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The Semi-Weekly Colonist,

VICTORIA, B. C., TUESDAY, MARCH 10, 1908

CHINA'S POWER Three Men Drowned.

Pittsburg, March 7.—Three lives were lost when the towboat Stella Moren, with two flats of coal, went over dam No. 2 on the Monogahela river at Port Perry, Pa., and sank in twenty feet of water. The dead are: John Cox, engineer; Charles Loraine, deck hand; John Bush, fireman. The Stella Moren was owned by the Monogahela River Consolidated Coal and Coke company.

Bodies of Little Victi Resistance to Japan's De-

VOL L., NO. 128

mands in Tatsu Case Not

Likely

ympathy With China on Ac-

Help Western Publishers Toronto, March 7.—The committee on resolutions of the Canadian Press Association yesterday proposed a resolution to the effect that the Canadian Press Association tender to the publishers in the northwest the assurance of hearty co-operation in any action they may take to remedy tele-ULTIMATUM FROM TOKIO Pu

Killed by Street Car
Toronto, March 7.—G. H. Scott, 45
years old, agent for the FairbanksMorse Manufacturing company was
struck and almost instantly killed
on a street railway crossing last night. empire. Pending the receipt of advices from their respective governments, which have not yet arrived, neither the Japanese embassy nor the Chinese legation will discuss the Tatsu Maru inwhile diplomatists consider that China is tecnically in the wrong, considerable sympathy is expressed for her, as it is felt that the Japanese customs authorities must have been well aware that the consignment of arms which was the direct cause of the dispute was intended for distribution to Chinese rebels.

Insane and Desperate.

Winnipeg, March 6.—While being taken to Portage la Prairie jail by Constable Williamson, Thomas Dempsey, of Rollin, Man., cut his throat while on the Canadian Northern train

Irreducible Minimum.

Pekin, March 7.—Japan's ultimatum in the case of the Japanese S. S. Tatsu Maru, recently seized by the Chinese, was presented to the head of the Chinese foreign board yesterday and today the board has the matter under consideration.

The irreducible minimum of the Japanese claims is the restoration of the steamer as well as of her cargo, and then payment of a full indemnity. Action is Gemanded within a "reasonable time." In case of default or postponement, Japan, according to the terms of her ultimatum, will "take immediate action." Japan expects a reply by tomorrow. She will not tolerate China's offer to investigate the cause. She insiste upon an apology for the hauling down of the Japanese flag on the Tatsu Maru and will not accept mediation affiguing the China's accept mediation acce

King Edward in France.

Paris, March 5.—King Edward arrived here this evening from London. Sir Francis Bertie, the British ambassador to France, met him at the station and escorted him to a private hotel. Although he is travelling incog as the Duke of Lancaster, King Edward will visit President Fallieres before departing for Biarritz on Saturday.

Crazy Doukhobors

Fort William, Ont., March 5.—At the inquest on the Doukhobor who died recently, the jurymen decided to investigate the conditions of the house. They found men, women and children naked, many of them not having worn clothes since their arrival here. The verdict was that the man came to his death from pneumonia and starvation as a result of no medical attendance. A witness in the box stated that the Doukhobors were going to take the corpse to the bush and there leave it. No attempt at burial would have been made.

Ottawa, Mar. 7.—The report of the militia council says correspondence has taken place between the Canadian and Imperial governments relative to a proposal emanating from the latter that officers of the Imperial to colonial mounted forces for training purposes, and similarly that members of the colonial mounted forces visiting in the colonials mounted forces visiting when visiting or temporarily residing in the colonials mounted forces visiting for a like purpose to Imperial Yeomanry reglments.

The report alouncil says correspondence has taken place between the Canadian purposal to the colonial mounted forces for training purposes, and similarly that members of the colonial mounted forces visiting in the colonials mounted forces visiting or temporarily residing in the colonials mounted forces visiting or temporarily residing in the colonial mounted forces for training purposes, and similarly that members of the colonial mounted forces visiting in the colonial mounted forces with the purposes and similarly that members of the colonial mounted forces for training form the colonial mounted forces visiting in the colonials mounted forces visiting

Ottawa, March 6.—Minister Fisher will-submit legislation to the Commons later in the session providing for amendments to the Fruit Marks act, which will considerably increase the penalties for fraudulent packing and branding of apples.

Tweed, Ont, March 5.—The coroner's jury brought in a verdict holding Richard Lindsay guilty of criminal heglect in connection with the death of his wife and two new-born bables. Lindsay was sent up for trial at Bell-ville. Lindsay had been sent for a doctor to attend his wife. He took a cow along with him to sell. Succeeding in this, he forgot the doctor, and proceeded to spend the money for liquor. Alone with a young son, Marc Lindsay gave birth to twins. The lawy that hefore these could reach her, she had died, together with the two bables.

Hater in the session providing for amendments to the Fruit Marks act, which will considerably increase the penalties for fraudulent packing and 5,730. Total, 30,677 and 242,574.

Left For Mediterranean Winnipeg, March 7.—William Whyte, second vice-president of the C. P. R. william whyte, second vice-president of the C. P. R. wil

Bodies of Little Victims of Fire death on Samuel Prior for the Sentence of Government Orders Opening of Road in Nanaimo Distortion of fully responsible for his conduct.

SOME YET UNIDENTIFIED

Teachers Tell of Being Unable leaves three children. to Open Rear Door of School

in the street, which was saved by continued the difficulty the central government of China has in dealing with viceroys who possess extensive constitutional powers. It is quite apparent that the viceroy of Canton acted hastily in review of China has in dealing with viceroys who possess extensive constitutional powers. It is quite apparent that the viceroy of Canton acted hastily in review of Canton acted hastily in revenue acted hastily in review of Canton acted hastily in review of Canton acted hastily in review of Canton acted hastily in revi Ressland, March 7.—The finding of good values in the South Belt has resulted in the leasing of half a dozen Rossland properties which have been idle for years. The lessees are all practical miners. The O. K., a free gold property, has been leased by Ontario miners. The South Belt ore is silver-lead and a shipment of 30 tons just made to Trail smelter went \$50,000 has been apent in development, has been leased, as also the Homestake, which is owned in Eastern Canada.

stake, which is owned in Eastern Can-ada.

W. A. Carlyle, consulting engineer for the Le Roi, left today for London after an examination of the Le Roi.

The largest copper furnace in Can-ada will be started at the Trail smel-ter next week.

Nelson, March 7.—Following are the shipments from the mines of south-eastern British Columbia districts for the past week and the year, together with the smelter receipts:

Boundary—Week, 23,663; year, 169,-630.

Rossland—Centre Star, week, 3,042; year, 32,420.

Le Roi—Week, 1,634; year, 15,130.

Le Roi No. 2—Week, 854; year, 6,-

Evening Star-Week, 76; year,

Evening Star—Week, 76; year, 334.

Total—Week, 5,506; year, 54,405.
East of Columbia River—Week 1,-900; year, 24,955.
Grand total—Week, 31,197; year, 249,429.
Smelter receipts: Granby, 23,691 and 169,630; Trail, 5,280 and 50,718; Le Roi, 1,706 and 16,496; Marysville, nil and 5,730. Total, 30,677 and 242,574.

Presbytery Nominations
Brockville, Ont., March f. The
Brockville Presbytery nominated Rev.
lames Carmichael for moderator of
the general assembly and Walter
Paul, of Montreal, for moderator of
the synod of Montreal and Ottawa.

St. Catherines, Ont., March 5.—Mrs.
A. C. Sangster was found dead in her room this afternoon having strangled

MURDEROUS CHINESE Boston Tong Feud Massacre and Its Sequel—Nine Chinamen Are Found Guilty

as they would be better able to escape. The nine Chinamen were returned to their cells in the Charles street jail tonight, and the usual time will be allowed the attorneys for the defence to apply for a new trial before the men are sentenced by the court.

Biarritz, March 7.—King Edward rived here tonight. He was green an official deputation.

PRESIDENT GOMPERS

New Bridges Over Several Rivers

Cleveland, March 6.—North Collingmod to day came to a full realization of its affliction. Slowly and selemnly the processions of death began to wend their way towards the cemetartime the control of the colling of the colling time their way towards the cemetartime was no cessation in the funeral corteges. One of the addest funeralwas no cessation in the funeral corteges. One of the addest funeralwas that of 2he three children of
Janitor Herter, jointly with the sertimes of the control of t

King Edward at Biarritz.

The pairs of the chirament was provided by extended the storouse for the state will be allowed the storouse for the first state of the state will be allowed the storouse for the first state of the state will be allowed the storouse for the first state of the state

ROBBERS WORSTED offices—Two Wounded and Cap-tured by Farmers

Camden, N. J., March 7.—A battle between farmers and three robbers, in which two of the latter were wounded, followed the daring robbery early today of the post offices at Pedricktown and Bridgeport, near here. Two of the men were captured, but the third succeeded in eluding the farmers. He is being closely followed, and his arrest is expected at any minute. The robbers arrested appeared at Pedrickton shortly after midnight and stole a team of horses from a livery stable. They then went to the post-office, blew open the safe and stole

\$250 in money and stamps. The force of the explosion wrecked the building and the place took fire. The robbers then fled, and nothing further was heard from them until two hours later when they appeared at Bridgeport, eight miles from Pedricktown. The robbers took \$200 in stamps and \$50 in cash from the Bridgeport postoffice and escaped.

cember 31, 1907, was \$670,541. Of this amount \$305,552 was for maintenance of buildings, \$183,250 for heating and lighting, \$122,299 for construction and improvement of buildings and \$26,900 for improvement of grounds.

GERMANY LAUNCHES GREAT BATTLESHIP

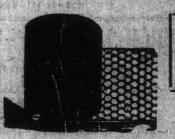
First of the Vessels of Dreadnought's Class Now in the Water

FIFTIETH YEAR

German Government Would-Have Text of Missive Published

ENGLISH FEELING QUIETER

Explanation by Lord Tweedmouth Tomorrow is Awaited



For Poultry Netting

AND GET PROMPT

ALL SIZES—1-2 in. mesh to 2 in. mesh. 12 in. to 72 in. wide.

50 yd roll, 2 in.	mesh by 24 in. wide\$2.20
50 "	36 \$3,30
50	
50	60\$5.50
50	72 \$6.60

We Have a Complete Stock of Garden Tools

Ogilvie Hardware, Ltd.

Ring up 1120 for Prompt Delivery

Lenten Season

Fish delicacies to	fit your needs at prices you will surely appreciate:
Finnan Haddock,	2 tins for
Kippered Herring	s in Tomato Sauce, 2 tins
Clams, 2 tins for	
Baltimore Oyster	s, per tin20c
Horse Shoe Bran	d Salmon, 2 tins
the second	Large Variety of Salt Fish

Schilling's Best Coffee, 40c and 50c per pound - Ground while you wait. Just smell the delightful aroma and you will

W. O. WALLACE, The Family Cash Grocery Cor. Yates and Douglas Sts. Phone 312

MINING INSTITUTE

ELECTS OFFICERS TO THE "MINER'S INCH'

elected by accimation.

Two vice-presidents retired, in accordance with the rules of the institutes; of these William Fleet Robertson, of Victoria, provincial mineralogist for British Columbia, was reclected, heading the poll. There had been an active campaign carried on, chiefly by a number of Ontario members of the institute, with the object of securing the election of H. E. T. Haultain, general manager of the Canada Corundum company, Craigmont, Ontario, as secretary, in place of H. Mortimer Lamb, formerly of Victoria, who had been secretary during the three years last past, and of Milton L. Hersey, of Montreal Quebec, as treasurer in place of J. Stevenson Brown, who had filled that office for eight successive years. It would appear, though, that few members in other provinces than Ontario favored these changes, for E. Jacobs, secretary of the western branch of the institute, was yesterday advised by telegraph that Messrs. Lamb and Brown had been reelected to the respective nositions they had previously held.

ANTILOCHUS IS ON HER WAY FROM JAPAN

Blue Funnel Steamer Follows Liners Now on Way Across Pacific to This Port

New on May Access Paring
to desirable with the desirable with the second desirable with the seco

OBJECTION IS RAISED

Annual Meeting is Held at Ot-tawa—Fleet Robertson Re-Elected Provincial Mineralogist Would Do Away With Method of Measurement

SEALER CARLOTTA COX MUNICIPALITY WILL DECLARED FORFEITED

Mr. Justice Martin Hands Down

South Saanich Will Pass ByJudgment Condemning the

Law to Control Sale of

RUGBY UNION DEALS

Regret of Conduct of Hornet Players Towards Referee

REGULATE TRAFFIC

ed and doubtless there was need of better enforcement of the regulations.

Need for Regulation

Reeve Quick was of the opinion that someth g should be done. Numerous complaints had been made about the condition of affairs at a certain roadhouse and the residents in that locality were anxious that some better enforcement of the law should be insisted upon. Finally the council decided that a bylaw should be prepared and it will come up for consideration at the next meeting of the council. Considerable heat was displayed by members of a delegation which waited upon the council asking that some steps be taken to improve Blenkensop road and extend that thoroughfare along what is now known as Reynolds road. Last year the council of the municipality decided that this work of extension should be done, but this year's council has rescinded their predecessors action. The deputation consisted of Messys. Elliott, Toms, McMartin, Deacon, Feltoe and Scott. They claimed that the work was a necessity, that as taxpayers they were entitled to be given decent road accommodation, and that if the council was not prepared to meet their wishes they would probably take steps to

CAMPBELLS'

CORDON BLEU

A RIBBON of blue costumes stretched across our window, giving a slight indication of the wealth of stylish blue costumes to be found in our show rooms, in every shade, including the daintiest light blues, Pompadour blue, magnificent Royal Blues, and exquisite Dark Blues. These costumes are distinctive and exclusive creations from London, Paris, Vienna and New York, but in spite of this great advantage our prices are so low that we invite you to compare them with the prices asked elsewhere for costumes visibly lacking the latest style and finish. You will also

note our costume details, such as belts, handbags, hosiery, etc., have been selected with such care that you can easily match your color selection thereby perfecting the tout-ensemble,

ANGUS CAMPBELL & CO.

BEAUTIFUL BLOUSES

The Ladies' Store Gov't St., Victoria

BEAUTIFUL **BLOUSES**

A number of tenders were received for supplying rock drills. These were left over until the next meeting. In

VICTORIA WILL HAVE A

Arrangements About Complete for Use of Grounds at

minimity capable of probing so despite of this question are placed before us in this report, but enough are offered to allow the season of this question are placed before us in this report, but enough are offered to allow the season of this question are placed before us in this report, but enough are offered to allow the season of t

OF OFFICE EXTENDED

Will Remain Here Until September of Next

3. Discharges.—The following men having been granted their discharge are struck off the strength of the regiment, effective for 4. 3. 08: No. 293, Gnr. H. Grifffths; No. 238, Gnr. C. McKinnon; No. 159, Gnr. O. Mulcahy; No. 204, Gnr. F. Gieldemeister; No. 126, Gnr. F. A. Graham; No. 139, Gnr. H. B. Beaven.

4. Posted to Companies.—The following man having been passed by the adjutant is posted. to No. 2 company; No. 104, Gnr. J. G. Foster, March 3, 1908.

THE LOCAL MARKETS

FTY-ONE

Legislature is rogued by the

CLOSING HOURS

Will Request Imp sion to Investig Immigra

No. 34. An act to f Railway Assessment No. 35. An act to cipal Clauses act. No. 38. An act to panies act, 1897.

No. 40. An act to remaintenance of provi retation act. No. 42. An act to ar

maps of the Bulkley V 1a, 2a, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 coast district. No. 48. An act to a to the corporation of toria of certain crown Rock bay, Victoria har No. 49. to amend the tion act, 1907.

No. 50. An act to w's Nest & Norther

No. 54. An act resp minion Trust company, No. 55. An act to auth No. 57. An act to No. 63. An act to autof \$10,000 to the Can pany, Limited. No. 67. An act to am

No. 68. An act response. No. 69. An act to nend the acts respecti No. 70. An act to an No. 72. An act to an

No. 73. An act to am Measurements act, 1906 No. 74. An act respe Trunk Pacific railway. No. 75. An act to a No. 78. An act to a No. 80. An act to am

No. 80. An act to am sion Duty act. No. 81. An act to in nues of the crown. No. 82. An act to an lauses Consolidation in No. 83. An act to an rotection act, 1898. No. 84. An act to an surveys act, 1899. No. 86. An act to am

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ND ACT

District of Metchosin

that I, Norman Har-B. C., occupation S.S. apply for permission to a described land; fore-tot 54, Metchosin dis-

C., 13th January, 1980.

TIFFI-NE RULE
REALTH AND THE CONTROL OF THE CONTROL

purposes:
t a post planted at the
of Bentinek Island,
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ast 40 chains, thence
to point of commence-NORMAN HARDIE.

The Colonist, Preside a Publishing as a large-sear guaranteed.

The Semi-Weekly County of the Protection and the Company, Limiast Classifier, and a green granteed state of the County o

AND THE COUNTY OF A POSSESSES OF THE COUNTY OF THE COUNTY





PREVENT ACCIDENTS

DURING THE SPRING CLEANING BY USING ONE OF THESE

PON'T run the risk of shattered bones and bruised bodies—"long suffering" remembrances of your Spring Cleaning-through using chairs, boxes and improvised scaffolding, when safe, convenient, time and labor-saving stepladders may be purchased so reasonably low-priced as ours are.

From our own factory come "Made in Victoria" stepladders, which are well and favorably known throughout British Columbia for their many superior qualities. These ladders are made of good hardwood, screwed and bolted firmly and securely together. They are specially constructed, with a view to rigidity when extended and compactness when closed and not in use. They are exceptionally strong and steady-features you should look for in stepladders.

We stock a complete range of sizes, and offer you a choice ranging in size from five to twelve feet at forty cents a foot. With stepladders priced so reasonably fair, why take any chances with the chairs and boxes?

Step Ladders From 5 to 12 Feet in Length at, Per Foot, 40 Cts.

DON'T MISS THIS SPECIAL WINDOW EXHIBIT— IT'S WORTHY

If you miss seeing our unusual window exhibit of New Spring Carpets and Squares you shall have missed one of the finest Carpet Showings ever offered by this or any other house in the city. The Broughton Street windows are filled with samples of the new lines, giving you but a faint idea of the grand display awaiting you on our Second Floor. Come and see the window display, then visit our Second Floor.

THE BEST FOLDING CARD TABLES AND CHAIRS MADE



Chairs on the market. They are rigid and strong when set up and fold very compactly. Each one packed in separate cardboard carton. Fourth Floor.

Folding Card Tables

Folding Chairs to Match

Deep Mahogany finish, at, each

The Burrowes Feather-weight Folding Card Tables and Chairs are absolutely the best moderately priced Folding Tables and

A COSY ROCKER STYLE

Table Set Up.

ROCKER-Here is a great large, roomy, inviting rocker in the happiest of Mission designs. A new style and one of the most comfortable of Mission rockers. It is upholstered in green Spanish leather. The frame is made of best quality Oak and finished in Early English. Come in and try

COMFORTABLE TURKISH CHAIRS

TURKISH CHAIR-One of those comfortable and inviting chairs so well and favorably known for their superior, restful qualities. These are upholstered in leather in either green or red. These are cosy, comfortable chairs, with much to commend them. The price is, each \$65.00

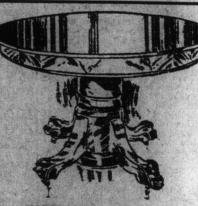


In Morris Chairs we show in extensive line. There is a great choice of designs and rimmings. The price range comes within the reach of YOUR pocket book. See these chairs.

Good Values in Library Tables

LIBRARY TABLE-A splendid library table style, this, and lowpriced too, Made in oak, mission style and finished in popular Early English style of finish. Top is 42 in. x 26 in. Has large shelf beneath. A pretty style and excellent value at the price. . . \$22.50 LIBRARY TABLE- A

quarter-cut oak style, finished in golden, top is 32 in. x 48 in. Table has two large drawers. Legs are round. This is a very attractive table style and good value at each \$25.00 LIBRARY TABLE-A mission style finished in Early English style of finish. Made of finest quality oak in finest possible manner. Top 48 in. x 30 in. There are two drawers Priced each at \$30.00



EXTENSION TABLES

Our present stock of Extension Tables for your dining room is one of the most complete collections we have ever shown. The assortment contains many new and attractive designs and there is a plentiful range of sizes and prices. We have these dining room tables in Golden Oak and in Early English Oak, all finish ed in best possible manner.

DON'T SQUANDER YOUR MONEY ON "CHEAP" CARPETS

IT IS VERY POOR ECONOMY TO PURCHASE CHEAP CARPETS.—Carpets of unknown worth. The old saying, "The best is the cheapest" is especially true of Carpets, and the safest and most economical way is to purchase Carpets of known worth, made by reliable houses and sold by people with a reputation for "goodness" in Carpets.

In these days there are many inferior quality Carpets made to look the equal of the good sorts, and unsuspecting people who are not "well up" in Carpet quality have unpleasant experience with the short life of these. Usually one lesson is sufficient. It shouldn't be necessary, though, and if you thoroughly investigate our Carpet offerings, we guarantee you no disappointments. Just at present, shipments of new spring styles are arriving and being rapidly placed on show, and the styles so far received are excellent examples of master workmanship. We especially invite you to visit the Carpet Department today-or any day.





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

MAKERS --OF-FURNITURE AND OFFICE FITTING S That Are Better

Tuesday, Marc

THE MASS AN That there is great

al better than it w o, but it is far fro ditions have to a it new ones have s difficult than tho social existence an great cities of to that whereas in master and slave, w imited power over th responsibilities; where lovers and employed ontrol of the former. ponsibility. We have twentieth century than it is doubtful if, on hich was exhibited a spectacular ever holiday"-the 1 that all the population ities and the indisc oth sexes and all siz wful things. Proper re, nominally at le great advance has l ance there has been the masses of th e large cities, which physical and moral ch hing which existed i The agencies at wo ns may be divide k to reform society revolutionize it. I aperance and the l are the socialists. £ he terrorists, and so in the same general most determined vinced that he is

work more for an for the elevation ustrate our meaning rom what may be the other from rance and socialist t these very largely art of man, which erately wicked," e at the mass the more with itself vital principle for nature of men is rly days of the Chri f Christianity is upo rce, or perhaps mo pplication of an e oved nothing that re it, for truth is in nity exhibited the as as something w mankind, not by s briefly sketched his fact was clearly man after his co

tianity, the church w for the betterment of of the New York He scribing a moveme Anglican church as the Atlantic and in British countries, for r the Pope. Whe hing is neither here der consideration, urch is directed in nuch of ecclesiastical onversion, when we nd church dogma th nitting the force whi called the Holy Ghos ion of words, to ope and conduct of individ triumph of Christia low. A prominent cle Herald, laments the sks whether it is r ome than to Russia ould hardly think of nce in anything, leas cople outside of chur osed to think that ith you always," sta ither to Rome or Ru is not a power, which orter. There either is vailable for the guid nere is not an agenc nanged in their natu

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in size from reasonably

RTHY

and Squares or any other of the new econd Floor.



H CHAIRS hose comfortvell and favorerior, restful ered in leathhese are cosy, ich to comeach \$65.00



ABLES

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-Carpets of of Carpets, made by re-

of the good npleasant ex-n't be necesantee you no d being rapny day.

> MAKERS --OF-AND OFFICE FITTING S That Are Better

S107/2019

AN HOUR WITH THE EDITOR SUMME

THE MASS AND THE INDIVIDUAL

Tuesday, March 10, 1908

That there is great need of reform in the world scarcely needs demonstration. The world is a good deal better than it was a couple of thousand years go, but it is far from being as it might be. Old nditions have to a certain degree passed away, but new ones have arisen, and they are scarcely less difficult than those which they have supplanted. If the great cities of antiquity exhibited every grade of social existence and every grade of misery, so do the great cities of today. The difference seems to be that whereas in ancient days the relation of master and slave, while it gave the former unlimited power over the latter, carried with it certain esponsibilities; whereas the relations between emloyers and employed today, while they lessen the control of the former, have also lessened their reponsibility. We have greater freedom in this wentieth century than was enjoyed in the first, but it is doubtful if, on the whole, there is less misery. We are free from the awful exhibitions of cruelty, which was exhibited in the slaughter of thousands as a spectacular event—"butchered to make a Roman holiday"—the laying waste of provinces so that all the population would starve, the burning of cities and the indisciminate killing of people of ooth sexes and all sizes. We have got rid of these awful things. Property rights are secure; the laws are, nominally at least, the same for all men. A great advance has been made, and with that advance there has been an increase in the appreciation by the masses of their rights, and their demands have proportionately increased; there has also been degradation in certain walks of life, especially in the large cities, which is quite as destructive of the physical and moral character of the people as anything which existed in any age of the world.

The agencies at work for the betterment of conditions may be divided into two classes—those that seek to reform society and those that are attempting to revolutionize it. In the former class we have the Christian church (we are confining these observations to Christendom), the various charitable organizations, the associations for the promotion of emperance and the labor unions. In the other class are the socialists, the communists, the anarchists, the terrorists, and so on. We put all these agencies in the same general category, because we believe the most determined Perrorist in Russia is just as convinced that he is working for the betterment of mankind as the highest ecclesiastical dignitary is of his mission in the same direction. There is one feature which all these agencies have in common—they work more for the improvement of the masses than for the elevation of the individual. Let us llustrate our meaning by selecting two of them, one from what may be called the conservative section and the other from the revolutionary, say the temperance and socialist movements. The promoters perance and socialist movements. The promoters of these very largely ignore individuals. They aim to improve seciety en masse. They demand legislation. They seem to think that it a sufficient number of measures can be put upon the statute book, the heart of man, which we are assured upon pretty good authority is "deceifful above all things and erately wicked," will become filled with charity. We think they are mistaken. The church also aims nore at the mass than the individual. It seems to deal more with itself as an organization than with vital principle for which it stands and by which the nature of men is altered. If the story of the early days of the Christian movement, as related in the Acts of the Apostles, teaches one thing more than another, it is that the first and principal effect of Christianity is upon the individual. It is a new force, or perhaps more correctly speaking, the new application of an eternal force. Christianity destroyed nothing that was true in what had gone before it, for truth is imperishable and eternal. Christianity exhibited the truth in a new light; and it was as something which worked for the salvation of mankind, not by means of elaborate ceremonial, but by the conversion of the individual. It dealt with facts, not theories; it gave its possessors a new controlling power. In the case of Paul, as his career was briefly sketched in recent issues of this paper, this fact was clearly brought out. He was a different man after his conversion to what he had previously been.

In proportion as it recognizes this aspect of Christianity, the church will become an efficient worker for the betterment of mankind. In a recent issue of the New York Herald there was a long article describing a movement in certain sections of the Anglican church as represented on both sides of the Atlantic and in the United States as well as in British countries, for a reunion of Christendom un der the Pope. Whether or not this is a desirable thing is neither here nor there for the purposes now under consideration, but while the energy of the church is directed in such a direction, when we hear much of ecclesiastical authority and little of personal conversion, when we are told more of church history and church dogma than of the importance of permitting the force which the translators of the Bible called the Holy Ghost, a rather unfortunate selecon of words, to operate upon and shape the minds and conduct of individuals, the progress towards the riumph of Christianity will necessarily be very A prominent clergyman, who is quoted by the Herald, laments the weakness of the church and asks whether it is more unreasonable to turn to Rome than to Russia for guidance. Most of us would hardly think of turning to Russia for guidance in anything, least of all in religious matters, People outside of church organizations might be disposed to think that while the promise "Lo, I am with you always," stands, it is not necessary to look either to Rome or Russia. There either is or there is not a power, which Jesus referred to as The Comforter. There either is or there is not a divine spirit. available for the guidance of humanity. There is or there is not an agency by which individuals can be changed in their natures. If there is, and there must be or else the whole history of mankind testifies to what is not true, does it not seem reasonable that those who labor for the betterment of manking should address their principal efforts not to the perfecting of organizations, nor to the promulgation of creeds, nor to the passing of legislation, but to getting the individual members of the community under the

nfluence of that agency? We believe that the one thing which will bring salvation to the world from the consequences of the errors and crimes of the centuries is the practical application of the Gospel of Christ to the lives of ndividuals. This is not to say that organization, egislation and efforts to inculcate sound economic and social principles into the minds of the masses, using that term as indicative of society as a whole, are not desirable. One of the wisest observations

illegal, they are likely, if the law is enforced, to come to be regarded as immoral, and perhaps they are so, because that which tends to the degradation of society may be regarded as immoral. But the best of laws are useless unless behind them there is a sound public opinion, and this can only be created by getting individuals to take a right view of things. Therefore it seems as if the efforts of the church ought to be directed to the moral betterment of individuals, for in proportion as this is accomplished will we approach more nearly to what may be described as the Brotherhood of man under the Father-

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY Of late years greater attention has been paid in the schools to the teaching of physical geography than was formerly the case, but possibly it does not yet receive the consideration which is its due. In-deed, it is astonishing how very difficult many people find the acquisition of any systematic information regarding the earth's surface. They know that if you take a certain train it will take you to a certain place in a certain time, and that certain steamships ply between certain points; but here their knowledge ends. It is interesting to recall that a woman, Mary Somerville, who died in 1872, was the first person to popularize the study of the earth as a whole, and not simply as an area subdivided by political lines. Let us illustrate physical geography in a general way by a reference to Canada. The Dominion consists of three mountain ranges and a plain. One range is called the Laurentians. It is believed to be the oldest land on the Continent, that is, it is supposed to be the first in America that appeared above the waste of waters with which all the world was at one time covered. This remark, by the way, no reference to the Deluge. Another range is the Rocky Mountains, including in that term all the mountains between the Plains and the Pacific Coast. A third range is an extension of the Alleghanies. New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward's Island and a part of Quebec lie upon the slopes of the Alleghany range, which, however, is nowhere very high. The remainder of Quebec, the whole of Ontario and Ungava lie upon the slopes of the Laurentians. The greater part of British Columbia and all the Yukon lie in the Rocky Mountain range. Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, the extreme northeastern part of British Columbia, and the Territories of Keewatin and Mackenzie lie in the valley between the Laurentian and the Rockies, which is a great triangle. Such is in a very general way a descrip-tion of Canada physically. If we take British, Columbia, we find that, again speaking very generally, the province consists of four structural ranges and three structural valleys, all forming a part of what we have called the Rocky Mountain range. On the east we have the mountains known specifically as the Rockies. West of them is a great structural valley. It begins in Montana and extends north to the Arctic Ocean. In this valley the Columbia, the Fraser, the Peace and some of the tributaries of the Mackenzie take their rise. West of this great valley is another structural range, called by different names in different places. It is not so pronounced a physical feature as the Rockies. The Columbia, the Fraser and other rivers find their way through it into a second structural valley, which begins in Oregon, stretches across Washington and British Columbia. and terminates also at the Arctic. In this valley are the Columbia, the Fraser, the Skeena, the Naas, the Stikine and the Yukon. West of this comes a third structural range, and through it all the rivers named find their way to the sea. Then comes another structural valley, but this is lower than the others, so low indeed that the sea has filled it in most places. It is bounded on the west by a fourth structural range, most of which is submerged, but some of its peaks show above the sea to form, with their slopes, Vancouver Island and the Queen Charlotte group. Crossing these great structural ranges and valleys are great depressions. One of these forms the Strait of Juan de Fuca and the lower Fraser valley. Another forms Dixon's entrance and ena and Naas, and all the great lake-studded region through which the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway is to run. Other features of a similar nature might be mentioned, but these are sufficient to show the general features of the plan upon which nature has built British Columbia. They play an exceedingly important part in the development of the province, and it will occur to most persons as somewhat surprising that such development as has already taken place has been across these great ranges and valleys instead of following the latter.

As a further suggestion to those who may be interested in this subject, reference may be made to the map of Canada. Let any reader examine this, and he can hardly fail to notice what is the most remarkable series of fresh water bodies in all the world. It begins at the mouth of the St. Lawrence river, on the eastern slope of the Laurentians, then in the shape of the Lakes Ontario, Erie, Huron, Michigan and Superior, it swings around the southwest extremity of that range, and then reaches away to the northwest, forming Lakes Winnipeg, Manitoba, Athabasca, Great Slave, Great Bear, and an innumerable number of others. The fresh water surface embraced in this wonderful series is probably greater than all other fresh water surfaces on the earth combined.

These observations are made only as suggestions to those who may take an interest in geographical matters, and especially to pupils attending school. They will serve as hints as to a direction in which they can direct their studies so as to give geography a new interest. If they follow out the lines indicated and apply them to other portions of the world, they will be surprised to find how great a part the mountains and valleys have played in the historical development of mankind and the determination of our existing civilization.

MORAL AND SOCIAL REFORMERS

Savonarola N. de Bertrand Lugrin.

In the fifteenth century, Florence, under the rule of Lorenzo the Magnificent, had sunk to the depths of Lorenzo the Magnificent, had sunk to the depths of moral deprayity. She boassed an intellectual brilliancy, but it was only the fair shell of an unsound, impure interior. Following the example of their ruler, the people made pleasure their one pursuit in life. Their carnivals were bachandian revels, that meant the beginning of depravity for all youths not yet demoralized by the dissolute pastimes that stood for Florentine enjoyment. Those holding religious office made no appeal to the better instincts of the people, they sought to impress them with their own people, they sought to impress them with their own knowledge of philosophy, and their discourses were

thinly-velled display of their non-belief in the tenets of Christianity. To this city of fair exterior and depraved morality came Savonarola from his native town Ferrara to enroll himself as a friar of the monastery of St. Marks.

beautiful in the world and justly famed. Its cioisters and chapels were decorated by the great artist Fra Beato Angelico. It contained a magnificent library, the first public library established in Italy. The austere monk was enraptured by the delightfulness of his new surroundings, the natural beauty of the country with her soft lines of hills and her sapphire sea, and the artistic loveliness of the monastery. He had worn himself almost to a shadow by long years of prayer and fasting. His zeal in study had been a constant source of wonder to even the most devout and earnest of the friars of St. Dominic. At St. Mark's, amid the eloquent slience and the harmonious loveliness of his environment. he felt that he must have come among congenial spirits, who would be as zealous in their labors as he was himself. He saw, during the first few days of his stay in Florence only the brilliant and beautiful exterior of that famous city. In time the very heart of her was laid bare to him and he realized not only the absence of faith and principle among the people, but the utter depravity of their moral nature.

Savonarola was a man of commanding pressence. His personal magnetism was remarkable. It is said that when he was most in earnest his eyes seemed literally to flash fire. His language was simple, lyet forceful and eloquent. He was commissioned, after five years' stay in the monastery, to go to the different cities of Lombardy to preach to the people. It was during his sojourn here that he began to attract the attention of Italy. Himself a classical student and more familiar than most of the learned men with the philosophy of Aristotle, he preached only from the Bible, believing that the craze which existed at that time for ancient authors was one of the reasons of the moral deterioration of Italy. His favorite texts were taken from the Book of Revelation. When he preached his words were fervent and commanding. He spoke in a voice of thunder. A contemporary wrote of him that when engaged in prayer, he frequently fell into a trance, and that sometimes when in a transport of fervor a halo of light was seen to encircle his head.

Five years later we find him preaching in Florence to thousands of people. His influence had become very great in Italy: Not within the memory of that generation had any man dared to ascend the pulpit and point out to them the skepticism and the torruption of their cities. More than this, Savonaola attacked all religious potentates whose characters were not consistent with their calling, even the Pope himself was not exempt from his diatribes. The audacity of Savonarola served only to increase his fame. He was appointed Prior of St. Mark's and was visited by Lorenzo, the ruler of Florence whose corrupt practises had been the theme of some of the corrupt practises had been the theme of some of the monk's discourses. Savonardia refused to meet the Frince, however, who tried in vain by various means to win the friendship of the Frior. He endeavored to gain his favor by rich sifts, which Savonardia turned over to the poor. He sent to the Prior the wealthlest and most influential citizens of Florence as emissaries to carry his messages, but Savonardia would listen to no word from him. "Bid the Prince do penance for his sing," commanded the monk, "and do penance for his sins," commanded the monk. "and set his people the example of a virtuous life."

When Lorenzo was upon his deathbed, he sent for Savonarola and asked him for absolution. "Three things are necessary," said the Prior: "first, a great and living faith in God's mercy." "I have that," replied the Prince.

econd, you must restore all your ill-gotten gains," went on Savonarola.

Lorenzo nodded a reluctant assent. Then the Prior stood up to his full height and, fixing his eyes upon the cowering Prince, spoke in

But this was too great a request for Lorenzo to grant; he turned his face to the wall and would not Lahore folk can remember, "oh yes, Mr. answer. The Prior departed without absolving him, and shortly after "The Magnificent" died.

Savonarola's influence continued to increase. The aspect of the city of Florence was completely changed. Women discarded their jewels, dressed in simple garbs and bore themselves modestly. Dissolute men and youths, under the spell of religious fervor, changed their mode of life and became sober, industrious citizens. The revels of the carnival gave place to religious marches and the singing of hymns. "Most wonderful of all," wrote Pasquale Villari, "bankers and tradesmen were impelled by scruples of conscience to restore ill-gotten gains, amounting to many thousand florins. . . . The number of brethren wearing the robe of St. Mark was incredi-

But Savonarola had incurred the Pope's displeasure and enmity. At first the latter tried to ce the Prior's attacks against himself by bribes and the offer of a cardinal's hat. But his overtures treated with contempt, and Savonarola continued to preach against the wickedness of those in authority. Not until Florence was threatened with an interdict, was he compelled to hold his peace.

The magistrates of Florence were forced to for-

bid his preaching, and on March 18, 1498, Savonaroa mounted the pulpit and bade farewell to the le he had led so long and so wisely. He hoped that the Christian world would champion his cause. He had no quarrel with existing religious institutions, but only with the holders of office, on account of their immorality. His letters to the different kings and princes of Europe were intercepted and sent to the Pope, who bent all his energies now upon the destruction of the man who had dared to accuse

Savonarola was led to prison. The fickle people of Florence, fearing the consequence upon themselves, if they expressed sympathy for their one-time leader, one and all denounced him. He had with him during the last days of his life only two who were his friends, Fra Dominico da Pescia and Fra Silvestro Marufi. The three were subjected to the most cruel torture for more than a month, but the inquisitors could find no flaw in their faith. Savonarola's death had been determined upon, however, and he was condemned to be hanged. He was murdered when in his forty-fifth year. He died a martyr to the cause of Christ, for having preached against

His influence has not passed away. "For," writes John Lord, "it cannot be doubted that his views have been embraced by enlightened Catholics from his day to ours, and though he has been termed an made by Paul was that in which he described the knowledge of philosophy, and their discourses were that great religious revival which afterwards took polished and cynical. They took a pride in the Catholic Church itself." TWO LITTLE TALES

Each With a Little Moral for Those Who Like Their Stories Seasoned Thus By C. H. G.

It is a form of British law, as all who reside in British countries are well aware, to style all actions inder criminal or common law as initiated by the Sovereign against the individual allegedly offending, Rex vs. John Doe being the stereotyped title of indictments. Everyone comprehends that this is mere technical phraseology—that is, everyone is presumed Once in a while an exception presents itself.

Thus, when Chief Capilano and his brother tribal rulers of this province paid their formal visit to the King a year or so ago, they had a card up the sleeve that was quite unsuspected. It was played by Capilano himself during the interview granted the blanketed delegation at Buckingham Palace.

Chief Capilano had been eloquently presenting what his people recorded as grieveness meet for

what his people regarded as grievances meet for royal redress when, somewhat to the surprise of the terpreter, he produced a bulky notebook. The entries therein referred invariably to cases in the police courts of this province wherein Indians had been fined for minor misdemeanors, such as drunkenness, ossession of intoxicants, etc.

"Every little while," the chief explained to His lajesty, "some of our young men when they behave foolishly are seized by the police and taken to the skookum-house. Then they are tried before a judge and it is ordered that they must pay \$50 for what they have done. We ask where all this money goes, and they tell us that it goes to the King.

"Now what I want to know, and what my people want to know," concluded the chief slowly and impressively, but with the hopeful horror of the muckraker scenting a departmental scandal, "IS,-DID YOU-GET-THAT-MONEY?"

Edward VII is not for nothing termed the first diplomat in Europe, and was not even to be surprised

"You will tell your people," he answered with becoming gravity, "that it is all right. I got the money, and please tell them further for me that I am very

It was the good fortune of a travelling British Columbian some few months ago to spend the better part of a week in Lahore, the chief city of the Punjaub. Lahore is famous in history as the ancient pital of Ranjeet Singh. Antiquarians and students of architecture know it best for the great Padshah mosque, the Spah-dura or mausoleum of the Tmperor Jehangeer, and the famous House of Joy of Shah Jehan, in the Shalimer Gardens, three miles north of the city wall. But to the average Anglo-Saxon of this twentieth century, all other of Lahore's claims upon celebrity are eclipsed by the fact that it was while working here, first as a reporter and afterwards as one of the sub-editors of the "Civil and Military Gazette," that Rudyard Kipling "found himself." Naturally one hears less about Kipling, and that less not always enthusiastic-ally appreciative, here than in many other places.

The Gazette office is none the less an unc shrine at which the British and the American tourist do homage to the literary genius of the wider empire. The British Columbian rendered his tribute, of course, and as he could identify minion from nonpareil and differentiate between a galley and an imposing stone, he was favored with more considerate attention than is usually accorded visitors in this particular newspaper office.

Of course the talk turned upon Kipling, and the Canadian waxed enthusiastic over those wonderful "Plain Tales From the Hills," which first appeared in the Gazette as Saturday special stories from the

fixing his eyes upon the cowering transport of the "Oh, yes," somewhat nesturning a terrible voice. "You must restore freedom to the dougal, the veteran Scot who has been business dougal, the veteran Scot who has been business manager of the Gazette longer than the majority fo very good work while he was with us. But he wasn't an altogether satisfactory man for newspaper work. Take his tales from Simla. The people here had no difficulty in recognizing the characters, although he disguised the names, and they didn't like it. You've no idea how many Simla people cancelled their subscriptions on account of those same stories."

There is a moral in this, but it isn't supposed to be apparent to anyone who has not worked on a newspaper and taken either one side or the other in the everlasting feud between the editorial room

THE STORY TELLER

Cheap.—"That's a beautiful rug. May I ask how much it cost you?"

"Three hundred dollars' worth of furniture to match it."—The Hebrew Standard.

Pretty Near It.—'Now," said the teacher, who had been giving an elementary talk upon architecture, "can any little boy tell me what a buttress' is?"

"I know," shouted Tommy Smart. "A nanny goat."—The Herald and Presbyter.

Rather Tedious.—Caller—Do you think the doctor is going to help you, Mr. Jones?

Jones—"He may, if I can only follow his orders. He told me to drink hot water thirty minutes before every meal, but it is hard work to drink hot water for thirty minutes.—Pittsburg Observer.

Nothing In It.—"Now, Tommy," said Mrs. Bull, "I want you to be good while I'm out."
"I'll be good for a nickel," replied Tommy.
"Tommy," she said, "I want you to remember that you cannot be a son of mine unless you are good for nothing."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Mrs. Smith, suddenly imbued with a spirit of neighbor's interest in a lad who was just recovering from influenza, said to her little son:

"Willie, dear, just run across the street and ask how old Mrs. Brown is this morning."

Willie returned within five minutes looking crestfallen.

"Well, have you seen Mrs. Brown?" the mother asked.

asked.
"Yes; and she said I was to tell you that it's none of your business how old she is."

WITH THE POETS

Ah God! how strange the rattling in the street
Come to me where I lie and the hours pass.

I watch a beetle crawling up the sheet
That covers me, and curlously note
The green and yellow back like mouldy brass,
And can not even shudder at the thought
How soon the loathsome thing will reach my face

And by such things alone I measure out
The slow drip of the minutes from Time's eaves.
For if I think of when I lived, I doubt
It was but yesterday I brushed the flowers;
But when I think of what I am, thought leaves
The weak mind dizzy in a waste of hours.
O God, how happy is the man that grieves!

Life? It was life to look upon her face,
And it was life to rage when she was gone;
But this new horror!—In the market-place
A form, in all things like me as I moved
Of old, is marked or halled of many an one
That takes it for his friend that lived and loved—
And I laugh voicelessly, a laugh of stone.

For here I lie and neither move nor feel,
And watch that Other pacing up and down
The room, or pausing at his potter's wheel
To turn out cunning vessels from the clay,
Vessels that he will hawk about the town,
And then return to work another day
Frowning; but I—I neither smile nor frown.

I see him take his coat down from the peg
And put it on, and open the white door,
And brush seme bit of cobweb from his leg,
And look about the room before he goes;
And then the clock goes ticking as before,
And I am with him and know all he does,
And I am here and tell each clock-tick o'er.

And men are praising him for subtle skill;
And women love him—God alone knows why!
He can have all the world holds at his will—
But this, to be a living soul, and this
No man but I can give him; and I lie
And make no sign, and care not what he is,
And hardly know if this indeed be I,

Ah, if she came and bent above me here.

Who lie with straight bands bound about my chint.

Ah, if she came and stood beside this bier.

With aureoles as of old upon her hair.

To light the darkness of this burial bin!

Should I not rise again and breathe the air.

And feel the veins warm that the blood beats in!

Or should I lie with sinews fixed and shriek
As dead men shriek and make no sound? Should I
See her gray eyes look love and hear her speak,
And be all impotent to burst my shroud?
Will the dead never rise from where they lie?
Or will they never cease to think so loud?
Or is to know and not to be, to die? -Richard Hovey

France-1792 Gallant and gay and young was he; Sweet as the Queen's own lilies, she; Prince and Princess of high degree. These two met on the marble stair That led to the Salle des Fetes, and there She saught a rose from her powdered hair.

Careles sof courtiers' frowns and quips Held it against her lovely lips. A moment's space, as the wild bee sips! A moment's space, and the crowd closed Throb of flute and the violin Blent with the merry dancers' din.

On the azure riband that crossed his breast, Jewel-splendid and lace caressed, He set the flower her lips had pressed. Life to them, was a garden spot, A song, a tread in the grand gavotte, Treason and Time, to them, were not.

The steps are steep to the guillotine;
The red blood cozes out between!
Who goes up with brow serene?
A Prince as proud as a Prince may be,
And a fair little Princess of high degree:
White as the Queen's own lilles, she.

Riband and lace have rent and stain!
Wail, O winds, in pitying pain!
Weep, sad clouds, but ye weep in vain!
Life was a laugh, a dancer's pace!
God in his goodness grant them grace!
—Meribah P, Abbott, in Appleton's Magazine.

Folded Hands

I toll no more—my day is done;
How much I wrought I may not know;
I watch the low descending sun
And see the night approaching, slow.
My day's work as it is must stand,
For labor's joy no more is mine;
The tools drop from my nerveless hand,
My dim eyes see no mark or line.

I little thought to leave it so—
Unfinished, to the plan untrue;
Another day I thought to know,
When I might change or start anew.
With weary hands I now must see
Another's skill my task complete;
The gift of use is gone from me—
The gift that makes all life seem sweet,

The pleasant labor of the day,
The following hours of welcome rest
These from my life have passed away.
No longer has it aim or quest;
I sit and wait—and all the hours
The happy past before me stands;
With dimming eyes and falling powers
I live the life of folded hands.

-Ninette M. Lowater, in New York Sun

Long had she kneit at the Madonna's shrine, Within the empty chapel, cold and grey: Telling her beads, while grief with marring line And bitter tear stole all her youth away.

Outcast was she from what Life holdeth dear, Banished from joy that other souls might win; And from the dark beyond she turned with fear, Being so branded by the mark of sin,

Yet when at last she raised her troubled face Haunted by sorrow, whitened by alarms; Mary leaned down from out the pictured place, And laid the little Christ within her arms,

Rosy and warm she held Him to her heart. She—the abandoned one—the thing apart. -Virna Sheard, in The Canadian Magazine.

The Place I Call My Own

Knowing that in this hour thou think'st of me,
I feel thee knocking at my spirit-door,
Though never may'st thou walk across this floor—
And never these four bounding walls shalt see
The place I call my own is full of thee.....
The place I call my own? Oh, more and more—
Not any walls, on any time-built shore,
Are mine, to dwell within—to hold in fee!
But in the starry house that is my own,
Where I, this moment, ope the door to thee,
There shall not enter one sad murmur, blown
From down the Past—nor, from the dim To-be,
Shall any fear creep in, with rising moan—
So shall this place of mine be full of thee,
—Edith M. Thomas, in Success

-Edith M. Thomas, in Su

NAVAL MILITE FOR THIS COAST

Marine Department Will Or-

(From Saturday's Daily)

(From Saturday's Daily)

When the new fishery protection cruiser to be built by the Dominion government for service in British Columbia waters is ready it is proposed by the marine department to organize a naval militia on the British Columbia seaboard and to train seamen for naval service, and instruct them in gunnery. The new cruiser is to mount several guits, and the number of militiamen she will carry will be about sixty-five. At present there is an organization of Canadian naval militia on the fishery cruiser Canada, serving on the Atlantic coast, and Hon. Mr. Brodeur, minister of marine and fisheries, in discussing the matter, said: "The intention of the government is to extend that service. When the boat we are building for the British Columbia coast is finished we shall have her manned in the same way as the Canada. We intend carrying out the same policy with regard to the Vigilant and the Curlew; in fact, all the boats of the fishery protection service. In that service we have decided to have all the appointments made solely by promotion and merit. This policy has been followed in the appointment lately made. In order to bring discipline into the service, promotion should be made according to merit.

"On the fishery cruiser Canada the

mons Banking and Commerce Committee and a solely by promotion and merit. This policy has been followed in the bring discipline into the service, promotion should be made according to the fishery cruiser Canada the bring discipline into the service, promotion should be made according to the fishery cruiser Canada the proposed to engage as many on the fishery cruiser in British Columbia (and the proposed to engage as many on the fishery cruiser in British Columbia (and the control of the Bank of the Samen on deep water ship in fact. On the Canada able seamen of coasting vessels; less flant is paid to seamen on deep water ship in fact. On the Canada able seamen seamen should be made for the purpose of trailing the naval militia is based on the fisheries protection service. Some day, instead of the protection service is the control of the seamen of coast like the Curiew and Viging the policy of the control of the seamen of the bill was passed at the control of the purposed of trailing the naval militia is based on the fisheries protection service. Some day, instead of having only special boats for the five the mean of the protection service. Some day instead of having only special boats for the five the mean of the protection service is the control of the protection service. The fisher is protection service of the control of the protection service of the control of the protection service. The fisher is protection service of the control of the protection service of the se contain the season of the contained to t

London, March 6.—The Gazette says King Edward has been pleased to allow Miss Marguerite Jane Lamb, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, to receive the Edward medal of the first class in recognition of the gallant action of her brother, the late George H. Lamb, who lost his life in endeavoring to save the lives of five men at the fire in the Strathcona company's mine, Strathcona, Alberta. Lamb went down into the shaft three times, and died from injuries he received in his fruitless efforts to save the men

FIRE DRILL'S VALUE Children Sent in Safety From New York School When Fire Broke Out

New York, March 6,—A special call yas sent in to fire headquarters from the public school on One Hundred and Marine Department Will Organize Training Force on New Fishery Cruiser

IT WILL NUMBER 65 MEN

Force on B. C. Coast Vessel
Will be Similar to That on the Canada

(From Saturday's Dally)

When the pew fishery protection

Canadian Press Association

Canadian Press Association

Toronto, March 5.—The annual meeting of the Canadian Press association opened in the Temple building this morning. The formation of a national association to embrace all the provinces of the Dominion was one of the important questions discussed. A committee was appointed to look into the question and report. Medill Mc-Cormack, publisher of the Chicago Tribune, delivered an address on "morality in advertising." He expressed the hope that the time would come when newspapers would be able to guarantee the truth of advertisements. D. Williams, of Collingwood, was elected president.

Germanophobes Suspect the Writer of Trying to Meddle With Navy

MR. ASQUITH'S STATEMENT

Public Insists on Both Letter and Answer Being Published

London, March 6.—An outburst of anger against Emperor William on the part of the British public equalling that caused by the German emperor's

meeting of the Canadian Press association opened in the Temple building this morning. The formation of a national association to embrace all the provinces of the Dominion was one of the important questions discussed. A committee was appointed to look into the question and report. Medill McCormack, publisher of the Chicago Tribune, delivered an address on "morality in advertising." He expressed the hope that the time would come when newspapers would be able to guarantee the truth of advertisements. D. Williams, of Collingwood, was elected president.

BANK OF VANCOUVER

Bill for Incorporation Passes Commons Banking and Commerce Committee

Ottawa, March 6.—When the bill for the incorporation of the Bank of Cord Tweedmouth visited the House at the time of the Jameson raid has followed the announcement made this morning by the Times that Emperor William had attempted to influence the British naval policy by a secret correspondence with Lord Tweedmouth First Lord of the Admiralty. The Germanophobe party, which never was stronger than now, immediately jumped to the conclusion that Emperor William was trying to mediately jumped to the conclusion that Emperor William was trying to mediately jumped to the conclusion that Emperor William was trying to mediately jumped to the conclusion that Emperor William was trying to mediately jumped to the conclusion that Emperor William was trying to mediately jumped to the conclusion that Emperor William was trying to mediately jumped to the conclusion that Emperor William was trying to mediately jumped to the conclusion that Emperor William was trying to mediately jumped to the conclusion that Emperor William had attempted to influence the British navval policy by a secret correspondence with Lord Tweedmouth view. Parliament, the newspapers and the diplomats had the greatest sensation they had enjoyed for many a day. The matter was considered so serious that Lord Tweedmouth broke his customarry reticence, hastening to say: "The letter from the German Emperor is purely a personal co

ber of the Standard with two companying and some standard standard

Campbell-Bannerman, the premier, is too ill to be consulted on official matters.

The incident had a slightly depressing effect on stock exchange prices when the trading opened this morning, but prices rallied subsequently on Lord Tweedmouth's explanation.

Arthur Hamilton Lee, a Conservative member of the House of Commons, who was civil lord of the Admiralty from 1903 to 1995, said today that the matter was too grave to be discussed without further information. "My late ministerial colleagues and I," Mr. Lee said, "are going to consider the best way to raise the matter officially."

Opinions in Germany.

Berlin, March 6.—A considerable sensation has been caused here by the allegations published in the London Times with reference to the letter sent by Emperor William in February to Lord Tweedmouth, First Lord of the British Admiralty. The newspapers of Berlin observe great caution in

Exclusive New York

A large consignment of these exquisitely made, charming Blouses just to hand

WHITE NET WAISTS, elaborately trimmed with ribbon and lace; detachable silk slip newest kimona sleeve effect. Price \$7.00 BLACK SPOT NET WAISTS, with kimona effect sleeve; detachable black silk slip; sizes 36 ECRU NET BLOUSES, handsomely trimmed CHINA SILK WAISTS, very effectively trimmed with val insertion and tucks; charming Blouses. Priced at \$4.00 to \$4.75

Grand Spring Millinery Opening, Next Tuesday and Wednesday March 10th and 11th



Headquarters for Dress Goods

Dents' Gloves

Government Street, Victoria, B. C.

Milliners Dress-Making Etc., Etc.

Tchajkovsy's Condition.

St. Petersburg, March 6.—The two specialists who yesterday examined leadership of a new political party in opposition to the administration of Sir Robert Bond. The general elections are revolutionary patriot is awaiting trial, have turned in their report to the government. They declare that the prisoner is in danger of a complete nervous and physical breakdown if the present prison regime is continued.

South Perth Co.

South Perth Conservatives.

DEFAMED PRESIDENT

Methodist Minister Prefers Charges Against Chancellor Day of Syra-cuse University

Married Too Often.

Warried Too Often.

Vancouver, March 5.—Charles E. Kerr, who escaped from the United States battleship Nebraska at Seattle, will not be sent back. He is at present in jail here under a vagrancy charged with the non-support of his family. Stuart was brought back from Vancouver island lest night. The police say that he has a wife at Bristol, England; that he also has a family at Edmonton, as well as the one at Vancouver. He was released on \$200 cash bail; and will receive his trial on Monday.

Newfoundland Opposition



The New Sack Suits

Here they are-matchless in their richness and elegance.

Superb colorings exclusive effects-the choicest weaves of the best mills in England, and Scotland.

Grays and Browns are most in demand. Fit-Reform, as usual, shows complete assortments in both these favorite shades.

\$15, \$18, \$20 up.

130

1201 Government Street

If You Keep Lent You Should . Keep These Relished alike by the Epicurean Saint and the Epicurean Sinner, there-

fore good things to have on hand:

initiated Helling, per em	
Russian Caviar, per tin	
Toono Fish, per tin	
Eels in Jelly, per tin	500
Machonochie's Smoked Haddecks, per tin	
Machonochie's Preserved Bloaters, per tin.	250
C. & B. Herring and Shrimp Sauce, per tin.	
C. & B. Fresh Mackerel, per tin	25c
Mackeral in Oil, per tin	
Fillets of Herring, per tin	
Curled Anchovies, per bottle	
Anchovy Rings in Oil, per tin	
Prawns in Aspic, per jar	
Spiced Anchovies, per keg	40c

DIXI H. ROSS & CO.

Up-to-Date Grocers,

1316 Government Street.

Mitchell, Ont., March 6.—Dr. Steels, of Tavistock, was nominated for the bouse of commons at the Conservative convention here this afternoon.

Brandon, Man., March 6.—The flour mills of the Wheat City Milling company have been temporarily closed down by the Merchants' bank, which it is understood is carrying heavy liabilities for the company. Notices posted on the mills this morning stated that they were closed down pending Take Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea.

C. H. Bowes, agent.

Brandon, Man., March 6.—The flour mills of the Wheat City Milling company lossed down by the Merchants' bank, which it is understood is carrying heavy liabilities for the company. Notices posted on the mills this morning stated that they were closed down pending readjustment. These were signed by George A. Harrison, who was brought here from Vancouver by the bank and the local branch. Mr. Little, who for four years has been in charge of the Merchants's bank branch here, has been called east by the head office. Many rumors are current as to the financial difficulties of the milling company, but here from Vancouver by the bank and the local branch. Mr. Little, who for four years has been in charge of the Merchants's bank branch here, has been called east by the head office. Many rumors are current as to the financial difficulties of the milling company, but here from Vancouver by the bank and the local branch. Mr. Little, who for four years has been in charge of the Merchants's bank been in charge of the Merchants's bank branch here, has been called east by the head office. Many farmers who have shipped grain to the mills of lading, will be hard hit.

THIRD REA

With Additional ing Forme

Stages This Yesterday'

The bill ratifying its third reading at sion of the legislat cheers of the gover and the assent of all the house save John Esquimalt, and the t H. Hawthornthwaite, and John Malmate, and John McInnis. William Wainwri Tate, assistant solic on the floor of the ho the bill assented to the will leave tonight fo In committee the eral opposition introf amendments, but by the government.
The most interesti

consideration of the occurred shortly afte a clause ratifying the 1905 of the Kaien is Macdonald, the Libe in favor of the am member for Nanaime so doing he somers question. He had d rangement originally very warm, and it w Richard McBride h esumed.
The civil service l

The Factories bill reading at the even bill amending and acts relating to crowbill amending the Coreported complete They will be given the morning, and the hothis afternoon. The house adjourn The Speaker took Prayers by Rev. J. A. Macdonald the opposition: I e hon, the premier the recent shoc

lice recent shoc leveland where a hildren lost their ould not be well in this province to it ion of the degree in the larger public f the province in xits.

Hon. Mr. McBrithat the subject to vieader of the oppositerred, is well worth eration of the counstruction, but from knowledge, I know at all events, the last of the country of the countr rovince, precaution dopted with regard alamity occurring

fire.

At the same time, is one in which cere cannot be take can promise, on beha of public instruction ject will have their at any early day.

J. F. Garden (Vancilke to learn whether like the li Hon. Mr. McBride:
rural one-roomed sc
are always hung so
wards, as far a smy
ln these cases there
one exit, with two
leading from the
schoolroom, but in schoolroom, but in schools in the larger speak from persons would, however, take portant item is neve Mr. Jardine (Esqu that as the corpora got hold of everyth vince, and as their ample, there was no in these circumstant tion of three-storey Read Thir

Read Thire
On motion of the
the bill amending th
Act, 1900, was read
the following division
Yeas—Messrs. Ta
Bowser, Cotton, Ross
Phillips, Thomson,
Taylor, Garden, Giffo
sen, Manson, Hay
Mackay, Parson, Da
field—22.
Nays—Messrs. Nad
son, Jones, Kergin, O
Henderson, Jardine,
liams, Hawthornthwa
—13.

Dentistry Hon. Mr. Bowser tion of the report on

ecting dentistry. Mr. Oliver move nendment: That nended by striking end of the secti the following: "Proprovisions of this and ing section shall lous to the enactme He held that the di bill was to put out Boston Dental associ ver, while this proce-interference with the vested rights, concer-house had, during the heard a great deal fr general. general.
Parker Williams ()
similar ground, and d
of the Vancouver con
to do business as

Mr. McPhillips man reasonable constructions of the join nes' act be extended ation of a company f practising the denta challenged any hon. that this was the pra part of the British En tice of the dental py special qualification ability, and should ne

THIRD READING OF G. T. P. BILL

With Additional Clause Ratify-

imited responsibility. The very idea of such a thing was offensive to the sense of propriety. It was aboute to speak of dentists as mere mechanics, for, as a matter of fact, dentists should be men of high professional ability. In reference to the question of vested interests, in what did these consists in a value plant such as any large interests, in what did these consists. The saw no incorporated? He saw no incorporated? He saw no incorporated or interest in such as any large indertaking required? He saw no incorporated for such a pretension. The vested interest in such as any large incorporated company were fully paid on the consisted in personal qualifications. If the shares in an incorporated company were fully paid up, all further financial responsibility ended.

Mr. Williams: Is there any essential difference between the operations tial difference between the operations and the control of the plants they must not be shut to the fact that the government at Ottawa which practically has control of the under the province, and there was no suggestal difference between the operations that the indication of the was no suggestal difference between the operations and the plants they must not be shut to the fact that the government at Ottawa which practically has control of the under the property of the approval of the approval of the upward of the province, and there was no suggestal difference between the operations of the plants they must not be shut to the fact that the government at Ottawa which practically has control of the under the plants that the government at Ottawa which practically has control of the under the plants that the government at Ottawa which practically has control of the under the plants that the government at Ottawa which practically has control of the under the plants that the government at Ottawa which practically has control of the under the plants that the government at

According to the property of t

WILL PROBABLE TODAY

WILL PROB

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......400

CO.

s. 52, 1052, 1590

arrison has completed for the bank. It is cholders will be heavy e shipped grain to the othing to show but ill be hard hit.

The state of the s

TOTAL SUBJECTION SUBJE



Tuesday, M

THE HO Garden Ca

Dig and Manure F Dig and Manure F yet been prepared: Plant—Hardy bordeers, shrubs, deciduous house plants, vegetabl ly: Paeonies, Delphin Hollyhocks, rock planthrums, Gaillardias, (Pansies, Violas, Sweet evergreen shrubs, Poilots, artichokes, garlic tuces, cos and cabba, early and main crop I Begonias, start Achim Sow—Sorts that ha ond early), broad bear seed, various kales, ce seed, various kales, cobage, mushrooms, a labbage, mustard and rot, Couve Tronchuda, onions, melon in hea spinach, parsnip, cucu Aster in frames, Stock Marigold in frames, Begonia in heat, Celos Gloxinia in heat, Petr ardy annuals under g hoke, Cardon, rhubar little early in some locarisk sowing a little second of delicious spring

> GROWING T WARF

vines space the gr such a the sar age of have some trees wh year they were plant

fruited the followin Dwarf trees are and sprayed, which easier to pick the Larger and bett these dwarf trees have grown then hey seemed artifici

Dwarf trees do tail in their culture cept the training; a ed as extra labor, f balance the outlay. sults, buy trained tr different forms-co and upright, diago netto and fan-shap from two and a hal

ng to the form. Select the variet as are hardy; don't so-called fancy vari of their hardiness.

One trellis will a dwarf fruit trees, e which consists of o tally on a wire one trellis two feet high cordon, but I prefe high, built with iron with wires about n wire being one foot trellis will answer trees, and will alway not an absolute ne be grown on the si perpendicular objec

The trees must trellis. Any money ing the soil will be suggest trenching t ter well-rotted manu dig a hole two and square, and as muc the bottom to ins adding manure to th Plant dwarf frui

trained horizontally. when they have clos other tree; that is, each other. For fa cordon, about twelv tance. The trees m spring or fall. Spr earlier it is done in When planting, pru he shock of transp show any fruit the mature. Remove h of a strain on a new large crop of fruit.

Sometime in Iu weak, thin shoots. to cover the trellis quire any further at which is usually ab may vary a week o according to the sea or the shoot will br ther hand, if left to len, and there is da In tying the bra

you come across hem down half wa

THE HOME GARDEN

Garden Calendar for March

Note—Some of the above sowings are probably a little early in some localities, but it is worth while to risk sowing a little seed in order to obtain an early crop of delicious spring vegetables.

GROWING TREES LIKE VINES

WARF fruit trees trained like

vines occupy practically no

space in the garden, and permit

the growing of another crop,

such as vegetables or flowers, on

the same ground. The advant-

age of growing dwarf fruits, ra-

They fruit much quicker. I

ther than standard trees, are:

have some trees which bore fruit the same

ear they were planted, and nearly all of them

Dwarf trees are much more easily pruned

and sprayed, which is no small item, and it is

have grown them so large and perfect that

Dwarf trees do not demand any more de-

tail in their culture than other fruit trees, ex-

cept the training; and this must not be count-

ed as extra labor, for the returns more than

palance the outlay. To get the quickest re-sults, buy trained trees. They come in several

ifferent forms-cordons, single and double,

and upright, diagonal and horizontal; pal-

netto and fan-shaped. These cost anywhere

rom two and a half dollars apiece up, accord-

Select the varieties with care, and get such

-called fancy varieties until you have proof

One trellis will answer for all forms of

varf fruit trees, except the single cordon,

which consists of one shoot trained horizon-

ally on a wire one foot above the ground. A

trellis two feet high will answer for a double

ordon, but I prefer a trellis about four feet

igh, built with iron posts about ten feet apart,

vire being one foot from the ground. Such a

reelis will answer for any kind of trained trees, and will always look neat. A trellis is

an absolute necessity, as these trees can

The trees must be planted close up to the

rellis. Any money spent in properly preparing the soil will be well expended. I would

ggest trenching the ground two and one-lf to three feet deep, adding about one-quar-

well-rotted manure. If you cannot do this,

g a hole two and one-half or three feet

quare, and as much deep, putting stones in

ne bottom to insure good drainage, and

Plant dwarf fruit trees, which are to be

ained horizontally, about ten feet apart, and

they have closed up, take out every tree; that is, when they encroach upon

other. For fan, palmetto or diagonal

on, about twelve feet is the proper dis-

ring or fall. Spring is preferable, and the riler it is done in either season, the better.

en planting, prune rather heavily to offset

shock of transplanting, and, if the trees

any fruit the first season, don't let it all

ure. Remove half of it, as it is too much

strain on a newly planted tree to ripen a

Sometime in June carefully remove all

ak, thin shoots. Leave just enough wood

over the trellis nicely. They will not re-

any further attention until training time,

is usually about August first; but it vary a week or ten days earlier, or later,

ling to the season. Don't train too early,

hand, if left too long, the wood will har-

and there is danger of your breaking the

tying the branches down into position,

come across any that are very stiff, pull

down half way, and then, after a couple

shoot will break off at the base; on the

th wires about nine inches apart, the lower

ruited the following year.

isier to pick the fruit.

ney seemed artificial.

ng to the form.

their hardiness.

perpendicular object.

ding manure to the soil.

ge crop of fruit.

Dig and Manure Flower Borders which have not

nd do all things necnanagement of the ained that the city

o stop the practice n the streets, and n instructed to take be officers, the so-and the chairman, ng the directors met

eral important matitee: Dr. Stephen, Gordon, and the Gordon, and the committee was ap-Messrs. Barton, The local com-was reappointed year. A change will anch societies' con-those societies will a 25 per cent. of the be devoted toward

PWILL PROMOTION

Report Says He narge of Amald Services

urday's Daily)
rrent, though confirfound here, that Capt.
left for Winnipeg a
alt with the second
he C. P. R., William
i to proposed changes
ervices of the C. P. R.
pointed general supermalgamated trans-Pand British Columbia
which he is now in
ment is made that he
to Vancouver, where
f the steamship coman assistant manager
who will be in charge
will still remain the
he British Columbia
ayne, formerly, agent
was brought to Vantake the place of D.
perintendent of the
have charge of the
te steamers in Japan
headquarters at the rday's Daily) eadquarters at the

being effected in the hereby Messrs. Whyte o be relieved of much ler to allow them to to executive matters, s been appointed genthe company's. Inestam, with jurisdiction relating to the main-doperation. The cirthis bears the signall, vice-president, and lughnessy, president, tions of the general in discharged by Mr. is the eastern lines of by William Whyte, ent, as regards the ent, as regards the ays ago, however, Mr the western general J. Bury, his assist-McNicoll makes a the control of the

has beeen assistant of the eastern lines 5, has been with the since the consolidation id is thus one of its expected to return Tuesday and confir-

ports in circulation otainable until his re-AY IS

HAULED OUT to Esquimalt This teamer Otter to Repairs

incess May will be t this morning by the be hauled out on the vays to be overhauled in the summer service oute. It is expected resume service about teamer Princess Beatwithdrawn and placed eattle route and the ill be made ready to service north, alternincess May.

Seen City, which is bevill probably resume any on the Hardy Bay ported that in future ted from Vancouveringers and freight bethe Victoria-Vancouverness and freight bethe victoria-Vancouverness and freight bethe discount of the victoria-Vancouverness and freight bethe victoria-Vancouverness and freight between the victoria-Vancouverness and victoria-Vancouverness

NERS ARE TRAPS READY

Will Operate This he Straits Near ctoria

anners are getting ming season's work or Victoria. Finlay, who have chartered for the season, are traps at Otter point h, and J. H. Todd & i to commence work. They will probably ie as a tender. Capt. ill have the tug Bute, iting in his traps at assage about the beyonth. It is probable three concerns will season. This is a ext year the big run, be every four years, at least six concerns, ill have traps, about ll have traps, about being engaged. Last rs were used, while s there were eleven.

L ARRIVES

From Puget Sound dred and Forty Jays

nip Holt Hill, which cargo from Liverpool over 200 days at sea. d wheat at Seattle trived at Falmouth of 140 days. Capt. A in command of the rker died at sea durrom Liverpool to this the oldest British at The Holt Hill was the mate, who had while in Victoria. He by an express wagon y an express wagon on board when the leave here for Van-afterward Capt. Bol-

Woodstock, fell off setcar and was fatally

of weeks, pull them into position. Use raffia for tying; it is very cheap, and it will not cut

the branches.

While training the plants, cut out any superiluous wood there may be, as it is detrimental to the trees, but be careful not to remove any spurs with fruit buds on. These can be easily identified in apples and pears by their stubby, short, pointed appearance. With the small fruits-peaches, plums, apricots and cherries-the buds are usually along with the Dig and Manure Flower Borders which have not set been prepared:

Plant—Hardy border plants, Alpines, hardy climbers, shrubs, deciduous trees, fruit trees, pot greentouse plants, vegetable roots, Gladioli; and especial-with the property of best growth, and the straggling, short, jointed

wood is best removed. The training of the trees will not require any further attention until the following spring, when pruning time comes. February and March are the best months for pruning. don't believe in fall pruning. Dwarf fruit trees will stand a lot of top pruning because of their inclination to grow up, and one must always work with the idea to keep them down. The shoots which are growing out horizontally must not be cut under any circumstances, except to remove the tip, in case it has been winter-killed; in such cases, cut back to live wood. The idea is to let them grow until they have closed the intervening space and made a solid wall. The shoots which are filling in can be cut back, leaving about four or six inches of the previous season's growth. This applies to horizontal training. For other training, let the shoots that have been selected as the groundwork of the form grow until they have completed the desired form or reached the top of the trellis, where they can be stopped. This pruning answers for apples and pears, but the small fruits must be handled differently. The aim should always be to cut out all old and hard wood, and replace it with young wood,

best with this class of trees. If you are willing to wait four or five years for the first fruit, you will have more satisfaction in training your fruit trees yourself. I will give you my experience as

which is the kind that fruits the

to the best way to grow them. Buy from your nurseryman trees that have been grafted on paradise stock and that have but one season's growth. Such trees usually have one shoot about four feet long. These cost about fifty cents apiece. Plant these along Larger and better fruit can be grown on hese dwarf trees than on the standard trees. your trellis, about ten feet apart, and cut them off about three eyes above the lowest wire. When they start to grow, train one shoot up straight, the other upright shoot about three eyes above the second wire and train as before; taking one shoot up straight, the other horizontally along the second wire. The third season repeat again, training along the wire; and so on, until you have reached the top of the

By the fourth or fifth season, you will have are hardy; don't go in too much on these a flourishing tree that will bear plenty of fruit.

In this way you can also secure a selection of varieties which are hardy and better adapted to our climate. Buying trained trees m buying foreign varieties with unfamiliar names, as few, if any, of our nurserymen train them. But all the trained trees which nurserymen in this country offer will give good satisfaction. At the present time, if you wish to get varieties with which you are familiar, such as Red Astrachan, Northern Spy or Twenty-ounce, it will be necessary in most instances to buy the one-year old trees already described.

grown on the side of a building or other close together for quick effect, and thinned out These small trees can be planted quite as occasion demands. One of these trees trained horizontally should cover a space of twenty feet of trellis in from five to eight years with pears and apples, but peaches and the small fruits will do it in a year or two less. These trees will all fruit the third or fourth season, except the apples, which will take a year or so longer. I would suggest the following list of varieties.

Apples.-Early: Duchess of Oldenburg, Astrachan Red, Gravenstein, Maiden's Blush Late: Baldwin, Ben Davis, Bismarck, Northern Spy, Spitzenburg, Twenty-Ounce.

Pears.—Early: Bartlett, Clapp's Favorite, Duchesse D'Angouleme, Howell, Sheldon, Worden-Seckel. Late: Beurre D'Anjou, Lawrence, Winter Nelis.

Plums.-Imperial, Gage, Abundance, Burbank. Satsuma. Apricots.-Early Rivers, Alexander, Har-

Cherries.—Black Tartarian, Downer's Late, Napoleon, Tridescant's.

Peaches.-Alexander, Crawford's Early, Crawford's Late, Elberta, Early Rivers.

Dwarf trees come in other forms for planting in the open. They are very effective as they have been adapted by some commercial fruit-growers. They come in standard and pyramidal forms.—W. M. Cable, in Suburban

PLANTS WORTH GROWING

A Bed of Succulents.-For an uncommon effect, and withal an interesting feature, a bed planted with succulents or succulents and castuses mixed is hard to beat. Such beds always attract attention, and are as easily filled and

kept going as are those filled with more ordinary subjects, in fact the labor is considerably less, as the plants remain from season to season, and are less trouble to winter and get into order in spring.

Succulents and cacti cannot be put out into the garden until frosts are in the past, a sunny position should be chosen, and the plants lifted and potted before frosts can do damage in October. The plants are not injured by planting out for the summer, in fact they relish a spell of open air treatment, and are all the more vigorous for it.

A New Jasmine.-The showy and beautiful new jasmine (Jasminum primulinum) - comes from China. In many respects it is not unlike our old friend the winter jasmine (Jasminum nudiflorum), but it has larger flowers of a brighter color, which are inclined to be semidouble, and blooms in spring instead of win-

So far sufficient time has not elapsed to prove its complete hardiness. It has, however, been tried in some districts, and in each case has shown a decided inclination to flourish in the open air. Whether it will prove hardy in gardens in general remains to be proved. In any case, it should be grown against a south or southwest wall, in well-drained loam and leaf mould.

Those who have cold greenhouses and want something easy to grow, and that will flower freely in spring, should certainly give the plant a trial. It has a bushy habit of growth, a great point in its favor for pot culture. This jasmine is undoubtedly a showy and distinct species, and will in time become a popular cool greenhouse, if not a hardy,



Coreopsis Grandiflora

flowers of a glorious golden hue; and Aubrietia graeca, almost blue. These are three spring-flowering plants worthy of a place in every garden. The double arabis makes a rare carpet for the tall late tulips; the alyssum serves as a fine setting for Narcissus poeticus; and the aubrietia is seen at its best when growing between trumpet daffodils, such as Emperor or Horsefieldi. Tulips growing amidst the double arabis presented a combination which it would be hard to beat.

Nasturtiums (Tropaeolums).

An exceedingly brilliant and valuable class of annuals of very easy culture. Sown in spring on rather poor soil in the open ground, in an exposed sunny situation, they will continue in bloom for a long period. The Tom Thumb varieties are very showy, and excellent for beds or edgings either in separate colors or mixed, whilst the climbing sorts are very use-ful for training on trellis-work, vases, or for covering fences, sunny banks, etc.

Fuchsias

Sow in February or March in a gentle heat, and treat as recommended for tender annuals. These beautiful free-flowering plants will bloom well the first year from seed, and plants raised from a first-class strain, will produce the most satisfactory results. The single varieties are all handsome in flower and elegant in growth of plant; and the double-flowered, with white or purple corollas, are very fine and desirable.

Pelargoniums-Geraniums.

Sow in February or March in pots or pans of light rich soil, covering the seeds to the depth of about a quarter of an inch, and place in a heat of about sixty-five or seventy degrees. Pot off the young plants singly into small pots, and shift into larger as these fill with roots. With liberal treatment these willbloom the first year, and, although many will not be up to the standard of first-class florists' flowers, some really beautiful varieties may be expected from a good strain of seed, and all will be found well worth the small amount of time and trouble expended. Seeds may also be sown in July and August for blooming the following spring, mostly grown from cuttings,

Heliotropes in Baskets

We do not always regard the heliotrope as being suitable for baskets, but plants properly prepared give a deal of beauty and fragrance. But plants for blooming need care and attention, and it has been found to be the best plan to get quite young-struck cuttings, and then, when the basket has been nicely lined with fresh green moss, and a compost of loam and leaf-mould and a little old manure has been placed therein, several of the young plants should be planted, and after they have become established the leading shoot should be nipped from each. If possible, plants that have already been stopped should be placed in the basket, as then time is gained.

The advantage of stopping the plants is obvious; it encourages the growth of side shoots, and these, as they grow, should be tied very carefully to the sides of the baskets, so that when in bloom the basket itself shows a wealth of both flowers and foliage. To let plants go their own way without attempting to stop them is not always satisfactory, and before long the base of the stems are bare, and detract from the appearance of baskets.

Ceanothuse

These shrubs have most certainly come to stay, and add greatly to the beauty of the garden. In most places they do best as wall plants, and will grow as much as ten or twelve feet up a wall, blooming almost continuously nearly all the summer. Ceanothus azureus was the first introduced, with small dark green foliage and greyish-blue flowers in short panicles. Ceanothus Veitchi is an improved form

with very close fine foliage and clustered heads of a warm soft blue. It is a wonderful bloomer, simply covered in May with dense heads of bloom, and it flowers again later on, besides always having a certain amount of bloom on it. It is a little less hardy than Ceanothus azureus, but a mat nailed over it during the winter, makes it quite safe, and it is a most attractive plant. Ceanothus Gloire de Versailles has long, free panicles of blossom, and much larger foliage. It varies very much in color from a soft pale blue to a rich deep ultramarine tone, and is a vigorous bloomer. It is particularly fond of the sea, and near the coast is better colored and more free flowering than anywhere else. All ceanothuses strike easily from cuttings and grow with astonishing rapidity. Planted against a south wall, your plant, which was a six-inch cutting when you put it out, will be three feet high at

the end of its first season, and Arabis, single and double, the latter quite will branch in every direction. A certain the most desirable edging plant we have; yel- amount of covering in winter is desirable, if amount of covering in winter is desirable, if low alyssum, straggling, it may be, but with not absolutely necessary, but soil does not seem to matter. They will grow in any garden that is not too bleak or draughty.

NOTES ON WINDOW PLANTS

A Pretty Plant for a China Egg

The window gardener's egg and that deposited in varying numbers during the year by the farmyard fowl differs not only in degree, but in size. To the window gardener, an egg is a china affair, somewhat egg-shaped, and suspended by chains, which he hangs in his window and fills more or less successfully with plant life. For such an egg I would beseech a trial of a very pretty and useful grass, a grass that will grow in sun and shade alike, and be attractive all the year through. Its chief and almost only requirement is water, and this it must have plenty all through the warm weather. The best way of supplying its wants in this direction is to immerse it in water, foliage and all, about twice a week now, and three times weekly later on. The nurseryman will supply this excellent egg plant for a few pence if asked for Isolepis gracilis; the botanist has long since called it something else; but then, what window gardener wants to bother about a botanist!

How Often to Water

Mention of watering in the preceding paragraph recalls this perplexing problem, which I always find awaiting solution at all seasons. Just now, and onwards till the end of September, watering need puzzle nobody; the thing is to be sure and do it sufficiently often. In a large collection, some of the plants will want water every day; some of those which had it yesterday will want it again today, and again tomorrow. If good, porous soil is used over properly arranged drainage, and the pots are retty full of roots, it is not easy to give a lealthy plant in a sunny window too much water during the summer. Fill the pots to the brim every time that water is given, and once a week stand each pot in a foot-bath or washing tray of water, and leave it there until bubbles cease to rise to the surface of the water. It will then be well soaked.

Geraniums for Autumn Flowering To be sure of a good show of geranium blooms in autumn the plants which are now finishing, or have finished, flowering should be repotted. If they are in five-inch pots, rub away as much of the old surface soil as pos-

sible between the fingers and thumbs, and repot into six-inch pots. If the drainage is all right feave the crocks alone, and drop the ball of the plant, just as it is, into the larger pot; this will allow of a good addition of soil. The added soil should be well firmed, especially round the sides of the pot. Stand the plants outdoors in a sunny spot-on no account in a shady one-and water them well with clear water for a few weeks. As the flower buds form, pick them off until six weeks before flowers are wanted. When the flower buds are retained, feed the plants on alternate days with liquid manure. Take the plants indoors to flower, and a splendid display should result.

Shading Flowering Plants. Every observant gardener knows that the life of individual blossoms in a sunny window in summer is very brief. The aggregate of bloom produced may last over some time, but separate blooms will be found very shortlived in a hot, sunny window; and yet many plants will not bloom without plenty of sun. This quandary may be met in many ways, all centering round one main point, viz., to shade the blooms while the sun is shining strongly. A very ingenious way I have seen practised is to make a framework of wire to fit the lower part of the window, and cover it with an old muslin curtain. This is interposed between the glass and the plants during sun-shine, and has been found of great service in prolonging the floral display. A newspaper lightly laid on the plants is a simple shade, and, of course, a sunblind may be used, either outside or inside.

Potting and Dividing Aspidistras.

If an aspidistra only wants moving into a larger pot the work can be done with safety at any time from the end of March till the end of September; but if the plant is to be split up and divided into several portions, the present is an excellent time to do the work. There considerable warmth at this season, even in a shady room, and as a split up aspidistra requires both shade and warmth to assist in its re-establishment, the reason for choosing the present season is obvious. Do not bury the thick, creeping rootstock too deeply. See that the soil is placed in close contact with the fibrous roots and that no soil cavities exist. Keep sun from the plants for six weeks after splitting them up, and sprinkle the leaves occasionally with water. Do not give more water than will keep the soil moist until the leaves grow again.

The Rose Garden

Some New English Roses.—It is rather a severe test for a new rose to expect it to be perpetual blooming, decorative as a garden plant, yielding good cut flowers, and such as can be grown big enough for show blooms if required." New Roses would be very scarce if well as good for exhibition. Taking the roses in the order named, an excellent sort is:

Mme. Constant Soupert.—It grows well, he coloring is exquisite, and it is excellent for either show or garden decoration.

Queen of Spain.—This, we think, will be chiefly an exhibitor's rose. It may even be a good garden rose, for Antoine Rivoire, one of its parents, is charming in the garden.

Mrs. Peter Blair is golden yellow and a good grower, rather too thin for exhibition, though very useful when "caught right"; but it is a grand novelty for garden decoration, as it supplies a color none too plentiful,

Lady Helen Vincent is intermediate between Dean Hole and Mrs. E. Mawley. It is a very fine show bloom and probably a good garden sort. -

Marquis de Sinety is a marvellous color; the flower is rather thin, but may be had good enough for exhibition in a cool season. fortunately, it has the characteristics of many of the golden and orange-colored roses of bleaching in the sun, but for all that it is the most beautiful of all the orange-shaded novelties. Sooner or later it will be in every garden. We agree that there is a wide field open to raisers, but it will be a long time before we obtain a golden, orange or crimson rose having the superb form and substance of White Maman Cochet. Undoubtedly, Hugh Dickson and George Laing Paul are being excellent crimson roses, the first-named being, considering all points, the best crimson in cultivation, and it has given great satisfaction this year.— C. F. C.

Rose Mme. Berard.—This is one of the strongest growers we have in the Tea-scented section; it is an ideal variety for growing on a pergola, the flowers being rich fawn, tinted salmon, and very double; but in order to secure a medium growth and plenty of blooms the rooting area should be restricted. It is a mistake to plant the tree in an open border where the roots may ramble at will, as flowers would not be produced in proportion to branch growth. Confine the roots in a space about 3 feet square and 18 inches deep by fixing slates on edge. A fairly light loam, well enriched with rotted farmyard manure, suits this variety, and, indeed, all Tea-scented roses, Civil Service Act Will Pass Without Opposition on Part of Liberals

MANY BILLS ARE ADVANCED

Numerous Measures Were Dealt With at Yesterday's Session

(From Friday's Daily)

The government has withdrawn the clauses of the civil service bill relating to superannuation. Hon Dr. Young in committee on the bill at last evening's session of the legislature moved to this effect, and the only contentious measure which remained moved to this effect, and the only contentious measure which remained upon the order paper was so changed that all opposition will be dropped.

The house will, therefore, be probably able to prorogue on Saturday.

The action of the government was due to the evident intention of the Liberals to block the bill at every stage. The measure could not have tentious measure which remained upon the order paper was so changed that all opposition will be dropped.

The house will, therefore, be probably able to prorogue on Saturday.

The action of the government was due to the evident intention of the Liberals to block the bill at every stage. The measure could not have been finally enacted without lengthening the session by at least a week. The measure-including the superannuation clauses was said to be the most complete, the broadest and most complete, the broadest and most comprehensive of any legislation of such nature enacted anywhere.

The supply bill was given third reading. The supply bill was given third

reading.

Some five bills introduced by the Socialist members were negatived on second reading.

Upon the division on the second deading of the bill providing for an shour day for workers in shipbuilding yards, John Jardine voted in favor the measure. He had previously Second reading.

Upon the division on the second reading of the bill providing for an 8-hour day for workers in shipbuilding yards, John Jardine voted in favor of the measure. He had previously condemned the measure in that it discriminated against particular industries.

The bill consolidating and amending tefining "househalder" stands.
Considerable routine business was ransacted. The house adourned at 2

or industry in this province. But, even, sir, if this were not the case. Even if that condition of affairs would not obtain. I know from my limited experience, and this would be particularly true as regards. Orientals, it will be quite an easy matter indeed for these persons. In school the work was a set of the case Prayers by Rev. A. J. Stanley Ard.

Read Third Time The bill to enable the city of Nelson to borrow \$85,000 for electric light and power purposes was read the third time and passed.

Factories Act.

The house went into committee on the bill for the protection of persons employed in factories. On section 4 Mr. Hawthornthwaite moved that sub-section A, which re-lates to the employment of children,

be struck out.

Mr. McPhillips remarked that children were allowed to be employed in the fruit cameries of Ontario, and it might well be argued that the fish-caming industries of this province should be placed in the same category. He had been rather inclined to exclude this industry from the operations of the act, but he had nevertheless decided to include it among the list of factories mentioned in the schedule.

canning industries of this province should be placed in the same category. He had been rather inclined to exclide this industry from the operations of the act, but he had nevertheless decided to include it among the list of factories mentioned in the schedule.

Hon. Mr. Bowser thought it would be very unwise to harass the fish canning industry, particularly in view of the recent unfavorable seasons. The absolute prohibition of the employer and the most profitable results, as between the employer and the most profitable results, as between the employer and the most profitable results, as between the employer and the most profitable results, as between the employer and the most profitable results, as between the employer and the employer and the employer and the employer of the employer of the exist between the employer and the employer and the employer and the most profitable results, as between the employer and the employer and the employer of the employer of the employer of the employer of the employer and the employer and the employer and the employer and the employer of t

want to exploit the labor of little children.

Hon. Mr. Bowser: Children have been so employed for years.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite: Well, if so, the sconer the practice is stopped the better.

In answer to Mr. Oliver, Hon. Mr. Bowser stated that if the question came before the courts the schedule which gives the list of the factories to which the measure applies, would be relied upon in interpretation as showing the intentions of the legislature.

Mr. McPhillips: It would be a monstrous thing to apply the act to in-

Dangerous Employment

Now, sir, the first thing that strikes

be compelled to seek employment

And my hon, friend who takes very

persons to school themselves sufficiently in the English language to come within the requirements of this measure, so that, after all, I think, sif, my hon, friend is not at all wrongly advised, when I tell him that it would not be at all a difficult matter, and in mite of this bearing which he is an in-

spite of this barrier which he is en-deavoring to raise against these per-sons, for these very persons to find a very easy way to conform to the nec-essary qualifications.

Would Be Interference

Black A new sensation.

Will Take Matter Up
The granting of such wide powers to municipalities, and to the taking away that the light title the propriet of th

On the resumption of the debate on the second reading of Mr. Hawthornthwaite's bill to regulate employment in dangerous industries

Hon. Mr. McBride: Mr. Speaker, I

high ground, indeed on this question, is simply trying to take a step which will drive these people from their own present occupations, and set up additional competition in other lines of industry in this province. But, even, six if this ware not the case.

Amending Companies Act. The bill introduced by A. E. McPhillips, K. C. (Islands) to amend th ips, K. C. (Islands) to amend the Companies act, 1897, was committed with W. H. Hayward in the chair.

Section 2, as contained in the bill, was struck out and the following amendment substituted:

"Section 56 of chapter 44 of the revised statutes, 1897 being the Companies of th

There is another aspect of this case which, I think, should appeal to the committee, and this lies in the fact that by the adoption of this tegislation this parliament would be going to a very considerable length in the way of intercents with the arrangements that vised statutes, 1897, being the Com-panies act, 1897, as amended by sec-tion 6 of chaper 5 of the statutes of 1900, is hereby further amended by striking out all the words in sub-sec-tion (12) after the word 'company,' in the sixth line thereof, and by adding the sixth line thereof, and by adding to such sub-section the words: 'Pro-vided however, that in case of a sale for shares in a company other than a non-personal liability company, such shares shall be fully paid up."

The bill was reported complete with atmendinents

Harry Jones (Cariboo) stated that the bill would be unworkable in the hydraulic mines of the district, which he represented.

The second reading was negatived on division, John Jardine (Esquimait) voting with the Socialists in favor.

Selection of the internal species would be internal species of the property of the presentation of the internal species of the property of the presentation of the internal species of the property of the presentation of the internal species of the property of the presentation of the internal species of the property of the presentation of the internal species of the presentation of the

Governing Marine Works.

J. H. Hawthornthwaite, Nanaimo, in moving the second reading of the bill to establish an eight-hour day in marine and shipbuilding works, stated that a disastrous strike had occurred in this industry and many men were out of work. "In one of these establishments the eight-hour day was in force, and he saw no reason why the other works should not adopt the same regulation."

vided however, that in case of a sale for shares in a company other than a not, however, find fault with the views shares shall be fully paid up."

The bill was reported complete with a mendments.

A amendment making the attached schedule regular was also introduced.

Eight-Hour Day Law.

John McInnis (Grand Forks) in moving the second reading of the bill was reported to shipyards we should, to be consistent, apply it, to all other shops to establish a general eight-hour day, stated that with the present up-to-date machinery would be no hardship. Australia and New Zealand were industrially successful, and they had adopted this system. Shortening the day did not necessarily mean increasing the cost of the article manufactured.

With a general eight-hour day the cost of the article manufactured.

With a general eight-hour day the cost of the article manufactured.

With a general eight-hour day the community would become better morally, intellectually and physically. The danger of accidents on the railways would be decreased.

Harry Jones (Cariboo) stated that the bill would be unworkable in the give their employees the eight-hour above the remployees the eight-hour above the remployees the eight-hour above the constant may be a subject to competition from abroad from the old country and eastern Canada, where wages are to build up the shipping and other industries here was manner. In other words, while I agree by settled in the ordinary way the shipping and other industries here that it is a good thing to reduce as far as possible the hours of labor in all employments, yet we must not proposed to strike out these provise and they could properly be applied either in all employments, yet we must not proposed to strike out these provise and they could properly be applied either in all employments, yet we must not proposed to strike out these provises and they had a constant may be settled in the ordinary way the settled in far as possible the hours of fabor in all employments, yet we must not proceed in this matter in advance of our competitors in the other provinces and among the other nations of the world. Parker Williams, Newcastle, said that this sort of argument might well come from a boy in a kindergarten school. A shipbuilding industry here, which was heavily bonussed, did not give their employees the eight-hourday, while another establishment which was not bonussed at all had adopted this regulation.

Mr. Jardine remarked that while he favored an eight-hour day throughout

ands. It was ultra views. But in this province, who are in a position to deal the control of the

Affects Victoria

and keep the fear of God in the employees they already have. He instanced the conditions in Nanaimo. Men had been brought in by hundreds and left to starve. The government was now under the necessity of starting relief works.

J. A. Macdonald: "I admitted that there was an abuse, but I did not admit that the principle of the present bill was right."

On division the second reading was negatived, Hon. Dr. Young, W. R. Ross and John Jardine voting with the Socialists.

Gets Second Reading.

The bill to amend the Municipal Clauses act was given second reading to grant these privileges for the period of 50 years, now wished to change the agreement. The B. C. Electric Company had obtained certain powers through legislation in 1894, and later on, while its charter ran for 50 years, but the second the vested rights of this corporation. Under the agreement, which had been made between the company and the city, neither party had a right to procure legislation, which would interfer with that contract, unless both parties were in perfect accord. The shareholders in this company had invested a great deal of capital in this enterprise, but the city, which had in the first instance been only too willing to grant these privileges for the period of 50 years, now wished to change the agreement. The B. C. Telephone Company was in similar case. This company had obtained legislation in 1892 and in 1903, confirming them in their rights, but the city now desired to have the wires laid underground, although in the axisting circumstances in this city there was no possible way of so introducing these wires into the buildings until the company had effected some arrange-

Must Protect Rights.

Where rights are given by municipalities they cannot be taken away, unless an agreement which will enable this to be done in some proper manner is reached.

Mr. Jardine: Municipalities are quite right in making changes if they so wish

Hon. Mr. Bowser: Apparently hon. rentlemen opposite would confer cer-tain rights and then turn around and

take them away. But such people are not to be found in the ranks of the Conservative party. (Cheers.) The

with the same arguments had been presented to the municipal committee which had not in its recommendations proposed to confiscate anything. Ample provision had been made for commensation to the Mr. Hawthornthwaite stated the Telegraphers' Union was moust in placing their case hands.

Hon. R. McBride: I have head of any such agitation.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite "Their" been made for compensation to the

more honest in giving expression to their views, were determined to seize upon and to devour the entire cheese. Greenwood's Tunnel.

Greenwood's Tunnel.

An amendment to permit of municipalities bonusing tunnels was introduced upon the recommendation of the municipal committee at the instance of the city of Greenwood.

It was opposed by Hon. W. J. Bowser, who stated that this would depreciate the value of the city's bonds and was lost on straight party division.

Sections Amended Section 5 of the bill inserted at the instance of the city of Nelson to en-able them to dispose of their water rights was amended at the instance of

the attorney-general so that the ap-proval of the lieutenant-governor-in-council to any such action is necessary.
Mr. McPhillips moved to amend section 174 as follows:
"To insert after the word 'certificate," in the twelfth line thereof: The said official shall on demand, without charge, give to any ratepayer who has paid his taxes, rates and assessments land.

paid his taxes, rates and assessments on lands a certificate that all municipal taxes, rates, assessment and charges, charged, levied or assessed against the lands of such ratepayer, have been fully paid."

This was adopted.

The second reading was negatived, J. H. Schofield and W. R. Ross voting with Socialists and Liberals in support of the measure.

Mineworkers' Wages.

Upon the second reading of the bill Liquor Licenses

Liquor Licenses

W. H. Hayward (Cowichan) moved to add the following sub-section to clause 23, regarding those who may obtain liquor licenses:

Section 199 of said chapter 32 is hereby amended by inserting after the word "householders," in the fourth line, the following words: "not being Chinese, Japanese, other Asiatics or Indians."

The securing of the bill for the securing of certain minework-ters wages moved by H. C. Prewster, Alberni, a debate arose, which was adjourned on the motion of Hon. Mr. Bowser.

The supply bill was given third reading.

Land Registry Act.

A. E. McPhillips, K. C., Islands, upon the consideration of the report on the bill for the securing of certain minework-ters wages moved by H. C. Prewster, Alberni, a debate arose, which was adjourned on the motion of Hon. Mr. Bowser.

The supply bill was given third reading.

The amendment was adopted.

The following new clause was substituted for section 23 with regard to

stituted for section 25 said chapter 32 liquor licenses:

"23. Section 198 of said chapter 32 ls hereby amended by inserting after the word householders, in the sixth line, the following words: not being Chinese, Japanese, other Asiatics or Indians, and by adding the following at the end of said section:

"Provided that wherever any premises proposed to be licensed are situises proposed to be licensed are situ-ated within five hundred yards of an boundary of any township or district municipality, the same shall, in addi-

municipality, the same shall, in addition to the foregoing requirements, be supported by a petition or requisition signed by at least three-fifths of the resident landowners and resident householders, not being Chinese, Japanese or other Asiatics or Indians, and their wives living with them, taken as an aggregate, within a radius in all directions of one-third of a mile from the premises proposed to be licensed."

Control of Streets

On the motion of the attorney-general, section 26 was struck out. It read as follows:

Said chapter 32 is hereby further amended by adding thereto the following sections:

"242a. Any municipal council may in, upon and over public streets, highways and wharves, in exercise of the

powers by this act conferred, with the the law relating to elections and elec-

the Electric Railway Company, if any change was made in their present systems. They all knew the character of the Arbitration Act. This was well defined, and no trouble would be experienced either on the part of the city or of the company in proceeding under this act. (Hear, hear.)

City Has Not Moved

Mr. Jardine: Has the city council approved of this section?

Hon. Mr. Bowser: No, they have not.

Mr. Jardine: This seems to be a very extraordinary amendment. Would it not be well to leave its further consideration over until tomorrow, in order to give the city opportunity to make, if they so choose, representations in the matter?

Hon. Mr. Bowser: This proposed for some time, and the mayor and council know all about it. I do not in the matter?

Indemnity Limited

Mays and wastreed, with the assent to seet of the electors pursuant to section the law relating to elections and election act was reported. It was also given third reading, the house dividing and rejecting the amendment of Mr. Naden with regard to the definition of the word house for highway of any city and no person or corporation who shall hereafter enter into possession of a street or highway shall, whether the possession of the person claiming or his ancestors or predecessors of a corporation, by virtue of such possession title, or of the predecessors of a corporation, by virtue of such possession be deemed to have acquired or shall acquire, any right or title thereto, whether by prescription or common law, or by virtue of any stations in the matter?

Hon. Mr. Bowser: This proposed to the city opportunity to make, if they so choose, representations in the matter?

Hon. Mr. Bowser: This proposed to the company of the predecessors of a corporation, by virtue of such possession of the person or corporation who shall hereafter enter into possession of the mannendment.

Bills Reported.

The bill amendment of Mr. Naden when the house do the def

It was in the interests, not only of the men themselves, but of the public at large. The lives of the traveling public were endangered by telegraphers. ing public were endangered by tel graphers working overtime, He trus ed that the government would see i way clear to support the measurements policy was not consistent with its policy when it can into power. It had been elected labor legislation, If it persisted in present policy it would be defeated the same.

Hon. Richard McBride expressed in conviction that there had been conviction that there had been

not to be found in the ranks of the Conservative party. (Cheers.) The Liberal party alone is able to boast of people of that character. (Hear, hear.) We merely wish to conserve the rights which both of these companies have obtained through the passage of legislation by this house, and then we make it possible, whenever it chooses to enter into negotiations, for the city to come to an agreement with

chooses to enter into negotiations, its cably.

the city to come to an agreement with cably.

Mr. Hawthornthwaiter stated hands.

Hon. R. McBride: I have never heard of any such agitation.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite: That's not

very last nickel.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite remarked that the whole business reminded him of a mouse nibbling at a cheese. The Liberals proposed merely to nibble at the cheese, but the Socialists, bolder and in reply to Mr. McInnis, the processes, but the Socialists, bolder and mier stated that he had met a delegation of the cheese in reply to Mr. McInnis, the processes in reply to Mr. McInnis, the processes in reply to Mr. McInnis, the processes where the content of the cheese is the content of the cheese in the cheese in the cheese is the cheese in the cheese in the cheese in the cheese in the cheese is the cheese in the cheese mier stated that he had met a delega-tion from the Trades Council, who had asked that employees on government works be restricted -t

point of order that the bill, in that it dealt with crown lands, was beyond the competency of a private member to introduce.

The Speaker reserved his decision.

Bi-Monthly Payday. Parker Williams, Newcastle, ing the second reading of a bill viding for bi-monthly payment wages, pointed out that the bill fered from bills introduced form in that it made the measure a only to industries situated within the second control of the

Upon the second reading of the bill

A. E. McPhillips, K. C., Islands, upon the consideration of the report on the bill to amend the Land Registry act, moved that the following new clause be added:

"All that part of section 31 of the said chapter 22 of the the ward for

said chapter 23 after the word 'conducted,' in the ninth line thereof, and section 32 of said act, shall not apply section 32 of said act, shall not apply to any tax sale to be held or that has herefoldere been held of lands for overdue taxes in the city of victoria, in cases where the tax deeds have but been registered at the time this act comes into force.

The report was adopted and the bill given third reading.

Read Third Time. Dr. G. A. B. Hall, Nelson, moved, upon the consideration of the report of the bill to amend the Liquor Li-

decision of the superintendent of pro-vincial police in the manner provided for from commissioners. The amend-ment lost and the bill was given third Canneries Revenue Act. The Canneries Revenue act was amended when the report of the committee came up for consideration so that the act should not apply to people engaged in catching and curing salmon in a small way.

The report as amended was adopted and the bill given third reading.

For over twenty Chronic Constinatio I could get no medic tried doctors and e tive, or laxative, med

was no better. Some take medicine, I wo days, without any act During all this tim suffered from Indig About a year ago to try "Fruit-a-tives" her. I began takin and from the outse better, and inside of were almost gone an relieved. In two mor well again, no pains and my complexion

sallow appearance. (Sgd) MA "Fruit-a-tives"—or are the only remed that actually cure (and active-thus ca flow into the bowels "Fruit-a-tives" — Tablets" are sold by -6 for \$2.50-or will of price. Fruit-a-tive

Cylinder Machine w

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Price ? We Gua

FLETCHE



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Trunks and Valise

NOT 613 PANDOL

New Designs an Polished Oa All Cla English Enamel Onyx

Full line of all Lime, Portland ter of Paris, Bu Brick, Pire Clay, hand.

ie interests, not only of selves, but of the pub-The lives of the travel-re endangered by telere endangered by tele-ing overtime, He trust-vernment would see its vernment the measure, support the measure, support the measure policy when it came had been elected on If it persisted in its would be defeated on

A McBride expressed his t there had been no e part of the telegraph-egislation. The corpor-were operating under s, and so if enacted the bably be ineffective. to be able to say that rs of British Columbia rrong union, and were McBride expressed his rong union, and were the differences ami-

nthwaite stated that ers' Union was unani-ng their case in his Bride: I have never such agitation. rnthwaite: That's not

Bride stated that he had nowledge, been ap-delegation asking for t-hour day.
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e mployees on govern-

reading was negatived, (Ymir) voting with the locialists in support of on the second reading amend the Vancouver

Rights act, took the that the bill, in that town lands, was beyond of a private member reserved his decision.

thly Payday. ms, Newcastle, in mov-reading of a bill pro-monthly payment of out that the bill dif-is introduced formerly e the measure apply s situated within three orporated town.

Fernie, supported the J. A. Macdonald, Rosseading was negatived, and W. R. Ross voting and Liberals in sup-isure.

rkers' Wages. ond reading of the bill of certain minework-ed by H. C. Prewster, ate arose, which was be motion of Hon. Mr. was given third read.

ps, K. C., Islands, upon n of the report on the ne Land Registry act, following new clause

of section 31 of the after the word con-ninth line thereof, and id act, shall not apply to be held or that has held of lands for over-lie city of Victoria, in the tax deeds have not at the fime this act

s adopted and the bill Third Time.

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Revenue Act. s Revenue act was

way. amended was adopted al Electors.

palities was reported. en third reading, the and rejecting the Mr. Naden with regard of the word house-

Reported. ding the Water Clauses orted complete with d given third reading, nding the Game Pro-s reported and given

Delta) asked leave of ithdraw his point of h regard to the civil ave was granted. clauses 34 to 30 inclu-

committee rose and

Ils Advanced ed An Act Respecting mitted and the red An Act to Amend x Foreshore act was ading and committed.
I. H. Hawthornthwaite out and the word

ted.

ed An Act Regarding und to the Greenwood s Company under the a Water Consolidation econd reading.

journed at 2 o'clock.

ARTIN'S PLANS

irch 5.—Joseph Martin, re in October of this England, where he will before the privy coun-ends to enter political probably will even-litical life in the old

rks to Close. March 5.—The plant iron works will short-ving, it is said, to the n charcoal.

an Legislature 5.—The Saskatche-will be called to meet It is expected that who has been in health, will return in

Suffered 20 Years STEAMERS EQUIP



Tuesday, March 10, 1908.

For over twenty years I suffered from Chronic Constipation of the bowels, and I could get no medicine to cure me. I

ried doctors and every known purgative, or laxative, medicine known but I was no better. Sometimes, if I did not take medicine, I would go four or five days, without any action of the bowels. During all this time I was weak and suffered from Indigestion constantly.

About a year ago a friend advised me to try "Fruit-a-tives" as they had helped her. I began taking "Fruit-a-tives" and from the outset I began to feel better, and inside of a month the pains were almost gone and the Constipation relieved. In two months I was perfectly well again, no pains, no constipation, and my complexion had lost all that sallow appearance.

(Sgd) MARY A. MCDONELL. "Fruit-a-tives" or Fruit Liver Tablets
—are the only remedy known to science
that actually cure Constipation. They
do this by making the liver healthy
and active—thus causing more bile to
flow into the bowels.

"Pruit-a-tives"— or "Fruit Liver Tablets" are sold by dealers at 50c a box —6 for \$2.50—or will be sent on receipt of price. Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

SOMETHING NEW

A Cylinder Talking Machine with a Disc Tone - Arm

Type B. O. Columbia Graphophone

Price \$55.00

We Guarantee

This to be the finest Cylinder

FLETCHER BROS.



B. C. SADDLERY CO., 566 YATES STREET

Trunks and Valises always on hand.

NOTICE

RAYMOND & SONS

613 PANDORA STREET New Designs and Styles in all kinds of

Polished Oak Mantels All Classes of GRATES

English Enamel and American Onyx Tiles. Full line of all fireplace goods. Lime, Portland Cement, Plaser of Paris, Building and Fire rick, Fire Clay, etc., always on

United Wireless Company Yesterday Made Contract With Alaska-Pacific S. S. Co.

APPARATUS ON LINERS

Pachena Wireless Messages Intercepted by Telephone Wire at Cape Beale

(From Friday's Daily)

More steamers are constantly being equipped with wireless telegraphic apparatus. Yesterday, Thomas F. Merrick, local manager of the United Wireless Telegraph company stated that his company has just closed a contract with the Alaska Pacific Steamship company, which operates the steamers Watson, Buckman and Falcon, between Seattle and San Francisco, to equip those vessels with the DeForrest system of wireless telegraphic apparatus and the work of installation will be begun at once. The Pacific Coast company's steamer City of Puebla is equipped with wireless of the Massie system, as is also the Queen, Governor and President, but the Umatilla has not yet been fitted. The steamer Humboldt was also equipped just before leaving San Francisco for Seattle where she is now preparing to run to Skagway, and the steamer Portland elsewith. (From Friday's Daily)

Steambert work in Alasko Pacific
Steambert work of the Steambert work of the seambert work of

a strange circumstance in connection with the working of the wife-less telegraphic apparatus on the west coast of Vancouver island is reported Mrs. Paterson of Cape Beale, recently, when telephoning from the Cape Beale lighthouse, heard plainly the Morse signals of a message telegraphed by the wireless telegraph operator at Pachena. The message had evidently been intercepted by the telephone wire and conducted to Cape Beale. On enquiry the operator at Pachena verified the signals, and the operators are wondering how it came about that the message started through the air for Victoria could be heard at Cape Beale.

ists.
H. J. SPROTT, B.A., Principal.
H. A. SCRIVEN, B.A., Vice-President,
I. M. ROBERTS, Gregg Shorthand,
H. G. SKINNER, Pitman Shorthand.

Grew of Satsuma Maru Taken From Yakutat Bay by Revenue Cutter Thetis

Port Townsend, March 5.—Success has crowned the expedition of the revenue cutter Thetis, which went north recently under instructions to rescue the stranded crew of the Japanese schooner Satsuma Maru, which was driven on the glacier at Yakutat bay, Alaska, early in November last. A private cablegram received this afternion announces that the entire party have been successfully taken off and are now aboard the cutter, which is proceeding here.

The Satusuma Maru was a new fishing schooner about 250 tons burthen, and was making her first trip to northern seas when she was caught in a terrific storm, which tore out eight anchors and forced the little craft high onto a shelving glacier at the place mentioned. Remarkable to relate, no lives were lost, and after the impossibility of ever getting the schooner back into her native element became patent the crew were put on half rations and encamped on the ice to await rescue at the hands of some passing vessel.

A steam schooner made an ineffectual attempt to succor the stranded crowd, and then the Japanese government appealed to the treasury department to send a revenue cutter to the scene. The cutter is expected back here with the survivors about the middle of next week.

SUFFERED FEARFULLY

EMPEROR WILLIAM AND BRITISH NAVY

mouth Arouses Wrath of the Times

JAPAN INSISTING THAT CHINA YIELD

Letter Written to Lord Tweed- Threatening Message Said to Have Been Sent to Pekin Minister

The Distar's failing of the American Company of the Company of the

This will Keep the Boy on the Farm

It Will Give Him a Real Start in Life

UIT worrying about how you're going to give the boy a better chance in life than his father Let up wondering how you're going to manage to give him a start.
Fix it so he can make his own start - and have fun doing it. He will stay on the farm if you go at it the right way. This way :

Any normal, healthy boy likes to "fool 'round" with live things—chickens for in-stance. Make him work at it, and he'll tire of it quick. But give him a little business of his own,—set him to raising chickens on his own hook,and he won't let up till he makes a success of it.

I can arrange the whole thing for you,-teach your boy how to succeed at poultryraising for profit,—show him where to save work and worry doing it,-stand right back of him and coach him along,and find him a good, quickcash buyer who will pay the highest prices for all the poultry he raises or the eggs he



In a word, I will make a BUSINESS poultryman of your boy,-and I don't want a cent for doing it. I want you, for your part, just to help give the boy a start,—like

Send for my free book-"When Poultry Pays," That will give you an idea of what there really is in up - to - date poultry raising, -of how much money anybody with hustle and gumption can get out

And the book will tell you what kind of an outfit will get the most money out of poultry, quickest and easiest, and surest,-my Peerless outfit,-the Peerless Guaranteed Incubator, and the Peerless Brooder.

Then I will tell you just how

You Needn't Hurry in Paying For It

you can get an outfit for your poy-either the big size (200 eggs in the incubator-200 chicks in the brooder) or the minor size—(120 and 120)—

Without paying a cent on the outfit until a year from now. By the time that first payment is due, the outfit will have earned far more than it cost, and the boy will know enough about the poultry-raising game to want to stick to it.

I know plenty of young folks who are earning their college money this way—and learning hard business sense as well-learning things that will make them succeed, in other lines later in life.

I can show you why that's so. Write to me and ask me why the Peerless makes a worth-while present that will earn the biggest kind of dividends for you and for the boy,—or for the girl, for that matter. Get the free book.

Write To-day To The Manager of The LEE-HODGINS COMPANY, Limited

314 Pembroke Street, Pembroke, Ontario

CONDITION OF

Minister Graham's Estimate of Surplus on Past Year's Operation

JAPANESE CONTRACT LABOR

F. H. Chrysler Mentioned as Chairman of Railway Commission

Ottawa, March 5.—The Intercolonial railway occupied the most of the time of the House of Commons today, Hon. of the House of Commons today, Hon.
Mr. Graham making the annual ministerial railway statement.

Before this Mr. Foster drew the attention of the government to the published report that Count Hayashi had informed the Japanese diet that there was nothing to prevent the entrance of Japanese contract labor into Canada. Sir Wilfrid said he did not believe Count Hayashi had made any such statement, and Mr. Lemieux added that the Japanese consul-general had this merning informed him that no Japanese contract laborers would be allowed to sail for Canada unless the Canadian government approved.

he Canadian government approved. The Quebec tercentenary bill was taken up, when Armand Lavergne entered an objection to the removal of the Quebec jail from the Plains of Abraham, contending that it should be

Progress was finally reported

INTERCOLONIAL NOrthern Interior of B. C.

will find a full stock of mining tools, camp outfits and provisions at my general store at Hazelton, which is the head of navigation on the Skeena River and headquarters for outfitting for above points.

R. S. Sargent,

Hazelton, B. C.

Have You Got Them?



The Farm Implements and Garden Tools that you need for your Spring Work. We can supply anything you want in these lines. The goods are unsurpassed, and prices moderate.

B.C. HARDWARE COMPANY

Phone 82 Cor. Yates and Broad Streets

day the pupils were put through a freducing from the buildings to the school yards at the sound of a free gong. In many schools the principals of the full principal in the school yards at the sound of a free gong. In many schools the principals of the full principal in the school yards at the sound of a free gong. In many schools the principals is asserted, that a cargo junk has been discovered, it is said to the children what to do in case of fire and warned them against panic.

Japan Wanted a Spy.

Sali Lake City, Utah, March 5.—The many of Progress

Japan Wanted a Spy.

Sali Lake City, Utah, March 5.—The first section of the twenty-first infantry, amounced exestends, at the local recruiting office that he had been offered sito a month by an agent of the large wards at the local recruiting office that he had been offered sito a month by an agent of the revolutionists.

Winnipes, March 5.—The formal opining of Regina's Dity Hall.

Winnipes, March 5.—The formal opining of Regina's palatial new city has sand description of tortifications and San Diego harbors and Puget Sound.

Regina's City Hall.

Winnipes, March 5.—The formal opining of Regina's palatial new city building the location of mines and description of tortifications of the street railway was originally strongly opposed by the native shore and Puget Sound.

Reep dry, supplies in glass preserve jars, labeled.

P.O. Box 683

tention of Leaving in to Reside in ingland

Ambassador Bryce on the Future of Canada

OME surprise was felt by the large gathering which greeted Ambassador Bryce at the first annual dinner of the Canadian Club of Montreal, at the Windsor last night, that he did not make the slightest reference to the mission which has brought him to Canada, says the Mon-

treal Gazette of February 26. It had been hoped that on this, his first appearance before a large and representative gathering he might make some allusion to the matters in abeyance between Canada and the United States, whose settlement he hopes to bring about. But as the British representative at Washington proceeded with his speech the audience realized as they had not done before that Mr. Bryce fully realized his responsibilities to the British Empire, and was far too worthy a representative to make any such diplomatic mistake as to give premature utterance to anything pertaining to such unsettled matters. His only reference to the relations between Canada and the Republic was the expression of hope that for all time the present friendly relations would exist between the two, despite the small differences that were bound to arise between two countries which were neighbors along a frontier extending over three thousand miles.

"What We Owe to Posterity," was the subject of Right Hon. Mr. Bryce's address, and in it he took a lofty plane of the duty of every citizen to the state, not only to achieve present prosperity, but to grow healthy traditions which would elevate the nation, and cause future generations to look back with pride and reverence to those who had laid the foundations. In fact there was a striking similarity in general tone between the address of Mr. Bryce, of Great Britain, and that recently given here by Mr. Bryan, of the United States. Both took the same lofty idea of duty to the state, and both expressed the same confidence for the future.

A noteworthy point in Mr. Bryce's speech was his reference to the prominence of Canadian affairs at Washington. In fact, he said, he devoted almost three-quarters of his work at the American capital to Canadian affairs, insomuch that he felt himself as much the Ambassador of Canada as that of Great Britain. Further, Mr. Bryce said that this increasing importance of Canadian relations at Washington had caused him to determine to visit the Dominion as often as he could, in order to discuss Canadian affairs at first hand with the Governor-General and the ministers of the Crown, as well as to get in touch with opular feeling, as he was doing on his present

This statement was greeted with loud

Mr. Bryce predicted a brilliant future for Canada, and said that he was convinced that within the lifetime of many today this country would have a population of fifty millions, while Montreal, as its metropolis, would number one and a half millions of people. It was, he said, therefore, the duty of every citizen to work to lay the foundations of the future nation so that a high standard of public and private virtue would be demanded.

The dinner was a notable event, apart from the speech of Mr. Bryce. There were three elements in Montreal's commercial and educational life, the only notable absence being that of any prominent representatives of political affairs. The banquet hall presented the unusual spectacle of ladies gracing the feast, the officers of the Women's Canadian Club sitting at the table of honor with the leading guests, while the members were given seats immediately behind them on the dais. A still greater novelty was furnished when Lady Drummond made an excellent speech.

Chairman Gerin Lajoie briefly introduced the guest of the evening, remarking that it was most fortunate that the Canadian Club at its first annual banquet should have as its guest, not merely the representative of the King, but Mr. James Bryce, who was as famous in the fields of literature as in diplomacy. He then briefly sketched the work of the Canadian clubs and the career of Rt. Hon. James Bryce, and concluded by calling upon the assembly to drink to the health of this guest, which was honored with great enthusiasm and the singing of "He's a Jolly Good Fellow," in which assurance the ladies took a melodious part.

Speech of Hon. Mr. Bryce When the British Ambassador rose to reply, he was greeted with three vigorous cheers,

and given a reception that made it impossible for him to be heard for several minutes. In opening, Mr. Bryce thanked the gathering for their warm welcome, in which he recognized not merely personal kindness, but a sen-timent of friendship and affection toward the country from which he came as a messenger of British affection for Canada. It was a particular pleasure for him in his first address in the metropolis of Canada to appear before a

club devoted to work for the expression of Canada's unity. (Applause.)

These Canadian clubs he regarded as a remarkable sign of the change that had come about in Canada during the past 30 or 40 years. He had known Canada slightly 38 years ago, and no one then could have imagined that within so short a period public opinion would have so developed as to make such a move-ment possible. The great advantage of the Canadian clubs was, in his opinion, the opporcommon settlement of Canadian patriotism apart from party or other affiliations. For years past he had been struck with the progress of these clubs, and the way in which they voiced the best sentiments of the nation, and particularly with the way in which they had acquired a sort of crown when they had added the women's Canadian clubs to their

"It is with peculiar pleasure," said Mr. Bryce, "that I see this gathering graced by the officers of the Women's Canadian Club. This, however, I take it, is not a sign that they, like their very ardent and excitable sisters in England, intend to enter the field of party politics, but rather that they are interested in this great movement for the bettering of the conditions of the people."

Proceeding, Mr. Bryce warmly congratulated his hearers upon the progress Montreal has made since he last saw it 38 years ago, and remarked with what joy he as a patriotic citizen of the Empire witnessed the growth of this, its eldest daughter. It was, he said, only within the past twenty years that the people of Canada had begun to realize the vastness of their resources, since the building of a great transcontinental railway had opened up the fertile West with its illimitable possibilities.

He had, however, been as much struck in Canada as in the United States with the way in which the nations were using their available capital. Part of this capital in Canada was in mineral resources, which could be exploited to the fullest extent without danger. But there was another vast capital asset which might become depleted, and then would require great care and work to restore—the national forest domains. As an admirer of the magnificent forest wealth of Canada, he earnestly hoped that serious thought would be taken for their preservation and replacement, so that postery one or two centuries hence might receive as ample heritage as the people of today. This, he declared, was one of the things Canada owed to posterity. (Applause.)

As to Montreal, Mr. Bryce anticipated a great future for the city: While the prairies of the West might ultimately gain a preponderance of the national population, it was certain that such a growth must be attended by a corresponding development of the great cities of the East, and particularly Montreal, as the greatest Canadian port and distributing centre. In fact, he considered that this city was certain to hold with regard to Canada the same

Tribute to Montreal.

position that New York, Philadelphia and Boston held for the United States, while as New York was the great financial centre of the States, so he regarded Montreal as destined to continue the financial heart of the Domin-

In fact, Mr. Bryce predicted that within the lifetime of many of his hearers Canada would have a population of fifty millions, while Montreal was bound to increase in proportion, so that within the next sixty or seventy years it might reasonably be expected to have a population of a million and a half. A great responsibility rested upon the men of today, who were engaged in building up this great city of the future.

There was a time, said Mr. Bryce, when, to the shame of Great Britain, it was necessary for the mother country to assure the younger nations of the Empire of the interest and affection with which it watched their progress, but he was glad that that time was past, and it was not necessary for him to assure Canada of the proud pleasure with which the old and venerable, but still active mother country looked upon the growth of this stately daughter, in whose veins throbbed the same life blood that had built up the centre of the Empire/ Imperial conferences were no longer necessary to tell how anxious Great Britain was that all her great sister states should take their place and part in the responsibility and dignity of the future greatness of the Empire. (Applause.)

Reference to His Mission.

"If I ever had any doubt of the importance of the work of the British Foreign Office," said Mr. Bryce, "that would long ago have been dispelled since during my year at Washington as ambassador fully three-quarters of my work has been occupied with the affairs of Canada. Every day I feel that I am even more the ambassador of Canada at Washington than of Great Britain. (Applause.) Therefore I have felt it one of my first duties whenever Canadian questions became important and there was a sufficient number of them to make it desirable, and when I could be spared from Washington to go to Canada and confer personally with your Governor-General and his ministers, as well as make an acquaintance with the people themselves, as you have so kindly given me the opportunity to do tonight. (Loud applause.) I have felt that necessary to the proper performance of my duties at Washington, and I may candidly say that for this once duty and pleasure coincide.

"And, without any party feeling, which, of course, I have not," continued Mr. Bryce, "I wish to say that it has been a great pleasure to me to be brought into personal contact with a mind so active, so powerful, so flexible, with an intelligence which is capable of so quickly taking a point and covering the whole horizon it is necessary for you to survey, as that of your prime minister, Sir Wilfrid Laurier. (Ap-

"I feel it an honor to take part in endeavorng to adjust any questions that from time to time may arise between you and the United States, as such differences must arise-but differences which I hope will always be adjusted with the aid of good feeling and good sense on both sides. And I am happy to say from my experience of the past twelve months that the good feeling in the States towards Canada is greater today than it has ever been before. And I am sure the same feeling prevails here towards the United States. It would be a great misfortune if it were otherwise between two nations speaking the same lan-guage, and called upon by Providence to be helpers and friends in the common work of civilization.'

Proceeding, Mr. Bryce discussed the question of what the Canada of today could do for Canada as it was going to be in the future. He first dwelt with its future in the field of literature and science. With such a common stock as the two great nations of Britain and France, and their literary and scientific achievements and traditions he regarded as inevitable that in the fullness of time Canada must produce great things, while as a Scotchman, he modestly suggested that the strong infusion of Scottish blood in Canada would be no disadvantage. He, however, never attempted to argue with Scotchmen that Scotland was a great nation—they always admitted it. (Laughter.)

Mr. Bryce warmly congratulated the Canadian people on the evident interest they took in literature and science, as exhibited in the foundation of such universities as McGill and other provincial universities, even in the new western provinces. It was not the nations which had acquired wealth most rapidly that had achieved lasting fame, but rather those which had given the greatest contributions to the intellectual wealth and enjoyment of the world. The greatness of a nation was ultimately measured by what it had done for posterity, the arts, poetry, literature, learning

As to Canada's political future, Mr. Bryce said that entirely depended upon what was done in the present, while the country was young-and this applied to all new countries, Success in maintaining a high standard of public life depended upon the traditions of a peo. ple, which were to the nation what habits were to the individual, and just as habits were formed in the young person so traditions were formed in a young nation.

"The moral I have learned after 27 years of public life in England," said Mr. Bryce, "and particularly in Parliament, is that if England is and has been successful in her public life—as I hope you think she has been—(loud applause) it is due to the maintenance of those noble traditions she has inherited from the preceding centuries. That is what makes the efficiency and dignity of our Parliament, because everyone feels that he is bound to live up to what Parliaments have been before, and the people expect that they shall live up to the standard that has been set them, and would visit with condemnation anyone who fell below that standard.

"It is our tradition that the best men should wish and strive to enter public life, should give the best of themselves to their country's service, and feel that in that service they must attain as high, exact and scrupulous a sense of honor as they would exercise in any part of their private life." (Loud applause.)

Briefly, Mr. Bryce said the maintenance of such a high standard of public life depended upon the example of the few and the vigilance of the many; that those at the top should set a high example for the present and the time to come, while the people, with mind fixed upon what had been attained in the past, should expect of their public men that their virtue should be at least equal to that of those who had gone before them. Canada's public men today should consider that they were working for a long future, when the Dominion would be one of the great nations of the world, and so work that those to come would look back to this day of comparatively small things with reverence and pride for those who had laid the foundations of the mighty structure that would yet arise. (Applause.)
"That is what should make us feel we owe

a debt to posterity," concluded Mr. Bryce. "We are now making traditions. You are today forming habits for Canada which in some few generations will become traditions, which, if they are, as I trust they will be, high and noble traditions, will make the life of Canada of the future a worthy successor of the life England has led till now.

"Ladies and gentlemen, every Canadian can help Canada. He can help the Canada of the future by settling and maintaining a high standard of citizenship for this country now. And no good work that is ever done in this world can be lost." (Prolonged applause.)

Lady Drummond's Remarks.

J. S. Brierley, one of the vice-presidents, gave the toast of "Sister Clubs," to which Lady Drummond responded on behalf of the Women's Canadian Club of Montreal, in a speech in which both wit and humor had their part. She expressed appreciation of the most kind and brotherly way in which the Canadian Club of Montreal had taken the little sister into the family, and said it was largely owing to the help and encouragement of the former that the latter had sprung, as it were, into existence full grown. When the tender age of the little sister was considered-not three months old until March 12-(laughter)-her self-posses sion and popularity, it might be said, without fear of being considered partial, that she was an infant phenomenon. (Renewed laughter). This showed that the women of Montreal were awakening to the fact that it was not only men-and aldermen-who had larger duties of citizenship to perform. She gave credit to the change in public sentiment in this regard which had been brought about by the local councils of women. She thought that they should congratulate one another-men and women-because of certain marked tendencies in contemporary thought, one of which was that the merely conventional and artificial barriers which had so long kept men and women from companionship were rapidly breaking down. Each needed the other, and the world needed them, and they should stand hand in hand for all time in patriotic things. (Long and loud applause.)

Col. Wood, of Quebec, also responded to the toast, saying that the Canadian clubs were to the Dominion very much what an intelligence department was to an army—the nerve through which, to the extremities of the country, was carried the highest development of its public spirit and intellectual life. He then went on to speak of the tercentenary celebration of the founding of Quebec, and referred to some of the stimulating historical facts which inspired such a celebration, saying that every cent of each subscription would go direct into the battlefields' park scheme, no expenses being deducted, and nothing would go in fireworks.

Mr. Lee responded on behalf of the Canadian Club of Toronto, and brought greetings and congratulations from over 1,700 members of that body. The Canadian Club movement, he said, was having, and in the future was bound to have, a very important influence on the welfare of the nation.

Dr. Walker, of St. John, N. R., and Mr. Chisholm, of Halifax, likewise replied to the toasts, on behalf of their respective clubs, after which "Auld Lang Syne" was sung, followed by "God Save the King," and the first annual banquet of the Canadian Club of Montreal became a matter of history.

The Anglo-Russian Agreement

dispassionately the working of our national institutions, debates such as that which took place on Lord Curzon's initiative are a convincing proof of the advantages to the Empire of the House of Lords, says the London Times. There is no representative assembly in the world where large subjects of abiding interest to no small part of mankind are discussed with the speech of Mr. Bryce. There were three hundred guests forming a thoroughly representative gathering of every one of the best elements in Montreal's commercial and educations. The spirit in which such subjects are handled there is that of men who are conscious of their responsibilities and earnest in a desire to discharge them for the welfare of the Empire they help to govern. The Peers, like all English politicians, are party men, but, when they are examining matters of lasting moment to the state in its external relations, they know how to subordinate all other considerations to the good of the commonwealth. The speech which Lord Curzon delivered yesterday was in many respects a remarkable perrmance. It was singularly brilliant and effective in form, it was marked by wide and intimate knwledge, and it bore the unmistakable stamp of earnestness. None of our statesmen knows more of the greater problems of our Eastern policy, and none feels their burden and their attraction more acutely. But with all his knowledge and all the breadth of his imagination, the criticisms which he made upon the Agreement with Russia are in one sense narrow criticisms. . Many of them are of undeniable weight when viewed alone, and several of them, when so viewed, probably do not admit of any satisfactory reply. But Lord Cur-zon did not, perhaps, altogether shake himself free from the limitations of an expert, be he the greatest of experts. Though he himself described this treaty as the most important and the most far-reaching which we have signed for fifty years, and as an instrument destined profoundly to affect the future of three great Asiatic countries, to set a permanent mark on the relations between Great Britain and Russia, and to exercise an almost inexpressible influence upon our dominion in Asia, he did not treat it as from the first we have maintained that it ought to be treated. He did not endeavor to gauge its scope and purport and its probable effects as a whole He did not point out what will be its probable bearing upon the general situation in Asia and, still less, upon the general situation in Asia and in Europe

The prolonged efforts of our diplomacy, to which Lord Curzon referred, to bring about an arrangement with Russia in the East are the best proof that such an arrangement was eminently desirable Both parties in the State have worked to bring it about, and both will, of course, exert themselves faithfully to carry tunity they offered for the advancement of a out its provisions Lord Curzon contends that

O Englishmen who view broadly and it is specially open to criticism because it is not an offensive or defensive alliance. That contention does not seem to us to be sound It is, he says, a detailed arrangement of the specific rights, claims, and interests of the signatories in particular regions That is quite true, but it is also true of the Anglo-French entente That agreement was also, in the first place, a "business arrangement," and a business arrangement open to objections from our side, as well as from that of France, on certain points But just because both nations did not dwell jealously upon these points, but wisely resolved to regard it as a whole and to make the best of it, it has rapidly become the basis of a close and lasting friendship between them There are points in all the agreements which make up the arrangement with Russia which are open to objection. We have commented upon them more than once when discussing it. We do not see that Lord Curzon has added to their number or shown them to be more serious than had been supposed The concessions which we have made to Russia in Persia have been very great. We may acknowledge that it is not easy to reconcile all of them with the words of the preamble to the Agreement. But could we have expected to come to an agreement at all without making them? Lord Curzon contrasts our former position in Persia with what it is under the treaty. The contrast is unpleasant enough. But what had our position become in that country before the treaty, and what would it have been there today, had the treaty not been signed? The "traditional position" of which ord Curzon speaks had not disappeared when he visited Persia some fifteen years ago. But it had vanished for ever when once we refused to give her the financial assistance for which she asked, and so enabled Russia to add, to the power of the sword which she already posessed there, the power of the purse. The military preponderance of Russia, not only all along the north frontier, but practically right up to Teheran, is a factor in the situation to which Lord Curzon seems hardly to attach sufficient weight. On the other hand, as Lord Fitzmaurice was able to show, he greatly underrates in his speech the strategic advantages which we derive from the provisions that secure the Northwest frontier of India from the danger of being turned through Seistan, and Baluchistan. Surely that advantage was worth making some concession for? Can it be shown that the concessions we have made for it are too great?

The real danger in the East was that, with all these questions unsettled, this country might have continued to pursue a course of mere aimless drift, varied by irritating and futile protests, while other governments were carrying out in those regions their well-con-

sidered schemes. None knows better than Lord Curzon how great that danger has long been, and none, we fancy, knows better how greatly it has been increased by that new development of political unrest amongst the Oriental peoples of which Lord Cromer spoke in an interesting maiden speech. Is it not desirable, at a time when, as Lord Cromer said, the spirit of nationality seems to be taking root in the East, for the European nations who bear the burden of Empire there to avoid, so far as possible, jealousies and rivalries amongst themselves? Those jealousies and rivalries added enormously for long years to the difficulties of Lord Cromer's task in Egypt. It is something to have got rid of them, as we trust this treaty has got rid of them, over a great part of Asia. So far as concerns what is, perhaps, the least satisfactory feature in the treaty, the omission, namely, of formal stipulations as to the Persian Gulf, we have the clear and precise assurance of the Government that the declaration made by Lord Lansdowne holds good. The policy which he laid down is a national policy, equally accepted by both parties in the State. That is now known to all whom it may concern, and the knowledge is the best guarantee that our rights there will be respected.

BALLOON ACROSS ATLANTIC

Jacques Faure, the celebrated French aeronaut, told the correspondent of The New York Times the other day that he had developed a plan for crossing the North Atlantic in an ordinary spherical balloon, and that the only thing that prevented him from immediately carrying the plan into execution was the lack

The day is not distant," said M. Faure, when some aeronaut will make such a voyage from New York to Paris. I am anxious to be the first, but, unfortunately, I do not feel that I could afford the cost, which would be possibly \$20,000, including the price of the balloon, which would naturally have to be unusually large. Aside from the tremendous sporting interest of such a trip, it would undoubtedly be rich in scientific discoveries. It would also create such a popular interest in balloonng as was never before manifested.

'I am convinced that the trip across the Atlantic could be accomplished in an ordinary spherical balloon in a much easier manner than in any other air-ship thus far constructed. I believe that on leaving New York the aeranaut would find a steady air current at a moderate height which would give an average speed of a mile a minute. In fact, I do not believe that in any circumstances the voyage would require more than six days. With a good balloon an aeronaut can remain in the air for three-times this period.



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N. R., and Mr. replied to the ctive clubs, after s sung, followed the first annual ub of Montreal

The Royal North-West Mounted Police

T is a wonderful fact that throughout the vast prairie lands of Canada, and throughout the length and breadth of the unorganized territories that stretch from the shores of Hudson's bay to the boundary of Alaska, life and property are as safe as in any city of the realm, and law and order just as effici-

ntly enforced. This fact is one that is uniersally recognized. It is part of the good ame that has grown up with the Dominion, part of a prestige of immeasurable value ataching to the country. Nobody ever thinks associating lawlessness and crime with any igle district in Canada.

Tuesday, March 10, 1908

Sportsmen, prospectors, surveyors, explor-mone of these men ever give a second ought to the possibility of molestation when a journey in the wilds of Canada. Settlers the prairies, be they ever so far from town railway, know themselves to be as safe as any part of the civilized world. Newomers ask all sorts of questions and make all orts of investigations before settling down to mesteading in new and lonely districts on prairie, and one of the most serious of all questions that weigh with them is how far they will be from a doctor. The men do not mind. It is the women. They hate to be many miles from a doctor, and so serious a actor is this in settling people on the land hat the Canadian Pacific railway at one time and a whole series of subsidized doctors dotted about in the homesteading regions of Western

Such points as these the majority of settlers are very particular about, but nobody ever thinks of asking: "Is it quite safe to go so far away from the organized communities?" Peole regard perfect safety in these regions as a natter of course, and their confidence is never

How is it that a good name of such magificent moral influence attaches to Canada? It is because throughout the immense regons of the northwest law and order and justice are enforced for white and red man alike what, without exaggeration, has been deribed as "the finest organized mounted body levoted to police duty in existence"-the Royal orthwest Mounted Police.

Often has the prowess of the Mounted Poce been related in story and song, but not a the has been told of what these remarkable men have done in blazing the trail for civilizaon, and in inspiring fear and respect for auhority in that part of the world in which they old sway. Long ago the Indians learned through these men, the iron power of British justice; long ago the lawless elements among white and half-breeds learned through the same nedium its relentlessness. Their scarlet tunics have become the symbol of the empire's might; so greatly to be feared and respected that a gle member of the force has been known in the early days to go into a band of blood-thirsty Indians, fresh from the warpath, or into a company of white or half-breed thieves and murderers and place the leader of the and under arrest. And what is more, he has marched him to where two horses were standing, and ridden off with him to the nearest post of the Mounted Police, perhaps one hundred miles away, without a hand being raised n attempted rescue or in attack upon the repesentative of England's King or Queen, as he case might be, for, as the saying went in those remote places: "If you shoot or stick a knife into a member of the Northwest Mount-ed Police, you are doing the same thing to the entire British nation, and the English will follow you to the ends of the earth and punish

The origin of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police dates back to 1873. Three years prior to that the province of Manitoba had been established by the Wolseley expedition, and garrison was then located at the spot then alled Fort Garry, but now known as Winnieg. Beyond this fort on the Red river the ountry was practically unknwn. Over the ins roamed Indians to the number of 40,000 0,000, and buffalo by the hundreds of thouds, while such white men and half-breeds were in the country were mostly of a desrate character, and a law unto themselves. en, therefore, the Wolseley forces were thdrawn, the Dominion found itself in need a body of regular troops to keep possession the country acquired, and it was this need hich resulted in the formation of the Mount-

The nucleus of the Royal Northwest Mount-Police was gathered in Manitoba in the fall 1873, under command of Lieut-Colonel ench, of the Royal Artillery, who had shown ich aptitude and done splendid work for anada in the organization of its artillery hools, and who arrived in Canada fresh rom Australia, where he had won distinction and had been retired from the imperial army major-general. The remainder of the y-organized force was recruited in Torthe entire force at that time numbering 300. The force proceeded by railway to rgo in June, 1874, and made a march to ifferin of 170 miles, as a foretaste of their

hen the force immediately started on a expedition through the heart of a hostile try, inhabited by Indians and many white eradoes. With two field pieces and two nortars, and relying solely on their own transport train for supplies, they marched 800 miles westward through an unknown country, until they reached the Rocky mountains. Here Fort

Macleod was established, in the very heart of the Blackfeet country, where no white man's life was safe. Another force was sent north to Edmonton, among the Assiniboines and Wood Crees. The main body turned back, crossing the plains to Fort Pelly, and then to Dufferin. The thermometer, which had stood at 100 degrees in the shade when they left Dufferin, marked 30 degrees below zero on their return. In four months to a day the force had travelled 1,959 miles. Many good horses died from the bitter cold that came on during the early autumn, though officers and men gave up their blankets to shelter their horses, but these 300 police had accomplished, without losing a life, that which had been declared as impossible without the use of an army-the taking possession of the Great Lone Land.

This expedition had two great objects in view. One was to stop the sale to Indians of the liquor which kept them in a chronic state of deviltry. The other was to establish friendly relations with the Indians. In both of these objects the expedition was most successful. Though not entirely stopped, the sale of liquor to the Indians was greatly diminished, while the Indians became convinced that these men in soarlet coats meant what they said when they declared they were friends would see that other Indians, and white men also gave them justice. As one Indian chief said to Colonel Macleod of the expedition: "Before you came the Indian crept along; now he is not afraid to walk erect."

The Indians were given a general idea of the laws, told that these were for white man unishment except when they had done wrong. They were assured that their lands would not be taken from them, and that treaties would be made with them which would be respected, which promises, faithfully kept, have saved Canada from many costly Indian wars, in which hundreds of white persons would have lost their lives.

For a long time the chief work of the force consisted in managing the Indians, in acting for them as arbiters and protectors, in reconciling them to the coming of the whites, and in protecting the surveyors who had already begun to parcel out the country and explore routes for railways.

When the construction of the Canadian Pacific railway was begun, the duties of the force took on a wider scope. There came an influx of camp followers, gamblers, thieves, and other scum of the western border into the country. The police were not only compelled to administer justice and keep this dangerous element in order, but also to maintain law among the thousands of laborers who were employed in the construction of the railway. Good work was done also in preventing strikes.

Then, with the rapid influx of settlers, the form one of the sights of the place. Posts are understood when it is said that three years has their herds along the base of the mountains. The buffalo began to disappear with the coming of the white settlers, and the Indians, deprived of their chief source of food, became dissatisfied and unruly, thus adding to the cares of the police. Attacks were made by Indians on other tribes and on white men, but in each instance the police, small though the force was, perhaps only one or two men being at some of the minor posts, did not hesitate to arrest the offender, no matter if he was in his own camp and surrounded by dozens, hundreds or thousands of his tribe, and take him away to the nearest post where a commanding officer of the police was located, for the purpose of having his guilt or innocence established, for the officers of the police sat as magistrates and dispensed justice. Many a brave policeman, or "constable," as they are usually termed, has lost his life in the performance of duty, for while he could have killed his assailant had he decided not to "take chances," yet the rules of the force requiring every effort to be exhausted before a resort_ to force was made stayed his hand until too

By 1882 such progress had been made in the settlement of the country through the entry of the Canadian Pacific railway that it became the laws, told that these were for white man necessary to enlarge the force, which was in-and Indian alike, and that they need fear no creased to 500. Permanent headquarters were established at Regina, substantial barracks, instead of the log cabins and stockades which existed at other posts, being erected. The Riel rebellion gave the police plenty of work, twelve men being killed and an equal number wounded in the first engagement with the rebels at Duck lake. Immediately after the outbreak the force was increased to 1,000. A few years after it was again increased, this time to 1,100, which marks the greatest strength it has ever

> At the present time the strength of the Mounted Police is about 640, of whom 236 are stationed in Alberta, 277 in Saskatchewan, 32 in the Northwest Territories, and between 90 and 100 in the Yukon Territory. There are no Mounted Police in that vast unorganized territory in Eastern Canada known as Uganda, but the question of extending the jurisdiction of the force over that region is already being seriously considered, and it is not improbable that in the near future a detachment of the force will be stationed there.

> The headquarters of the force are now at Regina, and there are also large barracks in

property scattered over 375,000 square miles.

Trading posts developed into towns and new Fort Churchill on Hudson's Bay, being 700 miles from any other post, while in other miles from White Horse to cases, as on the road from White Horse to Dawson, they are not more than twenty miles apart. In some places these consist only of a couple of log huts, from which the policeman patrols his district, visiting settlers, obtaining nformation of every kind that may seem to be of value to the Government, such as the condition of the crops, cattle, etc.; news of any violation of the law either by theft, assault, the sale of liquor without authority, etc. Where crimes are committed the police never rest until they have caught the guilty party and many a time have they followed the trail of a criminal for months. On such criminal hunts they have covered thousands of miles, sometimes by portage and canoe, and sometimes on snowshoes, with dog teams to carry provisions. Such excursions into the wilds have meant the greatest hardships, but whatever be the danger to be faced, whatever be the demands on their pluck and endurance, the police never dream of giving up the chase until they have the handcuffs on the guilty party.

'I might here observe," says Commissioner Perry, in a report only made a few weeks ago, "that whether in bringing relief to isolated settlers in bitter cold and over the deep snow of the open plains, carrying mail to distant Hudson's Bay posts, to the Arctic seas, or to detachments interned in Northern British Columbia, or hurrying to the relief of unfortunate persons in remote parts, our men do not fail us. They undertake the work with cheerfulness, and carry it out indifferent to difficulties

It will be seen that the duties of the police are not confined to criminal matters. They take a great part in preserving game, and they often give assistance to struggling settlers in out-of-the-way places, either in the sowing of grain, the erection of a log cabin, the search for missing horses or cattle, or aiding in whatever way may be possible those who are seek-ing to help in the building up and general prosperity of the country.

The police are, too, the pioneers in road making, their latest work in this respect being the construction of a trail from Edmonton to Dawson, a distance of nearly 2,000 miles, through the Peace River country. This section is indescribably rough and difficult of access, it having been necessary to cut a path through the primeval forest, ford deep and swiftly-moving rivers, scale steep mountain sides, and make their way through heavy grass and weeds and across lakes where at times it Regina, and there are also large barracks in seemed impossible to get through or across other places, notably at Calgary, where they The difficulty of constructing this trail may be

been occupied in making it.

Its importance lies in the fact that it is the only overland route between Central Canada and the Yukon Territory. As such it is not only of immense value to trappers, traders, miners and others, but is a great military asset, inasmuch as it gives connection with Dawson without passing through United States terri-

Not long ago the duties of sailors were added to the many calls upon the police, a detachment being sent to patrol Hudson's Bay in steamboats, and assert the authority of the Dominion over the whaling fleets. As a result of this new duty, a division is now quartered at Fort Churchill, on Hudson's Bay, where the men have, with their own hands, erected a comfortable post, consisting of officers' quarters, men's quarters, guardroom and store building. The logs that were used were cut at a considerable distance from the post, part being floated down the Churchill river, in the summer, and part being hauled in by dog teams during the winter months.

In the eye of the law, the force is a purely civil body, its officers under the law being magistrates and the non-commissioned officers and privates constables. Its internal economy and drill, however, is that of a mounted infantry regiment, so far as circumstances will al-

From the very first, a high prestige has attached to the force, and its success has been due in a large measure to the splendid quality of the men engaged. The standard was set by, such men as Major-General Sir George French, K. C. M. G., under whom the force was organized; Major Walsh, who established a reputation for great courage and firmness in his dealings with the Indians, and more especially in his treatment of the Sioux chief, "Sitting Bull"; and Colonel S. B. Steele, C. B., who joined the force at the start, and accompanied it on its march to the Rocky Mountains. To the Hon. Alexander Mackenzie, who became premier of Canada in the same year in which the nucleus of the force was gathered, and who took the keenest interest in its subsequent organization, is also due no small measure of its success. His government authorized the Mounted Police before they set out to take possession of the Northwest, to put into force a law for the absolute prohibition of the liquor traffic, and never was a law more abundantly,

justified by results than was that one.

Major General French subsequently had a brilliant military career in England and Australia and history. tralia, and he retired on full pay in September, 1902. Col. Steele did distinguished service with the Mounted Police until 1899, when, as commandant of Lord Strathcona's corps, he went to South Africa and served in the Boer War. He was there given command of a regiment, and subsequently the command of the "B" Division of the South African Constabulary, a force modelled on the Royal Northwest Mounted Police. He now commands the Mili-

tary District No. 11 in Canada.
The affairs of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police are managed by a distinct department of the government at Ottawa, the permanent civil subordinate head being the Hon. Frederick White, whose official title is Controller of the Force, and who, as secretary of Sir John Macdonald, more than thirty-five years ago, was one of the chief movers in the establishment of the force. The executive command is held by Commissioner A. B. Perry, who holds the rank of major, and whose headquarters are at Regina. To assist him there is an assistant commissioner, ten superintendents, thirty-five inspectors, six surgeons, and a vet-

erinary surgeon.

The rank and file have to pass the most rigid examinations as to their physical and mental fitness. Recruits must be between the ages of 22 and 40, of sound constitution, and must produce a certificate of exemplary character. They must be able to read and write either the English or French language and be able to ride well. Married men are not enlisted. The minimum height for recruits is 5 feet 8 inches, the minimum chest measurement 25 inches, and the maximum weight 175 pounds. The enlistment is for five years. The punishment for violations of the rules of the orce are exceedingly severe. For instance, for the infraction of any of the following rules a sentence of one month's pay as a fine and one year's imprisonment at hard labor may be imposed: For oppressive or tyrannical conduct toward an inferior, intoxication, however slight; directly or indirectly receiving any gratuity without the commissioner's sanction, or any bribe; wearing any political emblem or otherwise manifesting political partisanship; divulging anything which should be kept secret; communicating anything to the press respecting the force, either directly or indirectly. without the commissioner's permission; using any cruel, harsh, or unnecessary violence to a prisoner or other person.

Many men who enlist are former soldiers. but there are also on the force a number of well-educated men, some of them college grad-uates and others who have been "plucked" at college and have decided to take up the free and adventurous life afforded.

As pay, the controller receives \$4,000 a year; the commissioner, \$2,400; assistant commissioner, \$1,600; superintendents and surgeons, \$1,400; and inspectors, \$1,000, with quarters, rations, fuel, etc. A staff sergeant' pay is from \$1.50 to \$2 per day; corporal's, \$1.10 to \$1.25 per day, and privates 60 cents per day for the first year's service, with an increase of five cents per day until the ninth year is reached.—Montreal Witness.

House of Commons Procedure

ONDON TIMES: It is surely recially devoted to procedure, should be able to assert that his historical survey of the development of English parliamentary procedure is the first attempt at such an account taken from original sources. Yet this is the claim made, apparently with justice, by Dr. Redlich for the three large volumes that lie before us; and the claim is freely allowed by so high an authority as Sir Courtenay Ilbert, clerk of the House of Commons, whose preface, only too admirably forestalling the reviewer, says that "it has been left to an Austrian scholar to accomplish a piece of work which some competent Englishman ought to have undertaken long ago" He adds that the book "fills a conspicuous gap in English constitutional literature," and that it will be "indispensable to the student of English parlia-mentary institutions." An expert may praise the work on these particular grounds, but no reader can fail to admire the industry and research that are evident on every page, or to feel surprise that a foreigner should treat a peculiarly British subject not as a distant observer, but as though he had spent his life in the House of Commons and its library Nor would any one guess, so well has the book been translated by Mr. Steinthal, that it was not originally written in English. As a matter of fact, it was first published in 1905, and now appears in English, without its chapter on Private Bills, but with a supplementary chapter by Sir Courtenay Ilbert on the changes

introduced by the present government. Parts of the work are necessarily technical, but there is much in it, thanks to Dr. Redlich's mastery of his subjects, that should attract the general reader, who is not likely to be well read in parliamentary lore He may probably remember the flagrant abuses that caused the first introduction of the closure; but he will regard that device as an ingenious invention for checkmating Mr. Parnell, will not be fully conscious of the magnitude of the issue, and will assuredly have forgotten the impassioned debates occasioned by the proposal. As for later changes, their importance has been so imperfectly recognized that the public has for the most part mistaken them or the merely domestic concerns of the house. All the same, procedure is not harsh and crabbed, as many people suppose, but is of the of all the standing orders in force in 1832 only

very essence of all parliamentary institutions, three remain unaltered. The greatest change the question being virtually the same in all of of all, the closure, was forced on a house which markable that an Austrian profes- them-namely, how to get the maximum of accepted it only as an escape from still greater sor, after referring to a list of more than eighty books relating to par-liament, including twenty-nine specially work out of the assembly without excessive evils. Next to the closure in importance we interference with the rights of minorities. should be inclined to rank the establishment of grand committees, and then the convenient, formerly, changes of procedure were determined by other and different considerations. The principal change effected by the medieval parliaments was the substitution of procedure by bill for procedure by petition. As Dr. Redlich says, "it was much more than a technical improvement, for the essence of the change was that the basis for discussion and the matter for determination in the house were no longer requests, but drafts of the desired enactments free from any formula of asking." In the author's second period, that of the Tudors and Stuarts, of which his account is, perhaps, rather less ample than one would have expected, the historic procedure of parliament was developed; and with it began the rise of parties, which "marks the coming of age of the people," and that conception of the complete equality of all members which involves, as its logical consequence, all the precautions taken for the protection of minorities. His third period extends from the Revolution of 1688 to the Reform act of 1832. This was a time of parliamentary conservatism, and during it the chair was occupied for more than thirty years by Arthur Onslow, who steadily upheld the old forms and rules on the ground, according to Hatsell, "that they were in many instances a shelter and protection to the minority against the attempts of power." Obviously, this adherence to forms tended to the encouragement of an organized opposition, that is, of a militant minority, with responsibilities proportionate to the protection that it enjoyed. No doubt it is also true of this period. that, as Sir Courtenay Ilbert points out, procedure became a mystery, forms were multiplied, and politics were a game too largely dependent on their observance; but the broad result was parliamentary warfare such as exists, though with serious modifications, at this moment. A more strenuous era began with the first reformed parliament. New interests were represented, and new men enter-ed the house whose zeal and loquacity added greatly to its labors, just as has been done in our own times by the Nationalists and the Labor members-not that we would reproach any parliamentary group for its legitimate activity. But all these new circumstances have had to be faced, and the consequence is that

but theoretically objectionable, new rules for supply. These, by the way, with the recent standing order for the arrangement of public business, assume, for the first time in the history of the house, that the session will always begin at the same period of the year.

The modern procedure of the house occupies the second and third volumes, and each chapter is followed by an historical note on the evolution of the existing practice. These notes, indeed, are so complete that it would almost be possible to construct from them a typical parliamentary day, say, in 1640, when, as Clarendon says, "the house met always at 8 o'clock, and rose at 12, which were the old parliament hours." The most important of these notes, in view of recent changes, is that on the history of committees, a subject also treated in Sir Courtenay Ilbert's supplementary chapter on the changes of procedure since 1905. Dr. Redlich, while regarding obstruction as malum in se, describes it as "a repudiation of the existing constitution of the country"; adding that "in all such cases the majority principle, a fundamental convention upon which all parliamentary government is built, must needs begin to lose its moral force. At the same time, and to the same degree, the principle of protection for the minority begins to suffer from decay." That is perfectly true; but these or similar considerations were by no means absent from the minds of the great parliamentarians who had to cope with the crisis caused by acute obstruction. It has, in fact, been the peculiar good fortune of the House of Commons that its leaders have never failed to take broad and philosophic views of the nature and importance of procedure. The immediate problem is less philosophical than practical. It is how to economize time. The more complete allotment of the time of the house by the consent of all parties is not unlikely to be the principal reform of the future.

John Ruddy, of Lisburn, who was the driver of the last mail stage coach between Belfast and Dublin, has just celebrated his seventy-seventh birthday. As driver, he wore scarlet uniform, covered with gold lace, and was armed with a blunderbuss and two pistols. He saw service in the Crimea as one of Lord Raglan's military guard.

CLEANLY MANUFACTURED

Vancouver City district, at courthouse, Vancouver, on May 4, at 11 a.

The following appointments have

Capt. Traviss successor, Staff Capt.

Miss Hayes, will arrive in the city next Thursday from Vancouver, where she has been engaged in the army work for the past year.

British Columbia Immigration act, 1908.

To be notaries public for the province of British Columbia: William James Cavanagh, of Vancouver; George Stuart Seaton, of Victoria; Arthur George Howard Potts, of Victoria: J. Kenneth Macrae, of Vancouver, barrister-at-law; Thomas Hope Leeming; of Victoria.

Joseph Ryan, of Cranbrook, to be a police magistrate for the said city, and to have jurisdiction under the Small Debts act within the Cranbrook electoral district. Such appointment to date from March 1, 1908.

Ald. Murdoch Matheson and William G. Simpson, to be members of the board of licensing commissioners for the city of Ladysmith.

Ald, William S. Brown and Hugh Thompson Fulton, to be members of the board of commissioners of police for the city of Ladysmith.

James A. Lade, of Camborne, to be a justice of the peace.

The following have been appointed: Commissioners for taking affidavits in the electoral districts in which they reside. Such appointments will expire December 31, 1908.

Vancouver City Electoral District — Alexander Gibson, Walter Curran, of the city of Vancouver.

Cowiehan Electoral District—J. T.

WHEELS OF JUSTICE

ARE TIGHTLY LOCKED

which he believes will settle the transportation difficulty for those sections at present unprovided with proper roads, to make which would require the outlay of an immense amount of money. His plan involves the construction of light wooden roadways on which a light motor car would be run. Such roadways, Mr. Dobson states, can be built in every outlying district and at a comparatively moderate cost.

away from the plates. It was not found necessary, though, to renew any of the The Cost of maintenance of a central that of any other similar institution as one of the primal necessities is good food.

Mr. Shaw states that the stock upon the ranch is thriving. In all there are some 700 cartle and 75 horses. There is about 400 acres of land under cultivation. While the Fraser River Savarally to be fully self-contained, including necessary, though, to renew any of the The Cost of maintenance of a central that of any other similar institution as one of the primal necessities is good food.

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Mr. Shaw states that the stock upon the ranch is thriving. In all there are some 700 cartle and 75 horses. There is about 400 acres of land under cultivation. While the

ARE SENDING OUT SOME MORE SEALERS

Extraordinary State of Affairs Vera and Casco Will Carry.
Exists in Litigation Over
a Mine in Atlin

Vera and Casco Will Carry.
White Crews—Thomas F.
Bayard Nearly Ready

Oblin	信用的信息	a Mine in Atlin	Bayard Nearly Ready	1
TBA Is Packed Only in Sealed Lead Packages to Preserve Its Goodness. BLACK, MIXED, GREEN LEAD PACKETS ONLY BLUE LABEL 40c. RED LABEL 50c. AT ALL GROCERS		(From Friday's Daily) An application made to Mr. Justice Irving yesterday by W. J. Taylor, K. C., revealed a most remarkable state of affairs. It appears that some two years ago the Piae Greek Power company of Atlin, brought suit against W. W. Grimes and others for the possession of a mineral claim staked by	and boatsteerers for the sealing schooners Vera and Casco, which are to make a long crulse with full com- plements of white hunters, and ar- rangements are being made to send out the Markland and Dora Siewerd with Indian crews the latter two	
SEEK INCORPORATION	Seymour Lougheed, Port Haney; Adolphus S. Henry, Frank Verchere, George Proud, all of Mission City. Fernie Electoral District — Bernard Charles Theill, Anthony Moligh, Richard Avery Quance, all of Jaffray; James McKee, William Stanter McEwan, of Elko; Norman D. Henderson, George O'Brien, Allan McDonald, all of Coal	admitted that there are technical defects in the locations of both parties, the plaintiffs not having the right number of stakes, and the stakes of the defendants not being four inches square on the top as required by less	however, going after sea-otter only. The schooner Thomas F. Bayard, which is lying at Porter's wharf being made ready for sea, is expected to start about the beginning of next week for the west coast to ship a crew of Indians. With the despatch of these five vessels, the sealing fleet at sea will total	
Gazette—Dates Set For Revision Courts The following companies are present	Creek Mines; Louis Rothel, of Michel; Silas D. Dawson, of Fernie: Kamloops Electoral District — James B. Manson, of Kamloops. New Westminster City Electoral District—Thomas W. Haslam, of New Westminster. Okanagan Electoral District—Charles Godwin, N. B. Rolson, of Vernon.	Atlin district, paid no attention to either defect, but gave judgment for the defendant on account of prior location. An appeal was taken to the full court, who ordered the judgment of the lower court set aside and declar-	eight vessels as the schooners Libble and Allie I. Algar of the Victoria Sealing company, and the Jessle, an independent, are at sea. The Vera and Casco each have a history. The Vera was formerly the schooner Halycon, which had a notorious career as an oplum smuggler in	
zette as having been incorporated: Charlton Club, Limited, with a capital of \$10,000, to carry on the business of a social club. The False Creek Coal Syndicate, Limited, carital \$20,000, to acquire as far as possible the interest of John	John E. Bate. Aspen Grove, Yale county, gives notice of application for the right to improve Coldwater river from its junction with the Nicola river to Raliroad pass. Notice is given of the winding up of the business of the B. C. General Contract company pursuant to an order of Mr. Justice Clement. F. C. Sewell and John Kendall are provisional liquidations Rendall are provisional liquidations.	ed the defendant's location invalid, and that the case should be retried by the county court judge on that basis, Mr. Justice Irving stating yesterday that the full court did not consider the status of the plaintiff's location, because his case had not been fully put in.	ly died at sea on his way from Man- lia. The vessel was sold to local sealers and renamed the Vera. The Casco, built as a yacht for the late Hugh Tevis, a San Francisco million- aire, was the vessel in which the fa- mous novelist, Robert Louis Stevenson	
Stewart in coal and petroleum license 12,369, and to develop the property. Fruitvale Limited, capital \$25,000 the company to exist 50 years, for the purpose of carrying on business as a real estate company and agents. The Hastings Club Limited capital 19	ors. J. M. Sandels has been appointed iquidator of the Peachland Trading tompany, limited. Notice is given of the annual general neeting of the Crow's Nest Southern Railway company at the head office of the company, 26-27 Manning Arcade. Foronto, on Monday, April 6, at 3 clock, and of the annual meeting of	lused his lordship holding that as a l	sailed in the South Seas and wrote his "South Sea stories." The sealers are awaiting word from Ottawa with regard to the negotiations proceeding there relative to the industry. It is generally considered, though, that, as in the past, the question will not be definitely disposed of.	
Jedway Lumber and Development Company, Limited, capital \$20,000, to operate sawmills and conduct a general lumber business. The Okanagan Development and Orchard Company, Limited, capital \$100,-	the Morrissey, Fernie and Michel Raile, way company at 26-27 Manning Arcade, foronto, on April 6, at 3 p. m. The following partnerships have been ilssolved according to notice: John Iudson & Co., loggers, Howe Sound; J., Jarvis and C. P. Higgins, proprietors of the Royal hotel, Hosmer, B. C.; Moris & Lee, commission and produce merhants, Victoria. George S. B. Perry,	single judge he had no jurisdiction to vary or alter a ruling of the full court. He had refused a similar application in the same way, although for the benefit of counsel he explained the purport of the order. This he had done before, but, as Mr. Taylor explained, the county court judge needed	TIDE TABLE. Victoria, B. C., March, 1908. Date Time Ht Time Ht Time Ht Time Ht 1 356 8:1 721 7 6 12 28 9 280 19 16 2 348 8 2 8:18 6 9 13 38 9 0 21 00 2 0 3 4 00 8 3 912 6 3 14 35 8 721 40 2 7 4 4 20 8 3 10 06 5 6 15 40 8 1 22 20 3 6 5 4 43 8 5 1 10 2 5 0 16 52 7 5 23 00 4 6 6 5 10 8 5 12 02 4 4 18 15 7 1 23 41 5 5	
growers and dealers. The Valdes Lumber Company, Limited, capital \$75,000, to carry on business of sawmill proprietors and general lumber business. Notice is also given that a special court of revision and appeal for the Victoria Assessment district for the	f Vancouver, has been appointed attor- ley for the Teikwa Mining, Milling and bevelopment company. The resignation of Edward H. Hicks leach, of Hazelton as coroner; George leach, of Hazelton as coroner; George leach, of Leslie S. Eaton, as offi- eace, and of Leslie S. Eaton, as offi- er under the British Columbia Immi- ration act, have been accepted. The following have been appointed to ot with the superintendent of educa- tion at the superintendent of educa-	sat on the case cannot be reconsti- tuted so that application may be made to it for a fuller order. The court	7 5 40 8 613 96 3 9 20 83 6 8 9 9 25 6 4 6 14 8 6 15 9 9 2 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	5
the rural school districts for 1908 will be held at the assessor's office, Parliament buildings, on Monday, March 16 at 10 o'clock. Courts of revision for the revision of the others' list will be held at the following the others' list will be held at the following the others' list will be held at the following the others' list will be held at the following the others' list will be held at the following the others' list will be held at the following the others' list will be held at the following the others' list will be held at the following the others' list will be held at the following the other list will be held at the following the other list will be held at the following the other list will be held at the other list will be held	chools for 1908: W. P. Argue, B. A.; W. Church, B. A.; J. K. Henry, B. A.; J. B. Paul, B. A.; G. E. Robinson, B. A.; Wilson, B. A.; and the following ublic school inspectors have been ap- ointed sub-examiners to take charge of	Canada. In the meantime, the owner, Mr. Crimes, claims he is very badly cut and injured, but redress seems unattainable, and in the meantime the plaintiffs are in possession of the claim and are stated to have mined	17	Di
acting registrar of voters. Delta electoral district, at New Westminster, May 4, at 11 a. m., at	GOES TO NANAIMO GOES TO NANAIMO Capt. Traviss Will Take Over Salar	tains. Another action was started to get relief in a different way, but a stay of proceedings was obtained pending the determination of the suit	26 6.58 8.6 16.27 2.0 27 2.51 8.1 4.11 8.0 7.59 8.4 17.22 2.0 28 2 45 8.0 5.40 7.610 06.8 218.13 21 29 2.32 7.9 6.41 6.9 11.22 8.0 19.01 2.4 30 2.26 7.9 7.38 6.0 12.51 7.9 19.47 2.9 31 2.32 8.0 8.29 5.2 14.04 7.8 20.30 3.6	ter Tu wi



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Tuesday, Mar

sided, Lord A Lathom, Critchett Scott Gatty Jessel, Mr. Alfred

Guest, Mr. Marsha Hope Hawkins, M Navarro, Mr. C. Pinero, Mr. J. Fo Spielmann, Mr. A as, M. P., Mr. U Walkley, and Mr. Robert Marshall bohm Tree and resent, says the After the loyal t The Guest." He

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barrister. He bel pacity he did not muneration. He ones were an emb man whose cause thrown at his head lost (Laughter.) able and dignified trate at the quart they were there b literature and the He doubted wheth such a record. F At 19 different t produced, and the gamut of art, cor travaganza, and luding to some o Gilbert was a satir wrote was taken ture, and yet sure of anything which There was

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COMPLIMENTARY dinner was given to Sir William Gilbert at the Savoy hotel. Lord Onslow presided, and the company included Lord Abinger, Lord Altamot, Lord Lathom, Sir Squire Bancroft, Sir A. Critchett, Sir. A. Fletcher Moulton, Scott Gatty, Sir John Hare, Sir Charles essel, Mr. Alfred Lyttelton, Sir Charles Mathys, Sir Felix Semon, Sir Bruce Seton, Mr. W. oosey, Mr. Arthur Bourchier, Mr. J. Comyns arr, Mr. H. F. Dickens, K. C., Mr. R. D'Oy-Carte, Mr. Edward German, Mr. George Grossmith, Mr. Sydney Grundy, Mr. Ivor Quest, Mr. Marshall Hall, K. C., Mr. Anthony, Tope Hawkins, Mr. H. Herkomer, Mr. A. de Vavarro, Mr. C. E. Perugini, Mr. A. W. Pinero, Mr. J. Forbes Robertson, Mr. M. H. pielmann, Mr. A. Sutro, Mr. Freeman Thom-s. M. P., Mr. Underdown, K. C., Mr. A. B. alkley, and Mr. Herbert Sullivan and Capt. obert Marshall (hon. secretaries). Mr. Beer-

Tuesday, March 10, 1908

graphed expressing regret at inability to be present, says the London Times. After the loyal toasts the chairman proposed The Guest." He said that Sir William Gilert had in his time played many parts. He ad been a civil servant, a militiamen, and a parrister. He believed that in the latter capacity he did not receive any very great renuneration. He was told that the principal ones were an embrace from a French gentlenan whose cause he won and a pair of boots thrown at his head by a lady whose cause he lost. (Laughter.) Now he sat in the honorable and dignified post of a Middlesex magistrate at the quarter sessions of that county. But it was not for those qualifications that they were there to do him honor. It was for he contribution which he had made to the literature and the plays of his native country. He doubted whether any other playwright had such a record. For nearly a quarter of a century his name was never out of the playbills. At 19 different theatres his plays had been produced, and they had run over the whole gamut of art, comedy, drama, burlesque, extravaganza, and even pantomime. After al-luding to some of the plays, he said Sir W. Gilbert was a safirist who never wounded, who was never personal in his satire. All that he wrote was taken from the great book of nature, and yet surely it was, the most original of anything which any of them could remem-There was no name for it except "Gil-In the most prosaic phraseology he told them truths which were turned into words that stuck in their minds and came unbidden to their lips. Above all things Sir W. Gilbert was English. The proof of it was that throughout the whole of his writings, there was no one single word that might not be enyed by the most innocent member of society. use a common expression, he never brought blush of shame to the cheek of innocence. henever he went abroad he rejoiced to think

there were two institutions in this counone was Punch, which had never had to descend to anything wanting in decency; and Sir William Gil-Sir William had told members of the house to which he had the honor to belong

> "Noble statesmen should not itch, To interfere with matt They do not understand."

(Laughter.) Therefore he would only say that when he accepted the invitation to be present and propose that toast, he did so for the purpose of saying to Sir William Gilbert that they desired to pay a heartfelt tribute to the great gifts which he had given to the nation, without awakening that slumbering satire which might descend upon their heads. He alluded to the alliance between Sir W. Gilbert and Sir Arthur Sullivan, and said they all deeply regretted the severance which had taken place by that circumstance which none of them could avert-the death of Sir Arthur Sullivan. Their guest had conferred more appiness and more amusement upon the peothan perhaps any other man now living. Cheers.)

Sir William Gilbert, in reply, said there were two tests by which a dramatist might be udged-the success that he achieved and the access that he deserved to achieve. The sucess that he achieved might be, and often was, dependent to a considerable extent of his own personal contribution; for it was unnecessary to remind them that a dramatic author was only one of many contributors to a general result. Every dramatic author was, in ome degree, the sport and toy of circumstances, but perhaps none had had less reason o saddle his exponents with the onus of his own shortcomings than the fortunate dranatic author who had the honor to address (Cheers.) During their regime at the avoy his distinguished co-worker and himelf invariably exercised the most absolute and ndisputed control over the production of their ieces. By arrangement with their excellent mpresario, Mr. D'Oyly Carte, they selected heir own caste, they directed their rehearsals in every detail. They superintended the moding of the scenery, the designing of the lresses. Their company was always admirably in hand, the best possible feeling existed veen them and themselves; and, speaking his share of the result, he could truthfully that the impression conveyed to the audice was, almost invariably, a reflex of his reption. To few authors, indeed, had such lute control been accorded, and it was to

at absolute control that he attributed a large

achieved on their original production. That his share of the operas profited inestimably by Sullivan's magnificent work was a common place of stage criticism, and, if his simple muse had succeeded in overtopping the clouds, it had been carried thither on the wings of his mighty Pegasus. Over and over again had he given to him lyrics which, at the time, appeared to him to be obvious, effete, and commonplace, and he had been astounded when it came to rehearsal at the vitality with which his Promethean fire had endowed them. He used to maintain, oddly enough, that there was debt was inestimable, for they devoted themoohm Tree and Sir Francis Burnand telenot accept the magnificent compliment they had paid him without associating with himself those earnest and loyal co-workers-every one of them dear to his heart—to whom he was as deeply indebted for the fact that he, "the idle singer of an idle day," was their honored guest that night. It was delightful to feel, at the close of a long and strenuous career, that there were still so many who wished him well, and who had voluntarily come there to testify to their good will. But it had its saddening side. Five-and-forty years ago he founded a small and obscure coterie of young dramatists, critics, and journalists, who dubbed themselves "The Serious Family." Tom Hood was the head of the family, and he (Sir W. Gilbert) was known as the enfant terrible. They met weekly at his chambers in Gray's inn, and he was absolved from the necessity of paying a two guinea subscription in consideration of his undertaking to supply a rump-steak pie, a joint of cold, boiled beef, a Stilton cheese, whisky and soda, and bottled ale every Saturday night for the term of his natural life. Among its members were Tom Hood, H. J. Byron, Arthur Sketchley, Clement Scott, Tom Robertson, Arthur Cecil, Jeff Prowse, Artemus Ward, Henry Leigh, Paul Gray, and about half a dozen others, nearly all of them more or less known at the time, and all of them careless, light-hearted free-lances of about his own age, with but few memories of the past and fewer forebodings of the future—literary gad-liles who basked in the sunlight of their small successes, and who bore mishaps lightly as matters which were quite in the normal order of things. Of that happy, thoughtless, devil-may-care crew of irresponsible young free-lances, he was the only one alive. In the course of his career he had seen many stage changes. He was old enough to remember the days (it was true he had only entered his fourth year at the time) when the Haymarket Theatre, always the most conservative theatre in London, was still lighted by candles, and when its manager, receiving Royalty in Court dress, walked backwards (and on one occasion fell backwards) (laughter), with a pair of silver candlesticks in each hand; when the author received four double dress-circles, four double upper-boxes, four double-pits, and four dou-ble-galleries as his perquisite on the first night a new piece; when there was no stalls, and the pit came right up to the orchestra; when the manager on a first night announced from the stage that, "with your kind permission, the piece will be repeated every night until further notice"; when authors were paid £50 an act for original comedies; when £20 a week was the highest salary paid to a leading actor (and he seldom got that); when to bring a newspaper into the green-room involved a heavy fine (liquidated damages to be paid in rum punch); when there was half-price at 9 o'clock; and when oysters after the play were 6d. a dozen. His first piece, a burlesque on The Elixir of Love, called Dulcamara, or the Little Duck and the Great Quack, was produced at the St. James's in those cheap and easy days. The piece was written in a week and produced in another week; there had been no time to discuss terms, and a week after its successful production Mr. Emden, Miss Herbert's treasurer, asked him how much he expected to be paid. Blindly ignorant of the value of such things, he modestly suggested 30 guineas. "Oh dear no," said Emden, "we never pay in guineas, you must make it Accordingly he made it pounds, and Emden said, as he handed him the cheque,

has absolute control that he attributed a large John McIntyre, K. C., has been chosen beasure of the success that those pieces president of the Kingston Bar Association.

had deserved it (Cheers)

"Now take an old stager's advice-never sell

he never had. With regard to the knighthood

with which the King had been graciously

pleased to reward his work, coming as it did.

at the close of a career of earnest endeavor, he

was disposed to regard it rather in the light of

a commuted old-age pension; and if he might

venture to make a suggestion to the right hon.

gentleman at the head of the Government, it

was that a knighthood conferred upon all

working men of 65 years of age and upwards

who were unable or unwilling to earn their own living would afford a cheap, effective, and

highly picturesque solution of what promised to be a problem of no little financial difficulty.

(Laughter.) In conclusion he had only to

say that the loving cup which they had held out to him that night with such generous

hands lacked only one ingredient in the per-

fection of its composition—the sense that he

as good a piece as this for £30 again."

THE HAGUE CONFERENCE AND NA-VAL WAR

ECENTLY at the Royal United Service Institution, Whitehall, the Rev. T. C. Lawrence, LL.D., Admiralty ecturer on International Law at the War Course College, Portsmouth, read a paper on "The Hague Conference and Naval War," says the London Times. Rear-Admiral A. A. C. Gallo-

way presided, and among those present were Lord Graham, Lord Ellenborough, Colonel Count Gleichen, Major-General Sir T. Fraser, and Captain F. Behr (Russian Naval Attache). Dr. Lawrence, at the outset of his lecture, said that he proposed to give a summary of the rules adopted at The Hague which had met with almost universal approval, and then to discuss the provisions which were more or less disputable and incomplete. All The Hague conventions were open for signature till June 30 next, and a year longer was allowed for no such thing as humor in music; but in his Court. Great Britain had at present signed humble judgment Sir Arthur Sullivan was him-none of them; but there could be little doubt that which created an International Prize self a musical humorist of the very highest that she would accept the greater number. order. To the old stock company of the Savoy The rejection of one or two was, however,—the only stock company in England—their probable, unless she received, meanwhile, assurances on some important points. He proselves, one and all, with the keenest zeal and ceeded to deal with those regulations which most willing self-effacement to ascertaining, the civilized world welcomed with practical their wishes and embodying them to the best unanimity—namely, those dealing with the of their very considerable ability. He could opening of hostilities, enemy merchantmen at the outbreak of hostilities, naval bombardments, and the closely-connected subject of the launching of projectiles from balloons, postal correspondence, fishing boats, merchant sailors, and Red Cross work at sea. With regard to subjects of a more controversial character, he said that the conference of last year laid down a number of excellent rules on the question of the conversion of merchant ships into men-of-war, but so marked a difference arose between Great Britain, on the one hand, and Germany and Russia, on the other, as to whether the conversion should be allowed to take place in the waters of the converting state only or on the high seas as well, that the preamble of the convention had to contain the

naive confession that withe question of the place where such conversion is effected remains outside the scope of this agreement." This, he pointed out, was only one sign of many of a tendency on the part of several powers to manipulate the rules of naval warfare in such a way as to deprive Great Britain of the advantages springing from her vast maritime resources and the wide geographical distribution of her possessions. After giving another instance showing this tendency on the part of several powers, he said that the most striking example of what could be done under the influence of the frame of mind they were discussing was to be found, in the convention concerning the rights and duties of neutral powers in naval war. The most conspicuous, however, of the cases where the feeling that the laws of naval warfare ought to be used to equalize advantages all found influenced the decisions of the conference to the detriment of Great Britain was the convention on Automatic Submarine Contact Mines. Foreign powers would do well to realize that we were 'determined to conform in our own actions to higher standards than those of the convention. and so to exact a similar conformity from others where laxness injured us, whether as belligerents or as neutrals. There was no support in reason or justice for the attempt to manipulate rules to our disadvantage. What gave us advantages in some respects was disadvantageous in others, for scattered possessions invited attack, and a commerce that covered every sea could be raided more easily than if it were confined to a few routes. We must be ken as we were, like other powers. Let the laws of war at sea be revised on the principles of respect for justice and tenderness towards neutral interests, and we should be content. But we were determined that they should not be distorted to provide weapons against us. Our great object should be to develop neutral rights, and to see that, while a belligerent was free to strike hard blows at his enemy, he was allowed to injure third parties as little as possible. Owing to the vast increase of commercial and social intercourse between different peoples, belligerent and neutral interests were often inextricably mingled, and where this was so the decision ought to be in favor of neu-trals. In order to attain this end a vast quantity of antiquated legal debris should be shot into the sea. We had already expressed our willingness to throw overboard the whole law of contraband—a proposal which seemed to him to savour of the extreme zeal of the neophyte, though he would cheerfully assist to jettison the mass of the neophyte, though . disputed rules which attempted to give effect to the notion that certain goods were sometimes noxious and sometimes innocent. Other changes should follow. We could not, for instance, hope to maintain much longer against the rest of the world the right to search neutral merchantmen under the convoy of neutral men-of-war. Indeed, the whole law of search needed overhauling badly. If we led the way in these matters, and at the same time insisted that the duties of neutrality should be as real and as far-reaching as its rights, we should rally round us an unexpected amount of sup-port. Commercial interests, all the world over, would back us up; humanitarian sentiment would be on our side; captains and admirals would acclaim the sweet simplicity of a code of naval warfare remodelled according to stricter rules of procedure, and more disposed

Giving her policemen helmets, Spain is also sending them to school for eighteen months.

than the first to recognize the fact that pre-

ponderant influence, would doubtless carry in-

to effect many reforms which were not pro-

posed, or could not win acceptance, in 1907.

In conclusion, Dr. Lawrence expressed the

hope that Great Britain might find herself able to sign the convention which established an

International Prize Court.





R. A. BONAR LAW, M. P., was the principal speaker at a Unionist demonstration, held in the music hall, Aberdeen. Lord Leith of Fyvie presided, and the hall was crowded, says the London Times.

Mr. Bonar Law, who was received with cheers, recalled at the outset that the last occasion on which he spoke in Aberdeen was immediately before the general election, and he then referred to a statement made by Mr. Asquith, that fiscal reform was dead, and that it was a subject on which the people of this country had absolutely and finally given their decision. Would Mr. Asquith say that now? There was no one so blind as not to see the great advance which the movement had made, and was making. (Cheers.) It was admitted and deplored by the Radical press of the country. The advance was shown, not only in the increase of courage and enthusiasm among those who supported it, but quite as much by a weakening all along the line among those who were opposed to it. It used to be said that this movement was due entirely to a freak on the part of Mr. Chamberlain, that it had no vitality except what was given to it by his great personality. But Mr. Chamberlain had fallen out of the fighting line—although only for a time, as they all most earnestly trustedand during his retirement he had had the joy of seeing the movement which he initiated adance far more rapidly than it did even during the wonderful campaign conducted by him in the autumn of 1903. The whole spirit of the Unionist party in regard to this question was changed. It was now the one clear issue at every by-election; it formed the staple of all Unionist speeches, and, whether they liked it or not, it must of necessity form the staple of their opponents' speeches as well. (Cheers). It was true, as was said by Mr. Balfour in Glasgow the other day, that the Unionist party was resolute in the cause of fiscal reform; but t was true also, although he did not say it, that the whole party was equally resolute in its determination to give him at the earliest ossible opportunity the majority which would enable him to carry out the programme, moderate yet clear and unmistakable, which was laid down by him in Birmingham. (Cheers.) On the other hand, the free import citadel was being undermined quite as much by the weak-ness of its defenders as by the attacks of its assailants. As an illustration of this weakness, he instanced the case of the American steel trade. During the past four years that trade had undergone an expansion which was almost incredible, but the home demand was falling off, and the steel manufacturers were seeking—as everyone who looked an inch beyond his nose knew they would be seekingor an increase in their sales abroad to make up for the falling off in the demand at home. In pursuance of this policy the American steel manufacturers presented a pistol at the head of the Welsh tinplate makers. They said to these British manufacturers, "We wish to sell to you the steel out of which you make your tinplates, and if you will not buy that steel we will make the tinplates ourselves, and destroy your trade." Within half a dozen years the Americans had captured more than a third of the tinplate trade of Canada. If they could do that when times were good, what would they do now when times were bad? It was obvious that they were in a position to carry out their threat. Mr. Bonar, Law proceeded to criticize the utterances of the president of the Board of Trade as the platform orator who talked what he called free trade, and of Mr. Lloyd-George the administrator, who, in spite of, or by the aid of, a free import majority passed through the House of Commons two great and far-reaching measures of tariff re-form—the Merchant Shipping Act and the Pa-tents Act. At Cardiff the other day Mr. Lloyd-George said he had been accused by heresy hunters of departing from the eternal verities, but, he added, "I judge each of these questions on its own merits, and that is the only practical way of doing business." That was the whole case for tariff reform. (Cheers.) The fiscal policy of this or any other country was not a question of business; and all that tariff reformers wished was that each question should be judged on its merits and on its merits alone. (Cheers.) In the early stages of this controversy they were told by their opponents, Mr. Asquith among them, over and over again, that preference was of no value. Their opponents did not say that now. At the Colonial conference the value of preference was admitted by Mr. Asquith, grudgingly in-deed, but still definitely—and by Mr. Lloyd-George most generously, for he said that it had been of enormous advantage to the trade of this country. (Cheers.) Well, if they thought it was of any value, however small, surely they had no right to decide against it, and to decide against it without any examination; but that was exactly what the Government had done. What was chiefly needed by this country was an outlet abroad for our manufactured goods. If the Colonies were granted a preference it would increase their exports, and at the same time it would increase their purchases from us exactly in proportion to that increase in exports. These Colonies were going to be great nations, and were going to do an immense import trade in manufactured goods, and in the very kind of goods we desired to sell. They were going to do this immense trade with some one, and it rested with us now to decide. It would not rest for long, as was shown by that intermediate tariff which Canada had arranged with France

and Italy, which had already diminished the value of our preference—an intermediate tar-iff, which, if it were also arranged with Germany and the United States, would practically take away altogether that preference. It rest-ed with us now, but it would, he believed, rest with us only till the next general election, to decide whether that great and growing trade was to be done without or with our competitors, and whether it was to give employment to British or to foreign workmen. (Cheers.) The "dear loaf" argument was now played out. In his latest speech, Mr. Asquith had been complaining of the use made by the Unionist party in Mid Devon of the rise which had taken place in the price of bread since the present government came into office; and nothing showed more clearly how hardly the government had been hit by that election than the bitterness and, indeed, the venom of Mr. Asquith's speech. (Cheers.) He maintained that the Liberal party were responsible for some part of the rise in the price of bread, because it was the result of a shortage of supply which would have been obviated had this country years ago given a preference to the wheat-growing portions of our empire. This preference would have stimulated and increased the supply and widened the area from which that supply came. (Cheers.)

LORD CROMER AND SOCIALISM

Lord Cromer presided at a meeting convened by the British Constitution Association at Guildford, says the London Times.

He said the object of the association was to uphold personal liberty and personal responsi-bility, and this, it was rightly held, could be effected by limiting the functions of governing bodies. These objects commanded his entire sympathy. It might, perhaps, seem strange to them that one who had not only been an official all his life, but who had also been for years engaged in administrative work in countries where state action was very pronounced, should plead earnestly against the adoption of a system with which he had been so long associated. It must be borne in mind, however, that soldiers who had seen most of the horrors of war were among the warmest advocates of peace. He had had excellent opportunities of judging the results obtained by the system of State aid and State interference, and the result had been to convince him that moral and material progress could best be secured by bringing into play the invigorating stimulus of competition and personal interest. Excessive reliance on the State tended to sap all indepen-dence and virility of character. It was just at present very necessary to bring this aspect of the case home to the public. We were threatened with what was really a gigantic and very costly, scheme of outdoor relief under a universal old-age pension scheme established on a non-contributory basis. A large section of the community would rely for their subsistence on the eleemosynary assistance of the State. Then such far-reaching projects as the nationalization of railways and even the State regulation of wages were occasionally advocated. He greatly deprecated the tendency to establish a close analogy between the United Kinginstance, the case of the nationalization of railways. To his mind the fact that such a system might have produced good financial and other results in Germany or elsewhere was no valid argument for applying the same system to this country. It was to be borne in mind that every State must advance along the lines best adapted to the development of its national genius and national character. These were the outcome of climate, geographical position, and past history. Our past history had strongly tended to develop individualism. He asked, any practical man whether he thought for one moment that this vigorous and highly undisciplined nation, which more than any other resented interference with individual freedom, could be turned by a succession of Acts of Pariament into a race of automata who would readily bend to bureaucratic control. If the State was to interfere in fields which had heretofore been left to private enterprise, the neessary consequence would almost certainly be the creation of an army of officials to regulate the action of the State. He doubted whether this aspect of the case had been sufficiently considered by those who leant to Socialism. He deprecated any attempt to Germanize our institutions. Although in some cases State interference might be necessary, there was always a presumption against permitting it. (Cheers.)

The announcement that the famous 'Ship,' at Greenwich, has closed its doors possesses a peculiarly fascinating but melancholy interest, as its association with fish, and especially whitebait, dinners has long been historical. Of the fish dinners for which Greenwich was famed for several centuries, those at the 'Ship' gradually attained a pre-eminence of their own. The inn, or tavern, as it was originally known, was one of a trinity of noted houses, the other two being the 'Crown and Sceptre' and the 'Trafalgar.' All were built with and the Traialgar. All were built with weather-board fronts and old-fashioned bay windows, from which the guests might sit and watch the shipping passing to and fro in this lower reach of the River Thames. The original 'Ship' stood in the imediate vicinity of the Royal Naval Hospital, but in about the year 1846 it was pulled down, and the more ambitious building erected on the present site.

Our Opening Exposition of Spring Millinery

Tuesday next, March the 10th, will be the opening day of the most important events at the store. The note of the first robin, the timid unfolding of tiny leaf, the shy presence of budding flower which is to be noted in this gorgeous affair, tell us that Spring is here—that joyous season which marks the birth of new hopes, new ambitions. The dominant feature of the early hats is the "Merry Widow Sailor" which carries a vast amount of style, and from that standpoint is sure to please. Then there is the small flowered toques which have many new points of interest which are indeed fascinating in the extreme. In all, this grand showing is lovely beyond description and is the most charming and exquisite display of Spring Millinery that this store has ever seen, the great numbers, the variety of style and artistic elegance of the hats assembled for this important occasion would do credit to the much larger stores of Eastern cities. Any woman who cannot find anything here to suit her in this magnificent collection of Millinery we might say would be hard to please. In this Grand Showing you see the wizard of touch, of the genius, at every twist and turn, in undreamed color combinations, and how stylishly effective it all is—But Paris, with all its magnificent exclusive creations, does not dominate our fashion show—not by any means. Here are London and New York creations, equally lovely, equally artistic, equally praiseworthy. Then you will find creations of our own clever milliners, even the London and Paris importations have to look to their laurels when compared with these charming hats. Our staff of Milliners have had the requirements of this event in view for months past and their contributions are numbered among the loveliest hats we have to show you on Tuesday, and is a showing as if the beauty and elegance of this lovely millinery turns the Millinery Dept. into a veritable bower of Spring-like beauty. Our invitation is extended to all; will you come? Of course, you'll be here on Tuesday.

Fashionable Styles in Footwear

Our showing of New Spring Footwear is one which does credit to our efforts to secure for our patrons the most up-to-the-minute styles. Every conceivable idea in new footwear is brought forward in this showing, especially noteworthy is the new ideas in mercerized silk ties. These come in all the leading colors, such as navy blue, champagne, slate, lavender, green and black, and all at most reasonable

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	MEN'S TAN RUSSIA CALF, BLUCHER CU BOOT, welt sole. Per pair	THE RESERVE OF THE PERSON OF T
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Sal	MEN'S TAN KID BLUCHER LACE OXFORD, welt soles. Per pair	
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TEN'S DONGOL	MEN'S TAN KID BLUCHER LACE BOOT, medium sole. Per pair	\$3.00
TEN S DONGOL	A NID LACE UX- MEN'S CALE RITICHED	TACT

MEN'S DONGOLA KID TACE OX-	Per pair
WOMEN'S TAN KID BLUCHER CUT I medium sole, short vamp, Pic last, Cuban heel. Per pair	\$2.50

tip, military heel. Per WOMEN'S TAN KID BLUCHER OX-FORD, medium sole, per pair

WOMEN'S TAN RUSSIA CALF BLUCHER OX-FORDS, welt sole, Cuban heel. Per pair ... \$4.50

WOMEN'S TAN VICI KID LACE | WOMEN'S WHITE CANVAS BLU-BOOT, welt sole. Per BOOT, welt sole. Per pair \$3.50

A Splendid Range of Boys' **Sweaters**

Our showing of Boys' Sweaters is indeed a very complete one, and includes many new novelties. There are the fancy Sweaters, in all the latest styles and colorings, with plain bodices and colored collars and cuffs, in all sizes, from 22 to 32, at \$1.50, \$1.25

New Styles in Men's Suspenders at Low Prices

Hardly do we remember having a better stock of Suspenders than what we are showing this spring, which includes goods from the leading manufacturers, They are to be had in plain colors and fancy stripes, with kid and cord ends, ranging in price at 75c, 65c and

New Madras Muslins in Most Charming Effects

beautiful assortment of Madras Muslins is now being shown in the Drapery Department, Second Floor, in the most charming effects of the season, in very dainty color combinations of greens, pinks, yellow, orange, blues, creams and white, in floral and conventional designs, finished with fringe, just the thing for casement and window drapes, 36 to 44 inches wide, at, per yard, \$1.25, 75c, 50c, 45c, 40c and

Tapestry Carpets Specially Priced

Reg. Values 60c and 65c Monday-45c

Monday we are placing on sale a splendid range of Tapestry Carpets. These come in blues, fawns, greens, etc., in floral effects, in some very attractive designs, while the colourings and blendings are perfect. The regular prices of these were 60c and 65c. Special for Monday, per

See Window Display

New Arrivals in Carpets

Another large shipment of Carpets for spring has just reached us. In this new assortment there are many exclusive designs, while the colorings and blending are indeed beautiful to look upon. Many of the designs which we show cannot be obtained elsewhere in the city, and you will find prices the lowest. While our Carpet showing is complete we wish to draw your attention to the remarkably fine collection of rare specimens in lovely rugs at this fine showing. One lingers before each rug, fascinated by the wonderful blendings and the changing of lights of the rich colorings, then, too, they are withal moderately priced.

How About Stoves

which is to be seen here is one which we are proud of. They are all of local manufacture. But nevertheless are a credit to the manufacturers. Nothing has been spared in order to bring them to as near perfect as possible, all Stoves and Ranges which we show are made of the best materials procurable, and only workmanship of the highest standard is put into them. If it is a large steamboat range you wish, here is the place to find it. If it is a medium range we have it or one for a very small family it is here, while prices will be found the lowest in the city considering the high quality of the goods, we therefore would consider it a pleasure to show you through our stock. Come in and see for yourself the many advantages by purchasing here.

Correct Styles in Men's Head-Dress

This season we are showing more styles than ever in Men's Nobby Headdress, Hats that show that individuality and gives an air of refinement to the wearer is to be had here. Every style from every maker of repute is justly represented in this showing. There are the stiff styles, soft crush styles and at a price which will strike you as being about just right priced from \$2.00

and Ranges? The Stock of Stoves and Ranges lich is to be seen here is one which is to be seen here is one which

Nothing does baby more good than a good outing, and the present fine weather combined with a good baby carriage or go-cart, gives you every chance, and our large and varied stock affords you every opportunity of purchasing one of these vehicles at any price which suits your purse best. If it is a good hooded English carriage you want we have them, if it is a reclining go-cart and carriage combined they are here in profusion at all prices, while the materials they are made of are the best, and workmanship unexcelled. Below we are showing the illustrations of three, also descriptions. But to get a better idea visit the furniture department, third floor.



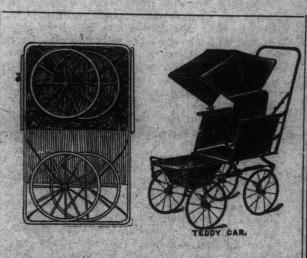
The "Allwin" Collapsible Go-Cart for \$10

This Go-Cart is too widely known to need much describing, ask any mother who has used one, and she will tell you that if she had to purchase another it would be an "Ailwin." The frame is made of steel and wood, with nickel trimmings, and like the Teddy car, can be folded into a surprisingly small parcel. The accompanying illustration shows it in three positions, upright, reclining and closed, and at the price is a splendid vehicle. Price \$10.00



Baby Carriage \$18

BABY CARRIAGE, same as shown in illustration, is made of fine selected reed, shellac finish, has all steel gearing and patent foot brake, is upholstered in fine quality plush, has 14-inch wheels, with half-inch rubber tires, with satin or lace \$18.00 parasol. Price .. \$18.00



The Teddy Car, Price \$11.25

The Teddy Car, exactly same as illustration, is a very strong and serviceable vehicle. Body is made of leatherette, rubber tired wheels, and can be folded as shown in cut in one action, going into such a small compass as to allow you to carry it the same as a valise, or, put in your trunk. Can be regulated for the child to lie flat or sit upright. Price \$11.25

The Furniture Dep't Well Stocked

The Furniture Department is growing more popular every day. New pieces are constantly arriving which makes selection easy for the intending home furnisher. Every known period of furniture designing is richly represented in this showing, including a splendid range of novelty pieces. There are the "Arts and Crafts" furniture, although built along simple lines, is most idly gaining favor as the ideal furniture for dining room, library, or den. Then you come to the high-class finished article, made of most costly imported woods, richly carved and inlaid, which serve to hold you in dumb silence when gazing upon its beauty, while prices are to be found the lowest consistent with

The Housewares Section—Complete

The Housewares Section of this store is complete in every way. Everything which goes to making the life of the housewife less arduous is to be found therein. A full stock of enamelware of the best quality at lowest prices are always on hand, while the section devoted to fancy china is a very extensive one. China from the world's most reliable manufacturers, beautifully hand painted, are displayed on the shelves and tables in most prepossessing array, while articles necessary for your spring housecleaning are to be had n countless numbers.

For Particulars Vacuum House-Cleaning System Ring up Car-pet Dept.. 'Phone 1685

DAVID SPENCER, LTD

For Particulars Vacuum House-Cleaning System Ring up Car-pet Dept., 'Phone 1685

VOL L., NO. 129 PULPWOOD IN PAR

Question Brought lution Favorin

BUDGET SPEECH

Opposition Mem Docume

ussed pulpwood for oday, and although lusion was reached and there was no who took part in the copic was brought up a resolution moved by West Huron to the ed ort duty on pulpwoodsed sufficient to in f pulp in Canada.

Mr. Lewis dealt e Mr. Lewis dealt end the subject of forest a strong plea for son tection which would profession to the United States Canadian pulp to the tive enterprises. Mr. for Beance, argued to better to allow thing they are now. Mr. this view, and Mr. Hidefended the present bate was unfinished rose at six.

pate was unfinished rose at six.

Sir Wilfrid Laurir's day that the governm after take Wednesday business of parliamen Tomorrow Mr. Grah the bill providing for of the railway commit deur will also continu Minister Fielding the budget would be budget would be

is responsibility as the muthation charges for as he was considered to be withdraw tours, or he would know. Mr. Borden a Hobe's charges.

In supply last night assed items amountin he Marine and Fisher and the House adjo

Jean, Quebec; second Robert Paxton, Otterv. eral secretary, Ira Si wall, Man.; auditor, I The central or execut men present were: Mes gar, Welland, Ont.; I Shediac, N. B.; H. I Haven, P. E. I.; J. T. ley, Sask.; Alex McR. E. C.; H. E. Proctor, H. H. Gaetz, Ded De year's report, financial gard to provincial org a most flattering one, if for Canada being alre The Constitution will i higher standard of the

Legislators' Temp Quebec, March 11.—the legislative session Girard's motion that no be sold in the parlian was again brought up carried, without furth The members seemind of the subject.

San Juan, Porto Ricche house of delegate rge majority passed a le insular government ottery under the super-ular treasurer. The ne allotment of \$40,0

FLOUTED BY erican Proposals for Claims Are Somew Rejected

Caracas, March 8 (1)
Spain, March 11)—Folio
entation by W. W. Russ
can minister to Venezuela
insisting upon its lookin
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ezuela, the latter has
it cannot make a categ
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by Venezuela.