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VOL. L., NO. 142

## DECISIONS GIVEN BY FULL COURT

### Appellants Succeed in Case Arising From Chehalis Collision

### NATAL ACT AND HINDUS

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

Vancouver, April 23.—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 said that the Princess Victoria's speed was excessive on the day of the collision and that the C.P.R. was negligent. The court ordered a new trial for the plaintiffs, and the costs of the appeal were awarded to them.

The chief justice also appointed damages: Robert Bryce, \$10,000 and \$5,000 for the loss of his son, Capt. Charles Bryce, \$2,000, if entitled to damages in an admiralty case pending the suit of the estate of the late Capt. Charles Bryce, C.P.R. for the value of the Chehalis.

In Green vs. the World newspaper the full court also set aside the decision of Mr. Justice Clement and Mr. Justice Green in their appeal, with costs of his successful appeal, costs of the first trial to abide the result of the second trial, and costs of the second trial to abide the result of the third trial. The case will likely be carried to the Supreme court at Ottawa.

The court's decision against the newspaper is a landmark case, as it is the first time that a newspaper has been held liable for libel in Canada. The court found that the newspaper had published a defamatory article about the plaintiff, and that the plaintiff had suffered damage as a result.

### BOUND FOR NECHACO

### Advance Guard of Colony From Neighboring States Goes in by Way of Ashcroft

Ashcroft, April 23.—Very quietly, without any particular flourish of trumpets such as sometimes attend the stampede to a new country, W. P. Greenbeck conducted an advance guard of fifteen men to Ashcroft. Mr. Greenbeck is the proprietor of the Ashcroft Hotel, and he is the one who has been making the most of the new country.

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. Greenbeck, is the first of the new colony to arrive in Ashcroft.

John Pervi of Alberta also intends to go to the Nechaco, or, more properly speaking, into the Ootsa Lake country. He has already purchased a fine span of horses from the B. X. that will weigh 1,000 pounds, and says stock-raising is a good thing in his locality.

James Sutherland and R. P. Macdonald, two young men who have been outfitting here, left on Thursday for St. Francis Lake, where they will be engaged in stock-raising. They say their greatest trouble has been in securing horses, and a herd of horses which could be disposed of in a few days.

### Horse Thieves Active

Victoria, April 23.—The ravages of an organized gang of horse thieves in the Mountain district are a source of annual worry to the ranchers in that district, and although the Mounties do their best to keep the number of horses stolen from ranches last year and the robbers are in no better condition, so alarm is being brought to the attention of the provincial government by the residents of that district, unless there is some relief for the situation one at least of the thieves will move out of the district.

## LAYING PLANS FOR GRAIN ROUTE

### Canadian Pacific Project to Divert Traffic From Buffalo

### VICTORIA HARBOR SCHEME

### Government's Promise to Aid by Means of Dredging Harbor

Montreal, April 23.—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 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 constructed in five units of two million bushels capacity, to be built on the east side of the harbor, and a grain elevator on the west side, which is the number the company claims able to haul with one locomotive.

### W. A. GALLIHER, M. P. GETS G. T. P. OFFICE

Messrs. Macdonald and Buchanan Mentioned for the Kootenay Seat

Vancouver, April 23.—It is stated on good authority that W. A. Galligher, M. P. for Kootenay, has been offered and will accept the western solicitorship and parliamentary agency for the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway company. His headquarters are to be at Vancouver.

For Mr. Galligher's seat in the Commons, the names of the candidates mentioned are those of W. A. Macdonald, K. C. of Nelson, as Conservative, and G. T. P. Office, as Liberal. The Dominion lead county commissioner, as representative of the Liberals.

### Westinghouse Reorganization.

New York, April 23.—The merchant plan for the rehabilitation of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing company has been approved by the representatives of claims aggregating \$3,500,000, out of a total of \$4,200,000 of merchandise, according to a statement issued today by the merchandise creditors' committee. One of the conditions of the plan is that the Westinghouse company at once pay in payment of their claims to amount aggregating \$4,000,000. The plan provides that \$10,000,000 of new securities will be subscribed for.

## G. T. P. CONTRACTS

### John H. Boatman Gets Five Miles— Other Contractors Ready to Take Work

Prince Rupert, April 23.—The past week has been rather an uneventful one in Prince Rupert as regards railway construction. John H. Boatman has been awarded a five-mile section near Point Mowich on the new line. The Dominion government is therefore virtually the defendant in this case. The contractor, the largest ever issued by Ontario, is being issued by the Dominion will be established under that defective first order-in-council. A jury, which will assess the amount of damages in the test case, will hear the action at an early date.

## SUIT DISMISSED

### Judgment of Full Court on Appeal in Case of Jenne vs. Oppenheimer

Vancouver, April 23.—The full court today gave a decision dismissing with costs the action brought by E. A. Jenne against the trustees of the Oppenheimer estate, for \$50,000. Jenne was in the trial court. The trustees appealed and on the new ground succeeded in securing a dismissal of the action. The ground is that Jenne cannot have the right of action against the Oppenheimer trustees because all the assets in the street railway early on the Vancouver were, in 1896, turned over to the British Columbia Consolidated Electric Company, and a special act of the legislature was passed enabling that transfer.

### Conservative Victory

Halifax, N.S., April 23.—Crosby (Conservative) was elected mayor of Halifax by a margin of 500 majority over Hawkins (Liberal). In every ward of the city Conservative aldermen were also elected.

## PORT SUPERIOR NAVIGATION

### Assassins' Work Complete

### Arrested for Shooting

### Honorary Degree Conferred

### Guilty of Usury

### Undesirable Foreigners

### PAPER PUBLISHERS SQUEEZED BY TRUST

### House Committee Impressed With Figures Given by Mr. Norris

### Sailors Reent Overcharges

### HINDUS BRING SUIT TO RECOVER DAMAGES

### Claim Wrongful Imprisonment Under Dominion Order- in-Council

### CONCERNING A CLUB

### GOV. JOHNSON'S DREAM

### ONTARIO ELECTIONS

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

### G. T. P. Construction

### Settles With Mechanics

### Tunnel to Reach Vault

## OTTAWA GOSSIP ON PROROGATION

### Fixing of Date for Ontario Elec- tion Not So Certain

### MEMBERS EAGER TO STUMP

### Election Act Amendment Worst Obstacle in the Way of Progress

### Northern Pacific May Build

### Wounded by His Own Gun

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### Commission May Be Appointed —Copy of the Boundary Treaty Promised

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DEPARTMENT OFFERS BEST CHOICE

Large Lot of Silver

are more acceptably everlasting. In our silver pieces of sterling...

and Hickory American woods. The



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MAKERS OF FURNITURE AND OFFICE FITTINGS That Are Better

NOTE AND COMMENT

The opinion prevails at Ottawa that what must be regarded as the most disappointing session since 1896, may extend well into summer.

The general impression is that the proposed amendments to the franchise act providing for a revision of the electoral lists in Manitoba and British Columbia and the unorganized portions of New Ontario is the piece of legislation most likely to prolong the session.

Warren T. Lowe, in the North American Magazine, gives some new details of the fight against land and other monopolies in New Zealand.

A few years ago, population was decreasing at the rate of 5,000 a year. A colonial tax on land based on the value at which it was held, was followed by an immediate improvement.

The London Daily Mail, in its issue of April 11, said: "A new city in Winnipeg is to be named Kipling, after the poet and novelist, who visited the place last year."

The London Daily Mail paragrapher seems to be quite correct in his opinion in the Canadian lay-of-the-land as Kipling himself is in respect of Canadian opinion, and a well-known one.

The horrid truth is now leaking out that something went wrong with the machinery of the "machine" at the Liberal convention at Vernon the other day, when Mr. Duncan Ross was unanimously and enthusiastically re-nominated for the Comptons.

This trouble is likely to prove very serious is shown by the comments appearing in the Interior press. Thus we find the following in the Kaslo Kootenai:

The proceedings strongly savored of burlesque and including in the less than fifty delegates, representing a constituency comprising nine thousand voters and embracing eight provincial ridings, were in attendance. Their choice can in no sense be regarded as an expression of the wishes of the electors, as several ridings were unrepresented, or delegates or even proxies from Lillooet and Cariboo there were not in attendance.

Find Ancient Coins. Rome, April 29.—An amphora containing a number of silver coins of the third century was discovered in the excavations which are being made at the Villa Patrizia.

Policeman—Judge, this prisoner acted as if he was insane at the baseball game yesterday. Judge—What did he do? Policeman—During the game he threw his watch at one of the players.

Prisoner—It was an insupportable Judge—It was insupportable, but the visiting catcher must have fouled you. Prisoner—A few minutes later he ran through the grandstand striking like a wild person and smashing other people's hats.

Prisoner—One of our team had swatted out a three-bagger and brought in three runs making the game a tie. Policeman—A second later he jumped into the diamond and assaulted the pitcher. Prisoner—The umpire called that was-base hit a foul ball. Judge (An old fan)—The prisoner is charged. Officer, I recommend you for your inconsiderateness. From the May Bohemian.

FORTY YEARS AGO

The British Colonist, Thursday, April 29, 1868.

A sturgeon, measuring seven feet, was brought down by the Enterprise.

A convention of popular delegates, to arrange the details of confederation, is proposed to be held shortly at Yale.

Wheat—It is estimated that 400,000 pounds of wheat will be grown this year in the country around Tranquille river.

Rain—During Tuesday night a refreshing rain fell to the delight of our gardeners.

Oddfellows' Celebration—This excellent order gave a splendid dinner followed by a ball in the Germania rooms Tuesday evening.

London, April 27.—Advices from Sydney, Australia, say Farsell, who attempted to murder Prince Alfred, has been tried, found guilty and sentenced to death.

ABOUT PEOPLE

The Durdams, Epsom, where Queen Alexandra, and the Empress Marie lunched with Lord Rosebery the other day, is a very cosy house with only two floors.

Dans gives a better idea of Lord Rosebery's tastes than would a week at Dalmeny or Mentmore. Almost every room is lined with books.

When it was demolished by Charles the Second's favorite, the Duchess of Cleveland, Frederick, Prince of Wales, and no doubt Lord Rosebery told Queen Alexandra a curious story of the Prince's period of residence. Walking in his garden one morning the walking stick, ordered the fringed way, thus the sweep responded by spreading the stick over the Duke of Highness's hands.

When lunched or dining at a restaurant the Duchess of Lancaster—Queen Alexandra now elects to be called when traveling incognito—makes a great deal of the menu whatever may be the particular dish for which the eating-house in question is famous.

A case in point was the reception of the menu served at the famous Hotel des Reservoirs, at Versailles. There for over fifty years governments have enjoyed a peculiarly delicious cream sweet, of which the original receipt is said to have been brought from Vienna by Marie Antoinette.

When the Prince and Princess of Wales have been staying in Paris, it is the most important and, now that the old "Chapline" has disappeared, perhaps the oldest of those world-famous town hostesses to which royalty retreats faithfully.

Forming a corner of the Place Vendome, the hotel was first opened the year after Waterloo, and on King, as Prince of Wales, spent many of his delightful holidays. The Princess of Wales, two uncles, the Duke of Cambridge, and the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg, were also exceedingly fond of the Hotel England, and of its British owner, Mr. Morlock. These Royal Highnesses have a delightful suite of rooms on the first floor, the decorations being in the First Empire style, now all the rage in Paris. One of the wealthiest monarchs, when spending a few days in semi-incognito at a fashionable Paris hotel, insists on having his bill delivered to his King's mistress, by the first of his attendants. On the third evening of one of his sojourns in the gay city, the manager of his hotel, who had already retired to bed, was hurriedly sent for. Dressing in haste, he entered the Royal presence. "I notice, Monsieur," observed the Royal guest, "that you have charged me four francs, fifty centimes for a dozen oysters; now when motoring about Paris today, observed that oysters were being offered by the hawkers at sevenpence-halfpenny a dozen. I do not object to a fair profit, but your price in this case seems to me excessive!" The manager was so fortunate as to have in his coat pocket the daily price list published in connection with the Fair, the great central market, round which more than one novelist has woven a romance, and he was able to prove to his King's mistress that the finest oysters were that day being caught at five francs a dozen!

LETTERS TO EDITOR

Imperial Fensions. Sir—I beg to refer to your editorial of 11th March last, suggesting that Imperial pensions "reading in Canada ought not to be any responsibility which the Dominion government can remove" and also pointing out that it seemed as if "injustice is being done" to those men.

The fact that the Queen and the Dowager Empress of Russia are about to spend a few quiet days in Paris makes even more abundantly clear that it was before the fact that the gay city is, in a special sense, the playground of Royalty. Paris is proud to be the only city in the world which has not a royal personality as its Edward VII. a Consort can enjoy real intimacy. When staying there Her Majesty lives the life of an ordinary lady, visiting her friends, making sojourns, accompanied by only one lady-in-waiting, to the fashionable shops for which Paris is famous, and last, but not least, lunched or dining in one of the many restaurants, the very names of which have become part of the history of the Boulevards.—M.A.P.

BRITISH OPINION

London Daily Chronicle.—The announcement that Mr. Morley is likely to accept a peerage does not seem to have been brought down by the new Cabinet, for he will retain the Indian Secretaryship, but from the personal point of view is decidedly piquant. His action in the matter is in all the circumstances, as we shall see, fortunate for the nation, but the idea of Mr. John Morley's peerage will take some time to be accepted by many of his admirers.

London Daily Mail.—The return of Mr. Asquith from Biarritz in all probability brings to a close the period of Cabinet-making. The new Prime Minister is expected to meet his colleagues today, and soon after the meeting the names of the new appointments should be made known.

London Daily Express.—Mr. Asquith's return from Biarritz will naturally be followed without delay by the announcement of Ministerial changes and appointments. It is probable that Mr. Morley's translation to the House of Lords comes as a surprise, and there will thus be added a constant in England, of those already anticipated in Manchester and Dewbury and the elections based on the question of the Derby and Kilmarnock. The latter before the elections in these constituencies will remain as it was before Mr. Asquith stepped into the shoes of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman.

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CAMOUSIN AND VENTURE LEAVE FOR THE NORTH

Good Cargoes Taken to Ports of the Northern Coast by Steamers Which Left Last Night. Two steamers left for northern British Columbia last night, the Camousin of the Union Steamship Company which returned yesterday from her weekly trip to Prince Rupert and west ports, and the steamer Victoria of the Boscowitz Steamship Company. Both vessels had goodly cargoes of passengers, but fewer than past trips.

IMPROVING THE CUNARDERS

Owners Seek to Lessen the Rolling and Vibration of the Biggest of Steamships. The improvements that have been made on the two big Cunarders for the purpose of preventing excessive rolling and vibration have resulted successfully. The testimony of the passengers on these steamers is any criticism says the New York Maritime Register. It is hardly possible to turn out steamers of their size and engine power that will work perfectly from the start. In the case of the Lusitania and the Mauretania new engineering problems presented themselves in the great turbines, which are equipped and which require careful handling to gain the experience necessary to run them to the best advantage.

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The Lord-Lieutenant also wrote to the Canadian government with suggestions in my favor, but I have not heard what the result of the few occasions requested some proof of Imperial government was acting legally in the Dominion. The Dominion government to tax Imperial pensioners, who hold their hard-earned pensions in the name of the British Empire, and who have represented the case to two members of parliament at Ottawa. One

Young's Grand Bargains in Corsets and Hosiery Tomorrow and Saturday

These reductions will appeal to the economical and thrift will suggest purchasing now. What you save on them will give you pleasure, for they are the same high grade quality at much lower figures. Remember it's never too soon to buy a necessity and that early choice means best values.



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American Lady Corsets

Fashionable styles, but odd lines which we cut price on to clear quickly. Styles 089, 55 and 324, in grey and white. Regular price, per pair, \$1.75. BARGAIN PRICE... \$1.00

Children's Hose

All sizes in tan cotton, 5 1-2 in. to 9 1-2 in. Regular price, per pair, 35c. BARGAIN PRICE... 20c

Children's Sox

Tan only, sizes 4 inch to 7 inch. Regular price, per pair, 25c. BARGAIN PRICE... 15c

Advertisement for Young's Corsets and Hosiery, featuring the brand name and address: Government Street, Victoria, B. C.

GUARANTEE OF PEACE

Effect of Treaties on Status Quo of the North and Baltic Seas. Paris, France, April 29.—Though not disposed to put much faith in mere treaties, which they declare are likely to evaporate in the smoke of the first cannon shot, the progress of French foreign experts say that the recent series of international compact regarding the status quo of the North and Baltic seas and the abrogation of the treaty of 1857 in relation to the interchange of views, once more, and for the third time during these conferences—France took the initiative, the credit belonging to it of making the suggestion that the difficult foreign experts say that the recent series of international compact regarding the status quo of the North and Baltic seas and the abrogation of the treaty of 1857 in relation to the interchange of views, once more, and for the third time during these conferences—France took the initiative, the credit belonging to it of making the suggestion that the difficult foreign experts say that the recent series of international compact regarding the status 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SPECTACULAR FIRE IN TERMINAL CITY

Destruction of Robertson & Hackett's Plant Watched By Many

Vancouver, April 28.—Between ten and fifteen thousand people last night watched the most brilliant fire Vancouver has seen in recent years...

LOOKS LIKE INCENDIARISM

Nelson Car Barn and Two Street Cars Totally Destroyed by Fire—Coal Oil Used

Nelson, April 28.—At 2.30 o'clock yesterday morning, the car barn was found to be on fire, and the building was consumed, together with two street cars...

CLASS OF ORIENTALS WILL BE MAINTAINED

Vancouver Trustees Say Law Compels Them to Take That Course

Vancouver, April 28.—The school trustees will stand to their guns. They will send to the council a detailed statement of their estimates...

PRICE OF FISH CUT

Fraser River Packers and Cannery Make Further Reduction of One Cent Per Pound

New Westminster, April 28.—Following a conference held Saturday afternoon, all the local packers, cannery and wharfmen are united in their determination to cut down the price of fish to five cents a pound...

MORE ACCIDENTS TO BRITISH VESSELS

Torpedo Destroyer Sunk by Collision—Explosion on Battleship

Harwich, England, April 28.—The British torpedo boat destroyer Galla was returning from a patrol on the morning of the 26th...

NEW GREAT NORTHERN LINE

Tracklaying on Branch From New Westminster to Blaine to Be Completed This Week

New Westminster, April 28.—The Great Northern railway will commence laying rails this week on the new line from this city to Blaine...

CATHOLIC CENTENARY DULY CELEBRATED

Great Gathering of Hierarchy in New York—Cardinal Logue Takes Part

New York, April 28.—Not since the last plenary synod at Baltimore has there been a gathering of the Catholic hierarchy as that which assembled in New York...

CANADIANS AND G. T. R.

London Opinion on Need of Dominion Being Better Represented on Board

London Opinion on Need of Dominion Being Better Represented on Board. Any effective movement for the transference of the Grand Trunk's headquarters must come from Canada...

WOULD PROTECT SEALS

Professor Jordan Instructs President Roosevelt and Secretary Root to Make Treaty

Professor Jordan Instructs President Roosevelt and Secretary Root to Make Treaty. President David Starr Jordan, of Stanford University, is urging upon President Roosevelt and Secretary of State Root...

HOSTILE CRITICS OF G. T. R.

Annual Meeting of the Railway Shareholders Results in Warm Debates

Annual Meeting of the Railway Shareholders Results in Warm Debates. In commenting upon the shareholders' attack upon the Grand Trunk directors at the annual meeting...

SAW THE BURNING OF GASOLINE SCHOONER

Correspondent at Cape Scott Tells of Loss of Cleared Ship Seen From the Shore

Correspondent at Cape Scott Tells of Loss of Cleared Ship Seen From the Shore. A correspondent at Cape Scott, writing of the burning of the fishing schooner Cleared, which was wrecked on the coast of British Columbia...

SHOT FOR BURGLAR

Fatal Misadventure of a Chamblay Canton Man Who Lost His Way in the Dark

Fatal Misadventure of a Chamblay Canton Man Who Lost His Way in the Dark. Montreal, April 28.—Losing his way in the darkness last night, Wincesla Forin, a Chamblay Canton storekeeper, was mistaken for a highwayman and shot dead...

QUITNESS RULES IN THE CHARTER MARKET

Fixing for New Season's Crop Still in Abeyance—Lumber Chartering Remains Light

Fixing for New Season's Crop Still in Abeyance—Lumber Chartering Remains Light. The recent showers, while not heavy, have done considerable good throughout the state, and the cool, moist weather following has prevented any harmful effects...

HONORED BY MIKADO

High Imperial Decoration Bestowed on Henry Clews for Services to Japan

High Imperial Decoration Bestowed on Henry Clews for Services to Japan. New York, April 28.—Information has been received from Tokyo that the Emperor of Japan has bestowed upon Henry Clews, the well known banker and financial authority, the highest imperial decoration given by Japan...

TAX COLLECTOR DEFAULTS

Philadelphia, April 28.—Leads J. Chester, tax collector of Gloucester, 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...

BURNING OF CACIQUE CLIMAX OF MISFORTUNES

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

The destruction of the British steamer Cacique from Mollendo for San Francisco and Puget Sound ports is the climax of a series of misfortunes which the crew have known here, and in the last few months. When the Cacique came north on her last trip, she was docked at Tacoma for repairs...

SEE OF SAN FRANCISCO

Appointment of Archbishop's Coadjutor is Still Hanging Fire

Rome, April 27.—The case of Dr. Hama of the archdiocese of San Francisco, who was nominated Coadjutor Archbishop of San Francisco and whose nomination was later withdrawn, is still under consideration at the Congregation of the Holy Office or Inquisition Department of the Vatican...

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LINE THREATENED TO LEAVE THE CONFERENCE

This Was Responsible for New Cut Announced in Trans-Pacific Freight

According to a report current in shipping circles, the cut made by the conference lines to meet the freight rates given by Jobben & 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 conference...

UNIQUE GHOST AT LARGE

English Spirit Drives Folk Away From Luncheon By Malodorous Presence

London, April 27.—The Daily Chronicle has published the account of a ghost which was reported to have been seen at a luncheon given by the British Psychological Society at the Grosvenor Hotel...

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OLIG CENTENARY DULY CELEBRATED

Gathering of Hierarchy New York—Cardinal Logue Takes Part

HONORED BY MIKADO

Imperial Decoration Bestowed on Clergy Members for Services to Japan

GHOST AT LARGE

Spirit Drives Folk Away From Luncheon by Malodorous Presence

WIRELESS STATION AT EXHIBITION GROUNDS

City Council Grants Privilege For Installation of Plant

One of the attractions at the annual provincial fair will be a wireless telegraph station.

Invited to Visit Fleet

Mayor J. P. de Mattos of Bellinella has invited the council and the citizens of Victoria to visit that city on May 22.

WANTS ONE DAY'S REST

H. Stadhagen, the Johnson street curio dealer and Indian trader, wrote a circular that stores and shops of a class similar to his own should be closed on Sunday.

PHILLIP MARTIN MEETS DEATH SUDDENLY

Bursting of Blood Vessel in the Brain Proved Fatal to Man From Colwood

While sitting in a chair, waiting to talk with his friend, who had not been seen for nearly a year, Phillip Martin, a resident of Colwood for several years, suddenly collapsed yesterday afternoon about 2:30 o'clock in the Mission rooming-house, over the new premises of the Empress theatre, Government street.

COMMITTEE REPORT

The streets, bridges and sewers committee report was adopted as follows: Recommended that the tender of the street grading be accepted.

EXPENSES OF WATER EXPERT

Recommended that the water commissioner be authorized to pay the expenses of the water expert, Mr. L. Adams, for his services in connection with the sewer construction.

EXHIBIT OF SCHOOL WORK AT THE FAIR

Trustees Endorse Agricultural Association's Proposal—Committee Appointed

The advisability of preparing a school exhibit for this year's provincial fair was discussed at last night's meeting of the board of school trustees.

RAILS ESCAPED

Tangier, April 23.—It is learned definitely that the rails escaped yesterday that Ralulul had been assassinated in untruce. He was ambushed by the Bikema tribesmen, but escaped.

NEAR TO STARVATION AT PRINCE RUPERT

Many Who Disregarded Warnings Are Now Paying Penalty

CASCADE TAKES MEN TO BUILD TRAIL

With Gasoline Launch and Fleet of Dories, Freightmen Leave Today

With a steam launch, three dories and supplies, look, etc., for Connor McConroy, the man who has been working on the trail, the department to continue work on the trail.

CHARMER GOES ON THE VANCOUVER RUN

Started Service Yesterday—Travel Heavy on the Victoria-Seattle Run

MARAMA RESUMES HER VOYAGE TO SYDNEY

Extra Coal Taken on Board and the Steamer Will Endeavor to Make Up the Time Lost

CLUBS SELLING LIQUOR

Mining at Seymour Arm

Armstrong, April 23.—Messrs. McConnell & Bass have just returned from their winter work on the Cottonwood mines at Seymour Arm.

HUNT FOR MURDER MOIR

LONDON, Ont., April 23.—Moir, the murderer of Colonel Herbert Lloyd, has not yet been captured.

WANTS ONE DAY'S REST

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POLICE COURT HEARING CONCLUDED YESTERDAY

Carter and Garesche Committed to Stand Trial in a Higher Court

Shortly after 10 o'clock yesterday morning the Garesche-Carter trial was continued in the police court.

DEATH OF RICHARD WAUGH

Winnipeg, April 23.—Richard Waugh, one of Winnipeg's prominent old time citizens, whose long connection with the Globe-Journal has made him widely known, died last night from heart failure. He was 78 years of age.

DEATH DUE TO SHOCK

New Westminster, April 23.—J. Coombes, a Scott road farmer whose wife was the victim of an accident on Friday, died suddenly Sunday afternoon.

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## WITH THE POULTRYMAN

## SQUAB RAISING FOR MARKET

SQUAB-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 enough capital to handle the business, one can make out of it a considerable sum of spare money, or even a living in itself.

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 hotels 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 to vary much with time.

In the beginning, it is advisable to get good stock. Common pigeons do very well, but 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 common kinds.

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 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. Inside 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.

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 advantage of the nappies, as nests is that the nests can easily be removed at will. The nappies are earthenware and cost but a few cents each.

One great advantage in raising squabs is that the parent birds feed their young instinctively; 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 on to a board as fast as it is eaten.

Pigeon feed consists of common salt, ground oyster shells, Canada peas, cracked corn, kaffir 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. Frequent 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, having no access to such from outside sources.

Bathing water should be furnished them in pans a foot or more in diameter, and four or five inches deep. The water should be changed 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 covered 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 riser. Too much care cannot be taken of their bathing and drinking water. It is a necessity, both winter and summer.

In addition to feed and water, pigeons require 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 purpose. A small flying pen will do, but the larger it is, the better for the health and comfort of 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

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 zenoleum. 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 cotton.

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 hen's body. Loam or sod are required only when the floor is wood or concrete, and a dirt floor, remove the bottom boards of the box and shape the nest in the soil.

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 air.

Drinking water in a dish raised a few inches above the floor, to prevent the hens scratching 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 job 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 business as layers.

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, and may as well be looking after eighteen or twenty as a dozen. This economizes her labor and makes possible the employment of the extra hens either in bringing out more chicks or 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 advisable to make a record on a card that may be attached to each box, of the time of setting the brood, 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 there is a complete record of results, a record

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 the 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 a 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 fat, 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

## THE CONSERVATION OF SOIL MOISTURE

ONE 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 sufficient moisture to bring them to maturity. The soil may have been put in the best possible condition at seeding time, plant food may have been favorable for a bountiful harvest, yet with a deficient 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 fill the soil in order to control or store moisture for the use of crops during the oft recurring periods of drought?

To answer this it is necessary to know the forms in which moisture exists in the soil. These are three, free, capillary, and hygroscopic. 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 moisture is held in the soil.

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 drought, 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 through it. If the capillary pores near the surface be enlarged by tillage so as to break capillary 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 drainage. Generally a deep, well cultivated, mellow soil is best suited for rapidly absorbing and retaining water. This deep preparation of the 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 moisture 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 food we remove from it. Stock raising and grain farming must go hand in hand. Every pound of manure must be used upon the land. Moisture conservation methods must be employed in order to furnish sufficient moisture to decompose the coarse manure, rot the heavy crop of stubble 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 action, 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 experimenter.

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 well to investigate the possibilities of the onion crop.

First of all be sure you have good seed, and of a suitable kind for the West. The Yellow Globe Danver and Extra Early Red have both done well with me. The Yellow Danver is a good onion both for home garden and for market, 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 from the sowing of the seed. It is of mild fla-

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 and cool.

The seed must be sown very early in spring—just 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 perfectly.

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 nonsense was ever promulgated than that all talking 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. Currier 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 milked. 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 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 few streams of milk from each teat should not be put in the pail. Bacteria gather in the end of the teats between milkings. 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 nothing that will more readily absorb noxious odors than cooling milk.



at

PAGE FOR THE YOUNG FOLKS

CURRENT TOPICS

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 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 boasts 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 Swiss have planted grapes on the mountain sides although they have to carry the grapes 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 were 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 successful.

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 kind 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 the president. The president is an 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 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 the 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 closely 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 a well rounded man, a man of 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 Seal block on Thursday morning showed that there was now a fire out of the city. The fire was better arranged than the burning building. The blow to give the water-powers of the city a good deal of trouble. The men will see that, not only are fires out of the city, but everything possible saved from a burning building. Victoria has much to be thankful for that the fire which broke out on the high wind of Friday week did not spread. If once a fire had gained headway in almost any part of the town 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 a great deal of being heroes they very often 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 coal-miners on the train cars will neither work themselves nor allow any one else to do so, if they can prevent it. Though the coal-miners have been called in by 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 the city government should not be found settling disputes. There is no strike which does not injure others besides the workmen 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, ran to the coal oil tank, escaped from their keepers and rushed through the town. One of them ran into a hotel courtyard 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 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 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 interfere.

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 going to destroy the hills their neighbors and to burn their houses. If one man acted in this way it would be easy to believe he was mad, but by burning houses and trying to kill their neighbors, they show that such madness should spread among a number.

The conduct of such people as these, is one of the 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 to a man or woman is more terrible than to believe that evil 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 robbers 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 prevent it.

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 together.

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 an other 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 industries of the province, British Columbia boys and girls 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 prettiest spot in the neighborhood, instead of being, as it is now too often, the ugliest and barest. What do the boys and girls

live on the earth strange plants and animals which have long ago disappeared. From them they have discovered that glaciers once covered what are now cornfields and vineyards 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 Firth. His father was the captain of a small ship and when his little son was five years old the vessel was lost with all on board. The wee laddie 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 loved 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 were taught by old women, "nannies," 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

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 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 maneuvers, 200 men were left lying on the field to represent the wounded; and the stretcher-bearers, 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.

Intelligence of "Malamute" The Eskimo begins to train his dog for sledging work before it is a month old. One of the most interesting features of Eskimo villages are pups tied to the poles of tents. 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

sisting of pieces of linen banded 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 balloon 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.

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

The sticks 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 cabin 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: "No; send for sealing-wax and candle." Some delay followed, owing to the man's having had his head taken off by a ball which had struck the senger for the wax," said the admiral when informed of this; and when the waxes were again suggested 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?" "The wax 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 reason 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. Kermodé 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 sent. 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 built in a 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 made by a bird. The nest was built in the swamp bushes at the mouth of the Somers Creek running from Somers 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, gray 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 Hidalgo, dull and dand, 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 tail, or dragon's crest, Found on hedge-rows east and west, After skimming of the forest.

Then an old Hidalgo said, "Sure this swallow overheard, Thinks the emperor's tent a shed, And the emperor 'bout a Macho!"

Hearing his imperial name Coupled with those words of malice, Hair brainer, he 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, "Golly, what a fine 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, Safe as swallows sit 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 zion and that 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 mamma pain.

Can you tell us when you ever Saw our faces spotted with frowns? And we're sure you never heard us Make a fuss about our gowns! Then we do not tease the kitty, And we're 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 mamma tells 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 mamma pain.

—Our Young Folks



Drawn by Norman Alexander, Aged Nine.



Drawn by H. Munday, Aged Twelve, 633 Elliott St.

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 Scotchman. His name was Campbell but his mother's brother sent 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 blind 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 wonderful things. From them they have learned that deep under the ocean 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 vessel 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 good-natured 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 cave, 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 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 of nature 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.

Suddenly 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.

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 houses of countries in the sand, 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 sea after all, nor did he ever rule over a 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.

ABOUT ANIMALS

Dog As Soldier's Friend For dogs to be enlisted in every great army of the world, either in the ambulance department or as scouts and dispatch carriers, is surely something of a novelty, says St. Nicholas.

In the Franco-Prussian war out of 128,000 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 voluntary societies 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 carrying messages and scouting services, while the ambulance dog's training inclines

## The Robber's Loot

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



WILLIAM RALPH was a civil engineer, who came to Vancouver Island about 1862, and practised 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 swift-running 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 unimpeachable authority.

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 discovery.

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 bridgehead, over which supplies were packed to the diggings. 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 shaké (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 prices.

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-of-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 unsalable. 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

river, and it was while on one of those trips 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 cattle.

"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 knew how to brew.

As the stranger ate 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 here. 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 fire-side. 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 of 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 window, 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. It 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 clatter.

"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 a whole stage-load of passengers. They escaped to the mountains with the gold and being harassed by the constables packed it out of the country. 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 Montana 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 mule 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 by a 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 midnight 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 was to remain on 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 proclaimed 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 others which even the greatest abilities cannot command success in such a post as that which he 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 body-cell 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-cell—that is, 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 remoteness of the ancestors."

The exceptional results of this complexity of descent, as displayed by the occasional cropping 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 external 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 history, could never have been accomplished. The question now pressing upon biologists is to ascertain 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 mis-education, 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 incapable. 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 'Kriegspiel' that is responsible for that relatively exaggerated multiplication of the repressed and non-individualized, 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 probably be given to Japan; but the contrast between 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. The same principle is of very wide application, because education in this country is less directed towards the impartment of knowledge or towards the recognition of its value and importance, 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 Ben-my-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 weather. This will be the third turbine steamer of 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 22-1/2 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 machinery; she is 375 feet long, 46-foot beam, and of 2,920 tons displacement.



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OF many years has the attention of the world been so directed to Canada as at the present moment. The Quebec Tercentenary celebra- tion is 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 At- lantic, he sees the narrowness of the error-general's scheme appeared a few weeks back, but its paramount importance renders it unnecessary to make any excuse for overlooking it. The carrying out of what will prove one of the most notable events in the history of Canada. With that presence 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 of the Canadian club of Montreal, in the following terms:

I wonder whether you ladies have ever realized the curious emotions that pass through the mind of the immigrant to Canada the year on which he is a passenger steams up the 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 the United States, who comes 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, crowning goal, and that goal 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.

Ladies, it is part of your work not to rest content until that polluting goal has been removed to some other and more appropriate situation. The founding of Quebec. Next year, as you will celebrate 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. Lande, Sir J. W. Wood, and the Hon. Mr. Champlain Tercentenary should be celebrated by the consecration of the famous battlefields of Quebec. This suggestion has received the warm approval of Mr. Genin, the premier of the province of Quebec, and of Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

The battlefields of St. 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 and taken the place of the British.

It is proposed to include the more important parts of the two battlefields in a national park. Thus, battlefields in which the contending armies alternately victorious, and in both of which the victor and the vanquished were entitled to equal honor, will be fittingly 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 Canadian, as well as to the fact 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 worthy of the memory of the British descent, whether British or American.

Universal Approval. It is generally admitted that the capture of Quebec in 1759 paved the way for the declaration of inde- pendence in 1776. 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 approval from the Dominion 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. It is proposed to build a large additional sum will be required. It is proposed to build a large additional sum will be required.

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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 British army, quartered in Canada, in 1849. The 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.

By you not think the women of Canada, in response to an appeal for a dollar, will 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. 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 one had been taken 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.

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 the latent nation-wide in every part of the Dominion, ready for action when every 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, secular or sectarian, narrow or wide, has the honor 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, in a manner worthy of Canada, and of the empire.

It has been agreed, with a 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 the 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 inspiring 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 personal interest in the ground where the battlefields of Greater Britain were laid? I might say the same of every well-informed American. The first chapter of the history of the United States dates from the Plains of Abraham, and the parchment on which in 1776 the Declaration of Independence was inscribed.

The battle of the plains decided the fate of North America. It was on the banks of the St. Foye won for the French Canadians for the time the full and absolute right to the secured en- joyment of their language, their religion, and their laws, under conditions such as do not exist elsewhere in any portion of the earth outside the empire of the British crown.

The nationalization of the battlefields is thus a consecration of those principles which have won the British crown to win the heartfelt loyalty of all its subjects and which have made the British empire the most potent force for the spread of freedom that the world has ever seen.

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 annual contributions to the Champlain Tercentenary and Quebec Battlefields fund.

You are aware that I have proposed that a statue of peace should be erected on 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 wish to take the necessary steps to secure that this proposed statue shall be in every sense worthy of its great position, of Canada, and of the status of the peace-loving nations of the world, with flowing and windy draperies. It must be noble, calm, majestic, respectful—the arms outstretched forward, with the palms slightly downward, as though blessing the incoming ships, and the eyes lovingly bent on the people below. On the base of the statue can be represented different phases of Canadian life.

Gentlemen, I hope every Canadian boy will be taught what a privilege it is to be able, by the payment of a few shillings, to contribute his help to the nationalization of ground which gave to millions of 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 opportunity. 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, many generations ago, should have been accomplished, an idea which now I believe to be a completed fact. The battlefields of the old citadel of Quebec east and west, over the prairies and mountains, hills and dales, until it has been expressed to you, that we should dedicate, it should consecrate the ground around the old citadel of Quebec to the living and the dead, because it has been halloved by the millions which they say 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 human nature, that the history of the world, as has just been expressed to you, that we should dedicate, it should consecrate the ground around the old citadel of Quebec to the living and the dead, because it has been halloved by the millions which they say I think we can claim, and claim truly, that nowhere on earth is ground so consecrated to be found.

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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 annual contributions to the Champlain Tercentenary and Quebec Battlefields fund.

You are aware that I have proposed that a statue of peace should be erected on 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 wish to take the necessary steps to secure that this proposed statue shall be in every sense worthy of its great position, of Canada, and of the status of the peace-loving nations of the world, with flowing and windy draperies. It must be noble, calm, majestic, respectful—the arms outstretched forward, with the palms slightly downward, as though blessing the incoming ships, and the eyes lovingly bent on the people below. On the base of the statue can be represented different phases of Canadian life.

Gentlemen, I hope every Canadian boy will be taught what a privilege it is to be able, by the payment of a few shillings, to contribute his help to the nationalization of ground which gave to millions of 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 opportunity.

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, many generations ago, should have been accomplished, an idea which now I believe to be a completed fact. The battlefields of the old citadel of Quebec east and west, over the prairies and mountains, hills and dales, until it has been expressed to you, that we should dedicate, it should consecrate the ground around the old citadel of Quebec to the living and the dead, because it has been halloved by the millions which they say 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 human nature, that the history of the world, as has just been expressed to you, that we should dedicate, it should consecrate the ground around the old citadel of Quebec to the living and the dead, because it has been halloved by the millions which they say I think we can claim, and claim truly, that nowhere on earth is ground so consecrated to be found.

French Dash and British Resolution

Sir, if we are to compare our own battlefields to the 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 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 effect than in 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 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 tradition that the two armies were looking forth to the river, knowing that a fleet would come, and both waiting expectant the battles on the Plains of Abraham. 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 a moment's pause 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 epoch-making, and it is equally true that the result was not at all what had been anticipated.

Long Struggle Continued

France and England 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 had been sown, and within twenty years of that date the American colonies had proclaimed their severance from the mother land. Is it not a fact which 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 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 kin and kindred. Sir those battlefields are being altogether too long neglected. No one can go to Quebec and visit the Plains of Abraham, and not feel some strange emotion which has been erected to the memory of Wolfe is one that is absolutely unworthy of Canada. But there is in the city of Quebec a monument which would be a 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 stands 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 on the 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 monuments to the vanquished are 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 one erected to the memory of the man who lost, 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 Canadian origin, or of British subject, or of Canadian citizen, visit the city of Quebec and there see 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.

Well, sir, his excellency the governor-general, the successor to Lord Dalhousie, who in 1836 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, 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 which 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 the heavens, and to have that angel, 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 commend 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 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 message which I am asking you to deliver to the Canadian 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 a familiar name to every Canadian.

Assistance From the Young

His excellency's desire that the youth of Canada should participate in the occasion by contributing a Canadian message, and the results in eastern Canada can it may be hoped that here, in Winnipeg, in the western Canada generally that the same spirit will be evoked. Hundreds of children are collecting money, and the names 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 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 Commission of the Quebec tercentenary celebrations, to the governor-general, 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 a representative 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 a heroic feat in 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 leave for Montreal on July 22. He will be received by the governor-general, and will be presented with an address by the Dominion Parliament. On July 23, the scene of the landing of Champlain will be reconstructed, and the old harbor will be shown arriving with his crew in a replica of his original ship, which is now being built. The King, the Queen, the Prince of Wales, the King, congratulations exchanged with different parts of the empire, France, and the United States, and the mayor of Montreal 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 fete.

There will be great doings for the next six days. On the 24th there will be the dedication of the battlefields, and a military and naval review. July 25, the English cathedral; July 26, the Roman Catholic service and mass on the Plains of Abraham, and a beautiful music; followed by a service in the English cathedral; July 27, children's day, day-light fireworks on the Plains of Abraham.

On the following day the Prince of Wales will leave Canada for his return to England.

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 Quebec tercentenary pageantry. One of these features will represent the coming of Champlain, and the first simultaneous conducting historic pageants in England, and is now busy planning the Quebec tercentenary pageantry. One of these features will represent the coming of Champlain, and the first simultaneous conducting historic pageants in England, and is now busy planning the Quebec tercentenary pageantry.

Another great feature of the celebrations will be a mimic battle on the Plains of Abraham—as near as possible 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 now meet and join hands in mutual thanksgiving. The day they 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—the 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 illustrious history.

In addition to the battlefields scheme there are to be other permanent memorials of the commemorative occasion as well as to be struck by the Canadian royal mint, while the general scheme will be commemorated by a special decorative set of postage stamps, each stamp having on it a different scene representative of Canadian history. Among the various works under way for the occasion is a work descriptive of Quebec, its history and its people, upon which Rudyard Kipling has already written a similar duty for the French-Canadian being carried out by M. Haussaire, ex-minister of foreign affairs for France and a distinguished litterateur. These two works are to be issued simultaneously in England, France, Canada, and the United States.

Visions of Egypt in the Tombs of the Dead

HE winter visitors to Egypt are, as I have mentioned in a previous article, for the most part in a buoyant frame of mind, and the grandeur of the ancient monuments does not greatly impress, and is far indeed from depressing, them. But on this occasion I was rewarded. My solitary morning tramp across the plain and up into the Hills of the Dead repaid me for the long and weary journey. I had seen the Nile only incidentally to inspect the temple of Isis, and for their main quest is to find a good climate and if they do fall justly to the former they sometimes have to pretend that they are in order to persuade themselves that they are thoroughly satisfied for Egypt. The climate here is not all warmth and sunny sky. The good time as a rule, I think they get, especially in Upper Egypt, when they have a clear sky and a breeze from Cairo for the bracing dryness. 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# Britishers Seeking Homes in Last West

THE Winnipeg Telegram, in its issue of Friday, April 17th, had the following from a staff representative:

Three great overland trains crowded with English immigrants for the west rolled into Winnipeg yesterday and last night. A Telegram staff man accompanied each from a point between Thunder Bay, and talked at length with the home-seekers. In each case details were sought from 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 years.

## Did Not Demand Success

"Of course," he continued, "a man 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 head 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 immigration movement of 1908. They were pouring into the country by hundreds, and every outgoing train from Winnipeg was carrying them, here 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 great educational campaign that had been instituted across the waters and the tons of literature that had been distributed advertising the last great west. Hence their wholesale migration. That was also the reason that the Telegram delegated a special correspondent to meet trailblazers of the new settlers before they reached 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 heaving out their fortunes by their own unaided efforts. Thirty-four 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 families 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 a 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 plaicards of Atlantic steamship lines. One also recognized at a glance the nationality of the passengers by their leather legged boots,

their many pocketed jackets and their peaked caps.

## 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 then halted.

## 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. Ought to be all right, don't you reckon?"

"I'm sure of it," I replied.

Three or four others had by this time become interested. Herbert Peffel, 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 Dumfrireshire Scotchman, was bringing his wife out to Canada and intended to locate somewhere. He had some money laid by to start on.

## What Dublin Exhibition Accomplished

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

"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 stay."

"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 bundled 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 prospector 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 reservations.

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

"I've lived in Yorkshire twenty-two years," he continued, "and have worked hard for nothing ever since I was able. Time I had something 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 moment on the platform and gazed at the flecked gossamer clouds that hung suspended like lingerie over the wooded and rocky hills.

"Prairie isn't much like this, is it?" he asked.

"Not much," I replied. Nevertheless it was a beautiful picture, typical of that something good to come which the buoyant immigrant must dream of despite the chilling hardships 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 unnecessary to make explanations.

## Over There Is 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 Presley 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 five years.

John Williams, Walter Lloyd, and a companion named Jones were young Welshmen, and had a similar ambition. That is, they anticipated 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 as yet uncertain.

## Brought Six Hundred Pounds

Charles Webster and a brother, Howard Evans, Harry George, a wife and two children, Ernest Liddiard, Henry Hopkins, Andrew 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, "although 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 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."

"Oh 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 history.

"How did you get it," I inquired.

"Sent to me by a friend in Rosser. My name is Turner. This is Mr. Hadley."

Hadley himself became more communicative. His home was near Sheffield, where his 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 Lethbridge," 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 ventured 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 in his seat but still puffing his shiny black clay. "Do you know that girl you were speaking 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 embarrassment in the mind of the undistinguished. I anticipated monosyllabic answers or none at all, and any unpoising 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 crumpled 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 information that it was still a two-hours ride to Winnipeg, she gave a little sigh, part of genuine 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 dismal, hard, hard, wearisome work, that was always to be the top of the ladder. We've been four years scraping together a few pounds besides 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 it?" I asked.

"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 coming."

## 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 asked.

"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 Ontario 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 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 obtained the name of an employment bureau in 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 fondranged puffs which were interspersed with the periodic click of a steam pump.

"Monstrous sized engine," remarked my

new companion whom I had approached a few moments before. "How far does this railway run?"

"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 lines," I explained.

"C. P. R. the first road to run through the West?"

"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 Vermilion

"How far is it to Vermilion? 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 of voices.

"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 Vermilion 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 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 Eastern Canada."

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 honeymoon.

## Colonial Conceit Ticked

"Well, how do you like Canada?" This is a stock question for the interviewed non-Canadian. He invariably answers in terms of highest praise, and our colonial and national conceit is as invariably ticked.

"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 money and make it easier than you can in England."

"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 brother in the brick business at Edmonton, and had 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 probably slated for. William Potter was returning to Winnipeg after a short absence. W. J. Cridie and wife, Somerset, had secured a position on a farm at LaRivière. P. V. Hornsby 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 companions. He was just in a state to take it all in good part, even to the limits of unjust imposition, but just now beneath the faint and flick-

ering glimmer was thrust against three strings with another progress, while around, grip at every third foot. And the gers unconsc man to whom I learned after the performer sent out to hoped that he

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was thrust aggressively forward over a time-  
worn violin, his arm drawing the bow across  
three strings and thrusting it abruptly back  
with another. Down in the aisle a dance was in  
progress, while two men were waltzing solemn-  
ly around, gripping each other by the arms and  
at every third step of the waltz stamping one  
foot. And the music! Several of the passen-  
gers unconsciously shuddered, and a young  
man to whom I turned seemed to sigh in pity.  
I learned afterwards from indirect sources that  
the performer on the three-stringed violin was  
sent out to work out his own salvation. I  
hoped that he would prove a successful colonist.

**Having a Look at the Country**  
Meanwhile I had also learned John Flet-  
cher'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. Tele-  
phone No. 919. Presented by John Fletcher."  
With him were two companions, Rupert Palm-  
er 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."

**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. Elking-  
ton, London, for Winnipeg; R. Ward, London,  
for MacGregor; G. Chapman, Cherisey, for  
Surrey; Fred Robinson, St. Albans, for Bran-  
don; J. Maylor, St. Leonards, for Esteyan;  
Thomas Orme, Liverpool, for Nelson; D. Mc-  
Phie, Glasgow, for Morris; E. Digby, Essex,  
for Carberry; H. Nelson, Hunstanton, for  
Moosomin; George Webb, Putney, for Pincher  
Creek; Thomas Green, London, for Elva; Wil-  
liam Rose, Belfast, for Macleod; Hector Mc-  
Nab, Kilmarnock, for Lethbridge; Richard Mc-  
Laurin, Sterling, for Maple Creek; J. Richard-  
son, Kirkcaldy, for Kamloops; T. Fairburn,  
Newcastle, for Roundthwaite; H. W. Peachey,  
and J. S. Hills, Surrey, for Sandstone, Alta.; S.  
Miller, Liverpool, for Lacombe; F. R. Thorn-  
ton, Birmingham, for Roland; F. R. Borany-  
price, and a brother, from Sussex, for Winni-  
peg; A. W. Mason and J. Edwards, London,  
for Winnipeg; George Strange, Somerset, for  
Edmonton; Edgar Bruce, Somerset, for Vic-  
toria; Albert Shaw, Warwickshire, for Cal-  
gary; 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 Win-  
nipeg; Harold Millar, Liverpool, for Indian  
Head; E. Philpott, Middlesex, for Winnipeg;  
A. Dennis and a brother, of East Yorkshire,  
for Prince Albert; W. Bates, London, for Leth-  
bridge; H. J. Bumm, Frank Steind and Dave  
Hewlett, all of London, for Winnipeg. 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

man's passion to follow the sun over the west-  
ern horizon.

**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 wore an ordinary  
business suit of good cut and a style that show-  
ed over the soft flannel shirt. He told me he  
was a Cornishman.

"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  
age."

The other was younger. Not more than  
thirty, and with features that might be consid-  
ered typically English.

"Well, we're almost there," I ventured.  
**Was Evidently Suspicious**

He looked at me with evident suspicion and  
nodded briskly. "Eyes that were brilliantly  
black; met mine, half insolently. He didn't an-  
swer, 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  
get mine, see?"

I remarked that it wasn't always safe to  
ask.

"What does it matter to you, who I am, or

what I'm goin' to do?" he thundered. "You're  
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-  
torted.

"Any 'ow, I keeps my business to myself,  
see?"  
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 want-  
ed to tell him, but feared the retort might hurt  
on both sides.

**Passengers Moved Restlessly**  
"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 passen-  
gers 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

feet, and unsubdued voices, signals of the on-  
rush of immigrants crazy with the journey's  
end. On they came, stamped 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-  
dred miles."

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  
friends, 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 unpromp-  
ted 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 for-  
ward, at first slowly, then bursting away, the  
new tide of humanity opened up for them.

## Aim and Scope of the Franco-British Exhibition

**T**HE date of opening for the Fran-  
co-British Exhibition at Shep-  
herd'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  
visit, and will probably be about  
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 enter-  
prise. The French government, the Comité  
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 noth-  
ing 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 ef-  
fect 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 com-  
plete 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  
before.

The site is well chosen. It lies on the ex-  
treme western border of inner London, be-  
tween 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  
is remarkably accessible from all quarters, and  
may almost be said to suffer from a plethora  
of communications by rail and road. It can be  
reached by way of the Central London tube,  
the Hammersmith tube, the Metropolitan rail-  
way, the District, the London and South-West-  
ern, 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 pre-  
liminary 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 en-  
trance 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, how-  
ever, 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 mid-  
dle 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 mere-  
ly 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. Kir-  
ally, 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 excep-  
tional ease and certainty among an inexhaust-  
ible 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 op-  
posite side by the Garden Club, an enclosure  
and club house open to ladies and gentlemen  
at a subscription of two and three guineas re-  
spectively; 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 char-  
acter; 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 build-  
ings, some quite plain, but the majority highly  
decorative; and, though they all have the com-  
mon mark of the butterfly, they show much  
variety. This is largely due to the French ele-  
ment, which has devoted great activity and re-  
source to the buildings for which it is responsi-  
ble. London has never seen anything like the  
variety and profusion of the display. The archi-  
tect-in-chief of the French section is M. Guir-  
ard 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 en-  
trance in Uxbridge road; M. Toudoire, archi-  
tecte de la Cie. P.L.M.; and M. Charles Lefeb-  
vre, 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 con-  
sultative work; but it is understood that Mr.  
Király 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 spaci-  
ous 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 mat-  
erials 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 build-  
ings enclosing what is called the Court of  
Honor, which lies at the south end of the  
grounds near the new tube railway stations.  
The architecture is Italian 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 in-  
teresting building of a different character is  
the Pavilion of the Municipality of Paris, which  
stands in the Court of Progress. It is not  
large, but the architect, M. Bouvard, has uti-  
lized three sides of it to reproduce some famous  
pieces of Parisian architecture. The front will  
represent the facade of the Hotel de Ville, and  
the two sides will be reproductions of the his-  
torical Hotel Caravalet 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 arrange-  
ment 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 sundry  
amusements, beyond which lies a large space  
in which are the buildings of the British and  
French over-sea dominions, arranged in a semi-  
circle. 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  
motion. The court round which the machinery  
halls are ranged also contains the Pavilion of  
the City of Paris, already mentioned, and op-  
posite 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 hor-  
ticulture to the City of Paris, and it is already  
planted with rows of small, elaborately trained

fruit trees. French horticulture and viticulture  
will be a prominent and novel feature of the ex-  
hibition.

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 en-  
tire 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 al-  
together 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 in-  
side 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,  
hockey, 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. Pro-  
ceeding 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 position,  
when they cross and are lowered again; thus  
each car describes a semi-circle in the air, ris-  
ing to a height of 150 feet. Close to this sin-  
gular 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 distinct  
Mahomedan architecture, followed by  
Crown Colonies. Out here, too, an Irish vil-  
lage 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 re-  
mains 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

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 al-  
ready described. The halls flanking it on each  
side are devoted to the exhibition of indus-  
tries, 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-  
ous industries.

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 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 Bed-  
ford, Lord Lansdowne, Lord Avebury, Lord  
Rothschild, and Lord Strathcona. Of the ex-  
ecutive committee Lord Selby is chairman and  
Lord Blyth vice-chairman; Lord Welby pre-  
sides over the finance committee, with Gustave  
Chevallier for his colleague; Lord Blyth and  
Sir John A. Cockburn are the heads of the or-  
ganizing committee; and Mr. Imre Király 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 Comité Français des Exposi-  
tions a l'Etranger. Its principal object is to  
promote the commercial and social intercourse  
of the two countries. The profits, in accord-  
ance with a resolution passed when the scheme  
was adopted, will be devoted to some public  
purpose.

### AN ENGLISH JEW'S FORTUNE

Just over half a million—of which £450,000  
is net personality has been left by the late Mr.  
Harris Lebus, of South Hampstead. Mr. Le-  
bus, 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  
in a little barrow.

At the time of his death Mr. Lebus was the  
largest wholesale furniture maker in the king-  
dom, his Tottenham works employing more  
than 3,000 hands. There are also large show-  
rooms 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 saying  
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  
that?"

"I sit in the kitchen wid Bridget, an' ate  
pie an' cake and chicken, an' whin Bridget  
hears the missus comin' she says 'whist'—  
Philadelphia Ledger.

# Offers That Make Friday a Genuine Bargain Day

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.

## Snappy Footwear for Men

- MEN'S TAN KID BLUCHER LACE BOOT, Per pair... \$3.00
  - MEN'S KID BLUCHER OXFORDS, welled sole, Per pair... \$2.50
  - MEN'S TAN KID BLUCHER OXFORDS, welled sole, Per pair... \$3.50
  - MEN'S PATENT KID BLUCHER LACE BOOTS, welled sole, Per pair... \$4.00
  - MEN'S DONGOLA KID LACE BOOTS, medium sole, Per pair... \$2.50
  - MEN'S TAN VICI KID BLUCHER LACE BOOTS, welled sole, Per pair... \$3.75
- 
- MEN'S BLUCHER CALF LACE OXFORDS, welled sole, Per pair... \$3.50
  - MEN'S WHITE CANVAS BLUCHER OXFORDS, Per pair... \$1.75
  - MEN'S RUSS CALF BLUCHER LACE BOOT, welled sole, Per pair... \$5.50
  - MEN'S PATENT COLT BLUCHER LACE BOOTS, welled sole, Per pair... \$3.00
  - MEN'S CALF BLUCHER LACE BOOTS, medium sole, Per pair... \$3.00
  - MEN'S CANVAS LACE BOOTS, Per pair... \$1.90
  - MEN'S RUSSIA CALF BLUCHER LACE BOOT, welled sole, Per pair... \$3.50
  - MEN'S CALF BUTTON OXFORDS, hand-made, welled sole, Per pair... \$5.00
  - MEN'S GUN METAL CALF OXFORD, welled sole, Per pair... \$4.50
  - MEN'S PATENT KID BLUCHER LACE BOOT, welled sole, Per pair... \$4.00
  - MEN'S KID LACE BOOT, welled sole, Per pair... \$3.50
  - MEN'S PATENT COLT BLUCHER OXFORD, elk last, welled sole, Per pair... \$4.00
  - MEN'S PATENT COLT BLUCHER OXFORD, welled sole, Per pair... \$4.00
  - MEN'S CHOCOLATE VICI KID BLUCHER, welled sole, Per pair... \$3.75

## 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.



\$25.00 and \$30.00 Values Friday  
**\$13.75**

WOMEN'S FRENCH PANAMA AND VENETIAN CLOTH COSTUMES, colors brown, blue, and black, Merry Widow style, hip-length coat, single breasted cut-away front with side pockets, semi-fitting back, full length sleeve with deep cuff, skirt circular cut with deep bias fold of self, coat silk lined. Regular \$35.00. Friday... \$13.75

WOMEN'S COSTUME, in chiffon finished Venetian and English serge, colors brown, blue, black, green and grey, coat 25 inches long, tight-fitting, with double stitched seams, 3/4 length sleeve, with fancy cuff, roll collar and vest of silk, finished with braid trimmings, skirt with double box pleat down front and back and circular cut sides. Regular \$27.50 and \$30.00. Friday... \$13.75



\$30.00 to \$50.00 Values Friday  
**\$22.50**

WOMEN'S WALKING COSTUME, in black and white, check also fine grey stripe, coat 27 inches long and cut with pointed front and back, single breasted with outside pockets, silk lined throughout, skirt circular with two bias folds. Regular \$37.50. Friday... \$22.50

WOMEN'S SMARTLY TAILORED COSTUME, in brown chiffon broadcloth, coat hip length with cut-away front and finished back, 3/4 length, butterfly sleeve, inlaid collar and vest of corded silk finished with French braid, skirt with double box pleat down front and back and trimmed with silk braid between pleats, coat silk lined. Regular \$30.00. Friday... \$22.50



## Women's Natty Footwear

- WOMEN'S COLONIAL TIE, patent colt, welled sole, Per pair... \$4.50
  - WOMEN'S COLONIAL TIE, Russ. calf, Colonial tie, welled sole, Cuban heel, Per pair... \$4.50
  - WOMEN'S COPPER COLORED RUSSIA CALF COLONIAL TIE, welled sole, Cuban heel, Per pair... \$4.50
  - WOMEN'S WHITE CANVAS OXFORD, Per pair... \$1.25
  - WOMEN'S TAN KID LA MONTE TIE, turn sole, Per pair... \$3.50
  - WOMEN'S PATENT COLT, lace Oxford, tan kid top, Cuban heel, Per pair... \$4.50
- 
- WOMEN'S DONGOLA KID OXFORDS, patent facing, patent tip, military heel, Per pair... \$2.00
  - WOMEN'S KID OXFORD, gun last, circular toed, 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
  - WOMEN'S DONGOLA OXFORDS, light and medium sole, set tip, medium heel, Per pair... \$1.50
  - WOMEN'S KID BLUCHER OXFORDS, welled sole, patent tip, Flo. last, Per pair... \$1.25
  - WOMEN'S KID BLUCHER OXFORDS, dull kid top, patent tip, military heel, Per pair... \$2.75
  - WOMEN'S COLONIAL TIES—Buckie, welt sole, in tan, Russia and patent colt, Per pair... \$4.50
  - WOMEN'S PATENT COLT BLUCHER OXFORD, welt sole, Per pair... \$3.00
  - WOMEN'S GOLDEN BROWN CALF BLUCHER OXFORDS—6th Ave. Last, military heel, welt sole, Per pair... \$4.00
  - WOMEN'S PATENT COLT BUTTON OXFORD—Cuban heel, Per pair... \$4.00

## Boys' Suits Much Below Regular Price

While providing Clothing Bargains for the elders in the house, we have not overlooked the welfare of the boy. One of our buyers picked up this lot at a great snap, so we intend giving you a chance on Friday and Saturday to partake in the money-saving opportunity. These are new, fresh goods made of good materials in the best possible manner, and in all the styles best suited for boys' wear. The prices are so nominal that perhaps you will think that the garments are not all right. Make no mistake about that, as this is one of the best, if not the best offering of Boys' Clothing that we have ever made.



Values up to \$3.50 Friday  
**\$2.50**

Values up to \$5.50 Friday  
**\$3.50**

THESE SUITS are made up in a large and varied assortment of medium and dark colored tweeds of a real good quality, the style used is the indispensable Norfolk effects and other serviceable styles in two pieces, the suits are neat and natty, being well made and nicely finished, nobody would be ashamed to see their boy dressed in one of these suits. In sizes we can fit boys from 4 years to 15 years. Regular values up to \$3.50. Friday... \$2.50

The styles of these suits are the two-piece Norfolk, both double and single-breasted, some with belts or straps and yokes, also three piece style, mostly with single-breasted coats, these suits are made up in a fine assortment of light medium and dark tweeds of a very good quality, they are faultlessly tailored and finished with every attention to detail, there are some beautiful suits in this lot, sizes range from 4 years to 15 years. Regular values to \$5.50. Friday... \$3.50

## The Sale of Sample Whitewear

Started off splendidly. There was a rush of customers that pleased us, there was also a rush of extra values that pleased the customers. This sale will be continued for another day in order to clean up the whole lot. Such bargains as are shown are not often procurable and there are plenty of snaps still to be had. If you have not already visited this sale we strongly advise you doing 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 and Combinations.

## We Repair Upholstered Furniture

If you want anything done in this line, we ask you to give us a trial. We employ only expert workmen and turn out nothing but first class work. We would be pleased to estimate for you. If there is any work of this kind you thought of having done, a phone message to us will bring one of our representatives to you 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.

## Two Big Crockery Specials

Tumblers and Cups and Saucers on Sale Friday

For Friday we have two Specials to offer that, being as they are, 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.

MEDIUM BREAKFAST CUPS AND SAUCERS, edge line and spring pattern, Regular, per doz. \$2.50. Special Friday, Cup and Saucer... 10c

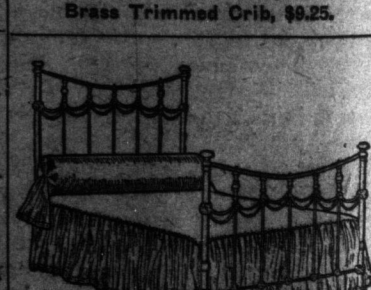
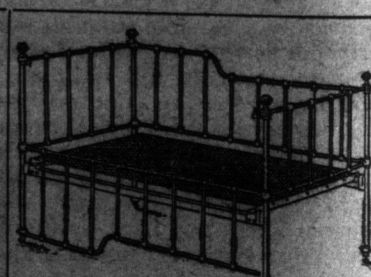
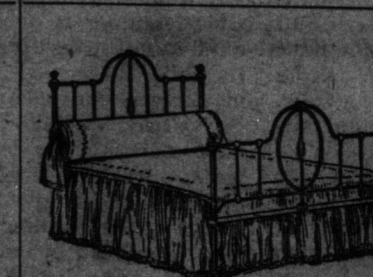
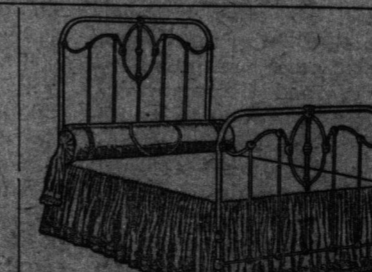
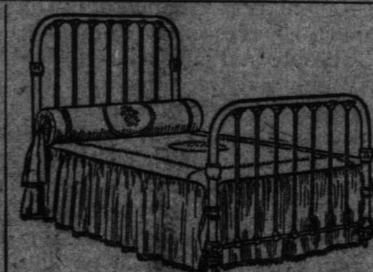
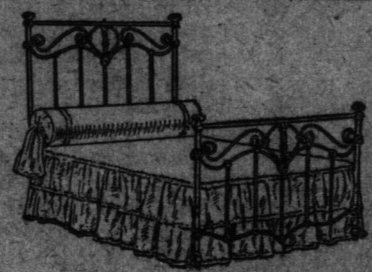
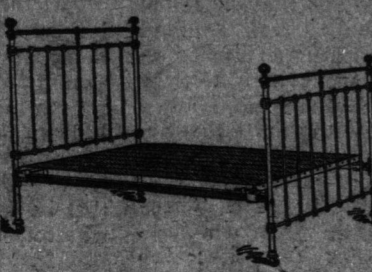
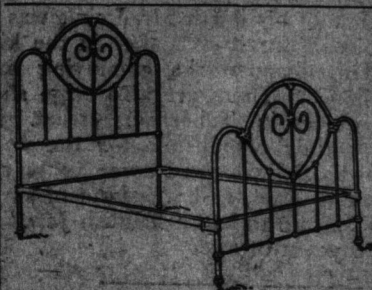
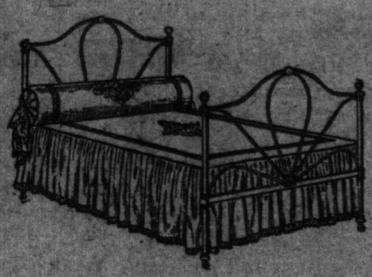
TABLE WATER TUMBLERS, plain or cut pattern, Regular, per doz. 75c. Special, Friday, per dozen... 25c

## Our Mail Order Department

Is a great boon to people living at a distance from the city. You 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.

## ENAMELLED BEDSTEADS JUST OPENED

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.



See the Big Window Display of Women's Costumes Government Street

# DAVID SPENCER, LTD

See the Big Window Display of Boys' Suits at Broad Street

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