generally the more

popular, but many consider "The Professor" the finer. "The Autocrat" is like a lovely stream which goes running and deliciously sparkling over the stones. In "The Professor" the stream is a little larger. It has lost a little of its sparkle, but it has gained a little in depth and volume, in pathos and purpose. In all his work Holmes had one great purpose, to convert his generation from the stern dogmas of Calvinism to a more human and merciful conception of religion. Mild as his doctrines seem to us at this time, he was at first called a freethinker and an underminer of Christianity. "The Poet at the Breakfast Table" came out in 1872, but it lacks the inspiration of the other two of the series.

Holmes was now ambitious and turned to novel writing. "Elsie Venner," that strange and thrilling story, came out in 1861. The snake element of the tale is a little bit overdone. "The Guardian Angel," which was published in 1867, was better than "Elsie Venner," both in conception and art, brilliantly witty and an absolutely life-like picture of society as it then was in a New England town. In both novels his motive was the fight against Calvanism. In 1884 he wrote a third novel, "A Mortal Antipathy," which does not equal the other two.

Among others of his writings are a memoir of Motley, 1878, a Life of Emerson, 1884, and in 1888 his "Over the Tea-cups." Considering the fact that he was then seventy-nine years old, we are amazed at the continuance of his literary power. In 1886, after a four months' visit abroad, and a triumphal progress in England much like that of Mark Twain in our own time, he wrote, "Our Hundred Days in Europe." In 1894 he died and was buried, from historic old King's Chapel, to Mount Auburn cemetery.

After his return from Paris, in 1835, Dr. Holmes lived all his life in New England, save for his trip abroad in 1886. All his life and interests settled in Boston, "that hub of the solar system." There he lived, as the years advanced, one of a brilliant literary set, known and loved by all for his sane humor and his kindliness. His wonderful conversational powers made him welcome anywhere. Such a gift of talk is not granted to many. He knew something of all subjects and over all he maintained the play of his exquisite humor. Like the sparkling waters of a fountain his wit fell upon the most trivial subject, revealed in it unseen colors and hidden iridescences, refreshed it, and made it a thing of interest and delight. Among all her galaxy of humorists, America has no brighter star than he. Humor he had in its truest, purest form, not the buf-foonery of Artemus Ward or Bill Nye, nor the

slang of Ade, but that delicate something, so is idiomatic to the point of daring, yet never wedded to true sentiment, which bespeaks the love of humanity, the well balanced mind and the heart of faith. Especially it is a humor very individual and original, as different as possible from that of Lowell, of Warner and Curtis, of Harris and Stockton, of Mark Twain at his best-different, yet none the less wellbred, pure, and wholesome. I spoke of humor as wedded to true sentiment, and indeed, the two never can be far apart. True sentiment is sensitive and shy. The moment it ceases to be so it becomes sentimentality. It creeps up-on you gently for a while, until just as you perceive that it is sentiment, just before it clogs you, humor steps in and guides it away. In return, just before constant humor tires your fickle mind, sentiment takes "it by the hand. Sentiment and humor, by the infinite shading and variation of these twin qualities, the mind is kept soothed and interested. So we find it in "The Autocrat." When that worthy gets to moralizing, just at the right moment some outsider, very probably "that young fellow they call John," steps in, receives the conversation by a dextrous turn and guides it back to less profound channels. Holmes' humor: always has the flavor of the soil. It is particularly and unmistakably his, it is especially and undeniably New England's; though because it is so human, it never ceases to be the world's. What more can we ask of a man than that he makes living and real for us his own personal character, and puts into words the intangible essence which creates in our nostrils the peculiar and special atmosphere of the time and place in which he lives? From him all the world learns.

Holmes was a poet. We have only to read "The Chambered Nautilus," "The Last Leaf," or any other of his graceful verses to be convinced of that. But more than that he was an essayist. In the hands of its most illustrious users, such as Bacon, Addison, Lamb, Stevenson, the essay has remained "the vehicle for conveyance of a personality." Bacon calls his essays "Dispersed Meditations." This kind of essay is the true conversation of literature, the inspired chat of literature, as Mr. Burton calls it. Its writer must naturally be a good talker, and Holmes was certainly that. We are told that as he wrote he talked, but that he talked even better. Good talkers are rare now, they say. We seem to have reached a period in which we neglect the gift of talking for that of writing. The fever of pen and, ink consumes us. We wish to make ourselves acceptable to posterity; therefore we neglect our contemporaries. The true essayist, like the good talker, shuns linguistic gymnastics. He cultivates simplicity and sympathy. Holmes

slangy; and circumspect as good society demands, but never stiff. His was the genius of social expression.

The work in which his charm shows most happily is "The Autocrat of the Breakfast Ta-As early as 1831, when fresh from Harvard, he wrote two small papers under this ti-tle, for the New England Magazine. Twentyfive years later he returned to this happy inspiration, with his powers matured, having gained experience, insight, and reputation, to work out to completion what had been a flash of youthful talent. Here, and in "The Professor," he talks in his own inimitable way. By so slight a link as the boarding-house breakfast-table, he connects a dozen or more aptly portrayed characters, each fresh from the int of humanity. Between them the conversation flows back and forth, now grave, now gay, revealing as it goes characters of the talk-For such as care for love-stories, there is a charming little one threading through each volume. In these books he shows his swift capacity for word-painting. He speaks of "the young fellow they call John," of "the young lady who has come to the city to be finished off for the-duties of life," of "our landlady's youngest, called Benjamin Franklin after the celebrated philosopher of that name-a highly merited compliment," of "the poor relation in the oxygenated bombazine," among those who sit at the breakfast-table with the Autocrat. Can you not see each of them, painted thus by a single sentence, before ever they speak at all? Here, too, are the perfect touches of pathos, and of pensive sadness which fails to be melancholy or depressing because it is so full of hope and faith. The death of the Little Gentleman in "The Professor" is most touchingly told, but not too mournfully. It serves to remind us that life is not all humor and pleasantness, but full of deep and serious underlying significance. And here we find the epigram thickly interpolated. It is a kind of epigram which is more than a clever stringing of words. It always has a serious and deep meaning. But above all, above epigram and idiom, above suggested life-story and human interest, sounds forth the sublime good sense, the Christian charity, the human wisdom and the sane, sweet humor of the writer's person-

The closing sentence of "The Autocrat" is, "I hope you all love me none the less for anything I have told you." I could venture to wish that in those who have not read Dr. Hohmes, I may have stirred up a desire to do so, a desire which can never bear fruit of disappointment; and that all of you who have read him will love him all the more for anything I have told you.



"If the young men of Canada will awaken to a true realization of the political situation as it exists in the Dominion today, and I believe they are awaken-ing, the victory is ours."-R. L. Borden, M.P.

> EVER before perhaps has the leadthe Opposition was given an ovation when he er of the Conservative party of before Mr. Borden could proceed. He began by an allusion to the magnificent work being done in the House of Commons by the eleven men who sit behind him from the province of Quebec. It was something, he said, to remember that while these eleven Conservatives represented 110,000 electors, that being the number of Opposition votes cast in this province at the last federal election, the 54 Liberal members only represented about 130,000 electors. He drew attention, therefore, to the fact that a very slight displacement of votes at the coming election would give this province a great many Conservative representatives in the House of Commons, and consequently, give victory to the party. Mr. Borden then proceeded to describe the enthusiasm that had animated the Opposition luring the session now on and to declare that while formerly they required encouragement from their leader to stimulate them this was ittle needed now. On the contrary, Mr. Borden said, laughingly, that he could hardly prevent them from sitting from forty to fiffy hours without a break. Then he told of the splendid fight his followers had quite recently put up against this novel Liberal doctrine, that the representatives of the people had no right to examine original documents that were wanted. All this sounded strange, he declared, as coming from such a man as Hon. Frank Oliver, who used to designate himself as a radical, and equally strange from Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who prided himself as being a Liberal of the English school. Mr. Borden said, however, that they had taken issue with the Government on this position, and his hearers knew that it was not, the Conservatives who had receded when the fight was over. The Conservative leader said, amid a storm of cheers, that he had absolute confidence in "J. D. HAZEN." the honesty of the great majority of the Cana-dian people, and if he felt sure that the electors possessed a true knowledge of the situation at Ottawa there could be no doubt in his mind as to the coming triumph of the Conservative party at the polls. It remained, therefore, for the members of the clubs, the platform speakers, and all those who were preparing for the coming campaign to place all the facts of the political situation as it now prevails before the electorate, and as sure as fate, Mr. Borden said

up by such leaders as Macdonald, Cartier and McGee was about to be handed over to Mr. R. L. Borden; who would prove himself the worthy successor of the distinguished trio he had just named (Applause.) The Leader of

victory would be theirs. He also referred to the splendid fight Mr. Curran had made in St. Ann's, and he felt sure that it would be many years before a Liberal was elected again in that constituency.

As to the material future of the Dominion, Mr. Borden said they had nothing to fear, but he reminded them that there were other things which a patriot should look to besides material wealth. They must look to the possession of a high standard of political morality. Both races in this land had, he said, a record of which any people or nation might well be proud. He wanted to see a broad national spirit take possession of this country, and this could be obtained by the return of the Conservative party to power. He felt greatly encouraged by the fact that the young men of Canada were awakening to their responsibilities. "If," he concluded, "the young men of Canada are awakened, and I know they are awakening to their duty, the victory of the Conservative party at the coming general elec-tion is assured." At the conclusion of Mr. Borden's address the gathering arose and gave him another ovation. "Our party," was proposed by Mr. Camp-bell Lane in a very bright and forcible speech. The Conservative party, he claimed, was coexistent with the country, since it was the Conservative party that had brought the Dominion into being and laid the lines broad and deep of her prosperity. He claimed, however, that in almost every patriotic movement carried on by Conservative leaders there had always been a good number of fair-minded Liberals willing to sink party feeling and help the leaders on with the good work. Mr. Lane had confidence in the patriotism of the old Liberal party of Canada, as once represented by men like Alexander Mackenzie, but he asked if any one today would ever think of the present ministers sitting on the treasury lid to keep it down. Today the lid was wide open for corrupt friends of the ministry to come in and help themselves. As a matter of fact the only lid the Ottawa ministers were keeping down today was the lid to cover up scandals and maladministration. The Liberals of the old school had helped Whitney in Ontario and Hazen in New Brunswick, to give good government to those provinces, and he was quite sure by the same line of reasoning that the same men would rally to Mr. Borden's banner and give a wise administration to Canada. (Applause.)

federal member for St Antoine, who was the first speaker, after paying an eloquent tribute to the memory of their late lamented friend, Mr. Frank Jones, said that the Opposition at of 110,000 Quebec voters going to the polls on Ottawa were forging campaign material that two successive occasions and voting squarely could not but be effective when the day of against Laurier, Liberalism, appeals to race battle arrived, and the reason it was effective was because the people believed in their work. The Opposition had victoriously maintained the right of free speech and free investigation, and it was noticeable that a great change had come over the spirit of the Government's dreams during the last few weeks. His parliamentary experience, he said, had not been long, but he had never before seen blows delivered with such telling effect as those delivered during this session by the Opposition. The Opposition had felt called upon to assert rights which they knew were their own, and they had asserted them in good earnest and with telling effect. There was not the same tyranny and blocking of committees as before, and the old-time arrogance had also disappeared so with the development of the vig-orous campaign Mr. Ames felt bold to predict that the Opposition, following such an able leader as Mr. R. L. Borden, would complete the victory in New Brunswick by securing a victory at the next Dominion election. (Applause.)

demnation they would be the first to go to the polls and mark their ballots for the Borden candidates. Mr. Pope said that the spectacle

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Canada more appealed to the hearts of a Montreal gathering than Saturday evening, when Mr. Borden and his friends addressed the annual banquet of the Junior Conservative club, says the Montreal Gazette. Not for long has so optimistic a feeling existed at that which pervaded the guests at the Montreal Club, presided over by the local member for St. Antoine, Mr. C. Ernest Gault, the man whom his leader described as doing much good in his own quiet way. At the table of honor were seated by the chairman: Mesrs. R. L. Borden, M.P., Hon. P. E. Leblanc, M.L.A., H. B. Ames, M.P., Dr. Schaffner, M.P., Rufus Pope, ex-M.P., Lt.-Col. Labelle, Campbell Lane, Louis Beaubien, Mr. Sevigny, and T. J. Parkes, while the three vice-chairs were filled by Messrs. F. J. Curran, F. J. Whitby, and J. H. Horsfall-

Following the menu and a very enthusiastic reception of the royal toast. Mr. Gault read letters of regret from Sir Alexandre Lacoste, W B. Northrup, M.P., W. D. Staples, M.P. The following letter from the Premierelect of New Brunswick was greeted with a round of applause:

"C. E. Gault, Esq., President Junior Conservative Club, Montreal:

"My dear Sir,-Kindly extend to the mem-bers of the Junior Conservative Club my thanks for their congratulations contained in your telegram of March 3." I trust that at the next election we will have more favorable news from Quebec than we have hitherto had, and that our friends who have been loyally supporting the Conservative party in oppo-sition will succeed in winning a splendid victory.

"With kind regards, I am, "Yours truly,

The keynote of the speeches which followed was absolute loyalty to Mr. Borden and confidence that the star of victory was shining very brightly just above his head. Mr. F. J. Curran, who proposed "Our Country," told the chieftain what the Junior Conservative Club had done in the past and what they would do in the future. In an eloquent speech he declared that the administration of the great national heritage which had been built

Mr. H. B. Ames, M.P., Dr. Schaffner, M.P., and Mr. Rufus Pope replied to this toast. The

Dr. Schaffner, M.P., said that he expected spend the Easter holidays with the other Manitoba members in their respective constituencies, and he knew that in visiting thirty or more towns in his county every second man would be asking about Quebec. He was al-ways met with this question: "What are they yoing to do in Quebec?" He felt sure that if Quebec would give them fifteen members in he next Parliament, the Laurier government was doomed. (Cheers, and cries: "You will get more than that.")

"Well," replied the speaker, "you should give us forty, but fifteen will do," and then he told what the West would be sure to do.

There would, he predicted, be thirty-four members in the next house from the country west of Lake Superior, and a large majority of them would be supporters of Mr. Borden. They would, he said, sweep British Columbia and Manitoba, and secure a majority from Saskat-chewan, while Alberta would probably go Liberal.

Mr. Rufus Pope delivered a ringing speech, declaring that although the French-Canadian voters were justly proud of Sir Wilfrid Laur-ner, yet he was confident that as soon as they realized that his administration merited con-

feeling, whiskey and other arguments was a thing that future generations would always place to the credit of the French-Canadian people (Applause).

The toast of "Our Province" was proposed in a brief speech by Mr. R. Guy Harwood. Hon. P. E. LeBlanc, speaking in English, made a powerful appeal to the English-speaking people of Quebec to take a greater interest in the Quebec Legislature, for their interests were many in that body. He reviewed the different provincial regimes, and held that the present one was no better than that which had been condemned so unanimously by the electorate in 1892, when the Mercier Government was driven from power. He contended that a fair provincial election had not been held in this province for ten years, as in every case the constitution had been trampled underfoot. The Gouin government was not, however, invincible, and he declared that if the Conservative party would stand together victory would be theirs just as soon as the election takes place. (Applause)

BRITISH RAILWAY TRAFFIC

The total railway mileage of the United Kingdom at the close of 1906 amounted to 23,063, an increase of 216 miles over that of the previous year. The paid-up capital increased from \$6,363,005,000 in 1905 to \$6,434.-415,000 in 1906. The number of passengers carried on the several lines in 1906, not including persons holding season tickets, was 1,240,-347,000, from whom fares amounting to \$249,-413,888 were collected, against 1,199,022,000 persons carried and \$342,600,600 collected in fares in 1905. The quantity of merchandise conveyed in 1905 aggregated 461,139,000 tons, from which the receipts amounted to \$282,657, 945, against 488,790,000 tons and \$291,971,08 in receipts in 1906, making the total gross receipts from all traffic \$525,658,545 in 1905 and \$541,384,965 in 1906 To these sums must be added the receipts from miscellaneous sources, anded the receipts from miscellaneous sources, amounting to \$41,996,550 in 1905 and \$44,754-690 in 1906, which brings up the total gross receipts to \$567,655,095 and \$586,139,655 for the two years respectively. The total expendi-ture in 1906 amounted to \$363,989,270, an in-crease of \$13,655,955 over those of the preced-ing year ing year.

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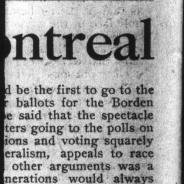
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oint of daring, yet never pect as good society de-If. His was the genius of

ch his charm shows most ocrat of the Breakfast Ta-31, when fresh from Harmall papers under this tiland Magazine. Twentyeturned to this happy inowers matured, having sight, and reputation, to on what had been a flash Here, and in "The Prohis own inimitable way. as the boarding-house connects a dozen or more acters, each fresh from the Between them the converd forth, now grave, now oes characters of the talke for love-stories, there is e threading through each ooks he shows his swift nting. He speaks of "the all John," of "the young to the city to be finished f life," of "our landlady's jamin Franklin after the er of that name-a highnt," of "the poor relation ombazine," among those fast-table with the Autosee each of them, painted ence, before ever they too, are the perfect nd of pensive sadness ancholy or depressing beope and faith. The death an in "The Professor" is but not too mournfully. that life is not all humor full of deep and serious ce. And here we find the polated. It is a kind of e than a clever stringing has a serious and deep all, above epigram and ed life-story and human the sublime good sense, the human wisdom and or of the writer's person-

nce of "The Autocrat" is. me none the less for any-a." I could venture to ho have not read Dr. stirred up a desire to do n never bear fruit of dist all of you who have m all the more for any-



Forest Reserve important announcement was made of the day's work, Archbishop Bruchesi giving at the Dominion Forestry Conven-

tion here yesterday by Hon. Sydney Fisher, who told the forestry enthusiasts that the Dominion Government had decided within a very short time to set aside the whole vast area of the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains for all time as an inalienable forest reserve, says the Montreal Gazette of March 13th. This included, he stated, the whole region of the foothills from the boundary almost indefinitely north as far as the timber went, and it would be preserved from settlement, but from time to time cut over under strict regulations, so that it would constitute for all time a permanent natural as-set to the West, which needs timber so badly. The announcement was heartily cheered by the convention, which includes in its attendance representatives of most of the provinces, as well as lumbermen and others from all over the Dominion.

Friday, April 3, 1908

During the course of the day Mr. Robert Meighen, in the course of a forcible speech, declared that neither the Dominion nor various provincial governments were doing their duty in regard to the conservation of the forest

wealth of the country. That neither the Dominion nor provincial governments are doing their duty in working to preserve the forest wealth of Canada for this and future generations, was the opinion expressed by Mr. Robert Meighen yesterday afternoon at the Dominion Forestry Convention in a brief and forcible speech. And, without thinking of politics in such a connection, there seemed to be a general assent to that proposition. In the course of a long discussion of the various dangers that assail the forests of the country, the conclusion was at once reached that fire was the worst, and that quite inadequate means were as yet being taken by the various governments to guard against this, to such an extent that some large lumbering concerns are undertaking the employment of fire rangers for themselves. A-further danger in this direction, it was pointed out, had arisen since the starting of construction work on the new transcontinental railway, which will run through some of the finest forest lands in the Dominion. It was stated by several speakers that the Italians and other foreigners employed on the construction work were perfectly indifferent whether: they started forest fires, or not, with the result that considerable damage had already been done, and there was liability of much more in future, without, considering the danger from the railway itself when it should be in running order. It was this con-sideration which brought Mr. Meighen to liven up the discussion.

Another feature of the question of the national forest wealth which was discussed, and will probably be taken up still further today, was that of the deliberate denuding of the whole face of the country by farmers and settlers, who regarded the woods as their natural enemy, and rathlessly cut them down, with results that were already becoming apparent in the older portions of the country.

This matter was brought up by an interest-ing paper contributed by Mr. E. G. Joly de Lotbiniere, in which he recounted the experiments begun by his father on the seigneury of Lot-biniere 30 years ago, and still continued. The stan adopted on this estate to preserve the for-tion adopted on this estate to preserve the for-tion adopted on this estate to preserve the for-tion adopted on this estate to preserve the for-

an address of welcome, in which he referred with evidence of practical knowledge to the forest problems of the country, while Mgr. Laflamme, who is a recognized expert on forestry, contributed an able article, showing the disastrous consequences of the ruthless manner in which farmers throughout the country have been and are using the forest resources of their farms. Canon Dauth also gave an address, while Mgr. Racicot opened the general discussion, so that the interest of the Church militant in the fight of the association was very much in evidence.

Another-novel feature was the introduction of the bi-lingual system into the work of the association. Hitherto it has been conducted in English, but in order to create more interest in the work in so rich a forest region as the province of Quebec, it was decided not only to introduce the use of French into the discussions, but to have the official reports published in both languages. While most of the discussion was conducted in English, Mgr. Laflamme read his paper in French, and it was partly debated in the same tongue. Mr. de Lothiniere, however, presented his paper in English.

An air of formality was given to the opening session by the presence of Sir Louis Jette, lieutenant-governor of the province, with his aides de camp in uniform, to open the convention, which he did with a brief speech in commendation of the work of the association. His Honor was accompanied by President H. M. Price, of the association, Archbishop Bruchesi, and Hon. Sydney Fisher.

Mr. Fisher's Announcement

Hon. Sydney Fisher, minister of agriculture, made an excellent speech, in the course of which he aroused hearty cheers by announcing that the Government had decided to greatly extend its forest reserves in the West.

'In appearing here today," said Hon. Mr, Fisher, "I speak for the Government in saying that it is most earnestly enthusiastic in its desire to preserve the forest wealth of those lands over which we have control. In pursuance of this we have during the past few years added vast sections to our forest reserves in British Columbia, as has been advocated by your association. I am now able to say to you that it is the decision of the Government in the near future that the whole eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains, stretching from the boun-dary line northwards almost indefinitely, shall be set aside as an inalienable forest reserve. (Loud cheers.) That, however, does not mean that the trees and produce of this immense region shall not be utilized by this and succeedng generations. To properly conserve that it is necessary that the wood crop should be gathered year after year, time after time and utilized in the best manner for the benefit of the people of this country. The people of the West will not be deprived of the products of this region, but the lumber will be from time to time cut for their use under proper forestry regulations, in such a way as to conserve its resources for all time, yet so as still to i supply the immediate necessities of the settlers on those western prairies where lumber is so hard

MEXICO A SAFE LAND

VICTORIA SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

R. E. S. CLOUSTON, vice-president and general manager of the Bank of Montreal, who arrived yesterday from the City of Mexico, stated that property interests in the Republic are really safer

than in the Dominion of Canada, says the Montreal Gazette in a recent issue. He was never more impressed with the stability of that country and of the soundness of its financial and commercial position than during the present visit.

Mr. Clouston and party remained in the capital of Mexico about a week, and says that no one could converse very long with Finance Minister Limantour without realizing the eminently powerful character of the men whom resident Diaz had been able to gather around him. President Diaz was, said Mr. Clouston, proud of his Indian blood, and, in fact, the Mexicans of all walks of life looked up to him as their trusted chieftain; hence the great hold he had upon the people and the stability of the

Mr. Clouston said he had heard many good things said of the vice-president, Senor Coral, who appeared to be a man trained on the same lines as Senor Diaz. The vice-president of the Bank of Montreal added that it could not be expected that Mexico should escape the effects of the general financial stringency, as a result there was a depression in mining operations, and, as the Republic was a very large exporter of metals, the effect of this would probably be felt for some time to come.

Mr. Clouston said he was very well pleased with the success 'attending their banking venture in the City of Mexico, for he found that their branch in the capital was doing at least two-thirds of the exchange business of the country during the recent financial troubles. As a matter of fact, he had found Canadians and Canadian institutions extremely popular with both the official and mercantile world of Mexico, which could not but be profitable to those who were promoting more extended trade relations between the southern republic and the Dominion of Canada.

'Did you see anything like a rapprochement' between the people of Mexico and those of the United States as a result of Secretary Root's visit to the Mexican capital some few months ago?" was asked.

"No, I cannot say that I saw any evidence of this," was Mr. Clouston's reply, and he sig-nificantly added: "The Canadians are very popular in Mexico at the present time." Mr. Clouston had the pleasure of meeting the fa-mous English engineer, Sir W, Pearson, who has constructed so many of the leading public works of Mexico, one of his latest being the Mexican Transcontinental railway, which has been built from Coatzacoalcos, on the Gulf of Mexico, to Salina Cruz, on the Pacific coast, some 145 miles. This read, Mr. Clouston said, has been such a great success that a double track will probably be laid in the very near future. All of the raw sugar from the American possessions in the Pacific for New York and elsewhere was carried over this railway, and, as there can be no competition until the Panama canal is completed, say ten or twelve years hence, the amount of traffic for this road could be easily calculated. Mr. Clouston observed that even when the waterway was cut through the Isthmus it would be very difficult to divert the tremendous volume of trade which would then be taking the Mexican route. "On the whole," said Mr. Clouston, "Mexi-

co cannot but have a very great future. They have immense resources still undeveloped or scarcely touched, and the governments of the the several states as well as of the large cities appear to have fallen into excellent hands, and, as for vested rights, they are as safe as in any country I know of, even safer than in Canada." Being asked if there was anything new in the rumored amalgamation of Tramway with the Mexican Light, Heat & Power company, Mr. Clouston said there was not, although he believed that it would be the right policy for all concerned if they could be brought together. As for the power company, he said that everything pointed to a very successful enterprise, the one temporary drawback being that busi-ness had come so much more rapidly than they expected, while the amount of coal to be purchased, pending the completion of their big dam, which will be finished in about ten or twelve months, had been a good deal more than they had anticipated when work was commenced. Mr. Clouston had traveled through a good ortion of the United States on his way to and from the City of Mexico; it was suggested to him that he must have heard a good deal of 'American politics while en route. Yes, he replied, and he was surprised to hear in several parts of the South that President Roosevelt was well considered. In fact, he had been told in the state of Missouri that Roosevelt and Me-Kinley had been the two most popular Republi-can presidents that the South had ever known.



OUNT Paul Wolff-Metternich, the German ambassador, was the guest of the London Chamber of Commerce at a dinner at the Trocadero, says the London Times of

M.P. (President of the Chamber of Commerce), occupied the chair, and among those present were Lord Joicey, Lord Claud Hamilon, Sir Felix Schuster, Herr Wilhelm von Stumm (Councillor of the German Embassy), Dr. H. Johannes (Consul-General for the German Empire), Herr Otto Krauel (vice-president of the Hamburg Chamber of Commerce), Mr. Charles Charleton (chairman of the coun-cil of the chamber), Sir Edgar Speyer, Baron Bruno Schroder, Sir George R. Palmer, Sir Max Waechter, Mr. Stanley Machin, Sir Henry Kimber, M.P., Mr. Algernon Law (Foreign Office), Sir Roper Parkington, the gent-General for Western Australia (Mr. C. H. Rason); the Brazilian Minister, the Consul-General for Roumania, Lieutenant-General J. Wimburn Laurie, Mr. J. G. Colmer, and Mr. Charles E. Musgrave (assistant secretary of the chamber).

After the health of "The King," The Chairman gave the toast of "The Ger-

man Emperor."

The German Ambassador, who acknowledged the toast, said that his Imperial Majesty would be much pleased when the telegraph apprised him that the London Chamber of Commerce had honored his Ambassador with an invitation on that occasion. The Emperor cordially reciprocated any symptoms of good will that came from this country, for which his Majesty had always had much esteem and consideration. (Cheers.)

The Chairman, in opening a discussion on Inglo-German Relations," said that he believed men of commerce could do a great deal to promote and maintain friendly feelings beween the two countries.

Lord Joicey, Herr Otto Krapel, and Sir Henry Kimber, M.P., having spoken,

The German Ambassador, in reply, said that he was glad of that opportunity of stating his views on the subject of Anglo-German relations. It seemed almost superfluous that he should do so after having listened to many friendly assurances towards Germany which had been given on that occasion. He could only endorse what they had said and express the wish that the same friendly sentiments might spread and prevail outside that assemy. (Hear, hear.) The underlying substance what constituted the relations between nations was partly real, partly imaginary. So far as it was real he had much confidence in the relations of our two countries, and he should give them presently the reasons for the confidence which he felt. With regard to the imaginary side of the question he was less confident. They could not catch a phantom, and the will-o'-the-wisp was a bad guide. They must patiently wait till those bogies disappeared. If they were constantly told that eir neighbor was a bad fellow who meant to harm them, they naturally grew suspicious of him but if year after year passed quietly by, and they perceived that their neighbor was peacefully looking after his own affairs with-out unduly interfering with theirs—when, fur--when, turthermore, they even saw in their neighbor a disposition to make many a good bargain with them, the warnings of those who painted him black would die away unheeded. (Hear, hear). Let them look at the actual facts by which the re ations between Germany and Euriani were guided There was through centality an unbroken record of amity between them (chcers.) cown from the Middle Ages, when the Germar, empire held a commanding position in the heart of Europe and the Hanseatic league carried on with England a flourishing trade te the remotest part of the then known world up to the present time when reunited Germany had again become powerful in the council ot rations. There was no skeleton hidden, away in a cupboard that stood between us and that night show its ugly form at an unpropitious moment. (Cheers.) The same could not be san! of every other nation with who n each of u: had relations. This was something to the good on the balance-sheet. (Hear, hear.) Although it would be unwise to sever the ties which connected us with bygone days, he did not wish unduly to lay stress on what had happened before. We were principally concerned with the present day and with the times to come-

German relations than they were. (Cneers). If this was so, it showed conclusively that trade' did not stand between the two countries. The enormous volume of Anglo-German trade formed; on the contrary, a link between our two nations, a pledge for the con-tinuance of undisturbed relations, and a guarantee, perhaps the strongest of all, that, as in the past, so in the future, there should be no serious strife between us. (Cheers.) He had observed with whuch satisfaction that an arrangement had been come to lately in a sphere where a good deal of commercial friction had been going on for some time. Competition between different lines of steamships, or indeed in any other branch of business, and the friction which might result therefrom, was by no means restricted to the ships of different nations. The quarrel might equally happen in one's own country. But he was extremely glad that the shipping interests of the two countries had been brought into line by mutual agreement. (Hear, hear.) In no sphere of commercial activity had Germany made such strides as in her shipping trade, and it was perhaps but natural that the English elder brother should have felt somewhat uncomfortable when he saw the young giant stretching his limbs. That was why he was especially glad that they had "buried the battle-axe," and had come to a friendly understanding almost all along the line (Cheers.)

International Questions

The last subject which he wished to touch upon that evening lay in the realm of inter-national politics, and had stood for some time in the foreground of public discussion. The condition of the Balkans had been, and was, a matter of much concern to Europe. It was a sad sight to witness the lawlessness prevailing in Macedonia, the bloodshed, the assassination, and the plunder which had been going on there for a long time among the population of the different races. The German government most seriously hoped that steps might be taken by the European powers to put a stop to the massacres in Macedonia. (Cheers.) Their policy and efforts were therefore directed towards the united action of Europe in order to bring about useful reforms. There was another matter which had been engaging public attention within the last few weeksnamely, the proposed Austro-Hungarian Sanjak railway, and as it had been much discussed in the press, perhaps he might also say a word on it. The German government had, of course, not the slightest reason for not looking with sympathy at the railway scheme to which their friend and ally was entitled by treaty right. Any railways in Turkey would be welcome to Germany as a means of pacification; of spreading trade and commerce, of opening up the country, and so restoring those unhappy regions to a condition more in accord-ance with civilized life (Hear, hear). It was, however, an utter fabrication, and one that had been repeated almost daily for some weeks by he Press, that Germany had instigated her ally to build that railway. The Austro-Hun-garian Monarchy was best able to judge for herself what was in her own economic interest. (Hear, hear.) Reverting, in conclusion, to the subject of Anglo-German relations, he remarked that trade, though an important fac-tor, did not fill up the full measure of our relations. There were other considerations which, though of a less material, were yet of an equally important nature. For instance, both of us were an upright, honest, truthful, peace-loving, and strong people. Both coun-tries were carrying on a civilizing mission in the world with the same seriousness of intent and purpose. Let the two countries be mindful of the true meaning of this, and they need not be afraid that their relations would ever be disturbed. (Cheers.)

the French-Canadian Province" was proposed Mr. R. Guy Harwood. speaking in English, made to the English-speaking take a greater interest in ture, for their interests body. He reviewed the gimes, and held that the better than that which so unanimously by the hen the Mercier Governm power. He contended election had not been held en years, as in every case een trampled underfoot. nt was not, however, ined that if the Conservad together victory would on as the election takes

WAY TRAFFIC

mileage of the United e of 1906 amounted to 216 miles over that of The paid-up capital in-05,000 in 1905 to \$6,434,e number of passengers lines in 1906, not includseason tickets, was 1,240,ares amounting to \$249,ed, against 1,199,022,000 \$342,600,600 collected in quantity of merchandise gregated 461,139,000 tons, ots amounted to \$282,657. 00 tons and \$291,971,085 naking the total gross re-\$525,658,545 in 1905 and To these sums must be m miscellaneous source 550 in 1905 and \$44,754-prings up the total gross 095 and \$586,139,655 for tively. The total expendi-ed to \$363,989,270, an in-over those of the precedby creating compulsory, timber reserves on every piece of land sold. This was done by a clause in the deed of sale providing that a certain portion of the lot should never be cultivated, but should be preserved as a permanent wood lot for the use of the purchaser and those coming after him, with a proviso of a penalty of \$100 for each infraction of the clause. The lots were so arranged that in all cases they should be contiguous, so as to preserve some-thing in the semblance of a forest.

This plan, Mr. de Lotbiniere said, had been in continuous use for 30 years, and had proven entirely successful, the settlers not only trictly observing it themselves, but keeping ealous watch upon their neighbors to see that ney did not infringe upon the timber reserve. As a result, during the whole time the penalty clause had not once been called into play.

In fact, so successful had this plan proven that Mr. de Lotbiniere recommended that the Forestry Association should use its influence with the various governments to have some such plan adopted hy them. This, however, started a considerable debate, which was opened by Mr. Thomas Southworth, deputy minister of Crown Lands of Ontario, who, while he warmly endorsed the principle of the plan, doubted if it could be enforced through the years in so democratic a country as Ontario or any of the other provinces. This view was taken by several other speakers, and the discussion became so interesting that it was adjourned until today.

Churchmen Took Part

This was the first time in years that the Dominion Forestry Association's annual con-vention has been held in Montreal, and was marked by several innovations that proved deidedly interesting to the visitors from other provinces. Not the least of these was the keen and practical interest displayed in the associa-tion's work by the leaders of the Roman Cathlic Church. The dais of the exchange room at he Board of Trade was graced by several bishops and other dignitaries, who took a livepart in the convention. Amongst the Fathrs of the Church present were Archbishop Bruchesi, Bishop Racicot, Mgr. J. U. K. Laamme, Dean of the Faculty of Arts at Laval, and Canon Dauth, of the same institution. danger, and legislated t Every one of these contributed to the success ests."

seasons, and paid a warm compliment to the Roman Catholic clergy of this province for. their wise and patriotic work in teaching these principles to the farmers. He regretted to say that the farmers of Quebec were perhaps the worst offenders, against nature's laws in this regard in the province, and expressed the hope hat through the work of the schools and clergy of the province they might be educated to a proper appreciation of the necessity of a proportion of woodlands before it was too late. Mr. W. W. Price, assistant chief of the department of forestry at Washington, which employs some 13,000 people, also gave an ex-cellent address, in which he briefly outlined the work of the department in administering the 160,000,000 acres of forest reserves they controlled. The real problem, he considered, both in the United States and Canada, was to awaken public sentiment to a realization of the necessity of stopping the terrific waste of for-est products that had been going on for so long. As matters stood the whole available supply of standing timber in the United States would be used up in 20 or 30 years at the present rate of consumption, while in many districts the end was already in sight. It was to prevent such a catastrophe that they were

working, and he regarded the case as far from hopeless, with the certainty that their campaign was already bearing fruit. In a discussion later on as to the greatest enemy the lumber interests had; Mr. Robert Meighen, who has large lumber interests in New Brunswick, declared that one of the greatest foes of the lumbermen was the ignor-

ance of the people and the apathy of the goyernments. "As the servants of the people," he asked, "have the governments of the provinces and the Dominion risen to the occasion and adopted proper legislation to conserve the forests for this and future generations? I say they have not. In Quebec and New Brunswick the new Transcontinental will pass through hundreds of miles of the best timber land, and it will be depleted by that road through forest fires, not only by trains, but through forest fires, not only by trains, but through the carelessness of those engaged in construction work. It is high time that the governments concerned saw the danger, and legislated to protect these inter-

The rapid consumption of the world's timber reserves, says the Springfield Republican, gives interest to a recent survey of the great Cenia forest in Africa, the tropical continuation of a line of forest running through Cape Colony, Natal, and the Transvaal. According to a recent colonial report of the survey, it is 287 miles long by eight broad, and comprises 1,000,000 acres of timber at a height between 6,000 and 9,000 feet above sea level. It is estimated that the total value is \$115,000,000, the interest on which would exceed the total ex-penditure of the East Africa protectorate.

During a storm a crane in the shipbuilding yard of Messrs. Beardmore & Co., Dalmur, was blown down, doing great damage, and was blown down, doing great damage, and with two men, fell into the river. Both men were drowned. The crane was being used in connection with the construction of the battleship Agamemnon.

Commercial Rivalry

It had often been said that the growth of German industry and commerce had become an obstacle to friendly relations between us, It had often been repeated that the making of goods, the transport, and selling of them had raised such competition and jealousy between us that our relations must necessarily suffer under the strain of commercial rivalry. His very presence with them that night, he said, "beats and defeats that view" (cheers)—any-how, as far as the London Chamber of Commerce was concerned, a body perhaps quite as capable of judging trade relations as other people who were not concerned with trade. Good relations were the strongest protection, stronger even than armies or fleets. (Hear, hear): Under the protection of good relations both countries remained victors, and neither became vanquished or a sufferer. This was not the first time that he had had the honor and pleasure of being invited by an English chamber of commerce, and the more he saw and learned of the commercial world of England the more he became convinced that there were no stronger supporters of good Anglo-

THE POLAR RAILROAD

The polar railroad in Lapland carries iron ore to the ice-free port of Narvik on the Atlantic, is patronized by tourists, and promises to become of some international importance, for it is to be linked with the continental system of railroads by a line, now building, that will join it to the northern terminus of the Finland railroad system.

Then the polar railroad, illuminated in summer by the midnight sun, will be in direct communication by rail with roads that lead to St. Petersburg, Constantinople, Samarkand, Vladivostok, and Pekin. It will complete a new through all-rail route across Europe-Asia between the Atlantic and the Pacific.

Thus the only arctic railroad will have more than local interest. Only a few years old, it is changing the aspect of south Lapland Narvik has grown from nothing to a flourishing town of 7,000 inhabitants, with docks and shipping. Six trains reach the port every day with iron ore to be shipped to British and German smelters, and the road has greatly lessened the length of the journey required to reach certain points in the north.

Paris, for example, is now only four days from Narvik, and from this port the traveler may go by steamer to Spitzbergen or to North Cape, so that Paris in summer is only six days from North Cape and ten days from Spitzber-gen. The polar railroad is bringing some northern regions a little nearer to the rest of

Lady Steel, at Edinburgh, denounced as shameful the fact that the man who would pay a boy of ten or twelve three or four shillings for simply carrying 'his clubs round a golf course should offer a girl of nineteen or twenty three shillings for a week's work. VICTORIA' DAILY COLONIST

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