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VOL L., NO. 142

DECISIONS GIVEN

Appellants Succeed in Case

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Order for New Trial in 11

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privy council.

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Ashcroft, April 29.—Very quietly, without any particular flourish of trumpets such as sometimes attends a stampede to a new country, W. P. Groesbeck conducted an advance guard of fifteen into Ashcroft. Mr. Groesbeck is the British Columbia location agent for Washington, Oregon, Idaho and Montana, and makes his headquarters in Spokane, Washington.

The fifteen men who accompany him are experienced ranchers and are sent out as an advance guard by a colony of some 200, who will follow as soon as they receive a report from these men.

This party, headed by Mr. Groes-

Vancouver, April 29.—It is stated

subscribe promptly to prevent a sale

G. T. P. CONTRACTS

John E. Bostrom Gets Five Miles-Other Contractors on Ground Ready to Take Work

of the property.

HINDUS

NATAL ACT AND

slins Very riced

Yard on Tuesday

received. One is a fine in a rich assortment of , some are plain and all beautifully fine and soft nama, a very pretty cloth colors, with striped bordoth muslins are shown in luding light blue, cadet and the new tan shades. re than we are asking for in and will give the public ...25c e they last,

e of Chil-Dresses

ners. The values shown s no doubt about their who bought them. You ash Dresses this summer oney, and a good deal of e continued on Monday.

\$1.50



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e Semi-Meekly Colonist,

VICTORIA, B. C., FRIDAY, MAY I.

Vancouver, April 29.—All monthly uilding records in Vancouver will be broken, by April, which today eached permits for \$1,340,000.

Body Found in River Napanee, Ont. April 29.—The body of Alex. Smita, who disappeared on March 28, was found floating in the river here yesterday. From the condition of the clothing it was evidently a case of accidental drowning. Canadian Pacific Project to Di

Toronto, April 29.—Five hundre settlers left the Union station for vestern Canada yesterday afternoo fhis was the last of the home-seeker accursion of the season. About 5.00 ave left during the two months pass ICTORIA HARBOR SCHEME

St. Jacobs, Ont., April 29.—Wendels Bowman, a well-to-do-farmer, 48 years old, committed suicide by hanging himself in his barn yesterday. He leaves a widow and two sons. The cause of his act is unknown. by Means of Dredging Harbor

Montreal, April 28.—The largest interest has been awakened here since the Hon. Dr. Pugsley practically promised that the government would dredge Victoria harbor, thus meeting the C.P.R. half way in making that place the company's great grain port on Georgian Bay, and by so doing divert if possible the millions of grain

scale. They provide for an elevator of ten million bushels capacity, to be constructed in five units of two millions each, while the plant's handling capacity will be 62,000 bushels per hour or one trainload of 62 cars, which is the number the company claims able to haul with one locomotive.

Vancouver, April 20.—The C.P.R. lost and the half dozen plaintiffs won in the case of Bryce vs. C.P.R. by the full court's decision, given late this afternoon. Both Chief Justice Hunter and Mr. Justice Clement held that the Princess Victoria's speed was excessive on the day of the collision with the Chehalis. The chief justice added: "In my view the Princess Victoria was solely to blame for the accident, and violated articles 23, 24, 25 and 26 of the rules governing vessels under such circumstances." Mr. Justice Irving, however, dissented and agreed with the decision of Mr. Justice Martin and the two assessors, which decision is now reversed by the judgments of the other two members of the court today.

The chief justice thus apportioned damages: Robert Bryce, \$10,000 and \$5,000 as administrator of the estate of his wife, who was drawned; Mr. Benwell, \$1,000, and \$3,000 for the loss of his son, to be equally divided between father and mother: Engineer Dean, of the Chehalis, \$1,500; Mr. Crawford, \$4,000 for the loss of his son, to be equally divided between father and mother: Engineer Dean, of the Chehalis, \$1,500; Mr. Crawford, \$4,000 for the loss of his son, to be equally divided between father and mother: Engineer Dean, of the Chehalis, \$1,500; Mr. Crawford, \$4,000 for the loss of his son, to be equally divided between father and mother: Engineer Dean, of the Chehalis, \$1,500; Mr. Crawford, \$4,000 for the loss of his son, to be equally divided between father and mother: Engineer Dean, of the Chehalis, \$2,000, if entitled to damages in an admiralty case pending the suit of the Union Steamship Co. against the C.P.R. for the value of the Chehalis, Counsel for the Chehalis, and was therefore not entitled to receive the amount now awarded. The company's counsel also asked for and obtained leave to appeal direct to the privy council.

In Green vs. the World newspaper the full court also set aside the deed. claims able to haul with one locomotive.

From Montreal to Peterbore the company's existing road of 262 miles in length is being double tracked, and a further extension of 97 miles to Victoria will be completed, the whole having a grade of three-tenths of one per cent., or practically a level road. This company is endeavoring to do for Canada what the Illinois Central is doing for New Orleans, as this road is taking grain to New Orleans by a similarly level system at a cheaper rate than it can be taken down the Mississippi in barges.

In Green vs. the World newspaper the full court also set aside the decision of Mr. Justice Clement and granted Mr. Green a new trial, with costs of his successful appeal, costs of the first tri to ablde the result of the first tri to to ablde the result of the first tri to ablde the result of the same and parliamentary agency for the first tri to ablde the result of the same and parliamentary agency for the first tri to ablde the result of the same and parliamentary agency for the first tri to ablde the result of the same and parliamentary agency for the first tri to ablde the result of the same and parliamentary agency for the first tri to ablde the result of the same and parliamentary agency for the first tri to ablde the result of the same and parliamentary agency for the first tri to ablde the result of the same and parliamentary agency for the first tri to to ablde the result of the same and parliamentary agency for the first tri tri to ablde the result of the same and parliamentary agency for the first tri tri to ablde the result of the same and parliamentary agency for the first tri tri to ablde the result of the same and parliamentary agency for the first tri tri to ablde the result of the same and parliamentary agency for the count of the days in this port the first tri tri to ablde the result of the same and the street last night, in which several hundred saliors threw stones and clubs and partially wreaked the appeal of the case will likely be carried to the supreme court at Oitawa.

The court dismissed the appeal of the additional trip trip and parliamentary agency for the Committee trip as any of five days in this port the Committee trip as any of five days in this port the Committee trip as any of five days in this port trip as any of five days in this port trip as any of five days in this port trip as any of five days in this port trip as any of five

provincial legislature had any right to further legislature regarding immigration. "I may add," said the chief justice, "that the Dominion government is expending a large sum of money annually in encouraging immigration." These decisions were also given: Huntting vs. McAdam, dismissed; Rex vs. Scherf, a case from Nelson, allowed; Foss vs. Hill, allowed: Scott vs. McCarter, allowed. Smith vs. Livington, dismissed; Ferara vs. Blight, allowed. BOUND FOR NECHACO Advance Guard of Colony From Neighboring States Goes in By Way of Ashcroft Advance Guard of Colony From Neighboring States Goes in By Way of Ashcroft Ashcroft Westinghouse Effective and Manufacturing company has been approved by the representatives of claims aggregating \$4,500,000, out of a total of \$4,-250,000 of merchandise creditors' committee, One of the features of the merchandise creditors' committee, One of the features of the westinghouse company at par in payment of their claims to an amount aggregating \$4,000,000. The plan provides that \$10,000,000 of new assenting stock must be subscribed for. With the \$4,000,000 to be taken by creditors, it will be necessary for the stockholders to provide the remaining \$6,000,000. In a circular to stockholders are urged to subscribe promptly to prevent a sale pominion Medical Inspector. TO RECOVER DAMAGES

Claim Wrongful Imprisonment Under Dominion Order-in-Council

Vancouver, April 29.—Seventy writs, rolled up in one, were today hurled at the head of Dr. A. S. Monro, as Dominion Medical Inspector and Immigration Officer, by Hindus detained and imprisoned, wrongfully, as the court said, under the defective order-in-council judicially annulled four weeks ago by Mr. Justice Clement.

on Georgian Bay, and by so doing divert if possible the millions of grain now going to the seaboard via Buffalo to the St. Lawrence route.

It appears that the C.P.R's plans at Victoria harbor are on a grand scale. They provide for an elevator of ten million bushels capacity, to be constructed in five units of two millions each, while the plant's handling capacity will be 62,000 bushels per hour or one trainload of 62 cars, which is the number the company.

Publishers' Association, continued his testimony and presented numerous letters and documents to bear out his contention. Apparently the committee was impressed with the annual statement of the international Paper Company for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1907, showing an increased cost of production of 60 cents a ton as against the raise in the price of paper of \$12 a ton.

chairman Mann, appreciating the importance of this testimony, announced that he would go to the bottom to ascertain the cause of so tom to ascertain the cause of so large an increase in the price of paper. During the day Mr. Norris formulated a number of questions which he wished the committee to propound at once to the International Paper Company and others, and also submitted the names of a dozen persons identified with the paper business whom he desired subpoenased.

Asked for a statement regarding the Canadian mills, Mr. Norris said they were running at this time because American mills had combined to maintain prices at such a high figure that Canadian mills could pay \$6 a ton in freight and still undersell the price which the combine had fixed as its selling basis.

Adjournment was then taken until to-morrow.

CONCERNING A CLUB Mystery Surrounds Withdrawals of Its Charter Members

ute From Palace to Parlia-ment B. Jings Lined th Troops

OPULACE SHOWS RESPECT

dress to Parliament Recommends Some Needed

Changes

Lisbon April 28.—The Portugueses

April 29.—The Portugueses

April

at the mercy of natives, who have risen in revolt and are threatening the European residents. The troops are insufficient to ensure protection.

This town is in Siam, in the French sphere of influence. Recent dispatches from Salgon, Cochin China, said the natives of the Central Annam provinces were in a state of rebellion, owing to the abuses indulged in by the local mandarin. The Central Annam provinces are not far from Battambang, which is about forty miles from the Cochin China frontier.

of Hisen into Asherott. Mr. (Green of Hisen in the Asherott in the Court of Hisen in the Asherott in Court of Hisen in the Hisen in the Court of Hisen in the Court of Hisen in the Hise

sand the bitter fight now raging is like by to be heard of in the law courts.

Tunnel to Reach Vault

Winnipeg, April 29.—A daring but unauccessful attempt was made last Sunday night to rob the branch of the Canadian Northern Railway company and its mechanics has come to a satisfactory conclusion and there will be no further trouble. A settlement was reached last night between the officials of the court wall of the vault but the burglar did not succeed in securing an entrance or getting away with any botty. They were evidently either frightened away or else became daunt-frightened away or else be

Sentence for Burglary.
Ottawa, April 29.—Samuel Lester, of Coronto, was sentenced today to thre ears in the penitentiary for burglary

Silk by Special Train.

Vancouver, April 29.—Nine cars of raw silk, which arrived by the Empress of India from the Orient, left for the East last night by special train.

Conducting a Lottery

Prince Albert, Sask. A pril 58.

Justice Johnson imposed a first 58.

Justice Johnson imposed a first 58.

Mayor H. A. MacEwen, of Roethern, found guilty of conducting a lottery involving \$700.

Minnesota Bank Robbed
Winnipeg, April 29.—A special from
Stephen, Minnesota, says six men
cracked the safe of the National bank
there this morning, getting \$8,000.
William Merdink, a merchant, opened
fire on the robbers and shot one of
them, but his companions carried him
away.

Winnipeg, April 29.—General Manager Slade, of the Northern Pacific, is in the city today. The rumor that the Northern Pacific would build an independent line from Pembina on the boundary to Winnipeg, is again revived. The Northern Pacific now comes in over the Canadian Northern tracks.

Montreal, April 29.—The Cazette's parliamentary correspondent sends the following from Ottawa: "The official announcement from Toronto that the Ontario legislature will be dissolved on Saturday, with the elections to be held on June 8, is the lebility and received to the contract of th

inethods of finance, whereby the country could be placed on a more economical footing.

At the conclusion of the King's speech the members of the Cortes broke out into cries of "long live the King," which were taken up and recheed by the others present, as King Manuel and the States dignitaries took their departure,

When journeying to and from the buildings of parliament, King Manuel was respectfully greeted by the people.

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Mr. Foster wanted ta know if there

Montreal, April 29.—The Gazette's to Ottawa correspondent says: A sensation has been created in parliament ary circles by a rumor current, which reached Ottawa yesterday, that a writt's had been issued against J. J. Hughes, M. P. for Kings, P. E. I., for \$12,000, accumulated penalty for breach of the independence of parliament act. Mr. Hughes is a merchant at Souris, and it is alleged that for some time he has been furnishing supplies to the government, which, if it be true, clearly renders him liable for the penalties which the statute provides.

Ottawa, April 29.—Regarding the suit for his disqualification, Mr. Hughes, member for Kings, P. E. I., says he is ready to resist the action, which, in his opinion, has been taken more for purposes of annoyance than anything else. He says there is absolutely nothing to the charge that has been alleged against him, and he is still attending to his parliamentary duties, the has instructed his solicitors to fight the matter.

ONTARIO ELECTIONS House to Be Dissolved on Saturday and Elections to Be Held on June 8th

Toronto, April 29.—It was announced officially tonight that the provincial legislature would be dissolved this coming Saturday. Nominations will be held on June 1 and the elections on June 8.

FIFTIETH YEAR

g f Deta for Ontario Elections Ma Lasten End

MEMBERS EAGER TO STUMP

Election Act Amendment Worst Obstacle in the Way of

Progress

versation in the lobbies and rooms 16 and 6 tonight. Coming on the heels of the apparently well-founded report current today, that after next week

current today, that after next week morning sittings of the house will be held, it points in the direction of a sudden winding up of the session, and prorogation, which at one time appeared to be impossible until the end of July, now seems to be within striking distance. There is every reason to believe that an effort will be made on both sides, now that the date of the Ontario elections is announced, to end the session. The opposition members from Ontario are anxious to throw themselves into the thick of the provincial fight, while the Liberals have kept in readiness for the campaign. There will be a general exodus of the 86 members from Ontario to take part in the fray, and the business of parliament, unless prorogation comes

Commission May Be Appointed
—Copy of the Boundary
Treaty Promised

Ottwa, April 29.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier
Intimated in the House today that
sither a commission or a committee
would be appointed shortly to study
he question of Canada's timber and
hulb wood areas, with a view of ariving at ways and means of preservng them. The matter came up on the
guest of Mr. Whitney's majority at Queen's
Park, Sir Wilfrid will go to the country in the fall in spite of the desire
of the rank and the business of parliament, unless prorogation comes
speedily, will be carried on minus the
bulk of members of both sides from
that province.

"The possibility of the Dominion
general election being brought on, it is
recognized, hinges largely on the result of the approaching fight. It is the
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MISS REID TO MARRY

was respectfully greeted by the people.

The premier intimated that he would have an announcement to make shortly.

Mr. Foster wanted ta know if there was any way in which the veterans of Canada could be taken to the Quebec tercentemery. Sir Wilfrid related that he would communicate with the terestenary commission and find out it anything could be done in regard to the matter.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier said that a copy of the Anglo-American treaty dealing with the boundary and fishery questions would be brought down as soon as the imperial consent had been given to it.

The House then went into supply on the estimates of the department of the young people has been known for some time past to a large number of their friends.

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MEMBER'S SEAT ATTACKED

Suit Said to Be Frought for Disquallification of Mr. Hughes, Mp. for King's, P.E. I.

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Montreal, April 29.—Th

tain.

Mr. Ward is six feet tail. He attends the King and Queen at all state and social functions. He has no chance of succeeding to the title, as the Barl of Dudley has a large family. He received a legacy of \$500,000 when he became of age, and has had other legacies since. The wedding will occur some time during the summer, but the exact date has not yet been fixed.

HYMNS OBJECTED TO

Toronto, April 29.—After a committee of twelve, representing all shades of high and low church in the Anglican communion, had labored for three years in the production of a book of common praise, there are signs that in certain sections of the church at least the book is not acceptable. Objection comes from the anti-ritualistic party, who claims that the wording of some of the hymns is Romanist doctrine.

"They started out," says Hon. S. H. Blake, "to make a book of common praise, to be used as a companion to the book of common prayer, but they have made a book of uncommon praise, which teaches a different doctrine from that of the prayer book. There are tens of thousands of our people who never will use it, and I don't think the bishops will authorize it."

it."

The book in question has been printed in England, and will be presented to the synod in September, when the question of its adoption will be discussed. An anti-ritualistic league has been formed, with headquarters her, for the purpose of attacking what is alleged to be Romanish doctrine.

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Yard on Tuesday

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The Semi-Weekly Colonist,

VOL L., NO. 142

DECISIONS GIVEN BY FULL COURT

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NATAL ACT AND HINDUS

Order for New Trial in Libel Suit of Green Versus the World

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BOUND FOR NECHACO

Advance Guard of Colony From Neighboring States Goes in By Way of Ashcroft

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The fifteen men who accompany him re experienced ranchers and are sent ut as an advance guard by a colony some 200, who will follow as soon as they receive a report from these men. This party, headed by Mr. Groeseck will leave Ashcroft in a couple of days for Quesnel. From there they sesterday with two scowlands of consumptions on the Lower Nechaco river, where they intend to take up pre-empwhere they intend to take up pre-emptions of 160 acres apiece. Prominent among this advance guard are C. F. exton, all of Washington.

earty here and are purchasing sevorses, wagons, saddles, etc., to into the new country.

Pervi of Alberta also intends to the Nechaco, or, more proper-caking, into the Oota Lake county. as already purchased a fine span ares from the B. X. that will weigh apiece, and says stock-raising good to him in that locality.

Francis Lake, where they will They say their greatest trou-far has been to secure horses, oad of which could be disposed a few days.

Vancouver Building Record.

Vancouver, April 29.—All monthly building records in Vancouver will be broken by April, which today reached permits for \$1,340,000.

Body Found in River Appellants Succeed in Case

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Napanee, Ont., April 29.—The body of Alex. Smith, who disappeared on March 28, was found floating in the From the condition of the clothing it was evidently dition of the clothing it was evidently appeared on the condition of the clothing it was evidently of the clothing it was evidently appeared on the condition of the clothing it was evidently appeared on the cloth

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Messrs, Macdonald and Buchanan Mentioned for the Kootenay Seat

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assenting stock must be subscribed for. With the \$4,000,000 to be taken by creditors, it will be necessary for the stockholders to provide the remaining \$6,000,000. In a circular to stockhold-

G. T. P. CONTRACTS John E. Bostrom Gets Five Miles-Other Contractors on Ground Ready to Take Work

Prince Rupert, April 29.-The past week has been rather an uneventful one in Prince Rupert as regards rail-way construction. John E. Bostrom has been awarded a five-mile section near Point Mowich on the Skeena, adjoining Contractor McHugh's section on the east. The tug Native left here

The sawmills at Seal Harbor and John McDermott and J. L. all of Washington.

Georgetown have been unable to furnish the quantities of lumber required to erect the different camps, and as a Snider and son of Calgary joined result active operations by the contractors have been delayed. Some hitch also occurred in the powder shipment which should have arrived here last week; however, it will arrive shortly, and the coming week will without doubt see the first sod turned, and blasting commenced on the differ-ent sections already "subbed" between her and Aberdeen, which now amount to ten miles altogether.

nes Sutherland and R. P. Mac-on, two young men who have on, two young men who have the Burd Contracting company, of Bellingham, railway builders, are here Bellingham, railway builders, are here miles of the Grand Trunk Pacific rail-way on the Skeena river, and are now busy looking over the ground be fore selecting their station and sign-

vert Traffic From Buffalo

VICTORIA HARBOR SCHEME

Government's Promise to Aid by Means of Dredging

toria will be completed, the whole having a grade of three-tenths of one per cent., or practically a level road. This company is endeavoring to do for Canada what the Illinois Central is doing for New Orleans, as this road is taking grain to New Orleans by a staking grain to Ne taking grain to New Orleans by a similarly level system at a cheaper rate than it can be taken down the Mississippi in barges.

TO RECOVER DAMAGES

Under Dominion Orderin-Council

Vancouver, April 29.—Seventy writs, ers sent out today by George Westing-house, the stockholders are urged to at the head of Dr. A. S. Monro, as subscribe promptly to prevent a sale Dominion Medical Inspector and Immigration Officer, by Hindus detained and imprisoned, wrongfully, as the court said, under the defective orderin-council judicially annulled four weeks- ago by Mr. Justice Clement. Its invalidity chiefly consisted in its giving to the Minister of the Interior

SUIT DISMISSED

Judgment of Full Court on Appeal Case of Jenns vs. Op-

Horse Thieves Active
gina, April 29.—The ravages of an dized gang of horse thieves in the Mountain district are a source attinual worry to the ranchers in dice do their best to keep the ries down, there were a large of horse stolen from ranchers last year and the robbers are becoming more bold. So alarmive conditions become now that

Messrs. H. & A. McClure, who built part of the Alaska Central railway, and F. Antonelli, a well known railway contractor who built the first ten miles of the E. & N. railway out of Victoria, are also here, and are settled temporarily in tents on the wharf. They will also do subwork for Foley, Welch & Stewart, but have not as yet signed contracts.

Conservative Victory

Conservative Victory Mountain district are a source intial worty to the ranchers in the trustees of the Oppensive do their best to keep the do their best to keep the do their best to keep the do subwork for Foley, Welch as for horses stolen from ranchers at year and the robbers are ecoming more bold. So alarms for the provincial government of the provinc

Port Arthur, Ont., April 29.—The first passenger boat of the season, the Huronic, arrived today from Sarnia. Assassin's Work Complete

Winnipeg, April 29.—John Korlak, who was shot in the back by an unknown assailant on Monday night, is dying. The police have no clue to the perpetrator of the act.

VICTORIA, B. C., FRIDAY, MAY I, 1908

Arrested for Shooting Montreal, April 29.—George Wilson who shot and killed Wencelas Fortin at Chambly on Monday night, wa brought before Police Magistrate La fontaine this morning and remander fontaine this morning and remander for the inquest. Bail was refused.

Honorary Degrees Conferred Kingston, Ont., April 29.—Queen's university this afternoon conferred the honorary degree of L.L.D., upon Høn. John Charlton, Sir Sandford Fleming, Dr. Baker (John S. Hopkins university, Baltimore), and Milton L. Hersey (Montreal).

Mr. Norris

tom to ascertain the NATIVES THREATEN

FRENCH RESIDENTS

FRENCH RESID large an increase in the price of paper. During the day Mr. Norris formulated a number of questions which he wished the committee to propound at once to the International Paper Company and others, and also submitted the names of a dozen persons identified with the paper business whom he desired subpoenaed. that Canadian mills could pay \$6 a ton in freight and still undersell the

CONCERNING A CLUB

giving to the Minister of the Interior powers which the Governor-General in-Council could alone exercise, as the Dominion government admitted by issuing a new order on the lines suggested by the court.

The Dominion government is therefore virtually the defendant in this combine consolidated suit, the largest ever issued by Orientals in Vancouver, a case in which the Dominion will pay the doctor's bill if the Hindus succeed.

The amount of damages sought by

pay the doctor's bill if the Hindus succeed.

The amount of damages sought by each is not named in the big writ entered in their behalf by Brydone-Jack & Ross. As a test case it names since that the club will never be started.

The secretary of the club a divorced woman, who was connected with the formation of the American rendezvous in Regent street, and who as laintiffs, Behari Lal and Jewalla Singh being the chief, all six living at the Maple Leaf Refuge on Granville street.

In the event of a decision in their favor, it is probable that the government will speedly settle with the rest of the seventy Reld as prisoners under that defective first order-incouncil. A jury, which will assess the amount of damages in the test case, will have the action and and ladies asked for details of the doctor.

The amount of damages sought by each is not named in the big writ entered in their parks and there is every chance that the club will never be started.

The secretary of the club a divorced woman, who was connected with the formation of the American rendezvous in Regent street, and who as varied career, is the cause of all the trouble. From various of the future is the government will speedly settle with the rest of the seventy Reld as prisoners under that defective first order-incouncil. A jury, which will assess the amount of damages in the test case, it makes the doctor.

Macdonal & Jorges will appear for the doctor.

defiant, although now hotly pursued by creditors in all parts of London, and the bitter fight now raging is likely to be heard of in the law courts.

BY KING MANUEL

Route From Palace to Parliament Phylings Lined With Troops

POPULACE SHOWS RESPECT

Address to Parliament Recommends Some Needed

utmost delicacy and tact, referring to the "cruel disappearance of my father and brother." Continuing, he called upon the country to concentrate all its energies in a supreme effort to attain the realization of the destinies of Portugal. "I hope to work with you," the King said, "in order to bring about the happiness and greatness of our country. To these I henceforth dedicate my life and additions."

risen in revolt and are threatening the European residents. The troops are insufficient to ensure protection. This town is in Siam, in the French sphere of influence. Recent dispersion of Mr. Hughes, M.P. for King's, P. E. I. Mystery Surrounds Withdrawals of Its Charter Members | Sphere of Influence. Recent dispatches from Saigon, Cochin China, said the natives of the Central Annam provinces were in a state of rebellion.

expenditures, which are not forthcoming.

The first cloud came when the Bishop of London withdrew his name. His resignation was followed by that of the Duke of Newcastle. Then Sir Gilbert Parker and Lord and Lady Llongattock gracefully retired and were followed by the Marquis de Soveral, the Portuguese minister, and many others. The fair secretary is defiant, although now hotly pursued low."

from Bering sea to the Gulf of Mexico. The intellectual energy of the country must be directed to the commercial union of the countries, if to no other. I spoke in Sarnia, Ont., the same topic some time ago, and my words were greeted with even greater enthusiasm than you are now showing. If the products of business men of Detroit went free and unhampered into Canada perhaps the flag would follow." Settles With Mechanics

Winnipeg, April 29.—The trouble be-tween the Canadian Northern Railway company and its mechanics has come

Ottawa, April 29.—Samuel Lester, of Toronto, was sentenced today to three years in the penitentiary for burglary.

Silk by Special Train. Vancouver, April 29.—Nine cars of raw silk, which arrived by the Emress of India from the Orient, left for he East last night by speci-

Justice Johnson imposed the property of two month's impresentation of State Mayor H. A. MacEwen, of Costhern found guilty of conducting a lotter involving \$700.

Conducting a Lottery

Minnesota Bank Robbed Winnipeg, April 29 .- A special from Stephen, Minnesota, says six men cracked the safe of the National bank there this morning, getting \$8,000.

William Merdink, a merchant, opened fire on the robbers and shot one of them but his respectively. them, but his companions carried him

Mr. Foster wanted to know if there was any way in which the veterans of Canada could be taken to the Quebec

reached Ottawa yesterday, that a writ had been issued against J. J. Hughes, M. P. for Kings, P. E. I., for \$12,000, accumulated penalty for breach of the independence of parliament act. Mr. Hughes is a merchant at Souris, and it is alleged that for some time he has been furnishing supplies to the coverage of succeeding to the title, as the Earl of Dudley has a large family. He received a legacy of \$500,000 when he became of age, and has had other legacies since. The wedding will occur some time during the summer, but the exact date has not yet been fixed.

House to Be Dissolved on Saturday and Elections to Be Held on June 8th

Toronto, April 29.-It was announced officially tonight that the provincial legislature would be dissolved this don't think the bishops will authorize ming Saturday. Nominations will be it." held on June 1 and the elections on

ON PROROGATION

FIFTIETH YEAR

Fixing f. De a for Ontario Elections Ma Isten End 01 36,0107

MEMBERS EAGER TO STUMP

word a wildow and two sons. The cause of his special doesn plaintiffs won surfs decidion, given he Westminster, April 29—The Hon. Dr. Pugley practice that he government would read that the government would read that the control of the special combination of the sp vincial fight, while the Liberals have kept in readiness for the campaign. There will be a general exodus of the 86 members from Ontario to take part in the fray, and the business of par-liament, unless prorogation comes speedly, will be carried on minus the bulk of members of both sides from that province.

"The possibility of the Dominion general election being brought on, it is recognized, hinges largely on the re-

Ward was born in 1870 and educated at Eaton. He served in the South African war in 1900 in the Imperial Yeomanry as press censor at head-quarters, and deputy assistant adjutant to the general, with rank of cap-

Montreal, April 29.—The Gazette's Ottawa correspondent says: A sensation has been created in parliamentary circles by a rumor current, which

"They started out," says Hon. S. H. Blake, "to make a book of common praise, to be used as a companion to the book of common prayer, but they have made a book of uncommon prayer, which to show of uncommon the common prayer which to show of uncommon the common prayer. praise, which teaches a different doc trine from that of the prayer book.
There are tens of thousnads of our

The book in question has been printed in England, and will be presented to the synod in September, when the question of its adoption will be dis-

ARNIAL METHOR OF

LOCAL NATY LEAGUE

THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPE

HARMAN COLUMNIA AND ADDRESS AN



8.30 Saturday Morning

OGILVIE'S BIG FIRE SALE

Will be in full swing

Be on the Spot



Prepared in Holland. Purest of all brands. To introduce it we offer

2 Tins for 25c.

Large Oranges, per doz. 25c. Fresh Rhubarb, 3 lbs. 25c. Fine Dates, 3 packages 25c.

FOR Governme

adequate velopm (Fron That Briti

by leaps and year which s he construction built s proven commodation ing from the departments. ronounced oom for i a short time somewhat of to a serious different offici place between tain accomm floor, which, solely in the low advantag ne, provide as elicited Government the same shafuture, it wi

some provisi that growin branch of similar cond lands and wo in respect In fact, it say, in fact, by officials a knowledged ministration In discussione who has the governmented on tof the public during the pointed out

necessary a dorsed by the on the groun for buildings was the opi members of t a few years would be inadation to the carry on pu tory manner SEW

stated at 1: Board of W sane were m \$57,000. It with that this esti-excess of the the \$300,000 view district to be some properties of the Ald. Macmill knew Kitsala there were o trict which v santary con should be ke gency cases. The board the supply of Three firms Evans, Colen ing the B. C. Morrison, re works, and The tender Evans was t

the tender the tender was the tender was the accepted pipe per foot 14 cents; 6-10-inch, 35c; 561/2c; 16-inch, \$1.15; 2

DEATH

Sister Mary convent on T very short ill of age. The filcted with had a hemorr ly. Sister Mar ber of the sis and been a for 36. She last year as last year as schools at Q been engage New Westmi had just ret place.

Montreal,
Mathewson,
H. Mathew

day

wing

Spot



To introduce it we offer

s. 25c. tes, 3 packages 25c.

> Corner Yates and Douglas Streets Phone 312

acres more or less.

ADAMS & JANE NOBLE,

EENA LAND DISTRICT. District of Coast.

ent survey, the lot being N.E. 4, Sec. 7, Tp. 6, R. V JOHN EDWARD MOODY, Fred. L. Stephenson, Agent ary 29th, 1908.

ULTRY AND LIVESTOCK

ALE—My flock of registered shire Sheep: 18 ewes, 12 lambs rams. Will sell at a bargain I soon or to anyone taking the y sheep are well known all over uver Island and the Islands. Heatherbell, "Glen Lea." Col-P.O. a24

STUMP PULLING

RMERS—The Stump Puller repatented and made in Victoria, powerful than any other ever catches from one to twenty si no ne pull. Most surprising who have seen it work and is what the farmer and contractor Will clear up a radius of 330 round without moving; can be ted with ease in thirty minutes; sn't matter whether your land by or covered with green or old s. Those having land to clear have one of these. Apply 466 ide road.

OR LICENSE ACT, 1900

ancis Dudley Stetson, hereby tice that I intend to apply to crintendent of Provincial Police enewal of license to sell intoxiquors at the Ship Hotel, situte town of Esquimalt, in the of Esquimalt. ned) FRANCIS D. STETSON. alt, B.C., May 1st, 1908.

e is hereby given that thirty ter date that I intend to apply to morable Chief Commissioner of and Works for a license to prosercoal and petroleum on the foldescribed lands situated near Coalenfrew District, B.C., commencine South West corner of lot o, Coal Creek, Renfrew District, post planted and marked J.B. I.J.K. S.E. corner post; thence about forty chains to post markand H.J.K. N.E. corner post; West about forty chains to post J.B. and H.J.K. N.W. corner thence South about sixty-five to post marked H.J.K. and J.B. orner post; thence along shore points of commencement, concent hundred and sixty-five acres

ND WIFE want work on Kell, St. Francis Hotel, Vi

he New Brunswick Liberal convenn called for this week has been abanned and the St. John Sun says the
rty in the province is demoralized,
natever the result of the late provinaction actions was, it is plain it was not
lelections was, it is plain it was not
Liberal success—Montreal Gazette.

Eden is the man who summoned his
son the other day to the police court
on a charge of assault. The younger
man gave his father a very bad charnover to keep the peace. The radiator
matter will be investigated today.

North Lanark Conservatives
Carleton Place, Ont., April 29.—Dr.
eston, M. P., was renominated for
elegislature by North Lanark Convatives

FOR PUBLIC SERVICE WARRING COMPANIES

Friday, May 1, 1908,

velopment of Business

BENG REGISTERS

FOR INDIA RESERV

In classification of constructing smoother building and the progression of constructing smoother building and the progression of the politic buildings of this progression of the progressi

should be kept in reserve for emergency cases.

The board opened the tenders for the supply of sewer pipe for the year. Three firms were in the field, Messrs. Evans, Coleman & Evans, representing the B. C. Pottery Co.; Morrison & Morrison, representing the Clayburn works, and Rennison & McDougall. The tender of Evans, Coleman & Evans was the lowest all round, and the tender was awarded to that firm. The accepted prices on the ordinary pipe per foot were as follows: 4-inch, 14 cents; 6-inch, 18½c; 8-inch, 23c; 10-inch, 25c; 12-inch, 46½c; 14-inch, 56½c; 16-inch, 66c; 18-inch, 86c; 20-inch, \$1.15; 24-inch, \$1.60. pipe per foot were as follows: 4-inch, 14 cents; 6-inch, 164/c; 8-inch, 26c; 10-inch, 25c; 12-inch, 26c; 14-inch, 566/c; 16-inch, 66c; 18-inch, 26c; 20-inch, 31.15; 24-inch, 31.60.

DEATH AT CONVENT

Sister Mary Victor, For Forty Years Member of Order, Passes Away

Sister Mary Victor died at St. Anne's convent on Tuesday morning, after a very short illness. She was 68 years of age. The deceased sister was afflicted with asthma, and on Tuesday had a hemorrhage which resulted fatally. Sister Mary Victor had been a member of the sisterhood fer some 48 years, and been a resident of the province for 36. She was for years and up till last year associated with the boys schools at Quamicham. She has also been engaged in missionary work in New Westminster and Kamloops, and had just returned from the latter place.

DEATH AT CONVENT

Sister Mary Victor, For Forty Years and everybody standing up on the reef and everybody standing up on the re

MISSING RADIATORS

BRICK MAKING PLANT . PLANS FOR TRANQUILLE WILL SOON START UP SANITARIUM PREPARED

Government Buildings Are In- May Result in Return to Higher Machinery Has Been Ordered Architect Recommends Build-adequate—Remarkable De- Rate Between Here and By Wire and Some Al- ing Embracing All Modern ready Shipped

(From Thursday's Daily.)

(From Thursday's Daily.)

(From Thursday's Daily.)

The raport is current, atthough lacking confirmation, that the continue of the patients of

lights of the Japan that struck and killed the seaman and plerced the smokestack of the Marion. There are also some marks on the house, showing where the debris from the wrecked vessel struck.

How many lives were lost was never known. It was shown that there were fourteen men on board, and it was stated on seemingly good authority that a number of stowaways were on board, who had been brawling and drinking heavily just before starting.

ENGINES WERE LIFTED

With conditions as they existed at the time the allotment was made are of the opinion that the step mentioned will uncover many other irregularities. They state that the commissioners, to whom was given the power of placing who had been brawling and drinking heavily just before starting.

ENGINES WERE LIFTED

Sheek of Callision With Rock Caused

With conditions as they existed at the time the allotment was made are of the opinion that the step mentioned will uncover many other irregularities. They state that the commissioners, to whom was given the power of placing into giving away considerably more fand than the Indians on their reserves, were numbers were much larger than at opresent. According to their account these officials, in their tour through British Columbia, on the work in question, were met at different points by the same natives and so were misled in doubling the family assignment of eight acres.

However, the special point at issue at the present time is whether another grant of 240 acres will be made in accordance with the demand of the Indian office of Victoria. This claim is based on the fact that in the re-arrangement of the international boundary line along the Alaskan border a reserve owned by the Naas River Indians, several hundred acres in extent, had been placed on the American side. The request was that this tribe should be given an area, of similar size, in lieu of that which they have lost.

Exquisite CAMPBELLS' Dainty, Neckwear

LINEN AND LINGERIE DRESSES

LINEN SUITS-All new models, not ordinary linstyles, beautiful color tones, handsomely trimmed. Yet we charge you no higher price. Just see our values and compare.

\$4.25, \$4.90, \$5.75 \$6.50, \$9.75



The section of our costume department allotted to Lingerie Suits is filled with an exquisite assortment of this season's most dainty creations in Mull and Muslin Dresses over 500 select from exclusive signs, and trimmed in the most attractive and knowing

\$4.75, \$5.00, \$6.25 \$7.50, \$9.75

ANGUS CAMPBELL & CO

Beautiful Blouses

The Ladies' Store 1010 Government St., Victoria Fashionable Skirts

river trade. She is 100 feet long, 24 and a strong ebb flowing. Captain feet six beam, and 5 feet depth of hold. Captain George Odin took the hold captain George Odin took the captain George Odin took the season of the captain George Odin took the captain John H. Bonsar, a well known of the tide which threw her out of hold. Captain George Odin took the captain John H. Bonsar, a well known of the tide which the waste in order to make it, against the strong tail captain John H. Bonsar, a well known of the tide which threw her out of her days and the Course, or miscalculation as to the captain for the Grand Trunk Pacific Company is expected to have her machinery in person.

A folaim for \$92.35 on an advertising contract. Elliott & Sandley for plaintiff; the defendant appearing in person.

Bell ys. Porteons—An action for \$435.65, being the balance alleged to be due on the purchase of real estate.

Defendant claims his instructions were exceeded by the agent and counterclaims for money already paid. Geo. Morphy for plaintiff and McPhillips & Heisterman for defendant.

Lund vs. Gosse—A claim for \$47.74, being month's wages alleged to be due in lieu of notice. Moreeby & O'Reilly for plaintiff and McPhillips & Heisterman for defendant.

Packard Electric Company vs. Hutcheson Bros. Company—An action for \$45.65, 8 for electrical supplies de-

The wildest excitement prevailed amongst the passengers, who rushed for life-preservers; but it was all over in a few minutes, and there was no signs of the ship taking water, the officers quickly quieted their fears. As far as could be learned, there was no damage to the boat, except the loss of her false keel, which will necessitate her going into drydock when the returns to Seattle.

WIDOW OF STEAMSHIP

Mrs. Richard A. Alley Will Persons Manage Service Inaugurated by Her Late Husband

Tadle Agent at Sydney Call

Arteriors to Alakasa here for a common property of the state of the

rtise in THE COLONIST

COLORISE.
THE CHARLEST PRINTING & PARTICLAS SEMEWERLY CO.

THE SEMI-VEELUY COUNTY COUN

and If Mr. Poults. "Was not allowed colored and an accompany of table in the future of colored and a color of the state of colored the state of colored and a color of the state of color of the

DON'T MISS THE SPECIAL SHOW OF DAINTY CURTAIN MATERIALS

OUR CARPET DEPARTMENT OFFERS THE BROADEST CHOICE

We Have Just Received a Particularly Fine Lot of

New Sterling Silver

FOR a Wedding or Birthday Gift there are few things which are more acceptable than a piece of solid silver. Sterling silver is practically everlasting, and a gitt in this material will be appreciated for many moons. In our silverware department we have a very large showing of real choice pieces of sterling. This stock has just been augmented by a large shipment from one of the foremost makers of this class of goods. The design and finish of these new pieces is most pleasing, and you will be surprised and delighted at the beauty and skill displayed in the manufacture. Like our patrons, we are satisfied with nothing but the best. Superiority of quality and designing that shows the highest achievements of the silversmith's craft. We have priced these low, and if you will but come and see the line you will be surprised at the fairness of the prices.

Delightfully Rustic Furniture—"Old Hickory"

Nothing enters into its construction but Hickory, the strongest of American woods. The



bottom and backs are plaited by hand, of the inner growth hickory bark, which can be stripped from the trees only at certain seasons of the year. This hickory bark is of far greater strength than any other seating material.

The whole product is delightfully rustic in appearance, yet in point of comfort is much superior to some rustic furniture with which you may be familiar. You'll find these Old Hickory pieces real com-

fortable and by far the best furniture for lawn or porch. We are showing some sample

pieces in our Broughton Street windows-see them. **About Our Kitchen Things**

A new broom sweeps clean and you cannot swee o Now there is a big difference in brooms, brushes and dusters—even those that sell at little prices. We know and flatter ourselves in being able to provide our public with the best for the money that can be had.

Our House-Cleaning Helps

Here is a Wall Covering Both Cheap and Good

Here is a decorative material for which the makers claim much. Backing their assertions with the testimonials of the owners of many of the largest hotels, public buildings, office buildings, stores and private houses all over the world, they claim this to be better than tiles at half the price.

For Bathrooms, Lavatories, Kitchens, Pantries, Sculleries, Basements, Restaurants and Hotels, it is an ideal material. Washable, totally non-absorbent, meeting the most rigorous demands of Sanitary laws, it should appeal to all. If you are building do not fail to see it and have your architect specify "Emdeca" for your Bathroom and Lavatory at least.

Let Us Help You Make a Comfortable Home



Isn't the combination of modern men, modern methods, modern materials, a half century's experience and pos-itively the handsomest showing of Home Furnishings this immense establishment has ever shown, worthy of your consideration, when the question of purchasing home furnishings comes up? The present magnificent showing of furnishings for the home

You know how important is the selection of these furnishings. You live with these things-the carpets, the curtains, the furniture, and your home comfort largely depends on these. It is as easy to have these items correct as to have them otherwise, and for the same outlay of cash, if you but come to the right store. When you want anything for the home, come to SPECIALISTS—you'll not be disappointed.

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

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

HOMES HOTELS CLUBS

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

MAKERS --OF-FURNITURE FITTING S That Are

Better

NOTE

nment is he curtain ble momen sirous disclo etency of ad-osition is very effort dly its affai dislation w

ie Ottawa c eal Star thu disposed of:
The general
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electoral lists.
Columbia and of New Ontar lation most lik sion. Conser that the House Sentember if that the House September, if pushed, while equally determined in the longed. The promises to be esting of the highly contenstill a great of disposed of, in bill, Mr. Grah the railway of the railway of ment to the B by Mr. Fielding the bill to ex

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follows: "The state of the stat were not ever and many of dance were r accordance of Cariboo associtions are dire delegates from of Mr. Ross, ment there, more than a delegates.

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are more acceptcally everlasting, s. In our silverieces of sterling. one of the forethese new pieces beauty and skill fied with nothing ows the highest low, and if you ness of the prices.

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the combination of men, modern methdern materials, a half 's experience and posthe handsomest show-Home Furnishings shown, worthy of nsideration, when the n of purchasing home ings comes up? The magnificent showing ishings for the home s the best possible se-

es this Spring. ion of these furnishpets, the curtains, the depends on these. It have them otherwise, but come to the right the home, come to

Order Way"

orily serve a goodly um of our satisfactory ent until now it is one vrite us if you are ingive you along this We guarantee you



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

MAKERS

NOTE AND COMMENT

The opinion prevails at Ottawa that, what must be regarded as the mos extend well into midsummer. The gov convention of popular delegates to arrange the details of confederation is proposed to be held shortly at Yale. sible moment, for fear of further disastrous disclosures indicating incompetency of administration, but the Opposition is determined to exhaust every effort to show the country how badly its affairs are being mismanaged. The Ottawa correspondent of the Montreal Star thus tells of much important legislation which still remains to be disposed of:

The general impression is that the

FORTY YEARS AGO

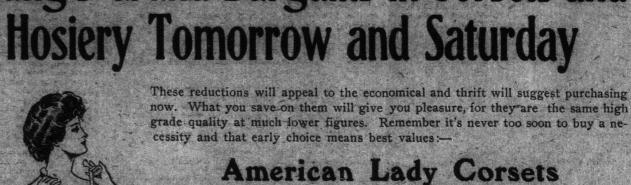
BRITISH OPINION

ready its affairs are being missansaged.

The Ottaws correspondent of the affairs are being with the formation of the second solid remains to be disposed of:

The general important to be affaired to the affaired to be affaired to be affaired to be affaired to the affaired to be affaired to the a

Young's Grand Bargains in Corsets and



980, 55 and 324, in grey and white. Regular price, per pair, \$1.75. \$1.00

Fashionable styles, but odd lines which we cut price on to clear quickly. Styles

Children's Hose 'All sizes in tan cotton, 5 1-2 in. to 9 1-2 in. Regular price, per pair,

Children's Sox

Tan only, sizes 4 inch to 7 inch. Regular price, per pair, 25c.

Dress Goods and Dress Making a Specialty

A large and expert staff. Well equipped



"Home of the Hat

Latest Ideas in High-Class Exclusive Mil-

REFORM

CAMOSUN AND VENTURE

IMPROVING THE CUNARDERS Tokyo, Japan, April 30.—The

GUARANTEE OF PEACE

Tokyo, Japan, April 30.—The railroad traversing Formosa from north to south has been completed. In accordance with Japanese custom the encouraging fact was announced to the spirit of the former governor-general of the island, Viscount Kodama, the ceremony taking place at his tomb.

The railway trunk connecting the north and south of Formosa has been under construction dring the last six years. Viscount Kodama, in addition to serving as governor-general of Formosa for several years at the time the construction of the railway was undertaken, was successively minister of war, minister of home affairs and chief of the general staff. His is believed to have been the grand stategy employed by the Japanese armies during the war with Russia. He served as chief of the general staff. His is believed the conductor shook the sleeper by the shoulder, and insisted in excited French upon having his ticket or the money for the salon.

The vachtsman growled, stood up and iterally forced the conductor out of the compartment and slept again. The train was field while complaint was made by the employee:

"He sleeps like a toad," said the conductor, "and won't give up his ticket." Santos-Dumont, a fellow passenger, explained that the sleeper was J. P. Morgan and said the conductor, was made by the employee:

"He sleeps like a toad," said the conductor, "and won't give up his ticket." Santos-Dumont, a fellow passenger, explained that the sleeper was J. P. Morgan and said the conductor, was made by the employee:

"He sleeps like a toad," said the conductor, "and won't give up his ticket." Santos-Dumont, a fellow passenger, explained that the sleeper was J. P. Morgan and said the conductor, "even if he is," said the conductor, "even if he is," said the conductor, "even if he is, a railway with the way way way one and is expected to reach the part of the conductor of the part of the

Every Man Wants Clothes

that fit him and most men don't get them.

THE TROUBLE is they

IN OUR OWN BEHALF we'll say that Fit-Reform Garments fit, because they are cut and tailored by the

NO RETAIL TAILOR could make better clothes. were he to charge you two or three times our prices.

Suits \$15.00, \$18.00, \$20.00 to \$35.00 Spring Overcoats \$15.00, \$20.00, \$25.00 Trousers \$4.00, \$5.00 to \$10.00

and they'll fit-remember that, please-they'll fit-

FILREFORM

1201 Gov't St., Victoria, B.C.

PREDICAMENT OF PIERPONT

Births, Deaths, Marriages

BOEN.

tEGG In this city, on the 24th inst., at the family residence, Michigan Street, to the wife of C. A. Grees, a son.

SPECTACULAR FIRE IN TERMINAL CITY

INTERNAL CITY

PARTICULAR OF THE COLUMN AND THE COL

these fittings which had just been these fittings which had just been shed and were about ready for pment from the factory.

finished and were about ready for shipment from the factory.

During the progress of the fire many laughable incidents occurred. At the old Maple Leaf boarding-house, where some thirty or forty Hindus slept, consternation reigned for many minutes as the occupants tumbled out into the street with their belongings. One old Rindu, in garish turban, had evidently feared to take time to dress fully, as he appeared clothed in a blanket secured to his body by a sash fastened under his arms. In his hands he bore cooking utensils and clothes, as he hastened out into the flame-lit street. The old fellow presented a fairly decorous appearance when he was headen to the crowd, but in his wake he left a laughing, shouting mob, for in his panic the son of India had failed to note that the blanket was six inches short of meeting at his back. Another laugh was furnished by an excited Hindu who in his flight encountered an annoying wire dangling over the street. Luckily for him the wire, was apparently but slightly charged. The Hindu brushed the wire aside and then sat down on the ground so hard that bystanders declared they heard his teeth click. For a minute, there was no more astonished person in the crowd than the Hindu. He arose gingerly, giving the wire a wide berth, and the laughing bystanders an indignant stare.

Can understand means their extinction before many years.

"I think Great Britain is now in the mood to make a treaty for the proceed the seals," said Dr. Jordan iast night, "and I have so informed the President and Secretary Root and the Pr

LOOKS LIKE INCENDIARSM CLASS OF ORIENTALS

Tax Collector Defaults

Philadelphia, April 28—Leads J. Chester, tax collector of Glenolden, Delaware county, near here, it was learned today, is a fugitive from justice, having, it is alleged, embezzled about \$10.000 of the county and school funds. The alleged defaulting became known through a letter written to his wife, in which he stated he had gone to parts unknown to avoid arrest, and intimating that if he was captured he would commit suicide. A warrant has been issued for his arrest.

Anarchist Paper.

Patterson, N. J., April 28—Justice James Linturn of the county court, in a charge to a new grand jury today, called upon them to indict the editor, publisher and persons responsible for the sirculation of the newspaper La

In commenting upon the sharcholders' attack upon the Grand Trunk directors at the annual meeting the London Financial News says:

"That the Grand Trunk board was prepared for a hostile demonstration at the half-yearly meeting was evident from the tone of the speech in which Mr. Smithers seconded the president's resolution for the approval of the accounts. It soon became clear that the board had nothing to fear for the great mass of the shareholders did not become articulate. Only three proprietors ventured on criticism, and all of them had been heard before in the same sense.

JAPANESE FOR ALBERTA First Consignment for Colony in Irrigation Belt Arrive on Empress of India

the one they signed before when the British diplomats kicked over the traces."

BURNING OF CACIQUE

CLIMAX OF MISFORTUNES

British Steamer Lost By Fire Was
Thrown Ashore Recently by
Tidal Wave

The destruction of the British agency on never minding.

The destruction of the British agency of the content of San Francisco and Puget Sound ports off Ecouador by fire, her crew being yesterday, is the climax to a series of misfortunes which the steamer, well and was docked at Tacoma for repairs.

Returning to the west coast further in his company, when here, has had in the last few months. When the Cacique came north on her last trip she grounded at one of the South American harbors and was docked at Tacoma for repairs.

Returning to the west coast further in the cast few months. When the Cacique came north on her last trip she grounded at one of the South American harbors and was docked at Tacoma for repairs.

Returning to the west coast further in the read was docked at Tacoma for repairs.

Returning to the west coast further in the cast few months. When the Cacique came north on her last trip she grounded at one of the South American harbors and was docked at Tacoma for repairs.

Returning to the west coast further in the pairs.

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Returning to the west coast further in the pairs.

Returning to the west coast further

warm in repelling his assailants, and we like him when his temperature is above the normal."

SHEILA SHIPS CREW

SAN Francisco and whose nomination in the was later withdrawn, is still under consideration at the Congregation of the Holy Office or Inquisition Department of the Vatican.

It is the general opinion here that he will be cleared of the charges made against hm of havng taught and published dogmate statements not in keeping with those held by the church. It will take some time before the matter of its decided, because it has been found necessary to take testimony in America among Dr. Hanna's former pupils in and the examination of his printed works will require much time.

Plus X. recently has appointed several new French Bishops, whose names will be made public at the next consideration at the Congregation of the Holy Office or Inquisition Department of the Vatican.

It is the general opinion here that he will be cleared of the charges made the vill be decause it has been found necessary to take testimony in America among Dr. Hanna's former pupils and the examination of his printed works will require much time.

Plus X. recently has appointed several new French Bishops, whose names will be made public at the next consistency and has removed others from William Department of the Vatican.

The British teamer Sheila, a turret with the will be cleared of the charges made the vill the will take some time before the matter of the

ORE ACCIDENTS TO BRITISH VESSEL

Among other visitors whose arrivals are expected are Lord Vivian of the 17th Lancers, who was out here last fall and expressed his intention of returning at an early date, and J. T. Millais, R. A., the son of the famous painter, Sir John Millais. Besides being an artist of repute, Mr. Millais is a great big game hunter, and has published a number of works on the subject, which are recognized as authorities.

This Was Responsible for New Announced in Trans-Pacific

Ottawa, April 28.—It is understood that the anti-cigarette legislation referred to by Hon. Mr. Fielding last night will be in the form of an amendment to the criminal code which will regulate the sale of cigarettes to minimary places no attempt is being made to enforce the law, but the amendment to the criminal code will bring about the desired end.

According to a report current in shipping circles, the cut made by the conference lines to meet the freight rates given by Jebsen & Ostrander and the tramp steamers in carrying flour and wheat to the Orient is not popular with the majority of the lines represented in the joint traffic bureau of the northern trans-Pacific lines. It is stated that the cut, announced yesterday in these columns, effective on May 2, was made only because one of the

NEW GREAT NORTHERN LINE CATHOLIC CENTENARY

sented to enforce the law, but the amendment of the criminal code will bring about the desired end.

Mining Suit Settled

Toronto. April 28—The solicitors in the Nova Scotta mining case as an increase many manipulation of the training case as an increase manipulation of the training case as an increase of the property of the state of the contracted to carry freight at a special way from the foint bureau if the cut was made only because one of the training case as an increase of the property of the state of the state of the state of the contracted to carry freight at a special way from the foint bureau if the cut was made only because one of the training case as an increase of the state of the special way from the foint bureau if the cut was made only because one of the training and success of the state of the special way from the foint bureau if the cut was made only because one of the training and success of the ghost are special way from the foint bureau if the cut was made only because one of the state of the special way from the foint bureau if the cut was made only because one of the state of the contracted to carry freight at a special way from the foint bureau if the cut was made only because one of the state of the contracted to carry freight at a carry freight at the cut, anneurized to with the contracted to carry freight at the cut, anneurized to with the contract of the special way from the training and the cut of the carry freight at the cut and the cut of the carry freight at the cut and the cut of the carry freight at the cut and the cut of the

DULY GELEBRATER

s 9d to 41s 3d, 2s 6d less to a direct rt; to South African port, 47s 6d; U. K. or continent, 52s 6d to 55s; aaymas, \$7 to \$7.25.

INE THREATENED TO

LEAVE THE CONFERENCE

System. Since then he has maintained a correspondence with Prince Ito and other statesmen of Japan, including Viscount Kaneko, who represented Japan's financial interests during the Russo-Japanese negotilations. Throughout his intercourse Japan has regarded Mr. Clews as its friend and adviser, and this sentiment has now found expression in the Emperor's

UNIQUE GHOST AT LARGE

New York, April 28.—The Directors of the U. S. Steel Corporation to-day declared quarterly dividends of 1% per cent. on the preferred stock and half of one per cent. on the common stock. These are unchanged from the last previous quarter. The net earnings of the United States Steel Corporation for the quarter ending March 31, were \$18,220,000. The directors reelected all the officers of the corporation.

TRELES: EXHI

City Counc For

One of the nual provincia wireless telegions for pern has been mad ral superint pany, to the ciation, which the city coun night decided

The telegrap ficient space of the fair gro grand stand, poles and an poles will be feet in height, posts placed in the land for th the land for the company will company accepant all respons to the state of the stat front of the the public mathe wireless. Mr. Cooper

munication al far north as or will be in necessary leas by the compa . Invit Mayor J. F ham has invi-citizens of V on May 22, wh

the United S rendezvous th 23 and a big Mayor de Maivitation, says.
"Clasping h 000 citizens, people a cord come to visit with us in th will greet our from the grea history. We history. We in which the nations on one." In suggest munication 1 Mayor Hall

who can go Alderman Ha tion would be question rema

wrote point tection is ne mill and stock that the city the main on

uest was r Messrs. Gra Johnston, Lin the council w laying surface the streets in division. The is its intentio or fifty hous year but in it drainage facil the work is houses alrear houses alread occupied. The ferred to the ers committee

Robert Bar senting an E asked for p ssue of city was referred To C an were ar neet commit aanich and for the purpo position of a matter is no vhich is an

which is any Oak Bay she scheme.

On behalf of the late san Fell & Grest plication for long service his bravery a disaster are a city should for the late of the l uest. Refer

mittee.
The resigna
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was received
Mayor Hall e
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H. Stadtha
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The letter.

DULY CELEBRATE

Gathering of Hierarchy New York—Cardinal ogue Takes Part

fork, April 28.—Not since the nary conference at Baltimore to been a gathering of the hierarchy as that which astoday in St. Patrick's Catheoffered public thanksgiving completion of a hundred years blicism in New York. With eptions, every archbishop in eptions, every archbishop in try was present, and all of ing bishops and numerous the various religious orders, their head was the American Gibbons. Monsignor Felhe Apostolic delegate red the Vatican, and at the the ceremonies imparted the nediction. ptions, every arch

nksgiving was in the form of anksgiving was in the form of cal mass, the celebrant bedinal Logue of Ireland. Six I persons crowded the catheg before the mass began, and ore stood in Fifth avenue, bishops and their chaplains usignor Falconio led. These llowed by the representatives numerous religious orders, me the higher ranks of the the archbishops, and finally a cardinal robed in the red of of the church. The crowds with enthusiastic cheers. The lifted his right hand and into the cheers were hushed in crowd fell on their de he blessed them. Then he mot the cathedral. The cars escorted to the archbishop's nd there was vested for mass, and of the Gospel Cardinal mounted the pulpit and de-

nd of the Gospel Cardina mounted the pulpit and de-masterly and comprehensive

NORED BY MIKADO

perial Decoration Bestowed on try Clews for Services to Japan.

York, April 28.—Information received from Tokyo that the of Japan has bestowed upon clews, the well known banker nefal authority, the highest ncial authority, the highest decoration given by Japan to s. The insignia of this high expected in a few days, and presented to Mr. Clews by the Ambassador, Baron Takanor conferred upon My

onor conterred upon Mr. s in recognition of the nota-rices he has rendered Japan, a period of many years, and g 37 years ago, when Marquis e to the United States at the a commission charged to es-the Japanese financial system form basis. Ito and the com-were accredited to President who received them with great , and then referred them to was for the practical informasy sought. Ito remained in ork for several weeks studyin it methods. Mr. Clews in upon him the desirability of the decimal system of cur issues redemption issues, redemption, etc. The officials later visited Great France and Germany, study-financial system of each. o's return to Japan, a lengthy vas made out strongly favor-financial system of the United and this was accepted and by the government. Mr. vas appointed to be the agent in the United States and seere the engraving of the first prrespondence with Prince Ito er statesmen of Japan, includ-count Kaneko, who representin's financial interests during Russo-Japanese negotiations. nout his intercourse Japan has d Mr. Clews as its friend and and this sentiment has now pression in the Emper on him the imperial gir

IUE GHOST AT LARGE Spirit Drives Folk Away From uncheon By Malodorous Presence

on, April 27,—The Daily Chi ites the Psychical Research investigate the highly unpl

bedroom of the house have felt labby, ghostlike hand placed on buths. But the most extraordi-ature of the spook is that the

noise like that of a huge, nan whose slippers flaj

huge proportions who died in et of the cottage many years to body being so large, there sual delay in getting it

of the manifestations re ces the drainage system of the

York, April 28.—The Directors
J. S. Steel Corporation to-day
quarterly dividends of 1%
to the preferred stock and
one per cent. on the common These are unchanged from the vious quarter. The net earn-the United States Steel Cortor for the quarter ending March 119 29 000 The directors ren for the quarter ending \$18,220,000. The dire

hin T. Doyle, of the bark Care reports to the U. S. branch in phic office at San Francis April 7, 1998, in latitude ongitude W. 124.53, he saw topmast standing about ten in water line. Upper and red as if broken off.

PRINCE STATION AT THE FAME

CARLES STATION AT THE FAME

CA

In the resignation of E. C. Johnson, superintendent of the public market, was received to take effect on May I. Mayor Hall explained that Mr. Johnson finds that he is unable to attend to the duties of the position. The resignation was accepted with regret.

Wants One Day's Rest.

H. Stadthagen, the Johnson street curio dealer and Indian trader, wrote advocating that stores and shops of a class similar to his own should be kept closed on Sunday. Mr. Stadthagen says: "This letter, as you will see, is dated Sunday and poor me, as a Christian, must keep the store open because my oppositions, who are Jews, keep the Sabbath day (Sunday) their stores open AB you are the father of the Sunday Closing by-law mow before the city council I would pray to you that in your by-law you should include that all stores who sell curios and Indian goods including the curio-stands in local hotels, also as clause to be inserted that in the Il-cense of drug stores it shall be said that the drug stores can sell drugs but no souvenirs of any kinds on Sunday. As the law now stands I have to work even adays in the week and that is bad for health and all people to look at."

The letter, which was addressed to the father, which was addressed to the father of the sunday Closing by-law for respect for report.

Recommended that the communication of the father of the Sunday Closing by-law for the

tection is necessary for their large mill and stock of lumber and asking that the city place two hydrants on the main on Garbally road. The request was referred to the fire wardens.

Messrs. Gray, Hamilton, Donald and Johnston, Limited, wrote asking when the council would start on the work of laying surface frains and improving

Expenses of Water Expert

Recommended that the water commissioner communicate with Mr. Arthur L. Adams informing him that the council is willing to pay him at the rate of \$50 per day and expenses for inspection visits, leaving the date and number of such visits entirely to his own discretion, and that upon this basis the council will expect that he assumes responsibility for the proper carrying out of the work of waterworks construction as contemplated under the waterworks loan by-law, 1908.

is its intention of creeting some forty or fifty, houses in that section this year but in the absence of the proper drainage facilities and proper streets the work is at a standstill and two houses afready completed cannot be offered to the communication was referred to the communication was reserved to the communication was received to the finance committee.

Robert Earker, Valcouver, representing an English financial house, asked for particulars of the recent issue of odity debentures. His request was referred to the finance committee.

Aldermen Glesson, Pauline and Norman were appointed a committee to meet committee for the purpose of discussing the proposition of a public abattor. This matter is now being considered by the municipality of South Sanich and Oak Easy municipalities for the purpose of discussing the proposition of a public abattor. This matter is now being considered by the municipality of South Sanich which is anxious that the city and the severe consecution of a public abattor. This matter is now being considered by the municipality of South Sanich and Oak Easy municipality of the propers of the late sanitary improved the city and the cit

Class Exhibits. Class Exhibits.

All the exhibits must be the work of the pupils.

All entries must be made in ac-

All entries must be made in accordance with the grades of the public schools.

Exhibits of each class must be at least six in number to win a prize. Entries must be made by September 5, 1908, addressed to J. E. Smart. Esc., secretary-treasurer, provincial exhibition, Victoria, B.C.

Kindergarten.

Best kindergarten exhibit — First prize, silver medal; second prize, bronze medal; third prize, diploma.

All entries separate from other entries.

Entries must be made by September 5, 1908, addressed to J. E. Smart. Esc., secretary-treasurer, provincial exhibition, Victoria, B.C.

The growth of the travel between Victoria and Vancouver has resulted in the steamer Charmer being placed on the reprinces Royal much earlier than last season. The Charmer started service last night, leaving Vancouver at 11,30 for this port. She will sall from here daily at 1 p. m. for the mainland.

Travel is being increased on the Victoria-Seattle route. Vesterday the standard promiser 108

tries. Entries must be made by September 5, 1908.

Manual Training.

Class. Best collection of drawing and models, first and second year—
\$3, \$2, \$1.

Best collection of woodwork, second year's work—\$3, \$2, \$1.

Best collection of drawing, second year's work—\$3, \$2, \$1.

Best collection of drawing, second year's work—\$3, \$2, \$1.

Best collection of drawing and woodwork, first year—\$3, \$2, \$1.

Best collection of drawing, first year—\$3, \$2, \$1.

Best original model and drawing, first year—\$3, \$2, \$1.

Best original drawing and model, second year's work—\$3, \$2, \$1.

Best original drawing and model, second year's work—\$3, \$2, \$1.

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Best original drawing and model, second year's work—\$3, \$2, \$1.

Best original drawing and model and drawing

Miscellaneous.

Children of British Columbia (individual exhibits). Open to children under 16 years. No entry fee.

Class. For drawing, pencil or cray-on—\$3, \$2, \$1.

For drawing, freehand—\$3, \$2, \$1.

For drawing, geometrical—\$3, \$2,

Arrested at Rossland.

Rossland, B. C., April 28.—Sylverie alozzi was arrested here by Chief of colice Long, on a warrant from J. C.

CHARMER GOES ON THE VANCOUVER RUN

the road, which Ald. May described as "a bar to progress."

FISHING LEASES

PORTUGAL FEARS

The state of the control of the cont

FIFTEEN BURIED

Attempt May Be Made on the Young King's Life at Opening of Cortes

TREASURY LOAN SCANDAL

Republicans and Francoists to Make Attack on the eGovernment

Make Attack on the eGovernment

Republicans and Francoists to Make Attack on the eGovernment

Republicans and Francoists to Make Attack on the Government

Republicans and Francoists to Make Attack on the Government for the Make Attack on the Make Attack on the of the victims, named Lamoroux, died today from the shock and grief. He was 83 years old, and the terrors of the event told upon him heavily.

Opposition Objects to Restriction of Judge Cassels' Inquiry

MARINE MINISTER'S CASE

Committee of Five Appointed on Major Hodgins' Charges

Lisbon, April 28.—Great concern exists lest the re-opening of the pariliament tomorrow may be the occasion of a fresh outrage, possibly an attempt on the life of the young King Manuel, who according to traditions must go to the Cortes to announce the opening. The entire route from the palace to the parliament house will be lined with soldiers. The King will travel in a closed carriage, surrounded by lancers.

Sometime ago a plot was discovered, said to be a direct sequel of the tragedy of February 1, and a man named Palanque was arrested, but the tragedy of February 1, and a man named Palanque was arrested, but the police, falling to procure incriminating evidence, released him.

Was \$3 years old, and the terrors of the event told upon him heavily.

London Water System.

London Water System.

London, Ont., April 25.—The water commission of the House of Commons was devoted to a debate on the report of the civil service commission. Mr. Borden opened the attack of the opposition by asking when Judge Cassels was to begin the inquiry he has been appointed to make, Mr. Brodeur replying that he would begin on Friday.

Montreal, April 28.—A party of the civil service commission. Mr. Borden opposite to make, Mr. Brodeur replying that he would begin on Friday.

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Montreal, April 28.—A party of the civil service commission. Mr. Borden report of the match of the was to be a public one or not. Mr. Borden criticised the replying that he would be a public one or not. Mr. Borden criticised the report of the inquiry, which was based on a s

Hold Up Guards and Take \$18,000 In-tended to Pay Steel Corpor-ation's Employees

Bluefield, W. Va., April 28.—Four armed men today held up guards who were conveying \$18,000 from Welch to Gary, W. Va., to pay off the employees of the United States Coal and Coke company, a subsidiary company of the United States Steel corporation. The money had been shipped by the McDowell County National bank at Welch. There is no clue to the robbers, but a sheriff's posse is scouring the surrounding country.

Destitute Belgians Toronto, April 28.—Mayor Oliver to-day wrote Hon. F. Oliver, minister of the interior, asking him to deport 150 Belgians, who are destitute in Toronto. These men this morning applied to the House of industry, for a meal, but were refused, as the city has ordered the outdoor relief department closed.

Montreal, April 28.—J. W. Watson, superintendent of dining cars on the Grand Trunk railway, retires under the company's pension fund on May 1 and will be succeeded by E. W. Smith with headquarters at Toronto.

White Liner Brought 891 Passengers and Valuable Cargo

HAS BIG SHIPMENT OF SILK

Largest Number of Chinese Brought for Many Months on Any Steamer

(From Tuesday's Daily)

With 891 passengers, 1,317 tons of cargo including 1,519 bales of silk valued at about one million dollars, the R.M.S. Empress of India arrived in Royal Roads vesterday soon after noon and dropped anchor. Capt. Beetham was unwilling to come to the wharf and the steamer Otter acted as tender. The white liner lost one day as a result of fog when on her way from Hongkong to Shanghai and left Yokohama one day late. The effort to make up this time on the way across was unavailling, bad weather being encountered. During one heavy blow, J. Robertson, an able seaman who joined the steamer here, was swept overboard

RAMMED BY ICEBERG

Sydney, N.S., April 28.-A wireles message from Cape Race late tonight states that the steamer Norfold habeen abandoned 130 miles east of Syd been abandoned 130 miles east of Sydney, and shortly after went down. The crew of 25 men were taken off by a fishing craft and will be landed at a Newfoundland port. The Norfold was twelve days out from Glasgow with a cargo of firebrick and machinery, when she ran into the ice floes off the Grand banks. Finally the ateel side of the vessel was rammed by a toppling berg. The ship and cargo were insured for \$50,000.

Young Savages in Toronto Young Savages in Toronto
Toronto, April 28.—Because he refused to steal money from his home to buy cigarettes, Fulton Wood, a ten year old boy, was brutally tortured by four companions of his own age last Saturday. He was bound, legs and arms, and matches placed between his fingers were set on fire. His outcries were heard by a policeman, who released him. One of the four boys has been arrested. The victim is ill in bed at his home in Queen street east.

Small Bank Fails Montreal, April 28.—The Bank de St. Jean, a small institution, having its head office at St. Johns, Que, and with branches in three or four small neighboring towns, decided to go out of business today. The reason given is that the competition of the larger banks makes the business unprofitable. Money is also difficult to secure with which to look after the bank's customers. It is expected that the share-

TEES BROUGH

Finder of Evidences of Disaster Who Arrived From Carmanah Tells of Flotsam

INDICATES LOSS OF VESSEL

Part of Garboard Streak 25 Feet Long Included Among Debris on Rocks

(From Wednesday's Daily) Bringing further detailed informa-tion concerning the wreckage recently washed ashore in the vicinity of Carwashed ashore in the vicinity of Carmanah point, the steamer Tees of the C. P. R., Capt. Townsend, returned yesterday morning from Cape Scott and way ports of the west coast of Vancouver Island. Roby Daykin, who investigated the wreckage scattered along the rocks to the eastward and westward of Carmanah point, where, with his father W. P. Daykin, he tends the light, was among the passengers who arrived by the steamer and he says there is no doubt that the wreckage found is new. There was neither slime nor barnacles, nothing of the growth which soon accumulates on

PROPOSES SITE

More Acco sane Wi

(Fron

asylum is so ment has dec struction of a course of a fer be asked for day or so an received and called, all of rushed to cor possible done active work. \$60,000 was mat the last se Seen yesterd minister of ed new structure part of the 1, cured by the pose. This is tion of the Coers, about five New Westmin be entirely diasylum.

In discussing the property with change the s where the new abandoning t together. The sufficiently co requirements, date, it being ance from a it would be prinsane in a depresent. The within a small

given reasons be as little r be as little ras was consisted who no vicinity.

The contemirably adap of the systention of the land lying a Fraser with character. Becomparative was intended table garden would be on would be op those inflicte insanity, and be beneficial situated the of the opini of the opinication was a In laying same system the inajerity one large was be a number would be patients. Twould be go Those acute a mild, harm be given should be given the given t

necessity of Young recou ditions durin pointed out two stories present inst them, that it some time, had proved the populat had been racrease in the crease in the ditter provernment had that in the moneys in

DRED

Burton ompanied non, arriv his way to in company already an cured some placer group star. Mr. ments for ments for ments for ments for the first star. Having a profitable in profitable in the displaced fredge fitte Weeks for machinery the coast a wagons from the resent flacer give competent basin at the meen and G ferous deport of the coast of the fredge fitte well as the Mr. Week a depth of is sufficient well as the Tulamo the early high as \$30 old primition with rocket with rocket with rocket with rocket will a sufficient with rocket with roc

BROUGHT

of Evidences of Disas tho Arrived From Carnah Tells of Flotsam

TES LOSS OF VESSEL

Garboard Streak 25 Long Included Among Debris on Rocks

om Wednesday's Daily) g further detailed informa erning the wreckage recently shore in the vicinity of Car-pint, the steamer Tees of the Capt. Townsend, returned morning from Cape Scott ports of the west coast of r island. Roby Daykin, who ed the wreckage scattered rocks to the eastward and of Carmanah point, where, ather W. P. Daykin, he tends was among the passengers is new. There was neither any time in the water; in Daykin said, it was obvio

the finding of the wreckage reported, a large amount of es, whiskey cases and others found in the vicinity of Stanley Wood, a timber who came from the vicinity of said there were an unusual

licate that some large sailing ship or a bark, had met disof some large vessel. This ich had broken free of frames, s about 25 feet long. There any things, all small, broken recognition. The only mark of d was the wording "Mackay

e trunks found on the rocks vestward of Carmanah point, k miles beyond the light, were ial American pattern, wood with tin. They were by ty. Little pieces of by es, all painted white, od bits, rowlock chocks, three as found on the rocks, well Wreckage was found to eastward and westward of h. "Bach" piece was "emoved other by a considerable dis mahogany cabin door pine-topped table and yards away, some crates of empty cases, in fact a cases, in fact and cases, in fact and cases. vessel; though some seemingly mistakeably from a vessel that ently met disaster, notably the ce of the garboard streak or broken from the planking, was 25 feet long, and the largle piece of the wreckage. The

e indicates that some big sall-sel had met with accident, a ship or a bark; for it did m as if the teak bits and the other stuff washed ashore om a schooner or small vessel . Daykin yesterday, when dis

his finds.
arrival at Alberni, where news
arrival of the safety of the
ne officers and passengers of
mer Tees from Cape Scott and
believed they had learned
e settlers of a disaster which
olved much loss of life. The
at Cape Scott told of sighting
on fire on Sunday, the 18th at Cape Scott told of sighting on fire on Sunday, the 1Mh d of witnessing two Lad exercises. It was not until amer arrived at Alberni and as given of the explosion of cline tanks of the new Tacong schooner Clara C., that the by the Tess learned the by the Tees learned the of the destroyed vessel and crew, who had rowed around th of the island to Scarlett h of the Island to be hthouse, had been rescued and south by the fishing steamer

PER INVESTIGATION

ntative of Publishers' Associ n Discredits Freight Rate Contention

ngton, April 28.—Before the ommittee of the house which stigating the subject of the wood pulp, and whether or representing the paper of the American Newspars' association, today subn her evidence in support of the hat such a combination exists. futed the contention of the urers, that this increase in due to higher freight rates en no increase for seve its interested. nd in two instances the state howed reductions in rates. ommittee will meet again to-at 10 o'clock when Mr. Nor-enter upon the fourth day of

Suffocated by Gas. fix Suffocated by Gas.

Tork, April 28.—The bodies of nown Italians, supposed to be from Midvale, Pa., were found in a Greenwich street loagse, late today. The gas was in. The coroner said the men in dead several hours. The nailed the door shut from the hid had fastened the window identify with the idea of preany person from entering the Pre appearance of the gas jet I that one of them had turned light, but did not fully close

PROPOSES CHANGING SITE OF THE ASYLUM

More Accommodation for Insane Will Be Provided on Banks of Fraser

The months of an electron points of the control of

Remarkrichness

pleasing flavor. The big black

meen and Granite Creek is a rich auriferous deposit, containing platinum as
well as the vellow metal

Mr. Weeks' patent will save gold at
a depth of 40 feet below water, which
is sufficient to reach bedrock in the
Welldo basin and it may be all along
the Tulamen as far as Princeton. In
the early days placermen made as
high as \$30,000 in this section by the
old primitive "Armstrong" process,
with rocker, plek and shovel, and it
is reasonable to hope that greater results, will follow the scientific use of
machinery.

Servante Davis and Salvatore Luhano, two Italians suspected of comhano, tw

ROOSEVELT EXPRESSES

Letter of the President Re-ceived by Relatives of the Missing Boy

FREE BOOKS WILL BE

CARTER AND GARESCHE

Service of Frager

Trees, Trees, and the control of the provincial process of the control of the process of the control of the provincial process of the control of the control of the process of the control of the c

MARMALADE

The Autocrat of the English Breakfast Table

Is well represented here. We can well recommend these delicious B. Marmalade, 4-lb. tins, each.............. Keiller's Pineapple Marmalade, per jar

DIXI H. ROSS & COMPANY.

Up-to-Date Grocers,

1317 Government Street. Tels. 52, 1052, 1590

If You Want a Marine Engine It's a

You Want-Sure to be Satisfactory-We Can Supply You With a 21, 4, 5, 8, and up to 30 Horse Power-You Make No Mistake by Buying One of These

Engines They Can't Be Beat and are Seldom Equaled

B. C. HARDWARE COMPANY

NORTHERN INTERIOR OF B.C. general store at Hazelton, which is the head of navigation on the Skeena River and headquarters for outfitting for above points. R. S. SARGENT. - HAZELTON, B. C.

Browne's Charles Browne's Charles Charles Charles Charles Control Charles Char Specific in CHOLERA

Wholesale Agents, Lyman Bros. & Co., Ltd., Toronto.

NOTICE RAYMOND & SONS

613 PANDORA STREET

New Designs and Styles in all kinds of Polished Oak Mantels All Classes of

GRATES English Enamel and American
Onyx Tiles.

Full line of all fireplace goods. Lime, Portland Cement, Plas-ter of Paris, Building and Fire Brick, Fire Clay, etc., always on hand.

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A SURE CURE

FOR THE BLUES

Buy a

Phonograph

Fletcher Bros.

Talking Machine Headquater

B. C. SADDLERY CO., 566 YATES STREET

of the river.

The revised list makes the total of

Control on the lowest land on that part of the river.

Gerdon Group Bonded

According to advices received by First and five children dead, one bir rescued, if Nr. and Mrs. Dealaurters and five children dead, one by request it lands, the Gordon group and two children rescued, Mrs. Camille Lands and two children rescued, Mrs. Camille La

the houses, numbering over thirty, were probably instantly killed or crushed and smothered into unconsciousness by the hundreds of tons of lee and water of the research of th

RICH CHINAMAN'S CRIME

Cut Throat of Slave Girl While De-fained by United States Im-migration Officials

FROM NANAIMO

Farmer Suffers Injury—Montana People Look at Nanaimo District—Beneficial Rains

Nanaimo, April 27.—John Eastman, while engaged in clearing land at Northfield on Saturday, had his leg broken above the ankle. The accident was caused by a log striking the leg.

Chief IOF RIISY

Atlin Hotel Destroyed

Atlin, April 26.—The Gold house, the largest hotel at Discovery, was burned to the ground early this morning. The loss is \$10,000, outside of \$1,500 in bank notes which could not be saved. It is a miracle that no one was killed. The fire was caused by the explosion in the acetylene gas plant. The guests, who had just left the breakfast room, were turled through the windows, but no one was seriously hurt.

CHIEF JOE BUSY

Chas. Whitaker of Montana, representing a number of persons in that extend wan propose to buy farms of control of the persons in the state which any propose to buy farms of control of the persons in that witching the morrow evening. Mr. Morley, of Victoria will address a public meeting under the morrow evening. Mr. Morley and the morrow evening. Mr. Morley and the heavy rains in that vicinity representing every tribe of Louise the heavy rains in that vicinity representing every tribe of Louise the heavy rains in that vicinity representing every tribe of Joseph Vipond in floating his 14,000,000 feet of logs down the river to sait water. The river is higher now than for some time, which is being in the city will be considered to the personal proposed to the personal propose to the personal propose

Little Quebec Hamlet Overwhelmed While its Inhabitants Slept

MARY VILLAGERS

Edilingham, Wash, April 27.—Lee
Wing Wahn, a rich Chimmam, Wash
habitants Slept

MORE THAN THIRTY DEAD

Clay Bank of Du Lievre River
Undermined by Spring
Freshet

Clay Bank of Du Lievre River
Undermined by Spring
Freshet

Buckingham, Que, April 27.—A ter
rible diseaser occurred early yestenday
morning at Notre Dame do in Buckingham, by which over
all possible of injuries

Toronto, April 27.—William Perking
is finated on the River Du Livice
sign from Buckingham, by which over
all possible occurred. As hed down
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Brantford, Ont., April 27.—North Brant Conservatives nominated W. S Brewster, K.C., for the legislature.

dpon months ago by the tions.

Some weeks ago it was learned on the coast that the mountain men were not maintaining prices, and at a meeting of lumbermen held in Vancouver the week before last it was decided to send delegates to lay the situation before the mountain men and obtain from them a declaration of the position they intended to take during the coming season. The meeting resulted in a satisfactory arrangement.

PLAGUE IN VENEZUELA

Caracas, Venezuela, April 21, via Port of Spain, April 27,—As a result of the decree issued by President Castro, closing the port of La Guayra for the period of fifteen days La Guayra for the period of fifteen days La Guayra today is completely isolated and business is at a standstill. The train service between La Guayra and Camacas has been discontined. A military and sanitary cordon surround the port. No business is being done and there is practically nobody on the streets. There are several new cases of the fatal disease every day as well as several deaths. Houses where there have been deaths are being burned. The government has not yet acknowledged that this illness is the bubonic plague and it is impossible to get reliable official statistics regarding it.

According to information supplied by the consular reports there have been fifty deaths in five weeks. There is a possibility that steamers will stop calling even at Puerto Cabello and as a result the price of provisions in Caracas is rising rapidly.

Wilmenstadt, April 27.—The steamer Philadelphia arrived here yesterday with many passengers on board. They brought word that there were two cases of bubonic plague at Caracas, and that a large number of people were awaiting steamers at Porto Cabello in order to leave Venezuela.

The Caracas newspapers declare that there is no plague in that city. President Castro has asked the Academy of Medicine to formulate measures for the sanitation of Caracas, to combat the bubonic plague, if it should break out. Following this request, the Academy of Medicine to formulate measures for the sanitation of Caracas, to combat the bubonic plague, if it should break out. Following this request, the Academy of Medicine to formulate measures for the sanitation of Caracas, to combat the bubonic plague, if it should break out. Following this request, the Academy of Medicine to formulate measures for the sanitation of Caracas, to combat the bubonic plague and care the formulate measures for the sanitation of Caracas, to combat th

the bubonic plague, ff it should break out. Following this request, the Academy has issued orders for the immediate destruction of rats, the daily washing of streets and buildings and the destruction of existing foci of infection of whatever kind.

way, announcing the appointment of C. A. Hays, first assistant general freight agent at Chicago, as general freight agent, in succession to J. E. Dalrymple, who becomes freight traffic manager of the Grand Trunk, with

Dealing With Idlers.

Vancouver, April 27.—Afthur Clegg, Thomas Jones, James Veitch and James Doyle, a quartette from the great workless and unwashed, appeared in the police court on charges of vagrency. Detective Jackson said they were all old offenders, and had been found lined up against the wall in the New Fountain saloon. Clegg said he was going north on Wednesday and his case was adjourned till Tuesday. Vetch said he would go to Victoria next week and his case was also held over till then. Jones was given thirty days to keep him out of mischlef till the logging camps opened again, and Doyle was also given a month's exercise for the good of his health. Dealing With Idlers.

Fort William, April 27.—The nine-teen Doukhobors who were in jail at Port Arthur and the fifty-eight left in Fort William were at midnight all loaded into a C.P.R. coach bound for the west. Preparations for this coup have been progressing for some weeks, but were kept very quiet until all was ready, The Doukhobors finaly expressed their willingness to take the train for the west They were supplied with an interpreter and ample food to last to their destination, Yorkton.

YOUTHFUL DESPERADOES Leader of Bad Cranbrook Gang Sent-enced to Four Years in Reformatory

Fatalities in Stricken Districts Now Estimated at

GREAT NUMBER INJURED

The Mississippi and Wisconsin Points Report Further Storms

Atlanta, Ga., April 27.—Conditions in the districts stricken by the storm show no improvement, according to late reports today. The death list may reach 450. The list of injured stands at 1,277.

Another Storm.

Meridian, Miss., April 27.—A disastrous tornado passed through the sparsely settled section of Eastern Mississippi south of this city late yesterday. Meridian also was visited by a remarkable wind, rain and hail sterm. Much damage was done to crops and shrubbery. Timber propers. crops and shrubbery. Timber proper-ties are reported almost devastated.

A report received here last night says that the timber section of South-ern Mississippi and the adjacent Ala-bama territory has again been visited by a heavy storm and much dameze by a heavy storm, and much damag

washing of screen washing for or an fection of whatever kind.

The academy has also ordered the compulsory use of Haffkine's serum for hospital use. Sanitary commissions have been appointed for each ward in the city, where alarm has it is necause suspicious cases have been reported.

Grand Trunk Officials

Manireal. April 27.—Circulars were of local fishermen, the water is four or five feet high. Fishing boats and rowboats were wrecked, and the people were driven from town by the week of local fished in ple were driven from town by the water, which flooded their homes. Cows pigs and chickens perished in the unexpected flood, which came like a tidal wave. The water in the river rose six feet, the highest on record. Another in Alabama.

Another in Alabama.

Selma, Ala., April 27.—A terrific storm struck this section last night, resulting in the death of four negroes and a heavy property damage. A large number of cattle were killed. The Alabama river is rising rapidly, and flood warnings have been sent out. Mobile, Ala., April 27.—Reports from the lower bay say that the storm early today was fierce, and many ships at anchor were dragged some distance. A quarantine barge was badly damaged. The American three-masted schooner Henriette J. Powell, from Mexican ports, bound to Pascagoula, Miss., went ashore on the southern end of Petit Bois Island.

Washington, April 27.—The officials of the Red Cross said to asy the organization stood ready to assist in any way it could in extending help to the suffering persons from the tornado in Mississippi and other states. It already has taken up the matter with the governor of Mississippi. By unanimous consent, the House today on motion of Mr. Bartlett, Georgia, admotion of Mr. Bartlett, Georgia, adthe governor of Mississippi. By unanimous consent, the House today on motion of Mr. Bartlett, Georgia, adopted a resolution of sympathy with the storm sufferers, and authorizing the Secretary of War to furnish tents, provisions and supplies and render such other aid as may be deemed necessary. The president after conferring with Secretary of the Navy Metcalfe, today telegraphed Governor Noel, stating that the War and Navy Departments, the Marine Hospital service, and the Red Cross stood ready to give aid wherever needed. Upon receipt of a reply from the governor, all four organizations will begin a movement of relief.

Convent Walls Collapse. Quebec, April 27.—Three walls of the new convent in process of con-struction at the corner of Boulevard Langelier and Notre Dame street col-lapsed yesterday.

Quebec Store Burned. Quebec, April 27.—The Campbell Shea Co.'s store on St. Andrew street was badly damaged by fire yesterday. Defective wires were the cause. The loss is covered by insurance.

Ottawa, April 27.—The labor department is in receipt of letter from telegraph operators all over the Dominion expressing approval of Ralph Smith's bill before parliament regulating the hours of telegraphers.

Saskatchewan Moral Reform Regina, Sask., April 27.—The Saskatchewan Temperance and Moral Reform association is meeting in Regina today under Rev. G. J. Shearer, of Toronto, and formulating a plan of campaign for the summer. A draft bill is being prepared and will be submitted to the provincial government tonight. It asks for local option on the straight majority vote. The licensed victuallers have made representations to the government asking that the present law be continued.

TIDE TABLE Victoria, B.C., April, 1908.

Date |Time Ht|Time Ht|Time H



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of well-appointed Gentleman's home in lovely BEACON HILL PARK. Number cultural lands. Soil clay or sand loam. In Ritimast Valley, on fruit and agricultural lands. Soil clay or sand loam. Practically level. Positively no sumstrictly moderate. L. D. Phone, Victoria Address:

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WITH THE POULTRYMAN

SQUAB RAISING FOR MARKET

t a considerable sum of spare money, or even

A squab is a young pigeon about four weeks old. Like any other animal used for food at this age, it is sweet and tender and

much in demand for the better classes of ho-

tels and restaurants, the price being from \$2.00

to \$4.00 per dozen at any season of the year.

It is a safe industry and one which is not liable

good stock. Common pigeons do very well,

out much more money can be made in the end

if the best stock is secured. Certain breeds of

pigeons will produce squabs that will sell for

two or three times as much as those from the

The first thing to do in squab-raising is to build or arrange a suitable house for the birds.

Always make it a rule to begin with as little

expense as possible. Some small unused building, or a part of such building, is good en-

About twice as many nest boxes as pairs of pigeons will be needed. After being used once, a nest box should be carefully cleaned and whitewashed before it is used again. By having extra nest boxes the parent pigeons may begin rearing a new brood without loss of time.

On the floor of the squab house must be

placed straw, grass or litter from the barn floor. The parent pigeons need this for building their nests. The best squab-raisers furnish

the nest boxes with artificial, bowl-shaped

trays called nappies. The parent birds build

their nests of straw or grass in these. One ad-

vantage of the nappies, as nests is that the nests can easily be removed at will. The nap-

pies are earthenware and cost but a few cents

that the parent birds feed their young in-

stinctively; they know the needs of the young so well that few die from improper feeding. The feed for pigeons must be placed in the house in a box or pan of some kind. Plenty of

feed must be supplied at all times. They will not waste it, and they know when and how much to feed the squabs. Most people use a simple, wooden, self-feeding box. They can

be purchased, or anyone can easily make one.

Into this feed box, enough feed is poured to

last for several days, and it gradually runs out

Pigeon feed consists of common salt.

round oyster shells, Canada peas, cracked

orn, kaifir corn, hempseed, sunflower seed and a few others. All of these can be safely

given but only a few should be given at a time,

just enough kinds to make a variety. Fre-

quent changes should be made to stimulate

appetite. Grit, such as is used for poultry, should be before them at all times. This is

absolutely essential, as they are confined, hav-

pans a foot or more in diameter, and four or

five inches deep. The water should be chang-

ed once or twice each day. Before bathing, they drink as much of the water as they need.

Then they splash in the water, wetting all

their feathers and making themselves bright and clean. After the bath, the water is cover-

ed with an oily scum, and is not fit for use

again. They bathe early in the morning, and bathing water should be placed in their pans

the evening before unless one is a very early iser. Too much care cannot be taken of their

athing and drinking water. It is a necessity,

In addition to feed and water, pigeons re-

ouire exercise in the sunlight and fresh air. For this purpose a flying pen is built to the squab-house for the use of adult birds. Small

meshed poultry netting is used for this pur-

pose. A small flying pen will do, but the larger it is, the better for the health and comfort

th winter and sumi

Bathing water should be furnished them in

ing no access to such from outside sources.

on to a board as fast as it is eaten.

One great advantage in raising squabs is

In the beginning, it is advisable to get

living in itself.

to vary much with time.

common kinds.

QUAB-RAISING, like any other

industry, should be started in

a modest way and built up as

experience warrants. It is not

wise to expect large returns at

first, but with a love for the

work, care of details and en-

ough capital to handle the

business, one can make out of

elight REFRESHING

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PER LB. AT ALL GROCERS

LONDON. n's Whiskey

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STORE

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OUNG VICTORIA, B. C.

AWN **DWERS**

Cotton and Rubber Garden Hose

We guarantee our hose.

Garden tools of all descriptions

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\$1.00

E-EMPTIONS

aat Valley, on fruit and agri level. Positively no sum-Write for particulars.

C. E. BURGESS,

night, especially during severe weather. If many pigeons are kept, some will be found in the flying pen at all times of the day, and especially when the sun shines. Where the loft of some building is used for the squab-house,

the flying pen can be built on the roof. The hen pigeon lays but two eggs. Both parents take turns in sitting on them, and they hatch after seventeen days incubation. The young squabs are carefully warmed, fed and cared for generally by their parents. The first food given them is a liquid produced in the crops of the parent birds, and is known as "pigeon's milk." This liquid food grows gradually thicker, is then mixed with grain, and after a few days, the squabs eat whole grain, which is also supplied from the parents' crops.

In about two weeks after the eggs hatch, the female pigeon is ready to nest again, when the care of the squabs falls to the lot of the male. When the squabs are four weeks old, they are ready for the market. They can be shipped, either live or dressed, according to the season and other conditions.

SETTING HENS

If the poultry house is large enough it is well to set apart a room for the exclusive use of the setting hens. If a separate pen cannot be provided a place as much apart from the flock as possible should be used as hatching quarters. Wherever the place is, the first thing to do is to clean it out thoroughly and give it a good spraying with carbolic solution or zeno-leum. In addition it should be fumigated with burning brimstone, before being used as a hatching place. Make provision for ventilation if such is required. A good plan is to take out a window sash and cover the opening with cot-

building, or a part of such building, is good enough to start with. The loft of a wagon shed or a corn-crib makes a good pigeon house.

The house must be carefully closed at first. There may be cracks, but they must not be wide enough for the birds to get out, for the old birds will fly back to their old home if they ever escape. The young ones may be allowed to fly at liberty, for they never will, of their own accord, leave their babyhood home. In side the house place nest boxes at some distance above the floor. It is a good plan to place them side by side and in rows, one above the other. For the nests get empty boxes of suitable size. Boxes the size of an egg case are about right. Turn each box on its side, the open top becoming the front. Nail a three or four inch strip along the bottom to keep the nesting material in and the eggs from rolling out. It's a pretty good scheme to place some moist loam or an inverted piece of sod in the bottom of each box, hollowed out to hold the eggs and conform to the her's body. Loam or sod are required only when the floor is wood or concrete. In a dirt floor, remove the bottom boards of the box and shape the nest in the

> The front of each box should have a little door made of wire netting or slats to keep the hens shut in if necessary. If it is desirable to darken the inside of the nest a coarse piece of burlap may be hung over each box. This darkens the inside without shutting out the fresh

Drinking water in a dish raised a few inches' dirt into it, and a box or trough with whole grain for the daily ration, should be provided. In addition a box or two or dust should be placed in the pen for the sitters to bathe in, unless they can get outside and roll in the dry soil.

Before setting, dust the hen thoroughly with sulphur or some good insect powder, working the dust well down to the skin. It is advisable in most cases if the hen is to be removed from her laying place to the setting quarters, to move her after dark and start her off first on two or three china eggs and see how she likes the new location. In the morning, if she stays on the nest, and after feeding and drinking, returns to it, she may be given a dozen or thirteen eggs to do time on, with a pretty good assurance that she will stay on the ob and make a success of the business. If she isn't disposed to take kindly to the new situation, the nest-box may be darkened during the day and the trial continued a little longer. Most hens accommodate themselves to their new surroundings in a few days. The ones that do not cannot be relied on as setters and may as well have the broody notion taken out of them as speedily as possible and set about their busi-

Always set several hens on the same day, so that if in testing the eggs at the end of six or seven days some prove infertile, which is most likely, these may be discarded, the settings filled up from one nest and one hen left free to start again on fresh eggs, or be broken off her broodiness and returned to the laying pen. There is a further advantage in starting several hens at once in that when the broods are hatched all at one time, the chickens may be given to as many hens as are required to look after them, and the rest of the setters started anew on fresh eggs, or turned off to prepare again for laying. One hen can take care of more chickens than she hatches out,

paying for their keep in egg laying.

While sitting, the hens should be dusted with the insect powder two or three times at least, and the eggs tested after the methods that have been indicated in these columns frequently before. When setting it is also adisable to make a record on a card that may be attached to each box, of the time of setting. the breed, or pen that produces the eggs, and any other item that might be of interest. As the eggs are tested results can be noted down on these cards and at the end of the hatch

that may be of future use as a guide in mating

the breeding stock or selecting setters.

The hens should be allowed to come off the nests daily. If the doors of the boxes are kept closed they should be opened for half an hour at a regular hour each day. At the end of that time it is well to see that each hen is back at her job. Half an hour is as long a time as a hen should be off her eggs each day. While the chicks are coming out, and for twenty-four hours after, leave the hen alone. Assisting the chicks from the shell is seldom required and does rather more harm than good.

HOW MANY EGGS PER FOWL?

How many eggs should a fowl lay to make her profitable? I think on most of our farms hen that lays 100 eggs a year pays for herself. I believe, however, that we should not be satisfied with hens that lay less than 200 eggs a year, for we want to get reasonable pay for the labor we put upon them. At the present prices for eggs 100 eggs will bring at least \$2, and they have not cost more than a dollar. But there is another element that enters into the cost of eggs, and that is the number of fowls that are lost from various causes. It is possible to lose so many fowls while they are growing up that this will reduce the profits of the ones that live. Some men figure out that they are making a profit of a dollar off their fowls, but at the end of the year can find no profit. They cannot understand why, if their birds are making them a profit of dollar each, they should not have as many dollars in profits as they have birds. The fact is, that they had a large number of fowls that were fed from one month to six and then died. In some flocks the cholera appeared and in another roup was the devastator, in others skunks and cats reduced the size of the flock. It is the vanished cost of supporting these that reduced the profits on the eggs to about nothing. The longer I take care of poultry the more I realize that success with fowls consists very largely in keeping them free from lat, lice and disease.— Southern Poultryman.

PIGEON NOTES

Pigeons must have grit; don't forget that.
There should be one bath pan for every twelve pair of birds. It is estimated that a pigeon will consume a half bushel of grain a year.

AROUND THE FARM

MOISTURE



NE of the most important factors in the successful production of a crop is moisture. Hardly a season passes in which our crops are not reduced in yield to a greater or less degree because of lack of sui-

ficient moisture to bring them to maturity. The soil may have been put in the best possible condition at eding time, plant food may have been favorable for a bountiful harvest, yet with a defi-cient supply of moisture a partial or complete crop failure is sure to follow. The question naturally arises, is there any method or methods by which we may till the soil in order to control or store moisture for the use of crops during the oft recurring periods of drouth? To answer this it is necessary to know the

forms in which moisture exists in the soil. These are three free, capillary and hygrosco-pic. Free water is not directly used by plants, in fact, is detrimental to plant growth. It furnishes, however, the source of supply for water in wells and springs, and is valuable as a source of supply from which capillary water is obtained. Hygroscopic moisture is of no importance in agriculture. Capillary water is the important form in which resistant in the the important form in which moisture is held

Capillary water exists in thin films around the soil particles and it is in this condition that water is available for plant growth. Capillary movement may be upward or downward, usually upward. In times of drouth, it may be sufficient to raise the water through a distance of three to six feet, depending directly upon the physical condition of the soil. Should the soil be coarse or cloddy, then water cannot rise to take the place of that carried away by evaporation or that used up by the growing plant. If, however, the soil is fine and in good condition of tilth, then water passes readily care of more chickens than she hatches out, and may as well be looking after eighteen or twenty as a dozen. This economizes hen labor and makes possible the employment of the extra hens either in bringing out more chicks or paying for their keep in egg laying.

it and not be carried away by surface drainof the birds.

The flying pen may be built on the ground adjoining the squab-house. The door may be kept open all day, but should be closed at there is a complete record of results, a record soil is very important, as much of the precipi-

tation occurring in the spring and summer months falls in hard, dashing rains and it is imperative that we provide a soil condition which allows of rapid and complete percolation of the water in the subsoil.

Of the implements for conserving moisture the plough is of most importance and the plough that pulverizes the soil most thoroughly is the one best adapted to fit a soil to retain moisture. The time and depth of the ploughing is also important. For example, spring ploughing for early crops should not be as deep as fall ploughing for the same crops. On stiff, clayey adobe soils, spring ploughing should not be as deep as fall ploughing for that type of soil, as new unworked subsoil is turned up in which the plant food is not in an available form for the use of the plants. It is generally desirable to plough sandy or sandy loam soils deep, as the plant food is easily available in this style of soil, and deep ploughing brings more plant food into the root zone

of the growing plants. In the semi-arid districts, deep ploughing may prove to be positively detrimental to a crop during drouthy periods if proper methods are not employed to firm the soil and close the interspace between the furrow slice and the subsoil. In this section the late fall and winter rains are not sufficient to settle the soil, hence we must resort to some mechanical means for doing the work. 'As an implement for firming the soil and packing the subsoil, the so-called subsurface packer is the best tool yet invented. If the packer cannot be secured, then the disc harrow with the discs run nearly straight will do fairly good work. By firming and pressing the furrow slice well and evenly upon the subsoil, capillary action is restored between the upper and lower layers of the soil. Follow the packer with the smoothing harrow in order to provide the soil mulch which is highly effective in preventing evaporation.

Tillage of the soil not only conserves moisture but it liberates plant food, aerates, and warms the soil. This does not mean to infer that moisture is the all important factor necessary for the successful production of a crop, for it is just as necessary that there shall be heat, light, air and soil fertility. In the fertile plains of the semi-arid west, there are few soils but what would produce large crops if amoisture was supplied at needed intervals or if we could but store the natural precipitation that fell for the use of the crop. It may even be necessary to store up an extra season's moisture in the soil to produce one crop but let us remember that some means must be provided for keeping up the fertility in the soil, for the greater the crop we harvest the greater amount of fertility we remove from it. Rotation of crops will not keep up this fertility unless some method is employed for returning to the soil every pound and every ounce of plant grain farming must go hand in hand. Every pound of manure must be used upon the land. Moisture conservation methods must be em-ployed in order to furnish sufficient moisture to decompose the coarse manure, rot the heavy crop of stuble turned under by the plough and to bring the crop to maturity. There is no occasion or excuse for burning a heavy crop of stubble after heading the grain, for we thereby destroy the humus which might result from rotting the straw and that burned out of the soil by the fire. Plough the stubble or manure under to a good depth, thoroughly pack the subsoil and follow the summer culture plan of summer fallow or use a cultivated crop, then there is no need to worry about the land becoming too light by the straw or manure not rotting. Study well percolation, evaporation, capillary attraction, as they are important factors in determining the amount of moisture which may be stored in the soil.

ONION GROWING

As the onion is now being recognized as something of a medicine, and is allowed in society for the virtue there is in it, a trial growing of this much abused and slandered vegetable may result in considerable profit to the experi-

The people, as a general rule, have an idea that onions cannot be successfully grown from seed in the West. This I know, from actual experience, to be a mistake on their part, for I have grown them for years with great success.

On a small farm, or on a place where one is seeking to furnish him or herself with employment at good wages, if not some profit, the onion crop is perhaps the best solution of this problem. Most years the supply is hardly up to the demand, and the labor required by hand to raise a good crop will not be given by most farmers, who can do their work on large farms with machinery and horse power. For this reason, and the fact that it takes very rich land to grow good onions, the small farmer will do

from the sowing of the seed. It is of mild fla- ious odors than cooling milk.

vor, and keeps well. The color is deep, rich red. It is hardy and reliable, solid and heavy. Some prefer the Yellow Danvers, but I do not know of a better one than Extra Early Red for Northern latitudes, where the season is short

The seed must be sown very early in spring iust as soon as the ground can be prepared. Remember that freezing and thawing does not hurt onion seed as much as a great many other plants or seeds. If the seed does not show for three or four weeks don't be alarmed, they will be ready to sprout at the earliest opportunity—it starts very slowly.

Be sure the ground is thoroughly worked and well mixed with short rotted manure, for onions require a very rich ground. The surface should be fine and smooth as possible.

I hope you are so fortunate as to own a Planet Jr. seeder and cultivator combined, then your work will be easy and pleasant. Sow the seed in rows, running east and west, at least a foot apart. I have found it a good plan to mix about one quarter of radish seed with the onion seed. The radish, having earlier sprouting tendencies than onions, will act as a guide in early cultivation. Never allow the weeds to get ahead of the young plants. Keep the rake and hoe in use, taking care not to stir the soil too deeply or to collect it about the growing bulbs. Do not work in the garden when the ground is wet.

When the onions are about two inches high, they should be thinned out and the radish plants removed. This thinning should leave a good onion about every four inches in the row. You may think it foolishness leaving so much space, but they will require it. Never allow them to crowd and do not leave a single weed. When the bulbs have attained a good size—about half grown-begin to roll down the tops flat to the ground. See that every top is broken, laid flat and kept there. If you succeed in breaking them, and then neglect them a few days you will find new tops growing, and after that you will need more skill than I have to ripen them

It is wonderful how the bulbs will enlarge after the tops are bruised. A garden roller is the best to do this with, but I saw a man roll his down with a bar, and it seemed to answer

the purpose all right.

When they are full size, or the cold weather is coming on, it is time to harvest them. Pull them and leave them in rows on the ground for a week or even longer, if the weather is favorable. Then leave them in wide spreading piles, after having cut the tops off close to the crown, so that they can be covered up at night and be exposed to the sun in the daytime. If you have a warm dry floor on which you could spread them, so much the better. Unless a person has a proper place in which to store them, it is best to sell them in the fall, as they are rather hard to keep. There is a ready sale and a good price for them every fall.—Dell Grattan, in Farmers' Advocate.

HUMOR THE COW

So far as possible the same persons should milk the same lot of cows. No greater non-sense was ever promulgated than that all talk-ing and whistling should be prohibited in the stable. The cow should be familiar with the voice of her attendant, and she should never hear it in other than kindly tones. She should be called by name, and talked to individually, when he has occasion to speak to her. Whistling and singing to a moderate degree are not objectionable in the stable.

H. B. Gurier says that the cows invariably fell off in their yield under the care of a certain attendant. The man was kind, and seemed to give the same care as others. Still, he could not keep up the flow of cows under his charge. It was noticed that he rarely spoke in the stable, and still more rarely to the cows nilked. His attention was called to the fact, and he was asked to change his methods and familiarize the cows with the tones of his voice. The cows had never become acquainted with him. Cows like to hear the voice of the attendant, especially when in a kindly manner he speaks their names.

Milking should be done quickly, kindly and cleanly. If a part of the flow is left in the udder each time, the cow soon learns to secrete just that amount less, and there will be a corresponding falling off in the flow. The same sequence of milking should be followed each day, so that each cow will know when her turn comes. Attendants have probably noticed that lary connections and stop the water in its upward course, then very little water is lost by evaporation. This loose cultivated surface stratum is the soil mulch which is so essential in conserving the moisture in the soil by preventing evaporation. This brings us directly to the question of the best tillage methods for storing and conserving moisture.

The first step in conserving moisture must be a thorough preparation of the soil so that all the precipitation will sink down readily into it and not be carried away by surface drain—

With machinery and horse power. For this reason, and the fact that it takes very rich land to grow good onions, the small farmer will do when they sit down to milk one cow, the udder of the next one will begin to fill, and milk will often begin to flow from the teats before they get to her. If she is not milked in order, she will manifest her displeasure by her nervous actions, indicating disappointment. The first flow be streams of milk from each teat should not good onion both for home garden and for market, combining reliability in ripening with large vield. The skin is pale yellow, flesh pure white. ket, combining reliability in ripening with large yield. The skin is pale yellow, flesh pure white.

The Extra Early Red is one of the best onions for the Northwest. It can be made to produce fine marketable onions in ninety days is not produce fine marketable onions in ninety days is not produce fine marketable onions. These in the milk will increase with great rapidity, often seriously injuring its quality for butter and cheese. As soon as drawn, the milk should be removed from the odors of the stable. There is no the case of the stable in the milk will increase with great rapidity, often seriously injuring its quality for butter and cheese. As soon as drawn, the milk should be removed from the odors of the stable. There

River, Upper Skeene, B.C.

Feminine Fancies and Home Circle Chat

THE VALUE OF ADAPTABILITY

N these days when so many women and girls of gentle birth are either entirely

N these days when so many women and girls of gentle birth are either entirely dependent upon their own exertions for a livelihood or—possessing an income insufficient to their needs—are compelled to seek remunerative occupation in order to make ends meet it behoves each would-be worker to lay to heart one fundamental principle without a due realization of which success can never be attained—namely the time-worn axiom "whatever is worth doing at all is worth doing well." To some this may appear a platitude; it is, in reality a precept worthy to be written in letters of gold. We should not so frequently hear of gentle-women left stranded in middle age, helpless and destitute, by stress of unforseen circumstances, if those same women had acquired early in youth, when surrounded by affluence and ease, the power of concentrating as much time, enrgy, and thought on the accomplishment of uncongenial tasks and duties as they probably gave, without grudging to the pursuit of pleasure. One would not for a moment depreciate the immense advantage of a specialized training for the woman who aims at success in any profession or occupation; but she no less than her untrained sister, will be sorely handicapped in the race for fortune; or it may be, in the struggle for bare existence, if she he unequipped with strength of purpose and with the faculty for seizing on, and turning to her own advantage every opportunity for onward progression as it occurs—and here we have the point of this article—the need and value of adaptability; that is, for the capacity, the happy knack (to use a homely expression) of being able to conform one self to the "wayward freaks of fate." A priceless gift truly when it is a matter of natural temperament, but one that it is most essential every woman worker should strive to cultivate. Let us suppose for instance, that you are seeking a definite sphere in life. So far success has not crowned your efforts; you have failed to achieve what you hoped for, and anticipated in the particular branch of work for represent money or time wasted, to have cultivated even one talent, to have learned to do even one thing thoroughly, and to perfection must always be a positive gain. But now cherish that gift of adaptability, which is after all a peculiarly feminine attribute (though alas! *too often latent) strike out bravely, accept the inevitable, and it is more than likely that "fickle jade fortune" will smile upon you at the very moment you imagine that you are trembling beneath her frown. There are many ways of making people work for you, but there is only one way of making them enjoy it, of getting their best service, and that is the possession of the quality of leadership, the power to inspire. No pre-eminently successful leader of men, teacher of children, or mistress of a household has even been without it; it is founded on enthusiasm, entails great vigilance, and is akin to genius. A certain teacher treasures a letter from one of her old pupils, her own superior in both capacity and attainment who says "others taught me much; you made me love work." It is this faculty of making those about us love work, of inspiring them with the joy of conquest, that makes leaders. We find it in the life of great commanders and in the case of us women it is the secret of the well ordered household whether large or small. The personality of the mother, and the mistress should impress every member of her household; her example qounts for much, her spirit far more. To let those about her know that she really cares about the exact performance of small duties, by herself performing her own small duties exactly, is worth a thousand reproofs. It is not always possible to make an impression on a careless nature at once. Sometimes it is well nigh impossible to make one at all, but if it is to be made the enthulast has the best chance. The day to beget indifference in others, is to be yourself indifferent. No amount of verbal correction will counteract a bad example, and though at ordinary times we may feel we can dispense with anything beyo ence and outward respect, yet there are few indeed who have not at one time or another been forced to test the genuineness of these qualities, and to depend on that higher loyalty which like wisdom and under-standing is beyond price.

FASHION'S FANCIES

It has often occurred to me that fashion writers do not give sufficient consideration to the requirements of the matron—not the young ultra-fashionable married woman, but the really delightfully comfortable matron, who admits her age, makes a charming grandmother and wishes to grow old with elegance and grace. Nowadays advancing years may be defied, and the art of doing so apart from enthusiasm, many-sided interests and imagination, lies chiefly in coiffure and dress. The matron today need never despair, because many of the most up-to-date costumes are suited to women even of portly presence, who naturally and wisely leave clinging draperies severely alone. At the same time, nothing is so charming as the draped polonaise, only the older women must clearly understand that the fabrics used must be handsome and weighty, and not attempt the chiffons and muslins that are so becoming to young, slight figures. In other words, the matron requires fewer dresses, but of better quality and really good workmanship.

It is a great mistake to suppose that elderly women look fast best to black with the control of the control of

workmanship.

It is a great mistake to suppose that elderly women look their best in black, with the exception, of course, of black velvet and old lace. She will look delightful in vieux rose, Louis blue and, above all, in sumptuous white materials. Purple, too, looks charming for day and evening wear. Soft greens also hold their own, and, indeed, any of the old picturesque shades which we associate with the grande dame of the past.

The Louis coat in its various guises forms an excellent garment for the matron. Of course nearly every one, young or old, requires one good black frock in her wardrobe, but I think it has to be skilfully treated with a good deal of trimming and lace to be really becoming, when our skins are beginning to show the gradual and inevitable wear and tear of time.

to show the gradual and inevitable wear and tear of time.

Now let me describe to you a few gowns which will meet the requirements of the elderly woman. An entire costume of purple, heavy crepe meteore, trimmed with black fillet lace, and raised black flowers, with a tiny touch of gold in them. A band of purple satin finishes the corselet skirt, and over this is worn a loose coat of the crepe meteore with beautiful trimming. The under blouse should be of mousseline de sole, while the parasol should be of mousseline de sole, while the parasol should be of purple brocade, and a delightful toque of purple pansies relieved by a white upstanding osprey. Such a costume would be admirable for small receptions and visiting.

Another charming toilette is in black chenille spotted silk over soft grey satin, with a beautiful guipure lace worked in silver. The hem should be of black panne, which fabric would also trim the bodice, making altogether a handsome and, at the same time, useful black gown.

A simpler gown for town or country wear is in soft green cashmere, with an applique silk trimming. This is cut in polonaise fashion over an underskirt of satin charmeuse of the same shade. Very pretty and becoming are the soft fichu-like folds of the bedice, which are composed of satin charmeuse, finished with a silk fringe of the same color. This is worn over a vest of soft cream spotted net, and the undersleeves are of cashmere and green trimming.

Now about blouses. There are nowadays no col-

net, and the undersieeves are of cashmere and green trimming.

Now about blouses. There are nowadays no collarless blouses. Most of the new blouses and skirts show collars, which are quite three or four inches high. The collars are made especially high at the back and sides, and harrower in the front. The sides are kept in position by supports, the latest of which are quickly and easily detached. Lace yokes

are still very popular and adorn many smart blouses of the delaine and Japanese silk order. The wear of blouses naturally suggests belts. These are of a varied description and color. Leather belts, ornamental belts in elastic with dainty buckles, and embroidered belts are all the vogue. During the earlier days of spring so many different fashions, each with its air of novelty, make their appearance, but all of these do not survive until the summer. As yet it is by no means certain that the sloping shoulder will reign supreme, as at present it certainly demands a good and graceful figure. A more generally becoming style is the shoulder widened by bretelles and tucks, and gradually merging into the overslever or epaulette. This style is exploited in smart little coatees of the "visite" order, and in the longer wraps now so much in request for daytime as well as evening wear. The limp skirt will certainly endure, and it even accompanies the tailor coat. In fact, the short skirt is solely for morning and country wear. Flat trimmings adorn our skirts. Balloon sleeves no longer exist, and even the sleeves of lace or net are only of moderate width. Net and tulle, much gauged or tucked and lined with chiffon

loon sleeves no longer exist, and even the sleeves of lace or net are only of moderate width. Net and tulle, much gauged or tucked and lined with chiffon or the finest marquisette, are the correct fabrics for yokes, chemisettes and plastrons.

The elbow is no longer "en evidence," and three-quarter sleeves appear even on the dressiest gowns. For this reason twelve button gloves are most desirable, those of sixteen or twenty button length being no longer required, except with evening gowns. Although the walst is still shortened at the back, it is no means conspicuously so, and actual Directoire styles are for the most part confined to the evening tollette. Very thin textures are pleated, ganged or tucked into the walst, and bordered fabrics call for some ingenuity as the borders must form draperies of some description, without entailing a superfluity of material about the hips.

Broad, elastic belts are predicted, with bordered robes of thin texture, but draped silk or soft satin arranged in many folds is much prettier.

THE USES OF INFLUENZA

"Every one seems to be getting over influenza," said an old lady in the car, and her companion smiled, as she answered, "It is a good thing to get over isn't

Yes, it is a good thing to feel better, and in order to feel better you must have felt worse.

With our truly reckless regard of the good things of common life, how many of us enjoy breathing until we have experienced that fearful tightness and oppression that tells of congested tubes?

Who knows what it is to feel comfortably, normally cool but the recovered fever patient. And by whom is energy prized if not by those whose languor was but even now a burden?

We take health for granted, until it is temporally snatched from us, and then, what would we not give in exchange for it?

But sickness is not unwholly unprofitable, for, besides making us appreciate normal health by way of a contrast, it provides us with a wholesome lesson in our own insignificance; we can be spared better than we thought, better than we altogether like perhaps! Yes, it is a good thing to feel better, and in order

haps!

If we have wisdom to perceive, and sense to reflect, we may rise from our beds the gainers in humility.

Dear John is quite able to eat his dinner, and mirabile dictul he actually gets a dinner to eat; the tradesmen's books are not quite in the muddle we should have prophesied; very little has been wasted, broken, or lost during our enforced absence from the household helm, the children are disconcertingly titor and the house, when we come downstairs, appears to have missed us very much less than we have missed it!

have missed us very much less than we have missed it!

And if our belongings manage to thrive without us, what of the outer world?

We would have braved the most driving snow and sleet to help Clorinda on her "At Home" day; Clorinda has had two while we were in bed, and no one seems to have found them dull!

Diana always declared that without us a dinner would be tasteless and dreary, yet some objectionable man at the club, all unconscious of the heart-burnings he was causing, has been telling John that Diana never gave a better dinner than last week!

So it is with our favorite charities, our pet committees.

The Dorcas Society of Saint Boniface still survives, the Girl's Club has not yet, closed its doors, those poor Tosers, whom we spent days fussing about, seem to have found work and got on to their feet without our intervention.

It is very humiliating-no; we mean gratifying, of

It is very humiliating—no; we mean gratifying, of course; yes, gratifying.

As a wholesome corrective for excessive self-esteem, try influenza! Not a very agreeable prescription perhaps, but the disease is really and truly worse than the remedy.

And Illness has yet other uses.

It shows us, as nothing else can, how full this much abused old World is of the "milk of human kindness." It gives opportunities of showing their good feeling towards us to persons who, in the ordinary way, would never venture to taste the "blessedness of giving," of whose esteem and generosity we might have remained in ignorance.

Perhaps it is only your already over-tired maid who stays up in order to see that you have your medicine at the given hour, and to fill your hot-water bottle at midnight; perhaps it is one of your Club girls or the old Flower Woman who trudges a couple of miles into the country to get a really fresh egg for you from her sister-in-law's aunt; perhaps it is one of the younger children, who not being allowed to do anything else for mother, takes the utmost pains to go about on tiptoe, and speak in a very low whisper; perhaps it is John himself, who ransacks shops and even markets, for a certain flower you used to like when you were engaged, and who abuses the tradespeople because it is out of season. And then in illness, or rather in convalescence, we get time to think. Is not that worth counting?

"Sweet are the uses of adversity,"

"Waich like the toad, ugly and venemous, Wears yet a precious jewel in his head."

And even when for adversity, we read weakness and suffering, who is there with open eyes that dare gainsay him?

COMMENTS OF AN ONLOOKER

Those who read the social barometer assure us that a great change in social customs is approaching. The restaurant proprietor may consider that the glass is going down—the admirer of the domestic virtues that it is going up; but anyhow the social weather experts say we are in for a spell of dining at home. Yes, the restaurant and hotel fever is abating. Home is no longer to be the place where we keep servants, but the place where we lunch and dine, and show hospitality to our friends. The intimate, and exclusive hospitality of the private house is to have a chance! The question is being asked, 'Is it from choice or necessity?" Are the smart ones of the earth "crying off" or are they illustrating the old proverbs? "Needs must when the devil drives."

In London a new sensation is certainly to be found just now at the Palace theatre, where Miss Mand Allen has danced herself into favon. I hear there was a very full house at the special matinee given for her recently, and London society was well represented. The Queen and the Empress Marie of Russia, witnessed the artistic performance of the charming young Canadian dancer, as well as the Prince and Princess of Wales. And among others to be seen were the Duchess of Sutherland, Lady Charles Beresford, Lady Dudley, Lord Iveagh, and others too numerous to mention.

I hear one cannot be twenty-four hours in Biarritz without thoroughly grasping the fact that King Edward has conquered the town. From the mayor and corporation down to the smallest donkey-boy, every-

body is devoted to him, and thinks, and talks of nothing else. His every movement is chronicled, his slightest action is noted, and commented upon with sympathetic interest, in fact he is as completely King of Biarritz as though it fermed part of his own dominions. Occasionally the king comes across the children of one or other of his personal friends, and it is pretty to see the small courtiers racing up to be first to kiss His Majesty's hand. He is so kind and good-natured with children that all the youngsters of his acquaintance are devoted to him.

The Prince and Princess of Wales have left London on a visit to Germany. Their first stopping place was Cologne, where a great reception awaited their Royal Highnesses.

Two Famous Orders for Women

The most ancient European Order bestowed on ladies, is the Austrian decoration of "The Star of the Crucifix" founded in the year 1685, to commemorate the preservation of the sacred relic of a piece of the true Cross in a terrible fire at the Hofburg, Vienna.

This relic was held in great veneration, and the Emperor Maxmillian invariably wore it as an amulet.

The fire broke out in the rooms occupied by the Dowager Empress, and although everything was destroyed, the finy Crucifix which contained the relic was discovered unhurb.

So great was the gratitude of the Imperial Family, that they determined to found an order in thankfulness for the miracle of the preservation of the relic.

The senior Archduchess of the Imperial Household is always the head of this order and the members must be ladies of high rank and unsullied character.

They must promise to visit the sick and the poor, to recite certain prayers daily, and also to attend mass. Two Famous Orders for Women

mass.

The order is made of blue enamel, oval in shape, with a gold border, and the device, "Salus et Gloria," in black letters on it.

In the centre is the double headed eagle, a red greek cross, and bands of blue and gold.

The wearer pins it on the left breast with a black

how.

Another order with a romantic history is the Luisen Order, formed in memory of the beautiful Queen Louise of Prussia.

It is a simple decoration of a small black enamel cross with the letter L as a centre, surrounded by golden stars. On the back are the dates 1818-1814.

It is an order bestowed on all classes of women and was originally intended; to reward those self-sacrificing women, who, when things seemed at their worst during the Napoleonic Wars, gave up all their jewelry for a fund to save their country.

The Romance of a Ring

In June 1820, a workman, named Robert Wyatt, was employed in filling in the moat surrounding the ruins of Fotheringay Castle.

Students of History are doubtless aware, that, when James I ascended the English Throne one of the first acts was to dismantle the gloomy castle of Fotheringay, where his beautiful and ill-fated mother, Mary Queen of Scots, was executed, and for years it was allowed to sink into utter decay until in the course of centuries it became the ruins it now is.

Wyatt was employed as a guide by those who wished to inspect the ruins and one day, when he was investigating some of the debris which marked the sife of the banqueting hall where the Queen was beheaded, he came upon a gold ring, which from its inscription proved that it had without a doubt belonged to Mary.

scription proved that it had without a doubt belonged to Mary.

The fing bore the inscription, "Henri L. Daynies, 1565;" there was a monogram of H. and M. entwined in a true lover's knot, and the lion of Scotland, on a crowned shield was engraved in the hoop.

It is most probable that the ring was used at Mary's marriage with Darniey, and had previously to that been her engagement ring, the date 1565 coinciding with that of her betrothal.

How the ring was lost is easy to conjecture.

The executioner on that dreadful morning in February, bungled his work, and it required two strokes of the axe to decapitate the head of the lovely Mary Stuart.

Stuart.

During the agonies she suffered, it is surmised that she unconsciously drew off the ring from her finger, and that it dropped in the sawdust and was swept away after the execution.

Another of Mary's rings was found in the grounds of Sywell Hall. It bears the inscription "In loyale, ment ma souvreyn," and one of her "thumb rings" with "M.R." on it, was also accidentally found at Borthwick Castle, where she stayed in 1567.

---OLD CLOTHES

"I love everything that's old," said Goldsmith, "old friends, old times, old manners, old books, old wine"; but who has a good word to say for old clothes? It seems strange that the little adjective, which so much increases the value of books, wine, wood, prints, and furniture, should have such a different significance when it comes to a question of apparel. "Old clo" is not a romantic cry, and we do not feel any interest in the shabby-looking individual with the capacious sack, who wanders down the street and wakes the echoes with his unmeiodious voice. One cannot wax sentimental over the broken-brimmed hats, the out-of-edow coats, the down-atheel boots which are his stock-in-trade, for age throws no beauty, no halo round such things as these. But there are degrees of old clothes, Some fastidous, fashionable women look upon a gown as "passe" when it has bene worn half a dozen times. Everyone knows my blue muslin, "saya my ledy the extravagant, and gives it to her maid without a moment's thought. The greater number of women cannot afford to be so extravagant and so reckless with their wardrobes. They, may order a new yown at the change of each aeason, but they do not throw away those of last year. They know the comfort of having something which can be worn on a day of doubtful weather, something which they can even bear to see stained or spotted without too much strain on their good manniers. There are times when the comfort of a second-best is great indeed. Then, if we are sensible, we will keep some sort of "get up" which is older still, a short skirt to wear under a waterproof, a cloth cap which is none the worse for rain and snow. We only realize how precious these are when we have gone away from home on a short visit, and have taken nothing but our very best and smartest clothes with us. Again, there are numbers of people to whom our 'third or fourth best are heartly welcome. The poor woman with an invalid husband and a large family, how grateful she would be for our out-of-date clothes; not shaby finery—t

tered condition. A brilliant idea struck him. He backed into a field near at hand, threw up his arms, and assumed the attitude of a scarecrow. The impersonation was a complete success, and the visitors passed by all unconscious of his proximity.

Of all the hoards that people accumulate, old clothes are the most unsatisfactory. Yet even the wisest occasionally find it hard to make the periodical clean sweep which is necessary.

"This dress might come in useful some day," says some wavering spirit. "That coat is not so shabby after all," echoes another, and back to their cupboards the poor wornout things go—and are not thought of again until the next bout of spring cleaning. What became of the hundreds of dresses which Queen Bess left behind her we wonder. Shelves and drawers full, there must have been, with every variety of ruff and farthingale, and gorgeous robe. Sometimes a twentieth century belle will go to a fancy dress ball in the costume of her great-grandmother—not a copy, but the very thing itself—which has been handed down through successive generations. It is fascinating to see the likeness grow, as it often does, between the modern wearer and her pictured ancestress, when she copies the quaint old-fashioned confure and dons her satin gown with its shortened waist and big puffed sleeves. In those bygone years brocades and velvets were richer and more costly than they are today, and were often bequeathed by mother to daughter, just as furs and laces are now. We cannot call such oldtime treasures "hoards"; every sliken fold is full of sentiment, as we lift out the faded fragrant raiment from its layender-scented chest, and in imagination see it worn again by some beauty of long ago. Old clothes they may be, but not in the sense of today, and we should indeed be matter-of-fact if we were unable to feel the romance of precious possessions such as these

SOME VERY TASTY VEGETARIAN DISHES

Potato and Onion Soup.

Potato Curry. Eatter Eggs and Spinach.

Lemon and Rice.

Bread Souffle. Inexpensive Pancakes.

Fried Hominy Cakes and Sauce Pinquante.

Required: One pound of potatoes, one large onion, one ounce of dripping, one quart of boiling water, hair a pint of milk, one tablespoonful of crushed tapicca, pepper and salt to taste.

Method: Peel and silce the potatoes and the onion, then put them on in a stewpan with the dripping and let them cook lightly for five minutes. Pour over one quart of boiling water and let all simmer till soft enough to press through a wire sleve.

When this is done, return to the saucepan with half a pint of milk, let it come to the boil and then gently stir the tapicca in.

Add pepper and salt to taste, and let the soup simmer till the tapicca is quite clear.

Serve with dice, or sippets of fried bread. Potate and Onion Soup.

Required: One pound of cold boiled potatoes, two onions, one ounce of dripping, one teaspoonful of curry powder, a squeeze of lemon juice, and a teacupful of rice.

Method: Cut the onions into thin slices and fry in dripping, add one breakfastcupful of water, with which has been mixed one teaspoonful of curry powder, a dessertspoonful of flour, and a squeeze of lemon fulce. Stir till all thickens and then put in the potato cut in cubes.

Let all warm through, but not boil.

Serve in a border of nicely boiled rice.

Batter Eggs and Spinach,
Required: Seven eggs, one pound of spinach,
half a pint of milk, flour, pepper and salt.
Method: Peach six eggs, and then allow them
to get cold.
Make a batter with one beaten egg, half a pint of
milk, and sufficient flour to make it of the right con-Pepper and sait the eggs well, and then dip them in the batter and fry to a golden brown.

Cook the spinach and arrange it in a long mound on the dish.

Place the eggs on it and serve

Lemon Rice. Required: Three ounces of rice, one pint of milk, three ounces of castor sugar, one egg, juice of one lemon, essence of lemon.

Method: Cook the rice in the milk till tender, and then sweeten with an ounce of sugar and flavor with the lemon essence.

Pour into a pie dish, and serve with this sauce:

Beat one egg till stift, with two ounces of sugar, then gradually add half a teacupful of boiling water, and flavor with the lemon juice.

Required: Three ounces of breadcrumbs, one pint of milk, two eggs, sugar and apricot fam.

Method: Pour the boiling milk over the breadcrumbs, and cover in closely for an hour.

Beat in lightly the yolks of two beaten eggs, and sugar to taste.

Line a pie dish with jam, add the stiffly beaten whites of the eggs to this mixture, and pour over.

Bake for half an hour in a steady oven.

Inexpensive Pancakes, Required: Six ounces of flour, one teaspoonful of baking powder, one egg, three-quarters of a pint of milk, lard for frying.

Method: Make the batter when it is required, and do not let it stand.

Mix one teaspoonful of baking powder and a pinch of sait with six ounces of flour. Beat thoroughly one egg, add three-quarters of a pint of milk, and then mix in gradually the flour, etc.

Fry in very thin pancakes in the usual way, and serve with quarters of lemon, and soft sugar.

Fried Hominy Cakes and Sauce Piquante. Required: A quarter of a pound of hominy, a quart of water, egg, and breadcrumbs, and frying fat.

Method: Boil the hominy in the water for three or four hours, until the water is absorbed, but the hominy not dry.

Add salt and then spread the mixture out on flat dishes.

Add sait and then spread the mixture out on flat dishes.

When cold, cut into fancy shapes, dip in.egg, then in breadcrumbs, and fry, taking care that both sides are colored equally.

Drain on paper and keep very hot.

For the Sauce Piguante:

Required: Four shallots, three pickled gherkins, one dessertsponful of capers, one tablespoonful of picalilli.

Method: Chop the pickles, etc. and put on in a

Method: Chop the pickles, etc., and put on in a saucepan with a gill of vinegar, a sprig of thyme, and a bay leaf.

Cover and cook till reduced to half the quantity, then add a pint of boiling water, thicken with butter rolled in flour, boil up, and serve with the hominy cakes.

SOME HUMOROUS STORIES AND PRETTY VERSE

The country laborer, in England, has his little ways, and one of them is an ingenious habit of turning new and euridite words into others which convey some sort of meaning to his unsophisticated mind. This was the remark actually made by an elderly stone-breaker in answer to enquiries about his health, which, by the way, according to him, was never good: "Well, I was real poorly last week," he complained. "Doctor said I'd a touch of collops. And ever since I've been taking settlers powders and Queen Anne to keep me up."

Although her flat in the Rue de Buci, Paris, was be demolished. Mme. Bertin refused to leave it, he remained for a fortnight while the neighboring alls were being knocked down, and even the reoval of her athircase left her unparturbed. It was

not until her ceiling fell in that she lowered herself from the fourth storey in a clothes basket.

Restaurants are a recognized feature of the modern bazaar in the Old Country. At one held lately in the country the inscription ran, "Luncheons, one to three p.m., Is 6d.

A rustic and his wife were admiring the stalls, when the husband's eye caught the notice.

"Come on, Jennie," he said, "two hours steady eating's not bad, for one and six."

Did you ever hear the little tale about the indiscreet woman at the dinner party?

She was making remarks about all the people round her, and she asked her neighbor, "Who is that dreadfully precise-looking woman sitting opposite to

"That," he gravely replied, "is my wife!"
"Oh!" she cried in a flutter of embarrassment, "I
den't mean that one! I mean the one in blue."
"That," he responded as stonly as before, "is my
daughter!" daughter!"
What the lady said now is not recorded!

A very pretty story is told of the famous Madame Tyette Guilbert.

After one of her many charitable performances, the priest of the village where it had been held entertained all the company to lunch.

Mme. Yvette, it is stated, found an egg on her plate, broke it, and ten gold pieces fell out.

"You don't know my tastes quite well yet, Monsieur le Cure," she said; "I adore boiled eggs, but I eat only the white. I never touch the yolk, and I must leave it to you, for your poor people."

Because his wife persists in keeping eight cats in his house, a New York man named White is filing petitions for a separation.

Marriage Weather Lore. Married in shower, love for your dower.
Married in snow, wed to your wee.
Married in snow, wed to your wee.
Married in frost, you've staked all and lost,
Married in sun, happiness won.
Married in shade, you'd best stayed a maid
Married in seet, the world's at your feet,
Married in fee, life, cat and dog.
Married in hall, across seas to sail.
Married in thunder, hearts drift asunder,

"It is work that keeps a woman young, and fresh, happy."—Elizabeth Chesser.

Of all the arts beneath the heaven. That man has found, or God has given, None draws the soul so sweet away. As music's melting, mystic sway. Slight emblem of the bliss above, It soothes the spirit all to love.

What is Good? What is the real good?" I asked in a musing mood.

Order, said the law court;
Knowledge, said the school;
Truth, said the wise man;
Pleasure, said the fool;
Love, said the maidin;
Beauty, said the page;
Freedom, said the dreamer;
Home, said the said;
Fame, said the soldier ad
Equity, the seer.

Spake my heart, full sadiy: "The answer is not here."

Then within my bosom,
Softly this I heard:
"Each heart holds the secret:
Kindness is the word."

There is youth in the step of Morning, As she comes up across the downs, And she sings of the Sun's gold rising, Through the villages and the towns.

-James Boyle O'Reilly.

There is age in the step of the Evening As she wearly longs for rest; Till at last with her task accomplished, She sinks in the glowing West.

A FEW HOUSEHOLD HINTS

Hot milk is even better than boiling water for re-moving most stains.

Books keep better when exposed to the air than when shut up in a bookcase.

Pearl knife handles should be cleaned with a rag dipped in fine salt, and then polished with a leather. To clean a spice mill, grind two tablespoonfuls of rice through the mill and all traces of spice will be removed.

Paint stains on floors may be removed by soaking them for a little time in turpentine or benzine, and then rubbing them with pummice stone or glass

Never place a good piece of furniture very near a fire place. The heat dries the wood and the glue, often causing rot where the parts are joined together.

To clean glass put a little powdered pummice stone between the layers of a folded piece of soft muslin and stitch round the edges to prevent the powder from falling out.

Rub lamp glasses or window panes with this dry cloth and they will be clean and sparkling almost immediately.

Enough powder will remain in the cloth for use many times.

If parafin be spilled on a carpet, a good handful oatmeal should at once be laid on the spot.

Leave it untouched for at least a day, then re-ove it and brush the carpet with a stiff hard broom. To waterproof boots melt together equal parts of mutton suet and beeswax and mix it well. Warm this when needed and rub a little over the soles of the boots and over the edges where the stitching is.

Mildewed linen may be restored by soaping the spots and while still wet rubbing in powdered chalk. Then put the article in the sunshine and damp again as soon as dry. Wash finally with soap and water.

Generally a day in the open air will be long enough bleach out all mildew spots, but sometimes a second day is necessary, and in this case it is of course accessary to apply a second time the soap and chalk.

To clean chamois leather wash in warm soapsuds, renew the suds when dirty and finally hang out leather to dry.

er to dry.

Pull it with the hands during the process to make it soft. This method is equally good for cleaning chamols gloves, polishing leathers, etc., but remember that the suds must only be warm not hot, and that riusing in clear water would only make the leather hard and unfit for use.

Two ladies who had not seen each other for years recently met in the street. They recognized each other after a time, and their recognition was cordial. 'So delighted to see you again. Why, you are scarcely altered.' 'So glad; and how little changed you are! Why, how long is it since we met?' 'About ten years.' 'And why have you never been to see me?' 'My dear, just look at the weather we have had!'—Dundee Advantleer.

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A PAGE FOR THE YOUNG FOLKS

CURRENT TOPICS

Friday, May 1, 1908,

When, about twenty-five years ago, settlers from Eastern Canada and Great Britain began to go into the Red River Settlements in what is now the rich province of Manitoba it was not believed that any of the prairie region except that near the United States Boundary line was fit for farming. It is now known that the climate in the Peace River Valley and along the North Branch of the Saskatchewan is well suited for the growth of wheat and other grain. It is to this northern country that immigrants are coming this for the growth of wheat and other grain. It is to this northern country that immigrants are coming this spring and already the farmers have begun to sow their crops. It is not often that on the prairies the spring begins so early. There the spring is a very short season, and summer follows winter very quickly. Every one in Canada hopes that the wheat crop will be a large one for people everywhere depend on the farmer for much of their prosperity.

In Europe the hillsides are clothed with vineyards. The little country of Switzerland is very mountainous but the industrious people have planted grapes on the mountain sides although they had to carry the earth from the valleys in which to plant the vines. Here, in Victoria, there are grape vines growing in sunny places but the nights are not warm enough to produce abundant crops of the best grapes. Some Germans who visited Nelson believed that the soil and climate there is suitable for the growth of the vine and a there is suitable for the growth of the vine and a number of German vine dressers have taken up land near the capital of Kootenay and will pursue their calling there. It is to be hoped they will be success-

The American battleships have reached San Diego in Southern California and have been warmly welcomed to the city and the state. A number of sailors and marines went ashore and the school children, to the number of three thousand helped to welcome them. It was a bright and happy holiday for young and old in the sunny southern city. After their long voyage the sailors must have been delighted to be once more among their own countrymen, and to hear their country's songs sung by sweet childish voices.

There is to be an election for president in the fall. Already preparations are being made to choose candidates and stormy meetings are being held. A great deal of time is taken up by the people of the United States in selecting their president, who is a very important person and possesses much more power than any one man in the British Empire.

The Rhodes scholarships are being given in many parts of Canada. The young man who gets a scholarship can go to the great University of Oxford to complete his education. Cecil Rhodes, the great South African statesman left money so that a certain number of young men of the Anglo Race, whether living in the colonies or in the United States might have an opportunity of studying in the oldest seat of learning in the Empire. He believed in this way that people of distant colonies would be drawn closer together and would love the mother country more dearly. The young man who wins this scholarship must not only be a good scholar but a gentleman and an athlete. That is, he must be strong in mind, in body and in the better part still, which we call soul. To win the scholarship for the province is something worth striving for.

The fire which destroyed the whole of the inside of the Sehl block on Thursday morning showed that there was need of more water to put out fires and that better arrangements should be made for taking the goods from a burning building. The bylaw to give more water-power has passed and no doubt, the fire-men will see that, not only are fires put out speedily, but everything possible saved from a burning building. Victoria has much to be thankful for that the fires which broke out during the high wind of Friday week did not spread. If once a fire had gained headway in almost any part of the town on that day nothing could have stopped it.

We do not always remember how much we owe to the bravery and readiness of the firemen. Although they make no pretence of being heroes they very of-ten do heroic deeds.

Victoria West school is nearly finished and another somewhere between the North Ward and the Central will be commenced in a short time. Would it not be a good idea to give the schools that are opened after this names that will do more than tell in what part of the city they are. The pupils of a school should take a pride in it and a good-name is a help.

The greater number of the striking coal-miners have returned to work though there are still a number who cannot get their employers to grant their demands. In Chester, Pennsylvania, the employees on the tram cars will neither work themselves nor allow any one else to do so, if they can prevent it. Though the soldiers have been called in to help the police they find it hard to open the line. It is a great pity that where the convenience of a large number of people is concerned as in railroads, telegraphs and such works some better way than a strike could not be found of settling disputes. There is no strike which does not injure others besides the workingmen and the masters but this is especially the case with concerns which the public use.

It is not often, on this continent, that men are in danger from wild animals, but on Thursday in Riverside, California, the elephants of a circus, maddened with fear, on account of an explosion caused by fire in a coal oil tank, escaped from their keepers and rushed through the town. One of them ran into a hotel court-yard and killed a woman.

On Saturday, the 18th, during a terrible flood caused by a wind and rain storm another circus was completely wrecked and two lions escaped and prowled about the city frightening still more the already terrified citizens of Cleland, Texas. The floods in the part of Texas, near Fort Worth stopped the trains. Telegraph and telephone wires were broken down and graph and telephone wires were broken down and many people killed.

The president of the South American Republic of Venezuela has, so it is said, treated Americans and other foreigners doing business in that country very badly. The United States has always been looked upon by the republics of South America as a sort of protector. It seems now as though the big brother would have to use force to teach President Castro, of Venezuela how to behave. The Spanish Americans of South and Central America are not fit to govern themselves. Their territory is rich and they have a fine climate but they are, as a rule, ignorant, indolent and excitable.

President Castro says that the courts of the country will decide whether the business men, who complain of the government, were cheated or not. Until the decision is given he does not think the President or government of the United States has any right to

How very wicked and foolish men can be is being shown by people near Medicine Hat in Alberta who call themselves Dreamers. They believe, or pretend to believe, that they were told in dreams to kill their neighbors and to burn their houses. If one man acted in this way it would be easy to believe he was mad, but it is strange that such madness should spread among a number.

The conduct of such people as these, is one of many things that show how necessary it is that children should learn when they are young the difference between right and wrong. Nothing that can happen a man or woman is more terrible than to believe that vil is good and good evil.

There is another war cloud in the East. Robber bands from Persia entered Russia, destroyed property and carried off plunder. The Russians, as by treaty, they had a right to do, sent soldiers to capture and punish the offenders. The telegrams say that these soldiers have been surrounded, not only by robber bands, but by Persian troops. Russia could soon conquer Persia if the other nations would let her, but

it is not likely that she will be allowed to go to war with her little neighbor if the other great powers can

A terrible railroad accident took place in Melbourne Australia on Monday. Two trains crashed into one another, the cars caught fire and more than forty people were killed. Though Australia is so far away her people seem very near to us. They are our own kith and kin. It is this feeling which holds the Empire to-seather.

The little country of Roumania to the north of Turkey is so far away that we are surprised to hear that the Standard Oil Company, of the United States, have been finding a market for their oil there. The Roumanians, however, do not want the American oil because they have petroleum wells of their own. It is now very hard to find any country in the world too distant to make a market for the productions of another and even small and unimportant events are telegraphed around the world almost as soon as they take place.

If fruit raising is to be one of the principal indus-tries of the province, British Columbia boys and girls cannot begin too young to learn how best to cultivate cannot begin too young to learn how best to cultivate fruit trees. Every country schoolhouse should have its garden and orchard, however small, and the boys should be able to plant, prune and graft, and the girls to care for the flowers. A very little time given by each scholar under the direction of the teacher or some one in the district who knows about such things would make the schoolhouse the pretitest spot in the neighborhood, instead of being as it is now too offer. neighborhood, instead of being, as it is now too often, the ugliest and barest. What do the boys and girls

there lived on the earth strange plants and animals which have long ago disappeared. From them they have discovered that great glaciers once covered what are now cornfields and vineyerds and buried beneath their crumbling masses are the remains of lost races of men. These and hundreds of other lessons have been learned by a patient study of the rocks.

One of the most noted of the early geologists was Hugh Miller. His only college was the hills and mountains of his native land as he tells us in "My Schools and Schoolmasters." The story of the boyhood of this wonderful man is very interesting.

Hugh Miller was born in Scotland on the shores of the beautiful Moray Frith.

Hugh Miller's father was the captain of a small sloop and when his little son was five years old the vessel was lost with all on board. The wee laddle could not understand that his father would never come back and would run down to the harbor to watch for him, or sit for hours on a hill behind the house gazing far out to sea, looking in vain for the sloop with its two stripes of white and its square topsails.

But if he lost his father, the boy had a good mother and a kind uncle. Hugh loyed to climb on his uncle Sandy's knee and get the old soldier to tell him tales of the battles in which he had fought in the French wars.

In those days the little children of the poorer people

wars.

In those days the little children of the poorer people were taught by old women, "dames" as they were called. As a very little fellow Hugh learned to read at the dame's school and with the help of his teacher, who must have been a wise woman, he found out that he could find stories in his books. He was delighted and soon he lived in a beautiful world of his own.

Jack, the Giant Killer, Robinson Crusoe and The Pilgrim's Progress were his chief treasures, but these

Intelligence of "Malamutes"

The Eskimo begins to train his dog for sledge work before it is a month old. One of the most inter-esting features of Eskimo villages are pups tied to the pole of a tent. They pull on the rope with all their puppy strength in the effort to break away and join the frolics of their elders, says St. Nicholas. Not until a dog bred for mail service is one year

him only to scour the battlefield in search of the wounded and missing.

The needs of modern warfare not only call for vast enlarging of the battlefield, but also compel the troops to take every advantage of natural cover. This and the fact that wounded men will use their last strength to seek protection from artillery fire, cavalry charges and the wheels of guns by crawling into thick bushes, ditches, and natural holes, will show how difficult it is for the over-worked stretcher-bearers of the Red Cross department to notice prostrate figures not readily seen. Moreover, modern warfare is carried on largely by night attack, and at night, too, the woundreadily seen. Moreover, modern warfare is carried on largely by night attack, and at night, too, the wounded have to be collected. The ambulance dog, however, is independent of artificial light, and relies only on his power of scent. Recently during the great Austrian manoeuvers, 200 men were left lying on the field to represent the wounded; and the stretcherbearers, working against time, overlooked 38 of these. Within 20 minutes the Viennese dogs had found them all. Each dog had about his neck a flask of brandy or soup and a roll of bandages. The wounded man, having made what use he can of this relief, gives the dog his cap or belt and the animal races off with it to the ambulance attendants, whom he then conducts to the spot.

sisting of pieces of linen buttoned together, suspended from cross poles. A fire was kindled under it, and the flames were fed with bundles of chopped straw. The loose bag filled out, assumed a graceful form, and in a short time was completely distended. At a given signal the stays were slipped and the balloon instantly ascended. Its velocity accelerated until it reached some height, then became uniform and carried it to an elevation of more than a mile. For ten minutes it remained suspended, then fell gently in a vineyard, nearly two miles distant from the place of its ascension. The first adventurers to make an ascent in a bailoon were M. Pilatre de Rozier and the Marquis L'Arlandes. In the basket of a balloon they, on November 21, 1783, rose to a height of about three thousand feet.—Chicago News.

Capt. Mahan relates the following anecdote con-cerning Lord Nelson's letter proposing a truce to the Crown Prince of Denmark, dispatched in the midst of hostilities:

The decks cleared of all partitions fore and aft, and all ordinary conveniences removed, Nelson wrote in full view of all on the deck where he was, at the casing of the rudderhead, standing; and as he wrote an officer standing by took a copy. The original, in his own hand, was put into an envelope and sealed, with his arms. The officer was about to use a wafer, but Nelson said. but Nelson said:

A Story of Nelson

"No; send for sealing-wax and candle."
Some delay followed, owing to the man's having had his head taken off by a ball. "Send another messenger for the wax," said the admiral when informed of this; and when the wafers were again suggested he simply reiterated the order.

he simply reiterated the order.

A large quantity of wax was used, and extreme care taken that the impression of the seal should be perfect. Colonel Stewart asked:

"Why, under so hot a fire and after so lamentable an accident, have you attached so much importance to a circumstance apparently trifling?"

"Had I made use of a wafer," replied Nelson, "the wafer would have been still wet when the letter was presented to the crown prince; he would have inferred that the letter was sent off in a hurry, and that we had some pressing reasons for being in a hurry. The wax told no tales."

OUR LETTER BOX

We publish the following letter with much pleasure. As the editor could not answer the question, enquiry was made at the Provincial Museum. Mr. Kermode very kindly promises that if the finder will send the nest down he will try to identify it. If the parcel is addressed to the editor of the Children's page it will be returned when the information has been obtained. Perhaps this will meet the eye of some lover of birds who can tell us all about the tiny builder.

Dear Editor—I am writing to tell you about a bird's nest which had been brought to school by one of the boys. This nest was made out of field grass and bulrush-down. It was six inches high and five inches wide. A little hole about three-quarters of an inch in diameter was left for the mother bird to go in and out. This shows that it must have been a very small bird. The nest was built in the swamp bushes at the mouth of the Somenos Creek running from Somenos Lake to Cowichan River. If you would be kind enough to let us know something about the bird that built it, you would oblige the whole school. Thanking you in advance, I am, Sir, yours very truly,

WITH THE POETS

The Emperor's Bird's-Nest Once the Emperor Charles of Spain, With his swarthy, grave commanders, I forget in what campaign, Long besieged, in mud and rain, Some old frontier town of Flanders.

Up and down the dreary camp,
In great boots of Spanish leather,
Striding with measured tramp,
These Hidalgos, dull and damp,
Cursed the Frenchmen, cursed the weather.

Thus as to and fro they went,
Over upland and through hollow,
Giving their impatience vent,
Perched upon the emperor's tent.
In her nest, they spied a swallow.

Yes; it was a swallow's nest,
Built of clay and hair of horses,
Mane, or tall, or dragon's crest,
Found on hedge-rows east and west,
After skirmish of the forces.

As he twirled his gray mustachlo,
"Sure this swallow overhead
Thinks the emperor's tent a shed,
And the emperor but a Macho!"

Hearing his imperial name
Coupled with those words of malice.
Half in anger, half in shame,
Forth the great campaigner came
Slowly from his canvas palace,

"Let no hand the bird molest,"
Said he solemnly, "nor hurt her!"
Adding then by way of jest,
"Golondrina is my guest,
"Tis the wife of some deserter!"

Swift as bowstring speeds a shaft,
Through the camp was spread the rumor,
And the soldiers, as they quaffed
Flemish beer at dinner, laughed
At the emperor's pleasant humor.

So unharmed and unafraid
Sat the swallow still and brooded,
Till the constant cannonade
Through the walls a breach had made,
And the siege was thus concluded.

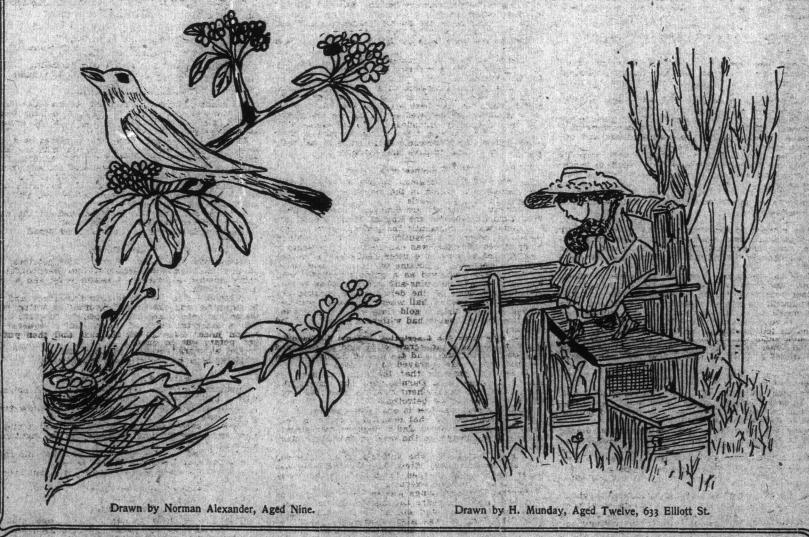
Then the army, elsewhere bent, Struck its tents as if disbanding, Only not the emperor's tent. For he ordered, 'ere he went, Very curtly, "Leave it standing!"

So it stood there all alone,
Loosely flapping, torn and tattered,
Till the brood was fledged and flown,
Singing o'er those walls of stone
Which the cannon-shot had shattered.

It is true we're stuffed with sawdust
And can never learn to walk;
It is true we have no organs
And can never learn to talk;
It is true we're only dollies,
And dollies must remain;
But we're free from faults and follies
That might cause our mammas pain.

Can you tell us when you ever
Saw our faces spoiled with frowns?
And we're sure you never heard us
Make a fuss about our gowns!
Then we do not tease the kitty,
We are always kind in play,
And we think 'twould be a pity.
For a doll to disobey!

When the parlor clock strikes seven
Not a fretful word is said,
And our little mammas tell us
It is time to go to bed.
So you see, though we are dollies,
And dollies must remain,
We are free from faults and follies
That might cause our mammas pair



think about it? Has any school made a beginning, and if it has, will the teacher or one of the scholars please tell the Colonist about it? If you could have a photograph of the school taken it would be published.

When a few years ago, Mr. R. M. Palmer planted an orchard on the Saanich Road a short distance from Victoria, but few, even of his neighbors though much about his work. The trees grew and flourished and before long, not only many people in Victoria, but strangers who were visiting in the city walked or drove out to Mr. Palmer's. They admired the pretty sight and many of them went away and planted orchards of their own. The government employed Mr. Palmer and Mr. Anderson to tell the people in various parts of the country what they knew about the culture of fruit.

Now there are many miles of orchard trees planted in British Columbia and many of them are bearing already. One of the largest of the fruit bearing regions is the valley of the Okanagan but we have many fine orchards, both on Vancouver Island and on the islands in the Gulf of Georgia. Near Victoria and Westminster there are splendid strawberry gardens as well as orchards. Martin Burrill is another gentleman who has done much to promote fruit growing and to find a market for it. There are few, if any men, in British Columbia who have served the province better than those who have shown that her valleys can be made the "Orchard of Canada."

Every boy in the province, and every girl too, for that matter, should be proud of the Nanaimo boy who has carried off the Dawson Fellowship in Science from the whole of Canada in McGill College. Eleven years ago, Willie Dick was a little curly headed boy in Nanaimo school, with a sturdy body and a good brain. He received a splendid grounding in the Central school from two of the finest teachers in the province, Messrs, James Galloway and John Shaw. He took his first lessons in science from the late Mr. Hunter, of Nanaimo High School and after working for a time went to McGill. His scholarship will give Mr. Dick an opportunity of examining the mines of the country. No doubt this hard working student will make a distinguished scientist.

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman died on Wednesday. His death has been expected for many weeks. The late premier was a Scotchman. His name was Campbell but his mother's brother left him an estate in Kent, England, and asked him to take his name, He was a wise and good, but not what is called a great man. How much he was loved and respected by those who knew him best can be seen from the fact that the electors of Stirling Burgh have returned him for forty years to parliament. From the King of England to the humblest servant on his estate, the late premier of England will be mourned.

One by one the men who have seen Victoria grow from the little town around the Hudson Bay Fort to a beautiful city, are passing away. Since last Sunday Justice Drake has gone to his rest. He has been ill for a long time and was known to but few children. But their fathers will remember him as one who did his duty simply and faithfully, as a gentleman should,

HUGH MILLER

The rocks have taught men many strange and won-derful things. From them they have learned that many of the mountains of our time were once buried deep under the ocean. They know that ages since

he read over and over till he knew them by heart.

By and by he went to the parish school. Here the master had fifty pupils to attend to and little Hugh was left to do as he liked.

He loved the sea and would wander for hours on the shore. He managed to get copies of the voyages of Cook and Anson and as he read of their adventures and the places they visited, he determined that he, too, should sail round the world. Like Columbus, at Genoa, he might have been seen on the decks of the vessels listening to the sailors and learning about the ships or tracing the voyages and journeys of his father and his Uncle Sandy on the old maps the goodnatured sailors gave him.

When he was ten years old Hugh, like Sir Walter Scott, was considered a dunce, but like his famous countryman, the lad's mind was stored with stories.

He had, too, the rare gift of story telling and might often have been seen in some sheltered cove, surrounded by a crowd of children while he told them of his country's hero, Sir William Wallace, related the adventures of Captain Cook or told tales that had

the adventures of Captain Cook or told tales that had been created in his own busy brain.

He loved the great out-of-doors. The sea and the sky in all their changing beauty, the sunset and the dawn had a charm for the bare-footed lad who was richer in his power of seeing and admiring the beauty around him than many a millionaire's son.

One day when Hugh was twelve years old, as he and a little playfellow were wandering along the shore they came to a cave in the rocks. Telling stories of giants and smugglers and of his hero, Sir William Wallace, he entered the cave and wandered far in, hunting for shells and mosses.

Süddenly the boys found they were shut in by the tide. The little fellow was in great distress about the alarm his mother would feel. Hugh found a place of safety and comforted him as best he could. About two o'clock in the morning their friends discovered them. They were searching for their bodies at the foot of the cliffs and were delighted to find them safe and well.

and well.

Like most boys who love the sea, Hugh delighted in building boats and his imagination changed them into the ships of which he had read. Another of his games was to make images of countries in the sand, to people them with shells, and to fancy that he was

games was to make images of countries in the sain, to people them with shells, and to fancy that he was their king.

But this happy boyhood came to an end. When he was sixteen Hugh left school without as much book-learning as most boys of his age in Scotland had in those days, but with much knowledge of nature and a mind fresh and active.

He did not go to see after all, nor did he ever rule over men. He went to work in an old red sandstone quarry and there he found his life's work of which he has left a record in many books.

ABOUT ANIMALS

For dogs to be enlisted in every great army of the world, either in the ambulance department or as scouts and dispatch bearers, is surely something of a novelty, says St. Nicholas.

In the Franco-Prussian war out of 129,000 killed and wounded 13,000 were returned as "missing," and who shall say what these men endured? Every war of the future, however, will see the dog lessening its horror. In Germany his education is at this moment being taken in hand by a voluntary society with nearly 2,000 members, among them some of the most able officers in that country's great army. The war dog proper is used for sentry, messenger and scouting service, while the ambulance dog's training inclines

old is it put in training for the trail. It begins by running 10 miles with the team, then it is dropped out. Next day it runs the same distance. Gradually the distance is increased until it reaches its 15th the distance is increased until it reaches its 15th month of life, when it becomes part of the regular service. The life of a mail dog is from three to four years. No greater punishment can be inflicted than to lay a dog off from service. When unruly they are often threatened with a layoff, and with almost human inelligence they seem to understand the disgrace it implies in the eyes of their fellow workers on the trail. All fight to be leaders. A constant spur to an ambitious dog is the "outsider," who will quickly take away the leadership not only in the mail service, but in teams maintained chiefly for the pleasure of the sport. The intelligence of the malamute is remarkable, its scent wonderful, its instinct, as a rule, unerring.

rule, unerring.

Some dogs are better trail followers than others, and some are better leaders. In a blizzard the best of them lose the trail, but invariably find it again. When on the trail they never eat but once a day, and then at the end of a journey. After feeding, Wke weary children they fall asleep and are never quarrelsome. It takes on an average 20 pounds of food a day for a team of 11 dogs on a hard route.—Spokesman Review.

SHORT STORIES

Being nine years old, he was a small boy; and, being an only son, he was mother's innocent, guileless boy. His mother was sure of that, even though his father had doubts as to his innocence and guilelessness. But the boy proved it. Whilst playing football the ball went through the large colored pane of glass in the library. When his mother discovered it, in her sternest voice she asked:

"Who did that?"

"I did, but I didn't do it on purpose. The ball slipped."

"You did! Well, what will your father say when he knows of it?"

"He knows it now. I told him."

"You told him! Oh, you brave, manly little boy! How noble of you! So as soon as you did it, you went all the way down to his office and told him?"

"No, I didn't go to the office. I called him up on the telephone."

The First Balloon

The word balloon means "a large ball." To Mont-golfier, of Annonxay, France, the invention of the bal-loon is credited. It is said that he was led to turn his attention to balloon-making from the following

his attention to balloon-making from the following incident:

A French laundress, wishing to dry a petticoat quickly, placed it on a basketwork frame over a stove. To prevent the heat from escaping by the opening at the top of the petticoat, she drew the belt-strings closely together and tied them. Gradually the garment dried, and became lighter, and as the stove continued to give out heat and rarefy the air concentrated under the basket-work frame, the petticoat began to move, and finally rose in the air.

This so astonished the laundress that she ran to her neighbors and asked them to come and witness the strange sight. Montgolfier was among those that came in. The petticoat suspended in midair suggested greater things to him, and he returned home with "something to think about."

He at once began studying works on different kinds of atmosphere, and the invention of the balloon was the result.

The first pubble ascent by the Montgolfier balloon was made June 5, 1733. It was a spherical has con-

The Robber's Loot

Tale of Leech River-By D. W. Higgins, Author of The Mystic Spring, Etc.

gineer, who came to Vancouver Island about 1862, and practiced his profession with much ability until about three years ago, when he died. Mr. Ralph was remarkable for his excellent judgment, his honesty of purpose and the correctness of his work. Much of the land that is now bought and sold in this neighborhood was laid out and platted by him. His most important work was the delimitation of the Island railway belt, comprising some 2,000,000 acres and extending from the Strait of San Juan to Crown mountain. This work consumed some years in execution, and the correctness of the survey has never been called in question. The task was an arduous and hazardous one. The country in which the Ralph party prosecuted the survey was wild and trackless, and there were no signs to indicate that it had before been visited by human beings, red or white. Foaming cataracts and swiftrunning rivers had to be crossed and high mountains scaled, pathways cut through a wilderness of forest growth and tangled brushwood, and the attacks of wild animals guarded against. The party completed the surveys without serious mishap and the maps prepared were duly filed, and are now accepted as unimpeach-

On several occasions, while prosecuting his work, Mr. Ralph had occasion to visit Leech river, which rises in the Goldstream mountains and has an outlet in Sooke river, which in turn empties into Sooke harbor. It was named after Peter Leech, formerly city surveyor here. Leech river in 1864 was the scene of gold mining operations. Some prospectors while crossing the Goldstream range found in Leech river a handsome nugget of gold, weighing three or four ounces. On examining the bars they picked up several other good-sized nuggets. They staked out claims and returned to Victoria, where they spread the news of the

able authority.

There were many idle men here at that time who had come back disappointed from Cariboo. These men purchased supplies and hastened into the hills. Soon the river was staked from source to mouth. The mountains on either side of the stream are precipitous and lose themselves in the clouds. Along the sides of those mountains the government cut a bridlepath, over which supplies were packed to the dig-gings. At the end of the trail there is a small piece of land, which was platted as a townsite under the name of Kennedy Flat, in honor of Governor Kennedy, who had manifested a warm interest in the development of the district. Streets were named and lots were sold to parties who erected buildings of shake (a sort of large shingle) and logs. The only lumber at Leech river was whipsawed and sold for \$150 a thousand. At that price it found ready sale. Soon quite a village, with three or four stores and many miners' cabins, arose on the Flat. The government built an office building

and appointed a gold commissioner.

Another townsite, called Sooke City, was platted on Sooke harbor, upon the farm of a Mr. Burnett, and lots were sold readily at fair

A Mr. Hughes was appointed magistrate and was stationed at Sooke City. Although the gold returns were not encouraging, every day or two a nugget would be brought to town, and the sight of it served to revive the flagging hopes of the inhabitants.

One evening a sailor who had run away from a man-o'-war brought in a nugget which, when scaled, was found to weigh \$110. A day or two later Sam Booth, a colored prospector, picked up on his claim a piece of gold that weighed \$70. These finds stimulated public confidence, which had begun to flag, and the excitement continued. But it took only a few weeks to demonstrate to experienced miners that the Leech river diggings were neither extensive nor rich; that there was no depth of gravel, and that huge boulders in the creek and on the benches made mining there unprofitable. There were crevices in the bedrock where it had been washed by the swift-running water that yielded an occasional big nugget; but there was no defined lead. Soon the diggings were pronounced a failure, and the population scuttled out of the mines as rapidly as it had scuttled in, leaving behind houses, stores, provisions, tools and other effects, which were unsaleable. The sale of town lots at Sooke City was discontinued, and a blight fell on the district from end to end. The magistrate at Sooke, who was a kindhearted gentleman from London, sharing in the general depression, committed suicide. He discharged five bullets from a small revolver into his side, and died soon after having been brought to Victoria.

Mr. Ralph, who had joined in the rush to the diggings, never lost faith in them. To the day of his death he always maintained that the wealth of the district would be established some day and the whole Island enriched by the development. He held the theory that what seems to be the true bedrock is in reality a false bedrock, and that if it were blasted through, the richest kind of diggings would be found. A discovery of the kind had been made in Australia, and why not here? After most of the early prospectors had abandoned the creek, but a few men remained to search for gold that is not there. They made small wages and were rewarded occasionally by finding a good-sized piece of the metal; but the mines were not remunerative, and gradually the miners dwindled away until today scarce a man remains on the lonely banks of Leech. In the years that followed Mr. Ralph made frequent trips to the

ILLIAM RALPH was a civil engineer, who came to Vancouver that the incident I am about to relate occurred.

Ralph had spread his blankets for the night on the floor of a deserted building, and had built a little fire at which to cook some bacon and heat his coffee, when he heard a voice as of some one calling for help. The voice sounded far off on the mountain. He went to the door and, after listening awhile, distinctly heard a man's voice calling, "For Heaven's sake, save me!"

Ralph answered with an "Halloo!" and the voice responded with a "Coo-ee, coo-ee!" long-drawn-out with a prolonged emphasis on the last syllable as a herder rounds up his wandering caffle

"What's the matter?" shouted Ralph.

"I've lost my way," rolled a far-distant voice down the side of the steep. "It's dark as blazes here and I can't see the trail."

"Hold on," cried Ralph; "don't move a

step till I get a lantern."

"All right," replied the voice; "but please hasten. I'm about starved."

Ralph lighted a candle and placing it within a tin lantern, sallied forth into the night. The feeble rays of the candle lighted the way, and in a short time by frequent calls Ralph reached a huge rock on which reclined a tired, tattered and half-famished stranger. He had, indeed, lost his way, for a few steps in the direction he had chosen would have precipitated him over a precipice into the deep gulch below.

The man was guided to the hut, where he was made happy by a feast of bacon, washed down by delicious coffee, which those who have shared in Ralph's hospitality in the bush will remember he well knew how to brew.

As the stranger are and drank and talked, he thanked Ralph for the relief he had afforded him. "The idea of passing the night in the wilderness unmanned me, and I was scared out of my wits," said he.

The man told Ralph that his name was Curtis. He said he came last from Montana, and having heard that there were good diggings on Leech river had decided to try his luck there. Ralph was pleased to learn that some one besides himself had confidence in the river, and invited Curtis to share his quarters for the night

The two men lay down on the blankets. The stranger tossed and sighed and moaned constantly. Three or four times he got up and walked to the door to gaze into the blue-vaulted heaven and watch the stars as they twinkled and glinted in their azure setting. Towards morning he replenished the fire and sat down by its side, with his head buried in his hands. He remained motionless for a good while. At the first peep of day, when Ralph arose to prepare breakfast, the man still sat at the fireside. The sky had become overcast, dark clouds scurried across the face of the rising sun and the wind moaned and wailed up the narrow canyon and tore through the tall pines, shaking the miserable hut on Kennedy Flat, until the occupants entertained keen apprehensions for its stability.

In the daylight Ralph had a good look at the stranger. He seemed to be about 25 years of age, tall and lean, but wiry and supple in his movements. He was not at all bad-looking, but what impressed his host most was his restlessness. He had a habit of starting at the least sound. The flapping of a loose shingle, agitated by the wind, the rattling of a door or ndow, the distant howl of a lonely wolf or the plaintive wail of a lovelorn panther caused him to start and shiver like a man with the ague. He always sat facing the door, as if to preclude the possibility of a surprise. His pistol was worn in true highwayman style. At was in a leathern sheath and depending from a body-belt hung in front instead of at his side, ready for instant use.

"This man's a criminal," said Ralph to himself. "Somewhere he has committed a crime, and fears arrest. He has come here to hide."

At this moment a loose shingle flapped against the side of the building with a loud

"What's that?" said the stranger, starting up. "God! I thought it was someone coming in!" he said, as he resumed his seat.

"Say," asked Ralph in the blunt, direct manner so peculiar to him, "what's the matter with you? What have you done to make you so cowardly. You seem to be afraid of every stirring leaf. I'd like to know who and what you are before I let you stay here any longer."

The color came and went in the visitor's face, and his hands shook in spite of a strong effort to compose himself. Again a rude blast tore through the canyon, and the grinding sweep of a distant avalanche as it forced its way down the mountain to the river, carrying forest trees and boulders on its crest, broke on the ear and shut out other sounds. Curtis doubled up with fear. As the noise of the avalanche died away, the man pulled himself together and after a brief while said:

"You wouldn't turn me out in such weather? I wouldn't treat a mangy dog like that."

"I want to treat you white," returned Ralph, "but you must first show me that you're an honest fellow. How do I know who and what you are? You may be an escaped convict for all that I know. I don't like your actions, and I tell you that plain and straight."

The man stared at Ralph with a pleading look in his eyes for a few moments, and then said: "Forgive me, stranger, but I'm not well. If I had a little whiskey to straighten me up, I'd satisfy you I'm all right.

Ralph handed him a black bottle. When he set it down it was one-half empty.

"Ah!" said he, as he returned the bottle to the table, and wiped his lips. "That's good. It has quite revived me. Now I feel like talking business. First, I want you to understand that I'm a miner—an honest one, and I've come here in search of treasure-stolen treasure. There's \$65,000 in gold dust buried almost at our feet. I know the spot. It was taken from a stage in Montana by eight highwaymen, who first killed whole stageload of passengers. They escaped to the mountains with the gold and being hard-pressed by the constables packed it out of the untry. They brought it to Vancouver Island and buried it on the bank of this river. Some time afterward I was a nurse in a hospital in California and a sick man was brought in. When his case was pronounced hopeless, he told me that he was one of the robbers of the Mantana stage, and gave me a rude map of the place where the gold is buried. That was two years since, and it was only a few weeks ago that I raised sufficient money to prosecute the search. I'll show you the sketch, and if you'll agree to go halves with me we'll dig for the gold.

Ralph considered for a few moments. He had heard of the Cocos Island fraud and Capt. Kidd's buried treasure, and he was suspicious and wary of all such stories. But this was different. In any case the outlay would be small, and it would require only a few days' work to determine the truth or falsity of the man's story. At last he said that he did not feel like sharing in stolen treasure, although he would aid in bringing this lot to the surface if it was really there, with the understanding that he was at liberty to turn his half over to the government, while Curtis might do as he liked with his share.

With this understanding the man produced a sheet of foolscap, which Ralph found contained a tolerably accurate sketch of the country that lies between Victoria and Leech river. The trail was marked out distinctly and ended at a point not far from the floor of the hut.

"Here," said Curtis, as he placed his finger on the spot, "is the location of the gold. I've followed the directions, and everything is as the dying man told me. The stolen gold is near us—almost at our feet."

"I don't believe the story," said Ralph.
"Sixty-five thousand dollars in gold is a heavy pack. It's a deadweight, and no man could pack it, or a mile either, over this trail."

"But the man made four trips with it, and he had a mule, too."

"That sounds better, but I don't believe the story, all the same," persisted Ralph.
"You've got the story as I got it," replied Curtis sullenly.

"And if you don't want to join in the search you needn't, only don't try to balk me," and his hand sought the stock of his ever-ready pistol.

"Well," said Ralph, "I'll help you dig a shaft, but bear in mind that I will not keep my half unless the government says I may."

A pick and shovel that had been abandoned discouraged prospector were found in a cabin, and Curtis and Ralph began to sink a shaft at the spot indicated on the plan. The boulders and gravel gave the appearance of having been recently disturbed, and before nightfall the men were down several feet. During the night the banks caved in and the work of the day before had to be gone over again. At the end of three days they were down about ten feet, when another cavein was threatened, and it was decided that Ralph should return to Victoria and bring out some provisions and tools to cut timber, and Curtis the spot and see that the shaft was not interfered with. Ralph was absent six days. When he returned to the river again he found the hut deserted. The pick and shovel lay at the side of the shaft, in the bottom of which the bedrock was visible. To a tree hard by was pinned a piece of paper, on which there was writing, that ran thus:

"Mr. Ralph—I have bottomed the shaft in your absence and found nothing. The dying man lied. There is no buried gold here, and I'm going back home. Sorry I can't wait till you are back, but I don't mind telling you that your dividend will be so small that you can put it in the eye of a needle. Thank you for your hospitality and goodness. Good-bye. May God bless you and give you prosperity if you should decide to continue the work.

"GEORGE CURTIS."

In spite of this bitter disappointment, Ralph died strong in the faith that somewhere on the bank of Leech river the bandits' loot is buried, and that some day it would be found and enrich its finders. There are others who believe that Curtis, after bottoming the shaft, found the stolen gold, and with the co-operation of several confederates carried it away, thus cheating Ralph out of his share. If that theory be adopted, how they could carry so large an amount of deadweight over that rough trail to Victoria and ship it away without attracting attention, must ever remain an unsolved problem.

AUSTRALIA'S NEW GOVERNOR

The appointment of Lord Dudley to succeed Lord Northcote as governor-general of the Australian Commonwealth is an excellent one, says the London Daily Chronicle. It is not quite on the usual party lines; but if Lord Dudley is not, or was not until recently, a Liberal, he has not for some time been a Unionist in the full sense of that term. He it was who oclaimed during his viceroyalty of Ireland that the government of Ireland should be conducted in sympathy with Irish ideas, and who dissociated himself only the other day in the House of Lords from the Unionist advocacy of coercion. His personal qualities, and those of Lady Dudley, will, we do not doubt, make the appointment as popular in Australia as was his tenure of office in Ireland. He is possessed of good sense and judgment. Also he is a sportsman; and he has that faculty of sympathy with-out which even the greatest abilities cannot command success in such a post as that which ne is to fill in the Australian Commonwealth.

Study of Heredity

NEW BOOK has just been issued by a London publishing house on "Heredity," from the pen of J. Arthur Thompson, M.A., Regius Professor of Natural History in the University of Aberdeen. It is thus reviewed by the London Times:

It is almost a truism among physicians that the intractability of a disease may be measured by the number of "infallible" remedies for it which from time to time have been recommended; and it is perhaps equally true that the insolubility of the problems dealt with by any branch of science bears a definite relation to the number and variety of the solutions which have been proposed. If this be so, it will hardly be encouraging to students of heredity to find that the latest work on the question contains no fewer than 48 pages of bibliography as an appendix and 538 of text, especially when we are informed that this bibliography is "simply representative and not in any way exhaustive. The work itself is entitled to the credit of presenting a luminous summary of many opposed or divergent views, and of being, at least, an attempt to indicate the roads by which careful observation of the influence of ancestry may hereafter be rendered conducive to the improvement of the human race.

The absolute material continuity of offspring with parents and, through parents, with more remote ancestors seems to have been placed, by modern microscopical and biological research, beyond the reach of question. Every individual, except among the very lowest organisms, originates in a cell which is formed by the fusion of two other cells, one contributed by each parent; and it is shown by a very remarkable piece of evidence that the contribution of each parent is of an analogous kind. Every living cell contains a nucleus; and in this nucleus the microscope discovers minute linear particles or bodies which are rendered visible by the facility with which they take color from different staining agents, and which have hence been called stainable bodies or "chromosomes." The number of stainable bodies in each bodycell is constant in the same species; and, with a few exceptions in the case of female insects, it is always an even number in all the forms of life, whether animal or vegetable, which arises from sexual reproduction. Moreover, the number in a body-cell—that is, in a cell forming part of the general bodily structure—is always precisely double the number of a germ-cellis, in a cell the fusion of which with another germ-cell gives rise to a new individual; so that this new individual derives its proper number of stainable bodies from the equal contributions of each parent. Each parent, again, has in like manner originally derived his or her stainable bodies in equal proportions from two ancestors; and the general evidence is to the effect that in the course of growth and development the germinal material of the individual, composed of or containing cells with only half of the number of stainable bodies proper to the cells composing the general bodily structure of the species, is always entirely kept apart from the body material which develops into that structure, and which is composed of or contains. cells with twice as many stainable bodies as those which unite to form offspring. On this view of the case, not only is the germinal material separate and continuous through successive generations, but the contribution of each preceding generation is uniform and definite, so that "an inheritance is multiple, and the average contributions made by grandparents, great-grandparents, etc., are definite, and diminish in a precise ratio according to the re-

moteness of the ancestors."

The exceptional results of this complexity of descent, as displayed by the occasional eropping out of remote ancestral peculiarities, have not as yet been brought under the operation of any definite law. But it seems to be clear that only natural or spontaneous variations, as opposed to post-natal modifications, are heritable and that the general law, as stated by Galton, is clearly that of a tendency to return to an average, both in manifest physical structure and in intellectual endowment. It is true, for example, that 100 fathers who are above the average will have more sons who are also above the average than 100 fathers who are themselves below it; but the sons of the first 100 would not all be above, nor would the sons of the second 100 be all below. In both cases there would be a tendency on the part of descendants to return to the normal, either by deterioration or by improvement; and it follows that, in the interests of the community, nothing by which nurture can assist race in the maintenance of a high average should be left undone. It fortunately happens that a very large proportion of the adverse conditions which affect human beings unfavorably produce only modifications, which are not heritable, and not variations, which are; so that, for example, there is no physical barrier against the ascent to, or even above, the average of the descendants of classes who are now appreciably below it, but whose condition is due not so much to inheritance as to the continued operation of injurious externa agencies through successive generations. When these agencies are removed their effects will cease to appear in the descendants of those who have been subjected to them. Indeed, if this were not so, the ascent from savagery to civilization, which is written on the pages of his tory, could never have been accomplished. The question now pressing upon biologists is to as-certain whether, in the case of any given nation, this ascent of the average is still proceeding, or whether it is being swamped, as regards

the nation at large, by the combined effects of bad inheritance and of bad surroundings upon the numerical majority. Professor Thomson declares that it would be sound economy for the British people to devote a million pounds a year to the investigation of this and of kindred subjects; and he quotes Mr. Galton as to the national gain which would ensue if we could import ten legions of boys of sound physique and scouting intelligence, not crammed with intellectual fat like Strasburg geese with the physical analogue, but alert in understanding of methods and with unchecked inquisitiveness:

"It would be a good investment, and it is within reach every year, since far more than ten legions of this type of boy are being born annually in our midst. That they do not effect all they might do is partly because of miseducation, but also because there is a simultaneous appearance of an enormously greater number of boys who are emphatically not of this type."

In commenting upon this passage, Professor Thomson remarks that we are said to require,

"Inter alia, a military organization with alert scouting intelligence, not only among the officers, but in the rank and file. We are ceasing to breed this alert scouting intelligence in sufficient numbers; the nation is spawning incapables. We cannot relax one spine of our bristling national belligerence, for we have all our teeming millions to keep alive. But the question rises whether it is not in great part our preoccupation with 'Kriegspeil' that is rensible for that relatively exaggerated multiplication of the repressed and non-individuated, and for that relatively exaggerated infertility of the fittest, or of what we think to be the fittest. If we indulge in an era of 'Friedenspiel,' which may even now be approaching like a long-delayed springtime, might not the sociological changes that ensued solve the problem which biologically seems so hopeless?"

We greatly doubt whether these observations do not really miss the point of the question at issue. It is obvious that, so long as "Kriegspiel" holds its own among neighbors and possible rivals, the devotees of "Friedenspiel" would be in a condition of helplessness somewhat like that in which our British ancestors were left by the departure of the Roman legions. But the ascendancy of the future, whether in the rivalries of peace or of war, will be to the nations who most completely recognize the omnipotence of knowledge and the incapacity of ignorance. In this particular the pre-eminence, at the present moment, should bably be given to Japan; but the contrast etween Great Britain and Germany is worth a moment's consideration. To take a single example, Germany, by submission to knowledge, has obtained complete exemption from smallpox, while Great Britain, as a result of subservience to ignorance, pays to this disease an annual tribute of thousands of pounds and of an indefinite number of lost or damaged lives. because education in this country is less directed towards the impartment of knowledge or towards the recognition of its value and impor-tance, than towards the communication of opinions which, in many cases, must be erroneous. Biology justifies the hope that the social conditions hence arising may be modifications and not variations, so that, even if maintained by external circumstances for a succession of generations, they may not lead to permanent deterioration of the race; but it affords no support to the delusion that their prevalence is compatible with sustained national greatness. The history of life is a history of movement; and nations, like individuals, must hold their places by effort or abandon them.

THE FASTEST CHANNEL STEAMER

What promises to be the fastest Channel steamer will, says Engineering, be launched on Monday next from the naval construction works at Barrow-in-Furness of the Vickers company. This vessel, to be named the Benmy-Chree, has been designed and built by the company for the Liverpool and Isle of Man service of the Isle of Man Steam Packet Company, Ltd., who have been pioneers in respect of speed. It is therefore only consistent with their past history that the new vessel should be required to maintain in service a speed of 25 knots. To this end she will be fitted with very powerful machinery of the Parsons turbine type, constructed by the Vickers company, and embodying all the latest improvements in design and construction, and to ensure a high manoeuvring efficiency even in adverse weath-er. This will be the third turbine steamer on the Isle of Man service, the others being the Viking and the Manxman, the latter also a Vickers-built steamer. But these vessels, continues Engineering, do not exceed 22 I-2 knots in service, and at present 24 knots is a very exceptional speed in Channel service, and has only been excelled on the ocean by the Mauretania and Lusitania. Another outstanding feature in connection with the Ben-my-Chree is the extent of the passenger accommodation. She will carry 2,500 passengers, and as everything has been done to conduce to seaworthiness, steady running, and reliability, as well as comfort and speed, there is certainty that in the season this accommodation will be severely taxed. Engineering gives a complete description of the vessel and her turbine magives a complete chinery; she is 375 feet long, 46-foot beam, and of 2,920 tons displacement.



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Where the Fate of America Was Decided



OT for many years has the attention of the world been so directed to Canada as at the present moment. The Quebec Tercentenary celebration to be carried out in a few months time on the initiative of his Excellency Earl Grey, has been commented on and approved by the press on both sides of the Atlantic. A brief outline of the governor-general's scheme appeared a few weeks back, but its paramount importance renders it unnecessary to make any excuse for recapitulating the steps which led up to the carrying out of what will prove one of the most notable events in the history of Canada. With that prescience and tact for which Earl Grey has always been noted he made his appeal to the people of Canada, through the women of Canada. On Dec. 12 last, he addressed the Women's Canadian club of Montreal, in the following terms:

I wonder whether you ladies have ever realized the various emotions that pass through the mind of the immigrant to Canada, as the vessel on which he is a passenger steams up the stately St. Lawrence to Montreal. Remember that the first impressions received by the immigrant to the United States is conveyed to him by the statue of liberty, placed by the bounty of France at the entrance of the harbor of New York. The message conveyed to him by the ever-burning light of liberty, fills his heart with hope and generous emotions. Contrast this experience with that of the immigrant to Montreal. When he passes Quebec, with mind aglow with expectation and looks up to the Plains of Abraham, where the fate of America was decided, and the foundation of Greater Britain was laid, he sees no inspiring monument speaking of welcome and hope, but only a building associated with all' that is darkest in the life of Canada, a black, frowning gaol, and that gaol standing upon the very ground where Wolfe gave up his life. There is no more sacred spot of earth on the whole of this American continent.

Ladles, it is part of your work not to rest content until that polluting gaol has been removed to some

Ladles, it is part of your work not to rest content until that polluting gaol has been removed to some other and more appropriate situation.

Founding of Quebec

Next year, as you are aware, is the 300th anniversary of the founding of Quebec by Champlain. It has been suggested by a committee appointed by Mr. Garneau, the mayor of Quebec, consisting of Chief Justice Sir F. Langelier, Mr. Tache and Col. Wood, that the Champlain Tercentenary should be celebrated by the consecration of the famous battlefields of Quebec, This suggestion has received the warm approval of Mr. Gonin, the premier of the province of Quebec, and of Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

The battlefield of Ste. Foye, where the French in 1760, after a desperate and bloody battle defeated the British, and whence they would have recaptured Quebec, if the British fleet had not suddenly appeared adjoins the Plains of Abraham.

diebee, it the British fleet had not suddenly appeared adjoins the Plains of Abraham.

It is proposed to include the more important parts of the two battlefields in a national park. Thus, battles in which the contending races were alternately victorious, and in both of which the victor and the vanquished were entitled to equal honor, will be fittingly commemorated.

tingly commemorated.

It is owing to the action of His Majesty the King in establishing the entente cordiale with France, and to the love which he inspires in the heart of every French, as well as of every English-Canadian, that the times are at last favorable to the removal from the Plains of Abraham of the buildings which now disgrace and disfigure them, and to their preservation in a shape which will gratify every man of English descent, whether British or American.

Universal Approval

It is generally admitted that the centure of Onebec.

It is generally admitted that the capture of Quebec in 1759 paved the way for the declaration of independence in 1775. The Plains of Abraham, when they are properly cared for, will be the mecca of every American as well as of every Briton.

The proposal to celebrate the 300th birthday of Canada, by the consecration of the battlefields, has met with universal approval. It is hoped that appropriations from the federal and provincial legislatures will be obtained in order to celebrate the anniversary in a manner worthy of the occasion, but in addition to the parliamentary grant that may be forthcoming a large additional sum will be required to put the battlefields into a condition which will satisfy the historic sentiment of all concerned.

Money has to be found for the removal of the gaol and the rifle factory, and other buildings which deface and desecrate the battlefields, for the purchase of certain lands, for the building of a museum for historical relics, for the construction of an avenue round the battlefields, overlooking on one side the St. Lawrence, and on the other the valley of the River St. Charles. This avenue would be about five miles in length, and for historical interest and natural beauty, would probably be unique.

I also hope that it may be possible to erect on the point of Quebec, first visible to a steamer coming up the St. Lawrence, a colossal statue of the angel of welcome and peace, with arms outstretched, offering to clasp to her heart every new arrival from Europe.

Ladles, I believe it only requires determined and

Ladies, I believe it only requires determined and systematic organization to secure from individual subscribers the \$1,000,000, or whatever sum may be required, for the complete realization of these schemes.

Wolfe's Only Memorial At the present moment the only memorial to Wolfe is a small column erected by the rank and file of the British army, quartered in Canada, in 1849. These gallant soldiers sacrificed a day's pay in order that they might do honor to the memory of Wolfe, and in so doing have given an example which I hope will touch the heart of thousands of Britons, not only in Canada, but in every part of the world.

Do you not think the women of Canada, in response to an appeal made to them, would be only too glad to obtain from the rank and file of the Dominion, the sum required to celebrate the 300th birthday of Canada by consecration of the battlefields.

the sum required to celebrate the 300th birthday of Canada by consecration of the battlefields.

When I visited the States last year, nothing made a deeper impression on me than my visit to Mount Vernon, the home of George Washington. Every Gar's had been taked to preserve the house and its surroundings in the same state of dignified and orderly simplicity as obtained during the life-time of George Washington.

It is impossible for any thoughtful person to pay a visit to Mount Vernon, without the mind and heart being affected by the contemplation of the great and noble qualities that distinguished that remarkable man. The influence which issues from Mount Vernon, is a force which makes for patriotism and manly righteousness. It would be difficult to overestimate the value of this influence, or the debt which the American people owe to those who had the heart and the energy to save the home of Washington from destruction. It was the patriotic impulse and the courage of a single where the foundation of Greater Britain was laid, will, I am confident, appeal to thousands in all parts of the world, as well as in Canada. All that is required is some organization which will bring this privileged opportunity to the knowledge of those who will consider it an honor to be allowed to associate themselves, through the medium of a dollar or a quarter, with the birthday of Canada, and the battlefields of Quebec; and if this Women's Canadian club has sufficient spirit among its members to give birth to such an organization, you will secure for yourselves a permanent place in the ranks of those whose slory it is that they have served their country and their King, not only loyally, but well. In conclusion, I am very pleased to have the privilege of repeating to you a most gracious message which I have just received from his majesty the King, this conveyed in a cable to me from Sir Dighton Probyn, which is worded as follows:

"The King commands me to telegraph his approval of the scheme for the celebration of the Champlain

worded as follows:

"The King commands me to telegraph his approval of the scheme for the celebration of the Champlain tercentenary, and to say that his majesty will gladly subscribe one hundred guineas towards the fund you are raising for this good object."

Great Meeting in Ottawa

Earl Grey's next appeal was at a mass meeting at the Russell theatre, Ottawa, which was filled with the Dominion's most representative men, including the

prime minister, Sir Wilfrid Laurier. In the course of his remarks Earl Grey said:

I do not think I am making a mistake in believing the women of Canada have a patriotism and a courage equal to that of the women of America. The privilege of contributing to a fund in honor of the sacred ground is one of the most pleasant in my experience. For what does it mean? It means that the Canadian clubs, which know no party narrower than the state, represent a latent national force, in every part of the Dominion, ready for action whenever occasion demands the performance of duty. I congratulate the officers and members of the Canadian Club of Ottawa on the spirited action they have taken, and thank them and all Canadian clubs, and especially the Canadian club of Edmonton, for the most welcome assistance and support they have given, and are giving, in response to my appeal.

The present is an occasion on which no party, sectarian or sectional narrowness can mar the harmony of our proceedings, or weaken the unity of our action. We are met here to consider what can be done to celebrate the approaching tercentenary of Quebec, a manner worthy of Canada, and of the empire.

It has been agreed, with an unanimity which appears to be not less intense than widespread medical.

It has been agreed, with an unanimity which appears to be not less intense than widespread, making itself felt in enthusiastic and sympathetic gusts from across the seas, that there can be no better way of doing honor to what may be roughly regarded as the 300th birthday of Canada, than by nationalizing the battlefields of Quebec. The immortal associations which cling round those battlefields are the precious inheritance of Englishmen, Scotchmen, Irishmen, New Zealanders, Australians, Canadians, and also Americans and Frenchmen. They contain enough and more than enough, to feed and stimulate the national pride of all, whether they be of British or of French descent.

Canadian Nation Born

There is one aspect from which the battlefields of Quebec should be especially dear to you. It was on the battlefields of Quebec that French and British parentage gave birth to the Canadian nation. Today the inhabitants of the Dominion are neither English nor French. They stand before the world, not as English or French, but as Canadians. It is from the fispiring standpoint of Canadian nationality that the proposal to celebrate the 300th birthday of Canada, by the nationalization of the famous battlefields of Quebec, should win the enthusiastic support of every patriotic Canadian.

If we regard the question sectionally, I would ask, where is the well-informed Briton to be found, no matter in what part of the empire he may reside, who has no personal interest in the ground where the corner-stone of Greater Britain was laid? I might say the same of every well-informed American. The first chapter of the history of the United States describes how the Plains of Abraham became the parchment on which in 1775 the Declaration of Independence was inscribed.

If the battle of the plains decided the fate of North America, it is equally certain that the battle of Ste. Foye won for the French Canadians for all time the full and absolute right to the secured enjoyment of their language, their religion and their laws, under conditions such as do not exist in equal degree in any portion of the earth outside the empire of the British crown.

of the British crown.

The nationalization of the battlefields is thus a consecration of those principles which have enabled the British crown to win the heartfelt loyality of all its subjects and which have made the British empire

Statue of Peace Gentlemen, it is my hope that the result of this meeting may be the creation of an organization which will bring before every Briton the opportunity of associating himself with the battlefields of Quebec, through the medium of a small contribution to the Champlain Tencentenary and Quebec Battlefields

You are aware that I have proposed that a statue of peace should be erected at the extreme edge of the Citadel rock of Quebec, where it may be the first object visible to incoming vessels on rounding the point of the Isle of Orleans. I hope that His Majesty's Canadian government may take the necessary steps to secure that this proposed statute shall be in every sense worthy of its great position, of Canada, and of the crown. The statue of peace must not be banal or vulgar, with flowing and windy draperles. It must be noble, calm, majestic, reposeful—the arms outstretched forward, with the palms sligtly downward as though blessing the incoming ships, and the eyes lovingly bent on the people below. On the base of Canadian life.

Gentlemen, I hope every Canadian boy will be

Gentlemen, I hope every Canadian boy will be taught what a privilege it is to be able, by the payment of a few cents, to contribute his help to the nationalization of ground which gave to the French Canadians good government and a place within the empire, and to the British half of a continent on this side of the Atlantic and an empire of self-governing Dominions.

This is a privilege which does not often come within the reach of any generation, and my hope is that every public-spirited Briton, wherever he may reside, may not be slow to avail himself of his op-

Sir Wilfrid's Cordial Support

In an eloquent speech, Sir Wilfrid Laurier strongly supported the scheme in the following language:

I am here simply to say that in my humble capacity I give my most cordial support to the idea which has been launched by his excellency the governor-general, an idea which long ago, nay, generations ago, should have been an accomplished fact, an idea which now launched with such authority will radiate from the old citadel of Quebec east and west, over the prairies and mountains, hills and dales, until it has reached the two oceans, and that idea, as has just been expressed to you, is that we should dedicate, we should consecrate the ground around the old citadel of Quebec, and make it a national property, because it has been hallowed by the most heroic blood. Now, I think we can claim, and claim truly, that nowhere on earth is ground so consecrated to be found.

Sir, it is undoubtedly a sad commentary upon

Sir, it is undoubtedly a sad commentary upon human nature that the history of the world, so far back as our gaze can penetrate, has been a record of sanguinary conflicts between nation and nation. Three-fourths at least of the pages of history are the narration of wars and battles between men and men. Some of these battles have been long ago forgotten, but some of them are living in the memory of men, and as time increases, the enthusiasm which they at one time inspired is not effaced but increased.

French Dash and British Resolution

French Dash and British Resolution Sir, if we are to compare our own battlefields to the battlefields of old, and take into consideration only numbers, we would not perhaps have much to boast of, but if we look at the cause which was there de-

fended, if we are to look at the character of the men fended, if we are to look at the character of the men who were then engaged, we may claim that perhaps nowhere in the world greater devotion was ever exhibited than was then exhibited. We may certainly claim, we of French origin, and of British origin, that nowhere was French dash and British resolution ever shown with greater eclat than at these places. The long duel which was maintained in the summer of 1759 between General Wolfe and General Montcalm is certainly one of the most dramatic instances recorded in the pages of history.

Wolfe ever resolute and active Montcalm ever

wolfe, ever resolute and active, Montcalm ever vigilant and active, Wolfe trying again and again to plant his army under the walls of Quebec, but meeting at every step Montcalm ready to face him, and baffling his every effort until the day came when he eluded the vigilance of his opponent and victory crowned his efforts. There is a tradition that the two armies were looking forth to the river, knowing that a fleet would come, and both waiting expectant that the fleet would be the fleet of their own nation. At last a sail was signalled, and we know that both armies were there on the cliffs looking for what it should be. Should it bring the colors of St. George or the fleur de lis? After days of expectation, when the fleet had at last anchored beneath the citadel, and hoisted the colors of England, the struggle was over, the French flag recrossed the sea, and England became omnipotent on the northern continent, omnipotent only for a short time, It has been truly said that the battles on the Plains of Abraham were epochmaking, and it is equally true that the result was not at all what had been anticipated.

Long Struggle Continued

Long Struggle Continued

France and England when they reached this con-France and singland when they reached this continent continued the long struggle which had long divided them. England was at last victorious, and, strange to say, from that moment dated the decay of her power on this continent, because the seeds of discord which had long existed in the British colonies at last were let loose, and within twenty years of that date the American colonies had proclaimed their severance from the mother land. Is it not a fact which it would have been impossible to suppose at the time, that the British authority would be saved on this continent by the very men who were defeated on the tinent by the very men who were defeated on the Plains of Abraham?

Plains of Abraham?

And may I be permitted on this occasion to remember, British citizen that I am, British subject as I am, that in my veins flows the blood of the race which saved the British flag at the time it was disgraced by those of Britain's own kith and kin. Sir those battlefields are being altogether too long neglected. No one can go to Quebec and visit the Plains and not feel some shame that the monument which has been erected to the memory of Wolf is one that is absolutely unworthy of Canada. But there is in the city of Quebec a monument which for my part I never can see but I feel my soul thrill with pride as a Canadian. In a small public garden, overlooking the St. Lawrence, perhaps one of the most beautiful panoramas to be found in the world, there is a monument erected, certainly nothing very artistic, simply a modest stone pillar. But I venture to say that the like of that monument is not to be found anywhere in he circuit of the earth. Monuments to the victor are not rare in this world, monuments to heroes who have been crowned by victory can be found almost in any country; but a monument to the vanquished is not to be found everywhere. In the city of Quebec there is a monument erected to the memory of Wolfe, which was natural; but there is also one erected to the memory of

Montcalm, and erected, I am proud to say, by the British government.

To the Angel of Peace

Well, sir, I say that whenever I or any one else of Canadlan origin, and a British subject, and a Canadian citizen, visit the city of Quebec and there sees that monument, that noble pillar erected to the memory of Wolfe and to the memory of Montcalm by the British government, he can not but feel proud that he lives under institutions which can promote such a breadth of thought and action by the authorities of the land.

that he lives under institutions which can promote such a breadth of thought and action by the authorities of the land.

Well, sir, his excellency the governor-general, the successor to Lord Dalhousie, who in 1826 erected this monument to the memory of Wolfe and Montcalm, Earl Grey has conceived that we should erect on the Plains of Abraham another monument, and his suggestion is that we should erect on the Plains of Abraham, which saw the last conflict on this continent between French and English, that we should there erect a monument not to the god of war, but to the angel of peace. Could anything more fitting be accomplished by the Canadian people in order to symbolize the reconciliation of the two races when now make a proud and happy Canadian people, and which have been at the head of modern civilization? Can we wish a more noble idea than to have on the ground of the last conflict the angel of peace rising her wings towards heaven from that famous ground? This idea his excellency has in mind, and this idea is now commending itself to the Canadian people. For my part, with all my heart I endorse it, and I hope to see some time in the near future a statue of the angel of peace rising its wings towards heaven, so that the man who comes from abroad, or the Canadian who returns home from abroad, shall have that statue in his eye first and last, so that from the heights of Abraham we shall see proclaimed the beautiful truth of glory to the God of the heavens, and peace and good-will to all men. This is the idea to the realization of which the governor-general has invited us. This is the imposed by the Canadian whore the content of the canadian the heavens and peace and good-will to all men. This is the idea to the realization of which the governor-general has invited us. good-will to all men. This is the idea to the realiza-tion of which the governor-general has invited us. This is the message which he has to give to the Can-adian people, and for my part I hope and believe that this idea will become a household word in every Canadian home, and that before many years it will have become an accomplished fact."

Assistance From the Young

Assistance From the Young

His excellency's desire that the youth of Canada should participate in the occasion by contributing a few cents has had excellent results in eastern Canada and it may be hoped that here in Winnipeg and western Canada generally that the same spirit will be evinced. Hundreds of children are collecting money, and the committee of the Montreal branch of the Quebec Battlefields association offers for competition to English-speaking children, between fourteen and sixteen years of age, inclusive, resident in the city of Montreal, three medals, one of gold, one of silver, and one of bronze, for the best, second and third essays on certain subjects relating to the period in question. Roman Catholic and Protestant churches are also doing a great work, and the amounts collected so far are most gratifying. The Montreal Witness publishes the names of over 500 children who are taking part in the patriotic work.

Earl Grey has telegraphed on behalf of the Royal National commission of the Quebec tercentenary celebrations, to the Earl of Elgin, asking him to invite to the commemoration fetes a representative of the town of Brouage, in the Charente Inferieure, the birthplace of the explorer Champlain, and also representatives of the families of Generals Wolfe and Montcalm and of those of Levi J. Murray, Guy Carleton, and Simon Fraser, a former chief of the Fraser Highlanders, who performed prodigies of valor at the taking of Quebec. Lord Elgin is asked to attend personally or to send a representative, and also to invite one representative from Australia, four from South Africa, and one each from New Zealand, Newfoundland, France, and the United States.

With the exception of a few details, which will be submitted to the Prince of Wales by cable/ the official programme of his royal highness's reception at the tercentenary fetes has, Reuter adds, been approved.

The Prince of Wales will land on the morning of July 22. He will be received by the governor-general, and will be presented with an address by t

A loyal telegram will be addressed to the King, and congratulations exchanged with different parts of the empire, France, and the United States, and the mayor of Brouage. The Prince of Wales will formally open the fetes, and a speech will be delivered by Sir Wilfrid Laurier. The grand historical parade will afterwards be reviewed and there will be a grand illumination of the fleet at night.

There will be great doings for the next six days. On the 24th there will be the dedication of the battle-field and a military and naval review; July 25, review of the fleets; July 26, Thanksgiving Day, Roman Catholic service and mass on the Plains of Abraham, with beautiful music, followed by a service in the English cathedral; July 27, naval display ashore by 10,000 sailors; representation of the bombardment of Quebec by the British fleet and army under Saunders and Wolfe respectively; July 28, children's day; daylight fireworks on the Plains of Abraham.

On the following day the Prince of Wales will leave Canada.

It is interesting to learn something of the man who

leave Canada.

It is interesting to learn something of the man who is mainly responsible for the carrying out of the proceedings. This is Frank Lascelles, who has been so successful in conducting historic pageants in England, and is now busy planning the features of the tencentenary pageantry. One of these features will represent the coming of Champlain, and the first simple but momentous scenes that were enacted when he landed on Canadian soil and commenced the settlement of the country. For this purpose a model of the little one-hundred-ton vessel in which he and his company salled from France to this country is being built. Rigged after the manner of three hundred years ago, with her captain and crew dressed in the costumes of those times, this little vessel will come sailing up the St. Lawrence one morning during the celebration. She will anchor off the lower town and her captain and crew, representing Champlain and his men, will land and re-enact the scenes long since passed into history.

in Canadian history.

Another great feature of the celebrations will be a mimic battle on the Plains of Abraham—as near a facsimile as can be attained of that great conflict between Wolfe and Montcalm, which settled for all time the long struggle between England and France for supremacy on the North American continent. After the representation of this immortal conflict is over, there will be another great pageant representative of the happier era that has dawned. On the green plains where the French and the English fought that great and bloody battle, the two people will how meet and join hands in mutual thanksgiving that destiny has united them into such a happy national family. The crowning point of the whole celebration will then take place in the consecration of that very battlefield as a public park for the people of Canada and a heritage of playgrounds for their children and their children's children forever. Trees will be planted, gardens laid out, and drives and walks constructed, while here and there fitting memorials will be erected to Canada's greatest historic figures.

In addition to the battlefields scheme there are to

Vision of Egypt-Hill of the Dead



HE winter visitors to Egypt are, as I have endeavored to explain, for the most part in a buoyant frame of mind. The gloomy grandeur of the ancient monuments does not greatly impress, and is far indeed from depressing them, says a writer in the London Standard. They have come to the Nile only incidentally to inspect temples and tombs: their main quest is

temples and tombs; their main quest is for a good climate and a good time. As to the former they sometimes have to pretend pretty hard in order to persuade themselves that they are thoroughly satisfied, for Egypt in December and January is not all warmth and sunny sky. The good time as a rule, I think they get, especially in Upper Egypt, when they have exchanged the relaxing air of Cairo for the bracing dryness of Assuan and Luxer. In the latter place, that centre of colossal ruins and amazing monuments, they can enjoy themselves very much; and if they do full justice to the excellent cuisine and other highly modern amenitics of the Winter Palace Hotel, they do not fail to pay their respects to the stupendous remains of Karnak and make frequent pilgrimages across the river to the plain and Necropolis of Thebes.

One might well come from the ends of the earth to

and make frequent pilgrimages across the river to the plain and Necropolis of Thebes.

One might well come from the ends of the earth to Egypt if Egypt had nothing else to show but these overpowering vestiges of a vanished civillization. There are people who find something arbaric in mere size. By this criterion the ancia. Egyptians were barbarians; for in actual bigness most modern buildings are handboxes by comparison with some of theirs. But I cannot agree that the temple of Karnak is imposing only by its magnitude, like an English railway terminus or an American sky-scraper. When you stand inside the great Hippostyle Hall, and let your eye travel about that wilderness of mighty columns and crushing beams, you are conscious of elemental power like that of nature herself in her more prodigal moods of achievement. So does one survey the mammoth wedge of the Matterhorn and the splintered peaks of the Rockies. Carry the mind for a moment away to the works of classic or Gothic art; the Parthenon, in its white beauty, Chartres and Canterbury, with all their wealth of flying arch and fretted buttress and petrified embroidery, seem toylike before the superb simplicity of those colossal lotus capitals that blossom above the swelling vastness of the columns. But Karnak, as we see it today, has the majesty of strength in desolation; conceive what it must once have been when every smoothed beam and polished shaft glowed with the colors of the desert and the sunset, with blazing red and vivid green and burning yellow; and when from every wall and roof there waved tapestries of blue and crimson and gold. In the masonry of the pylons at Luxor there are deep slots to hold the triple masts from which the long streamers floated, masts and streamers, I doubt not, as much larger than the poles and pennants before St. Mark's as the Karnak temple, with its mile long avenue of sphinkes, was greater than the Venetian casket of jewellery work. It was worth while to be a tourist in Egypt in those days.

The Necropolis of Thebes

Karnak and Luxor, the cities of the living, lie on the east bank of the Nile. On the west bank opposite is the city of the dead. In the wide level plain by the diver was Thebes, with its temples and streets, and its colonies of priests, embalmers, and mortuary workers and attendants of all kinds. Some three miles back the desert plateau of the Sahara drops down in rugged slopes and banks, where the kings and counsellors of the earth" sleep in the "desolate places" they hollowed for themselves among the rock. No tourist omits to visit the Tombs of the Kings. It is one of the show spots of Egypt; and here more than anywhere else, I think, the traveller loses by the conditions under which he usually undertakes the lourney. For this pilgrimage to the last habitations of the buried Pharaohs the holiday mood is distinctly nappropriate. The effect lies almost as much in the approach as in the funeral chambers themselves, and it is apt to be missed in the company of garrulous iragomans and kodak-armed excursionists.

For myself, I went lone and walked. Nobody ever

transported by a railway train, a motor car, a horse, a camel, a mule, or a bleycle, rather than by that clumsy appliance the human leg which has always seemed to me singularly ill adapted for rapid and convenient progression. But on this occasion I was rewarded. My solitary morning tramp across the Theban plain and up into the Hills of the Dead repaid the fatigue it involved. For a couple of miles or so the road possess the read respectively. Theban plain and up into the Hills of the Dead repaid the fatigue it involved. For a couple of miles or so the road passes through the villages, beside irrigation canals, and over the cultivated ground. Then the fields are left, and you wind your way up among the barren hills. I do not know any place that gives a more absolute impression of forforn and lifeless solitude. It is desert, not lying before you in a vast expanse of air and radiance, but desert channelled into narrow gorges or tossed into rifted crag and cliffs of sand; not a tree or a blade of grass or a rill of water to break the blank numbness of the dry and withered ridges. The path, threading upward through these desolate glens, leads at length to the foot of a bold mountain mass, that throws its broad front and heavy sloping shoulders up to the skyline, and looks as if the world ended with its crest. For the ancient Egyptians it did, and, in a sense, it does so still. The mountain has only one side; it is the stairway to the upland plateau of the North African desert. You can climb to the summit, and then you find yourself on level ground again, the infinite level of the Sahara, that stretches for two thousand miles straight in front of you. You might ride, if you could carry food and sustenance for yourself and your beasts, for and sustenance for yourself and your beasts, for weeks and months, due west across that waste till you came almost down to the shores of the Atlantic. The ancients thought that the other world lay beyond this pathless plain, and they buried their kings and princes and nobles at its edge that they might find the way from it to their last abiding place.

The Tombs of the Kings

In the heart of the mountain are the courts, the palaces, the mansions of the dead. The funeral procession wound up from the populous plains below by that same road I had traversed. Long corridors and passages were hewn in the everlasting stone; at their inmost end a deep, square chamber where they placed the sarcophagus of the king, and his mummy, perhaps also the mummies of his queens, his sons and his daughters. Then they walled up the entrance with great stones, and left Pharaoh to reign in his silent kingdom alone. The centuries came and went; Egypt, Persia, Greece, and Rome passed away; "the drums and tramplings of a thousand conquests" echoed down the banks of the Nile; and still Pharaoh slept in his palace of the underworld. In the tomb of Amenophis II., opened in 1899, you may watch his slumbers even now. The mummy is there in the stone coffin where they placed it when the king died. It is easily visible, for the tombs are wired and lighted by electricity, to prevent the discoloration of the walls and ceilings by the torches of the guides. Blackened and shrivelled, the corpse is recognizably human, perhaps even in some degree regal, with its stiff legs, its thin hands, the narrow, high forehead, the haughty firmness of the tight-closed lips and eyes. In the massive stone chest the king lies as they left him. All about him, the figured walls of his maze of cells and galleries glow, with the records of his triumphs, and his deeds, glaring and staring at you, as when they stained and chiselled them 3,000 years ago—Pharaoh, magnificent and vindictive, binding his enemies in ropes, dragging captive kings, behind his chariot-wheels, building, smitting, sacrificing, destroying; there are the servants of his pleasures, the ministers of his power, above all the dreadful gods, his guardians, dog-headed fiends and vulture-headed monsters, who have taken Pharoah unto themselves. A strange and terrible world this that the explorers laid bare for us when they violated the hiding-places of the The Tombs of the Kings

And yet it was not all gloom and wrath and savage magnificence. In the Museum at Cairo you can see the objects taken from the graves, notably the treasures found by Mr. Theodore Davis only two years ago in a tomb of Queen Thya's parents. Mr. Davis is a wealthy and enhusiastic American excevator, who has labored with tireless zeal to rob the hiding places of Thebes of their secrets, and has been making fresh important finds during the past few weeks. The cases filled by his industry and liberality at Cairo are of extraordinary interest. There are beautiful inlaid coffers of sandal-wood and ivory, delicate alabaster

vases, painted and gilded chariots, chairs and couches plated with gold, elegant and symmetrical as the best Louis Quinze work; there, or in other apartments of the Museum, are exquisite rings and bracelets and brooches, gold rosettes to fasten my lady's dress, and gemmed tlaras for the coils of her dusky hair. The men who piled up the Pyramids and forced myriads of straining slaves to drag immense stone coffins into of straining slaves to drag immense stone coffins into the cavities of the hills had a taste for art and beauty and luxury, too. They worked in miniature as well as on the grandest scale, and carved a jade scarab no bigger than a plum-stone, or fashioned a necklace of amber beads to lie lightly on some soft bosom, a jewel to hang from a little brown ear, with the same sure workmanship and unfaltering skill with which they wrought at the great monoliths that stand solemnly among the lamp-posts of the Thames Embankment and the statuettes of the Place de la Concorde. Truly a wonderful people, with more mysteries to them than the antiquarians have revealed.

REASON IN ANIMALS

Mr. Burroughs says: "Lloyd Morgan, the most careful of our comparative psychologists, tried to get his dog to come through a picket fence with a cane in his mouth. He found that it was quite beyond the dog's power of reason to see that he must tip his head over until the cane cleared the pickets, and that there was plenty of room for the cane up and down. It ended by the dog dropping the cane."

I have a Boston bull-terrier, "Jeff," that can give this Morgan dog points as to sense, precisely as certain men can give their fellows pointers as to sense. My dog has been through a wire fence carrying in his mouth a broom handle three feet long. How did he do it? When this stick was thrown over that fence—in order to get it out of this dog's possession—the little terrier squeezed himself through a broken spot in the mesh of the wire netting; a hole barely large enough to permit the passing of his body. He seized this broom handle first so as to balance it in his mouth, at the middle length. He ran up to the hole and of course came to a square standstill. Two, three and more times, he backed up, to butt back in value at this hole. Then what did he do? Did he drop that stick and give it up? No. He suddenly caught the extreme end of it, then dragged it trailing and close up against his shoulder and flank, thrust his head through the hole, thus bringing one and of the stick at least four or five inches through at the same time. Then he let go of the stick, drew his head back, came through the hole in the usual dog fashion, turned, selzed the stick at the end which just protruded as he had dropped it, drew it through, and then caught it up by the middle, to run exultantly round and round us, in a perfect ecstasy of trumph over difficulties.

Will any thoughtul investigator deny reason to my dog, when it overcomes an obstacle in the time and method aforesaid?—Forest and Stream.

AN IMPORTANT PERSONAGE

An inquiring person in England came upon a veteran soldier sunning himself in front of a public house in Devonshire, and began to question him about his campaigns and the leaders he had fought under. Did you ever see Wellington? asked the person, fin-

ally.
Did I ever see Wellington? repeated the veteran, with a superior smile. Why, I was lying on the ground at Waterloo when I eard the sound of osses of s, and then a voice called out, 'Is that you Saund-I knowed the voice in an hinstant—it was the Dook

Wellington.
"Yes, sir," says I, most respectful.
"Come 'ere," says the dook.
"I riz reluctant from the ground, for I was

tired out.

"I want you should go back 'ome," 'e says.

"Why?" says I.

"Becos you're killing too many men," says 'e.

'And back 'ome I went,' concluded the veteran, shifting his 'game' leg into a more comfortable position.—Youth's Companion.



HE Winnipeg Telegram, in its issue of Friday, April 17th, had the following from a staff representative: Three great overland trains crowded with English immi-

grants for the west rolled into Winnipeg yesterday and last night. A Telegram staff man accompanied each from a point between Thun-der Bay, and talked at length with the homeseekers. In each case details were soughtfrom whence they came, their objective point, their hopes and their fears. The results were most satisfactory. In conversation with the immigrants they talked freely. Said one intelligent Britisher:

You see, it's just like this. I honestly do think that whoever goes into this country with the right sort of stuff and a fair amount of determination will make money. Of course there's always chances against him but not a tithe as many as in an overcrowded country like Great Britain. When hundreds of thousands come in here every year and most of them make it go there must be something worth while. I came to Broadview two years ago, bought a farm and went across about six weeks ago for the wife, and family.

"This is Mrs. Hicks," he said proudly, "and here is the family." I noted four children ranging between the ages of six and fifteen

Did Not Demand Success

"Of course," he continued, "a mate has to do his best. I've seen men fail with the best of chances, but the reason they failed is because they did not demand success of themselves, Everything isn't on a silver platter. Difficulties, such as they are, hadn't ought to count. Englishmen have made history in performing the impossible, and none of them have any right to come over here and say: "I didn't make it go because I had such and such luck." Either he should succeed in spite of it, or else. take his medicine without grumbling. If he's in the west the dice are loaded in his favor. Most of these here chaps know that," he added, and nodded his dead toward crowds in the forward coaches which filled a C.P.R. immigrant train as it rumbled along through the rocky regions of New Ontario

Pouring in by Hundreds They were mostly British immigrants, here and there interspersed with a taciturn Scandinavian, who had crossed the Atlantic on the last trip of the Empress of Britain, and were being borne in on the crest of the wave of the pouring into the country by hundreds, and every outgoing train from Winnipeg was carrying them, here, there and everywhere, distributing them wherever the trail-blazers had hewn the first notches of advancing settlement. Hard times in Great Britain, fulsome praises of Canada from relatives, and chances to do better here had turned their attention toward the

stituted across the waters and the tons of literature that had been distributed advertising the last great west. Hence their wholesale migra-That was also the reason that the Telegram delegated a special correspondent to meet trainloads of the new settlers before they reach_ ed the western metropolis and to test their plans and see how they were likely to learn the discipline of a new life in the upbuilding of a new country.

Census of Immigrants

Out of three hundred interviewed on these trains by the correspondent about one hundred had relatives already in the country. The remainder looked forward to hewing out their fortunes by their own unaided efforts. Thirtyfour had been in the west before. Sixteen of these were returning with their wives. Half of the three hundred had means ranging between one hundred and five hundred pounds. Of the other half, about ninety had no one to depend upon, and no one to depend upon them. Over 50 per cent. of the whole number purposed taking up farming. Fifty of the remainder comprised the wives and familes of those who had such, sixty were ordinary laborers and were willing to do anything, while of the remaining forty who had no present ambition to farm, there were eleven carpenters, eight plasterers, nine engineers, two malsters and ten office men. One perceived they were the prospective tillers of the soil, saw that they were men who were to know what is understood as settlement or home-making in western Canada. enjoyed their exuberant optimism, tolerated at times their masterful airs, smiled at their ideas of western geography, and sympathized with them in their temporary dejection. Had I been master of the great country, endeavoring to procure great people to develop her great resources, I admit I would have been satisfied.

Special Immigrant Section Many of these three hundred were on board special immigrant section of eight passenger coaches, one baggage car and a caboose. One would have known that it was an immigrant special, for in spite of the biting wind, anxious faces were peering out of car windows taking in a perspective of strange sights as the train rolled onward. But inside the scene was one of both confusion and interest. Seats were filled with passengers, bunks were pulled down and loaded with boxes and bags of various size, and under the seats were stuffed still more packs and bundles, patched with the placards of Atlantic steamship lines. One also recognized at a glance the nationality of the passengers by their leather leggined boots,

their many pocketed jackets and their peaked

Air Thick With Smoke

In the smoking cars the air was thick with smoke. All through the coaches the passengers were sprawled in various attitudes. Some hung their legs over the arms of the seats, some perched their feet on the tops of valises, others were flung out on upper bunks, and still others slouched back in the corners, half reclining and half asleep. Their occupation was even as diverse. Four in the rear car were singing a favorite air of a London music hall. Further down another was attempting to sing with much less success. A big bearded man leaned against a panelled door just as I was about to begin my canvass. Having never solicited information from such a large group of undistinguished personages before I felt a sudden embarrassment. I looked for a moment at the man with the beard and turned to a stock, short, and long armed young Englishman. He might have been chosen for the prize ring because of his superior deltoids.

"Going far west?" I asked. "Beyond Edmonton," he answered, and

He Found It Interesting

Fearing that he would not go on I resorted to the very simple strategy of telling him all about myself. He found it interesting for a while. This, it might be said, is a panacea for the taciturnity of conversation which results from suspicion or the lethargy caused by a two thousand mile ride on a colonist car.
"Yes, my brother John-William Stephen

is my name-filed a tract for me and I'm going to take it up. Qught to be all right, don't you reckon." "I'm sure of it," I replied.

Three or four others had by this time be-come interested. Herbert Peffell, a youthful Englishman, and David Charlton, an equally youthful Irishman, both volunteered that they were going to Alberta to farm. Arthur Gravett and William Barrowclough concluded that they were going as far as the country went. Samuel Manwaring, Staffordshire, and William Crane, London, were ticketed to Winnipeg. Andrew Tweedley, a Dumfrieshire Scotchman, was bringing his wife out to Canada and intended to locate somewhere. had some money laid by to start on.
What Dublin Exhibition Accomp

By this time I knew that I had obtained start. The train had just pulled into Keewas

"What I want," declared William Dryden, a native of Dundee, "is to have a look at the country. That Dublin exhibition was certainly a fine thing for Canada. If the west can produce what they exhibited there, why, I ought to be in the game to stav.

"What a lookin' mug. Good Lord, look at the mug. I say, Tom, there's a bally Indian exclaimed a young man with a peaked cap as the train made ready to pull out.

"They're Indians, ain't they," he ventured. "Yes, they're Indians, all right," I replied. A troop of squaws, buck and papooses were undled on a pile of tamarac ties and as the train moved slowly outward they, being the objects of curiosity, watched with long drawn Indian interest the old countryman's race for a fresh fortune. The Indian's one-time country it was, but not being a constitutionally born progressor he was handicapped in the race. He didn't want to locate his own land claim, but still he had the enjoyable privilege of watching the struggle, and he would miss the ecstasies of the many winners and the mortification of a few losers.

Looking for a Reservation

The young man with the peaked cap resumed his seat. I explained to him the Indian's mode of life in the west and of how they lived in troops on government land reserva-

"I'm looking for a reservation myself," he said, whereupon I ventured an inquiry as to

"I've lived in Yorkshire twenty-two years," he continued, "and have worked hard for nothing ever since I was able. Time I had some ng to call my own. The governor objected to roughing it in Canada, thought it was too undignified, don't you know, but dignity and poverty don't mix. I paid my own fare and have a hundred pound to the good. Guess I could get more, but it doesn't seem so bad so far." Quite discreetly I found out that his name was Ernest Middleton and once he modestly admitted that he was a Cambridge graduate. I had thought before that he must have been a university man.

Had Their Plans Completed

"There's five of us together and we're off for Battleford, ain't we Jack." On my left was a tall, square-set youth of about twenty years. "We spent the last three years in London, and all of us have a little to the good.

"Come back and meet the rest of the gang?" he asked. We wandered back through a couple of coaches and lingered for a momen on the platform and gazed at the flecked gos amer clouds that hung suspended like lingerie over the wooded and rocky hills. "Prairie isn't much like this, is it?" he

"Not much," I replied. Nevertheless it was a beautiful picture, typical of that some-thing good to come which the buoyant immi-grant must dream of despite the chilling hard-ships of the fortune quester's lot.

Met the Rest of Them A moment later I formally met the rest of

the gang. John and Henry Everett, brothers, and William Venesse, corroborated the information that I had already received. They had been engaged in clerical duties in London for several years, and six of them had been planning to come to Canada for over a twelve month. One of the number got afraid. They knew considerable about rural work in England and could not have been classed with those whose world travels are in the great metropolis. They knew considerable about pre-emptions and homestead regulations, thanks to reliable information they had received from the Canadian immigration offices in London. I knew that they were capable of judging what they might encounter and it was ecessary to make explanations.

Over There Its Things Canadian

The more I questioned the more I detected the enormous interest that must exist in the insular empire with respect to things Canadian. John Pressly had come from Northampton at the earnest solicitations of a brother who had been ranching in Alberta for four years. He had no means to speak of, but thought that from what he had heard he could make it go.

James McLennan was as taciturn as an owl and as blunt as I was tactless. He wondered what matter it was to me who he was: where he was going or what he was going to do. He was a Scotchman from Aberdeen, and I told him that I was Scotch myself. He knew that it wasn't true, and probably that was the reason that he told me that he had left a wife and child on the banks of the Tweed. He didn't have to come, but he thought he could do better here. He intended to commence a mercantile business of some kind or other in one of the small towns on one of the new lines of railway. Failing in this he always had the alternative of buying a farm. Anyway he knew that the country would suit him for he had friends who were out here, and sent him altogether favorable reports.

Had Experience in Farming

John Portsmouth was from Leeds, and had experience in farming. He too had read and re-read the literature of the government immigration department, and had even written direct to Winnipeg for information. He said he was unmarried, but I judged from the way that he said it and the manner in which he acted that he could not say as much for himself in

ohn Williams, Walter Lloyd, and a comp panion named Jones were young Welshmen, and had a similar ambition. That is, they an ticipated having their own land holding. They knew all about a range, township, section and quarter, but had queer ideas of what the country looked like. None of them had any relatives in the country. They were going to Prince Albert, and their subsequent plans were

Brought Six Hundred Pounds

Charles Webster and a brother, Howard Evans, Harry George, a wife and two children, Robinson and Leslie Bailey had heard the rumor of the greatness of the nation colony and were off. George had been able to make a living for himself and family and had been left £600 by his father which the necessities of life had never raided. He meant to be careful of the way he sunk it in Canada, and asked me if he had a fair chance of establishing a good home in the west.

"Yes, excellent," I informed him. "Excellent. Where do you purpose going?"
"Near Yellow Grass," he answered, "al-

though our tickets are only to Winnipeg. "Queer name, isn't it," he added. "What sort of country around it?" 'Some of the best," I replied. "How did

you come to fix on that region?"
"Had an uncle in Weyburn," he said. "He sold out two years ago, and has gone to the Okanagan, can't pronounce that word very well. Anyway he didn't like the prairie although he admitted it would grow grain. He still has a farm near Yellow Grass and if it is what he makes it out to be, why, I'll settle.'

Met Some Other Types Back in a rear colonist car sat a heavy built, well looking fellow with great shoulders, and huge hairy arms and a deep rumbling voice. He took out a pipe, a shiny black clay, from the pocket of his coat and lit it.

"Hello, mate," saluted a lean built, smooth-shaven man of medium age, whose youthful appearance was offset by a determined cast of countenance. "We're changing about a bit now, aren't we." The train was just beginning to penetrate into the first prairie regions of the province. "Come over here and sit down out of the sun. They're holding us here to wait orders, another train on the way to Montreal. How far is it to Winning mate?" he instituted to the sun.

How far is it to Winnipeg, mate?" he inquired.
"About a hundred miles," I answered.
"You going west, too?" he asked.

"Been there eight years," I replied.
"In business there?" Well-er, slightly "Immigration official?"

"No, newspaper." h yes, we get Winnipeg papers in Sheffield" he remarked. 'I have one with me, Winnipeg Telegram,

Watch Winnipeg Grow, it says." I passed him my card and knew that I was to get his his-

"How did you get it," I inquired.
"Sent to me by a friend in Rosser.
name is Turner. This is Mr. Hadley."
Hadley himself became more commutive. His home was near Sheffield, when

mother kept house for him. His wife had died

some four years before, leaving a little boy to bring up as best he could. The kid, he said, was sleeping in the bunk above.

"Am going to see my brother in Leth-bridge," he said. "By the way, my brother has been west nine years, located here I mean, and in the farming business. Says there's money in it and there's going to be more. Better than the present ha penny life in England anyway. I don't know, but likely I'll go in with him, that's what he wants me to do.

Factory Girls From Sheffield "If you're looking for information there's the daughter of an old friend of mine on the train," he continued. "Coming out here with five girl companions, all factory girls in Sheffield. Have you seen them yet?"

As a matter of fact I thought that I had,

but for more reasons than one had not ven-tured to solicit information.

Two cars ahead were six girls, all over twenty, sitting silent as mourners, of real dejection, which one must feel in making a new life venture three thousand miles away from the scenes of childhood

Said I to myself, "I ought to interview for publication a girl who has grit like that."

I went back to Hadley, caught him dozing his seat but still puffing his shiny black clay. "Do you know that girl you were speak-ing of a moment ago," I asked. Her Father Had Hard Luck "Have for years," he said. "Her father was

once fairly successful, but met with hard luck and the family was broken up

"Well, take me down and tell her what I want. She may have an interesting story," He said nothing, but finally consented to do what he could. I had no remark to make either because I knew that I would have difficulty in explaining myself, and that my questions would awaken suspicion or emba ment in the mind of the undistinguished. I anticipated monosyllabic answers or none at all, and any unloosening or sincerity of thought

was far beyond my most frenzied expectations.

Hadley addressed himself kindly to one of the six. She was leaning against the pane of the car window, and seemed to be the most dejected one of the lot. I thought I detected traces of tear marks on her cheeks. A crum-pled handkerchief was in her sizable hand, and a letter with a Canadian postmark rested in her lap. Her features were moulded into an expression of solemnity and austerity.

A Chat With the Ladies Hadley stood patiently by my side for a time while the questioned one seemed to be more interested in the sound of voices than the meaning of words and on voluntary infor-mation that it was still a two-hours' ride to Winnipeg, she gave a little sigh, part of genu-ine surprise, part anger, and part relief. In ten minutes three of them were in a fairly conversational attitude.

"With us it was the same thing day after day," ventured the dejected one, "the same disways to be the top of the ladder. We've been four years scraping together a few pounds be-sides what it cost us for our fares. People have been in England many times to get servant girls for this country, and it can't be any worse than what we had. I've a married sister in Regina and one of the other girls has a brother in Rapid City." I saw that the letter must have

been from the sister in Regina. Money Gone When Father Died "You see, mister, it was just like this," interpolated the other, who was younger, but I judged had had her troubles, "I was born in London, but they brought me to Sheffield when I was a little thing, Father had a little money once, but when he died it had all gone. I lost my mother a year after, and Mr. Hadley got Grace and I in the factory. Our relatives are all poorer than we are ourselves, and we simply couldn't stand the work."

"Well, what are-this is better so far, isn't "Oh, yes, sir; it's all a marvel to me. It's

all right so far; I can't complain. But Grace here actually cried. If we only knew what was "Yes, that's it," added a third.

Three were going to Regina, I learned, two to Rapid City, and another to Winnipeg. "You won't use our names, will you?" she "Well, scarcely; I haven't heard them yet,"

I explained. Then I promised, and just added that they were six. Work on Railway Construction

Twenty minutes later the train pulled into a small station near the boundary line of On-tario and Manitoba. Meanwhile I had spoken to seven young Englishmen of a more or less promising type who readily gave their names as Harry Singleton, Arthur Staples, Fred Pope, David Smith, David Manly, James Robertson and William Characteristics. and William Church. All were out of work in England, had been told in Liverpool that there was employment for thousands of laborers on railway construction in Western Canada, and were thither bound. At Kenora they had ob-

Winnipeg to which they were to apply.

On the track adjacent were four flat cars loaded with bright painted farming machinery, while on a switch below a huge mogul locomotive at the head of a lengthy freight train sat, tilted back on its monstrous driving wheels, sending forth longdrawn puffs which were interspersed with the periodic click of a steam

'Monstrous sized engine," remarked my

new companion whom I had approached a few moments before. "How far does this railway

"Just across a whole continent, in a line from the Atlantic to the Pacific," I answered. "How many miles?" he asked.

"Over three thousand on the main line and several additional thousands on the branch "C. P. R. the first road to run through the

"Yes, the first to cross the prairie," I said, but now there are two others, Grand Trunk Pacific and the Canadian Northern, the G. T. P.

just being built.' "How will I get to Lloydminster? Have two brothers there who came out three years ago. Had bad luck last year, but guess it isn't so bad now, is it?"

"Never better," I answered, and from a stock of maps which he produced, I selected one which showed best the location of the region to which he was going. In ten minutes I was surrounded by a dozen or more whose solicitations for information confused me.

Was Looking for Vermillion "How far is it to Vermillion? What line do you go on? What kind of a country is it? What can you buy a farm for? How cold is the winter? Where do you think would be a good place for a chap to settle?" came a chorus

"Everything is all right there, but what do you want to do?" I asked.

"Farm, of course." "You can do that out here with more or less success any place. Lloydminster and Vermillion are as good as any."

"Lots of room to do a turn in the country and take the kink out of your muscles," remarked one who seemed to know more what to expect than the others.

Then John Willis volunteered his name. I reciprocated by handing him my card, which he carefully scrutinized and passed around. He lived in Cheshire and on his own behalf and that of a relative, had come out to spend a year or so in the country and report. If satisfactory, the relative was coming out, and together they proposed buying a farm and settling down. Brought Friends With Him

John Sliter was on the same mission to ydminster. His mate, whom he introduced Lloydminster. His mate, whom he introduced as George Simpson, had come out to Canada three years ago and taken up a homestead in the Tramping Lake country. He had returned in February on a visit and was bringing out three other friends, all with money, to settle in the same country. All had farmed in the Old Country and thought that when they had learned conditions, they could make ends meet on a farm in Canada with ordinary care.

Then I turned to another: "How was it with you?" I asked of Charles Finch, a young Middlesex Englishman.

"Just a case of doing better," he answered. "I'm a malster and am trying Victoria. Spent three years at my trade some time ago in East-

With Evans Ringwood it was the same. Only he was out three years ago for the first time and was now returning from a three months' holiday which he had converted into a noneymoon.

Colonial Conceit Tickled "Well, how do you like Canada?" This is a stock question for the interviewed non-Can-adian. He invariably answers in terms of high-est praise, and our colonial and national conceit is as invariably tickled.

"It's all right," he said with a nod of his head to the great region in front of him to which he thought I referred when I meant Canada. "It's all right. You can make more ney and make it easier than you can in Eng-

"Lucy Anslow, a comely Shropshire girl, thought it was only a trap-drive from Winnipeg to Boissevain, where she had friends.

"It is a trap-drive," I explained, "but one of nearly two hundred miles."

"James Nott, William Bertram, Herbert!

Walyer and W. C. Hichman all thought they could do better in Canada. They were prepared to take their knocks, in fact that was what they expected. Nott was a Surrey man with a ther in the brick business at Edmonton, and nad a claim waiting for him. Hichman with his wife and child was going to a homestead fifty miles beyond Edmonton near the line of the Grand Trunk Pacific.

Willing to Do Anything A. Palmer, John Harrison and J. H. Avent, all Londoners were willing to do anything. Construction work was what they were probbly slated for. William Potter was returning to Winnipeg after a short absence. W. J. Criddle and wife, Somerset, had secured a position on a farm at LaRiviere. P. V. Howship was destined as a farm laborer near Hartney. W. Robson, Durham, had yielded to the persuasion of a brother who was ranching at Lacombe. Two men named Quirk, from the Isle of Man, one a fine specimen of globe trotter, were going to Calgary, while H. Hogg, a mason from Cheshire, was on his way to the Pacific coast. A Performer on the Violin

Perched on a pile of grips and strapped-up bundles sat a young and typical son of Erin, who since he had left Kenora had been the target of the jokes of some of his traveling comtions. He was just in a state to take it all good part, even to the limits of unjust impoon, but just now beneath the faint and flickering glimme was thrust ag worn violin. three strings with another. ogress, whi around, gri at every thire foot. And th gers unconsc nan to whon I learned afte the performer sent out to hoped that he Havin

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was thrust aggressively forward over a timeyorn violin, his arm drawing the bow across three strings and thrusting it abruptly back with another. Down in the aisle a dance was in rogress, while two men were waltzing solemn-around, gripping each other by the arms and at every third step of the waltz stamping one foot. And the music! Several of the passengers unconsciously shuddered, and a young man to whom I turned seemed to sigh in pity learned afterwards from indirect sources that he performer on the three-stringed violin was sent out to work out his own salvation. I oped that he would prove a successful colonist.

Having a Look at the Country Meanwhile I had also learned John Fletcher's name. He was a youth of about twenty years and with evident enthusiasm told me all about himself, finally flashing in my face an immaculate business card with the inscription: "The ——— Coal Company, Limited, Coal Depot, Wandsworth Road S.W. Telehone No. 919. Presented by John Fletcher." With him were two companions, Rupert Palmer and Samuel Stevenson, both Londoners, and all on the way to Winnipeg. I asked them what they were going to do and why they came. "Oh, anything we can get," they answered.
"We want a look at the country. We draw sixteen shillings a week in London."

I said I understood. Bound for Various Points

Then I talked with George Pole of Dorset. bound for Davidson; A. James, London, for Regina; Harry Brown, Windsor Berks, for Calgary; Harold Jeffries, Aylesbury, for Sas-katoon; A. James, a London carpenter, for Regina; David Yeandle and W. Pocock, Som-

erset, for Saskatoon; R. Hayward, Manchester, for Manor; James Sharp, Leeds, for Neepawa; H. Whittaker, Norwich, for Canduff; George Garing, Brighton, for Vermillion; R. Elkington, London, for Winnipeg; R. Ward, London, for MacGregor; G. Chapman, Chertsey, for Surrey; Fred Robinson, St. Albans, for Brandon; J. Maylor, St. Leonards, for Estevan; Thomas Orme, Liverpool, for Nelson; D. McPhie, Glasgow, for Morris; E. Digby, Essex, for Carberry; H. Nelson, Hunstanton, for Moosomin; George Webb, Putney, for Pincher Creek; Thomas Green, London, for Elva; William Rose, Belfast, for Macleod; Hector McNab, Kilmarnock, for Lethbridge; Richard McLaurin, Sterling, for Maple Creek; J. Richardson, Kirkcaldy, for Kamloops; T. Fairburn, on, Kirkcaldy, for Kamloops; T. Fairburn, ewcastle, for Roundthwaite; H. W. Peachey, and J. S. Hills, Surrey, for Sandstone, Alta.; S. Miller, Liverpool, for Lacombe; M. L. Thornton, Birmingham, for Roland; F. R. Borany-

price, and a brother, from Sussex, for Winnipeg; A. W. Mason and J. Edwards, London, for Winnipeg; George Strange, Somerset, for Edmonton; Edgar Bruce, Somerset, for Vic-toria; Albert Shaw, Warwickshire, for Calgary; Philip Webb, Somerset, for Waskada; Richard Green, for Boissevain; James Glendenning, a collier, for the Crow's Nest; William Kershaw. Lancashire, for Lacombe; Herbert Wyatt, on spec; Michael Cunningham, Ireland, for Winnipeg; Harold Millar, Liverpool, for Indian Head; E. Philpott, Middlesex, for Winnepeg; A. Dennis and a brother, of East Yorkshire, for Prince Albert; W. Bates, London, for Lethbridge; H. J. Bumm, Frank Steind and Dave Hewlett, all of London, for Winning. I told them as far as I could what they might expect

and in each inconsequent and undistinguished

instance, noted a fearfully potent example of

ering glimmer of belated car lamps his head erset, for Saskatoon; R. Hayward, Manchester, man's passion to follow the sun over the west-Two Sons at Calgary

Just one last instance. Two with whom I had come to speak sat in opposite seats in one end of the coach. One of them was perhaps a little past the best of life, but still straight and vigorous. His full face was well browned in contrast to a stubby grey beard; his eyes were a clear, steady blue, and, unlike many of the other inmates of the car, he were an ordinary business suit of good cut and a style that showed over the soft flannel shirt. He told me he

"Yes, Tucker is my name," he added, "J. K. Tucker. I buried my wife four years ago, and since then the family has been broken up. Just now collecting them and taking them out to Calgary, where I have two sons ranching Alberta will be a good place to spend my old

The other was younger. Not more than thirty, and with features that might be considered typically English.

Well, we're almost there," I ventured. Was Evidently Suspicious

He loked at me with evident suspicion and nodded briskly. Eyes that were brilliantly black, met mine, half insolently. He didn't answer, so I knew that he was the other with whom I had planned an interview. I explained myself at length.

"If you've been in the habit of asking people about their business, what their future's goin to be, and what their past has been, you don't I remarked that it wasn't always safe to

"What does it matter to you, who I am, or

what I'm goin' to do?" he thundered. "You're feet, and unsubdued voices, signals of the on-like a preacher at St. John, who came up and rush of immigrants crazy with the journey's like a preacher at St. John, who came up and asked me if it was my first trip to Canada. As

if it was any of his business."

"I'm no preacher," I interposed.

"That may be; but if I was in the gutter, he wouldn't lift his little finger to 'elp me," he re-

"Any 'ow, I keeps my business to myself,

He took precaution that every one in the car heard this statement. "I've never been in the West, but I know enough about Canada. You can't tell me anything."

I smiled at the way he trifled with several million square miles of the earth's surface. He was just the kind of Englishman that makes Englishmen disliked in Canada. I wanted to tell him, but feared the retort might hurt

Passengers Moved Restlessly

on both sides.

"Next station's Winnipeg," and someone wearing a blue uniform with burnished buttons swung a flickering lantern in the end of the car. The wearied press of partially fatigued passengers began to move restlessly. Bunks were pulled down, bundles were kicked around, and boxes and cans of corned beef, catsup, mustard, condensed milk, sugar, pork, beans, crackers, dried apples and a hundred and one other things which a self-suffering community carries on a colonist train, were separated from shawls, coats, and wraps and indiscriminately placed anywhere, but somewhere out of sight The stimulus of sensation removed all weariness. Noises of a new life-but more glorious by far than life in England's crowded centres. Suddenly on the car platforms there appeared a stream of faces, a murmur of wild, stumbling

end. On they came, stampeded everywhere, pushed from behind, and drawn in front by the glamor of a new land.

"How have you done, Walter?" I heard someone enquire anxiously. "Your letters have been so vague."

Had Done Pretty Well

"Pretty well," he replied. "If things keep on going right, I hope soon to have a better place for you than I've got. We'll leave for Edmonton in the morning. It's over eight hun-

A blue uniformed railway policeman stood at the depot entrance by a revolving door. They started forward, at first a few, then more. Finally the vanguard of the crowd surged ahead and an instant later they jostled through the railway depot through long files of eager people, rushing into the arms of relatives or riends, baggage falling from their arms this way and that, words tumbling from their as-tonished mouths, gesticulating, staring, won-dering, maddened with a new life.

Saw Them on the Pavement

I last saw them when they set foot upon the pavements, fingers straining, pointing here, there and everywhere, at what seemed wonders for a city of one hundred thousand. For once they were placed in a land where the equality of opportunity enabled them to find unprom ed channels for what they were best adapted. To them was left the selection of that channel obtained frequently from bitter discipline and long drawn-out struggles. They started forward, at first slowly, then bursting away, the new tide of humanity opened up for them.

Aim and Scope of the Franco-British Exhibition



HE date of opening for the Franco-British Exhibition at Shepherd's-bush has not yet been fixed. There is some hope that M. Clemenceau may be present on the occasion, and, if that is realized, the ceremony will be arranged to suit the time of his

the middle of May, says the London Times. The presence of the eminent French statesman is much to be desired, for the co-operation of France is the distinguishing mark of the enterprise. The French government, the Comite Français des Expositions a l'Etranger, the city of Paris, and other public bodies as well as numerous private individuals have responded to the invitation with the utmost spirit and liberality, and it is already apparent that nothing will be left undone on their part to ensure success. They are past masters in the art of exposition, and even in the present early stage their practised skill and unrivalled sense of effect are making themselves visible amid the confusion of preparation. The place is in a dreadful mess; the roads are not made yet, and rain on clay, with the frequent passage of heavy carts, has reduced the ground to a morass tempered by brickbats. But it is get-ting on fast. Some of the buildings are complete as to shell and elevation, and others are sufficiently advanced to show their character and proportions; the grounds, open spaces, and water areas are fully defined, and a good idea of the general layout can be obtained. The impression is highly favorable. Enough can be seen to leave no doubt that the exhibition will be a great show, spacious, varied, elegant, full of interest and of amusement as the visitor chooses to take it. London has a surprise in store; nothing on this scale has been seen here

The site is well chosen. It lies on the extreme western border of inner London, between Notting Hill and Acton and just to the north of Shepherd's Bush. Here some open fields stretching up to Wormwood-scrubs have somehow escaped the builder. It sounds a long way out, but as a matter of fact the place remarkably accessible from all quarters, and ay almost be said to suffer from a plethora mmunications by rail and road. It can be reached by way of the Central London tube, the Hammersmith tube, the Metropolitan railway, the District, the London and South-Western, and, by communication, from the Great Western, the London and North-Western, and other main lines; and hard by the entrance of the exhibition is a great junction and terminus of electric trams and omnibus routes. A preliminary pamphlet informs us that the various methods of transport are capable of conveying 75,000 persons to the spot in the hour, and that seems to be no exaggeration. The main entrance will be next door to the Shepherd's Bush terminus of the Central tube, between that and the Uxbridge Road station of the West London railway; but the grounds lie a little way up Wood lane and are reached from the main entrance by passing through a series of halls and galleries. It will not be necessary, however, to go that way, as the Hammersmith and City railway and the Central London will have new stations, by which visitors will be deposited at the grounds direct.

The area occupied is 140 acres in extent and of an irregular ovoid shape, bulging in the middle and tapering at one end, but rounded at the other. Any attempt to describe or even name all the buildings without a plan would be merely confusing; but it is, perhaps, possible to give an idea of the general arrangement and of some of the more important details.

The ground is dead flat with no natural

features at all, so that everything must be supplied by art; and, though this deprives the designer of any assistance from nature, it gives him a free hand in laying out his space in the most convenient and effective way. Mr. Kiralfy, whose name is a guarantee for large and original ideas, has taken full advantage of the opportunity, and has succeeded in filling out a plan, broad and simple in outline, with great variety and richness of detail. The result is that a visitor with any sense of locality at all will be able to find his, way about with exceptional ease and certainty among an inexhaustible series of sights and distractions. The several parts of the exhibition are grouped about a large square open space in the very middle of the arena. This is the Concert Garden, which will be the great central resort. It is laid out with flower gardens and ornamental water, and has a sunken bandstand in the centre. Each of the four sides is occupied by a large ornamental building devoted to amusement or refreshment. The Franco-British Pavilion on one side will be a French restaurant; it is faced on the opand club house open to ladies and gentlemen at a subscription of two and three guineas respectively; Lord Jersey is president of the club. Another restaurant occupies the third side, and facing it is an ornamental building with a square tower and pillared wings or arcades. It is suggested that this will form a convenient

and easily-found rendezvous. In the corners

between these main buildings are a number of

smaller ones, including a Royal Pavilion and a

Pavilion Louis XV.

Before we proceed any further a word must be said about the architecture. It is, briefly, exhibition architecture, which may be said to have become an established style. It is the freest of all styles, for it includes any others or all others or any varieties of them, besides a great many which are found nowhere else. An exhibition is an opportunity for architects to give a free rein to their fancy. The result has a certain character or, perhaps, want of character; it wears a fantastic air of frivolity and short-lived butterfly existence, very bright and gay while it lasts, but sorry, bedraggled and sad when summer is over. At the Franco-British exhibition this customary license is exercised to the full. There are a great number of buildings, some quite plain, but the majority highly decorative; and, though they all have the common mark of the butterfly, they show much variety. This is largely due to the French element, which has devoted great activity and resource to the buildings for which it is response ble. London has never seen anything like the variety and profusion of the display. The architect-in-chief of the French section is M. Guirard de Montarnal, and among his colleagues are M. Roger Bouvard, who has designed, among other things, the Pavilion of the City of Paris, which will be mentioned presently; M. Patouillard, who has designed the main entrance in Uxbridge road; M. Toudoire, architecte de la Cie, P.L.M.; and M. Charles Lefebvre, who is in charge of the French colonial buildings. Of English architects the only one whose name is obtainable on inquiry is Mr. John Belcher, A.R.A., who has done some conultative work; but it is understood that Mr. Kiralfy himself and his sons are responsible for a large part of the designing both in general and in detail. It is due also to his planning that all the buildings, whatever their degrees of merit, show to advantage, because they have plenty of space about them, or a good offing, as one might say. They are nowhere hemmed in or huddled together, but are set about spacious courts in which an excellent proportion is maintained between the ground space and the height of the elevations. Order, variety, and

proportion are all secured. The prevailing color is pure white and the effect at night will be extremely brilliant and fairylike. The materials used throughout in construction are slabs of concrete and breeze, or cement and breeze, set in iron or steel frames.

Of individual buildings it is only possible to mention a few. Those which will probably excite the most general admiration are the buildings enclosing what is scalled the Court of Honor, which lies at the south end of the grounds near the newstube railway stations. The architecture is Indian and its light and delicate character suits the white and slight material particularly well. The court is a spacious rectangle occupied by a sheet of water, with a broad promenade round three sides. The water will be continually pumped over a flight of steps forming a cascade at one end of the court, where the Congress Hall stands. This court will be lit at night by 16,000 electric lamps, and will be extremely beautiful. An interesting building of a different character is the Pavilion of the Municipality of Paris, which ands in the Court of Pro large, but the architect, M. Bouvard, has utilized three sides of it to reproduce some famous pieces of Parisian architecture. The front will epresent the facade of the Hotel de Ville, and the two sides will be reproductions of the historical Hotel Carnavalet and the Arc de Nazareth. Another small building of interest is a complete Tudor house from Ipswich, which will be furnished throughout in contemporary style. The most curious and fantastic buildings are those devoted to various departments of art, decorative, applied, women's, music, and so on. Some of them are more curious than beautiful,

but they lend variety to the scene. To return to the general plan, the arrangement of the principal departments can be best indicated by taking the Concert Garden for a starting point. On the western side lies the Machinery Section; on the eastern, the great stadium; to the south, an extensive area where the art sections are housed, and beyond it the Court of Honor, already mentioned, flanked by halls for British and French industries; lastly, on the northern side one comes to sundr amusements, beyond which lies a large space in which are the buildings of the British and French over-sea dominions, arranged in a semicircle. These are the principal divisions, but they are filled in by a multitude of details. The machinery section is the largest of the serious portions of the exhibition. It occupies three large halls ranged on three sides of an open space covering eight acres and called the Court of Progress. The side halls are 600 feet long by 200 feet wide and the total space available for machinery is 300,000 square feet. The only information obtainable at present is that ship-building and marine engineering will be fully represented; all the great Sheffield firms as well as Tyneside and Clydeside will exhibit. Sir William White and Dr. Elgar are the heads of this department. There will also be a good dis-play of textile machinery and machine tools in tion. The court round which the machinery halls are ranged also contains the Pavilion of the City of Paris, already mentioned, and opposite it, on a space offered to the London county council, but refused, a pavilion erected by M. Andre Delieux, in which will be shown the work of the art-craftsmen of France. This ought to be a beautiful and interesting display. Corresponding with these two buildings, but further back in the same court, are two pavilions erected by the Canadian Pacific and the Grand Trunk railways. The open space of the Court of Progress is being laid out by French gardeners under M. Vacherot, director of horulture to the City of Paris, and it is already

planted with rows of small, elaborately trained

will be a prominent and noval feature of the ex-

Passing back from the Court of Progress across the Concert Garden, one finds on the opposite side the great stadium, where the Olympic games will be held. It really is great. It is oval shaped with straight sides. The arena is turfed, with a water basin down one side for aquatic sports. Outside the arena a broad cinder track for foot races runs all round, and outside that again a broader track with banked ends for cycle and motor races. The seats for spectators rise in tiers round the entire arena, every part of which is visible from every seat. The seats are roofed over down the two sides of the stadium, but open to the sky at both ends. The proportions are Roman. The width of the stadium is that of the Circus Maximus, the running track is one-third of a mile in length, the water basin is over 100 yards long, the arena inside the tracks is 235 yards long, and the seats will accommodate 70,000 spectators. There is said to be room altogether for 150,000 spectators, and a bird's eye view does not suggest any doubt of the statement. The great stadium built at Athens for the Olympic games could be set down inside the tracks. Motor-cars will be able to run up to 60 miles an hour. Here most of the Olympic contests will be decided, but a good many of the events, including the 25 miles "Marathon" race, golf matches, lawn tennis. polo, racquets, tennis, motor-boats, rowing, shooting, and skating will take place elsewhere. In the stadium there will be athletics of all kinds, archery, fencing (in an adjoining ground), gymnastics, and, in October, lacrosse, nockey, and football. In connection with this branch of the exhibition is a club, the Imperial Sports Club, which is very handsomely housed near the stadium. Lord Desborough, who is chairman of the British Olympic Association, is president of the club

So far we have taken the Concert Garden in the centre, with the Court of Progress on one side and the stadium on the other. Proceeding north from the Concert Garden, one comes to some amusements and then to the colonial sections. The amusements must be left for the present, with a bare mention of the flip-flap, which is the principal novelty. Two gigantic iron arms, 150 feet long, lie extended in opposite directions, fixed at the base, free at the extremities, to each of which a hanging car is attached. These are slowly raised in the air as each arm rises to a vertical posit when they cross and are lowered again; thus each car describes a semi-circle in the air, rising to a height of 150 feet. Close to this singular contrivance is the Canadian hall, which will be very large, but is at present in the early stage of iron framework. The Dominion is prepared to spend £100,000 and may be relied on to do its share handsomely. New Zealand is housed just opposite, and a little further on Australia occupies a large space with a very fine hall which is now well advanced. Then there is Ceylon and India, with quite distinctive Mahomedan architecture, followed by Crown Colonies. Out here, too, an Irish village with a round tower is being built. These buildings are arranged on one side of a cres-cent with the French colonies opposite; the latter include Indo-China, Algiers, Tunis, and West Africa, and present fresh architectural features of their own.

So much for the northern end. There remains the southern end, on the far side of the Concert Garden in the opposite direction. First comes the Court of Arts, which is the largest of all the courts and contains eight separate halls. It must occupy quite 20 acres. At one end is the Fine Arts Palace, at the other the Palace of Decorative Art, and between them the French

fruit trees. French horticulture and viticulture and British applied arts, women's work, and music. There are also sundry restaurants and the like. Beyond this magnificent court is the smaller, but more beautiful, Court of Honor already described. The halls flanking it on each side are devoted to the exhibition of industries, about which little information is as yet available, except that the British side will show chiefly textiles and chemical products. The cotton and linen display will be very good, as many of the leading Lancashire and Belfast houses have secured space. But details must be left for the present. Adjoining these halls are three others, one for educational exhibits, another for pure science, and the third for vari-

It is hoped that this general sketch, which is no more than an outline, will convey some idea of the extent of the exhibition and its wealth of the extent of the exhibition and its weather of charm and interest. The honorary president is the Duke of Argyll, the president is Lord Derby, and among the vice-presidents are the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Duke of Bedford, Lord Lansdowne, Lord Avebury, Lord othschild, and Lord Strathcona. Of the ex-Lord Blyth vice-chairman; Lord Welby presides over the finance committee, with Gustave Chevillard for his colleague; Lord Blyth and Sir John A. Cockburn are the heads of the organizing committee; and Mr. Imre Kiralfy is commissioner-general. The chairman of the group committees are all gentlemen of the highest standing in their own departments; and Lady Jersey and the Duchess of Sutherland are at the head of the Women's Work section. The project, which was originally brought forward more than two years ago by the French Cham-ber of Commerce in London, was formally adopted in July, 1906, at a Mansion House meeting. It has secured the approval of the King, the official favor of some of his ministers, and the active support of the French govern-ment through the Comite Français des Expotions a l'Etranger. Its principal object is to comote the commercial and social intercourse of the two countries. The profits, in accordance with a resolution passed when the scheme was adopted, will be devoted to some public

AN ENGLISH JEW'S FORTUNE

Just over half a million—of which £450,000 is net personalty has been left by the late Mr. Harris Lebus, of South Hampstead. Mr. Lebus, who was a cabinet maker and a director of various limited companies, began business life in his father's little cabinet making shop at Wellclose square, in the East End. Here he was accustomed to wheel out his father's work

At the time of his death Mr. Lebus was the largest wholesale furniture maker in the kingdom, his Tottenham works employing more than 3,000 hands. There are also large showrooms and offices in Tabernacle street. Mr. Lebus was mainly responsible for the vogue which "fumed oak" obtained some years ago. He was born in Hull, and was fond of sa that he was "proud to be an English Jew." He was fifty-five years of age.

"Where hav yez been this avenin'?" asked O'Reilly of O'Toole.

"Sure, I have been playing 'Bridget whist,'" said O'Toole. "Bridget whist? An' how do you play

"I sit in the kitchen wid Bridget, an' ate bie an' cake and chicken, an' whin Bridget nears the missus comin' she says 'whist."—

Offers That Make Friday a Genuine Bargain Day

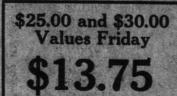
Snappy Footwear for Men



The month of May is usually the busiest month of the spring and summer seasons. We have planned to be busier this season than usual and have a splendid array of the very newest wearing apparel which will be very attractive at the prices which we are able to mark them. We announce the most important costume sale for Friday and Saturday.

Sale of Women's Costumes on Friday

For Friday and Saturday we offer at great price reductions 263 Women's Costumes. These Costumes are entirely new and in most cases only one of a kind, therefore having the merit of exclusiveness. All things considered, this should be one of the most appreciated sales we have had in this section for some time. Choose any costume in the lot and you will not be disappointed in getting a bargain. To show our confidence in these Suits we make the following offer: If you buy one of these costumes and find when you get it home that it is not what you thought it was, you may return it and get what you paid for it. These costumes comprise all the latest styles, everything that is new, both in style and cloth being shown. As we wish to close out the entire lot in two days' selling, we have marked them at these "hurry out" prices to insure a quick sale.





\$30.00 to \$50.00 Values Friday \$22.50

WOMEN'S WALKING COSTUME, in black and white, check also fine grey stripe,



Women's Natty Footwear



WOMEN'S KID OXFORD, gun
last, circular foxed, military
heel, patent tip, light sole. Per
pair. \$3.00

WOMEN'S DONGOLA KID

BLUCHER OXFORDS, medium sole, patent facing and
patent tip. Per pair. \$2.00





Values up to \$3.50 Values up to \$5.50



Two Big Crockery Specials Tumblers and Cups and Saucers on Sale Friday

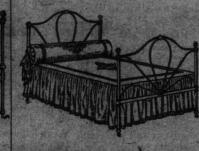
For Friday we have two Specials to offer that, being as they e, housekeeping necessities, should interest many. The chance to buy such staple articles at such generous reductions is a little out of the ordinary, coming just now when many people are buying supplies for the country house. This offering should meet with the success that it deserves.

Our Mail Order Department

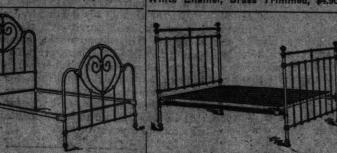
are sure of the same careful attention in ordering through that department that you would get if here personally. We keep a large trained staff under expert supervision always at work in this department. Then we issue a catalogue that contains prices and illustrations of the different goods we carry that will be found a great help in ordering. If you have not already got one of these catalogues we would be pleased to send one to anybody living at a distance from the city. You will find everything priced at the extreme moderation for which we stand and we carry only the very best goods.



and Combinations.



White Enamel, Brass Trimmed, \$4.90



n up the whole lot. Such bargains as are sho

ten procurable and there are plenty of snaps still be had. If on have not already visited this sale we strongly advise you do-

ng so. You are sure to find many articles that you will like and at prices that are almost ridiculous, many of the articles being much less than half the regular price. The garments on sale are Drawers, Underskirts, Corset Covers, Night Dresses, Chemise

We Repair Upholstered

Furniture

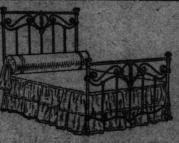
at once to give you an estimate on the work. We guarantee our work to be the very best and our prices the very lowest.

If you want anything done in this line, we ask you to give us

White Enamel, Brass Trimmed, \$8.50



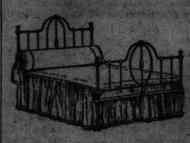
We have just received our new assortment of Enamel and Brass Trimmed Bedsteads. This will be good news to the many people that have been waiting for them to arrive. It is a glowing tribute to our reputation for value giving to have people waiting until these goods arrive so they could take advantage of our money-saving prices. There are so many reasons that can be advanced in favor of the use of this style of Bedstead. They are sanitary, sightly and serviceable, the cleanest possible kind and the easiest to keep clean. Then again they come in such a wealth of designs. We illustrate a few, but have many others, especially in the better grades.





White Enamel, Brass Trimmed, \$8.50 White Enamel, Brass Trimmed, \$10.50 White Enamel, Brass Trimmed, \$12

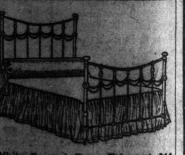




White Enamel, Brass Trimmed, \$5.7







See the Big Window Display of Women's Costumes Government Street

DAVID SPENCER, LTD

See the Big Window Display of Soys' Suits at Broad

Prince Ito Pacifyi

BANDITS