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nd newest shades, and ncy patterns, a fine 50c nent. Special at.....

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rush Straw Hats STRAW HATS, crush style, sht weight, soft and 75C

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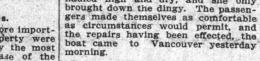


Grand Forks Deals

Grand Forks, May 25.—More import-ant deals for city property were closed last week. Probably the most important was the purchase of the fine residence of W. H. Fisher on Main street the new owner being Stanley Davis, of Jeff Davis & Com-pany of this city. It is reported that \$3,000 was paid for this property. The next deal of some magnitude was closed a few days ago when G. A. Evans, proprietor of the Evening Sun, Evans, proprietor of the Evening Sun, became the owner of a block of seven Vost Grand Forks. It is likely that Mr. Evans will start a vineyard on his newly acquired property

Bond Issue Authorized.

Boston, May 27 .- The Massachuof railroad com horized the Boston and Albany Railroad company in 25 year four per cent, bonds, to pay for permanent additions and improveds, to pay



Minor Accidents of Yesterday. A serious accident was narrowly scaped yesterday afternoon when Mr: ind Mrs. F. P. Watson, who were driving along Government street we

driving along Government street were r forced so close to a passing car that the wheels caught and several spokes were wrenched loose. The mishap was caused through congested traffic. A tally-ho belonging to Steve White met Mr. Watson's vehicle as it approached a car and drove it up against the latter, the result being that the buggy was nipped. Fortunately Mr. and Mrs. Watson escaped with a severe shak-ing. ing.

One of George Winter's orner of Yates and Governm turning the streets yesterday afternoon. wheels passed over the canine fatal results.

in the downtown portion where the aul to the garbage scow is much tervene and exercise his authority. haul to the garbage scow is much is just as much as they would be en-titled to did they go further out. This question is one at present receiving at-tention by the city and as soon as the new garbage scow and tug have bee secured the matter of proper and much more thorough collection of garbage

will be considered.

Deported Manitoba Leper.

appear averse to attend to the needs of

the outlying sections when they can erywhere the crowds were most or get about all the work they can attend derly and it was very seldom indeer

Winnipeg, May 27 .- Dr. Watts.

this city left today for China, taking with him the Chinese leper from Aus-tin, Manitoba, who will be put in an in-

shorter and does not involve as much labor while the price, 50 cents per load, is just as much as they would be en-titled to did they go further out. This question is one at present receiving at-Victoria holiday throngs. Victoria holiday throngs two brothers. Horse Killed. The Waters brothers have An unfortunate accident occurred yesterday afternoon at the Provincial Jubilee hospital, which resulted in the Killing of a beautiful mare owned by Dr. O. M. Jones. The horse, with a light riddre huger mas tied at the An unfortunate accident occurre

light riding buggy, was tied at the front entrance, of that institution when an automobile whirled past ex-citing 'he former to such an extent whiskey. The boat was found lying

shak-bobles is the ment The with a three months trip to the continent. Ching 'se former to such an extent that sile broke the rope and started mady across the grounds. In her blind terror she ran into some rocks, ing the rig irreparably. Dr. Hamilton a three months trip to the continent. Ching 'se former to such an extent that sile broke the rope and started mady across the grounds. In her blind terror she ran into some rocks, ing the rig irreparably. Dr. Hamilton was called and the animal was shot shortly after, g' starts

was removed yesterday when O. M. Rosseau of Seattle was married to Miss Stella Smalley of the same city. Every means possible was taken to keep the public from knowing that the ceremony, which was conducted by the Rev. G. K. B. Adams of the Metropoli-tan Methodist church, was taking place and it was at once supposed the dark as yet as to the circumstances leading up to the death of one and possibly both of the brothers there is a belief that the two men became embroiled with the Indians and suffered death from violence. place, and it was at once supposed blace, and it was at once supposed that a romantic elopement was being consummated. Thus it was with the keenest disappointment that it was learned that Mrs. Smalley, the bride's mother, and A. B. Smalley, her broplanation of the disappearance of the

of a revolver or with a stick?" "SIr" said Smith, "I swear I am innocent." "I know perfectly well, but you must tell me. For if you did it with a re-volver, I shall say to the prosecution, "Produce the stick!" and if you did it with a relief of the larger thread it with a stick, I shall say, "Produce the revolver!'" The client paused and scratched his head meditatively. heet ther, were present. The only other guest at the marriage was Mrs. Kroft of Seattle The bride's father is a well known Seattle doctor, and the bride-"It was the butt end of a revolver, sir." "That's right" said the coun-sel; "I think I can get you off now."— The Argonaut. groom is a Seattle lumberman. The party came over on the Rosalie and immediately returned to Seattle on the Chippewa.

Vancouver Won Vancouver, May 25 .- The Vancouver "Let me illustrate the difference

Vancouver, May 25.—The Vancouver baseball team won a double-header from the Tacoma league leaders in the Northwestern league championship games today, winning the morning, score 2 to 1, and the attendon match, 5 to 1. Accord crowns attended both contests. "Ween capital and labor," said the rich uncle to the impecuatous nephew. "Suppose I give you \$500—." "That's capital." replied the nephew, extending his hand for the money, ----Philadelphia Inquirer.

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the rockets multi-color grandeur t

of color, the visitive dep of the Gon myriad of who lined

company has last night's record and stinted man seers showe forts prove rocket had of the nat



Messrs. Stewart Williams & Co., instructed by

The Ogilvie Hardware Co.

Will Dispose of the Balance of Their Stock, at Their Store, 1110 Government Street, TODAY, at 10 a.m., and continuing until all is disposed of.

The Stock Comprises: Large Quantities of Carpenter's Tools, Bird Cages, Varnishes, Oils, Paints, Picks, Mattocks, Cross Cuts, Scythes, Axes, Screen Doors, Washing Machine, Cutlery, Laundry Necessities, Alabastine, Builder's Hardware, Manilla and Cotton Ropes, Nails, Kitchen Utensils, Enamelware, Wire Netting, Galvanized and Green Wire Cloth, Dog Chains and Collars, HotelWare, Woodenware, Garden Tools, StoveBoards, SashPulleys, Weighted Floor Polishing Brushes, Ranges, Wood Heaters, Coal Stoves and other goods too numerous to mention.

The Auctioneer -Stewart Williams

riday, May 29. 1908

TERTAIN VISITOR FROM THE ORIENT

an Club Will Hear J. McGregor of the niversity of Kioto

adian club will have a lunch Driard hotel on Friday hext k p.m. J. Murray McGregor, fessor in the Imperial uni-Kioto, Japan, will be the club and will deliver an Japan. Professor McGregor an and a former resident of He has been in Japan for engaged in educational is a brother of J. Herrick and W. D. McGregor of this

tive committee of the Can will meet this afternoon at the Tourist association e election of new members business.

TION ON THE UPPER YUKON

ing Rotten on Lake Lobarg teamers Expect to Pass in a Few Days

ch from White Horse of late says: "Freight is being pard the White Pass fleet of

ich wintered here, preparaking the first trip to Daw. from Laberge saying the ning rotten. If necessary ming rotten. If necessary old steamers may be used to passage through the ice he fleet. Hundreds of peo-athering here from outside ake the first boats any of them going to Fair-

Counsel and Client. ics of the difference be-professional opinion of a ate and the honest convicarned man were set forth nown English barrister who y. It was a case of mur-e client and counsel were rether. "Smith," said the gether. "Smith," said the of course I know you didn't

man, but, as a matter of u do it with the butt end r or with a stick?" "Sir," "I swear I am innocent. th, "I swear I am innocent." perfectly well, but you must For if you did it with a re-shall say to the prosecution, the stick! and if you did a stick, I shall say, "Produce iver!" The client paused tched his head meditatively. the butt end of a revolver, hat's right!" said the coun-ink I can get you off now "--nk I can get you off now."-

Vancouver Won.

er. May 25.-The Vancouver eam won a double-header Facoma league leaders in the league championshi the morning lay, winning 1, and the afternoon ma ford crowds attended both



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tion to the four winners the judges awarded honorable mention to the Edyth," owned by C. J. Mosedale, its riggings of many colored ropes made of entwined burting, hung with lan-terns. The White brothers were also highly commended for the artistic Japanese decorations of their boat. There were many other craft which required more than passing inspection by the judges before the awards were finally decided upon. Musical Programme. THOUSANDS WITNESS **GORGE CELEBRATION**

Record Crowds View Last Scenes of This Year's Victoria Day Event

(From Wednesday's Daily)

ously encored.

Tuesday, May 26, 1908

The Gorge park was the mecca / to-

Musical Programme.

Musical Programme. The Victoria Male choir rendered a splendid programme under the leader-ship of Mr. Morgan under whose cap-able training it has become one of the leading musical aggregations in the city. Each number was heartily re-greated and several encores, were de-manded by the large audience. The programme was rendered as follows: "Sallors' Chorus" Dr. Parry Male Quartette, a setting of Dr. Wm. Rhyes Herbert of St. Paul, Minn, to real people seriously infared on No-menter 28, 1906, will pay the extreme ponalty. At the Greenwood assize yes-ing ing the refrain "Long Live the King." "Hutter's Farewell".....Mendelssohn vards which thousands of Victorians wended their way last evening to wit-ness the closing scenes in the 1908 Victoria Day celebration. It was a fit-ting climax to the two days' events and in point of attractiveness was easily the first. By the multitude of pleasure coefficient the scene presented in the fathe first, by the multitude of pleasure seekers the scene presented in the fa-mous Gorge will ever be remembered. The natural beauties of the place were enhanced by myriads of electric lights which showed up brilliantly against the

to Be Hanged

which showed up or manufy against the vivid green of the trees and shrubbery and the still waters of the Gorge were churned into a million ripples by the swarm of small craft which, gaily dec-orated, sped hither and thither, while from the bank were wafted the strains of music as the Victoria male choir and the City band alternative rendered ex-

King." "Hunter's Farewell"......Mendelssohn "Martyrs of the Arena"....... Laurent de Rille "Crusaders".......Dr. Dan Protherol "Comrades' Song of Höpe"...A. Adams God Save the King. Alternating with the Male choir the City band, from its gayly lighted stand rendered a veried programme of grand opera airs and catchy march music. To Bandmaster Rogers' musicans not a little of the success of the evening was due. The following numbers were play-

of music as the Victoria male choir and the City band alternately rendered ex-ceptionally well-executed numbers. The waters reflected the thousands of lights, which hung along the banks r strung amid the trees and fixed in clusters upon the many craft made the whole a veritable fairy land and pre-sented a picture which, those who re-membered former celebrations, de-clare has never been equalled. due. The following numbers were play-

March de Concert-"On the Alert" Enormous Crowd.

Grand Selection-"Reminiscences From 6 until 9 o'clock, the street rail-way carried a record-breaking crowd from the city. Every available car was pressed into service, even to the work cars, and all were thronged to

work cars, and all were thronged to the limit. When the evening's musi-cal programme commenced the B. C. Electric company's park contained a multitude which in point of numbers was never equalled hitherto. The space in front of the band pavilion and the platform on mitch the works choice musi-Grand Aira (Trombone Solo)—"The Death of Nelson"Braham Musician, J. D. Clarke. Overture—"Hungarian Lustspiel"

platform on which the male choir was seated was so closely crowded that it was with difficulty that one could get through while along the many pretty paths slowly moved a stream of good natured humanity apparently never ending. It was an appreciative throng, too, and the choir and band numbers were heartily applauded and vocifer-ously encored.

It was to the aquatic scene, however, that the paim of beauty must be awared. From the Gorge bridge to well past the bathing pool a stream of gally decorated boats, cances, and launches swept up and down upon the water. Hardly a craft but was decor-ated, some content with but a Chinese lantern or two, others a perfect blaze of light and transformed into a bower of beauty with flowers and evergreens. The judges had a most difficult task in making their awards and for over an hour the long string of fluminated craft passed before the official launch. It was to the aquatic scene, howeve

MINING AT NELSON

Lord of the Tottori Clan. During the Shogunate until, when with the battle of Uyeno the forces of the Shogun were defeated in the War of the Rest-oration and the present Emperor, Mut-soshito ascended the throne, the Ikeda family ruled the Tottori Clan. Beaking to a Colonist reporter yes-terday Marquis Ikeda said. "My visit is solely for pleasure: to see the world and educate myself concerning the countries through which I will pass. This is my first visit abroad. I have been greatly interested in Victoria, **PAY EXTREME PENALTY** Antonio Cedio, Slayer of Louise King, at Niagara, Sentenced

Decorated by Emperor. A few days before Marquis Ikeda left Tokio the Emperor of Japan con-ferred upon his father, Tokugawa Ikeda, last of the Shoguns, the First Order of Merit and Grand Cordon of the Rising Sin. This mark of honor was given to mark the fortieth year since the last of the Shoguns, whose family ruled Japan for 270 years, sur-rendered to the Mikado. The Shoguns were for the opening of Japan, the Mikado and his party for the closing of the country, and success for the Shogun forces which have meant the earlier opening of Japan to foreign

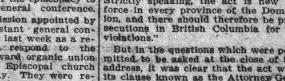
of the country, and success for the earlier opening of Japan to foreign trade and western methods. It was the opening of Kobe and Osaka to for-eign trade that precipitated the crisis which resulted in the father of the marquits losing his power. The last Shogun, whose son arrived yesterday, was one of those most in-strumental in securing the opening of the country. If was also due to him that the seeds of representative gov-ernment in Japan were laid. In March 1867 the Shogun told the present em-peror who had then just succeeded to the throne, that the closing of the country to the foreigner was impracti-cable, and its opening to foreign inter-course unavoidable. To carry on the government succeasfully it was neces-sary, in his opinion, to call in the strong feudial princes for consultation in matters of state. As a result of this advice the feudal princes of Saga, Kochi, Fukui and Kagoshima were ad-meter, Japan's first parliament. The Civil War The Civil War

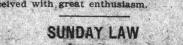
The marquis' father lived in his feudal castle at Osaka, and in October 1867, when the Prince of Kochi sent retainers to urge the Shogun to re-store the power and administration of the mikados, after a lapse of 270 years in which the Shogun ruled, Prince Kelke Tokuzawa sent a messenger to



VICTORIA SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST







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A WALUABLE ASSET.

Victoria has many things to be roud of. Her climate, her scenery proud of. her unrivalled geographical position, and so on, all are factors of great value, but of nothing can she boast there are many places on Vancouver Island worth visiting, and many na-tural resources worth developing. Possibly if the World will promise to Possibly if the World will promise to be real good, we may feel sometime like printing some nice pictures of the city in which it is published, and in the meanwhile we beg to remind our contemporary that, if it would like to do a little in that line itself, we shall be vary heavy to quote it reter. with more justice than of her people. There can be nothing finer in its way than a Victoria crowd. It is made up of well-dressed, wholesome looking people, and it behaves itself. Take for example the great concourse of people who attended the festivities at to do a little in that line itself, we shall be very happy to quote it rates on photo-engravings. But without admitting that Victorians have been at all remiss in their duty to other parts of the Island, the article in the World reminds us that it is timely for the business people of this city to cul-tivate the closest possible business relations with all surrounding dis-tricts. We do not favor anything like unfriendly rivary between the two places, but it is important to note that the good city on Burrard Inlet people who attended the festivities at the Gorge Park on Tuesday night. We will not pretend to say how many there were, but they were numbered by thousands. Thousands went by the tram cars, thousands went by boats; hundreds in carriages and hundreds walked. But amid them all there was not one person who took advantage of the absolute impossibility of polic-ing the locality to conduct himself or herself in an offensive manner. When you come to think of it this is a very you come to think of it this is a very remarkable thing. On the water were hundreds of boats. Of course as has been said by some one, Victoria peothat the good city on Burrard Inlet is reaching out for the trade of local-ities, which ought to do their chief business with Victoria. The article ple are amphibious. They are as much at home on the water as ashore, above referred to is only a part of

much at home on the water as ashore, built it would not be surprising if among all the boats which went up and down the Arm and for an hour or two were congested off the park, there had been some people who did not know how or were unwilling the conduct themselves as they campaign to exploit Vancouve expense of Victoria.

they the of. luct themselves as But there was not Sir Thomas Shaughnessy has con-cluded his holiday. With the ener-getic head of the Canadian Pacific a holiday is only a change of occupation. He seems to have been a fairly busy man during the weeks he spent in England, and report has it that he turned his "leisure" to good advan-tage. It is said that he has reached an understanding with the British government in regard to the "All-Red" route, which will be eminently satis-factory when it is announced. It is added that he has had a very satis-factory interview with the British cabinet in which the whole subject of Sir Thomas Shaughnessy has cor conduct slightest thing to complain of Big boats and little boats, launches canoes, boats decorated and ecorated, boats with lights and boats without lights moved freely around, sometimes getting in each other's way, sometimes coming gently into collision, but never by any possibility was there any unpleasantness. When it came to be time to go home, and thousands of people gathered at the Gorge to see the boats go through factory interview with the British cabinet in which the whole subject of against the heavy current, one would have supposed that some event of sur-passing interest was in progress to judge from the cheers that greeted the successful oarsmen and the goodmail transportation between Great Britain and the Orient was discussed. As to the future plans of the company we quote the following from the Mon-treal Witness: natured laughter at the unsue Everything was fun and good humor. We know of places where amid such a gathering of boats it would have

a gathering of boats it would have been thought necessary to have a police launch, and an effort would have been made to make some kind of regulations for the people in the boats to observe. But in Victoria there would be a rebellion if anything of the kind was attempted. It was the same ashore. Possibly there were some policemen somewhere about, but if so they managed to keep themselves out of sight. There was nothing for them to do. Backwards and forwards through the half-lighted grows of the park the thousands of people moved, old and young, tathers, mothers, youths and maidens and children in arms, but everything was orderly... Outside of the park and for half a mile or so horses and carriages stood along the readside or half concealed among the trees. But nothing was molested.

declared to the British government in the most emphatic terms that the C.P.R. would make such a project Now, what does this mean? A visitor once described the scene up the Arm on the Queen's Birthday as "a magnificent filustration of popular self-government." He said that such a thing could not be seen anywhere in the United States. He said that he saw for the first time in his life commercially successful, pointing out that the C.P.R., with its thirteen thousand miles of raliway is a unique traffic producer, and could bring to such a line of fast steamships traffic that could be gained by no other means. He has, moreover, made a

The lose is a fight VICTORIA SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

informs us that we never fell any one matching about the beauties of the West Coast, or the scenery among the Islands of the Gulf or the lovely stage of the opinion that there is nothing aginary people who are alleged to be of the opinion that there is nothing in the province worth seeing outside of this city. And so it goes on to the stift and their strictness serves as the are not rule they are only and be of this city. And so it goes on to the strict and their strictness serves as they are not rule they are only and the province, not even excepting to telling of the beauties of other parts surd. Victorian snever grow weary of telling of the beauties of other parts surd. Victorian snever is nothing and they could not afford, even if they wished, to belittle the attractions an advantages of other localities. This is one of the reasons why they at here are many places on Vancouver is they are are trying to make it known that they see not trying to make it known that the seen trying to make it known that there are many places on Vancouver is they are are many places on Vancouver is those of vancouver. Happily the people of Victoria harve large infra-mathey are not trying to make it known that and they could not afford even if they wished, to belittle the attractions an advantages of other localities. This is one of the reasons why they also in prohibiting the source is of the State to have been pub-liable the Naval and Military atthiraty affirs and the to provisions of the filable the Naval and Military atthiraty atthiraty and thing the provisions of the filable they ways have good words for Vancouver is far and worth ytsiting, and many as a secure of the secure of the secure or and the provisions of the filable the are are many places on Vancouver is land worth ytsiting, and many and the provisions of the filable t

The provincial tour, which Mr. Me-Bride and Dr. Young are now taking, has called forth a good deal of com-ment. Very general satisfaction has been expressed that the Premier and the Provincial Secretary have taken an opportunity to see for themselves the conditions existing in the lower Mainland. This has not been confined at all to supporters of the Provincial

Mainland. This has not been confined at all to supporters of the Provincial Government, and there is no reason why it should be, for whether we are political friends of opponents of the ministry of the day, we are all allke interested in those things, which are calculated to promote the well being of the province, and it will not be denied that it is to the public advantage that the Premier and as many of the min-isters as possible should visit as much of the large area under their jurisdic-tion as their multifarious duties at the capital will allow.

capital will allow.

But there is an aspect to this tour which is possibly even more satisfac-tory than this, and it is the demonstra-tion afforded that we have reached, as far as local politics are concerned, an end of a long period of political unrest and partizan bitterness. There were very many people, who questioned the desirability of dividing provincial poli-tics on federal lines, and it cannot be successfully denied that there were some reasons against such a sten. successfully denied that there were some reasons against such a step, which were fully threshed out at the time. When Mr. McBride announced his intention to form a ministry on straight Conservative lines, there was undoubtedly a strong protest from many quarters, but that it was a wise step subsequent events have fully de-monstrated. It gave us settled poli-tical conditions, and only those who are able to recall the state of politics in this province less than a decade ago can appreciate what this means. The effect upon the business of the pro-vince, we mean now not the public but the private business, has been very pronounced for there is no doubt that treal Witness: For some time past the executive r of the C.P.R. has had in hand the project of equipping both its Atlantic and its Pacific fleets with larger and faster vessels than any which have ever run to Canadian ports. The de-velopment that has been talked of is to place the Empresses on the Pacific, and to build two or even four vessels equal to anything running into New York for the Atlantic business. Decision in the matter, however, has been delayed because of uncertainty as to what action the British govern-ment was prepared to take in the matter of subsidy, and also in regard to the Blacksod Bay project. Sir Thomas has always maintained that the great difficulty of making a fast all-red route successful is the question as to whether it is commer-cially practicable. He is said to have declared to the British government in the most emphatic terms that the vince, we mean now not the public but the private business, has been very pronounced, for there is no doubt that the country was greatly injured by the continual reports that went out con-cerning the chaotic state of politics, and the resultant unfortunate condi-tion of the public treasury. tion of the public treasury." As the person who, more than any one else, was responsible for this new departure in provincial politics, Mr. McBride deserves well of the people, and the capable manner in which he has conducted affairs during his pre-miership gives him a further claim upon public confidence. In this work he has been admirably assisted by his colleagues, who have devoted them-selves to the public welfare with the most praiseworthy industry and sin-gleness of purpoge.

TWO TREATIES.

lished," on the ground that it would enable the Naval and Military author-ities to suppress all references in the papers to naval or military affairs. In-deed the powers, which the proposed measure confers upon the authorities are so very wide, that they can hardly be reconciled with British notions of freedom. Confessedly the case is a dif-ficult one, but its critics think it can be met without unduly interfering with the liberty of the subject. **BRITISH COLUMBIA POLITICS** The provincial tour, which Mr. Me-Bride and Dr. Young are now taking-has called forth a good deal of com-ment. Very general satisfaction has been expressed that the Premier and an opportunity to see for themselves the conditions existing in the lower Maindand. This has not been confined

INTER-IMPERIAL TRADE.

No argument is necessary to per-suade residents of Canada that it would be an excellent thing if we could have a preference over foreign countries in the markets of the United Kingdom, and it seems rather absurd that some people should talk as though a political issue could be raised in this country on that question. It in this country on that question. It is for the people of the United King-dom to say if the Dominion and the other parts of the Empire shall have But there is an aspect to this tour

this privilege. Obviously there are two points of view in this matter, that heid in the Mother Country and that occupied by the Colonies. It is im-possible for the people of all parts of the Empire to look at the matter in just the same light. There are dif-ficulties on all sides. It is easy to theorize on the subject, but when it comes to putting the theories into practice, to convert them from ab-stract principles to concrete fiscal re-gulations, many difficulties will be certain to arise.

certain to arise. There is no doubt that there is a distinct movement in the United King-dom in the direction of protection. Whether it will prove strong enough to bring about a radical change in the fiscal policy of the country it is pre-mature to say. The electorate has not yet had an opportunity to pro-nounce squarely upon it. Tremendous interests are bound up in the main-tenance of free trade and it is open to question if any single election will interests are bound up and it is open to question if any single election will serve to settle the question, even if the nation determines to adopt a pro-tective policy. But it does not follow that protection means, inter-Imperial preference, for the latter question involves so many andulal concessions that difficulty might be found in ar-ranging any practical scheme. If free trade within the Empire were pro-posed, we fear that there are certain interests in Canada which would strongly protest, and doubtless the same is true of other parts of the Empire. We are far from suggesting that a workable scheme cannot be devised, but we do say that such a scheme has not yet been proposed. Doubtless it is premature to one, and we only mention the to remove an impression, whic to remove an impression, which seems general, that every sign of growth of

The townsite of Fort Churchill is to

We have received a number of re-

Near Tates



Furniture Styles Picked From a Most Complete Assortment



show you the most complete range in the city.

HERE are a few items picked at random from our excellent stock of "Early English" finished Mission Furniture. If you will but come in and see these pieces you'll see furniture newness and originality that will delight you. These items are but representative of the stock of this furniture style -a style that is rapidly growing in popularity. We can

Friday, May 29, 1908

SECRETARY-This is a new style in mission design, finished in the popular Early English. Specially attractive \$40.00 would do credit to the furnishings of any dining BUFFET-Another new buffet style. This one has shaped bevel mirror with cabinets with leaded doors and two small and one large drawer and two cupboards below. Finely finished through-DEBOARD One of the second seco SIDEBOARD—One of the handsomest sideboard styles we have yet shown. Has large bevel mirror two shelves, two cabinets with leaded glass doors and sides, three large and three small drawers. Early English finished oak. Special, at...\$30.00

Beside Ice- Cream,

nundreds of frozen des-

serts can be quickly

and cheaply made in

You Should Investigate Our Unusual Linoleum Offerings

We have a splendid range of new Linoleum patterns, fresh from Britain's best makers-some specially attractive designs, indeed. We are showing some of these in our Government street windows, and we should appreciate very much the opportunity

to show you "heaps" more on our Second Floor. In addition to the roll Linoleums, we have now a most complete range of Linoleum Mats. There is a splendid choice of patterns and sizes, and all are marked at the fairest of prices. We would just like to re-mind you that the Linole-ums we sell are first quality sorts, and seconds are

from the best makers in the world-such as Nairns, Staines, Greenwich, etc. These names stand for the very finest in Linoleum, and, with their guarantee of quality and our guarantee of "Money Back," you are doubly protected in buying your needs in such lines as this store. No other establishment in the West buys in such quantities, and, therefore, none receive such favorable price concessions. We promise you values in Linoleums just a little bit better than are offered you in any other shop in town. Just try some new Linoleum in the kitchen or bathroom

An exceptionally taking

design in a silver plated

cake basket, this. A bas-

ket of quite' liberal pro-

portions, designed and

Dinner Service Silver Cake Basket

A dainty set in semi-

porcelain with a neat and

attractive decoration in

either green or pink. This \$



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means. He has, moreover, made a strong point of the fact that the C.P.R. already has an all-red route in opera-tion, and therefore as the pioneer of this difficult enterprise, is entitled to first consideration. He also made the announcement that whatever the Brit-ish government considered was neces-sary in the matter of equipment either on land or sea, the C.P.R. was prepar-ed to provide, subject of course to a satisfactory agreement as to subsidy. It is probable that no decision will saw for the first time in his life he saw for the first time in his life thousands of people demonstrating the fundamental principle of the Common Law by so using their own rights as not to interfere with the rights of others. This seems to be the secret of the whole happy result. Our peo-ple know how to govern themselves. Long may they deserve this high praise.

FARES TO SEATTLE.

It is probable that no decision will be come to in the matter for some time yet, but the prospects are con-sidered excellent for the fast all-red It is said that some Seattle gentle-

C.P.R. PLANS.

years.

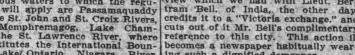
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sentative body of Victorians to con-sent to the proposition of the Inter-national Steamship company. "A MAD WORLD." What has come over the spirit of porary the Vancouver World? On Tuesday it devoted a column to abus-ing this fair city, which it describes as a dog-in-the-manger of the rank-est breed, but the real object of it was to create in Nanaimo a feeling that Victoria is hostile to its interests. "A mad 'World,' my masters." Our vancouver contemporary tells us that the people of Victoria have influenced the C.P.R. not to have the boats and trains connect at that city. **Tt** also

general, that every sign of growth of the protectionist principle in England means the development of inter-Im-perial preference. At is true that Mr Chamberlain, to whom is due the credit of giving British thought an impulse in the direction of protection, always coupled with it the idea of Im-perial consolidation through the means of commercial arrangements, but Mr. Chamberlain left details very much in the air, which, indeed, was inevitable, for neither he nor any one else could pretend with any show of reason to have ready a perfected plan. If we are to have preference within the Em-pire, it is necessary at first that the United Kingdom shall adopt the prin-ciple of protection. It is for this rea-son that such great interest attaches in Canada to the results of the recent bye-elections in the Mother country. Two draft treaties between the British government and the United States have been submitted to parlia-ment by Sir Wilfrid Laurier. They relate to subjects with which Am-bassador Bryce has been interesting himself. One provides for the protection of food fishes. The re-marking of the Boundary will take in the whole dis-tance from the Bay of Fundy to the Pacific Ocean, and it is divided into sections which are thus described in the treaty; Passamaquoddy Bay; from the mouth to the source of the St. Croix River, including the determina-tion of the ownership of the islands in the river; from the St. Lawrence; from the mouth of the Figeon River; from the Figeon River to the Lake of the Woods; from the Lake of the Woods to the summit of the Rockies; from the Rocky Mountains to the Guif of Georgia; and from the 49th parallel to the Pacific Ocean. draft treaties between : the

be laid out under the direction of the Department of the Interior. This has a decided business aspect. It makes the Hudson's Bay railway seem nearer.

to the Pacific Ocean. We do not know which islands in the St. Croix River are the subject of question as to ownership, but assume they are comparatively small, for the St. Croix above tidewater is not a large river, except where it broadens out into what is known as Scoodic Lake. There can scarcely se any open ques-tions of importance as to territorial rights involved in the treaty, for over a very large part of the distance the boundary has been marked for many years.



TryltNextWashDay

DY-O-LA

Laundry Bluing

Simpler, cleaner and infinitely better than the old way; made in little sheets—a sheet for a tub; 26 sheets in a package. 10c worth will last an ordinary family six months. Get it from

Cyrus H. Bowes, Chemist Government Street

sponses to our request for the names of persons resident in Victoria before 1858 and shall be very glad to get others. If any readers happen to know of such persons, we wish they would bet us know let us know. Mr. Armand Lavergne has resigned his seat in parliament and is to be a candidate in the approaching Quebec elections. Mr. Lavergne is a follower and devoted admirer of Mr. Henri Bourassa. He is a brilliant young fel-low. years. The treaty in regard to the fisheries is of great importance, for by it an effort will be made to arrive at uni-form and effective measures for the protection of food fishes in waters contiguous to the two countries. The contiguous waters to which the regu-lations will apply are Passamaquaddy Bây, the St. John and St. Croix Rivers, Lake Memphremagog, Lake Chan-plain, the St. Lawrence River, where it constitutes the International Boun-dary, Lake/Ontario, Niagara River, \$15.00



Why not try the Mail Order way of shopping here? We satisfactorily serve a goodly portion of British Columbians living outside this city through the medium of our satisfactory Mail Order Department. We have made improvements in this department until now it is one of the most satisfactory in Canada. We shall be pleased to have you write us if you are in-terested in Homefurnishings and any information that we may be able to give you along this line will be freely and cheerfully given. Just try us with a small order. We guarantee you

HOME MOTEL AND CLUB FURNISHERS - VICTORIA, B. C.

iday, May 29, 1908

ssortment

few items picked m from our exof "Early Eng-Mission Furniwill but come in pieces you'll see ess and originallight you. These representative of is furniture style is rapidly grow-We can arity.

style in mission de-Early English, Spe-.\$40.00 style in round diameter and exwagon style that shings of any dining ..\$25.00 t style. This one has cabinets with leaded ne large drawer and sideboard ndsomest las large be th leaded glass doors three small drawers. Special, at.. \$90.00

um Offerings

Linoleum patterns, specially attractive of these in our should appreciate



etc. These names and our guarantee lines as this store. none receive ust a little bit bet**CANDEIST NARROWLY** Life Saving Apparatus at the Gorge Proves Its Use-

Stanstead Election Papers.

(From Thursday's Daily.) The need of life saving apparatus at the Gorge was demonstrated on Tuesday evening shortly before mid-night when a cance containing two boys turned broadside to the rushing



EIST NARROWLY ESCAPES DROWNING Saving Apparatus at the fulness fulness and all ready to enjoy themselves to the full. Considering the great crush on the cars on both days the fact that there was no loss of life and but one or two accidents of any seriousness is re-garded with pride by the company of-ficials. Despite every effort people would persist in drowding upon the cars before they stopped and in the markable fact that no one was injured. HAD NO MONEY AND HAD TO WALK I Hard Luck of Ladysmith brators Who Boarded Train Yesterday HAD TO WALK HOME Hard Luck of Ladysmith Cele-brators Who Boarded the Train Yesterday

> (From Thursday's Daily.) "Tickets, please."

Ottawa, May 27.—The privileges and elections committee of the commons this morning opened the inquiry into the disappearance of the records of the Stanstead bye-election in January, and (From Thursday's Daily.) The need of life saving apparature at the Gorge was demonstrated on night when a cance containing two hows turned broadile through the (Gorge and by surred broadile through the (Gorge and verturned. The accident was with nessed the efforts of the Jorge and verturned. The accident was with the single parature of the crowning opened the inquiry and how surred broadile through the (Gorge and verturned. The accident was with the single parature of the crowning opened the inquiry and how surred broadile through the (Gorge and verturned. The accident was with the single parature of the borge and verturned. The accident was with the single parature of the borge and waters. One of the cancel is suc-turned cance but the other was swep-out into the deep water. Provincial Constables Carter and the longside the borge ingets the circle of the sour life preservers to which the preservers was attached Some one on the platform three wan ther of the preservers to the borge sparature is now somewhere at the head of the annei in the ace of the saving sparature is now somewhere at the cursed to no source the saving the ordine single the entry the save the ordine single preservers to the borge sparature is now somewhere at the cursed to hear mile form. The finder is re-cursed to the part of the former is and the saving sparature is now somewhere at the state of the anoil is now somewhere at the state of the saving appresence of the saving sparature is now somewhere at the cursed to no source the part of the former is and the saving sparature is now somewhere at the cursed to no source the part of the former is and the saving sparature is now somewhere at the cursed to no source the saving state of the anoily the police. The run sho mile apart is now somewhere at the cursed to no source is not somewhere at the state of the anoily the police. The run show no part of the former is the corres in Victoria — Mys-tic Shriners Gathering the conder smany an anyo

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Government Street, Victoria, B. C.

DIER-At Victoria on May 26, 1808, to Dr. and Mrs. R. B. Dier, of Lady smith, a son. HEALY-On the 24th instant, at Lux-ton avenue, Victoria, the wife of John May Healy of a son. DIED.

Belmont avenue, on May James L. Gray, a native o ham, England, aged 62 year

Births, Marriages, Deaths

"Home of the Hat

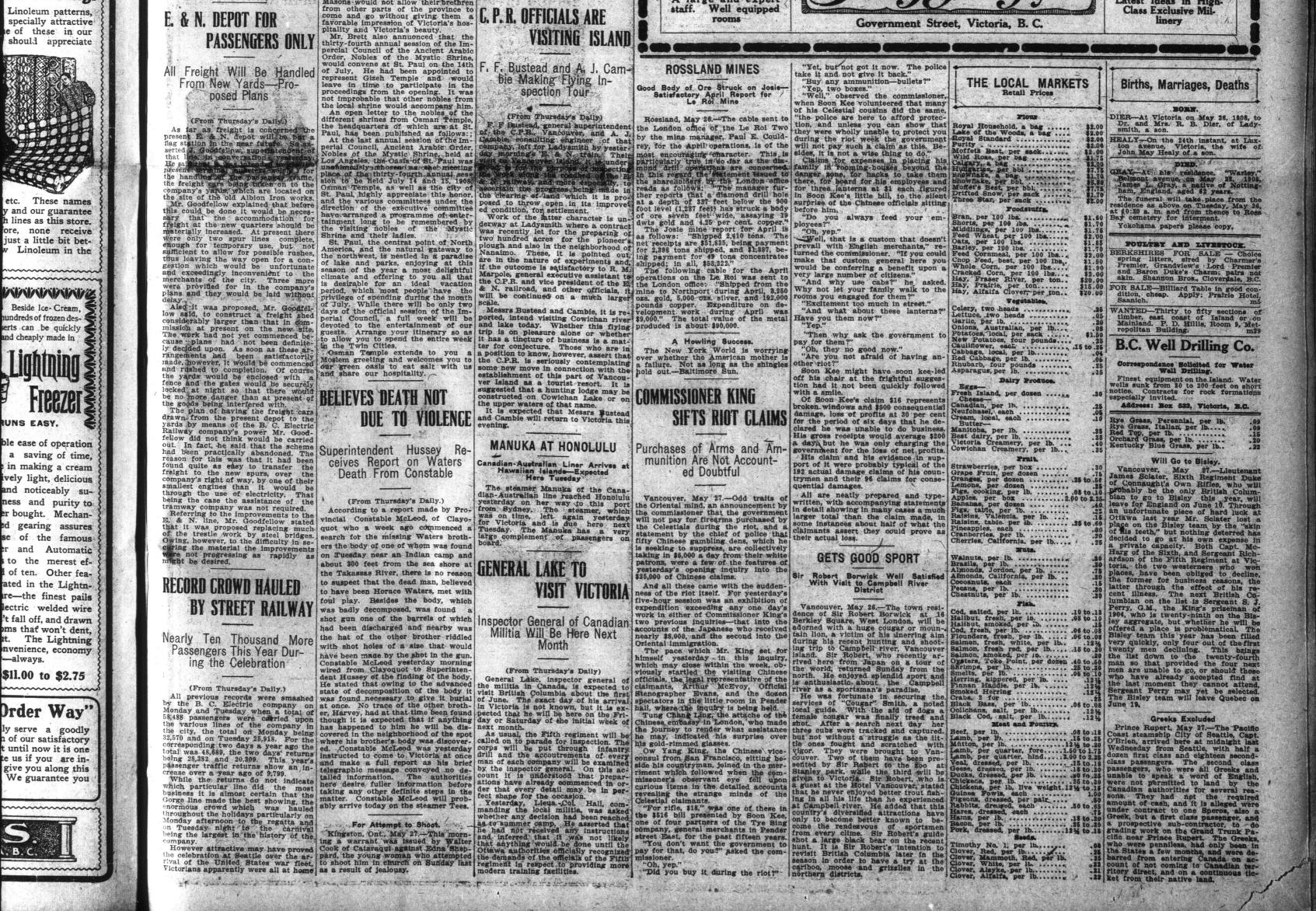
Latest Ideas in High-Class Exclusive Mil-

linery

Beautiful"

ham, England, aged as you The funeral will take place f residence as above on Tuesday, at 10:30 a. m. and from thence Bay cemetery for interment. Yokohama papers please copy,

POULTRY AND LIVESTOCK



Dress Goods and Dress Making a Specialty A large and expert staff. Well equipped rooms

VICTORIA SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

bargains. Regular \$12.50 Skirts for \$9.00- Regular \$4.00 Skirts for \$3.00 Regular \$10.00 Skirts for \$7.50 Regular \$2.50 Skirts for \$1.75 Regular \$6.50 Skirts for \$5.00 Regular \$1.85 Skirts for \$1.25 Regular \$6.00 Skirts for \$4.00 Regular \$1.40 Skirts for \$1.00 Sale of Silk Torchons Tomorrow (Friday) Morning

edgings and insertions. Sagacious ones will find manifold uses for them at these cut prices:

BOLD SKIRT BARGAINS

TODAY

Travelers' Samples, no two alike; many of them exquisitely em-

broidered, others beautifully trimmed with lace; they are stylish, they

fit perfectly, hang gracefully and are all this season's Skirts in the

very height of fashion; remarkable values at these reduced prices.

What is wrong with them? Nothing in the least, except that they

are slightly mussed from handling. Once laundered, each will

prove a dainty, lacey garment of unusual merit, for all are unrivalled

It is up to discerning women to judge the goodness of these beautiful Silk Laces in cream and ecru, both



District of Coast.

Take notice that John Edward Moody, of Hazelton, B.C., occupation, gardener, intends to apply for permission to pur-chase the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted N.E. cor-ner of N.E. ¼. Sec. 7, Tp. 6, R. V. thence following the lines of the new Government survey, the lot being known as N.E. ¼. Sec. 7, Tp. 6, R. V.

JOHN EDWARD MOODY, Fred. L. Stephenson, Agent. February 29th, 1908.

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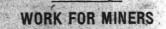
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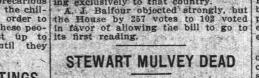
The para affair, and along for o by the bar which made along playin Behind the rode His V in an open in a spotler Next to hil his Clemen Wards got corated mo "Scarlet Ru wards got corated mo followed in ting behind by decorate with Union There was fact that th James Cen Bob could tion was is out. Tellowing Fire Chief the head o ment. The show with did the m Next to the minion hot both inside dren from waving tin peared the ates. F. line, drivin pair of he later on to beat pair parade. Fo chell, drivin bas, which ton's hors other turned Lim Bang trouble w Uncle Dick many, only to F. A. T Spior

the minors have again refused to go to vork upon the strength of a letter addressed to President Tames Dougles and the the room provide and the reserver that the took provide and the to

was also some criticism of a vote of \$1,500 for the Salvation Army immi-gration department, on the ground that under the terms of the Saskatchewan act the Dominion Government had un-dertaken to do all immigration work in return for the retention of the pub-lic lands. At no stage was the discussion very interesting There was no stifute to

ber from Chemainus. From Salina Cruz news was brought that the government dredger, General Diaz, which sunk some months ago in the harbor will probably be abandoned. A special agent from Lloyds has been in charge of the salvage work. The dredger Britannic of Pearson & Soms, has been ordered to Para on the other coast and is expected to make a voy-age around the continent by way of the





Friday, May 29, 1908 VICTORIA SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST **VICTORIA DAY** DULY CELEBRATED (A) 73 Hundreds of Visitors Thronged City en Fete for the Occasion THE PROGRAMME OF SPORT "Fit-Reform" Clothing means first of all "Fit" Day Was Occupied in Varied Means Reform from old me-Amusements, Each Drawing Quota of People thods, of style every bit It means fineness of texture, ex-(From Tuesday's Daily) Empire Day was celebrated in right royal and enthusiastic style in Victoria yesterday, as befits the city which takes its name from the great queen whose natal day has by common con-sent; been set Bpart throughout the Empire for special commemoration. Throughout her late majesty's long reign the 24th of May, the Queen's Birthday, was made a holiday and day of rejoicing, so it was but fitting that when her reign at last came to an end, that the public and national holiday should be perpetuated. Hence arose the decision to continue to ob-serve the anniversary under the name of Empire Day, a determination which was the more peculiarly appropriate as (From Tuesday's Daily) public institutions of the city, and on behalf of his colleagues the fore-man begged leave to present His Lord-ship with the following report, which was read aloud to the court by the registrar **SKULL FRACTURED BY** clusive design-PASSING STREET CAR And that "Fit-Reform" Cloth-"To His Lordship Justice Irving: "We the Grand Jury at the Spring Court of Assize, held in Vernon, beg to express our pleasure at again meeting your Lordship, though it is with regret that we learn that your duties on this consistent are some ing will always be mine M. Jameson Seriously Injured While Returning From the Gorge
Struck by a passing car while he docket being a large one, and con-what more serious than usual, the docket being a large one, and con-what more serious than usual, the docket being a large one, and con-taining cases of a grave nature.
"We beg to express our appreciation of the clear manner in which you have defined our duties and privileg-estimations, we have visited the public institutions of the city including the asylum, hospital and public schools.
"We are pleased to be able to re-port that he would possibly recover that we found these institutions of the resultions.
"We are pleased to be able to re-port that we found these institutions.
"We are pleased to be able to re-port that we found these institutions.
"The injured man who came to Vic-See the two-piece Outing Suits the Gorge \$10.00 to \$22.00 was the more peculiarly appropriate as under Queen Victoria's rule the Em-pire first assumed its shape as it now exists. Canada has been confederated, Australia welded into a single Com-monwealth, South Africa brought un-der the British flag and India added to the gems of the British crown, an ALLEN & CO. FIT-REFORM WARDROBE 1201 Gov't St. Victoria. B.C. empire within an empire, all since that eventful hight in 1837 when Lord Mel-bourne announced to a shy young princess in her night gown that she had succeeded to the throne of Bri-The injured man who came to Vic- of those in charge. ORNAMENTAL <text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text> Growd a Large One. It has ever been the custom for Victoria to turn out en masse on such Wire Fencing for Residences ELLWOOD Farm, Lawn and Poultry Fence Farm. Walk and Fancy Gates Barbed and Plain Fence Wire For Sale by The Hickman Tue Hardware CO., LTD, 544-546 Yates Street Victoria, B.C. Phone 59. P. O. Drawer 613. The Sprott-Shaw BUSINCSS Gerhard A. & J niversity Heintzman VANVOUVER, B. C. Pianos affers a Choice at 2 to 4 Positions To every graduate. Students always in Great Demand. Commercia, Pitman, and Gregg Short-hand, Telegraphy, Typewriting (on the six standard makes of machines), and ianguages, taught by competent special-THE LEADING CANADIAN MAKE

Friday, May 29, 1908

UP ARM—PAIN LEFT

N.Y .- Although Leslie Finn arm cut off by the cars on 13th, he could still feel the publed up, and could get no om the pain. Last week, dug up the amputated arm, ned out the fingers, and re-Mr. Finkle says he has in since

as imagination-not actual Ar. C. J. Placey, of Wolverwas tortured for years with ng pain in the back, due to ney trouble. "I took every dney remedy," writes Mr. but nothing gave me relief, vas advised to try "Fruit-ais medicine cured me when failed.

-tives" cure pain in the ause they cure the bowels and induce in action. "Fruit-a-tives" of fruit juices and tonics finest formula known to 50c a box-at all dealers.

hich Municipality

Municipal Office, Thursday, 25th a.m. All persons are hereby appeals must be in the ne Clerk at least ten days the sitting of the Court. By order, J. R. CARMICHAEL, C.M.C.

LICENSE ACT. 1900.

Dudley Stetson, hereby e that I intend to apply to ntendent of Provincial Police wal of license to sell intoxi-ors at the Ship Hotel, situ-town of Esquimalt, in the Esquimalt.) FRANCIS D. STETSON. B.C., May 1st, 1908.

NOTICE.

NOTICE. Notice: ate, I, John Day, of Esqui-intend to apply to the Su-nt of Provincial Police, F. S. Victoria, for a Retail Liquor or the Esquimalt Hotel, lo-Squimalt, B. C. JOHN DAY, B.C., April 28th, 1908,

NOTICE.

is hereby given that thirty date, we, Messrs. Price Bros., n's Bridge, Esquimat, B.C., apply to the Superintendent icial Police, F. S. Hussey, of for a Retail Liquor License 's Bridge Hotel, located Bridge, B.C.

PRICE BROS. ridge, B.C., April 28th, 1908

ENA LAND DISTRICT ot of Coast-Bange V.

e that we, Ellen Adams d of Port Essington, B. C. married women, intend to permission to purchase the scribed land described land; nctng at a post planted at the corner of fet (11) deven, one; on the florth side of the liver, about one mile north nt Mawitch, marked E. A. & J. more or less.

ADAMS & JANE NOBLE, Alexander Noble, Agen y 11th. 1908.

ENA LAND DISTRICT. District of Coast.

tice that John Edward Moody, a following described lands: ng at a post planted N.E. cor-E. 4. Sec. 7, Tp. 6, R. V. llowing the lines of the new nt survey, the lot being N.E. 4. Sec. 7, Tp. 6, R. V. JOHN EDWARD MOODY, Fred. L. Stephenson, Agent. y 29th, 1908. TIDE TARLE. toria, B. C., May, 1908. ne Ht|Time Ht|Time Ht|Time Ht m. ft.h. m. ft.h. m. ft.h. m. ft. 1 8.6| 9 35 2.0|17 36 7.2|21 13 6.6 3 8.7|10 16 1.6|19 23 7.4|21 51 7.2 9 211 41 41

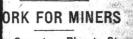
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te used is Pacific Standard, for Meridian west. It is counted 24 hours, from midnight to The figures for height serve suish high water from low

ight is in feet and tenths of a the average level of the low er in each month of the year. is half a foot lower than the which the soundings on the chart of Victoria harbor are



e Operators Plan to Store Up Agreement Expires

lphia, May 26 .- Anthracite umbering 140,000 men are to steady employment, and not ll be lost to them, if the naturing plans of the opera-carried out. The three-year recement under which the re working expires on April It is the desire of the oper-store before that time not ten million tons of various hard coal, in anticipation of onged disagreement over the the next wage settlement.

ome and go, but the tea that tays, always leads, always ab-pure, always the best in qualada.

PARADE ATTRACTED

Weather Was Auspicious. Weather Was Auspicious. While a few drops of rain fell, the weather was on the whole good. In the morning there was no room for complaint, the day was warm with a slight brease just sufficient to keen the spectators pleasantly cool. There was a very slight passing answer at noon, but after a few minutes it cleared again and none but a con-firmed grumbler could have found fault with the later offerings of those responsible for Victoria weather con-ditions.

Beacon Hill Park Presented Animated Scene During the Judging of Horses

<text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text>

show ring, so the prize was not awarded. Best single horse (roadster), to be, shown to an appropriate vehicle and judged as a roadster; horse to count 75 per cent; equipment, 25 per cent-lst prize, seal rug; value \$7.50; 2nd prize, whalebone whip, value \$5; 1st, F. A. Thompson's Teddy; 2nd; Lim Bang's Uncle Jim; 3rd, W. N. Mit-chell'a Mignonette. Best pair horses (roadsters), to be shown to an appropriate' vehicle and MANY IN MORNING

Best pair horses (roadsters), to be shown to an appropriate' vehicle and judged as roadsters; horse to count 75 per cent; equipment, 25 per cent-ist prize, pair woven horse blankets, value \$10; 2nd prize, pair carriage lamps, value \$5; W. J. Quick. (Only one prize given.) Best horse (roadster), entire, in har-ness to four-wheeled vehicle; horse to 76 per cent; equipment, 25 per cent-ist prize, English bridle and surcin-gle, value \$10; 2nd prize, stallion woven sheet, value \$5; 1st, Mrs. Gouge; 2nd, A. R. Richards. Best trotter, mare or gelding, hav-ing completed or eligible to compete in a race, to be shown to two wheeled yehicle; horse to count 75 per cent; equipment, 25 per cent-ist prize, pair quarter boots and track whip, value

(Seal) S. Y. WOOTON.

branches

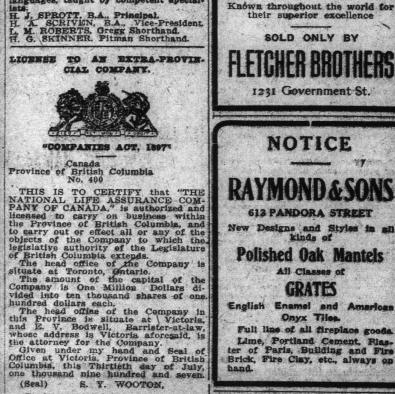
healthy part of West End. Play

For Prospectus apply to the Princ

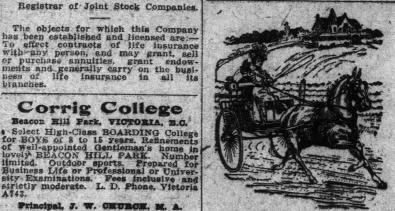
MISS GORDON

grounds and tennis court.

pal,



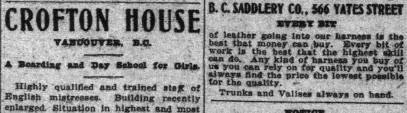
All Classes of English Enamel and American Full line of all fireplace goeds. Lime, Portland Cement, Plas-ter of Paris, Building and Fire Brick, Fire Clay, etc., always on



Trunks and Valises always on hand.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that I intend to apply to the Superintendent of Pro-vincial Police for a renewal of my li-cense to sell intoxicating liquors in the San Juan Hotel, Port Renfrew, to com-mence from the first day of July, 1968. Dated this 30th April, 1908. JOSEPH W. WILLIAMS. (Late of Newnham College, Cambridge.)





Princeton, May 25 .- A first shipment monies, the latter under the Protesof machinery for the Adams-Weeks Platinum and Gold Dredging company The couple will be married under

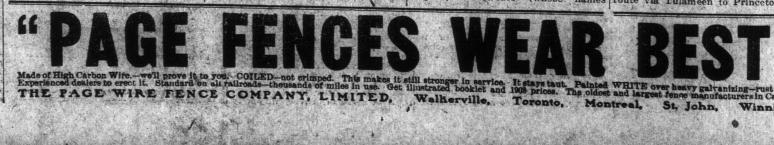
was delivered at Granite creek last Friday and is now being placed in po-sition. As fast as men can place the material for the dredger there will be no cessation of work in its construc-tion to about a formine training to the second secon to the survivor, but to the heirs of the tion. In about a fortnight it is ex-pected the first shovelful of placer will

tion. In about the brack two or three hundred yards from its mouth. At this point the bed rock dips sharply, making the ground unworkable for handrockers or other process than high powered machinery.

other process than high powered and chinery. It has long been predicted by old time placermen on the creek that rich deposits of gold and platinum would be found in this particular basin below the creek bed. There are similar pock-ets in the rivers and creeks of this whole district which can only be work-ed by machinery. There are also bench and bar diggings in this section which will yield good pay when worked on a large scale. Messrs. Adams and Weeks are prac-tical men with scientific training, the

the civil and Indian wars, and later in Cuba, was born in Pennsylvania in 1838. Pineapple Men Organize. Honolulu, May 25.—The Hawalian Pineapple Growers' association is an organization which was effected here by the principal pineapple growers of the territory. It starts its existence with nine companies as members, and has for its object the welfare of the pineapple industry in the islands which during the past few years has grown

Mrs. Deacon, and among the army men were Capt. James Martin and Capt. Alfred Morris, the former ac-companied by Mrs. Morris.





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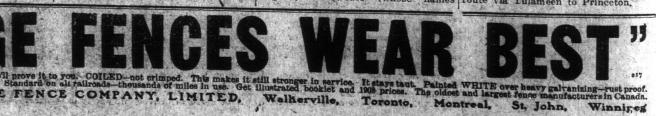
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FEVER, CROUP, AGUE. The Best Remedy known for COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS

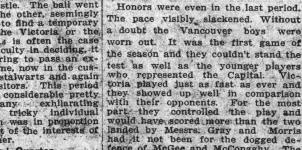
NEURALGIA, GOUT. RHEUMATISM.



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It was a

riday, May 29, 1908 Friday, May 29, 1908 VICTORIA SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST Net sport enjoyee
 Net and the same to conclude to a little to the same to the conclude to a little to the same to the conclude to a little to the same to the conclude to a little to the same to the conclude to a little to the same to the conclude to a little to the same to the conclude to a little to the same to the conclude to a little to the conconclude to a little to the con ators\$ 9.00\$10.00 \$16.50 <text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text> .\$18.50 \$45.00 .\$36.00 DOW DISPLAY **COMPANY** P.O. Box 683 STORE RIES ou money. Mail Or-OUNG Thousands followed the parade to the City's chief playground and saw the judges make their awards. VICTORIA, B.C. the balance of the afternoon treated the enthusiastic spectators to a first quality of the sunshine for which Vic-toria is famous. Beautiful at ali times, the Gorge vesterday presented a scene which, it is doubtful, could be duplicated elsewhere. From every available point of variage hundreds of gramme of events. The Gorge bridge r; committee, Messrs. A. J. Dallain, dang cance the Michael Coop-er; committee, Messrs. A. J. Dallain, dang cance the fifth Regiment men who LONDON. available point of vantage hundreds of onlookers watched the long pro-gramme of events. The Gorge bridge was thronged with those interested in the afternoon's sports. On either hand the banks were crowded and along the whole course from the bridge to Curtis Point hardly a foot of vantage ground but was occubied, the pretty costumes the banks were crowded and along the whole course from the bridge to Curtis Point hardly a foot of vantage ground but was occubied, the pretty costumes the banks were crowded and along the whole course from the bridge to Curtis Point hardly a foot of vantage ground but was occubied, the pretty costumes the banks were costumes the bridge to Curtis point hardly a foot of vantage ground the banks were costumes the bridge to Curtis point hardly a foot of vantage ground the banks were costumes the bridge to Curtis point hardly a foot of vantage ground the banks were costumes the bridge to Curtis point hardly a foot of vantage ground the bridge to Curtis the banks were cost to bridge the pretty cost the bridge to Curtis the banks were cost of vantage ground the bridge to Curtis the denied by the Fifth Regiment men who claimed that both oarsmen were ama-though an honorable one, at the brand new grandstand which, for comn's Whiskey ing Notice and Signature:



but was occupied, the pretty costumes of the ladies blending in a charming manner with the green foliage of the trees along the shores. Multitude of Crafts, On the water, famous for many a

On the water, famous for many a hard fought contest on similar occa-sions in previcus years hundreds of craft of every shape and variety dard-red here and here. Despite the great number of pleasure traff the course was kept remarkably clear and while there were some occasions on which the ubiquitous launch, canoe or row-boat ventured too far in the way of the contestants it is doubtful if any of the many events were in any wise spolled by the intrusion. Two long lines of pleasure craft statched from the starting point just east of the Gorge bridge, to Curlis Point, and it was between this line of applauding and enthusiastic humanity that the contests were held. With one or two exceptions the finishes were close and the vointeer day, buy, fr. Dinsadie Cox. Collegiate—Grant, stroke, Lochholm, bw; Bird, cox.

High School Wins. To the High School boys went the honors in the first event, the double sculled school boy's race, open to boy's seventeen years old and under, actu-ally attending school. Only two-en-tries were made, the High School and

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nenica or Ingineca Camps tfits and provisions at my navigation on the Skeena ve points. ELTON, B. C.

be spelled and pronounced have got the contract. La-here waiting for this work

Carlson have made such ess with their right-of-way ntract that they will finish town they have cleared a eet wide by a quarter of a for yard and station pur-

from Allison to Princeton negotiated for grading con-

nce to advertisement in the it will be observed that is applying for permisa spur line to the Vers Co.'s coar mine. This is legal step, but its ultimate is that Princeton will be a roducing and shipping cen-as the rails are laid. Kennedy is expected in ay to lay out a wye to be ocomotive turning s may be taken to indi nceton will be the end of section, with roundho repair shops, exten extensive ding houses and junction.

ed on good authority that ll begin westward from June 15. The grade is e to Hedley and is well of the steel gang. Two the Similkameen will important delays. As unimportant delays. As book along the line next we the town bell may be welcome to the first illis; Skookum tumtun

R. has started surveying dwater which is part of its ulameen to Princeton.



e rounds of applause There was a ors between the Indians from across only on very few occasions. the boundary. La Connor, Wash., tribesmen, and the Quamichan repre-sentatives. From the start right up to the finish the two crews raced neck only on very few occasions. It was a good natured crowd. Every-one was out to enjoy herself or him-self to the utmost and in the midst of all the fun and enjoymant, the at-tention was paid to the extinues per-tion of the afternoon's programme and not an incident occurred to mar the entire regatta. A few there were when told of days gone by when the navy was here in all its glory and when the jackies took a prominent part but this year, too, the bluejackets were active participants in the day's events and not a little of the success of the occa-sion was due to their efforts. tribesmen, and the Quamichan repre-sentatives. From the start right up to the finish the two crewes raced neck and neek and finished with but a few feet between them. It was anybody's trace right up to the last and but a sec-ond separated the two reports of the finish gun. There were four entries of eleven men and each cance, La Con-nor, Quamichan, South Saanich and West Saanich. All got away together the fourty-four paddles dropping into the water as one. Indian Braves Battle. The course was from the Judges'

Probably the Indian races and the wo contests between the J.B.A.A. and ing in the rear. On the return the better steering of the La Connor steer

Frine Card of Events. Probably the Indian races and the fances and the star action which better steering of the La Connor steering the vancouver crews, both better steering of the La Connor steering the vancouver crews, both construction which the active the other held on as straight as an arrow and it, was possible by poor steering. In the junce of the dual of the dual as the dual paddled as if ther to dash over the fin- tested and as the dual paddled as if ther is line first. Two lengths behind its fine first rives depended upon their gaining the goal ahead of their rivels, the crews were cheered to the echo. The war like knives and the finish in each case was were cheered to the sche their white duals the duals to velory and gains the finish in each case was reacted the Keenest excitement and the finish in each case was race created the Keenest excitement and the crowds cheered on the crews and the finish is each case was race fity yards from the finish. The local crew steer-faces and each winning drew patients the crew and che created the Keenest excitement and their worker follow carried off the Klootchmans folk proved in feriors from Kolk proved in ferior to the sturdy Klootchmans folk proved in feriors their laurels and for the losers, however, did not frame and the crew star the samil on the scender in a samil over but the American In dians extricated themselves in smart and much good natured chaffing and playdled off. the one secure in the loses extern of the good natured chaffing and playdled off. the one secure in the base care as the secure as and over the the familes the the dual the four carea secure in the small adding the two crews of the four carea secure secure the small as the four carea care as and over the the merican In a small over the the familes in the four carea secure the small as the dual off. The one secure in the low crews of the strates the secure the small as the could be the four carea as and over the the familes to the second the second the scene fraces and the the wores scene

droit, stroke.

mid much good natured chaffing and layful splashing the two crews of unazons paddled off. the one secure in the possession of the first prize of 80, the other defeated but with the Navy Gets Easy Win.

The four-oared service cutters event, open to the army and navy forces

In the possession of the first prize of the province service s

Start in the four-oared service cutter's race for the Navy and Army at the Gorge regatta yesterday.

Indian Braves Battle.
Indian Braves

From the blow of Referee Pike's gether so that the home and the de-whistle they went after the home dewhistle they went after the home decreated on the presence of the Vancouverites. Serious Victoria wasn't doing at sil back
whistle they went after the home decreated and although at siles were comparatively weak.
fence work together in machine like fashion must agree that it would be infaint in the home burlet to judge the home twelve on their yestenday's performance. That would be a hard twere were here were not in the game.
What was Victoria doing while this was going on? That would be a hard to be able to forget the presence of the Vancouverites. Serious Victoria wasn't doing at sil back.
They were comparatively weak. fashion must agree that it would be unjust to judge the home twelve on fence. Repulsed once they were back One denial hadn't any effect.

grand old game-lacrosse



Eriday, May 29, 1908

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Future Success of Marconi's Wireless Telegraph

HE eleventh ordinary general meet-ing of Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Co., Limited, was held at River Plate House, Finsbury-circus, E. C., the other day, Sir Charles Euan-Smith, K.C.B., C.S.I. (Chairman of the company), presiding

The secretary (Mr. Hy. W. Allen, F.C.I. S.) having read the notice convening the meeting and the auditor's report.

The chairman, in moving the adoption of the report and statement of accounts, said the company had laid the foundation of future success on a sound and firm basis. The tremendous achievement of regular Transatlantic communication was an accomplished fact. Wireless telegraphic communication with the United States of America was now as easy, and, when the contemplated improvements were completed, would, they believed, be as rapid and as easily available as that carried on by the cable companies, the difference being that they hoped to accomplish the service which they rendered to the public at a little more than 50 per cent. of the 'present cost. (Applause.) The record of the Transatlantic wireless service during the past few months carried conviction on these heads, and demonstrated its ensured potentiality. Henceforward all the efforts of the Marconi company would be concentrated on turning to profitable account the enormous advance in all branches, and especially in the Transoceanic service. The multiplication of facilities was now merely a matter of expenditure, which, as compar-ed with the results that should be realisable from this multiplication and completion of their system, might be regarded as trivial and

insignificant. It was, therefore, in a spirit of confidence, based, as they believed, on real and practical grounds, that the directors considered themselves fully justified in soliciting the further support of the shareholders and of the general public for the purposes of exploiting the immense field that had recently been opened up, and of securing those substantial returns which were bound to accrue. The present stage was one that emphatically called for the active and practical development of the world-wide business which was believed to be ensured to the company by reason of its valuable agreements and concessions secured in various parts of the globe. The extent of the benefits which would accrue to the shareholders depended on the adequacy and also on the celerity with which the company was placed in possession of the necessary means to reap the harvest which awaited them. (Hear, hear.

After reading the resolution regarding the increase of capital which the directors recommended, namely, the creation of 250,000 Seven per Cent. Cumulative Participating Preference shares, the chairman said they had acted on the best advice obtainable as to the form the new increase of capital should take." It was felt that an issue of preference shares paying a satisfactory rate of interest would be the most attractive. The amount for which they now asked would, in the opinion of the Board, be sufficient to clear off all their liabilities to bankers and others, and place the board in sufficient funds to carry out all improvements, duplications, and extensions which it was con-sidered necessary in order to place the company in a position capable of earning the dividends which they proposed to pay. They re-

commended this issue to them, therefore, not only because they believed that the new capital would ensure the success of the company, but also on the purely business ground of offering them an industrial investment which was well secured and bore a good rate of interest. (Renewed applause.) It might, no doubt, weigh well with some of the shareholders that the Marconi Wireless company, as now established and universally recognized, formed a national asset of considerable importance, and in the success of which England had good reason to be interested, not only now, but also with regard to the measureless' possibilities of the future. (Applause.)

Mr. Marconi, who was very warmly received, said — In rising to second the adoption of the report I thank the chairman for the kind remarks he made about my assistants and my-self, and to say what I have to say about the business position of the company. I have not much to add to the statements which have already appeared in the copies of my lectures attached to the report and what has already been stated by our chairman. 4 He said that the transmission of messages' between Ireland and America was commenced before the stations at Clifden and Glace Bay were complet-) ed. The working of the Transatlantic service during the seven and a half months since it was inaugurated has in every way confirmed the view which I have held for long-viz., that wireless telegraphs can furnish, and will furnish, a new and economical method of communication with America and other distant countries. The experience gained in these months of practical working has been sufficient to enable me and my assistants to indicate exactly what modifications and extensions to the

eration of these stations on a twenty-four hours basis at a high rate of speed. This experience also shows what obstacles-which many had regarded as insurmountable, such as the interference with other stations and the difficulty of transmitting messages from long distances during the day time-have been overcome. For some months past the majority of our messages and communications had been carried across the Atlantic during the day time, and no interference whatever with the working of the ship to shore communications had been caused by the operation of the powerful longdistance Transatlantic stations. No special attempt has been made so far to work at a high rate of speed. I, however, have been informed that a speed of as much as twenty-four words per minute had been achieved. With slight modifications of the detail of the apparatus at a very small cost, I am convinced that a speed of at least thirty words per minute can be obtained. I also wish to state, as a very recent development that I have carried out it will be possible to effect duplex working between wireless stations-that is, each station is able to send at the same time as it receives messages. If this is applied to Transatlantic stations, as I have every confidence it will be, it should double their effective rate of telegraphing-that is, supposing thirty words with single working is possible, the duplex arrangement will make it up to sixty words per minute. In reference to long-distance communication, I should further state that the Italian high power station at Coltano is nearing completion, and some delay was caused by the building the government undertook to con-

present equipments of these stations will be struct not being ready. The installation of necessary and adequate for the continuous opwith, and the station will be completed. I think by the end of the year. The Italian government has also entered into an agreement, or contract, for the construction of high-power stations in Abyssinia, erected on the Somali coast. The stations will be worked according to an agreement which has been entered into between myself and the company and the Italian government. With reference to these stations, the Engineering Supplement of the "Times" of yesterday stated: "It is possible before long that India may derive advantages in the way of cheap telegraphing from the r_{c} -sult of the Italian enterprise on the Somali coast. (Applause.) It is also hoped by the Italian government that a communication might be carried out for ordinary post office or commercial service between England and Italy, and I have been made aware that communications have been going on between the Italian post office and the British office in order to carry that out. In conclusion, I have nothing more to say except to again put on record my strong belief that wireless telegraphy is des tined to become an indispensable aid to civili zation in affording a new and economical means of communication with countries at a great distance as well as with ships at sea. I shall be glad to answer any questions of a technical nature on what any member of the company may desire to have my opinion.

The report and accounts were adopted, and thereafter an extraordinary general meeting was held, at which the resolution to increase the capital by the creation of £250,000 seven per cent. cumulative participating preference shares was duly passed.

Canadian Club an Educator

HE Canadian Club is an institution which within the last few years has become of distinct significance in moulding public opinion throughout the Dominion, writes a correspond-ent of the London Times.

It would, perhaps, be more correct to describe it as a method of education than as an institution. Clubs of the ordinary kind are found in all the larger Canadian cities with the usual appliances, more or less luxurious, of club life, where the members take meals, write their letters, read their journals, or entertain guests. The Canadian Club is something quite different in aim and organization. Its machinery is very simple. Membership is by election, but the entrance fee is nominal and the expense of membership slight. Its only home is the largest and most commodious room obtainable, where arrangements can be made for some scores or hundreds of members to take a simple meal together once a week. Its only staff consists of a president, a secretary, a treasurer, and a committee, all of whose work is voluntary and unpaid, and who are changed from year to year. The aim of the club is not to supply comforts to its members, but to increase their knowledge of public affairs and make them better citizens Its method is the very opposite of the ordinary club as we know it in England and elsewhere, which groups people according to their politics, their social standing, their pursuits and their tastes. The Canadian' Club aims to bring together in an unconventional way people of different occupation, social position, or political connection, on the ground of common citizenship, common interest in public affairs, and a common desire to discover the truth in matters of public debate. The leaflet of the Montreal branch of the club, which lies before me, gives its objects as follows:

have selected this particular hour. But Canadians are nothing if not strenuous. Rightly utilized, the hour is found to serve admirably the necessary purpose. Twenty-five minutes is allowed for the meal, and careful arrangements for prompt and speedy service make the time adequate. Then smoking is allowed, and the speaker of the day has 35 minutes to dveelop his argument or line of thought to his audience. Condensation is, of course, necessary in such circumstances, but for both speaker and audience a Thucydidean style has great recommendations, and all fear of the after-dinner bore is removed. A minute for introduction by the president before the one speech of the day, and another minute at the end for thanks to the speaker, complete the programme, and in a very short time the crowd of business men has

dispersed to its daily work and to reflection.

upon what has been heard. The idea had its origin in Toronto about five soon organized in all the larger cities. Now they are rapidly spreading to the smaller towns, and are admittedly taking a large part in the formation of sound public opinion throughout the country. While originally a young man's movement, it has steadily attracted the support of the older members of the community. The many clubs now established form a connected chain of serious thinkers across the whole continent. Lord Grey has spoken of the movement as one of the most effective means" of public enlightenment that have ever come under his observation. The foremost Canadians in almost every walk of life regard it as an honor to be asked to address the clubs. The heads of the great railway systems discuss the problems of transportation; presidents of banks deal with questions of finance; educational men unfold their ideals or explain their needs; experts in many walks of life contribute their special knowledge. If politicians are asked to give the addresses. they are expected to do so without the recriminations familiar on the party platform. Distinguished visitors from England, such as Mr. Bryce, Mr. Morley, the Bishop of London, Mr. Kipling, and others, have addressed the clubs in the larger cities. President Eliot, of Harvard, Mr. Secretary Root, and Mr. Bryan are among those who have thought it worth while to come from the United States for the same purpose. The press gives full reports of the eeches, and thus widens the range of educa-

AN OPPONENT'S TRIBUTE

The following letter has been addressed to the Prime Minister by Mr. Balfour: Clouds, Salisbury, April 27, 1908. My Dear Asquith—It is with the deepest concern that I find myself prevented by illness from taking any part in the tribute which the House of Commons will pay to the memory of the late Prime Minister. I should have regret-ted this in any case; I regret it doubly as a member of the minority in a House of which member of the minority in a House of which Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman was for two years the leader. Greatly should I have valued the opportunity of expressing on my own behalf and on behalf of my friends our high esteem for the character of the departed statesman. It would not be possible to form, nor fitting

on such an occasion to express, any comparative judgment on the part played by Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman during his long and disuished public life. But it would, I think, be safe to say that he never served in any office without gaining and keeping the affections of his subordinates, that he never served in any government but with an unswerving loyalty for OLLOWING is a report of a speech made by Mr. Alfred Austin, at a banquet of the London Shakespeare League, at the Holborn Restaurant: Shortly before 1 received your

Mr. Austin on Shakespeare

kind invitation to be here this evening, I had been trying, I fear in vain, to explain to a singularly intelligent foreigner our unwritten Constitution. At length, with the prolverbial lucidity of his race, he textricated me from my difficulty by saying, "I think I begin to see my way through the labyrinth of your national pecultarities. You have an unwritten, but not an unspoken, Constitution, which is embodied, day after day, and night after night, with unbroken continuity, throughout the year, in long dinners and still longer speeches." He added, with perfect candor, that, while we spoke oftener than any other people, our speeches are pre-eminently the worst in the world. If I swell the number of these last this remember that 1 do so, not from choice, but from submission to national

custom we can none of us avoid. Pondering

do, inevitably criticizes himself, and gives us the measure of himself, so, but in a much greater degree, the poet betrays his inner self even when he seems to be writing of the creatures of his imagination. I do not for one moment question that there are times, and times almost without end, when Shakespeare is expressing only the thought or feeling proper and pertinent to the occasion, and to the imaginary or historical personage who is speaking. But there are other times when, quite superfluously; as far as the action of the play and the development of the characters are concerned, he expatiates on a theme arising, it is true, out of them, but somewhat delaying the march of the story. I hope it will not sound presumptuous if I say that I always el I can distinguish the occasions when Shakespeare, the man, is speaking, rather than Shakespeare the dramatist. Could there be anything more distinctively personal than h at the close of The Tam ing of the Shrew," anything more clearly and comprehensively expressive of Shakespeare's own view of the proper relations of man and woman, wife and husband? Could there be anything more definitely individual than the speech of Claudio in "Measure for Measure," beginning

"To foster patriotism by encouraging the study of the institutions, arts, literature, and resources of Canada, and by endeavoring to unite Canadians in such work for the welfare of the Dominion.

But discussion is by no means limited to subjects purely Canadian. Imperial and world questions figure largely in the bill of intellec-tual fare furnished to the members. This is only natural. The feeling that Canada must necessarily take a rapidly enlarging place in the world's affairs pervades every mind. The, Canadian Club is the crystallization of

an idea which took its beginning among a group of serious-minded young men who were not satisfied with the ordinary means of getting information on such questions. They wished to get their knowledge from the best sources, at first hand, and in an impartial form. They sought for something free from the bias of the party press and from the violence or unfairness of party orators. They particularly desired to provide opportunities that would attract young business men, on whom the future of the country so much rests.

Success in working out the idea depended largely upon finding a time and place of meeting which would be favorable for collecting together men of affairs and from all classes of society. Some happy inspiration suggested the luncheon hour as a suitable time for the purpose. As a sequel to this decision, the largest restaurant room that the town or city affords was clearly indicated as the fitting place of meeting. Most business men allow themselves at least an hour for the midday meal and for the subsequent pipe or cigar. Only strenuous people bent on making the most of time would

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tive influence for the spoken word. The practical success of the Canadian Club in attaining the objects aimed at suggest that it might with advantage be imitated in other British countries. Education on public affairs among us is spasmodic and is usually carried on under the impulse of party feeling. A plan which provides for continuous instruction and stimulus to thought on debated questions in times of quiet must be a steadying influence and protection in periods of popular excitement.

One morning recently a suburban resident looked over his fence and said to his neighbor: "Hey, what the deuce are you burying in that

hole? "Oh," he said, "I am just replanting some of my seeds: that's all."

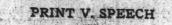
"Seeds !" shouted the first man, angrily. "It looks like one of my hens." "Oh, that's all right," the other returned. "The seeds are inside."

An old trench has been found at Sandy Hook containing the bones, it is believed, of 30 or 40 British soldiers.

general interests, and that when, after a the long apprenticeship in office and in opposition, in sunshine and in shade, he rose to the highest position under the crown, all men felt that courage, consistency, high ideals, kindliness that never fell into weakness, shrewdness that was never edged with malice, had received their fit, reward.

One more observation may be allowed me. To many great men it has happened that their years of life have reached far beyond their years of vigor, and that, when death came at last, the greatest events with which they were concerned have receded into the twilight of history. I know not whether this be truly matter for regret; yet it seems a happier fate to leave the political stage, as Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman has left it, in all the fullness of his powers, with the esteem and respect of his strongest opponents, and the devoted affection of that great party with whose triumph at the general election his name will be for ever associated. Yours very sincerely,

ARTHUR JAMES BALFOUR.



Lord Wm. Cecil says that even in England a great deal of the energy often spent in preaching and speaking would be better applied in appeals to the public through the ordinary journals; and in other nations public meetings and public speaking were not such an institution as they had been among ourselves from Saxon times. The Chinese were accustomed to get all their information from the printed page; therefore, their national consciousness must be approached by this means. He agreed with Dr. Timothy Richard that it was the duty of Christians to evangelize not only individuals, but races, which were more than merely collections of individuals. If we were to convert the Chinese, race, we must appeal to it as a race, and this could only be done by societies like that through litera-

ture.

"Transatlantic tourists are often surprised, when they visit Stratford-on-Avon, to find that the beautiful parish church was not built to receive Shakespeare's honored bones, and is not dedicated to him, but to the Trinity," says the Church Times. "He lies there only as one redeemed sinner among many. The French republic has furned the Son of Mary out of St. Genevieve's church in Paris to fit it for a pantheon for the mighty dead of the new age. But in our national life we still have some use for Christ and His saints."

on the theme on which I am bidden to discourse this evening, I asked myself what would Shakespeare have thought of our perpetual conviviality and speech-making; and very little reflection satisfied me that he would have thought of them pretty much as we ourselves think of them, since an analogous if not an absolutely similar dustom prevailed among Englishmen in his own time. Of all great poets, Shakespeare is the most mirthful and the most convivial, as was to be expected from one who was a thorough Englishman, a thorough man-of-the-world, and brimful to overflowing with a perfect mixture of profound thought and effervescing merriment. No other poet is so grave, no other so gay ; none moves with such rapid transition from lively to severe, or glances with such swift and unerring vision, in moments of fing frenzy, from earth to Heaven. Would that he were here this evening! For, being a fellow of infinite jest, he would, like his own poor. Yorick, have set the table in a roar. Yet is he not here? I have always been surprised when coming across the remark, one meets so often, that we know little or nothing of Shakespeare; for I feel that I know more about Shakespeare than about any other man that ever lived, and for the simple reason that he has told me more about himself than has any other. There is no written record, no oral tradition, as to the hour at which he rose of a morning or at which he retired to rest, what was his favorite dish, and what the precise color of his eyes and hair. We are in some doubt as to the precise day when he was born. Yet are not such things among those which Coleridge declared, when a fellow-traveller told him the name of the person who owned the place they happened to be passing, are not information? But Shakespeare, the real Shakespeare, the mind, heart and soul of the man, his view of other men, of women, of society, of the State, his prevailing and final estimate of things in general, of these he has tol dus with a frankness and a frequency that have never been equalled. In a word, he has revealed himself to us with an unconscious and unintentional candor immeasurably exceeding that of the most egotistical lyrical poet that ever warbled. It may possibly occur to some of those who have allowed me the privilege of addressing them, to ask how is it possible that the most objective and dramatic of poets should furnish us with this ample self-revelation? My answer must be that, in every case, a poet's works are his fullest and most instructive autobiog-

"Aye, but to die, and go we know not where !"

any utterance more candid respecting life and death, this world and the next, here and afterward? Again, in a region somewhat more mystical, is it not Shakespeare himself who almost gratuitously puts into the mouth of Lorenzo the passage:

There's not the smallest orb which then behold'st, But in his motion like an angel sings, Still quiring to the young-eyed cherubim, Such harmony is in immortal souls, But while this muddy vesture of decay Doth grossly close it in, we cannot hear it."

In that passage, as in numberless others, we find the loveliest poetry as the expression and adornment of the profoundest intellectual and moral truths; and it is the absolute fusion of these, and not the mere trilling lyrical faculty, however charming, that constitutes the real greatness of the poets who manifest it; in other words, who have the so potent art of transfiguring what is real in life into the Ideal, without losing hold of the former. For this supreme gift every imaginable quality of mind and heart are requisite; and no poet ever possessed them so richly and used them so lavishly as Shakespeare. Finally, we see what manner of man Shakespeare was when we find him, after securing for himself a competency, returning to his birthplace, where the romance of his youth had been enacted, and there having, like Prospero, broken his wand, leading the stationary life removed for which the Duke in "Measure for Measure" so suggestively expressed his preference. But, mindful of Shakespeare's laudation of brevity, I will relieve you from further attention; content if I have said and cited enough to justify the assertion that we know of Shakespeare all that is worth knowing concerning any man. This is the bequest he has left us; the richest inneritance that any nation ever received; inheritance of supreme wisdom, arising from the co-operation of the strongest practical good sense with the loftiest and most captivating imagination.

A little borax in the last rinsing water will make handkerchiefs easier to iron and look raphy. Just as a critic, whatever else he may / better when done.

Friday, May 29, 1903

VICTORIA SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST



THE APIARY

MANAGEMENT PREVIOUS TO THE HONEY-FLOW TO PREVENT SWARMS

OR preventing swarming and for increasing the amount of brood produced previous to and during the fore part of the whitehoney flow, Mr. S. D. Chapman, of Mancelona, Michigan, has a system of his own. He uses eight-frame hives, and the

system is about as follows: At the approach of the warm period, which is usually near May 20, in this locality, he shakes the bees from two frames of brood, placing these two brood-frames without the bees in an upper story, taking out two empty combs from the upper story to replace those just removed from the lower story. He now puts a queen-excluder on the first story and the second story over it. This gives the queen in the lower story two extra combs to use for breeding purposes and if there is young brood in the two combs placed in the upper story, this extra space in the two combs amounts to considerable. In a week or two, two more frames of brood are lifted up into another or third upper story, making a three-stor yhive. This method of lifting brood from the brood-nest into upper stories is continued until it is desirable to curtail brood production on account of the bees not maturing in time to be honeygatherers.

During 1906 Mr. Chapman lifted brood according to this plan in three-fourths of an outyard, when it turned cold and a strong northwest wind came up. On the colonies in the remaining fourth of the yard he put on the upper stories, but placed in them no brood. These last colonies were as good as the average of the yard. Shortly after the beginning of the raspberry flow he found that these colonies in the three-fourths of the yard, where brood had been placed in the upper stories," had from fifteen to twenty pounds of honey to their credit, and this gain remained throughout the season.

By following this plan, whole yards of bees have been worked for extracted honey through the whole season, without a single swarm issuing. It can be seen that powerful colonies need more room during the period just before and during the fore part of the white-honey flow than is provided in the ordinary hive in use today, and the above plan shows at least one method that may be employed with regular hives to provide this extra room at a time when it is necessary. Of course, when this time is past, the hive is brought back again to its normal size.

In the fall of the year 1906, during the early part of the buckwheat flow, our Pine Lake at once. vard of 100 colonies was left without upper stories until the hives were crammed full of this early buckwheat honey for winter stores. At this time some of the most advanced colonies built comb and stored honey on the outand these can the side of the hives, and some of them must have by themselves. I believe this to be the ideal had as much as 35 pounds of honey in the hive way, for the first-given supers are filled out when they went into winter quarters. This more fully and capped more evenly than if they. was more honey than we were in the habit of were lifted up and the empty one placed beleaving, and was even more than a ten-frame neath them next to the brood-chamber. Then hive could hold and still leave room for the with this latter plan of lifting the full supers colony to breed up in the spring. The conseup and putting the empty supers next to the quences were that, when the upper stories hive one is likely to give additional room faster were given in May, 1907, before the honey seathan the bees really need it, with the result son opened, these bees in the Pine Lake vard that the honey is capped over when the combs carried a few pounds of this buckwheat honey are thin, and even when some of the outside in the brood-nest into the upper story to make combs may not be entirely finished. room for the queen below, with the result that, Putting empty stories on top is probably when the honey was extracted, it was amber the only practical way to manage when a in color and had to be sold for one cent a queen excluder is not used between the hive pound less than the rest, which contained no and the supers. If the extra supers are added dark honey. This is the only case of the kind intelligently when the season is near the end, that has come to my notice, and even this by giving the colony only what storage room would not have happened under normal cirwill need, the queen will thus be crowded cumstances down into the hive below, leaving the supers When I first began to produce extracted nearly free from brood. In order to follow this method one should bear in mind that it is part of the system, in that the amount of brood in the upper story is to be curtailed toward the

of giving the colony an abundance of comb room and also an unlimited amount of breeding space for the queen during the critical swarming period previous to the honey-flow. This is one of the best systems I have heard of to be used for this purpose in connection with the queen-excluder, for, aside from the advantage gained by allowing the queen unlimited breeding-room during the early part of the season, all of the advantages of the excluder are secured in extracting-time, for the brood lifted above with the second story will all be hatched and the combs filled with honey long before extracting-time, for Mr. Coveyou does not extract until late in August-perhaps

30 days after the close of the raspberry flow. Before putting on any upper stories Mr. Coveyou clips his queens, for he works three yards practically alone with the exception of extra help made use of at extracting-time, or when some extra work is to be done. By having his queens clipped, and by being with the bees every day during the swarming or honey season, he can hive any swarms that may issue. It is obvious that, if the queens had not been clipped, the swarms would have gone to the woods and been lost. If a swarm should issue when he is working at some other vard. and returns to the hive, he is very likely to reach this yard by the next day; and when they come out again, as they almost assuredly will, he can hive them.

Putting On Extra Supers

Knowing by experience that bees will enter upper stories without any hesitancy when placed on top of the hive or on top of any story that may already be on the hive, and as our extracting is not done until after the whitehoney season is over, we have no lifting of full stories except at extracting-time. We put on the third story, when the second one is about two-thirds full, or at least before all the empty comb-room is used. However, no set rule can be given as to the proper time for putting on extra supers, as there is a difference in the colonies in this respect. Some bees will work in a few combs and begin to cap those started first, while those combs at the outside of the super will not be in use at all. In such a case it would be folly to put on another super as long as this condition continues. Other colonies will fill every available cell with honey before commencing to draw out the combs or to cap the cells. Such a colony will need more extra comb-room than the one first mentioned, for in the first case the bees seem to be more adapted to working wax and drawing out combs. It is well to humor these dispositions, and not compel the bees mentioned in the last case to draw out the combs to the full capacity of the space allowed. They should, instead, be given additional comb-room as they are able to use it, and they will store much more honey than if compelled against their will to draw out cells to the full depth

At extracting-time, if one wishes to make two grades of his extracted honey, all of the partly filled and unsealed combs will be in the top stories if the plan just outlined is followed, taken off and extract

unsealed brood in the extracting-combs or the I rather enjoyed breaking horses, and did not honey obtained will not be of good quality. The very sight of these young grubs floating on top of the honey would be enough to condemn the plan of trying to manage without an excluder. If a visitor should happen to come in, those grubs would, of course, be called worms, and it would not help the sale if it should get out that the honey is "wormy." Then there is the food provided for the larvae, some of which is thrown out with the honey, and this surely makes the honey of a poorer quality. My advice, therefore, is to use an excluder under such circumstances unfil you learn a better way .- E. D. Townsend in Gleanings in Bee Culture.

AROUND THE FARM BREAKING COLTS

HESE remarks are intended to apply to draft or general-purpose horses, but may be applied to any breed with good results. After many years of observation and experience, I am led 鬥 to believe the best time to begin a

colt's education is when he is quite young, even at three or four days old, provided he is strong and healthy. It is much easier then, is often convenient, and is lasting, when followed up with a little care and attention. The young foal should be at no great distance from the buildings until he is at least two or three weeks old, so that he may be sheltered from chilly nights and rains, so that there should be no trouble to give him the little teaching he requires at that age. When I had a foal born in a box stall, as soon as he began to run round the stall, I used to catch him in my arms and hold until he ceased struggling, then allow him to walk away towards his dam. After this was repeated a few times, I put a sort of halter on him, by taking a strap about three feet long, putting one end over his neck and back under his throat and around his muzzle, and up to his throat again, taking both ends in the right hand, and, by this, guiding him towards his dam before letting him go. In this way I have taught foals to lead very nicely in two or three weeks, without a struggle. It is true it may be done in much less time than this by being a little harsh, but taking time is often the fastest way to teach either horses or colts. When the foal has been learned to lead, it is good practice to fift his feet for a second at a time at first, each foot in turn, a little longer each time, mit he allows his feet being lifted as desired. This is especially desirable as some colts give a great deal of trouble at first shoeing. At this stage the foal may be allowed to run with his dam until weaning time. All that is necessary is to try to keep him from getting wild by caressing occasionally, but do not fool with him, or allow anyone else to do so. Attend to his health and education-nothing else. A few days before weaning, it is well to put on a proper halter, horse of this kind to make haste slowly, so that give him another lesson at leading, and learn him to stand tied. He may have become wild by this time if he has, corner him up in the stable and halter him. The best way to teach him to stand tied is to put a rope or a surcingle, fasten it between his fore legs, put the other end up through the ring of the halter, and tie about as high as his nose; he will not pull much, and if he does he cannot hurt himself. This is especially a good way to tie a colt three or four years old that has never beenhandled, as a big, young horse, weighing about thirteen hundred, can break almost any halter. It is good to put something under the rope to prevent it cutting back of the withers. Colts should not be left alone until they are accustomed to stand quietly, as at first they are liable to become fast in various ways. When the colt has been weaned, and will lead and stand tied properly, he should be allowed all the exercise he requires in the paddock, or else, where out, if there are others to play with, all the better. He may now be allowed to run for a couple of years. All that he will need is attention to his health, and a little caressing occasionally. At two years and a half, if a big, strong colt, he should be broken to harness. If the colt is undersized, it is well to let him run longer. It is good practice to put a bridle on with a good large bit, and let him stand with it on for a hour or two each day for a week, to harden his mouth, as, without this, the mouth usually becomes chafed. Two weeks would be better to teach him to drive. A surcingle should be put on, with rings half way down his sides, or a little lower, to put the reins through. In this way, a driver can turn a colt whether he wants to or not. Take him into a paddock, and see that there are no colts within sight to annoy him. Be sure to have a whip, and be also sure to use it as little as possible. A very few lessons should teach him to drive very nicely, after which he should be hitched up double, if convenient, as colts always break better to harness with company. A short drive should be sufficient at first, increasing each time as the colt becomes hardened up. It will depend on the size and strength of the colt as to when he should be put to work. Colts that are big and strong I always put to work regularly at three years. I have found it most profitable to break colts this way, as they take to their work more kindly, and are ready as soon as they are big and strong enough to work. It also prepares them for the market sooner. There need be no difficulty breaking the average colt at any age, but anyone who raises two to four colts a year for market, and picks up a likely horse or colt and prepares him for sale, is sure to find some with undesirable

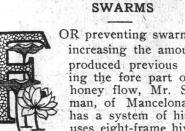
Sometimes I knew what they were when I got them; sometimes I got them the way David Harum got his, and have had quite a few bad characters-the sulky, the cross and vicious, and the rattle-brained. They are all hard to manage when they are over five or six years, and their habits become settled. They are sure to give trouble. I will give a couple of instances of sulky, or balky, horses, as they are sometimes called, which came my way. One was eight or nine years old, and the other six; neither had ever earned his board up to this time, and both had changed hands many times. The former, when he got into his temper, would stand with his head up, his ears hanging, and his eyes half closed, and deaf to all entreaties to move on. It was very evident that the whip and all other extreme measures had been used, but kindness with firm and gentle training, had been omitted from the beginning. I must now go back and teach him what he should have been taught before he was put into harness. It was not that he would not work sometimes, but he only worked when he liked, and a horse, to be serviceable, must do his work when wanted, and willingly. After allowing him to stand in the stable a couple of days, until I knew he would be pleased to get some kind of exercise. I began by taking nim out night and morning for a drive around the paddock for half an hour, as a colt, and, when put into his stall, gave him a rub-down and a handful of oats before I left him. He seemed to enjoy the little exercise he was getting. After a couple of days I put the harness on and drove him around the paddock, being very careful not to ask him to do anything could not compel him to do, for this was the mistake that had been made with him from the beginning. I always carried a whip, and, although I did not punish him, it was useful in making him obedient to the reins and the word of command. In this way I taught him to go around the paddock without reins anywhere . wanted. He now needed more exercise than he was getting, so I put the riding saddle on him. He did not like it very well at first, but got him going after a little twisting and turning, only allowing him to walk, always finishing up with half an hour in the harness, the rub-down and the handful of oats before I left him. He was doing all right. It was now time to increase his work, so hitched him to a pair of shafts and attached them to a stone-boat and drove him around the paddock around which he had been well accustomed to go, and where I knew he would not refuse; also driving him a short distance out of the paddock when the opportunity presented itself, standing on the stone-boat sometimes, and always rewarding him when put into his stall. In addition to his training, I began to give him a little more work around the buildings, such as drawing manure to the field, loading very lightly at first, and giving him another vehicle to follow, for great care must be taken with a

WITH THE POULTRYMAN mind if they were difficult to manage, but have sometimes had more than . I wanted.

HOW CAN WE GET EGGS FROM OUR HENS IN WINTER?

HIS subject has probably filled the minds of all keepers of here at time or another, and it is a subject that will not down, at least with 刑 such as keep hens for eggs mostly and those eggs are intended for market. It is a fact that with some people, especially such as keep poultry for show purposes, or for selling eggs at fancy prices, during what is termed by poultrymen the hatching season, that eggs are not desired during a part of the winter. Every keeper of fancy stock, that caters to the public, with the products of his yards makes it a point to have his hens in a condition to receive the greatest number of eggs when the orders for such begin to pour upon him, and it is very proper and surely to his interest so to do. A hen that has layed all winter will not lay much, if any, in the spring, and a hen that has rested during the winter. or at least has not been a prolific layer, ought and will, with the proper care and food, to be a good layer. But this article is not so much for fanciers, as for such that make it a business of eggs for the general market.

I have found through years of close association with almost every breed of chickens, that as a rule it is not the hen's fault if no eggs are received as much as it is the owner of that hen. We have breeds enough to select from, so the most exacting can and should be pleased. Some breeds are known better than others, some are favored more than others. There are breeds and breeds, but I will say that proper care and food will make most, if not all, of them good layers. We have breeds that are known for their good laying qualities, others are not so well thought of, while from others we hear of only poor success. I say again that it is not so much the breed, as it is the care they receive, that makes the result a good or poor one. A person that keeps poultry for eggs, and wants a part of these eggs in winter, when as a rule fresh eggs are scarce, and prices high, this person must do his duty all season to work for the end he seeks. A hen, no matter whether good, medium or poor in laying qualities; will lay, if at all, in the spring of the year. It is the time that Nature has provided best for such, and as I say, if a hen lays in the spring, that is no thermometer at all as to her being a good layer. A hen that can be kept at it and that lays the greatest number in a year, and a goodly part of those are laid when they bring the best price, that is the hen to have and that is what we must strive to obtain. But how? We must go back to the beginning. In order to get hens to have them laying when winter comes on, it is necessary to have them hatched early enough in spring to get them grown and in fit condition to lay. This can be done with most, yes, I believe, with all breeds, even in the North. Some mature earlier than others, and we must act accordingly. A hen that starts laying, say, in October, with proper housing, food and care, can be kept at it very easily. But let cold weather come on and catch your hens so they will be chilled and frosted, and you will find it is the hardest kind of work to overcome it and get them in shape. The best of houses and all the proper foods will have little effect on them. If your old hens are wanted to supply your winter eggs, you have also a duty to perform to get them in shape. A hen that has come through moult poorly or not at all, will never be good as a layer. We must get them through moulting early in the fall, so they will be in tip-top shape. Help them along with proper food to aid them in getting a new coat of feathers. I don't intend to go into details at this time, as to food, so much is written about the proper laying rations, and they all have their merits or demerits, it would make this subject entirely too long. Nor shall I say what breed to keep. I say keep any breed that is known for its good winter-laying qualities, or for that matter, any breed one desires. Take the breed that is most attractive to you and one that you will take pride in. Then give it your best attention and care and you won't go amiss. Remember the breed alone will never do it, you must also give your share in being attentive. Learn them, so you will know all their good qualities and their defects. Try to overcome as many of the latter as possible and add to the former. The best of breeds in the hands of those that won't give them the care and attention will not be a success, and again a breed that is little known, in the hands of a practical person that is willing to do his share, will surprise you in the number of eggs received. It is necessary for a hen, if eggs are wanted, to have good warm quarters to sleep in, sufficient and desirable food, good clean air and surroundings, and when such is given failure will not be known. But just one thing more: It is needful that a hen in order to lay must be kept active, must not be overcrowded, and it is only too often that winter quarters contain too many fowls. An active hen is always a laying hen, a hen that puts in most of her time on perches is a poor layer, and one that will help make poultry keeping a failure.



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honey the plan then in vogue was to lift a frame of brood into the upper story to start. the bees to work there immediately. While this was successful so far as getting the bees to work in the supers was concerned, yet it was a noticeable fact that the honey produced by this plan was never quite as good in color as when no brood was lifted above. I soon learned that it is not necessary to lift brood above to get the bees to working in the supers, drawn combs being found sufficient. Now, in lifting this frame of brood into the upper story there was always more or less honey from the previous season lifted with it, which honey was often gathered from buckwheat. This brought about the same result as that outlined above, and the off grade of honey being not to my liking the system was abandoned. This is the worst feature about the Chapman system, for the old honey that is likely to be lifted up with the brood causes all the honey to be of a somewhat darker color and perhaps of a poorer quality.

The Coveyou Plan

Mr. E. E. Coveyou, of Petoskey, Michigan, has a very good plan for handling his bees during the fore part of the honey-flow. He uses ten-frame hives, and before the honey-flow he gives the colonies another story of combs without putting an excluder between. The cells of these combs should be of the worker size, for the queen is allowed full sway through this story until the colony needs a first one. At the time this third story is given, the queen is placed below in the first story, a queen-excluder is put on, and then the third story of empty combs put over it. Finally, on top of all, the second story partly full of honey and brood is added. This plan has the advantage

close of the season, as explained, and then the honey is left on the hive a week or two after the close of the season, to allow it to cure thoroughly. Incidentally, the brood that may be left in the upper stories has thus hatched out before extracting.

The old orthodox plan of placing the empty super above the queen-excluder and under the partly filled one is still practiced by the maority of Michigan bee-keepers and when the irst one is about two-thirds full it is lifted up and an empty one placed beneath. This plan is continued clear through the season, the advantage claimed for this system of extra work being that, by lifting up the full stories and lacing the empty ones next to the broodchamber, the bees are stimulated to greater activity by this dividing of the hive when placing the empty combs next to the brood-chamber. Now, while I admit that it may be advisable to put an empty comb-honey super next to the brood-chamber, after a long experience fail to see where the advantage is in the production of extracted honey, and where there is any gain in lifting up heavy upper stories during the honey season, especially when the extracting is all done at one time.

The Use of an Excluder to Prevent Brood in the Supers, and How By Them a Whiter Honey Is Secured

Before leaving this subject I would say that, if one does much extracting during the honey-flow, or in the case of a beginner who has had but little experience, I would advise the use of an excluder, for there must be no

Now, it took fully three months of careful training of this kind before he was reliable. after which he would do any kind of work when wanted. It will easily be seen that this kind of breaking is not profitable.

everything he does is a lesson for the better.

I will give another instance of a horse of the same kind giving good satisfaction; I think I may say by accident. He was a fine, big chestnut, of the Hackney type, with a dash of the Thoroughbred; over sixteen hands, looking like a hunter, six years old. He took very unkindly to harness, and it was very evident he had never been taught any manners. The owner told me all about him, and let me have him very reasonably. After giving him a few lessons around the paddock, and teaching him to do as he was told, I put the saddle on him, as he was a likely horse for that purpose. He took very kindly to the saddle and seemed to be in his element when exercising. In this respect he needed no breaking. I then began trying him at hurdles, and, to my surprise, he took them very easily, and in two or three weeks had developed into an excellent jumper, and I had no trouble placing him as a hunter, where he gave good satisfaction to the purchaser. It sometimes happens that a horse which is not serviceable in one line of business. can be very good in another. It is a good idea, when a horse difficult to manage turns up, commence by giving him anything he will do. After, with good judgment and care, he will work into anything he is wanted to, and be a very serviceable animal.

Quite a few cranky and undesirable characters have come my way, and, on the whole, I would say they are unprofitable, as they take up too much time, and they demand the strictest attention and care, which is often not convenient to give them. I would therefore say to the amateur, beware of the horse that stands with his head up, his ears hanging, and his eves half closed; it is a sure sign of trouble. I am glad to say the cross and vicious are not often met with, but are sometimes dangerous. The big, strong, healthy, even-tempered horses and colts were always the ones that I found the most profitable.--M. R. W.

------WINTER DRINKING WATER

A good many farmers' wives warm all the fowls' drinking water in winter. After a few years' experimenting along this line on laying and non-laying hens, we concluded that warmed water was no better than fresh water of natural temperature right from the well. A bucket of this with a warm stone dropped in it will not freeze in a good hen-house in daycharacteristics. This has been my experience. time in the coldest weather. Try it.

When choosing geese see that the bills and feet are yellow and have few hairs on them. Old birds have a decided red tinge on both. The feet should be pliable when freshly killed, but become dry and stiff if they have been killed for some time. Geese are called green until they are two or three months old.

Friday, May 29, 1908

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American and Canadian Teachers to Visit England

RRANGEMENTS are in progress for the visit, during the ensuing autumn and winter, of a number of American and Canadian school teachers to this country in order to study our

educational institutions, more particularly those concerned with primary, secondary, and technical education, manual training, and the training of teachers; and it is expected that between September and January next some 1,000 teachers, arriving in parties of about 50 per week for a stay of from one to two months, and returning not later than March 15, will be landed on our shores, says the London Times. This will be practically a counterpart of the visit of English teachers to the U.S.A. and Canada in 1906-7, organized by Mr. Alfred Mosely, C.M.G., who had previously rendered such patriotic service to the cause of industrial and general education by conducting to the United States, at his sole expense, the Industrial Commission of trade union experts in 1902, and an educational commission of educational experts in 1903. Mr. Mosely had intended to follow up the visit of British teachers to the other side of the Atlantic two years ago by a return visit of American teachers last winter; but the project fell through, owing, as was understood at the time, to the refusal of one steamship company to co-operate in the arrangements for cheap transport. This time the scheme is being undertaken on the American side by the National Civic Federation, an organization for the betterment of the people and the practical discussion of questions of public utility. This 'society is especially interested in the growing demand for trade and industrial education. But over there men see more clearly than has hitherto been the case in England that technical and industrial education can never be a substitute for, but must rest upon the foundation of, a sound general training; and inquiry into the whole fabric of English education would be regarded as essential to the object which this society has in view. Its educational department is under the direction, among others, of Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia university, New York, well known on both sides of the Atlantic as one of the foremost educationists of the day, to whose advise and assistance the Mosely Education Commission of 1903 was so largely indebted. President Butler's name is a guarantee, that any scheme of educational inquiry with which he is concerned will be carefully thought out and intelligently directed.

For the transport of the visiting teachers to and from this country the promoters have secured the co-operation of the International Mercantile Marine company, representing the American, Dominion, Red Star, and White Star lines. To Mr. Bruce Ismay, of Liverpool, in particular, are due the thanks of all who are interested in international education, for his patriotic action in transporting the English

teachers in 1906-7 across the Atlantic and back for a nominal charge sufficient to cover the cost of food, but leaving little or no margin for that of transportation. We gather that similar generosity is being shown with regard to the forthcoming visit of Transatlantic teachers to Great'Britain. Such arrangements, of course, are practicable only in the "slack" season of Transatlantic communication, when the rates of passage are in any case lower than during spring, summer, and early autumn, and the boats run without their full complement of passengers; but even then the directors of steamship companies might not always acquiesce in positively unremunerative terms for the sake of promoting international education, and all credit for their action may be given. On this side the arrangements for the reception of the visitors, and for their investigations, will be managed by reception committees in London and other important centres-Birmingham, Cardiff, Liverpool, Leeds, Manchester, Newcastle, Sheffield, Edinburgh, Glasgow, etc.-headed by civic and education officials in the respective districts, with the active co-operation of many of the teachers who visited America during the winter of 1906-7. Among those who have responded to Mr. Mosely's invitation to serve on the general committee of reception are the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishops of Manchester and Ripon, the United States Ambassador, the Vice-Chancellor of Oxford university, the headmaster of Eton, Mr. A. J. Balfour, M. P.; Sir William Anson, M. P.; Mr. McKenna, M. P ; Sir Robert L. Morant, Professor Sadler, Dr. G. R. Parkin, Lord Reay, Canon Scott Holland, the Lord Mayors of the cities and towns mentioned above, the mayors of several other important provincial boroughs, and most of the members of the Mosely Educational Commission of 1903. Given good organization, such as that which helped the work of the British Commissioners and teachers in America, the American teachers will find no lack of willing guidance and expert assistance.

The visiting teachers, we are informed, will come from all parts of the country, principally from elementary, secondary, and manual training schools, a large proportion of them being ladies, who in America are in a large majority in all grades of the teaching profession below the universities. In the elementary schools of Chicago, for instance, some three or four years ago, though there was an equal number of male and female head teachers, barely one-twentieth of the assistant teachers were men; the main cause, no doubt, being that the salaries offered are not sufficient to tempt them in face of the more lucrative openings for any young man of brains and push. It was noted, indeed, by the Mosely commissioners as a curious anomaly in American education that a people which so thoroughly appreciates the value of education, and acquiesces so cheerfully in expenditure

upon school buildings and plant that would horrify the British ratepayer, has not fully grasped the fact that it is the human factor in education which, after all, matters most, and that for any school system to be thoroughly efficient, there must be liberal expenditure not only on material, but on brains. Professor Sadler constantly preaches this doctrine to county councils and others that ask his advice; and though, as things now are, our American visitors will find in English schools a larger proportion of male to female teachers than they are accustomed to at home, grave fears are being felt in some quarters that English education is drifting too much into the hands of women. In secondary schools the absence (as yet) of any extensive application of the 'co-educational" system makes this difficulty less felt here. With us, boys' schools are as a matter of course staffed by men, and girls' schools by women. But over there it is not impossible to find in the most up-to-date 'high"-that is, secondary-schools, educating boys and girls in almost equal numbers, a lady principal, with a staff of nearly three times as many women as men. In the Eastern States, with their great manufacturing centres, it is said that, for secondary education at any rate, separate schools for boys and girls are being more and more preferred; and, if it be the case, as this seems to show, that American educationists are not unanimous upon the co-educational principle, our visitors may find in our English system material for comparison with their own that may help them in their efforts to secure educational perfection. America is the land of educational experiment to a degree unknown in a country where; old traditions, social and other, and (for elementary education at any rate) the uniformity begotten of central administration have a tendency to stifle originality and healthy freedom of experiment. Co-education is as yet in its infancy here, and it is still uncertain whether a system extensively adopted elsewhere can be transplanted successfully to a different soil and different social conditions. But the problem of how to secure an adequate proportion of men teachers concerns this country as well. though not so acutely, as it concerns America; and on this, as on other educational topics, increased knowledge by one nation of the theory and practice of another is valuable, not to enable one to imitate another, but that each may see how others, mutatis mutandis, are dealing with problems akin to their own.

The visiting teachers, we are told, will be especially interested in manual training and in this side of the water much that is new or helpful to them in this direction. Manual training, as an essential ingredient in both primary and secondary education, is not yet as fully recognized here, either in theory or in practice, as it is in the educational systems of the United States. We begin it in our infant schools, the first and most necessary duty of a demowith kindergarten methods and occupations; but we do not systematically carry it further in schools for older scholars, and the workshop or the cooking-stove is not yet, as it should be, a necessary part of the equipment of every elementary school. The public grumbles that children are not taught what is most useful to them in life, but it does not like to pay for additional appliances for such teaching. In technical instruction we can show a better front. We have not, perhaps, a system of trade schools equal to those of New York or other large American cities. But our system of evening classes in London, Manchester, Liverpool, and many provincial towns will challenge comparison with anything in America or in Germany; while all over the country there are well-equipped technical institutes which, so far as buildings and plant go, leave little to be de-sired. The Manchester Institute of Technology, for example, need fear no comparison with (say) those associated with the names of Pratt at Brooklyn, New York, of Drexel at Philadelphia, of Armour at Chicago, or even with the great Massachusetts' Institute of Technology at Boston, familiarly known as the "Boston Tec." Our weakness is neither in buildings nor appliances for technical instruction, nor in men well qualified to give it, but in the defective general education of those who come to them from secondary schools. We are on the way to remedy this. Our local authorities are addressing themselves more or less energetically to the much-needed provision of good, sound secondary education; and our visitors will find many new county high schools, which, if not so lavishly equipped as their own, may have something to teach them as to methods of instruction and thoroughness of work. One thing may surprise them not a little-that in English secondary schools little or no attention is paid to the teaching of the mother tongue and of its noble literature, whereas in America the teaching of English seems to have struck the Mosely commissioners and others as the best part of the work in many of the high schools.

On one point that is perplexing our educational authorities there is-or was, not long ago-equal perplexity in America-namely, the transition from primary to seconda:y schools, and such correlation of their respective curricula as may render the transition easy and natural. In the United States, more han with us, public education is, in theory and o some extent in practice, a continuous whole from the kindergarten to the university. technical instruction generally. It may be Though each state makes its own educational doubted, however, whether they will find on laws, and there is no central authority imposing uniformity of curricula and administration from the Atlantic to the Pacific, there is virtually over all that great continent a truly national system of public education, springing from the people, controlled by the people, and resting upon the fundamental principle that

cratic state towards its citizens, in the interest of civil order and well-being, is to educate them for the efficient discharge of their citizenship, and to give every one an equal start in life. Among the practical difficulties in the application of this theory is that of co-ordination. The Americans have not yet solved it themselves; they will, no doubt, be interested in such attempts as are being made to solve it in England. They are making many experiments, for they are freer to experiment than Whitehall allows English teachers to be; and the direction which the most fruitful of such experiments have taken is that of introducing some of the high school subjects, such, for example, as algebra, history, or Latin, into the upper grades of their primary schools. As our own local authorities, to whom the Act of 1902 has given the power to deal with both primary and secondary education, and the duty of coordinating them, get under their supervision a better supply of secondary schools, such experiments will be possible here. Of the need for facilitating the transition between elementary and secondary schools, if higher education is to be accessible to the children of the artisan classes, there can be no doubt. The more promising scholars in the higher standards of an elementary school are capable of beginning to face the difficulties of higher subjects before they leave it: and, unless their mental growth receives such fresh development, there is danger that they may stand still, and that while they are, so to speak, marking time, a valuable period of growth may be wasted, and they themselves may be unduly discouraged by the first stages of the secondary curriculum. Any hints that our own and the American teachers can give each other from their respective experiences may in time bear valuable fruit. Many other topics of educational interest ight be suggested upon which interchange of

ideas between two great countries, working out each its own educational salvation under somewhat similar conditions, may be fruitful of good result. The Americans and ourselves have, at any rate, this in common with regard to education, that our systems are not, as that of Germany, scientifically thought out beforehand and dictated by competent authority, but are gradually evolved by freedom of experiment, through much uncertainty and many mistakes. Each is a free people feeling its own way along the same road, and the experience of each may be suggestive to the other. No harm, and possibly much good, will result. from in-ternational intercourse between teachers and educational administrators on both sides of the Atlantic, which Mr. Mosely has done so much to promote by large and liberal expenditure, as in the case of his commissions of 1902 and 1903, and by the active part which he has taken in bringing about the visit of English teachers to America in the winter of 1906-7, and the coming visit of trans-Atlantic teachers to our shore.

Franco-British Exhibition

HE educational section promises to be par-ticularly interesting and valuable among the more serious features of this exhibition. A prominent position has been assigned to it by the executive committee, and a very complete scheme is being carried out, in which two main objects have been kept in

view; one is the promotion of the interna-tional entente, and the other a comprehen-sive display of the principles and methods of our national education in all branches from top to botnational education in all prancies from top to bot-tom. Nothing of the kind has been attempted before at home, though contributions representative of Bri-tish educational systems and results have on several occasions been made by the government to interna-tional exhibitions abroad, at which increasing attentional exhibitions abroad, at which increasing atten-tion has been paid to the subject of education in re-cent years, says the London Times. These have been very instructive in their way—to other coun-tries; but no adequate demonstration of the magni-tude, methods, and results of our educational activity has ever been put before the British public at home. In utilizing the present opportunity to supply that want on a complete scale the exhibition is performing a real public service; for information on the subject is badly needed among us. In spite of all that is written about education—indeed, to some extent be-cause of it—great ignorance about conditions at written about education—indeed, to some extent be-cause of it—great ignorance about conditions at home prevails. We really do not know what we have got. Writers who set out to enlighten the public are constantly extolling the institutions of other countries and disparaging our own, not always ac-cording to knowledge. It is time to take stock and see how we stand; and that is just what the exhibi-tion will enable us to do. It will afford all who care about education a unique opportunity of studying the actual condition of things in this country. To use the words of the chairman of the section, Sir William Mather:—"The scheme devised will, it is hoped, have the effect of proving to the inhabitants of the British the effect of proving to the inhabitants of the British Isles that no class of the public is without facilities for education more or less adequate; and that for the for entitation more of less adequate, and that for his masses of the people-the working classes—such fa-cilities do not compare unfavorably with those en-joyed in Germany, America, and France." That is a cheering message and timely. If people know that they are getting something for their money, instead of rather less than nothing, as they are often told, it of rather less than nothing, as they are often tool, it encourages them and fosters interest in a matter which is apt to weary, but cannot be shirked. "It is hoped," continues Sir William, "that a great stimulus may be given to parents throughout the kingdom in seeing and comprehending these facts to make them realize that the education of their children is their realize that the education of their children is their greatest duty in life and that personal sacrifices, even amongst the poorest classes, should be made to enable their children to enjoy similar opportunities to those possessed by the children of other enlightened coun-tries."

The Hall of Education, assigned to the section, is The Hall or Education, assigned to the section, is about 300 ft. long and 150 ft. wide, and the architec-tural effect of the exterior will be dignified and im-pressive. It lies opposite the entrance in Wood-lane, and is the first building on which the eyes of those who enter that way will fall. Visitors on their way to the beautiful court of honor, previously described (in The Times of April 2), will pass through it or by it; and as the Court is certain to be one of the great-est attractions in the exhibition, it is evident that a est attractions in the exhibition, it is evident that a very favorable position has been assigned to the Education Hall. It will be flanked outside by a large garden with flower-beds, shrubberies, and lawns, which will provide space for showing physical exer-cises, drill, games, and so forth. Here also children's gardens will be exhibited as an element in education, and some aspects of nature study will be illustrated. In the interior the chief decoration will be of deep frieze, extending along three sides of the hall and re-presenting the successive steps of education from in-

fant school to university, with allegorical present-ments of the virtues which true education should de-velop. The subjects and scenes forming the frieze will be designed and drawn by students of the Royal school of Art, South Kensington, and will constitute the exhibit of that school. Below the frieze will run mottoes relating to education, science, art, literature, and conduct, the lettering of which will also be exe-cuted by students of the South Kensington school, whose names will be inscribed in connexion with the work done by them. At one end and covering the whole surface of the wall will be displayed colossal maps of the British Isles, showing the exact geogra-phical position of every school in the kingdom. One pincal position of every school in the kingdom. One series will show elementary schools only, others the secondary and technical schools and the universities. Space between the maps will be occupied by columns of statistics, giving the population of localities, num-ber of children employed, results and cost of educa-tion, with other information, all printed in large characters. The object of this series is to show geo-resphically the provision for education in proportion

characters. The object of this series is to show geo-graphically the provision for education in proportion to population and the facilities existing in all branches. The maps will be prepared by Mr. Bartho-lomew, of Edinburgh. In a central position between the maps there will be a large painting of the Rose, Thistle and Shamrock by a student of the Royal School of Art School of Art. other walls and the floor of the hall will The other walls and the noor of the hall will be occupied by exhibits showing in detail the methods and results of the educational work carried on in about 160 institutions representative of every grade of education and for all classes of the youth of the United Kingdom. A. "ladder" of education will be shown by the Education Committee of Manchester from the infant schools to Victoria University, and a similar one will be contributed for Lorder with Tom the mant schools to victoria University, and a similar one will be contributed for London by the Education Committee of the London County Council. Technical education and manual training in all parts of the country will be shown by a grouped exhibit on a large scale prepared by the Association of Technical Institutions. All the larger and many of the smaller towns in England, Scotland, Ireland, and Wales will towns in England, Scotland, Ireland, and Wales will contribute illustrations of various branches of edu-cation; and the special schools for the blind, the deat and dumb, the feeble-minded, and the srippled, indus-trial schools, Froebel schools and kindergartens will all be represented. Other special branches of educa-tion are the arts and crafts schools, art and drawing schools, which will be conspicuously displayed. Agri-cultural schools and their methods will be represented by the county authorities. Then there are the gract by the county authorities. Then there are the grea public schools and grammar schools and the universi

by the county authorities. Then there are the great public schools and grammar schools and the universi-ties, both old and new. But even these do not exhaust the list. Several government departments—the Home Office, Local Government Board, War Office, Admir-alty, the Scotch and Irish offices—maintain special schools, which will all be included in the scheme. In addition to all these standing exhibits a series of lectures, illustrated by lantern slides, will be given on the educational work of important towns and counties; and for this purpose a lecture pavilion, seat-ing 300 persons, will be erected on the ground adjoin-ing the hall. It is intended to issue a weekly pro-gramme of proceedings for these lectures, which will be delivered by lecturers supplied by the tiwits con-cerned. Thus London, Liverpool, Manchester, Edin-burgh, Dublin, Belfast, and many other places will have the opportunity of explaining their institutions and methods by means of lectures and photographs of scenes specially taken from school life at work and at play. If may a possible to have a London week, a Manchester week, and so on, time being allotted ac-cording to the importance of the several subjects. It is also expected that during the six months the exhi-bition is open addresses will be delivered by disting-uished Frenchmen on the principles, methods, and progress of education in France, particularly in agri-cultural and industrial education, and training in

science, art, and literature. The aim of the commit-tee is to give a living and graphic demonstration of our educational activities, such as will not only ap-peal to experts, but will excite interest in the minds of the people and lead them to appreciate and take advantage of the extensive facilities now. existing, but capable of further improvement, for training up a wise and understanding people in the future.

A special feature which has already excited public A special teature, which has already excited public interest and is sure to be highly popular is a visit of French school children. In promotion of the entente side of the exhibition and in order to demonstrate it in an instructive and picturesque manner, the chairman of the advective and picturesque manner, the kind offere an instructive and picturesque manner, the chairman of the education group has, through the kind offices of the president of the French section, M. Dupont, Senator of France, entered into arrangements with members of the French government, the minister of public instruction, and the president of the munici-pality of Paris, for a number of French school chil-dren and their freechers to visit the arbitizing during the sector of the sector of the sector. pality of Paris, for a number of French school chil-dren and their teachers to visit the exhibition during the first week in August. The President of the Re-public and the Minister for Foreign Affairs have heartily sanctioned the project; while our own For-eign Secretary has communicated to the British Am-bassador in Paris the sympathy and good will of the British government. This is probably the first occa-sion in history in which the holiday movements of elementary school children have occupied the atten-tion of high diplomatic circles. The project includes arrangements for a "children's week" in the educa-tion, section. During this week an equal number of which have still to be arranged. Oral teaching will be the form of class work subject on the associated with the French party in school work, jointly and separately, according to a programme, the details of which have still to be arranged. Oral teaching will be the form of class work exhibited, and it will be ap-plied in selected subjects such as may be carried on which have still to be arranged. Oral teaching will be the form of class work exhibited, and it will be ap-plied in selected subjects such as may be carried on by question and answer. For instance, both sets of children may be questioned on subjects such as na-ture study, which will exercise the thinking faculties. Prizes will be awarded for the most satisfactory an-swers. An international competition of juvenile intel-ligence ought to be exceedingly interesting. Physical training exercises will be performed in the garden, and games and drill will be other spectacular items. It is also hoped to have tableaux vivants in costume, in which the French and English children would re-present scenes from the history of their respective countries; and as a closing scene to the children's week a combined group would symbolize the idea of the entente, with suitable odes written for the occa-sion and recited by the children in the two languages. The French authorities have entered so heartily into the project that they have undertaken to pay all ex-penses incurred by the visit of the French children, whose ages will range from 12 to 14 years. At the close of the week arrangements will be made to show the little French visitors the most interesting sights suitable to their age in and near London. It is hoped that during the week many English schools with their teachers will visit the exhibition as a holiday task, which could not fail to be full of pleasure and in-structor.

It will be evident that the organization of It will be evident that the organization of the scheme thus outlined must have entailed a great deal of thought and labor. The chief credit is due to Sir William Mather, chairman of the Education Group, and his staff, and particularly the secretary, Mr. G. Arthur Symonds, and the assistant secretary, Mr. G. R. B. Loch. The following gentlemen form Sir Wil-liam Mather's committee: —Sir William Bousfield, Sir Edward Busk, Sir E. Cornwall, M. P., Sir Henry Craik, M. P., Mr. W. Egerton Hubbard, Sir Philip Magnus, M.P., Mr. L. Magnus, Mr. S. C. Medd, Mr. Frederick Oldman, Professor Michael Sadler, and Mr. J. H. Yoxali, M.P.

"Come in, William," said the daughter of the mem-ber of the Legislature who has his home down the C. and E., as her timid suitor halted outside her father's study door. "Father, I wish to introduce my Bill in the house with hope that you will give due consideration to the same."-Edmonton Saturday

London's Shipping Devices

NE day last summer I was walking through St James's Park and saw a crowd. Of course, I went to see what was the centre of interest and found it to be a group of lascar seamen in their loose cotton trousers and long coats, and some of them with turbans round their dusky brows. They were objects of curi-osity to the Londoners gathered round them, most of whom had evidently never seen a

lascar before.

It is strange that London should be the leading port of the world and yet this aspect of its vast throbbing activities be so utterly unknown to the mass of its citizens. In Liverpool, in New York, in mass of its citizens. In Liverpool, in New York, in Hamburg, Antwerp, Rotterdam, or Marseilles, the shipping is so much in evidence. No one can avoid becoming familiar with the mast-heads and derricks and docks, and all the varying types of seafaring Man. Here in London all the business of the port is poked away at one remote end of the city. You have to go and seek it out. Unless you make a special journey to the docks, you might live in London all your life and not know they are there. The seafaring people seldom come west of Fen-church-street. Those lascars, for instance, in St. James's Park had only been moved to step westwards by a grievance they wanted to lay before some official at the India Office. The London with which they are familiar is the London of Mr. W. W. Jacoba's tales. They know Custem House and Tidal Basin, and Con-naught-road, and Manor Way and Gallions as well as

naught-road, and Manor Way and Gallions as well as you know Piccadilly and Charing Cross and the Strand. In Stepney and Limehouse and Blackwall you would know at once you were in a mighty port. The industries all seem to smack of the sea. Sailors talk-ing strange languages are common objects of the street. No one would turn round to hook at a large ing strange languages are common objects of the street. No one would turn round to look at a lascar

there. As we go along the line from Fenchurch-street we are never out of sight of mast-heads all the way to Gallions' Reach. First the St. Katharine and the London Docks. Then across the river the Surrey Commercial, where all day long they are unloading timber and frozen meat. Next, on the right hand, the West and South-West India Docks, with the Millwall lying beyond them on the Isle of Dogs; while, on the left hand, lies the East India Dock, where the Union-Castle boats discharge their cargoes from the Cape. Now come the Victoria and Albert, three miles of docks, cutting right through a peninsula formed by a bend of the river, and making an island of Silvertown and North Woolwich. To run through the waterway of these, fine quays and jetties on a launch, as I did yesterday, would be an eye-opener for those absurd people who talk as if the shipping trade of London were dead. There is berthing room here for sixty big ocean-going ships, as well as a great many smaller were dead. There is berthing room here for sixty big ocean-going ships, as well as a great many smaller vessels. Here are the P. and O. liners from India, China, Japan. Here are the smart Nippon Yusen Kai-sha boats with their Japanese crews, but always British captains ('Rule, Britannia')! There is a ves-sel discharging wool from Australia; there, a Cana-dian grain ship; and there, a frozen sheep carrier from New Zealand.

from New Zealand. In the cold storage warehouse here they can take half a million carcases. Every day it sends out all over England beef and mutton from the other side of the world. If you are going into one of the cold chambers, step in quick and shut the door after you. No wonder you turn your coat collar up: There are fourteen degrees of frost registered by that thermom-eter hanging against the door. There are the sheep and lambs, row upon row, up the roof and as far along as you can see. Stacked up in another part are thousands of boxes of rabbits. Nine million rabbits pass through the warehouse in a year. Next time I have kidneys for breakfast or sweet-breads for lunch,

or ox-tail soup for dinner, I shall wonder whether they did not come from here. And the 'ox-tail' may very likely be a kangaroo-tail. Well, I'm sure I don't mind.

A large part of the grain landed in these docks A large part of the grain landed in these docks (ten million pounds worth of wheat, barley, oats, and maize in a year) is turned into flour on the spot. I went over one huge flour mill of six stories, with a frontage of thirty or forty yards. It is a perfect mar-vel of mechanical skill. Everything is done by ma-chinery. The whole immense place is worked by a few engineers. Even telever are discovered by

chinery. The whole immense place is worked by a few engineers. Even stokers are dispensed with. There is an automatic coaling arrangement, and the feeding of the enormous fires only requires the labor of one man. Is it any wonder there should be so many unemployed? From the moment the grain leaves the barges which bring it alongside, until it is ready for delivery; done up in sacks, as flour, it is dealt with entirely by the machine. It is sucked up out of the holds, carried up into the building on an endless band, turned ifito another elevator, and drawn up to the top of the milk

the machine. It is sucked up out of the holds, carried up into the building on an endless band, turned iffic another elevator, and drawn up to the top of the mills Then it works down through various rolling processes until it is ready for the baker's use. Equally ingent-ous, but equally depressing when one thinks of the displaced labor, are the arrangements at the big Silo Granary. Everything is done by the touch of a lever. The grain is even automatically weighed. I saw also a very clever coffee machine (this is in the London Docks), which takes the berries as they arrive, strips off the husks and blows them away, sorts out the beans into various sizes, and then crushes them into the coffee of commerce which is sold in grocers' shops. I only wish someone would invent an automatic coffee-making apparatus as well. A pitiable sidelight, by the way, was thrown on the unemployed problem the other week when aboard a vessel bound from London to Melbourne no fewer than eighteen stowaways were found. They were all anxious to get to Australia, where they had heard work was easier to get than in England. Every single one of these unfortunates was sent back to London. They put tin rat-shields now on the hawsers which the ships up to the quays, so as to prevent the ani-mals getting ashore. Soon they will have to devise some similar means of keeping stowaways from get-ting aboard. Coming out into the river from the Albert Basin

ting aboard. Coming out into the river from the Albert Basin we have a long steam seawards before we come to the Tilbury docks. We have left behind us now the city of ships, with its confused silhouette against the sky-line of trucks and sheets and rat-lines and peaks and yards. We are in a wide, grey expanse of water, with flat banks. Now and then we meet a big vessel com-ing up with the tide. But, although this is still part of the Port of London, which stretches as far as Gravesend, it is not till we see Tilbury ahead on the port bow that we get into the thick of the shipping again.

port bow that we get into the thick of the shipping again. Here are the biggest ships of all, and if the Port Trust does its work well Tilbury Docks will soon be able to berth the hugest leviathans built. Every year the previous limit of size is overpassed. London must be able to accommodate vessels of dimensions that were not yet dreamed of when her present docks were built. The chief difficulty in recent years has been scarcity of money. The port is managed by active and energetic officials, all eager for progress. No pub-lie undertaking is in the hands of a finer staff than will be taken over by the new authority. I have given some idea of their tremendous responsibilities, and in justice I must add, that, according to the testimony of those who do most business at the docks, they accuit themselves admirably well. If only they are provided will do it, and be glad head of the world's shipping centres for a very long time yet.-H. Hamilton Fyfe, in London Daily Mall.

Friday, May 29, 1908

and

cessary duty of a demos citizens, in the interest ell-being, is to educate it discharge of their citievery one an equal start practical difficulties in the eory is that of co-ordinahave not yet solved it l, no doubt, be interested are being made to solve it re making many experifreer to experiment than glish teachers to be; and ne most fruitful of such en is that of introducing ool subjects, such, for exstory, or Latin, into the primary schools. As our to whom the Act of 1902 to deal with both primary tion, and the duty of counder their supervision a ndary schools, such exsible here. Of the need ansition between elemenhools, if higher education the children of the artisan no doubt. The more the higher standards of are capable of beginning of higher subjects before less their mental growth evelopment, there is danand still, and that while marking time, a valuable be wasted, and they. nduly discouraged by the ondary curriculum. Any nd the American teachers rom their respective exe bear valuable fruit. of educational interest pon which interchange of eat countries, working cational salvation under nditions, may be fruitful. Americans and ourselves s in common with regard systems are not, as that cally thought out beforecompetent authority, but by freedom of experiuncertainty and many: ree people feeling its own oad, and the experience of ve to the other. No harm, ood, will result from inse between teachers and ators on both sides of the Mosely has done so much nd liberal expenditure, as issions of 1902 and 1903, which he has taken in sit of English teachers to of 1906-7, and the coming eachers to our shore.

HEREAS the Provincial Royal Ju-bilee Hospital of Victoria, B. C. —opened in the year 1889, in memory of the first jublice of our late beloved Queen, and dedicated to her honor—is still incomplete, and that the especial addition of a Maternity Building in connection with that institu-tion is most urgently needed, it was decided by a large and re-presentative committee of the Hospital Aid Societies to make widespread appeal on this behalf:

a very special and widespread appeal on this behalf: not alone in the immediate vicinity of Victoria, but in the Province, and Districts, and also individually, to those benevolent and public-spirited men and wo-

Friday, May 29, 1908

to those benevolent and public-spirited men and wo-men, who are ever ready to extend timely assistance whenever such aid is shown to be reasonable in its demands, and beneficial in its results. The first step taken by the committees was to send up a resolution to the annual meeting of the Local Council of Women of Victoria and Vancouver Island, asking the sympathy and co-operation of that body in the contemplated effort. This resulted in the following measures being approved and endorsed by the council, and a special committee appointed to carry out the same: 1st. That a circular letter be written and printed setting forth the present need-together with the statement of the fund already in hand-and distribut-ed throughout the city and province soliciting help for

ed throughout the city and province soliciting help for this most worthy object. 2nd. That a letter should be addressed to the

this most worthy object. 2nd. That a letter should be addressed to the bishops and clergy, asking them to consider favorably the establishment of a "Hospital Sunday" in Victoria, and that the contributions on the inaugural Sunday be devoted to the fund for the Queen Victoria Me-morial Ward for Maternity cases at the Provincial Jubilee Hospital: the date chosen being, if possible, Sunday the 24th of May next. (In this connection it is gratifying to add that the churches have, unani-mously, agreed to this request.) The reasons that make such an extra-ordinary ap-peal necessary are as follows: The hospital, being unendowed, depends entirely, for regular income, upon the city and government grants, and upon the fees from pay patients. When it is borne in mind that, according to the latest report published by the directors, one-half of the number of patients treated from May, 1904, to May 1905, were treated absolutely free of charge, and when the fol-lowing extract from that report is thoroughly under-stood, it will be well seen that all additions for the patients treated free \$06 City patients for 9,890 days' stay, at \$1.20 per diem (the government grant having been allowed for), making a total cost to the hospital of \$11,868,000. In return for which we received \$4,901.-0." This 'statement proves, without further words.

of \$11,863,000. In return for which we received \$4,901.-00." This 'statement proves, without further words, that there can be little surplus income even for neces-sary and recurrent repairs. The women of Victoria, having long since realised the necessity for consistent aid, formed themselves in 1899 into an Auxiliary Society, undertaking to assist the directors by supplying all the linen, crockery, ex-tra hospital furniture, garden ambulatory chairs, etc., and responding, whenever possible, to any call made upon them. In this work they have been ably assist-ed by a funior branch formed later under the name of The Daughters of Pity. These two societies have, during the seven years of their existence, either col-lected by members fees and donations, or have earned by some special effort, a sum of \$17,000, all of which has been either expended upon the hospital or funded towards some future need. In this particular the fund before mentioned 'was' opened at the death of Queen Victoria.' it being thought most suitable to consecrate all offerings made for the Maternity Building to the memory of Her, who was not only Queen, but, so essentially, mother of Her people. The practical need, and profitable assistance. to

who was not only Queen, but, so essentially, mother of Her people. The practical need, and profitable assistance, to the hospital of such an addition is vouched for: 1st, by constant and far-reaching applications for such accommodation; 2nd, as a means of rendering com-plete the otherwise excellent and thorough training received by the nurses; 3rd, as a means of sustaining and increasing the benefit of the hospital to the com-munity at large. There is ample assurance that such a ward would be self-sustaining, and that there would be no further appeal necessary for its support after erection. Such wards are known to maintain themselves wherever

TO THE WOMEN OF VICTORIA

Your cry has gone far to remind the city that it is high time that a Maternity Ward should be built and furnished as a necessary adjunct to the Royal Jublice Hospital. The time for this appeal seems to me to be singu-larly well chosen, when all minds are filled with the memory of the revered Queen mother; after whom our city was named, and in token of whose prolonged and happy reign the Royal Jublice Hospital was built. Years have passed since her demise, and when now we look to the throne and steps of the throne and see her descendants with their betrothed glad-dening the hearts of the people by their royal virtues. dening the hearts of the people by their royal vir

Sisters, go on; yea, all women follow, mothers or not, nor think that you have done all till you have made your requests known unto God, who setteth the solitary in families, and is the God of them all; well remembering one, who, woman born, came to com-fort the sorrowing and deliver the oppressed. Yours ever, EDWARD CRIDGE.

VICTORIA SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

Appeal on Behalf of Royal Jubilee Hospital

PITY AND NEED

"Make all flesh kin!-there is no caste in blood "Which runneth of one hue-nor caste in tears-"Which trickle salt for all!"

What better plea for universal sympathy-and

tients treated, being about equal, it is impossible to meet, out of income, other expenses than those incur-red by regular "maintenance and repairs." The Wo-man's Auxiliary Society" and the "Daughters of Pity" have for nine years done "Trojan service," sup-plying all sorts of needs and comforts and collecting for special building funds. The children's ward, with its beautiful sun-room verandah (just opened) being their last achievement. their last achievement.

The Maternity Ward Fund is to be their final effort. Will the men and women of Victoria make a concerted and hearty response to this appeal-to the honor of their city, whose institutions will remain to them a "living monument." to the memory of Her whose example sanctions all good works, and who streets today as an illustration of this statement. The streets bear witness to the power of human love and sympathy as the greatest of all levellers, and I understand that in this democratic country there

and I understand that in this democratic country there are critics. At the street corners are booths, consecrated by the red cross, which is the symbol everywhere of man's pity for his fellow; booths inhabited for the moment by women who are content to leave the shelter and comfort of their homes for the noise of the dusty streets and to undertake the most un-pleasant work in the world, that of beggins for money, and all for the sake of people they have never met and will probably never know. And yet it is said that some blame them. I will not condescend in their defence to urge that in Lon-don, the heart of our Empire, the noblest of our women have done the same and are doing it every year with their Queen's approval, because Hospital

women have done the same and are doing it every year with their Queen's approval, because Hospital Sunday and all it means should be known to all who call themselves British, and Besides the argument would be a poor one and rather a snobbish one. An action is good or it is bad, without reference to the actor. Our neighbors in Vancouver deemed that the action of those who begged in the streets for the sick and poor was good, and Victoria will af-form the ther sick are used.

for the sick and poor was good, and Victoria will at-firm that her sister city was right. The truth is in a nutshell. If you want money for any public purpose you will soon realize that a certain number of people may be relied upon to give almost every time; that others won't give anything at any time: whilst the vast majority of busy work-ers and especially amongst the comparatively poor, will give generously if you ask them. But the ap-plication must be personal. A notice in the press won't do. I know from the report of workers that it is a rare thing to visit a cottage where the people are is a rare thing to visit a cottage where the people are doing their own hard work, without receiving at least a small contribution and probably a word of hearty cheer, which is worth at least another quarter.

cheer, which is worth at least another quarter. Now the hospital has not enough volunteer work-ers to enable it to make a house-to-house visitation; and even if it had, it would still miss a great many of our wandering workers from the mines to the lumbering camps who would give gladly if they were asked to do so. You cannot expect hard-worked people to come to you with their quarters; it would hardly pay to or-ganize a body to go to them, and therefore our women go down into the streets to give busy men and thoughtless men a chance of helping a good

and thoughtless men a chance of helping a good

cause. In a democratic country like this, it is rather funny to hear people commenting upon the correct-ness or incorrectness of such actions as these. I submit that all honest work is honorable, and that the work of these ladies is more honorable than any other, because it is most unpleasant to them, brings them no reward, but conduces to the relief of any other, because it is note unpreasant to thereif brings them no reward, but conduces to the relief of God's especial care, the sick and suffering poor. There should be tomorrow a red cross pinned on the coat of every man who believes in God, cares for his fellow man, or thinks he has a right to look a woman in the face.

C. P.-W.

IN THE CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL

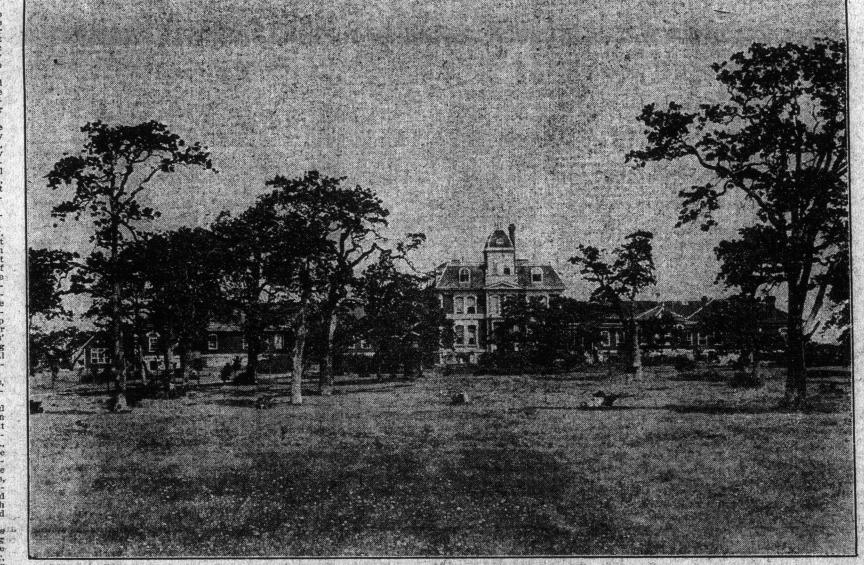
Emmle. Our doctor had call'd in another, I never had seen him before. But he sent a chill to my heart when I saw him come in at the door. Fresh from the surgery schools of France and of other lands—

Harsh red hair, big voice, big chest, big merciless handsl Wonderful cures he had done, I yes, /but they said too of him

He was happier using the knife than in trying to save the limb. And that I can well believe, for he look'd so coarse

And that I can well believe, for he look'd so coarse and so red.
I could think he was one of those who would break their jests on the dead.
And mangle the living dog that had loved him and fawn'd at his knee—
Drench'd with with the hellish oorali—that ever such things should be.

Many people are dissatisfied with hospitals-and Here was a boy-I am sure that some of our children withings go wrong." When a com-



The Provincial Royal Jubilee Hospital, Victoria

we may discern something appropriate to the present occasion. Think of this family record as enacted in the case of mothers of every rank and degree throughout the realm, and you will get some idea of what maternity means for our nation and for our city.

2

service?—And so, this week, the hospital aid societies the churches, and the press, are bringing before the community the needs of their hospital—needs which have been—too long—ignored, and for want of which the Royal Jubilee Hospital is still unable to fulfil its meed of usefulness to the public or to give a complete training to its nurses. It is estimated that if every member of the population would give, according to his or her ability, from twenty-five cents upwards in OUR ALTAR OF PITY To the Jubilee Hospital Beyond the city's fever and the cries Of Man's Delirium, where the shamed streets Of Man's Definium, where the shained streets run
 To hide them in the grass when April skies Dapple the purple plough lands we have won And all the Clott of Gold round Camosun.
 We built our altar, not as conquerors, vain Of some achievement of th' ensanguined sword,
 But having tried all heights and denths of pain But having tried all heights and depths of pain To bind men only by the Whiteman's Word, We built to Thee, The Pitiful, oh Lord! Here be no triumphs, no blood-drunken kings, No glories gathered from another's shame; In lieu of censers, see the wallfower brings Her cups of incense; meadow larks acclaim Our Quest accomplished; while the broom's wild fiame Burns round our altar-dreams of laden men surns round our altar-dreams of laden men Staggering far spent along our endless trails Find here fulfilment ere He's last amen-The dreams which come when all the body falls; Of rest and cottage flowers, lush grass and whit'ning salls; These be our gauds—and for our minister That Sister to the Sunbeam, she who slips Bare-armed and smiling where men moan and Until like Dawn with cool, sweet finger tips She soothe the fevered brow or slake the pain-parched lips, We bring no sacrifice of gold or myrrh, No offering bought nor any stained by blood, Only, oh God, in memory of her Who was the Pride of Britain's Womanbood One flower which blossomed first on Holy Rood Man's Pity for his brother. To our gate Comes Woman from the home she must leave bare, And white-lipped Man, hard-handed, desperate, To face the only fate he does not dare, Maddening at pain God will not let him share. These be our masters. We who conquered, serve The weak ones of the earth. For hearts that ache All that we have of knowledge, brain or nerve. With sweetness wrung from Woman's Heart, we take To be our sacrifice for love's dear sake. Our Trail is trod. Lo! here we dedicate, To Him on whom we leaned the all we won. His Day is dawning. At our Western Gate He knocks, oh Mother, and thy youngest som Waits at His Altar here in Camosun. -Clive Phillipps-Wolley. Pier Island, B. C.

was essentially, the mother of Her people, and to the praise of God, from whom all good things—our health, our wealth, and our prosperity-

A BEAUTIFUL EASTERN LEGEND

physicians, when "things go wrong."

Emmie.

Devices

her, I shall wonder whether here. And the 'ox-tail' may o-tail. Well, I'm sure I don't

grain landed in these docks of wheat, barley, oats, and d into flour on the spot. I mill of six stories, with a yards. It is a perfect mar-Everything is done by ma-mense place is worked by a tokers are dispensed with: aling arrangement, and the fires only requires the labor wonder there should be so

grain leaves the barges ntil it is ready for delivery; r, it is dealt with entirely by d up out of the holds, carried endless band, turned into up to the top of the mill. ugh various rolling processes baker's use. Equally ingenising when one thinks of the arrangements at the big Silo done by the touch of a lever. ically weighed. ver coffee machine (this is in th takes the berries as they sks and blows them away, various sizes, and then e of commerce which is only wish someone would making apparatus as well,

the way, was thrown on e other week when aboard on to Melbourne no fewer Jh to were found. 1100 lla, where they had hear mgland. Every single to London ow on the hawsers which so as to prevent the anithey will have ping stowaways from get-

er from the Albert Basin ards before we come to the eft behind us now the city silhouette against the styd rat-lines and peaks and grey expanse of water, with ve meet a big vessel con although this is still part ich stretches as far as see Tilbury ahead on the the thick of the shipping

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d with the means of bring-hey will do it, and be glad aght to keep her place at the bing centres for a very long yfe, in London Daily Mail. wards are known to maintain themselves wherever satisfactorily started, and are the greatest boon to many women who need rest and removal from the domestic cares incidental to colonial life, at such periods. The following is a complete list of subscribers to this fund to date:

 Hospital Ball, 1902
 \$ 500 00

 The Daughters of Pity
 200 00

 Lady Joly de Lotteblniere
 50 00

 Mrs. James Dunsmuir
 50 00

 A Constant Friend
 25 00

 Mrs. F. S. Barnard
 25 00

 Lady Crease
 20 00
 Collected "Bank of Commerce"..... Messrs. Pither & Leiser. Messrs. Levy & Leiser. Messrs. Brackman & Kerr.... Messrs. Brackman & Kerr. Mr Davidge. Dr. Ernest Hall. Mrs. A. W. Jones. Mrs. Rocke Robertson. Mrs. Bradley Dyne (1902). Miss Elizabeth Alcorn. Mr. James Anderson. Mr. James Patterson. Mr. W. R. Colonel Gregory. Mrs. W. Craft.

 A. W. K.
 4 00

 Colonel Gregory.
 2 50

 Mrs. W. Craft.
 50

 A Mother
 50

 Friends
 2 00

 Mr. C. H. Arundell.
 20 00

 Hon. Mr. Justice Walkem.
 5 00

 A Thank Offering.
 5 00

 A Thank Offering.
 5 00

 Mrs. Grey (Samuel Island).
 5 00

 Dr. Bowell (per Dr. Fraser).
 20 00

 S. H. O'Dell (per advertising).
 5 00

 Mrs. R. H. Pooley and Friends.
 486 35

 Mrs. Bradley Dyne (1907).
 5 00

 Mrs. Carne.
 5 00

 Mrs. P. Wilson.
 2 50

 Ladies of the Maccabees (per Mrs. Rallion).
 5 00

 Mrs. V. Baugh Allen.
 5 00

 Mrs. Gregory
 5 00

 Mrs. O'Dell Allen.
 5 00

 Mrs. Carne.
 5 00

 Mrs. O'Dellon (Decemponent Science)
 5 00

 Mrs. O'Dec Mrs. A. H. Smith. Interest to date (Bank of Commerce)..... St. Barnabas Church. Mr. A. W. Vowell. 10 00 Hallam & Wendham..... The Board of Directors also hold a fund for this object amounting to.... 153 30 Total on hand for a Maternity Ward \$2,205 50

The musical programme for the flower service and sacred concert to be held at the Royal Jubilee Hos-pital on Sunday, May 24th, at 3 p.m. by the Band of the 5th Regiment, by permission of Lieut.-Col. Hall and the officers, will be as follows:

(Accompanied by the Band) Prayer—"From Moses in Egypt"......Gehette "The Lost Chord".....Sullivan "The Alleluia Chorus".....Handel God Save the King

"A friend of mine," said Erskine, "was suffering from a continual wakefulness and various methods were tried to send him to sleep, but in vain. At last his physicians resorted to an experiment which succeeded perfectly: they dressed him in a watchman's coat, put a lantern in his hand, placed him in a "an-Uy-box-and he was asian in the methods." and he was asleep in ten minutes.

city. Whoever it was that called this day "Empire Day," uttered consciously or unconsciously, a great/ truth and necessity, deriving its special significance from the character and rule of her, to whom it refers, and the nation or assemblage of states which calls itself imperial and strives after its ideal, is virtually in the threes of a new birth, struggling to free itself from the old way of conquest and garments rolled in blood, and standing before the world for freedom, justice and peace. Along with this newness comes a deeper sense of mercy and sympathy with human

deeper sense of mercy and sympathy with human suffering and a clearer perception of the true causes of a nation's prosperity and growth. The empire of selfishness is coming to an end; the empire of self-sacrifice is gaining recognition. That which is true of the nation is true of the sacrifice is gaining recognition. That which is true of the nation is true of the city, and applicable to the claim now in question. The building of the family is the building of the city. The mother, whether of high or low degree, who trains up her children in the way they should go, has this honor. See how far this truth extends. Where were the city or the state without the mothers? And this brings us face to face with the appeal on their behalf. I repeat it, on their behalf: for maternity means sorrow; the honor comes of sacrifice. Men must awake to this sad truth, true from the beginning of the world, and all over the world. The ordinary distempers and diseases which afflict mankind are of limited range and extent, but there is no limit to this. To say nothing of that large class of womankind, whether mothers or not, of whom the saying is sadly true that "woman's work is never done," there is many a Rachel among mothers who, as her soul is in departing, calls her offspring, "Son of my sorrow," and bequeaths as a legacy to the state the child which will never know a mother's care. The state is not oblivious of the charge so far as the children are concerned, but might not Rachel have been saved if the state had been equally thoughtful of the mothers? Perhaps our worthy premiers and mayors may take a note of this that the mothers may arise and call them blessed. Much as science has long for human liks, in this particular ailment it is is is complete without a maternity ward. Were there no other advantage it would be a kind of heaven to many, having all the comfort and sympathy of the dome without any of its distractions, agitations and clame. They looked at an appeal made by the women of

home without any of its distractions, agitations and clamor. I have looked at an appeal made by the women of Victoria some three years ago for such a refuge, to which the response has not been such as was desired, the failure. I verily believe, being due not to want of feeling but to sheer ignorance and unbelief. I say ignorance, for I fear that few, even husbands, per-haps none but God and the sufferers, half know the mystery of maternal sorrow; but there is less excuse for unbelief. Let appeal be made for tuberculosis, smallpox, wreck, or individual distress of any kind, and the response is sure, and even special wards are prepared as a matter of course and necessity. No Victoria is not hard-hearted; quite the contrary: never has been. I can testify. She was but in her infancy when she founded the Orphans' home. Let her men only believe on overwhelming everlasting testimony—the sorrow of motherhood, and they will treely open their hands. In the record referred to, the advantage above

In the record referred to, the advantage above noted of a refuge, for even the rich and well to do, will be so largely availed of that those who make the appeal are assured that once built it will be self-

As father of a family, then, who himself barely knew a mother's care—there was no maternity ward in the city where, in departing, she gave up her soul in sorrow, as a son, who pitles his mother's fate but reverences her memory, for as her soul was in de-parting, she answered. "I commit my children to God," and as an old man for fifty years and more in-timately associated with many of the families of our growing city, i would call upon the men of all states and conditions, every man who is a man and rever-ences his mother or her memory, to respond to this appeal; the working men, cheerfully siving what comes to hand, and the rich giving bountifully of their abundance, each and all resolved that come what will the maternity ward shall be built, and "Empire Day" honored by supply of this deficiency in the Hos-pital of Jubilee.

Barton Bay Store

one or other of the collections made this week, the Maternity Ward would almost immediately become an accomplished fact. The history of the hospital is already well known. It commenced in 1887, in honor of the first jublice of the late Gueen--it has cullined a stremuous period of financial stress, and has been aided and sustained by many faithful friends and workers. But, until it is fully squipped, there will remain the necessity to appeal, from time to time, to the public-since, the proportion of pay, and free pa-

plete righting of wrongs is not accomplished under treatment, or when, alas, human ald has been of no avail. This attitude is both unpious and unjust. The physician and the nurse are only instruments under the higher power of God and his changeless law. Here is a beautiful eastern legend on this subject. A young mother clasping her dead baby to her bosom finds "the Buddha" in his sacred grove and thus smeaks: speaks:

"Lord, thou art he," she said, "who yesterday Had pity on me in the fig-grove here, Where I live ione, and reared my child; but he Straying amid the blossoms found a snake, Which twined about his wrist, whilst he did laugh. And tease the quick-forked tongue, and opened mouth Of that cold playmate. But, alas! ere long He turned so pale and still. I could not think Why he should cease to play, and let my breast Fall from his lips. And one said 'He is sick--Or poison; and another 'He will die,' But I, who could not lose my precious boy. Prayed of them physic; which might bring the light Back to his eyes; it was so very small. That kiss-mark of the serpent, and I think It could not hate him, gracious as he was. Nor hurt him in his sport. And some once said. There is a holy man upon the hill--So! now he passeth in the yellow robe--Ask of the fifthi if there be a cure For that which alls thy son! Whereon I came Trembling to thee--whose brow is like a God's. And wept and drew the face-cloth from my babe Praying Thee tell what simples might be good. And thou, great sir! duat spurn me not, but gaze With gentle eyes and touch with patient hand; Then drew the face-cloth from my babe for they who seek physicians bring to them Yea, little sistor, there is that might hee! Then drew the face-cloth from my babe praying Thee tell what simples might be good. And thou, great sir! duats spurn me not, but gaze With gentle eyes and touch with patient hand; Then drew the face-cloth hack, saying to me. Yea, little sistor, there is that might hee! Then first, and him, if thou coulds't field. The find Hack mustard seed, a tola, only mark Thou take it not from any hand, or house Where father, mother, whild, or slave, hath died; it shall be well if thou can'st find such seed." "Thus dids't thou speak my Lord!" "Thus dids't thou speak my Lord!" The Master smiled Exceedingly tenderly. Yea! I spake thus, But dids't thou find the seed?"

"I went, Lord, clasping to my breast The babe, grown colder, asking at each hut, Here, in the jungle, and toward the town, I pray you, give me mustard, of your grace, A tola-black, and each who had it gave. For all the poor are piteous to the poor; But when a sked In my friend's household here with any neradventure ever died-But when i asked in my friend's household here Hath any, peradventure, ever died--Hurband, or wife, or child, or slave?' they said: 'O sister what is this you ask? the dead are many, And the living few!' So with sad thanks I gave the mustard back. And prayed of others, but the others said 'Here is the seed, but we have lost our slave!' 'Here is the seed, but our good man is dead!' 'Here is some seed, but he who sowed it died Between the rain time, and the Harvesting!' Ah! Str, I could not find a single house 'Where there was mustard seed, and none had died!' "My sister! thou has found," the Master said 'Searcher, for what none finds, that bitter balm I had to give thes. He thou lovest slept Dead on thy bosom yesterday; today Thou knowest the whole wide world weeps with thy woe.

STREET BEGGING

But for the voice of Love, and the smile, and the But for the voice of Love, and the simile, and the comforting eye— Here was a boy in the ward, every bone seem'd out of its place— Caught in a mill and crush'd—it was all but a hope-

Caught in a min and crush d—it was all but a hope-less case
And he handled him gently enough; but his voice and his face were not kind.
And it was but a hopeless case, he had seen it and made up his mind.
And he said to me roughly, "The lad will need little more of your care."
"All the more need." I told him, "to seek the Lord Jesus in prayer;
They are all His children here, and I pray for them all as my own";

- all as my own"; But he turn'd to me, "Ay, good woman, can prayer 's at a broken bone?" Then he mutter'd half to himself, but I know that I

heard him say "All yery well-but the good Lord Jesus has had his day."

So he went. And we past to this ward where the younger children are laid: Here is the cot of our orphan, our darling, our meek

little maid;

Empty you see just now! We have lost her who loved her so much-Patient of pain tho' as quick as a sensitive plant to

the touch:

Hers was the prettiest prattle, it often moved me to

Hers was the pretilest prattle, it often moved me to tears,
Hers was the gratefullest heart I have found in a child of her years—
Nay, you remember our Emmie; you used to send her the flowers;
How she would smile at 'em, play with 'em, talk to "em hours after hours!
They that can wander at will where the works of the Lord are reveal'd
Little guess what joy can be got from a cowslip out of the field;
Flowers to these "spirits in prison" are all they can know of spring,

Flowers to these "spirits in prison" are all they can know of spring.
They freshen and sweeten the wards like the waft of an angel's wing;
And she lay with a flower in one hand and her thin hands crost on her breast—
Wan, but as pretty as heart can desire, and we thought her at rest.
Quietly sleeping—so quiet, our doctor said "Poor little dear.
Nurse, I must do it tomorrow; she'll never live thro' it, I fear."

I sat three nights by the child-I could not watch

for four-My brain had begun to reel-I felt I could do it no

That was my sleeping night, but I thought that it never would pass. There was a thunder-clap once, and a clatter of hail

on the glass,

on the glass, And there was a phantom cry that I heard as I tost about. The motherless bleat of a lamb in the storm and the darkness without; My sleep was broken besides with dreams of the dreadful knife And fears for our delicate Emmie who scarce would escape with her life; Then in the grey of the morning it seem'd she stood by me and smiled. And the doctor came at this hour, and we went to see to the child.

He had brought his ghastly tools: we believed hes asleep again-Her dear, long, lean, little arms lying out on the

counterpane; Say that His day is done! Ah why should we care what they say? The Lord of the children had heard her, and Emmis

-Tennyson. L

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had past away.

This is a country of surprises. It is unsafe to predict anything except the un-expected. Take the most striking feature of our

14

London, some few days ago, the that lay before him, for no one stood more in need of it. Sir John Brunner had alluded to Liberal party meeting, at the Re-

form club, was a large and repre-sentative gathering. Members of the House of Commons began to assemble at 11 o'clock, and speedily filled up all the available space in the library. Notwithstanding the wet weather, there was a crowd of onlookers who watched the arrival of

the prime minister and his colleagues.

There was great enthusiasm when Mr. Asquith appeared, accompanied by Sir Edward Grey. The speaking began five minutes after the appointed time—at 25 minutes to 12—and the meeting, which was harmonious throughout, closed at a quarter to I.

On the motion of Sir Joseph Leese, Sir John Brunner was voted to the chair,

In opening the proceedings Sir John Brun-ner said that their minds naturally went back to the day early in 1899 when in that club they, the Liberal members of the House of Commons, met to elect a leader. There was that day in the chair their very old friend Sir Wilfrid Lawson (cheers), a genial and a ten-der man, but a sturdy Radical (hear, hear); and he hoped he might without egotism say that day that the presence in that chair of another sturdy Radical meant something at any rate. Since that day in February, 1899, he, in common with the vast majority of the party, had been in absolute sympathy with Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman in all his public actions. They had that day a resolution to record, and he did not need to say one word to recommend that resolution to the notice of his fellow-members. Before he passed on to the second resolution might he tell them how, with a peculiar and a sad pleasure, he found a few months ago in a locker in the House of Commons the whip sent by Tom Ellis summoning them to that meeting in 1899. Poor Tom had gone, as Sir Wilfrid had gone, and as their great leader had gone, He had that whip framed and glazed, and had put on it a suitable inscription. He heard afterwards that it was hung up in the room in which the cabinet councils were held, and he had from Sir Henry a characteristic and touching note with regard to it. The second resolution on the paper was a resolution welcoming Mr. Asquith as prime minister. (Loud cheers.) He hoped that Mr. Asquith would be as admirable a leader of the House of Commons as Sir Henry had proved, in this particular, that he would be determined. as Sir Henry was, to maintain the dignity and the power of the House of Commons. (Cheers.) They, as old stagers, realized the difference. A late leader of the House of Commons seemed to him, at any rate, to be throughout his career determined to dominate that House, and he (Sir John) felt that Sir Henry was a contrast to Mr. Balfour, in that respect. Those of them who heard Mr. As-nuith on Monday last could appreciate, as he appreciated, the deep carnestness and feeling of his reference to their lost and loved leader. and they believed that the work of Mr. Asquith would be carried on in the spirit which animated Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman-the spirit of the great Albert Hall speech. (Cheers.) He (Sir John) did not think he ever read in his life an address which touched the hearts of the best among them as that speech did; and he believed that Mr. Asquith and his government would, equally with the late premier, anpeal to the moral sympathy and earnestness of the neoples of these three kingdoms. (Cheers.) Might he be permitted, as a man of business, to tender one piece of hard, practical advice to the government? He had been all his life a man of business, and he claimed to know something of the business community. He wished to advise the government to give up that part of the policy of the Manchester school which was called the laisser faire policy. (Hear, hear.) The Manchester school of 60 years ago considered that the best thing that could be done for trade was to let it alone. Now of this one thing he was convinced—that the Tory party, whether their efforts were good or bad—he believed them to be bad had absolutely convinced the mercantile community that they meant to make a big effort for the benefit of trade when they came into power. He asked the government and advised them to adopt a liberal trade policy—a sane, a wholesome, and a sound trade policy—for the reason that, knowing his fellows in trade in England, he was convinced that when a bad time came they would accept the offer from the other side if the Liberals made none. (Hear, hear.) They welcomed Mr. Asquitli on account of the declarations that were made at Manchester. He was delighted to believe that Mr. Asquith and his colleagues would carry on what had been called the "rotten sick-ening policy" of conciliation of Ireland, just as he believed their distinguished colleague, Sif Edward Grey, would carry on the policy of conciliation among the nations of the world They believed that Mr. Asquith and his colleagues intended throughout the whole of their career as leaders and governors to appeal to the best that there was in the hearts of their fellow-men. (Cheers.) Sir John concluded by announcing letters of apology for non-attendance. Mr. J. E. Ellis moved the following resolution :- "That this meeting desires to record its deep and grateful sense of the lasting services rendered to the Liberal party by the brave, true-hearted leader whom an almost unexampled movement of national opinion placed in power two years ago, and whose departure from amongst us we all today deplore." He asked the indulgence of the meeting in the task

the meeting of February 7, 1899. It was held in a much smaller room than that in which they. were now assembled; 143 members of the party met in very difficult times. Two men of great eminence had just laid down the task of leading the Liberal party. There was much searching of hearts, there were many doubts and fears, and there was some criticism on that occasion. He had looked over a precious pile of confidential letters received during ten stormy and strenuous years, and in a letter written two days before that meeting of theirs in February, 1899, Sir Henry reviewed the whole circumstances of the time, and gave his opinion freely of men and things, and then he wrote, speaking of a request that he knew was to come to him in two days' time :--- "There is no room for shirking. I have enough of the shorter catechism sticking inside me" (a very characteristic phrase) "to make me l'accept a post when it comes, as this does straight to me. as a duty." (Cheers.) He took up that duty in that spirit, and they knew how well he fulfilled it. Within a few short months of that time there came down upon them what he night call the blinding hurricane, which was associated for two years with the words "South Africa." They knew what that storm was in the political arena. They knew of its vast consequences. In July, 1901, Sir Henry called them together in that same room, and he remembered well the words used on that occasion. They never went back upon them. In 1901-2-3-4 and 5 they knew how Sir Henry fought. They knew how he displayed those matchless qualities, so splendidly portrayed by Mr. Asquith. They felt

the sincerity and earnestness of the speaker and the truth of what he was saying He carried conviction to their hearts. Next came, on the resointion referred to, an almost unexampled movement of national opinion. Sir Henty formed his first government, and in the long roll of more than 40 prime ministers he would occupy a very high place indeed. He was very glad to read in a recent newspaper a letter from Mr. Balfour to Mr. Asquith. Mr. Balfour spoke of Sir Henry's courage, earnestness, high ideals, and the kindliness that never fell into weakness-a very great point—and to a shrewdness never edged with malice. These had re-ceived their due reward, and so they came down to the moment when they had lost their leader. They were told again on high authority that they , had left to them a chevished and at precious memory. Not only so, but he (Mr. Ellis) felt they had the ex-ample of an inspiration. The times before them were difficult. Men's, hearts would fail them when somedied unshaken in the soundness of that faith. His optimism grew from time to time, and he (Mr. Fenwick) was not sure that Mr. Balfour was not right when he said in his letter that it was perhaps best that Sir Henry should havepassed away when he did. He had gone amid national praise, and the universal testimony of the nation, and he had left behind a name and a record of public service which fostered their regard and entitled him to hold a place among most distinguished statesmen who ever held responsibility or governed the destinies of this country. (Cheers.)

Asquith on the Government Policy

Sir Brampton Gurdon moved :-- "That this meeting of representatives of the Liberal party in parliament and the country most warmly welcomes the Right Hon. H. H. Asquith on his accession to the high post of first minister of the crown; expresses its ardent confidence. that his strong sense in council, power in debate, and consummate mastery of all the habit and practice of public business are destined to carry triumphantly forward the good causes to which the Liberal party is committed, and the solid principles which it exists to apply and enforce; and it assures him and the govern-ment of the unbroken continuance of loyal, steadfast, and zealous support in the many stout battles for the common good that now, as always, confront the Liberal army and its leaders. Sir Brampton Gurdon remarked that within the last few days he had been reading the life of John Delane, and had been reminded that the Liberal party had been at a loss in the choice of a leader and torn by fac-

The resolution which he had been called upon to second referred in no exaggerated terms to the qualifications and the gifts of Mr. Asquith. It spoke of his wisdom in counsel, and it referred to his powers as a depater. They knew the great gifts of cogent argument, of forcible, concise, and eloquent speech with which he was endowed. It was not always, as some of them unfortunately knew, that an eloquent speaker was concise (laughter), and he (Mr. Burt) was not sure that an eloquent speaker always tried to be. (More laughter.) Mr. Asquith was richly endowed with the gifts of leadership. Nature had been kind to him. He was not an untried man; he had gone through the storm of adversity without swerving, and he (Mr. Burt) associated himself with all that had been said by Sir Brampton Gurdon with regard to him. A few years ago they were greatly pitied by their political opponents up-on the assumption that they were disunited and so bankrupt in intellect and ability that a Liberal government could not be formed. Well, he himself did not always appreciate pity, and when it came from political opponents it was sometimes hardly distinguishable from a blow. (Laughter and "Hear, hear.") They needed no pity, and he was not going to insult the Conservative party, if he was capable of insulting it, by recapitulating the pity expressed on a former occasion for, them as iberals. He felt thoroughly confident, like the previous speaker, that they had never known so strong and coherent a Liberal party. They got a big majority at the last general election, and it had not been much diminished tions. But today, fortunately, they were in no "since." (Heaf, hear.) True they had lost two or three seats, but there was nothing

in that fact to discourage them or to make them despondent. The chief thing that was required in the country-not so much in the House of Commons, but in the country-was unity on the part of the Progressive forces. He was sorry to see that they had had in by-elections Liberal and Labor candidates in antagonism. Liberalism and Labor were natural allies, and he knew of no question during his somewhat long parlia-mentary experience in which the Liberal party had been antagonistic to anything that was for the improvement of the cause of Labor. He did namely, the common good. They had a great cause, a distinguished leader, and a united party. Let them heart and soul, aye, and body too in

lution, is something more than an immediate blow. It is a permanent loss. (Hear, hear.) We have all felt, I am certain, particularly during these last two years, that, while he was for many reasons and in many ways the object of growing trust and affection, he was in a preeminent degree in our party a cementing and a unifying force. (Cheers.) Gentlémen, I do not know that we could pay a more significant or a juster tribute to Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman than to say that he has made the place, if not impossible, at least difficult for any successor to fill. But, apart from all personal matters, there are other conditions which we cannot leave out of sight. I set very little store by two or three electoral rebuffs which we have sustained in the country during the last few months. (Hear, hear.) With the ex-ception, I think, of Mid Devon, where local and personal causes were at work, with that exception I think I am right in saying that all the seats we have lost have for the last 20 years been regarded as among the unassailable possessions of the Tory party, with the single exception of the election of 1000, when they were for the moment submerged by the high-water mark of the great tide which then swept from one end of the land to the other. (Hear, hear.) But, gentlemen, when I say that we have reached, as I think I may say, a critical time in the fortunes of our party, I refer not to the electoral, but to the parliamentary situation. It is true that during the last two and a half years we have added to the statute book a number, unexampled in the same time, of useful and beneficent measures, and that in the sphere of administration I believe, without undue self-complacency, we may claim com-parison both for activity and I will add, even for prudence, with any of our predecessors. But, gentlemen, we are still a long way from the completion of the task which the country entrusted to us, and which we came to Westminster to discharge. There is a lot of country still to traverse, steep hills to climb, stiff fences to take, deep and even turbulent streams to cross before we come to the end of our journey; but we know where we are going (cheers), and we shall not lose our way. (More cheers). I will yenture to remind you of two general conditions which affect political life in this country and the fortunes of the Liberal party in particular. In the first place, remember that in British politics no victory ment of the cause of Labor. He did not expect anything of the kind in future, and he hoped that they would be united and that the Progressives throughout the country would remain a steadily united party. They had a great cause, and it could not be bet-ter summed up than in the designa-tion which was to instand the funda-mental principle of Liberalism — namely the common mod They men, I am not going to detain you more than a few minutes. I have not come here to pro-

Friday, May 29, 1908

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pound, and you have not come here to accept, a programme. There has come, in a change of leadership which we all lament, no change of policy (loud cheers), no change either of policy or of purpose. (Renewed cheers). We have still got to defend—sometimes I am disposed to think we are apt to forget it-we have still got to defend the citadel of free trade. There can be no greater mistake for free-traders to make than to lay aside their armour and let it rust upon the shelf. The fallacies of the protectionists have this quality -like some other peculiarly noxious thingsthey plant and propagate themselves, and unless you keep the garden steadily weeded, before you know what has happened you will find it has been overrun. (Hear, hear). So again with education. I entirely agree with what fell from my right hon. friends that in this matter the controversy itself is a standing reproach both to the religious conditions and to the political sagacity of the English people. In this matter we must hope and work as we all wish for a concordat and for peace. While I say that, I say also we must keep our powder dry, we must not, and we cannot, abandon either our principles or our friends. (Loud cheers.) Nor can we leave things in that intolerable condition in which they are at the present time. In regard to licensing, that was a bill which, I think, as every man in this room will realize, not even the most malignant -if there be such-among our opponents suggests was introduced for vote-catching purposes. (Laughter and cheers). It was met, as you know, with an almost unprecedented storm of misrepresentation and vituperation. I do not think that anything the Liberal party has done for years has done more to give it a real foothold among the intelligent electors of this country. (Cheers). In the long run the British people recognize and appreciate courage, not the vain-glorious cour-age which exhibits itself as a mere matter of histrionic display, but the courage which can face all costs—and no one knows better than you and I do the cost which we are hazarding here—a great social problem, determined rather to sink in the attempt to solve it than not attempt to solve it at all. (Cheers). When I say we are determined to sink rather than not launch our vessel upon the voyage at all, I say with the greatest confidence that I hope to celebrate with you before long its safe arrival in port. (Cheers.) I have mentioned these things not as in any way exhausting our policy, but merely as samples. Mr. Massie moved a vote of thanks to the committee and members of the Reform club for the use of the club premises. This was seconded by Mr. J. Stuart and adopted.

times they would have criticism Then they would all go back to the memory of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman and his great qualities, and K.C. they would feel that the words of the old Book were once more fulfilled :---"He being dead yet speaketh." Mr. Charles Fenwick, in second-

ing the resolution, said that, speaking as one of a considerable body of working men, there were few prime ministers of modern times, if any, who had possessed in such a degree the undivided confidence of the working classes as had the late prime minister. In the high eulogium he had passed upon him Mr. Asquith had truly said that the more intimately they became connected with and associated with Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman the more dearly they loved him. The representatives of the Labor members in the House of Commons trusted him with absolute and thorough confidence, and their confidence at times amounted almost to an indication of filial affection. The great amiability of his character and the geniality of his temperament made it at all times easy for even the humblest member of the House to approach him on any subject, and to approach him with absolute confidence. Whenever any doubt seemed to disturb the mind of the Labor members as to what was likely to be the action of the government, it was enough to be able to come forward with the assurance that C.-B. had said that such a thing would be done. That was entirely sufficient to dispel all doubts which might for the moment have prevailed. His pledged word was at all times their sheetanchor, and he (Mr. Fenwick) felt perfectly satisfied that in the present prime minister they had also a man whose word might be absolutely relied upon, and whose courage and determination would be equal to the courage and determination shown by his predecessor in office. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's well-known sympathy with struggling and suffering humanity, the great-courage which he displayed during the troublous times referred to by Mr. Ellis, his broad sympathies, his well known care of and attention to the industrial classes of the country, his genuine love of liberty, his intolerance and hatred of anything in the nature of a sham or a fraud-all these things combined in the mind of the democracy to stamp him as a leader of men, and as one of the vital and moving forces of the country. He dared say they were familiar with incidents where advancing years had had a tendency to weaken a man's faith in the future, and to destroy the optimistic tendencies of his earlier life. That was not so in the case of the late prime minister. His faith in the democracy grew with his advancing years, and he



out for them; they need not doubt whom they were to choose. They recognized in Mr. Asquith an able administrator, quick in debate, undismayed by opposition, possessing a ready wit and a persuasive tongue, and a man strong and tenacious of purpose. Above all things, they rejoiced that they had a prime minister sitting in the House that was elected of the people. (Loud cheers.) Some time ago he was talking to the late Lord Kimberley, and happened to mention the possibility of his lordship's being called upon to form a government. His reply was, "No, certainly not. The prime minister of the Liberal party should be always in the House of Commons." They would remember that those words were echoed by the late Duke of Devonshire when Mr. Balfour succeeded Lord Salisbury. If it was necessary that the prime minister in a Conservative government should sit in the House of Commons, it was doubly necessary that the prime minister of a Liberal government should belong to that House. Mr. Asquith would claim the allegiance of no divided party. There had been times, especially during the days of Palmerston, when the Liberal party was sharply divided into two camps, Moderate Liberals and Radicals, and when the word Radical wasalmost a term of reproach. Those days were gone. They were now all thorough Liberals and were not afraid, as Sir John Brunner had said, of being called even sturdy Radicals. They believed that the Liberal party had never been so knit together, never so ready for battle, never so anxious for work. (Laughter and cheers.) They had hard work before them, and were most anxious to do it, and he believed Mr. Asquith's first session as prime minister would be a session of great deeds. They hoped for a satisfactory settlement of the education question, and, as to the Licensing Bill. it was already in a far stronger position than it was after the tonic administered by Peckham, That almost gave it a new lease of life.

Mr. Thomas Burt, in seconding the resolution, said they had met under the shadow of a great sorrow. Their comrades were falling by their side, their generals were taken away, but the fight must go on. They were fortunate in having such a competent and capable successor to the great leader whom they had lost.

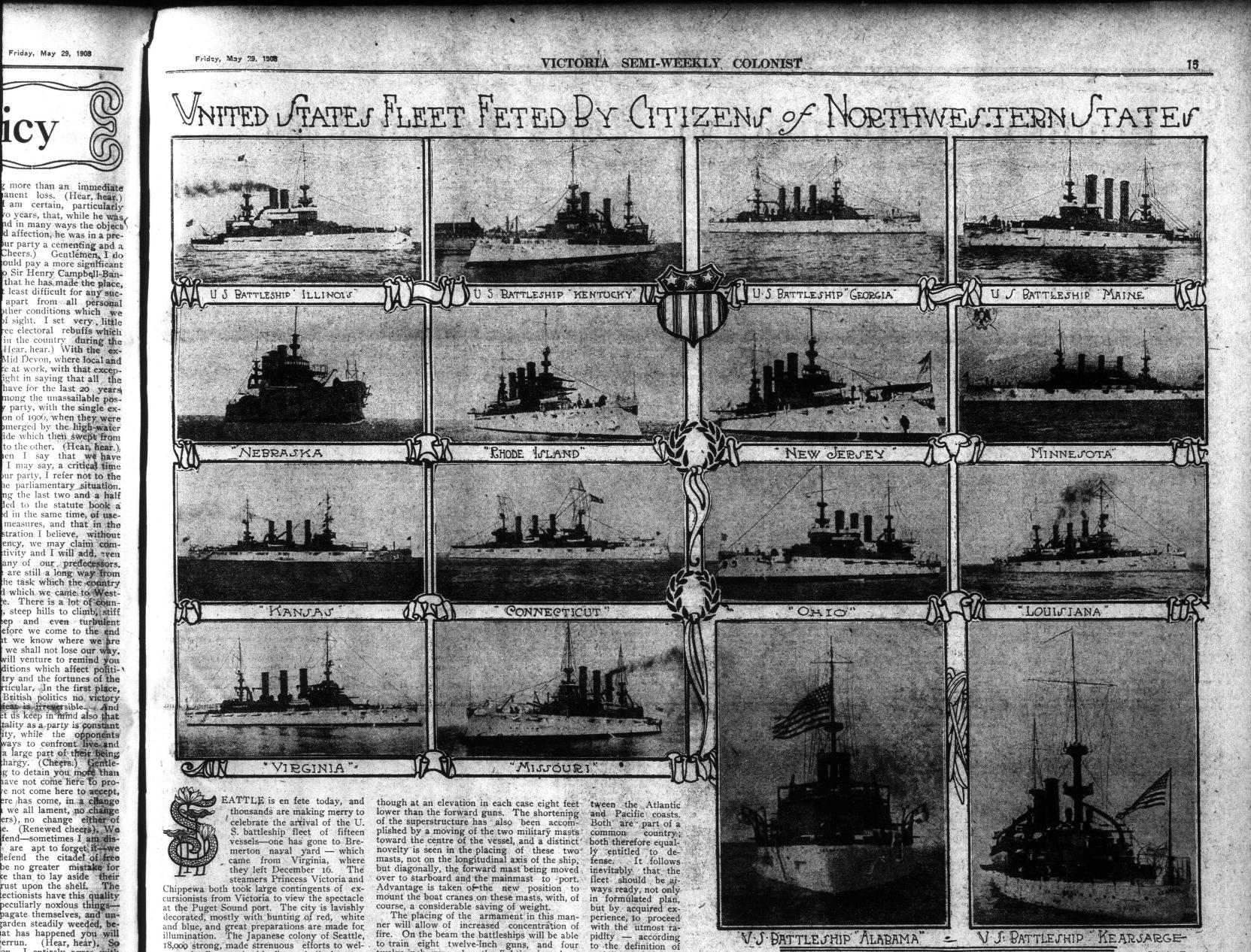
the division lobbies (hear, hear)-let them in every fibre of their being resolutely stand by their new and distinguished leader, Mr. Asquith. (Cheers.)

Mr. Eugene Wason, in supporting the resolution, desired to associate himself with everything that had been said by Sir Brampton Gurdon and Mr. Burt in the eloquent speeches they

had delivered. He stood there to support the resolution as the chairman of the unofficial Scottish Liberal members. (Cheers.) Mr. Asquith, who on rising was greeted

with loud and long continued cheers, the whole assembly standing, said:-Sir John Brunner and gentlemen,-No man's ambition in this country can aspire to more than that, after being entrusted by the favor of the crown with the duty of forming a government, he should receive what you have given me today, the assurance of the sympathy and of the confidence of those among whom and with whom the whole of his political life has been spent. (Cheers.) It has for many years past been the custom of our party when through death or through retirement a change of leadership took place that the Liberal members in the House of Commons should meet together to declare their intention as to the succession. Gentlemen, I think that is an excellent and a laudible custom because, as one of my friends has already said, it does not rest with any one in this country, not even with the sovereign himself, it rests with nobody but the members of the Liberal party, through their representatives in the House of Commons, to determine who the Liberal leader shall be. (Cheers.) Well, you have today within these historic walls, which have seen so many similar meetings in the past, you have declared your opinion by a resolution, the terms of which will always be remembered by me with grateful pride, in speeches which plainly came straight from the hearts of old and valued colleagues and friends, and on your part with a unanimity and, I believe I may say, with a sincerity more eloquent than any words. (Cheers.) Gentlemen, I can only say in the simplest possible words I thank you (loud cheers); and I assure you—if, indeed, you need be assured of it-that this generous confidence which you have expressed to me today imposes upon me obligations which it will be the aim and effort of my life worthily to fulfil. Gentlemen, encouraging in many ways as the conditions are which we meet, neither you nor I can ignore, or ought to ignore, that we have before us a hard task. First and foremost, the death of our much loved and much trusted leader, to which such graceful and touching allusion was made in the speeches supporting the first reso-

The concluding motion was one of thanks to Sir J. Brunner, moved by Mr. Brigg and seconded by Mr. McCrae.



on. I entirely agree with right hon. friends that in troversy itself is a standing he religious conditions and city of the English people. must hope and work as we ordat and for peace. While o we must keep our powder and we cannot, abandon es or our friends. (Loud we leave things in that inin which they are at the regard to licensing, that think, as every man in this ot even the most malignant h-among our opponents oduced for vote-catching nter and cheers). It was with an almost unprecerepresentation and vituperink that anything the Libfor years has done more thold among the intelligent untry. (Cheers). In the sh people recognize and not the vain-glorious couritself as a mere matter of but the courage which can no one knows better than ost which we are hazarding cial problem, determined e attempt to solve it than e it at all. (Cheers). When nined to sink rather than sel upon the voyage at all, test confidence that I hope ou before long its safe ars.) I have mentioned these way exhausting our polamples. ed a vote of thanks to the

bers of the Reform club club premises. This was Stuart and adopted. motion was one of thanks noved by Mr. Brigg and

cCrae,

come the fleet, and a big firework display was made by them.

The battleships, some of which had been visiting Bellingham, some Port Angeles and some Port Townsend, met yesterday at Port rownsend and proceeded to Seattle escorted by a great flotilla of excursion steamers thronged with passengers, and gay with flags. On Tuesday a big parade will be held. The sixteen battleships now visiting Puget

Sound are the best types of the navy of the United States. The Michigan and South Carolina, which are being completed, are later types, having some changes. The Connecticut and Louisiana are the best types of the squadron now on Puget Sound. The Michigan and South Carolina are the first vessels of a new ype. The most noticeable feature is that they will carry four 12-inch turrets and their guns, mounted in pairs on the axial line of the ship, two forward and two aft of the superstructure. The doubling up in the number of turrets and placing them one ahead of the other has necessitated shortening the length of the superstructure and crowding the masts closer together, which will give the new vessels a much altered appearance from the Connecticut, Louisiana and others of her type in the fleet at Seattle. In order to save weight the freeboard of the new ships has been reduced by one deck, or about eight feet from aft of the superstructure to the stern, and while the new battleships will have the same freeboard forward as those now on the Sound they will have a lower freeboard by about eight feet throughout the after third of the vessel's ength. . The most forward pair of 12-inch guns carried at about the same height as the guns

the Connecticut, or say about 24 feet above e water line. Immediately abait of these is he second pair of forward 12-inch guns, which e so mounted as to fire clear across the roof the forward turret, the barbette for these ns being increased in height by about eight in order to give the necessary elevation, guns have the great command of 32 feet e the water line. The after pair of turpets their four guns are mounted similarly, al-

twelve-inch guns when the fighting is end-on, in pursuit or running from an enemy. Another design, giving an increased weight of metal, is coast to the other, also to be built.

Capt. A. T. Mahan, than whom there is no better critic of naval affairs, wrote in the Scientific American recently with regard to the "True Significance of the Pacific," in which he said :

"The movement of the United States battle fleet from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast is in the highest sense practical, because it is precisely the kind of movement which the fleet of any nation may, and usually will, be required to make in war. It is further practical, because the United States has a Pacific as well as 'an Atlantic coast, and has not a navy large enough to be divided safely between them. The question is at least debatable, whether for the near future the Pacific is not the greater center of world interest; as it certainly is, with regard to our own military necessities, one of greater exposure than the Atlantic. . . .

"No amount of careful prearrangement in an office takes the place of doing the thing itself. It is surely safe generalization, that no complicated scheme of action, no invention was ever yet started without giving rise to difficulties which anxious care had failed to foresee. If challenged to point out the most useful lesson the fleet may gain, it may be not unsafe to say: its surprizes, the unexpected. If we can trust press reports, surprise has already begun in the home ports. The fleet apparently has not been able to get ready as soon as contemplated. If so, it will be no small gain to the government to know the several hitches; each

small, but cumulative. "In my estimation, therefore, the matter stands thus: In the opinion of Sir Charles Dilke-than whom I know no sounder authority, because while non-professional he has been for a generation a most accurate observer and appreciative student of military and naval matters-the United States navy now stands. second in power only to that of Great Britain; but it is not strong enough to be divided be-

mobility before suggested - from one as needed. That fa-

cility obtained, both coasts are defended in a military sense. By this I do not mean that an enemy may not do some flying injury-serious injury-but that no large operation against the coasts of the United States can prosper, unless the enemy command the sea; and that he can not do, to any effect, if within three months a superior United States force can appear. . . . Such mobility can be acquired only by a familiatity with the ground, and with the methods to be followed, such as Nelson by personal experience had of the Mediterranean and of the West Indies; of the facilities they offered, and the obstacles they presented. Such knowledge is experimental, gained only by practice. It is demonstrable, therefore, that the proposed voyage is in the highest degree practical; not only advisable, but imperative. Nor should it be a single spasm of action, but a recurrent procedure; for admirals and captains go and come, and their individual experience. with them. Why not annual? The Pacific is as good a drill ground as the Atlantic."

At the reception in Bellingham the mayor of that city delivered an address of welcome. His effort was as follows:

"Admiral: Bellingham, the most northwesterly county seat of your country, with its 40,000 people, on this beautiful May morning welcomes you. Our gates are flung wide open, the keys have been dropped in the bay, and as you enter it will not take you long to recognize that here nature's handiwork is seen at its best. Modesty borbids us to enumerate the many points in which we are confident that we excel. Suffice it to say that within the last decade we have been transformed from a rural village to a metropolitan city; where there were uneven trails dignified by the name of streets are now paved avenues; lots thickly dotted with stumps are now adorned with modern three to sixstorey brick and stone structures, and tonight at low twelve you will find our business thoroughfare illuminated in a manner surpassed

Flotilla of Battleships now in Elliott Bay, Seattle

only by the sun which shines for all at high twelve today.

"We can now recall only two places of martial interest here. Half a century ago Fort Bellingham, just westerly from the city limits, a protection to the sparse settlements from the warlike Indians, was commanded by Captain George E. Pickett, whose heroic daring at the battle of Gettysburg as the Confederate leader has been immortalized in verse by Will H. Thompson of our neighboring city, Seattle. Captain Pickett was transferred to San Juan Island, which you passed an hour ago. He held it against British odds, and after a long series of years it was in 1872 awarded by Emperor William of Germany to the United States. As the island was then within the bounds of our county the "San Juan question." which was for a long time a national one, was tinged with deep local color to the people of this vicinity.

"Being a coastwise city we well remember that other May morning ten years ago when the first shot from the Olympia was heard around the world. Ever since then our hearts have beat high and our patriotism has known no bounds at the mention of our navy-ourdefender if time of peril from foreign foe should ever come; and our highest emotions have been stirred within us as we have noticed from time to time the efforts of your commander-in-chief for its betterment; and we can but drop a silent prayer to the Supreme Ruler of all navies that he may soften that imperious will, and also cause the national convention of the dominant party to recognize that in wisdom there is strength, and insure us another quadrennium under that matchless leadership; then will our nation not only be a world power but the world power.

"And, now, Admiral, I again bid you welcome; thrice welcome to the homes and hearts of the people of this city." " It is expected that a large number of Vic-

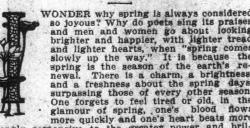
torians will take advantage of the visit of the battleships to go to the Sound. The steamer Princess Victoria is making two trips a day until the fleet departs on Wcdnesday, and the steamer Chippewa is running daily excursions, the cut rates now prevailing on the vessels being a great incentive to travel. The Princess Victoria on her way here yesterday morning sighted twelve of the war craft forming at Port Townsend for the trip to Seattle. The Chippewa, which left here with 350 excursionists, waited at Port Townsend until the line was formed and followed the fighting craft to Seattle. They were met by a great flotilla. In order to avoid disconcerting the navigators the regulation was made providing that no whistles be blown without reason to welcome the battleships. This rule was made at all the ports of the United States visited by, the fleet, and when the warships were at San Francisco three of the navigators disregarded the order. They lost their licenses and as a result, a despatch from San Francisco says, eight hundred members of the two local organizations of masters, mates and pilots may tender their licenses to the government inspec-tors if the charges filed by Supervising Inspector John Bermingham against Captain Johnson, of the river steamer J. D. Peters; Cap-tain Parker, of the Key Route ferry-boat Fernwood, and Captain Rideout, of the river steamer Modoc, result in the suspension of the licenses of these men. Captain Bermingham charges that the three masters named neglected to obey the navigation rules at the time of the arrival of the battleship fleet on

May 6 and that they caused the whistles of their boats to blow unnecessarily loud.

Three pretty society girls of Baltimore, Md., carried buckets of water for an hour over the sloping roofs of a county residence, keeping back the flames till firemen arrived.

Friday, May 29, 1908

Feminine Fancies and Home Circle Chat



SPRING

16

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MONTE CARLO

MONTE CARLO Never shall I forget my first visit to Monte Carlo, we had left England (en route for Monte Carlo), buried in a virgin mantle of snow about a foot deep, with a biting east wind victously attacking any por-tion of the person unprotected by the adventitious aid of furs and wraps. I hate snow! It is ever as-sociated in my mind with disaster and depression. And my first experience of the Riviera! To swake to find the train standing in a small station, an elec-tric bell was tinkling and a straggling subbeam was trying to gain entrance to a sleeping apartment of the wagon-lit. Up goes the blind and a flood of golden sunshine fills the carriage. Outside the trees were laden with golden oranges and sales lemons, while over the trellis work that flanks the platform was a profusion of roses, who nodded a welcome. Above, the sky was of clearest azure, and a sapphire sea sparkled beneath rugged maine things of thankful exhibitation thrilled every nerve. Though the first breath of disagreeable weather brings popile to Monte Carlo and its neighborhood from all parts of Europe, the season proper does not begin till early in February. On the first day of the month, or there-abouts the liftle theatre-de-luxe resounds to the status of opers, and a certain number of notable peo-ple are present on the opening night. But the bulk of the habitues, including Grand Dukes who find the South of France better for their people, put in an appearance towards the middle of the month, room appearance towards the middle of the month, room the habitues, including Grand Dukes who had the South of France better for their peace of mind than Russia, and well known English people, put in an appearance towards the middle of the month, rooms at the exceedingly comfortable hotsis being angaged some weeks in advance, and at the most fabulous protes. Amongst the motley crowd are to be seen and a sprinkling of minor musicians who greet with moth effusion the great ones with whom they are prought fitto contact. A stray Rajah followed at a respectable distance by his dusky relinue, and staring at the cosmopolitan gathering is also to be seen. The well dressed young English-woman ecorted by smartest failais, and in entering with a zest linto the varied amusements of the place, is much "en evi-dence." Besides the opera, other distractions of the season include the daily morning and afternoon walk on the Terrace. "At homes" at the club, dinners ga-pigen-shooting, innumerable card parties, and of and drives to places in the neighborhood, the scen-ery of which by the way is lovely, and it is refresh-ing to get away from the card-loving ald gishibling set. Fortunately these people view with extreme hoor for an expedition to the heights above. Monaco, while the delightful landscape which lies between Monte Carlo and Nice, has no charms for them. Play alone brings them. They haunt the rooms about midday, and after carefully watching and stering to rea-tor dust the franc pieces or louis d'or, ac-cording to their means. Returning after dinner the habitual gambler plays on till the place is closed for the night. For this type of people Monte Carlo means roulette or trente et quarante only, and the exuisite country and scenery is entirely wasted on the gambler, but so much has been written of this phase of Monte Carlo life that it is unnecessary to enlarge upon it.

eye for cut, and can whisk a blouse together quicker than anyone I know, yet it seems a pity not to em-ploy some needy female to come in and sew on all the fastenings for her. It is so difficult to tell what type of woman one admires; sometimes I think I like the neat tailored woman who looks as if she had come out of a band box, and at others I fall deeply in love with the rather floppy artistic lady; but the worst of being too artistic is that one is apt to look untidy up-on the smallest provocation, and it is not becoming to be dressed in a large vell, an uncertainly poised hat, and a trailing gown on a windy day, and when the elements are unkind and the stormy wind blows, the tailor lady assuredly gets the best of it. At the same time I disliké the uncompromising tailor suit, and the hard manish collar and tie. Nine women out of ten look better in an embroidered linen collar or a neatly arranged cravat, showing some touet of a or a neatly arranged cravat, showing some touch of femininity which shall keep her attire distinct from mere man.

-----Ò----ON GOING TO COURT

To go or not to go to court? Such is the question which every woman in the British Isles may now-adays put to herself, and apparently answer as she shall think best. For within the last year the dancing masters who undertake to teach the inex-perienced of our sex to make the necessary courtesys at their Majesties' courts have been coaching the wives of politicians and others, who at the outset of their career little contemplated shining in royal cir-cles, but who none the less alighted at the great courtyard at Buckingham Palace on the night of the first court of this season in London. To do so in these latter days presents, unfortunately, few diffithese latter days presents, unfortunately, few diff-culties. Applications must be made to the Lord Chamberlain at his office in St. James' Palace, with Chamberlain at his office in St. James' Palace, with the name of the lady who guarantees the applicant's desirability. Nothing further is needed beyond the ordering of an ordinary evening dress, a court train, three feathers for the hair, a bouquet (for the Queen disapproves of doing without flowers), a hired uar-riage, and footman, if the debutante at court pos-sesses one. The expense, however, is considerable, and whether the realization of the ambition of figur-ing in the next day's newmaner as one of the 'brewith sesses one. The expense, however, is considerable, and whether the realization of the ambition of figu-ing in the next day's newspaper as one of the "pre-sented" repays the successful new-comer is a moot pirobably pays the successful new-comer is a moot solation, and to have drunk King Edward's famous heck cup may be thought to be an achievement. Two obvious drawbacks to the pleasure of "going to Lon-don to see the King" are the long and dreary wait in the stream of carriages in the darkness of the Mall, and then the extremely limited time given in which to see him. The moment of passing the royal circle is so short, the anxiety so absorbing of the two curiseys to the sovereigns, and that caused by the unfolding for two moments of the court train, that nothing reaches one's consciousness but a giare of light and color from which for one second the Queen's lovely and charming presence, and the time stream of expenditure and greeting for each is the impression the Queen makes on her subjects without exception. A pardonably tired atir is what one netes in the King's and no wonder, for to the masculine, even though royal, mind an unceasing kaleidoscope of growns, trains, more or less uninteresting personages pass-ing in rotation, must produce something approaching endiness.

ing in rotation, must produce something approaching giddiness. Before supper at the Palace, and while the routine of presentation continues, the guests who have al-ready passed the throne room may, in contradistinc-tion to the time preceding this ceremony, when they were confined in serviced ranks in drawing-roms, wan-der at pleasure through the fine suites of reception-rooms on the first floor, extaining pictures and works of art, at their leisure. Buckingham Palace is much like any other very splendid private residence. There is nothing of the gorgeousness of some for-eign palaces, such as the Winter Palace at St. Peters-burg, about it, and Windsor Castle, one may say, is far finer. It is, of course, never shown to the pub-lic, the royal stables in Buckingham Palace road be-ing the only portion of the King's London home for which an order to view (from the Master of the Horse) can be obtained. After a court, it is the fashion to repair to one of

After a court, it is the fashion to repair to one of the photographers a la mode to be taken then and

which will hold the fowl comfortably. Put in suffi-cient water the onion, carrot, mace, peppersons, and salt. When it boils up put in the bowl which should have been first carefully wrapped up in buttered paper. Let it boil up again, and then keep it gently simmering for an hour, or longer, according to the age of the bird. Serve with the white sauce poured over, and for a garnish, press the red part of the carrot through a sieve over the breast of the fowl. The white sauce is prepared as follows: Dissolve the butter in a saucepan, and stir in the flour and let it cook for two minutes without browning. Add the milk and stir well till it boils, flavor with salt, lemon juice, and a few grains of cayenne. which will hold the fowl comfortably. Put in suffi-

Chocolate Rice

Checolate Rice Required: One pint and a half of milk, one table-spoonful of powdered chocolate, one tablespoonful of sugar, and sufficient rice to cover the bottom of the ple dish. Take a pie dish that will hold a pint and a half. Cover the bottom with rice, add the milk and sugar and bake slowly as for an ordinary rice pud-ding. Half an hour before serving remove the skin, stir in the chocolate and return to the oven till need-ed. As a variety this may be served cold in a glass dish, with whipped cream on the top. This is always a popular dish, and being so very easily made it de-serves to be more used than it is.

Preserved Ginger Pudding

Preserved Ginger Pudding Required: Two eggs, their weight in butter, sugar, and flour, one teaspoontil of baking powder, three ounces of preserved ginger. Beat the butter to a cream, add the sugar and the flour, with which the baking powder should have been mixed, and then the preserved ginger cut into small pieces. Beat the yolks and add to the mixture, lastly the whites beaten to a stiff froth. Butters a mold, pour in the mixture and steam for an hour and a half. If a sauce is liked, the following is a very nice one to serve with this pud-ding. Mix half a teaspoontil of powdered ginger, with an ounce of castor sugar, add a teacupful of water, and a strip of lemon peel. Simmer all together for ten minutes, then add a desserispoontil of cooking brandy, the julce of a lemon, and serve.

Devilled Eggs

Devilled Eggs Required: Four eggs, ond teaspoonful essence of anchovy, French mustard, one ounce of butter, cay-enne, and small cress. Hard boil the eggs, cut them in half, remove the yolks, and cut a slice off the end of each to make it stand. Put the yolks in a basin, mash them with a spoon, with the butter, anchovy, mustard, and a few grains of cayenne, sufficient to make the mixture hot. Refill the half egg, with this, shaping it/like a core. Serve cold, on a small bed of cress.

It will be noted, that this menu is not at all an elaborate one in any way, and that all the dishes are simply made of ingredients that are in them-selves inexpensive and usually to be found in the simplest larder.

THE HOUSE BEAUTIFUL

It is a pity shat many more housekeepers do not realize more fully the necessity of devoting a cer-tain amount of care on the arrangement of the table for the family. They are so apt to say, or to think; "Oh! it doesn't matter; there is no one here but our-selves." And this does much to mar the domestic happiness of the home, did they but know it. Each if the family enly consist of husband and wife end the former comes home tired and weary from he of-fice, a well-arranged table and a carefully thought-out meal, will do much to refresh him and improve his temper after his day's toil. Therefore the napery glass and china should always be kept as fresh and bright as possible. Solied and crumpled tablecloth should never be in evidence, for house linen which has become stained had better be immediately wash-ed and got up at home, than wait the whole week with the stains and marks still visible before it un-dertakes the weekly journey to the laundry. Bet-ter to wash them at home, even granted they are not so well got up, but, above everything else, have clean linen. As with napery, so with glass and china. These two latter should always be brightly polished, and prettily arranged; while cutlery and plate should receive dally attention before it is laid upon the to.

clean linen. As with hapery, so with glass and china. These two latter should always be brightly pollshed, and prettily arranged; while cutlery and plate should receive daily attention before it is laid upon the ta-ble. A table centre of the immediate present is an all-white affair of hand embroidery, drawn thread work for lace, but when it is necessary to introduce color, there is not the smallest objection should the hostess wish to do so. After paying attention to the centre of the table, next comes the floral decoration. If cut blossomis be utilized, the glass receptacles should be brightly polished, and the water fresh and clear. If pot plants are used, the leayes must be quite free from dust, and the pot well hidden from view in some ornamental cover; but the housewife who prides herself upon her domestic management will always see that flowers of some kind decorate her table. Some people decorate their table centres with dessert dishes plied with fruit; and this is a pretty fashion, if the table be large enough to accommodate it without duly detracting from the centrepiece. Many hostesses when giving little dinner parties, strive to obtain some unique style of table decora-tions; and this is to be warmly advocated. If a cen-tre hanging lamp over the dining table is not used, then the lighting should the from candiestics or tions; and this is to be warmly advocated. If a cen-tre hanging lamp over the dining table is not used, then the lighting should be from candlesticks or candelabra velled with shades in the color of the general scheme of decoration. For state occasions bonbonniere filled with sweets, likewise repeating the color, are a decided improvement to the dinner table. While some pin their faith to cut flowers as a means of adoriment, others prefer an arrangement of fruit and foliage, and very excellent is the effect pro-duced. Of course, Ingenious minds can always suit their table decorations to the special event they are celebrating. A wedding anniversary would necestheir table decorations to the special event they are celebrating. A wedding anniversary would neces-sitate white flowers, sliver horseshoes and a judicious introduction of little white slippers filled with flow-ers. If the guests be American, stars and stripes would naturally play an important part, while the Union Jack should be in evidence if the occasion be a patriotic one. At harvest time grapes and minia-ture sheaves of corn, combined with boughs of nuts, suggest another possible scheme; while birthday par-ties can, of course, take their ideas from a special in-dividualities of the host or hostess, when perhaps a name flower or some personal characteristic, would name flower or some personal characteristic wou give the keynote.

all my touching faith was gone! The "Lady in So-and I agreed; yet now Lucle Heaton Armstrong revels in the word. "When doctors disagree. " I turn greedily to see how L. H. A. can help. She is more sketchy—no history here, no Pepys, or Johnson, no long lists of precedence. She, I half suspect, is mod-ern. But nowhere in her book can I discover what a "lady" is—nor yet a "gentleman." One hint only: "A gentleman," ends the first chapter, "never turns down the corner of his card."."

I mean to impress this upon all my male relatives and old friends! Utility is the catchword, clearly, of this volume.

Some of the hints are sterily practical: "Fish, boiled or fried" (note that this makes no difference, and that if it were baked the fish would fall under the same rule) "is eaten with the convenient fish knife and fork"-never with the soup spoon?

Others are more subtle, like this, of "at homes" and their music: "The little daughter gives the visit-ors a programme. . . Rival hostesses study the performance with a good deal of attention. . . . seats are placed all round the room, or across it, ac-cording to taste" (or, of course, if preferred, in a triangle).

triangle). The first hint seems to narrow "at homes" down to those who possess, or can hire, a little daughter. But everyons can act on this! "The guests then . . greet their friends, and admire the decora-tions"—unless, that is, one has myopia, or conscien-tious scruples! Here again is something universal— big: "Members of large families should make a dis-tinct effort to speak slowly, for their natural ten-dancy is to speak slowly, for their natural ten-dancy is to speak slowly, for their natural tendancy is to speak loud at first, like a kettle bolling over" (which is, of course, the most loquacious thing the world).

Finally, the male cake-walker "should look as though he were trying to produce a most agreeable impression upon his partner," or, in some cases, I dare say, may actually try to do so!

If readers complain that this is outside Etiquette, If readers complain that this is outside Eliquette, the answer is that our author ranges over Golliwog Parties, Copper Teas, Advertisement Suppers, Florin Teas, Mad Croquet, Hay-Making Parties, finally to end with interviewing.

And here a ghastly doubt flashes across my un-suspicious mind: Is she a journalist? Aghast I fly back to my "Lady in Society." But then—she should not be a "Lady," she herself has said it! What is a poor ordinary mortal to do? I think after all I shall go on eating fish as I have always done, and even at the risk of speaking like a boiling kettle, leave books of Etiquette to "Gentlemen" and "Ladies,"

SOME INTERESTING "TIT-BITS"

The ancients believed in the good or bad luck attending certain days in the year, and this idea has been more or less prevalent in all countries and in all

been more of lass prevalent in all countries and in an ages. In 1616 a work was published in London, which dealt with lucky and unlucky days. I Those noted as being "dangerous" to begin, or take anything in hand, were: Jahnary-1, 2, 4, 5, 10, 15, 17 and 18, February-7, 10, 17, 27 and 28. April-7, 10, 16, 20 and 21. June-4, 10 and 22. July-15 and 20. August-1, 19, 20, 29 and 30. Septemher-5, 4, 5, 7, 21 and 22. October-4, 16 and 24. November-5, 6, 28 and 29. December-6, 7, 9, 15, 17 and 22.

The railway authorities in Norway have decreed that when husband and whe are travelling together, the latter need only pay half price.

A most amusing tale is told against Lord Kitch-ener, it goes as follows: General Sir H. L. Smith-Dorrien, who has now settled down in his new com-mand at Afdershot, tells this funny story of how an order was misinterpreted during the South African war

war. One morning the orderly brought him important dispatches from Lord Kitchener. The man reined up in front of him, and delivered his papers and a verbal message is rather too free and easy language. "Tell the general I will be ready to move in two hours," said Smith-Dorrien, "and say please next time you speak to me." The man saluted and rode off. When he reached Lord Kitchener the latter asked him what

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To clean a copper kettle rub it with powdered bath brick and parrain and then polish it with dry brick dust or whiting.

When pouring out tea one is often annoyed to find that the tea is running down the side of the spout. To prevent this rub a little butter round the outside of the spout.

Finger marks disappear from varnished furniture when sweet oil is rubbed on the spot.

Ivory curios should be kept in a cabinet with a wet sponge, to prevent their cracking with excessive dryness.

Use old stockings as house fiannels, cutting off the feet and then sewing the two leg parts together to use as rubbers.

Oak trays which are badly marked with dirt or any other substance, should be washed and rubbed with warm beer till the stains have disappeared.

Clean bright tins with soap and whiting rubbed on with clean flannel, wipe them with a clean soft dry cloth. Then polish with a leather and a little whiting.

From the Poets

"To thine own self be true; And it must follow as the night the day, Thou canst not then be false to any man. -Shakespeare.

O Mistress Mine

O mistress mine O mistress mine, where are you roaming? O, stay and hear! Your true love's coming, That can sing both high and low. Trip no further, pretty sweeting, Journeys end in lovers' meeting, Every wise man's son doth know.

What is love? 'Tis not hereafter: Present mirth hath present laughter; What's to come is still unsure. In delay there lies no plenty; Then come kiss me, Sweet-and-twenty-Youth's a stuff will not endure.

-Shakespeare

Success Before God's footstool to confess A poor soul knelt and bowed his head, "I failed," he wailed. The Master said, "Thou didst thy best; that is success."

"Good-morning, world!" On the window seat She balanced her two little timid feet;

She clung with her dimpled hands and stood Framed in like a picture of babyhood.

The clambering vines hung low and green Round the sunniest surls that e'er were seen,

As she stood with beauty and light impearled, And bade "Good-morning" to all the world.

"Good-morning, world!" And the great world heard; Each rustling tree and each singing bird.

The dancing flowers and the fields of grass Nodded and waved at the little lass;

And the far-off hills and the sky overhead Listened and beamed as the word was said

And the old sun lifted his head and smiled: "Good-morning, world!" "Good-morning, chi

Good Wives Good, wives should resemble, three things, which three things they should not resemble:

Good wives to snails should be akin

-Henry Coyle. Good Morning!

FASHION'S FANCIES

<section-header>

there in full court dress, before one's feathers droop, or one's bouquet falls to pieces. The fashionable studios keep open with their attendants in evening attire until about 4 o'clock in the morning, when the last exhausted debutantss or presentees have been tabam

taken Presentation at court does not entitle outsiders or. new-comers to any further recognition by the sover-eigns, such as an invitation to a state ball or con-cert. None but personal friends of their Majesties, or those whose official position or status in society qualifies them for the distinction, receive the muchcoveted "command" subsequent to an appearance at

a court. King Edward and Queen Alexandra, while refus-ing to receive no one in these democratic days who can by any means be considered eligible, do not at it anonurage promiscuous presentation. Whether can by any means be considered eligible, do not at all encourage promiscuous presentation. Whether there can be to a stranger much use or pleasure in the tiring function in standing about in selitary dig-nity, as one observes unfortunate new-comers doing —and it is fatally easy, unless one has arrived with them, to miss one's friends—and eating a lonely sup-per in gloomy state—whether, I say, this is worth while to those not called on by position to attend a court, is a point to be decided by everyone for them-selves.

-----0------A TASTY MENU

Carrot. Soup Fish Au Parmesan, Baked Steak Boiled Fewl and White Sauce Chocolate Rice, Preserved Ginger Pudding Devilled Eggs.

Carrot Soup Carrot Soup This soup is very popular, and as it can be made without stock it is a very useful dish. Required: Three carrots, one quart of milk and water, one ounce of flour, and one ounce of butter. Wash three or four large carrots, scraping them to remove the roots. Cut them in thick slices crosswise and stew them in one quart of milk and water till tender, and then pass through a sieve. Return to the saucepan and thicken with an ounce of butter rolled in half an ounce of flour, stir well as the soup thickens. Season with pepper and salt, add half a teaspoonful of caster sugar, and serve. Hand fried dice of bread with this soup.

Fish Au Parmesan

Fish Au Parmesan Required: Half a pound of cold fish, half a pint of milk, one otince of butter, one ounce of flour, and one ounce of grated cheese. Remove all skin and bone from the fish and flake it, and then make the sauce. Dissolve the butter in a saucepan, stir in the flour quite smoothly, adding gradually to the milk. Continue stirring till the sauce is well bolled. Flavor with white pepper and sait, and add the grated cheese. Lay the fish in the sauce. Butter a fireproof dish, put the fish in, scatter breadcrumbs over, put a few bits of butter on the top and bake brown. Serve very hot.

Baked Steak

Baked Steak Required: Two pounds of steak, half a pound of harloot beans, one pint and a half of water, one slicad onion, four tomatoes and seasoning. Soak the beans over night and before cooking wash them well. Put them into a deep baking pan, with the water, sliced onion, and one tablespoonful of salt. Put the cover on and place the pan in the oven. When it bolls put in the steak. Cover again, and let it cook slowly for two hours. Halt an hour before serving add a layer of sliced tomatoes. Serve on a hot dish with sippets of fried bread round. Serve year, hot.

Boiled Fowl With White Sauce

Required: For the dish, one fowl, one onion, one carcot, one blade of mace, six peppercorns and salt. For the Sauce: Two ounces of butter, two ounces of flower, one pint of milk, salt and cayenne, one tea-spoonful of lemon juice. Method: Choose a saucepan,

HOW DO YOU DO? AND HOW YOU SHOULD

I have many ambitions, that cheer my way I have many ambitions, that cheer my way in life, and amongst these there is none that I cherish so much as the hope that I may one day meet one of the excellent "ladles" who write books on Eilquette. So far, I believe, this ambition is unrealized. Other-wise they are less perfect than I fancy. I like to think of them as constant in saying the right thing, assidious in the due action, minute in beautiful re-finements that would never strike the ordinary per-son. Perhaps the future holds for me among its bounty, acquaintance with the "Lady in Society," who writes a very solid "New Book of Etiquette," that is being sold in England by the well known firm of messrs. Cassell, for the very moderate sum of half a crown, which is about equal to sixty cents.

But for the title page, I might have thought this crown, which is about equal to sixty cents.
 But for the title page, I might have thought this volume to be a man's work; for are not women popularly thought to know nothing of the male costume?
 Tet here this social "lady" writes, prescribing for Sabbath wear "black frock coat, colored trousers, and dark tie, or scarf," adding this sage counsel: "No attempt should ever be made to combine morning and evening dress they should be kent quite distinct, the one from the other." In other words, it is comforting to know that no man who combines coat and white low-cut waistcoat with his colored trousers (even though their color be the most delicate shade of shell plink!) may ever hope to gain his entree to the palace of this "Lady in Society."
 Bo that is one thing to remember!
 Probably I might have molded all my ways upon her formula, which frame thorough if fe from birth (Chapter H.) to death (Chapter XX.), telling one the decent thing to do on each occasion.
 But alsi' I gianced at "Eliquetite Up to 'Date," that Werner Laurie published at the same price, and

Lord Kitchener the latter asked him what Smith-Dorrien had said. "That he would be ready to move in two hours, and would you kindly say "please" next time you speak to him," was the reply.

speak to him," was the reply. Another amusing tale is told, of Mr. Edward Lloyd, the famous singer, who celebrated his sixty-third birthday a little time ago. He was invited to an informal little gathering at a friend's house, and his host asked him as a great favor if he would sing them a song, which he very kindly did. While he was singing the rector of the parish came in, and stood listening in evident appreciation. As goon as the song was finished he walked across to the singer, quite unaware of who he was, and said: "Really sir, you should not waste your voice like this. We need another tenor in our choir, and I shall be happy to give you £30 a year. Will you think it over 2 Mr. Lloyd said he would, and he is probably still think-ing. ing.

The American quick lunch is going out of fashion even in America. Business men in the States are gradually waking up to the fact that bolting the mid-day meal in the shortest possible time does not agree with them with them.

A little time ago the American man of business was seldom absent from his desk more than half an hour at noon, and in the busiest part of the season, scarcely more than ten or fifteen minutes. Many hi-deed had their luncheons sent to their office, or paid a flying visit to a "quick lunch counter," for a sand-wich and a cup of coffee. But things are altering now, the business man's lunch-time, has grown from thirty minutes to an hour and semetimes more. The midday meal instead of being gobbled at express speed is eaten at a leisurely rate.

speed is eaten at a leisurely rate. Fortune telling at bazaars or fetes, is always an attractive amusement. A very good way of doing this is to have a "Fairy" or "Wizard" who is "got up" for the occasion in the usual "mystle" costume, who can disperse written fortunes, to all who come and de-mand them. They will have been prepared before hand, and should be picked out of a heap by the per-son whose "fortune" is to be told, so that they cannot blame anyone but themselves if their fortune is not to their taste. Each should be written on a paper folded in three. At the top of the sheet will be the flattering augury of the future, but at the bottom the little "sting," which discounts the fair promise. Here are some amusing examples: "You will marry and be blindly in love all your life (with yourself.)" "You will be looked up to by both young and old (whenever you chance to be the tallest person in the room.)"

(whenever you chance to be the tailest person in the makind must acknowledge that the hand that made you beautiful made you good also (for nothing)."
"Tou will write an extraordinary book, that will be read when Shakespeare and Milton are forgotten, (but not till then)."
"You will occupy some brilliant position in society, on some night of general illumination."
"You will soon see the face you love best in the whole world (in the looking glass)."
"Posterity will erect a beautiful monument to your memory (if you leave sufficient money for the purpose)."
"You will never be forgotten so long as you continue to blow your own trumpet."
"You will never lose any money (because you will never have any to lose)."
"Tour fireide will be a scene of perpetual peace (so long as you continue to be alone)."
These few samples will suffice to show, the sort of "fortunes" that outlobe used.

Good wives to snails should be akin, Always their houses keep within; But not to carry (fashion's hacks) All they are worth upon their backs. Good wives, like city clocks, should be Exact, with regularity; But not, like city clocks, so loud, Be heard by all the vulgar crowd. Good wives, like echo, should be true. And speak but when they're spoken to; Yet not, like echo, so absurd. To have for ever the last word!

A Love Note

Do not forget me, dearest. All day long I think of you, and wish the time more fleet. My heart is always singling some sweet song: And thinking of you makes my labor sweet. And if the day seems anywise less bright— More vexed with cares than I had thought t'would be-

be-I think with joy of the approaching night, When love shall lead me gently home to thee. One tender thought I whisper evermore, "Thou shalt behold her when the day is o'er."

And so I shall; for you will watch and wait When on the flowers the night shades softly fall. Sweet are the roses 'round your garden gate; But you are still the sweetest rose of all. My own sweet rose—yee, all that is mine own, And to my life your beauty you impart Bloom, sweetly still, but bloom for me alone, And twine your tendrils closer round my heart. Dear, I shall soon within your presence be, And you are waiting with a kiss for me.

-Frank L. Stanton.

The Sower A brown, sad-colored hillside, where the soil, Fresh from the frequent harrow, deep and fine. Lies bare; no break in the remote sky-line Save where a flock of pigeons streams aloft. Startled from feed in some low-lying croft. Or far-off spires with yellow of sunset shine; And here the Sower, unwittingly divine. Exerts the silent forethought of his toil. Alone he treads the glebe, his measured stride Dumb in the yielding soil; and tho' small joy Dwell in his heavy face as spreads the blind Pale grain from his dispensing palm aside. This plodding churl grows great in his employ;--Godlike, he makes provision for mankind. --Charles G. D. Roberts. The Sower

-Charles G. D. Roberts

-Louis-Untermeyer.

Music Spring plays upon a thousand lyres And from the magic strings Arise the whole of Earth's desires. But ah, the melody expires Whenever Summer sings.

The woodwinds and the blasing brass, The drums and bells prolong The summer's symphony—alas! That all this glowing sound should pass When autumn starts his song.

For autumn's voice is almost mute; For autumn's voice is anter He only plays upon A 'cello and a wailing flute, And sobbings of a mournful lute Are heard ere he is gone.

Then winter enters with a giee, And all the world is stirred With mirth and choral revelry, The while the bass is loud and free Until the spring is heard,

But whether wild or grave or gay, God renders them sublime— And thus in His mysterious way The ever-changing seasons play The mighty fugue of Time.

day, May 29, 1908

AND ENDS.

ettle rub it with powdered bath then polish it with dry brick

tea one is often annoyed to unning down the side of the rub a little butter round the

pear from varnished furniture. on the spot.

be kept in a cabinet with a their cracking with excessive

house flannels, cutting off ng the two leg parts togeth

e badly marked with dirt or should be washed and rubbed e stains have disappeared.

vith soap and whiting rubbed lipe them with a clean soft dry he them with a clean soft dry a leather and a little whiting.

the Poets be true; as the night the day, in be false to any man.

-Shakespeare. stress Mine ere are you roaming? four true love's coming,

sweeting lovers' meeting, son doth know. not hereafter:

present laughter; still unsure. s no plenty; ne, Sweet-and-twentynot endure.

-Shakespeare. Success ool to confess and bowed his head, ed. The Master said, t; that is success."

-Henry Coyle.

d Morning! On the window seat ittle timid feet;

pled hands and stood re of babyhood.

ung low and green that e'er aty and light impearled.

to all the world.

And the great world heard; a and the fields of grass

ie little lass; nd the sky overhead as the word was said.

his head and smiled: "Good-morning, child!"

od Wives emble three things, which not resemble:

ails should be akin, es keep within ashion's hacks) h upon their backs. clocks, should be clocks, so loud, e vulgar crowd. cho, should be true hen they're spoken to; , so absurd, the last word!



CURRENT TOPICS

The little Danish colony of Iceland has existed for nearly a thousand years. There on the borders of hearly a thousand years. There on the borders of the Arctic Circle an industrious population have cul-tivated their gardens, tended their cattle, sheep, or pursued the calling of fisherman in the stormy waters that surrounded their island. The Icclinders have always been noted for their industry and intelligence. The plague at La Guiara in South America is in-creasing and the people of the quarantined seaport are suffering for want of food as there is no work to Though Iceland is so far north the climate is not as cold as that of many inland places much farther south. This is caused by the warm current of the Gulf Stream. The boiling springs of Iceland are among the most wonderful sights in the world. Mount

There is an outbreak of cholera among the British soldiers in India. This terrible danger may cause the people of that country to forget their discontents and disagreements. No army could kill as many men as disease and famine does in this part of the Empire. The British army have conquered the hill tribes who tried to invade the frontier of India, so that trouble in that direction is over for the time. among the most wonderful sights in the world. Mount Hecla is a large and active volcano. As in many volcanic regions much of the land is barron. Yet in their lonely northern home the Icelanders have lived happy lives. Strong men and women have grown up there and during the last twenty-five years many have come to Canada and the United States. Those who stayed behind were not contented with the way they were governed. They wanted to rule themselves. According to a late despatch Denmark and Iceland will be very much like England and Scot-land were in the reign of the Stuarts. Each will have a parliament of its own but the Danish king will reign over both. Iceland will be quite as independent as Denmark and the other two together will make The in that direction is over for the time

be had.

This year the Dominion Fair is to be held at Calgary, the pretty little city at the foot of the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains. The people of Koo-tenay have already made arrangements to have a fine exhibit of fruit and minerals there. One of the oble uses of these four interacts there. Denmark and the other two together will make The United Danish Empire. The name of the king of Den-mark is Frederick. He is the brother of Queen Alex-andra. There is a great deal of Dánish blood in the British nation. The Norsemen had many colonies in chief uses of these fairs is to show people of one part of Canada the wealth of the other. At Winnipeg last year the fruit of Victoria and Nelson was one of the chief attractions of the summer fair. England, and, though after the reigns of Canute's worthless sons, Saxons again ruled England; there were many districts where the tall stalwart Danish farmers held the land their fathers had conquered. This week the shipping page of the Colonist has been looked at and admired by all the boys who have seen the paper and next week all who can will go to Esquinalt to see the American warships. The Seattle children will never forget the visit of the American Gast That is what the poet Tennyson meant when he wrote of the young princess who came to be the wife of our the American fleet. Such a number of battleships present king, then Albert Edward, Prince of Wales.

"Saxon, Norman and Dane are we, But all are Danes in our welcome of thee."

So we need not wonder that, like Britishers, the Icelanders love liberty.

Though they and we are apt to forget it the peo-ple of the United States are really Englishmen. It is, it is true, nearly 300 years since driven from home by persecutions, the first Englishmen crossed the ocean and founded New England. But ever since that time men from Great Britain and Ireland have sent their sons across the ocean and these have form-ed the greater part of what is now called the nation of the United States. In later years the descendents of these Pilgrim Fathers have gone back to live in of these Pilgrim Fathers have gone back to live in the motherland. In some cases it must have happen-ed that in the old portraits in the halls of the ancient castles of England these Americans have found pictures of their own ancestors. A great war divided England from the United States but blood and speech are stronger than hate. Those who read the same England from the United States but blood and speech are stronger than hate. Those who read the same books, hold the same faith and admire the same heroes cannot long be divided. Marriage has always been common between the people of England and those of the United States. Of hundreds of thousands of such weddings no one but the young couple and their friends have ever heard. But of later years many rich American ladies have married English lords and dukes and the papers have told all about it. Next month the daughter of the American ambassador to England and John Hubert Ward, one of King Ed-ward's favorite servants and brother to the Earl of Dudley are to be married. The king, who is greatly pleased with the match, has asked that the wedding shall take place in the royals chapel in St. James shall take place in the royal chapel in St. James

Long ago the ploughman poet Robert Burns, taught that "The man's the gowd for a' that."

And Tennyson who dearly loved lords and ladies declared that,

"Kind hearts are more than coronets, And simple faith than Norman blood."

But high-born gentlemen and wealthy ladies may have real worth and it is to be hoped that this mar-riage will be a very happy one and that it will tend, if ever so little, to bring two great nations closer to-

As very often happens in families, Canada and the United States have not always been the best of friends. The United States has, like other big broth-ers, sometimes been overbearing, tyrannical and sel-fish. Canada, from the first has been independent. If the Weited Stream the first has been independent. the United States would help her, well and good. If not she could get along without her big neighbor. This has sometimes led to loss on both sides but the end has been that both nations heartily respect one another. There was on the 14th of May, a meet-ing of Canadians in New York where this was shown very plainly. Both Americans and Canadians said many nice things about this country. There is not now, and we hope there never will be, any real rea-son why we should quarrel with our neighbors on the other side of the line. At the same time we believe other side of the line. At the same time we believe that in many ways our country is superior to the United States. We are quite content to be good neighbors but when any one talks about our becom-ing part of the United States we say "No thank you, until we are strong enough to be an independent na-tion we will remain part of the grand old British Empire. Perhaps when that time comes we shall form a partnership with the mother country. Even near and dear as the United States is to us we shall never submbit to be governed by her." North America has plenty of room in it for two great nations. There are very few indeed, who try to take what belong to them, who are not discovered in The temptations to dishonesty are many. boy who spends more than he earns is in dar ger. There will come a time when he must pay and he is tempted, if he has the chance, to take his em-ployer's money. If he does, ruin and disgrace, perhaps death itself is the result. ger. Some of the clerks in the Winnipeg post office have been robbing the mails. It looks now as if an innocent young man had been forced to bear the blame. If this is true, the thieves cunning as they are cowardly. They will, sooner or later, be found out add, in the meantime what a wretched life they must lead. they must lead. There has always been trouble between the pro-There has always been trouble between the pro-vince of British Columbia and the government of the Dominion over the fisheries of this province. The regulations which are suitable for the Atlantic fisher-ies do not work well on the Pacific Coast. The pro-vince has been making regulations to suit our own fishermen. This the Ottawa government says it has no right to do and there is likely to be a law-suit, or perhaps many, before the question is decided. The habits of the salmon and other fish on this coast need to be carefully studied. The preservation of our fish to be carefully studied. The preservation of our fish is of great importance to British Columbia, and it will be a good thing to find out whose duty it is to make the regulations peeded. The labor troubles still continue. At Monircal more of the employees in the cotion mills have stop-ped working. On the street relironds of the city of Cleveland, Ohio, the old carmen have all struck and will not allow others to run the cars. The city authorities declare order must be kept. Many men have been beaten and otherwise injured. When new men tried to run the cars through the streets crowded with excited people a terrible accident occurred. A finished. with excited people a terrible accident occurred. A little girl was run over. This made the crowd still prore angry and the lives of the conductor and mooneer were in danger. In the pouth of England there are many thousands of farmers and labouers whose living depends on growing, cultivating and gathering hops. Great quan-titles of hops have lately been imported from Ameri-ca, throwing these people out of employment. A few bays ago on all the trains coming into London from the suprundiag counties were great numbers of Ass ago on all the trains coming into London from the surrounding countles wore great numbers of men-aid worsen. They met at Trefalgar Square shid ask-id the government to put a duty on all hops coming into the country so that the manufacturers of beer would be obliged to hay those grown in the country. This Mr. Asquith will not grant as his party believes in free trade. Sixty-two years ago the English gov-chment changed the laws so that bread would be that for the manufacturers. Times have changed where

since that. Within the British Empire almost every-thing needed for the nation is grown. Now there is a large party who believe that all things raised or made within the Empire should be admitted free as nearly as possible and duties placed on the products of for-eign countries. The complaints of the hopgrowers will help to swell the ranks of what are called tariff reformers. summer night, two grave old gentlemen hurried from London to tell her that she was queen. Very humbly and beautifully the young girl re-ceived the news and her first act showed unselfish

kind thought for others. At first she had much to learn but all through her long life she never left to any one else the duties she ought to perform herself. Soon, she married a young German Prince, Albert of Saxe-Coburg Gotha. The sounds of the merry voices of children soon filled the old palaces and Queen Victoria's children did not know what it was to suffer from loneliness as their mother had some-times done.

to suffer from loneliness as their mother had some-times done. The obedient daughter was a wise as well as a loving mother and a devoted wife. In her long reign England prospered as never before. The colonies grew to great states and steam and electricity worked wonders. But it was not because she was Queen of a mighty Empire so mich as because she was a good woman that people now and while England lasts will honor the memory of Queen Victoria.

PRIZE ESSAYS

Prize Essay on Empire Day

Prize Essay on Empire Day Some few years ago before the death of our much-lamented Queen Victoria, it was decided that her birthday, the twenty-fourth of May, be celebrated al-so as the birthday of the great British Empire, now comprising about 1-5 of the land surface of the globe. "But how is it." you ask, "that England has obtained so much land?" Let us in fancy go back some four hundred years to the reign of Queen Elizabeth. After the failure of the Spaniards to capture England, Eng-lishmen began to be famous for their seamanship and since that time they have never been equalled. Settle-ments were formed in the West Indies, Newfound-land and what are now the Eastern States. Trading

dians in their cances. Besides boat racing, there were motor-car parades and horse races, and in the even-ing fireworks. All the school children have a holiday and it is a pretty sight on Beacon Hill to see the children in gay dresses amongst the yellow broom, flying air halloons of all colors which are bought at street corners from peddlers. The steamers from Vancouver and the Sound are crowded with visitors, many wearing red, white and blue ribbons, who en-joy seeing our beautiful city at this time of year as much, if not more, than the actual amusements. This year the 24th falls on a Sunday, so doubtless, the amusements and holiday will be held on Monday. the amusements and holiday will be held on Monday,

May, May, the twenty-fourth of May, Remember, remember, who is Queen of that day. Rejoice and be happy, be happy and gay On Empire Day On Empire Day,

WINSOME NEROUTSOS. Aged Nine Years. 46 Dallas Avenue, Victoria, B. C.

SHORT STORIES

When Grandma Was a Little Girl.

"Bring your chair and sit down next to me," said ndma, "and I'll tell you about these little worn-shoes of mine. When I was a little girl people not wear shoes all the time. They went baregrandma. footed in summer, except when they were dressed up. One pair of shoes was expected to last a whole year; if they wore out sconer than our father thought they should, we had to go barefooted until the shoeman

"Oh, dear!" sighed May, "how dreadful. But who was the shoeman, grandma?" "He was a very important person in our time, and

comes along with his plough, what is he doing but skimming the cream off the top, or rather feeding the cream to his crop to be skimmed in the harvest? I do not vouch for the statement, or I should have all the scientists of the world down on me: but the greatest scientists of the world do vouch for the statement that within a single acre of ground there annually pass through the bodies of angleworms ten tons of earth.—From "The New Spirit of the Farm," by Agnes C. Laut, in The Outing Magazine for May. by Agnes C. Laut, in The Outing Magazine for May.

A Touching Incident

A Touching incident An incident of a peculiarly touching character oc-vorred yesterday in one of the elevated railroad trains that brought tears to the eyes of the passengers. The strete when the passengers saw entering the car a little boy about six years old, half carried by an older boy, evidently his brother. Both were well dressed, but at first glance it was seen that the little fellow was blind. He had a pale, wan face, but was smilling. A quick look of sympathy passed over the face of the passengers, and an old gray-haired gentleman got up and gave his seat to the two. The "big brother," who was about eleven years old, tenderly lifted up the lit-tle blind boy and placed him on his knee. "How's that?" he asked.

"How's that?" he asked. "Nice," said the little chap. "Where's my 'monica?" This puzzled some of the passengers, and several turned to see what the child meant. But the "big brother" knew, and immediately drew out a small mouth harmonica and placed it in the little fellow's hands. The little fellow took the instrument into his thin hands, ran it across his lips, and began to play softly, "Nearer my God to Thee." Tears came into the eyes of the old gentleman who had given up his seat, and as the little fellow played on, running into the "Rock of Ages" and "Abide With Me," there were many moist eyes in the car. The train rushed along, the passengers listened.

The train rushed along, the passengers listened, and the little fellow played on tirelessly, never miss-ing a note of "Annie Laurie" or "Home, Sweet Home." Finally the "big brother" leaned down and told the Infany the "big brother" leaned down and told the little one to get ready to leave, as the train was near-ing their station. Then, as if he knew he had wom a whole carload of friends, the blind boy quickly chang-ed "The Suwannee River" into "Auld Lang Syne," and with one accord the passengers burst into a round of applause, while the "big brother" carried the little one out of the car.—New York Times.

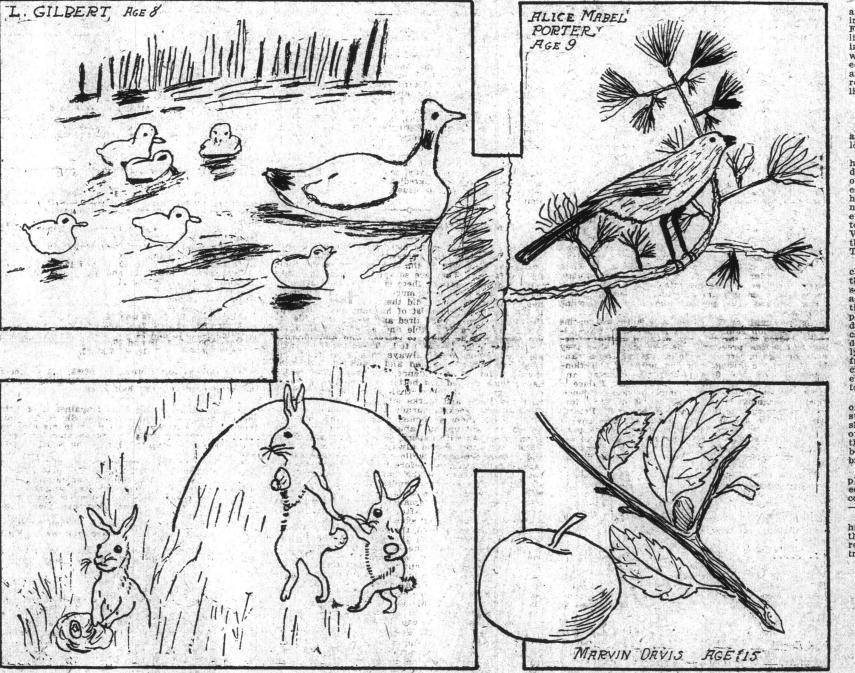
A Thrilling Scene

A Thrilling Scene A correspondent of the Ledger, who was present at a review of the Austrian cavalry, narrates the fol-lowing incident: It is a grand sight—twenty to forty thousand horses, where each and every horse knows and un-derstands the slightest note of the bugle sweeping over a broad plain, and changing positions like an enormous machine guided by an unerring master hand. It must be seen to be appreciated. Words can-not reproduce the pleture. On a certain occasion an event transpired which lent an interest most thrilling to the military scene. It was at a review, held in Vienna, on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of the establishment of the military Order of Maria Theresa.

Theresa. Not far from 30,000 cavalry were in line. A little child, a girl, of not more than four years, standing in the front row of spectators, either from fright or some other cause, rushed out into the open field just as a squadron of hussars came sweeping around from the main body. They had made the detour for the purpose of saluting the empress, whose carriage was drawn up in that part of the parade ground. Down came the flying squadron, charging at a mad gallop-down directly upon the child. The mother was para-lyzed, as were others, for there could be no rescue from the line of spectators. The empress uttered a cry of horror, for the child's destruction seemed in-evitable—and such terrible destruction—the tramping to death by a thousand iron hoofs!

Directly under the feet of the horses was the little bleckly under the feet of the horses was the little one—another instant must seal its doom—when a stalwart hussar, who was in the front line, without slacking his speed or loosening his hold, threw himself over by the side of his horse's neck, seized and lifted the child, and placed it in safety upon his saddle-bow; and this he did without changing his pace or breaking the correct alignment of the squadron. Ten thousand volces helded with subtractions

Ten thousand voices halled with rapturous ap-plause the gallant deed, and other thousands applaudhere were who could only sob forth their gratitude in broken accents -the mother and the empress. And a proud and happy moment it was for the husar when his emperor, taking from his own breast the richly enamelled cross of the Order of Maria The-resa, hung it upon the breast of the brave and gallant trooper.



Friday, May 29, 1908

VICTORIA SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

dians in their canoes. Besides boat racing, there were

Love Note

est. All day long wish the time more fleet. ging some sweet song: makes my labor sweet. anywise less bright-es than I had thought t'would

approaching night, he gently home to thee. hisper evermore when the day is o'er."

will watch and wait the night shades softly fall. and your garden gate; sweetest rose of all. all that is mine own, auty you impart bloom for me alone ils closer 'round my heart. in your presence be, with a kiss for me.

-Frank L. Stanton.

he Sower illside, where the soil, uent harrow, deep and fine in the remote sky-line igeons streams aloft, ne low-lying croft, yellow of sunset shine; unwittingly divine, ought of his toil e, his measured stride s soil; and tho' small joy ace; as spreads the blind pensing palm aside grows great in his employ:r mankind. -Charles G. D. Roberts.

Music n a thousand lyres nagic strings of Earth's desires. dy expires ner sings.

nd the blazing brass, bells prolong mphony-alas ing sound should pass starts his song.

ce is almost mute; ing flute, mournful lute ne is gone.

with a glee, ld is stirred horal revelry. ss is loud and free is heard.

or grave or gay. m sublim mysterious way g seasons play gue of Time.

-Louis-Untermeyer.

1 Areal

really good. Then her beautiful childhood scarcely over, one

will be a splendid sight, the like of which is seldom seen except in the great ports in the south of Eng-land where the ships of the British fleet make their

The people of the United States do well, however, to be proud of their battleships and their crews. They have splendid war-machines but, it is to be hoped it will be long before they will need to put them to war-

As many essays have not been sent in as was hoped. The subject was not an easy one and perhaps the announcement came too late. Miss Evelyn Lectercq's the best and we have much pleasure in publishin The other writers were Winsome, Neroutso Thomas Heyland, Claude E. Emery, Gerty Brady and

Arthur Hazel. We hope all the children will have a delightful holiday. It is a fine thing to be young, and happy memories are the richest possessions of the old.

THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY

On this day eighty-nine years ago Queen Victoria was born. She was not the king's daughter. Her grandfather King George the Third, was still living and her father, the Duke of Kent was his fourth son. When she was only a baby her father, a good, kind man died and the care of the future queen of Eng-land was left to her mother. She was a wise, as well as a good woman, and brought up her little daughter very carefully. Kensington palace, her home was very lovely and the child spent much of her time out of doors, running about the parks, gathering flowers or riding on her donkey through the green shaded lanes. Long before she was old enough to read, the little one could speak English, German and French. As soon as she was old enough to take lessons she was care-

one could speak English, German and French. As soon as she was old enough to take lessons she was care-fully taught by her mother and a German governess, whom most little girls in these days would think rather strict. Whether at work or at play the Prin-cess Victoria was never allowed to leave things un-

finished. We are not told that she was very clever but she worked hard and took great pains. She loved and served God and tried in all ways to obey Him. Like other children she was sometimes naughty, but she had a mother wise and kind enough to punish her till she knew how to govern herself. She was still quite a little girl, when in her his-tory lesson, she learned that if she lived, she would be queen. "Then I will be good," said the little maiden.

Malaen. You must not think life for her was all study and work. She played with her dolls and romped on the seashore just as happy little girls do here and every-

where. So studying, working and playing the princese Victoria grew up till, when she was eighteen, she was not only a good scholar, but a clevor needlewoman, a good musician and could draw pictures that were

posts were planted in India, where the wealth of the east seemed to promise trade, and these forts soon became settlements. New colonies brought an increase of trade, and though for some time but little emigration was car-ried on, in the beginning of the eighteenth century England, a united kingdom, became one of the mari-time novers. time powers. Her sovereighty was not undisputed. (Wollf), Wolfe, by his defeat of the French on the Plains of Abraham won Canada for the British; Clive subdued the natives of India; Gibraltar was wrested from the Spaniards and Maita was ceded to Britain, The loss of the New England colonies was balanced by the possession of Australia. Today, as we survey a map of the world we see that Britain sways greater dominious than any other nation. In every continent, England has colonies or protectoretes

protectorates.

But what has she gained by this vast empiri With greater power comes to her not only increased power, but also a loftler public spirit, a desire to pro-tect the weak and power gives way to peace. The spirit of unity, of subservience to the common good rules the empire. Let us then enjoy the coming celebrations as loyal British subjects rejoicing that we belong to an Em-pire reaching from north to south, and from east to west. With

west.

EVELYN LE CLERCQ.

Essay on Empire Day

Essay on Empire Day On that day everybody goes up to the Gorge to see the sports which are the feature of the day. There are all sorts of boat and foot races, but the most interesting of all are the Indian cance races. In England it is not a universal holiday. They fire salutes of course, but they do not recognize it in the same way that we do. We always paddle up in our cance and after watching the boat races we go on shore and try to knock the pipe out of "Aunt Sally's" mouth. We try the fish-pond. After a long afternoon at the various booths we have tea, and then tired but happy, we paddle slowly home with minds full of the events of the day. the day.

ARMINE M. PEMBERTON. "Mountjoy," Foul Bay Road, Victoria, B. C.

Empire Day

Empire Day Empire Day is the anniversary of Queen Victoria's birthday. She was the mother of King Edward, our present sovereign. Queen Victoria was born on May 24th, 1819, and 18 years later she became queen. Dur-ing her reign England and the Colonies were very prosperous and when she died in 1907, King Edward asked the people of the Empire to have a general holiday in remembrance of his mother's birthday. For many years the 24th of May has been remem-hered here in Victoria, the town which was named after this Queen. When the English navy was stationed at Esqui-malt one of the chief amusements was a race be-tween the Blue Jackets in their boats, and the In-

shoe week was a great week for the children. Every family kept a shoe bench, and I can remember just what a stir there was when father came home and said, Wife, Jabez Brewn will be here tomorrow.' Then the shoe bench was brought down from the attic to a warm corner in the kitchen, and we talked about our new shoes until we fell asleep. Early in the morning Brown would come trudging up the hill with his bag of tools on his back.

Brown would come trudging up the hill with his bag of tools on his back. "How we used to watch him pegging away. First he measured our feet, then he cut his leather, and then he sewed and waxed his thread, and punched holes in the hard soles with his awl, so that the waxed ends could go through. All day long he would sit there thrusting the two pig's bristles, which were the needles, hito the holes and out again, and drawing them out with a jerk till the shoe was sewed so firmly that the stitches lasted as long as the leather. It took a week to shoe our family, and then Brown would pack his bag, bid good-bye to us for a year, and go on his way to some other little girls who needed him." --Montreal Star.

ABOUT ANIMALS

Squirrel Visits a Home

Squirrel Visits a Home Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Spring, of Madison, Wis., oc-cupy an upper suite at 1148 Jenifer Street. Mr. Spring has fastened a pole with one end on the porch ailing and the other end attached to a branch of a large shade tree in front of the house. In this way they first induced a big squirrel to come over to the veranda where they fed him nuts. By and by they induced him to come to the open window for his daily rations, and finally they got him to come the on the and '2 o'clock p.m., and If the window is not open he will scratch on the window with his little paws. They have tried to get him to come in through the door, but never succeeded, though he readily enters through the window. He has particular confidence in Lynn, the five-year-old son of the house, who can feed him place, but they have noticed that if there are strangers in the house he will not enter-Milwaukee Sentinel.

The Vital Importance of the Angle-Worm

The Vital Importance of the Angle-Worm What does science say about ploughing, anyway? She says, in the first place, that Nature runs the big-gest plough of all, and that we had better watch her at the trick and see what she is doing and how she does it. Well, the glaciers and the streams of a pre-historic world did the first ploughing—they ground and tore over the surface of the rocks, grinding off and depositing a top dressing of siit, which we call soil, but the clays were fearfully hard-packed— 'close-textured' science calls it—so hard they resisted the soakage of water almost like rock, so Nature set the angleworm to work, burrowing, chewing, sifting, digesting the hard sub-soils. What for? To break them up, so the roots can go down and fetch the cream to the top, and when man

WITH THE POETS

Counting Hi-Spy Intry, mintry, cutry-corn, Apple seed and briar thorn; Briar, briar, limberlock, Three geese in a flock; One flew east and one flew west, One flew over the cukoo nest!

Pinch me, shake me, do I dream? On, the echo; oh, the gleam! There they go with laugh and shout, Hi-spy children counting out! Intry, mintry—hi-pon-tus; Shadows, shadows over us, Lift again thy darkling wing From life's vision of iost spring! I can see them, I can hear All their rapture ringing clear!

Pinch me, shake me, wake me up, Pinch me, shake me, wake me up, Lift me to the rose's cup Till I sip the fairy brew Of the apple bloom of dew; Till I shed my years like cloak Of the bark and leaf of oak. And go down to dance and gleam In that circle of child-dream! Hark, O heart of rust and grey, To that song of child-at-play!

Intry, mintry, cutry-corn, Apple seed and briar thorn; Briar, briar, limberlock, Three geese in a flock; One flew east and one flew west, One flew over the cuckoo nest!

-Baltimore Sun.

Farmer Grey Up in the morning early Rose good oid Farmer Grey, And went to the field of clover To turn the fresh, sweet hay.

Patting the patient oxen, And saying a pleasant word To every poor dumb creature Even the singing bird,

"Oh, Robin!" he said, and smiling, "A knowing bird are you, But never a word of boasting Of any good you do.

"Out in my apple orchard You've built a cunning nest; I'm watching it night and morning, That no one may molest"

A flock of hungry pigeons Flew at the farmer's feet, "Ho! ho!" he said, "sly hinting For something good to eat."

Over the broad, rich acres, Scanning the hills and plain, The farmer blessed with sunshin-Kissing the bearded grain.

Ah, was there e'er another, With such a kindly way, Making all creatures love him, As this good Farmer Grey? -Our Dumb Ant

