

eralls and ants Friday 65c

alls made up in black toleskin pants to be sacken lines and odd lots e reason they are markle goods like these are take advantage of this 90c. 65c

Half Price

est lay in a supply at te Shields, 5c

SHIELDS - White silk and white nain-covered shields. Reguice 25c and Friday. 15c

pe Tissue for 5c

llowing colors: Apple heliotrope, grass green, d many other shades. ready be seen what a c. 5c

lies' Skirts Prices

tra value at the prices nd are finished as all ing thoroughly shrunk e is done with silk. The ese as is given to our \$4.50

able Color ear

the color this season. There is nothing so easily rish than tan shoes. or, we are prepared to eat, both for quan- to have you look over t complete assortment

- Tan Blucher Kid - \$3.00
Tan Kid Lace Boot - \$3.50
Dark Brown Kid Lace - \$3.50
Tan Kid Blucher - \$3.50
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New and igns

ring is a source of new and commodious to show to advantage and novel Wallpapers art of the house you ill appeal to you. For can help you. For as show you as large a ur range cannot be ap- for qualities. Come in re even better than we hird floor.

ls Opening

New Shoes New Hosiery New Underwear

m Cleaner

HARD PROBLEM BEFORE RUSSIA

Talk of Issuing Statement Recognizing Sovereignty of China

MAY FORCE JAPAN'S HAND

Attitude of Foreign Consuls Shows China's Strength of Position

St. Petersburg, April 4.—The Russian government is considering the issuance of a statement formally recognizing China's sovereignty in Manchuria insofar as is consistent with the purely political rights of Russia in the railroad zone. This is thought to be the best way out of the Harbin difficulty, which has been brought to an issue by the refusal of Fred D. Fisher, the United States consul at Harbin, to recognize the Russian administration of this territory.

GERMAN LANGUAGE MADE COMPULSORY

Passage of Bill in Reichstag Causes Scene of Wild Tumult

Berlin, April 4.—The Reichstag adopted by a vote of 210 to 122 a bill providing for the compulsory use of the German language in all public places, except in the case of international congresses or election meetings. Further associations will be permitted during the next 20 years, after the promulgation of the law, for these districts, where sixty per cent of the inhabitants speak a language other than German, but in these cases the authorities must be notified that a meeting is about to occur, and also what language will be used, so as to allow a competent police reporter to be present.

WORKMEN OF ROME

Great Procession to Cemetery Where Bodies of Riot Victims Are Buried

Rome, April 4.—A procession of 50,000 of the workmen of Rome made its way through the main thoroughfare of the capital today to the cemetery, where are the graves of the men killed in the rioting of last Thursday. The progress of the men was witnessed by thousands of people from balconies, windows and roofs along the line of march. Upon arriving at the cemetery wreaths were deposited on graves of the victims. Flery speeches were delivered in the cemetery, but there was no outbreak of disorder of any kind. The authorities had taken precautions to have troops present in large numbers.

ITALIAN CAR GOES TO JAPAN

San Francisco, April 4.—The Italian car in the New York-to-Paris race reached this city on the Oakland ferry boat at 10:32 p. m. today. The car is in poor condition, but Sartaro, the driver, is hopeful of overcoming the American car's long lead. The Italian started yesterday that they will go direct to Nagasaki, Japan, starting next Tuesday on the steamer Asia from San Francisco, instead of following the American car's route by way of Alaska.

JUDGE PUT BURGLAR TO FLIGHT

New York, April 4.—Justice James A. O'Gorman, of the supreme court, engaged in a hand to hand fight with a giant negro who had forced his way into the O'Gorman residence early today. It is alleged, for the purpose of burglary. The burglar first gave battle to Justice O'Gorman's butler when the latter attempted to get him from the house. Hearing the scuffle, Justice O'Gorman first telephoned for the police and then joined in the fight using his fists to such advantage that the negro was put to flight. The police were summoned by the justice arrived in time to arrest the negro.

DISCIPLINE FOR FINNS

Russian Government's Reasons for Dissolution of Diet—People Are Quiet

Helsingfors, April 4.—It is announced that the dissolution of the diet will take place on April 8. General Langhoff will continue as secretary of state. The senate possibly will continue until the next day before the convocation of the new diet. The announcement of the dissolution of the diet has been received quietly.

INSANE YOUTH CAUSED SCARE

Madrid, April 4.—The police of Madrid had a bad anarchist scare yesterday. As King Alfonso and Queen Victoria were driving to the British embassy a youth suddenly dashed after their carriage. Gendarmes immediately seized the lad, who, later was identified as the demented son of one of the chief of police officials of Madrid.

COAL WAGE CONFERENCE

Pittsburg, Pa., April 4.—The coal operators of the Pittsburg district held a meeting today and selected a committee to attend the conference in Indianapolis next week of miners and President Lewis, when the interstate situation will be discussed. The delegates will be instructed as to the meaning of the suspension of the coal mines pending an agreement.

LABOR PREPARED FOR STRUGGLE

President Gompers' Remarks in Support of Sherman Law Amendments

THE DEBATE IN COMMITTEE

Proposed Legislation Strongly Opposed by Business Interests

Washington, April 4.—The proposed amendments to the Sherman anti-trust bill, as framed by the National Civic Federation, and introduced in the house recently by Mr. Hepburn, of Iowa, were advocated today before a sub-committee of the house judiciary committee by Henry C. Frick, of New York, president of the Civic Federation, Samuel Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor, A. B. Robertson, of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, president of the Order of Railway Conductors, and Theo. Marburg, of Baltimore.

NOT MUCH BUSINESS ON LONDON CHANGE

Erie Difficulty Has Influence There Also—Money May Tighten Up

London, April 4.—Business is irregularly followed by weakness and has been the principal feature of the trading on the stock exchange during the past few days. It has been hoped that the end of the market would see the release of government money and cause expansion of business, but the public continues to hold off, and cheaper money only brought out further new issues. The huge German loan announced on Thursday was the chief cause of the weakness in the market. Paris having sold the securities during the week. But Russian received support from the same quarter, and the close of this section was firmer.

NANAIMO CITIZEN COMMITS SUICIDE

Charles Swanson Thought to Be Victim of Temporary Insanity

Nanaimo, April 4.—A tragic fate befell one of the best known citizens of Nanaimo today in the person of Charles Swanson, who was found dead this morning on the Wellington road. It was undoubtedly a case of suicide, although what led up to it the police are at a loss to say, and the only cause that can satisfactorily be given is that of temporary insanity. He had evidently sat on a log and clutched the revolver in his right hand. The bullet entered the right ear and went clean through the brain. Death must have been instantaneous. Blood scattered all over his face prevented identification until this afternoon.

ERIE ROAD'S TROUBLES

Plan for Mending Its Finances Evolved at the Meeting Held Yesterday

New York, April 4.—A tentative plan for refinancing the Erie railway company, which was made necessary through the approach to maturity of an issue of \$5,500,000 of new notes, was agreed upon at a meeting held at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co. today. The plan calls for a new issue of three-year six per cent notes to the amount of \$15,000,000 in bonds to be secured by \$12,000,000 in bonds now in the Erie's treasury, and which have a value of \$9,000,000. Holders of the \$5,500,000 which falls due next Wednesday will be asked to surrender their proportionate share of \$10,500,000 of the new issue.

BRITAIN'S PREMIER

Sir Henry Has Prospect of Recovery, But Will Soon Retire From Office

London, April 4.—The prospects for the recovery of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman seem brighter now than a week ago. Convalescence, however, under the best of circumstances will be very slow. The prime minister has now intimated to his colleagues his desire to be relieved of office and a public announcement of his resignation may be expected any day. It is understood that communications on the subject are now passing between London and Harrogate, where King Edward is staying.

CANADA'S CREDIT GOOD IN LONDON

Manager Hays, of the Grand Trunk, Brings Home Satisfactory Report

GRAND TRUNK BOND SALES

British Investors Ready to Take up Good Canadian Securities

Montreal, April 3.—C. M. Hays, second vice-president and general manager of the Grand Trunk railway, returned to Montreal today from London, where he had been on a tour of inspection of the Grand Trunk Pacific bonds to the extent of ten millions, and being reminded that according to cable reports the issue fell flat, Mr. Hays replied that it was a mistake to think the issue was a failure in any way.

NEW YORK SOCIALISTS

Orderly Meeting Held to Consider the Treatment of Unemployed—Police Present in Force

New York, April 4.—Without semblance of disorder, and under the surveillance of scores of police and detectives, fifteen hundred persons took part in a meeting of the Socialist party in Grand central palace today. The purpose of the gathering was to discuss the attitude of the authorities in permitting them to hold a public meeting in Union Square last Saturday, and to let it be known that the Socialist were not in sympathy with the act of bomb throwing.

ASSENT GIVEN SEVERAL BILLS

Administrator Signifies Royal Pleasure as to Various Measures

CO-OPERATIVE BILL'S FATE

Small Fees Enacted for Valuable Fishing Leases in Northwest

Ottawa, April 4.—Sir Chas. Fitzpatrick, administrator, has assented to the bills respecting the Bank of Winnipeg, amending the gold and silver marking act, amending the companies act, amending the irrigation act, the bank of Vancouver, the Trans-Canada railway, the French treaty, amending the supreme court act, the government railway act, and bills granting to his Majesty certain sums of money for the public service for the financial year ending respectively March, 1908, and March, 1909.

ILLINOIS TO VOTE ON SALOON QUESTION

Eighty-Four Counties to Pronounce Opinion at Polls on Tuesday

Chicago, April 4.—Today saw the formal but not the actual closing of the polls of the most important and vigorous of campaigns waged in this state since the Civil war. The sole issue has been the licensed saloon, and in 84 of 103 counties of Illinois, the voters will be called upon Tuesday to decide whether the dram shops shall continue their existence within the confines of the local option district as defined by the state law which became effective July 1, 1907.

OLD ROSSLAND MINES TAKE ON NEW LIFE

Group Sold to New York Syndicate—Iron Horse Mine Leased

Rossland, April 4.—The Molly Gibson group, near Rossland, has been sold to a New York syndicate for \$50,000. The syndicate is headed by Charles E. Singer, of New York, and includes Schwartzbach and the owners. There are five claims in the group, and the surface showing is large. The property is conceded by every expert who has examined it to be valuable. In one place the ore can be quarried, so large is the deposit at this point. The ledges are wide and well defined. The principal value of the ore is in runs over 100 to the ton. Development of the property will be commenced by the New Yorkers on a large and comprehensive scale, with ample capital to bring it to a paying condition.

BUILDING TRADES LOCKOUT IN PARIS

Fifteen Thousand Men Concerned in Nine-Hour Day Dispute

Paris, April 4.—A gigantic lockout affecting 15,000 masons, bricklayers and allied workmen on the building trades, went into effect this morning. The trouble has been brooding for months, and has now been insisted on a maximum day of nine hours. Last fall the masters offered a higher wage scale with a reduction of hours which was refused.

MINERAL PRODUCTION

Shipments From Mines in Boundary and Kootenay Districts Last Week

Nelson, B. C., April 4.—Ore shipments from the mines in Kootenay and Boundary for the past week and year to date are: Boundary, week, 24,687 tons; year, 273,395. Rossland, week, 9,950; year, 76,169. East of Columbia river, week, 1,479; year, 31,801. Total, week, 32,113; year, 379,965.

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NOTABLE WEDDING

Lady Ruby Elliott, Daughter of Earl Minto, Married the Eldest Son of Lord Cromer

ROYAL MARRIAGE

Many Nobles to Attend Wedding of Prince Wilhelm and Grand Duchess Marie

COUNTERFEIT SILVER

Toronto, April 4.—Counterfeit silver coins which have been recently circulated in this city were made in the United States, according to a statement given out by Col. J. W. Wood and Sgt. Parkinson, of the Dominion police, who have been investigating.

TELEPHONE IN SASKATCHEWAN

Regina, April 4.—It is reported and believed in Regina today that a deal between the Bell Telephone company and the province of Saskatchewan is about completed. William Scott, manager of the Bell interests west of the lakes, was here this week for three days, and it is learned on good authority that his mission is the sale of the Bell plant, or at least the long distance lines, to the government. Officials of the telephone department here state that there is nothing definite as yet, and officials of the Bell company refuse to be interviewed.

BIG GAME HUNTERS COME IN NUMBERS

Several Foreign Devotees of Chase to Visit Province This Year

Vancouver, April 4.—British Columbia is fast attaining world-wide fame as a paradise for big game hunters. Its reputation has been enhanced by the glowing reports spread by sportsmen who tracked the wild moose, tackled ferocious grizzlies in their retreats or shot goats or mountain sheep during the past few years.

The influx of big game hunters this summer and next fall promises to attain unprecedented proportions. Not a day passes that A. B. Williams, provincial game warden, does not receive letters and enquiries from prospective visitors or individuals who have already enjoyed experiences in the Lillooet, East Kootenay or Cassiar districts.

A distinguished visitor who will spend several months this summer and fall at the headquarters of the Stikine river in quest of grizzlies, goats and sheep, is Prince Zu Hohenlohe-Kochentzen, of Ingolstadt, province of Oberbavaria, Germany.

Other visitors will include Lord Vivian, of the 17th Lancers. He will likely spend his outing in the Cariboo district. Scores of American sportsmen are also expected.

This is the season when grizzlies can be shot in large numbers at Gardner inlet. Various parties will leave that region within a few days. Wm. Burton, of Victoria, and Mr. Wigley, of this city, have chartered a tug to convey them to the hunting grounds.

Needle's Long Travel. Vancouver, April 4.—Mrs. Cawley, matron of the city jail, has had removed from her right shoulder a needle which entered her left hand eight years ago.

Wanted For Stabbing. Vancouver, April 4.—Kwang Way, a Chinaman, wanted for seriously wounding a comrade, Shin Sing, last December, was arrested at the Barnett mill yesterday afternoon.

LOOK AFTER HANDLOGGERS. Agents of Timber Department Prepared to Make Inspection Tour of the Coast. Vancouver, April 4.—Agents of the provincial timber department are now engaged in making a thorough canvass of the coast and interior.

Smallpox in Toronto. Toronto, April 4.—Two more cases of smallpox have been taken to the isolation hospital from Eastern avenue. Customs Collections. New Westminster, April 1.—The customs returns for the port of New Westminster for the fiscal year just closed show a wonderful increase.

The government has not yet perfected plans for the system of fire patrol and protection, which it will carry out during the coming summer.

BIG TEAMS PLAY DRAW AT LADYSMITH

All-Island Team Show Superior Class But Fail to Score a Win

Ladysmith, April 4.—(Special Correspondent)—After clearly demonstrating that the art of football that is played in the Vancouver Island association football league is superior to the brand that is played on the mainland, the team representing the island yesterday practically allowed the Mainlanders to tie the score in their match at Ladysmith today.

The goal that tied the score was netted by Mitchell, of the Mainland team, on a difficult side shot about two minutes before the end of play.

The Islanders looted all through the first half with the result that when the whistle blew the score was 1-0 in their opponents' favor and everything pointed to a victory for the visitors, who were playing consistently steady football and attacking with determination.

The match was a much better exhibition of football than the game played in Vancouver, caused partly by the fact that the playing conditions were better, and the fact that all the men appeared to be in better condition and able to stand the fast pace that was set from the start and continued to the end.

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MR. STEWART TALKS OF G. T. P. CONTRACT

Work Must Be Rushed to Completion and Many Men Employed

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This is the way the teams lined up: All-Island. All-Mainland. Bradshaw ... Goal ... Rogers ... Right halfback ...

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England and Scotland Draw. Glasgow, April 4.—One hundred and twenty thousand persons attended the football match between England and Scotland here today.

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Work has been commenced on board the government steamer Quadra at Esquimalt to install the wireless telegraphic apparatus for that vessel, which recently arrived from the East.

When the work is in full swing, we shall be distributing about \$500,000 a month in wages and supplies. It is our intention to buy all these supplies on the coast from Vancouver and Victoria, taking everything into consideration, I have concluded that not an article will need for the camps and commissariat will have to be ordered from the east, as equally good prices can be secured here.

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Los Angeles, April 4.—George Metz, Cleveland fought ten rounds before the Pacific Athletic club last night. The result was a surprise, Brock making a show for himself at least having certified him to a draw if a decision had been rendered.

Work has been commenced on board the government steamer Quadra at Esquimalt to install the wireless telegraphic apparatus for that vessel, which recently arrived from the East.

When the work is in full swing, we shall be distributing about \$500,000 a month in wages and supplies. It is our intention to buy all these supplies on the coast from Vancouver and Victoria, taking everything into consideration, I have concluded that not an article will need for the camps and commissariat will have to be ordered from the east, as equally good prices can be secured here.

THE LOCAL MARKETS. Retail Prices. Flour. Royal Household, a bag ... \$2.00. Late of the Woods, a bag ... \$2.00.

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WHEN HOUSECLEANING USE A "No Piece" Curtain Stretcher AND SAVE YOUR CURTAINS. Ring Up Phone 1120 for Prompt Delivery. OGLVE HARDWARE, LTD. Government Street. Phone 1120.

Are You Fond of Good Coffee? Schilling's Best Money-Back Goods. 1 and 2 Star Coffee, per pound ... 40c. 3 Star Coffee, per pound ... 50c. 5 Star Coffee, per pound ... 60c. W. O. WALLACE, The Family Cash Grocery. Cor. Yates and Douglas Sts. Phone 312.

NOTICE. RAYMOND & SONS. 613 PANDORA STREET. New Designs and Styles in all kinds of Polished Oak Mantels. All Classes of GRATES. English Enamel and American Onyx Tiles.

THE LOCAL MARKETS. Retail Prices. Flour. Royal Household, a bag ... \$2.00. Late of the Woods, a bag ... \$2.00. Royal Standard ... \$2.00. Swifts, per 100 lbs. ... \$2.00.

EGGS FOR HATCHING—White Leghorns, rose and single comb Reds; bred to lay; trap-nested; fertility guaranteed. Free descriptive catalogue. J. J. Dougan, Campbell Hill, B.C. m20

FOR SALE—Small pigs, six weeks old. W. Lehman, Royal Oak P.O.

Oysters, Toko Point, per dozen ... 40 to 50. Shrimps, per lb. ... 25 to 30. Smelts, per lb. ... 65 to 10. Fish, per bushel, here ... 4 lbs. \$1.00. Finner, Haddle, per lb. ... 12 1/2.

Beef, per lb. ... 38 to 43. Lamb, per lb. ... 45 to 50. Mutton, per lb. ... 35 to 40. Pork, dressed, per lb. ... 15 to 18.

Timothy No. 1, per lb. ... 85. Clover, Mammoth Red, per lb. ... 25. Alfalfa, per lb. ... 25. Hay, per ton ... 150.00.

THE up-to-date women avoid cosmetics, drugs and powders. They are extremely harmful to the skin, while Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea makes it clear and beautiful. 35 cents per tin.

THE CHA... TA... New C. P. R. Be Ready... PROGRESS... Steamer As... Appearing Fair... The new fast... Canadian Pacific... Company's inter... mate with the... Victoria-Seattle... field shipyard... Company of G... is a ceremony... There is still a... to be done before... ing. No date h... in ceremony... place in June... shell of the ves... the yard, and... to name the... shops close by... Before the de... name the stea... have been... Princess Louise... steamer Prince... built in 1868, h... maniled, and... to name the... ish Princess, w... she considered... Heaven and... steamer Prince... ago were in the... law that no na... vessel, which... the British... there are now f... service. The p... last year, be... steamer built... gisters were se... of Princess... names were pu... transferred to... Had the new... instance before... lma was built... had to be re... to other Prin... by M. Langlan... whose fleet of... a number with... the C. P. R... placed in 190... 380 feet in ton... tons gross reg... the Princess V... in 1903 by M... upon Richar... The Princess C... improved in re... ing, etc. but... being built f... on her trials... The Princess... vessel as comp... pressed by the... built in 1906... of the C. P. R... is of exception... cess Charlotte... two Empresses... land and Emp... to service the... the Keewatin... C. P. R.'s serv... The completion... well-known Gla... representative v... Pacific railway... the Keewatin... special interest... built that when... they were cut... by the Laidlaw... the canal bet... and the Great... reaching the... the Keewatin... 1500 tons than... built as a comp... go-out round... There have b... building circles... to the effect t... pany. The Ke... Pacific Company... press steamers... been confir... known that the... 2000 tons, and... Empress of Br... Atlantic, but t... attraction of ne... ven been mad... sidered, though... are almost cert... the building o... C. P. R. will... great advanta... builders. (From S... Female... An innovator... was introduced... the A. O. P... court compose... was formed. T... are principl... the members o... Light and Vict... Dispute C... A dispute in... locate six full... or some 8,840... island, is pend... in the East... taken. The c... hand, are D. F... the other Mess... Decision... To purchase tw... of land, at Ki... Skeena river, h... Mr. Fulton, the... lands and w... dent claimant... S. Green, a Se... the interests of... To... Hon. Dr. Yu... retary, and Mr... the mainland... quitclaim for th... ing, as was at...

The Colonist.

The Colonist Printing & Publishing Company, Limited Liability 27 Broad Street, Victoria, B.C.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

One year \$1.00 Six months .50 Three months .25 Sent postpaid to Canada and the United Kingdom.

MR. HAYS OPTIMISTIC.

Every one must have read, with pleasure the brief interview printed in our telegraphic columns yesterday with Mr. C. M. Hays of the Grand Trunk and Grand Trunk Pacific Railways. It was highly optimistic. Mr. Hays gave out some interesting facts about the manner in which his companies are financed. They do not go into the open market and sell their securities, but dispose of them in bulk to financial houses, who do the best they can with them. He says that the Grand Trunk Pacific has all the money it wants for two years, which is certainly a very satisfactory condition to be able to report. Mr. Hays also spoke of the high place which Canadian securities have in the confidence of the British public. Of this we have had other proof. The Canadian Pacific went into the market for a very large sum, presumably on a somewhat similar plan to that about outlined, and had no difficulty in getting it. The Canadian Northern has done the same thing and so also have certain large enterprises that are more of a local nature. This is very gratifying, especially as we all know the money market has been none too easy. Mr. Hays is very hopeful as to the general business outlook. His own opinion based upon his personal experience is in keeping with that of other men prominent in the business world, and it is to the effect that the worst of the depression is over. He thinks we will have as much immigration as ever. Optimism is contagious, and when we find a man at the head of such exceedingly important undertakings speaking as Mr. Hays does, we have all good reason to take heart.

A SAD CONDITION

Mr. Rudyard Kipling says that Canadian newspapers use "second-class" words. Possibly this is true, indeed we rather think it is; but unfortunately the great majority of Canadians are second-class people. They neither belong to the type which employs the slang of the gutter, nor to that which employs verbosity to conceal absence of thought. They are for the most part a lot of plain folk, striving with the help of Providence and a few friendly critics from the Mother Country to accomplish the herculean task of subsiding half a continent. After they have completed this, they may produce a school of journalists, who can fill two and a half columns of a newspaper with a lot of observations, which clothe third class ideas in first class language.

Mr. Kipling seems to be more or less worried over the supposed attitude of Canadians towards Englishmen. He need not be. An Englishman who comes to this country, if he takes things as he finds them, is just as welcome as any one else. He must make up his mind to put up with our second class way of doing things. He will make no claim to be superior people out here in Canada, but we think we know our own business. Now and again some fellow, who left his country for his country's good, sets out to teach us how we should do things. Perhaps it is how to cut down a tree; possibly it may be how to conduct a newspaper. He usually ends by making an ass of himself, although this is possibly getting him too much credit, for the chances are that Dame Nature saved him the trouble of doing even that. We feel very sorry for some of these creatures. They are indeed a pig-headed and pompous assumption of infallibility, which they imagine serves to disguise the infinite littleness of their mental calibre. But the great majority of Englishmen who may tell Mr. Kipling, are welcome anywhere in Canada. But this is only by the way.

We are more concerned about our second-class language than they are. Mr. Kipling's actual words are: "One hates to think of these splendid people using second-class words to express first-class emotions." The reference is to the Canadian newspapers, which, using first-class words we suppose, he describes as "back numbers copying back numbers." It is surprising that a man of his breadth of view and ample opportunities for observation, has not recognized that the newspapers of a country mirror the conditions of the country. The Canadian people are concerned about the every day affairs of life, about the things that come home to them, about the doings of their neighbors, about the prospects of this, that or the other locality. They are also interested in the doings of their public men, and the affairs of some newly opened district are twenty times as much important to them as those of the Danubian principalities. These things, which Canadian readers are foolish enough to prefer, are all in the second-class and can only be properly dealt with in second-class language. Mr. Kipling ought also to have been broad enough in his ideas to have realized that the production of newspapers in a new country is very different to such work in an old settled community. When a "city" consists of two lines of plank sidewalk with a lot of one storey shacks along them, and a few isolated houses, which look as if they had been dropped from some high flying machine and been allowed to remain where they fell, it must have its news paper, and that newspaper is mighty lucky if it struggles into the second class. It is for this reason that the opinion of Mr. Kipling our newspapers in Canada, are so hopelessly second-class, but he might have had the decency to credit them with having even his some first-class advertising.

We subjoin a second-class observation from the Ottawa Citizen: Different opinions are held as to whether Rudyard Kipling is a literary deity or a "banjo poet." A Monday, while the said R. Kipling, by writing a column article to a newspaper, can set two continents chattering, he does not have to worry whether he is slated for a front seat or the burdock row in the literary Valhalla.

LABOR IN CANADA.

At Belfast a few weeks ago, Mr. R. W. Trotter, British representative of the Canadian Labor Congress, speaking of immigration to Canada, explained that the Salvation Army, while campaigning in the United Kingdom for emigrants, were canvassing in Canada for strikers for them. He thought this a sufficient answer to the claim that the Dominion offers opportunities for immigrants. This illustrates how very easy it is to employ the truth for purposes of misrepresentation. What Mr. Trotter said was quite true. The Salvation Army is seeking both for immigrants and for strikers for them. That is its plan of action. It does not invite people to leave England for Canada until it is able to place them in suitable situations. The officers of the Army know that as a rule the undirected immigrant into this country may have a very hard time in securing the kind of employment to which he is adapted. There are in some Canadian cities many hundreds of men, who came out to the country on the chance of getting work and have been disappointed. They reach the eastern frontier of a vast region, and they hardly know which way to turn. Their money is soon exhausted and they are stranded in a place where the chances of relief are not very good. No organization better understands the condition of these men than the Salvation Army, and it is to prevent deserving immigrants from becoming destitute that it carries on its campaign for men and work simultaneously. It is fair to Mr. Trotter to say that he was opposed especially to the emigration of skilled workmen. In this he was on ground that can to a great extent be justified. We do not think there is any scarcity of skilled labor in Canada at the present time. The country can always absorb a certain number of skilled artisans, but there also is a chance that the skilled man may have to take a place where only unskilled labor is required, even if he is not forced unwillingly into the army of the unemployed. We find no fault with the advice given by Mr. Trotter to skilled workmen. As to unskilled, it is quite true that during the winter there has been in some parts of Canada a large surplus of these, but if they are willing to leave the cities and engage in railway construction or labor resulting therefrom, there ought to be few idle men in Canada during the next year or two. It is foolish to paint the picture in too rosy a tinge. The work that the unskilled man must expect will be real work, and although the pay will be good, he will have to be economical if he expects to save anything. To the unskilled man with no capital Canada does not offer splendid, but such a man does not expect pincies.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE

Edith M. Massie contributes to the Nineteenth Century a clever paper against woman suffrage. She draws a distinction between what she calls "local deputed bodies" and Parliament. She thinks the things which parliament deals essentially belong to men, and argues that "it is just that matters of imperial interest, of peace and war, trade and commerce, should be under the jurisdiction of those who are the defenders and wealth producers of the country." She reminds us that "civilization has not been able to eliminate force, which still remains the ultimate basis of law and order, the final tribunal of appeal, and tells us that the condition of the continent is man." She doubts the ability of women to deal with great national questions, because she says they are guided rather by their hearts than their heads, and she asks: "What would be the condition of the country in a crisis of its fate, if the people were swayed to and fro by the gusts of feminine emotion?" She lays stress upon the fact that one of the duties of women is to raise families, and asks if it is fair to require them to bear in addition the responsibilities involved in participation in active politics. She denies that women have lost anything for the lack of a vote or gained anything by its possession, drawing attention to the fact that every advantage in the field of labor that men have gained through the instrumentality of legislation, women have gained also. She points out, what has been mentioned in this paper, that the great majority of women are indifferent on the matter of voting, and thinks this of itself is a reason why they should not have the ballot. The concluding paragraph of the paper reads as follows: "This is a question of supreme importance, and it should be considered from the widest possible standpoint. Let us as women look to the end; and let every woman, looking to the end, ask herself not whether women desire the franchise, but whether, if it were granted, it would make for their own highest good and for the welfare of the nation at large. And let the men who respect women much but love their country more, do their utmost to keep women out of a sphere which would be fraught alike with harm to themselves and danger to the commonwealth."

THE CIVIL SERVICE REPORT.

Very naturally the Conservative papers in the East are emphatic in their condemnation of the government because of the disclosures in the report of the Civil Service Commission. They have good reason to be so, but it is far more interesting to note what the Liberal press has to say than to follow the comments of their opponents. The first effect of the report upon the newspapers, which support the present government, was one of astounded surprise that was almost paralyzing. They simply did not know what to say, and their comments were without much point. They were dazed. They did not expect a favorable report, but they did not expect it to be loaded quite as heavily. After a day's comment they were beginning to lighten the effect of the blow. The Toronto Globe sought to interpose the character of two of the Commissioners as a sort of shield, and it told its readers that "the critical cast of Mr. Fyche's mind is widely known, especially in banking and commercial circles" and that "Mr. Bazin's downright bias is equally notorious to his friends." The average man will be disposed to regard this description of the gentlemen named as very strong corroborative evidence of the truth of what they said, especially when the Globe also says that "Mr. Courtney, from his experience as a Deputy Minister, was only too cognizant of the weakness and shortcomings of the service." The Ottawa Free Press takes the position that the case is like that which some householders have to face, that is, that the rubbish "was left over by the last girl." It thinks the Conservatives are responsible for most of what the Commissioners have disclosed. This is too thin an excuse. It is nearly twelve years since the Conservatives went out, and it is perfectly absurd to claim that they can be held accountable for conditions existing today. The Ottawa paper tells us that

the Laurier ministry did not inaugurate the reform in the service, which is seen by the fact that the Premier did not wish to be regarded as adopting the principle that "to the victors belong the spoils." But his own excuse does not satisfy our contemporary, for it goes on to say that there was so much to do that the government really had not time to attend to such matters. The truth of the business is that in two of the departments especially, Marine and Fisheries and Militia, there has been a perfect carnival of riotous expenditure, out of all proportion to the results achieved. The Department of the Interior was, under Mr. Sifton's management, greatly enlarged. It is true that the business also increased, but scores of people were taken into the service, most of them women, for whom it seemed at least that there was very little to do. It is never pleasant to reflect upon a public man, who has passed away, but it is a matter of common knowledge that the late Sir John A. Macdonald had a department with a high hand. He treated the Treasury Board with a great deal of indifference, and so that all things being equal, no expenditure himself much about the consequences. We have no suggestion to make that he was in any sense dishonest or personally unscrupulous. He was built on broader lines than that, and was content to let things go, and they went, and his successor, Mr. Brodeur, is reaping the consequences. As for the Department of Militia and Marine, Mr. Borden has made a sad muddle of things. Not even the most perverted conservatism can profess to hold his Conservative attitude responsible for the most indirect way for the mess into which he has got his department. He has had a free hand. He has professed to be a militia reformer, but his whole militia service. There is not the least excuse for him, and it is notable that none of the Liberal newspapers has taken the credit of having made an investigation by an independent body. This is cold comfort for the friends of the Liberal cause. The people of Canada will hold the ministry responsible to consist of the same. They went into power pledged to retrenchment and reform. They have given the country nearly twelve years of riotous extravagance. We are not now referring to their policy of expenditures on services for the development of the country. Of the principle of the thing we approve, however much we may differ as to some of the details. The extravagance, to which the people at large will take exception, cannot be excused by any possible explanation, and is used by the preventible kind. It has been absolutely and wholly inexcusable.

The Free Press says that Mr. Brodeur is not going to resign, as was reported, but by appointing another commission will bring order out of chaos in affairs department. Mr. Laurier must be in hard straits. His disappointment in his colleagues must be supreme, but it is nothing compared to the confusion and dilapidation, which will sweep over the country. Thousands of men, who might have been inclined to think that charges of wrong doing, of which there seem to be much evidence, might turn out on investigation to prove chiefly Opposition scandals, but the light thrown on the Civil Service Commission disclosures, has made the case far worse than any member of the Opposition ever imagined. The people will insist that the administration should not only be held responsible, but that they will punish the men, who have brought dishonor upon the name of the country.

SERIOUS CONDITIONS

We have recently seen a statement, purporting to be semi-official, which says that there are at the present time 200,000 men idle and suffering privation in New York. The number of men of them are in normal times breadwinners for others besides themselves is not told. These people had plenty of employment a few months ago, and they are now unemployed, which prefers to be idle. They would work if they could get work to do. Absolutely nothing is being done in a public way for them and every avenue by which they might be helped by public authorities is locked and barred against them. Professor Bushnell is reported as saying that while the wealth of the United States is increasing at the rate of \$5,000,000,000 a year, more than \$6,000,000,000 are spent upon the pauper, vicious and criminal classes. He further says: "Ten millions of our people, or one-eighth of the population are, or are about to be, in such poverty that they are unable to maintain themselves in physical efficiency, and 4,000,000 of them are public paupers. The total percentage of all the families of Manhattan were evicted, and every year about 10 per cent of all who die there have pauper burials. The average wage of unskilled workmen is less than the scientific minimum necessary for maintaining the average workingman's family in physical efficiency. And yet nearly 3,000,000 immigrants from the most backward section of Europe, with less than \$20 each, are being annually dumped into our congested urban centres. We now have in the United States in continuous charitable care probably 5,000,000 people, including paupers, insane, blind, deaf and dumb, indigent and discouraged—representing a dead loss to the nation every year equal to the total cost of the development in the colleges, universities and technological schools of the whole country. This is a terrible showing in a nation, which claims to be the richest and most progressive in the world. We have been hearing of dynamite outrages in New York lately. It is true that the perpetrators have been natives of European countries, which have been ground down under the

soulless oppression of absolutism, but when these people come to America in search of the freedom and prosperity, that was denied them at home, only to find that misery awaits them in the new land, they may be excused if they are unable to differentiate between the true head of political oppression and the equally remorseless tyranny of accumulated wealth. There is very little use in reading the Declaration of Independence to an alien who is starving. His mind is not in a state to receive political principles. He brought with him from his European home a hatred of the established order of things, and he is just as much an apostle of destruction in America as he was in Russia. One of these days one of these men will do something in his desperation that will startle the people of the United States out of their complacency, and make them realize that there are obligations which one part of the community owes to another, that the few have been too long and too heavily favored, and that it is as true now as it was twenty centuries ago that "without the shedding of blood there is no remission of sins."

It is officially announced that the Grand Trunk Pacific will reach Edmonton this year.

The Japanese government is only going to allow 400 Japanese to come to Canada in a year. That is quite enough.

The Trades and Labor Council have sent the government a strong memorial in favor of an enlarged dry dock at Esquimaux. The Council favors a government-owned dock.

So we are to have some terebinthine stamps. This is an easy way to make money. All the stamp collectors in the country will want to buy them.

Germany is in the market for a large loan, and some people think that she wants the money for a war fund. This explanation may be accepted with a good deal of doubt.

United States postoffice people are now trying to stamp the face of post cards. This is a good rule and it is being put in force in the public service of our neighbors that Canada might copy with advantage.

Mr. Carnegie has been giving a lot of money to establish a fund for tired college professors. We suppose that the only reason he had not established such a fund for newspaper editors is that they never get tired. They leave that privilege to their readers.

With the exception of Quebec, Victoria stands highest in percentage of gain in the list furnished in Bradstreet's weekly report on bank earnings. Our increase is over 19 per cent, more than Vancouver's. These figures, published as they are all over the country, seem to constitute a splendid advertisement for Victoria.

Mr. Clifford Sifton told the Canadian Club of Brandon that we are moving on heavy seas. He said that the danger, but of colonial home rule. The ex-minister can hardly claim that he has made a discovery. We have been moving in that direction for at least a century. The speed has been quickened lately.

April fool jokes are usually very silly and confined nowadays almost solely to snobs and those mentally deficient, but that one perpetrated by the editor of a Munich magazine was really excellent. The alleged text of the letters exchanged between Emperor William and Lord Tweedmouth was so cleverly conceived as to deceive many people, and now all Germany is laughing because of the announcement by the editor that it was only a joke.

Mr. Leslie M. Shaw, ex-secretary of the treasury under President Roosevelt, in an interview at Montreal, expressed his opinion that the development throughout the Canadian West during the next ten years would probably exceed that of any other country in the world's history. This is quite in line with the opinion of all competent observers who have expressed themselves on the outlook. It may be mentioned, in passing, that Mr. Shaw is regarded as one of the ablest men in public life in the United States.

Atlin district has not been looming very large in the public eye for some time past, perhaps because it has been overshadowed by the more spectacular happenings at various points—Prince Rupert and Queen Charlotte Islands, for instance—but it is gratifying to be informed that conditions in the promising mining section in the north are in an eminently satisfactory shape and that the outlook could not be better. Mr. John Ruffner, one of the largest mining operators in Atlin, is in authority for the statement that hydraulic operations will be carried on during the coming season on a larger scale than ever.

It is said that the mining possibilities of northern British Columbia, now that shipping facilities are assured by the construction of the Grand Trunk Pacific railway, are attracting the attention of mining men all over the continent. We can well believe this to be true. The mineral area in this province now being worked or in process of development is but a very small portion of the total area that will engage the attention of the prospector and the capitalist. It is, therefore, only natural that very progressive mining men should have an aspiration to "get in on the ground floor" by embracing the opportunities which will present themselves on the opening up of the country by railways.

NEW CURTAIN STYLES

Are Shown on Our Second Floor—Don't Miss the Show

THIS is "Curtain Time." The Spring Cleaning has not dealt kindly with the old curtains, and new ones must take the place of the old—in the more important rooms, at least. When you are ready to choose curtains, come to the store that can offer you the widest choice of styles, the greatest range of prices, absolutely the best curtain values in the city. In other words, visit Specialists in this very important work—they can assist you very materially. The curtain section now offers the handsomest assortment of new curtains and curtainings we have ever shown. Many charming and exclusive patterns are shown, in high, medium and low-priced varieties. In the completeness of this gathering of most worthy curtain furnishings, you will surely be suited. Then, perhaps, our drapery experts may assist you. Don't you think that a firm that makes a specialty of this sort of work and employs only expert decorators could help you some in the choosing? And isn't the larger choice that this firm offers you worth something, too? Let us assist you. Won't cost you a penny.



NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS—In these popular curtains we offer a very wide choice of designs and a price range that is surprising. The last shipment of these curtains, received but a short time ago, added more than sixty new designs to our already very large range. We can promise you values in these curtains that cannot be beaten elsewhere. Just see what we offer: per pair \$14.00 down to \$7.50 NOVELTY BRAIDED CURTAINS—This is a "new thing" in Curtains and a style we think you'll like very much. The designs are uncommonly dainty and pleasing. We have them in Arab and white, and offer you very special value, at per pair \$5.00

ARISTON LACE CURTAINS—This is a very dainty curtain and the new styles just unpacked are indeed pleasing. A special weave makes a very strong curtain and you'll find this style an excellent weaver. The ecru and two-tone effects are very pleasing. Several very attractive designs are shown at, from, per pair, \$6.00 down to \$4.00 SWISS LACE CURTAINS—We offer about one hundred different designs in this stylish curtain. Many very attractive designs are shown in white, champagne, ivory and ecru shades. We should appreciate an opportunity to show you some of these. Prices range from, per pair, \$30.00 down to \$3.50

CABLE LACE CURTAINS.—Here is one of the best wearing Curtains manufactured. This famous Cable Net will outlive almost any other curtain style. A special weave makes a strong, staunch, wear-resisting mesh that will stand lots of washing and general hard usage. We show some genuinely handsome designs in Ecru and White. You'll be surprised at what an amount of style we can offer you at these low prices of, per pair, \$4.75, \$4.00, \$3.75, \$3.50, \$3.00 and \$2.00

ANTIQUE FIRST EMPIRE—A bold design of Linen Applique on heavy net. A handsome curtain for dining room or library, new champagne shade, 3 yds. x 50 in. Price, per pair, \$16.00 FLORENTINE LACE CURTAINS—Dainty designs in ecru and white, with hand-worked insertions, at per pair, \$12.00 IVORY POINT VENISE—An elegant reproduction of the famous lace in two tone treatments—ivory with white embroidery, 3 yds. x 50 in. Price, per pair, \$20.00

REAL LACE CURTAINS—Genuine lace curtains, with ecru line lace edging and Battenburg corners. This is a curtain style you'll like. They come in white. Per pair \$6.50

A SPECIAL SALE OF CARPETS MONDAY

The arrival of such a magnificent stock of Carpets and Rugs such as we are now showing makes it imperative that we clear at once all those patterns of which we have but a limited quantity. These we have gathered together, and will place on sale Monday morning at prices that will quickly move them to other quarters. The lot comprises some very fine Wiltons, Axminsters, Brussels and Tapestries. These are fine carpets, and the quality is the same as that for which "The House of Weller" is noted. The only reason for reductions is the fact that we have but limited quantities of these patterns, and need the room for the new lines. If you want to get a really fine carpet at a great saving, bring along the size of the room you wish to cover, and let us show you what we can offer you.

THREE OF OUR 1908 "WHITNEY" GO-CART STYLES



Reclining Folding Go-Cart No. K. 39, C. & P.—Body is reed, varnished, mattress cushions, lace parasol. Gear is all steel, four 10-in. rubber tire wheels, patent wheel fastener. Dark green enamel finish. Enameled push bar. Price, \$10.50

Reclining Folding Go-Cart No. K. 51, U. & P.—Body is reed, varnished, sides upholstered, has mattress cushion, lace parasol. Gear is all steel, four 12-in. rubber tire wheels, patent wheel fastener, foot brake. Patent folding cross reach. Dark green enamel finish. Enameled push bar. Price, \$13.00

SPRING FURNITURE STYLES ARRIVING DAILY

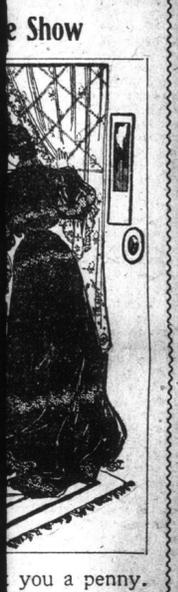
Advertisement for Weiler Bros Furniture Store, featuring the text 'Weiler Bros' in large stylized letters, 'FURNISHERS OF HOMES HOTELS CLUBS' and 'MAKERS OF FURNITURE AND OFFICE FITTINGS That Are Better'. It also includes the address 'THE "FIRST" FURNITURE STORE OF THE "LAST" WEST GOVERNMENT STREET, VICTORIA, B.C.'

Try Next Wash Day

If you desire your clothes to be of pearly whiteness with neither a streak nor spot of blue, use

Advertisement for ECLA Laundry Bluing, featuring the text 'ECLA Laundry Bluing' and 'Simpler, cleaner and infinitely better than the old way: made in little sheets—a sheet for a tub; 26 sheets in a package. 10c worth will last an ordinary family six months. Get it from Cyrus H. Bowes, Chemist, Government Street, Near Yates.'

WHEELS



you a penny. This is a very stylish...

MAN FILET—A new...

as we are now...

T STYLES

Folding Go-Cart

DAILY

MAKERS OF FURNITURE AND OFFICE FITTINGS

THE GREAT PYRAMID

The Great Pyramid is 764 feet square at its base and was originally 480 feet high...

For a long time the theory that this great monument of human industry was simply a tomb designed by Cheops...

Pyramid-building was not confined to the Egyptians. It was very common in Mexico, Central America and other parts of the continent...

RELIGION AND SCIENCE

We hear much of the conflict of religion and science. Not so much as we used to, but still a good deal...

osophy suggests conclusions from ascertained facts and holds them free to alter its suggestions...

The Christian church today does not set itself up as the enemy of science. Some of its members may do so, but on the whole the attitude may be defined fairly well by the language of Paul when in writing to the Thessalonians...

We think that true religion must rest upon faith, and that, regarding religion, a spiritual sense, and we do not think it has anything whatever to do with the facts disclosed by chemistry or any other of the sciences...

SOME RECENT FICTION

The three-volume novel went out with crinoline and chignons. Nowadays people want stories that they can dispose of at a sitting...

throughout Europe. It is a book without a dull page.

"The World's Awakening" a novel by "Navarchus," issued by the same firm, we have an attempt to show what will happen when the conflict between the Orient and Occident reaches its culmination...

From the same firm comes the Canadian edition of "Carette of Sark" by John Oxenham. This is a story the scene of which is laid in one of the Channel Islands...

Owing to the indisposition of the contributor, we are unable to give the second article of "The Love Stories of History" today.

THE GENESIS OF A POEM

(By C. H. G.)

The notable and well deserved approval with which the "Songs of a Sourdough," Mr. Robert W. Service's sagas of the Yukon, have been received throughout America and in England, bring back to memory the circumstances under which many of Mr. Service's earlier verses were written...

"There are a few lines for your Saturday supplement," he said. "You might tell me how much they are as a price."

Time has a fortune for those who till; Yet fate has a cruel spite— There's a tiny grave on the lonely hill...

THE STORY TELLER

A young man who had just entered the office of Jeremiah Mason, the great New Hampshire legal lumbar to study law, asked him where he should begin...

Not long ago, so the story goes, King Edward was visiting a country house near the scene of one of Cromwell's historic battles...

Mr. Owen Seaman has been editor of Punch nearly two years, and everyone agrees that he has done admirably.

Virginians are telling with much amusement of a Jamestown Exposition incident, in which the governor of one of the Southern States was an important actor...

A drill sergeant was putting some raw recruits through their exercises, and at the same time imparting to them a little general information.

"Yes," said the old man, addressing his visitor, "I am proud of my girls, and should like to see them all comfortably married; and as I've made a little money, they won't go to their husbands penniless."

The Sword of State was carried at the opening of the British Parliament by one of the King's oldest friends, Earl Cowdray...

Sir Antony Macdonnell, who has now been under secretary in Ireland for five years, beginning with the Conservatives and keeping on with the Liberals, holds some very decided opinions upon the misuse of government offices...

Pat, a stout Orangeman from Munster, married Bridget, a native of Cork. In the parlor of their home on one wall hung a framed picture of the Pope, and on the other an equally elegant chromo of King William crossing the Boryne bridge...

The proprietor of a large clothing house tells of a letter received at his establishment from a correspondent to this effect:

"What is the proper dress for a groom?" The clerk who opened the mail referred the inquiry to the lively department, the head of which in due course returned the following reply:

During a performance of "The Merry Widow" at Daly's Theatre in London the young King of Spain sat in a box and between the acts an English baronet presented a Chicago millionaire...

This is told at one of the Philadelphia clubs. It seems that an older member thereof, a clever chap, was being trifled with by the vis-a-vis at table in the club one night...

Joe McCall, well known ticket officer of the Southern Pacific, wears what has been described as "a swaggy khaki suit."

He fees her down the lengthening days; She follows him through woodland ways; O'er hills and vales betwixt...

WITH THE POETS

An Easter Lily. O waxen bud of perfect mold! O blossom wondrous fair! A chalice wrought of snow and gold...

I gaze upon the bulb to which Yet still the damp earth clings, And marvel that so pure a flower From mould and darkness springs...

Song of the Earth-Mother to the West Wind. O wind! Blow out from the golden West Bring up the damp of the silver East...

Shake off the dust from my smallest flower; Make rustle the leaves of my tallest tree; And kiss my maids in their June-robes power!

Now April comes along the lane, And daffodils peep through the rain. Bright-mirrored in the streamlet's flow, The wind-swept cowslips courtesy low...

How fair a place this grim old earth, How sweet with dreams the lengthening day! Old cares, old sorrows, fade away...

There's the morning's rosette hue, There's the sunlight's golden glow, There's the night tide and the dew...

There's the forest's leafy ranks, Where the shadows come and go; There's the fern embowered banks...

Last week we went back to those olden ways, Familiar to our early wedded days; The lanes are sweet with blossoms, and the ween...

Bright girls, with laughing eyes and hands that sweep The ivory keys, and home with music steep; And boys with darkening hair, and sturdy ways...

But, as we hide neglected toys from sight, To gladden children's eyes when brought to light, So, it may be, when Heaven's gates are swung...

Who sings of March, must sing the mad, Lone man-at-arms, the stranger clad; In motley wild and brown...

One moment from a cloud-capped hill He blares his slogan, wild and shrill; The next with gusty laughter, Outspies the sunbeams as they dance...

Who follows, follows after?—T. A. Daly, in the Catholic Standard and Times.

Henry Young & Company

dy

April sun- She must could happen collar or Tie, the lingerie

the very our eyes and as a specu- things, like

Milliners

ess-Making

Etc., Etc.

ere Style and value Meet.

E man said, "I buy it-Reform Suits because I can depend on being in good and holding their Another man What I want in a good, honest wear, it in Fit-Reform".

ether YOU buy socks or wear, you th when you buy Reform garments. us show you the styles in Suits at \$20 and \$22.

form

ria, B. C.

eworks displays, given by d French firms. on to the championship and sport meetings, which are held upon numerous clubs hold evening meetings in tment of amateur sporting hat there will be a contin- ing of athletes in the

ERS TO EDITOR

to Cheap Labor. James Dunsmuir (according m from Montreal) has been his opinions on the labor British Columbia. sible, of course, that he did say what he is reported to at this does not matter, for it gives us very concisely wn views on the subject. y for Mr. Dunsmuir his the good sense to seize his in the shape of an embryo but for this happy circum- and he might think differ- the value of labor.

d days the masters used to y side with the men, and employed were friends to- master knowing each man's worth. Nowadays, most are run as limited com- different methods have to be set into touch with the em- to let them know what is labor can never be any good. r anyone with the slight- e some knows that and the employers of labor get the bett- heads the better for Perhaps if I owned a com- ews might be different. possession of a little thing ould, I suppose, be apt to e ideas somewhat, but as not sufficient coal mines to must content myself with heat of the product thereof I can afford to do so. JOHN A. BRAY.

Bell Ringing



READER of The Colonist has handed in the following, taken from a British exchange, for publication:

An extremely interesting lecture was given at Witney Church House by the Rev. F. E. Robinson, of Drayton, master of the Diocesan Guild of Bell-ringers, the subject being "Church Bells and Bell-ringers." In the absence from home of the rector (president of the C.E.M.S.), in connection with which the meeting was arranged, the Rev. Cyril W. O. Jenkin presided, and in introducing the Rev. F. E. Robinson said that gentleman was no stranger to any one in that room, and he might even go further and say there were very few people in England who had not heard of him; in fact, Mr. Robinson was known to many as "the old parson who went about ringing bells." (Laughter.) It was perfectly true that when Mr. Robinson went about it usually was to ring bells or in some connection with bell-ringing, except when two or three times a year he lectured for the S.P.G. He had asked Mr. Robinson to come there that evening, and tell them something about church bells and bell-ringing. To some in that room he was known as the most honored and respected Master of the Diocesan Guild of Church Bell-ringers, and there was no guild in England who had such a master. (Applause.) He was going to ask Mr. Robinson to begin his lecture with a word which some of them knew very well—Go! (Laughter and applause.)

The Rev. F. E. Robinson, who was heartily received, said he would first give them a slight history of church bells, and then refer to various uses, religious and superstitious, and almost, if not quite, profane uses to which they had been put, and then to the art of scientific change-ringing, which at a certain stage in their history was introduced. First, then, what was a bell? They would all agree, he supposed, with the definition that it was a musical instrument or, at all events, that it was an instrument that produced a musical sound by concussion of metals. If they traced out the history of bells they found mention made of them in the Book of Exodus. But those bells must have been very small, because they were attached to the vesture or garments of the high priest, and were to sound when the high priest entered into the holy place before the Lord. Again, mention was made of bells in the Book of Zechariah, and these, too, must have been very small, because they were to be attached to the bridles of the horses.

In the 150th Psalm mention was made in the same way of cymbals, some being described as well-tuned cymbals, so he supposed these cymbals must have been made, to a certain extent, like the bells which were now put up in our church towers. As early as the fifth century mention was made of bells in Italy in connection with church services. Bells seemed to have been introduced into England in the seventh century, and the first account of a bell being used for church purposes was that given by Bede, the historian. This bell was said to have been brought from Italy and put in the old abbey at Wearmouth, near which the historian lived. Then a little later on in the history of our country we found that universal historian, St. Dunstan, was instrumental in casting and putting up several bells, the first authentic account relating to those at Croyland. Later on, a ring of bells was put up at King's College, Cambridge. These were put up in a wooden cot, almost like a dove-cot. Eventually the cot fell down, no trouble being taken to put it up again, and the bells were allowed to remain in the ante-chapel till they were eventually sold. In the 13th century four heavy bells were cast for the Cathedral at Exeter, and these were the precursors of the present magnificent ring of bells. In the period before the Reformation there were many churches in which there were not merely two or three bells, but as many as eight. He himself had seen in Buckinghamshire two pre-Reformation bells, by Michael Wimshis, and bearing on them the date 1350 or thereabouts. They were not bad bells, though of peculiar shape. He believed the tenor bell of Oxford Cathedral was also a pre-Reformation bell. They knew in the 16th century at the instance, he feared, of Henry the Eighth, and others who shared in the plunder, all sorts of church property was confiscated, and amongst other things a quantity of bell metal was sold, and an immense amount of desecration spoliation took place. Mention should be made of the process of making a bell and also of bell-founders whose names deserved honorable mention. First, as to the process of making a bell. A core of brickwork covered with soft clay was first moulded to the intended form of the inner surface of the bell by means of a curved compass called a crook, and in a similar way the form of the outer surface was moulded on the inside of the outer mould or cope. The cope was fitted over the core with a hole left at the top for the escape of air, and the meal in a state of fusion was admitted to fill the space between the cope and the core, the general proportions of metals used being three parts of copper to one of tin. The process of tuning had during the past few years been brought to a high state of perfection. The shape of the bell consisted of an almost infinite number of concentric circles, all varying in size, the result being that there was not only one tone produced from a bell, but a great many, and, as far as he understood the art of tuning, to get a bell into good tune, they would have a correct musical interval from the ground note. Authorities differed as to correct tuning, and although there were those who thought they had mastered this most difficult art, they found there were others who had a totally different opinion as to what was the correct tune.

There was also this peculiarity about a bell, that its proper tone was produced not only by striking the clapper against the bell—the real tone was not brought out unless that concussion took place in undulating waves of air. The best sound was produced when the bell swung three parts of the way "up." As to bell-founding, this was looked upon in former days, more or less, as a religious work, and all church workers in the middle ages received not only an artistic but a religious training in the monasteries, and that was the real secret of the wonderful beauty of their work. The abbot was called to bless the metal as it came out of the furnace into the mould, and when the bell was completed there was a very elaborate ceremony, followed by another when the bell was hoisted up into the tower. The oldest bell foundry in this country was in Whitechapel, having been established for over 300 years, Messrs. Mears and Stainbank being the present proprietors. Another firm was that of Rudhall, of Gloucester, who carried on the business for a century, and whose business was eventually bought by the Whitechapel firm, who still used the Gloucester crooks. Another well known name was that of Miles Graye, in the eastern counties, and several of his beautiful bells were still to be found in Norfolk towers. Down in the far west there was Bilbie, of Somerset. Various weights of bells were next noticed. The heaviest bell that sounded was one in Burma, weighing 200 tons. There was another bell weighing 200 tons in Moscow, which was cracked almost immediately after casting, and was now used as a dwelling house or something of that sort. (Laughter.) Another Moscow bell in use weighed 130 tons. There were several in China weighing 50 or 60 tons. Some of those on the Continent were, he feared, made out of English metal, which was sent out of the country at the time to which he had already referred. The great bell at St. Paul's weighed 17 tons, it was hung in the southwest tower of the cathedral, and the sound, to his mind, was disappointing, and in the street no one would think it weighed 17 tons. The next largest bell was Big Ben in Westminster Tower. This bell was cast twice. Towards the end of the 17th century there sprang up a curious art called change-ringing (laughter) invented by a man named Stedman—a method which was still in vogue, and which they had been practicing at Clarendon that day. It was over 250 years since change-ringing was introduced, and since then when bells were replaced in church towers, instead of three or four being put up, they found rings of six or eight, or even ten or twelve gradually put up all over the country. In 1724 a ring of twelve bells were put up at Cirencester, in Gloucestershire. They were satisfied as to the date, which was cast on the bells. There were now several rings of twelve, the finest he had ever heard being at St. Peter Mancroft, Norwich, the tenor there weighing 41 cwt. There was another ring of twelve at Great Yarmouth. The heaviest was at Exeter Cathedral, where the tenor weighed 3 tons 12 cwt. There was also a ring of twelve at St. Paul's, the tenor weighing 62 cwt., and these were rung twice every Sunday by scientific ringers, the only cathedral in the world where the very best ringing was applied to twelve bells twice every Sunday. All over the country there were a great many rings of ten bells, and an innumerable number of eight; and they were continually increasing them from six to eight in this diocese. The first and most important use of bells was their religious use. The probable reason why more than one bell was fixed in a tower was that different bells were used for different services or for different parts of the service. One would be used for the ordinary daily service, another would be used for the celebration of the holy communion. Then in mediaeval times there were many other services at canonical hours, such as terce, sexts, nones and vespers. There was also the custom of saying Paternoster, which still prevailed in the Roman church. After that came the superstitious use of bells. They were supposed to drive away evil spirits, and at a funeral men used to be paid for ringing all day. Consequently, if they looked in their prayer book they would see a rubric to the effect that there should be only one short peal, because this continual jangle, as it frequently was, became a nuisance. There was one place in the eastern counties where this custom of ringing all the bells at a funeral was still observed, but in most cases the rubric was obeyed, and only one short peal was rung. Then came the superstitious use of the bells to break up thunderstorms. It was interesting to notice in the old accounts how much beer was thought necessary when they went to ring for a tempest or to break up the thunder. (Laughter.) He might here mention an act of desecration which he knew to be a fact. Instead of the bells being dedicated for their use in a solemn way as now, one bell was set mouth upwards and filled with beer, and the parishioners were invited to enter and regale themselves, which they did, drinking with handbells. This actually took place last century in this diocese, and an old man he knew well was present at the time. The passing bell had slipped out of its proper use altogether. It used to be rung, not after death, but just before death, that people might be warned of the passing of a soul, and pray for God's mercy on it. Now the bell simply announced the death. The sacring bell was a small handbell used in the church. The sanctus bell was very often hung in a bell cot over the chancel, and was used in connection with the holy communion in days when the service was in Latin, and the people in church did not know what was going on. The purpose of the sacring bell was to rouse the people and prepare them for the consecration of

the blessed sacrament. In like manner the sanctus bell was rung outside the church to announce to the people the moment at which the consecration of the blessed sacrament took place. With reference to his own little ring of bells at Drayton, he found six new bells from the Whitechapel foundry when he went there, and he soon augmented them to eight. The first time the tenor bell was ever sounded was at the consecration of the holy communion. He always had the bell rung at the act of consecration in the holy communion, and had often been thanked by sick people. The pancake bell originally was rung on Shrove Tuesday, to call people to the priest to confess their sins, but the consecrated use of the bell was changed in some parishes to a secular use in connection with the collection by housewives of fat for making pancakes, because the people were to have nothing but fish all through Lent. The curfew bell was introduced by William the Conqueror, and was still rung in some places. As long ago as the year 1634 the Society of College Youths was founded in London. That society was still in existence, and he supposed was the largest in the world, having about 3,000 members. They had in their own diocese the next largest, containing 1,600 members. (Applause.) The first-named society was started by titled people. After that society there did not seem to be anything at all until late in the eighteenth century, when another society called the Cumberland Youths was formed in London. Nothing further was done till the middle of last century, when the Yorkshire people started a one for the Midlands. About forty years ago the bishops and the leading clergy in the various dioceses seemed to have taken the matter up, and they thought it was high time to decide what line the church was to take in the matter. He himself remembered attending several meetings in this district and other parts of the country, and the result at which they arrived was that they would recognize the art as they had previously recognized music and architecture. The result was that they had improved church music, and magnificent cathedrals and churches. His view was that this art having been taken in hand by the church, the scientific ringer ought to have the same welcome which other arts already had, and the result was that there was now in almost every diocese in the country an association for furthering the art of change-ringing and promoting in various ways bell-ringing reform. He had been privileged to help take part in the formation of various diocesan associations all over the kingdom, and now no diocese was considered quite complete in its organization unless it had one of these ringing associations. (Applause.) The way in which they had tried to put the ringer in a proper position—and the Oxfordshire Guild could claim that they were amongst the first in the field in that direction—was by introducing the custom of beginning every ringing with an office of prayer, and concluding every ringing with an act of praise. This plan put the ringer on a proper footing, and made him feel he was a Church officer, privileged to do a distinct work for God in His Church. There were people who asked him how he could justify devoting so much time to peal-ringing, and indeed that question was brought up at their ringers' parliament last year. His contention was that as long as human nature was what it was they wanted something to stimulate men to do their very best. He should be very sorry if the higher motive was ever lost sight of. They had these inducements to men to do their best in cricket, football, and on the river, and his contention was that this peal-ringing was quite legitimate because it was, he believed, the only way of bringing men out and making them do their best. It was quite a red letter day in a ringer's existence to score his first peal. He had helped four young men to do so that day, and had done it many times before. Of course, there was the danger of taking up bell-ringing simply for the sake of one's own honor and glory, as there was in everything human; and they could not do it in a corner because they had the bell paper in which all their doings were chronicled. He mentioned the advantages in bell-ringing, such as the excellent bodily exercise it offered, and also the habit of concentration of thought, the amount of patience and forbearance, and a really spiritually-minded man might, if he pleased, find in almost every peal an opportunity for bearing the Cross. In conclusion, Mr. Robinson noticed some notable performances, and the number of possible changes. They arrived at the latter, not by addition but by multiplication. They got only 120 changes on five bells, but when they got eight as the factor they got 40,320 changes. There was a record of a peal being rung in the eighteenth century at Leeds, in Kent, occupying 27 hours, thirteen men taking part therein, and although one man rung his bell for thirteen hours without resting he lived to the mature age of 93 years, so that it did not do him any harm (laughter). The longest time that he himself had taken part in a peal was 9 1/4 hours, some nineteen years ago (applause).

WIND AND FISH

A singular correspondence has, says Youth's Companion, lately been brought to light between the prevailing direction of the wind on the coast of New South Wales and the average catch of fish. The winds influence the ocean currents, which in turn influence the course of the fish. These influences have periods of three or four years. Thus in 1898 there was a general scarcity of fish, but afterwards they became more and more abundant in 1901. In 1905 there was another scarcity of fish, but the next year they began to return in increasing numbers. The cause of these variations was a mystery until the coincidence with the prevailing direction of the coastal winds was noticed. Now it is thought that by the study of the winds the prospects of the fishermen may be predicted two or three years in advance.



HE Manitoba Free Press, in a recent issue, had the following:

The announcement that Drury Lane theatre has been destroyed by fire will attract attention all over the world. "The Lane," as the acting profession styles the place, in contradistinction to "The Garden" (Covent Garden theatre), is a place of historic interest, and its conflagration is an event of historic importance. When last Drury Lane theatre was destroyed by fire, so great was public sympathy with its proprietor, the great Sheridan, that the British House of Commons adjourned its sitting as a sign of condolence.

When a theatre is burned down it has to be rebuilt, and the rebuilding of the theatre on the last occasion (1872) was a greater event than the burning down. The theatre's committee advertised for an address to be spoken at the opening of the new building. Three-and-forty addresses were sent in to the competition, some written by prominent authors, and of course forty-two were rejected. There lived in those days "the brothers Smith," James Smith, and Horace Smith, clever satirists, authors of Horace in London, etc. These clever rhymsters hit upon the idea of imagining the writers of the rejected addresses, and wrote clever parodies on the poems of the leading poets of the day. Byron was enraptured at the imitation of his poetry; and Scott rubbed his eyes and could hardly persuade himself he was not the author of the parody of his own verse.

I purpose here to give a few specimens from Rejected Addresses. Here is an imitation of the "creaking couplets" of W. T. F., the "hoarse Fitzgerald" of Lord Byron:

Hail glorious edifice, stupendous work!
God bless the Regent and the Duke of York!
Yes! Muse! by whose aid I cried down Fox,
Grant me in Drury Lane a private box.
Where I may loiter, cry Bravo! and profess
The boundless powers of England's glorious press;
While Africa's sons prowl from shore to shore,
"Quashes ma boe!"—the slave trade is no more,
and so on for a page or two.

"The Baby's Debut," by William Wordsworth, is a charming parody. It is spoken in the character of Nancy Lake, a girl eight years of age, who is drawn upon the stage in a child's disguise. There is space here for two verses only:

My brother Jack was nine in May,
And I was eight on New Year's Day.
So in Kate Wilson's shop
Papa gets me hoops and socks,
Bought me, last week, a doll of wax,
And brother Jack a top.
Jack's in the poets, and this it is—
He thinks mine came to more than his;
So to my drawer he goes,
Takes out the doll, and O, my stars!
He pokes her head between the bars,
And moils off half her nose!

Byron is easily recognized in the following:

Sated with home, of wife, of children tired,
The restless soul is driven abroad to roam;
Sated abroad, all sense yet thought admired,
The restless soul is driven to ramble home.
Sated with both, beneath new Drury's dome,
The fiend Emu! awfully consents to pine,
There growls, and curses, like a deadly Gnome,
Scorning to view fantastic Columbine,
Viewing with scorn and hate the nonsense of the Nine

And so on for a dozen stanzas. The Hampshire Farmers' Address, by William Cobbett, is a clever imitation of that agitator's vigorous prose, but I pass it by for a mellifluous verse from The Living Lustres, from the pen of the imagined Thomas Moore.

Let artists decide on the beauties of Drury,
The richest to me is when woman is there;
The question of houses I leave to the jury;
The fairest to me is the home of the fair.
When woman's soft smile all our senses bewilder,
And glide, while it carves her dear form on the heart,
What need has my Drury of carvers and gilders?
With Nature so bounteous, why call upon Art?

How well would our actors attend to their duties,
Our house save in oil, and our authors in wit,
In lieu of your lamp, let a row of young beauties
Glanced light from their eyes between us and the pit.

There are thirteen verses of The Living Lustres. The Rebuilding, by Robert Southey, is a capital imitation of the Curse of Kehama, of which an extract would not be a criterion, and there are others of The Rejected Addresses to which a similar remark applies. Sir Walter Scott is readily recognizable in these lines:

Survey this shield, all bossy bright—
These culises twain behold!
Look on my form in armor light,
Of steel inlaid with gold;
My knees are stiff in iron buckles,
Still spike of steel protect my knuckles,
These once belonged to noble prince
Who never did in battle wince;
With valor lost a pungent quince,
He slew the vanishing Gault.
Rest there awhile my bearded lance,
While from green curtain I advance
To you footlights, no trivial dance,
And tell the town what sad mischance
Did Drury Lane befall.

Perhaps the best parody in the whole book is the one supposed to be spoken by Dr. Johnson's Ghost. Here are a few sentences: "Professions lavishly effused and parsimoniously verified are alike inconsistent with precepts of innate rectitude and the practice of external policy; let it not then be conjectured that, because we are unassuming, we are imbecile; that forbearance is any indication of despondency, or humility of demerit. He that is the most assured of success will make the fewest appeals to favor, and where nothing is claimed that is undue, nothing that is due will be withheld. A swelling opening is too often succeeded by an insignificant conclusion. Parturient mountains have ere now produced muscipular abortions; and the auditor who compares incipient grandeur with final

The "Old Drury"

vulgarity is reminded of the pious hawkers of Constantinople, who solemnly perambulate new streets, exclaiming: In the name of the prophet—figs."

Passing by several others, here are five lines over the signature of Coleridge:

My pensive Public, wherefore look you sad?
I had a grandmother, she kept a donkey
To carry to the mart, her crockery-ware,
And when that donkey look'd me in the face,
His face was sad! and you are sad, my Public!

Several of the addresses were supposed to be spoken in well known "characters." Here is the beginning of Macbeth's soliloquy:

Go, boy, and thy good mistress tell
(She knows that my purpose is cruel)
To thank her to tingle her bell.
As soon as she's heated my gruel,
Go, get thee to bed and repose—
To sit up so late is a scandal;
But ere you have taken off your clothes,
Be sure that you put out that candle.

My stars, in the air here's a knife!—
I'm sure it can not be a hum.
I'll catch at the handle, add's life!
And then I shall not cut my thumb,
I've got him!—no, at him again!
Come, come, I'm not fond of these jokes;
This must be some blade of the brain—
Those witches are given to hoax.

Such are a few inadequate specimens from this now forgotten book of charming nonsense. "Glory to Tomfoolery, huzza, huzza!" are the last words of Punch's Apotheosis (parody of Theodore Hook.) There is little doubt the recent burning down of old Drury shall revive Rejected Addresses.

RUSSO-JAPANESE RELATIONS

THE St. Petersburg correspondent of the London Times recently sent the following to his paper:

The Duma was crowded when the Bill for the conversion of the Russian Legation in Tokio into an embassy, introduced by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and favorably reported upon by committee, came up for discussion. In the diplomatic box were the Japanese Minister, the German ambassador, and other foreign representatives.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs, M. Isvolsky, said he found the exposition of how Russo-Japanese relations had finally shaped themselves most opportune for the introduction of a Bill which should dissipate the fears and doubts that had been evoked. He pointed out that, in accordance with the preliminary character of the Treaty of Portsmouth, only general bases had been indicated therein as regarded many important questions for future agreements between the two States, as for instance, a commercial treaty, a fisheries convention, and a railway convention. He had incurred a difficult task in the handling of these questions. The House would remember the alarmist mood which had prevailed during the negotiations—negotiations which had been made fully apparent by the indefinite character of Russo-Japanese relations. Open mistrust on both sides in the situation thus created became manifest. All that contributed to prolong and complicate matters. It became evident that lasting peace and the protection of Russian interests could only be assured by a recasting of the relations with Japan. That was what he had kept in view. There were many examples in history of peoples who had learnt to respect each other after a war and had found scope for good and sincere relations and for work in common in the spread of civilization. That, however, was only possible when neither of the two parties suffered loss in that which it was entitled to regard as its historical patrimony, which its ancestors had won through their own sacrifices, and was the natural consequence of national development.

However distressing might be the sacrifices made in the Portsmouth Treaty, it must still be acknowledged that Russia had through the war with Japan lost nothing of her historical inheritance, but only what not long ago belonged to Japan, and geographically and economically gravitated towards that Power, like South Sakhalin, or else what was the result of enterprises not consonant with Russia's actual strength, like the enterprises in South Manchuria or the Kwang-tung Peninsula. The heroism of Russian soldiers still remained intact, the unity of Russia was still unimpaired.

Accordingly there was nothing to prevent Russia, who required peace abroad and tranquil regeneration at home, from stretching out her hand to her opponent. In Japan, too, pacific endeavors were undoubtedly to be perceived. The personal acquaintance of the Minister with leading Japanese statesmen convinced him that the desire existed in Japan to arrive at a firm understanding with Russia. He was firmly convinced that the Conventions with Japan signed in St. Petersburg on July 23 last were of great material and moral value. As an answer to the attacks that were made on the conclusion of these Conventions, the Minister pointed out that they were not the sole guarantee of the preservation of peace in the Far East. Their force and significance were enhanced by the circumstance that they constituted links in the chain of other agreements and were in complete harmony with the general system of Russia's international treaties. This system was, as was well-known, based on the tried alliance with France, which Power concluded a political agreement with Japan very similar to that of Russia, and almost synchronizing with it in point of time. Last summer Russia also concluded an agreement with England, Japan's ally.

ET LODGED DANCEY'S NECK Shows That Leaden Passed Into Oesophagus—Danger Gone

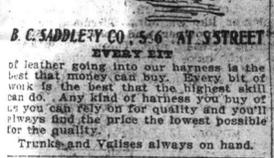
Saturday's Daily fired by a highwayman at hotel recently, which led Dancey in the neck, was feared, lodge there, or once were detected. The operation of the bullet took place at St. Joseph's hospital performed by Dr. Frank...

Nothing Did Good Until She Tried "Fruit-a-tives" Madame Rioux is the wife of M. Joe. Rioux, a wealthy manufacturer of lumber in St. Moise. Madame Rioux is greatly interested in her home town and her testimonial in favor of "Fruit-a-tives" carries conviction with it, as it is entirely unsolicited.



I have much pleasure in testifying to the marvelous good which I have received from the use of the famous tablets "Fruit-a-tives". I was a great sufferer for many years with serious liver disease and severe constipation. I had constant pain in the right side and in the back and these pains were severe and distressing. My digestion was very bad, with frequent headaches, and became greatly run down in health. I took many kinds of liver pills and liver medicine without any benefit, and I was treated by several doctors but nothing did me any good, bloating continued. As soon as I began to take "Fruit-a-tives" I began to feel better, the dreadful pains in the right side and back were easier and when I had taken three boxes I was practically well.

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



The Spratt-Shaw BUSINESS UNIVERSITY VANCOUVER, B.C. 335 HASTINGS ST., W. (Offers a Choice of 2 to 4 Positions)

CORRIG COLLEGE Beacon Hill Park, VICTORIA, B.C. Select High-Class BOARDING COLLEGE for BOYS of 8 to 16 years. Remuneration well-appointed. Gentleman's home in lovely BEACON HILL PARK. Number limited. Outdoor sports. Prepared for Business Life or Professional University Examinations. Fees moderate. L. D. PHENE, Victoria, B.C. Principal, J. W. CHEVRE, M. A.

Get on the Right Track Buy Gerhard Heintzman Piano The Best Made in Canada Sold Only by Fletcher Bros. 1231 Government St.

BACK TO HIS STUDIES Youth Who Escaped From Clayoquot School Caught in the City Apparently chafing at what he considered the hum-drum existence which he was enduring in the Christian Industrial school at Clayoquot, and determined to become part and parcel of the full social life of the city, the young man, who has distinguished himself as a student both in Prince of Wales college in Victoria, and in the Dominion College at Victoria, has written for sample copies of the Colonist. Badar Sadak is interested in British Columbia and Victoria, especially the Prince of Wales college in Victoria. He has heard of the Colonist and in fine copperplate writes demanding terms.

ANNOUNCEMENTS IN OFFICIAL GAZETTE Appointments Made Public—Various Companies Are Incorporated

The following appointments appear in yesterday's official Gazette: Albert Thomas Stephenson, of Nanaimo, to be a provincial constable, from the first day of April, 1908. John Charles Clarence, of North Bend, to be a deputy game warden for the Yale electoral district. Charles William Gamble, B.Sc., to be an inspector of railways in and for the province of British Columbia. William George Paxton, to be a clerk in the office of the government agent at Atlin, from the first day of July, 1902. William Henry McLellan, of the city of Nanaimo, to be a notary public in and for the province of British Columbia. Robert B. Ellis, of the city of Vancouver, to be official administrator for the county of Vancouver from the 31st day of March, 1908, in the place of Thomas Mathews, resigned. Archibald Holmes, of the city of Victoria, to be junior clerk in the bureau of information from the 17th day of April, 1908. The following have been appointed commissioners for taking affidavits: Newcastle electoral district—John S. Cairns, of Ladysmith; Daniel McLean, of Extension; Matthew Whalen, of Northfield. Grand Forks electoral district—George W. Rumberger and Oliver N. Gage, of Phoenix. The following justices of the peace have been appointed: Elias J. Edge, of Beaton, West Kootenay; William McBrice, of Elgin; Albert Bamford, of Halls' Prairie; William Wesley Shaw, of Tranquille. Notification is given of the incorporation of the following companies, limited: Bond & Ricketts, with a capital of \$30,000, to acquire and amalgamate the advertising business of I. N. Bond and E. R. Ricketts. The Canada Snuff company, with a capital of \$100,000, to carry on the business of manufacturing snuff, tobacco, cigars, etc. The Outrigger Verein, Vancouver, by E. H. Turner & Co., to acquire the business of the Victoria Garage, with a capital of \$25,000, to acquire as a going concern the business of the Victoria Garage, as well as to manufacture and deal in automobiles, etc. The Western Tobacco company, with a capital of \$25,000, to manufacture and deal in tobacco, cigars, etc. Notice is given that the Frisco Rupter Power and Light company, limited, was specially incorporated as a limited company on the 30th day of June, 1906, for the purpose of exercising all rights, powers, privileges and franchises granted, granted and conferred in and by part IV. of the Water Classes Consolidation act, 1897, and that the works and undertaking of the company, situated at Longview, have been approved, amongst which are the following: The construction of works consisting of dam, pipe lines and power house; the water works at Woodlark lake, Shoowahians lake and Shoowahians river, in the Skeena river mining division. The transmission and distribution of electric power generated at its plants to various points on the Tsimpsen Peninsula, and Kalen and Digby Islands. The time fixed for bringing the proposed power generating operation on foot is the 15th of July, 1912. The Hon. Mr. Fulton gives notice that the Sno-Hosh water, light and power company, limited, which has been specially incorporated under part IV. of the water classes act, has submitted its plans to the Lieut. Governor in council for approval; comprising the construction of dams on Sno-Hosh lake, a small dam on small lake, situated on Deadman's creek. At least 25 per cent of the company's capital, \$25,000, must be paid up within three months, dating from March 24, while the works in question must be completed within two years.

Attend Dairyman's Convention J. R. Anderson, the deputy minister of agriculture, and P. M. Logan, the provincial government agent in New Westminster attending the annual meeting of the B. C. Dairyman's Association, which took place last evening, and the annual meeting of the B. C. Stock Breeders' Association, which opens this afternoon. A Cry From India From Ismailpur Kadian, via Batala, Punjab, India, Badar Sadak has written for sample copies of the Colonist. Badar Sadak is interested in British Columbia and Victoria, especially the Prince of Wales college in Victoria. He has heard of the Colonist and in fine copperplate writes demanding terms. Winnipeg Socialist Candidates Winnipeg, April 2.—James D. Houston was nominated by the Socialists to contest the seat of the Commons at the next general election. Navigation on Lake Ontario Toronto, April 2.—The steamer Macassa, of the Hamilton Steamship Company, with one hundred and fifty passengers on board, made her first appearance in Toronto harbor for the season today.

PIONEER PASSES AWAY AFTER SHORT ILLNESS Richard S. Byrn, Well Known in Business Circles, Dies in Hospital

(From Friday's Daily) Richard Stabert Byrn for nearly 40 years a prominent figure in the mercantile world of Victoria, passed away yesterday morning at the Royal Jubilee hospital after a short illness. The late R. S. Byrn was connected with the firm of Turner, Beaton & Co. of Vancouver, B.C., and was one of the men who had established the commission business on Wharf street near the building of his former employers, where he worked until two years ago when he was obliged to take to his bed. Born in Liverpool, 66 years ago, the late R. S. Byrn was educated at the Commercial Institute, and at the age of 15 chose the sea as a profession and shipped as an apprentice on one of the Green line of sailing vessels trading between Mersey to Australia. He was when serving on the sailing craft that he met with a misfortune, which rendered him partially lame for the balance of his life. He left from the mizzen royal yard of the vessel, and the bones of his ankle were crushed. For six months he was confined to a hospital at Melbourne, and his recovery was only by reason of his strong protests that the surgeons were prevented from amputating the limb. Considerable time was spent in Australia, and, after his return home, Mr. Byrn gave up the sea. He came to Victoria about forty years ago in a sailing vessel, at the time the goldseekers were stampeding to the north from this city, and a large outfitting business was being done here. Soon after his arrival Mr. Byrn took up his residence with a party of Englishmen on Moss street, and later engaged in various ventures. As a young man in the early days of the province he was a sheep-herd, manager of a tobaccoist's store, etc., before he fell in with Hon. J. H. Turner, now agent-general for the province in England. He then joined as partner in the firm of J. H. Turner & Co., as the business was known when the offices were in the magnificent building on Government street, which remained with the firm year after year, continuing through its various changes from J. H. Turner & Co., to Turner, Tunstall & Co. and later to the present name of Turner, Beaton & Co., until seven years ago, when he started his own commission business, on Wharf street, in which he was engaged until his death. The late gentleman was formerly part owner of the Balmoral salmon cannery on the Skeena river, in which he sold his interests some years ago to the British Columbia Packers' Association. He was a most industrious worker, often remaining at his desk in the morning at his desk in Turner, Beaton & Co.'s office. Two children survive, Mr. Campbell and Miss Edith Byrn. Mr. Campbell was a good friend and a kind father, and will be missed by his friends and associates. He was a member of the Victoria Athletic Club, and of the Victoria Golf Club. He was a most industrious worker, often remaining at his desk in the morning at his desk in Turner, Beaton & Co.'s office.

Annual Distribution of Flower Seeds C. P. R. Sends Broadcast Many Varieties to its Agents And Employees The annual distribution of seeds from the floral department of the Canadian Pacific railway is now in progress, and as a result of the efforts of Mr. N. S. Dunlop, the C. P. R. floral expert, during the coming summer there will be a great display of flowers and shrubs across the whole of the coast from St. John to Vancouver Island, which will tend in no small degree to give travelers an idea of the beauty of the country. From a small beginning this floral scheme of the big railway has become almost a national institution, and the interest in it is growing very fast amongst the employees of the C.P.R., especially those in small stations, where they have time to spare in for gardening and where there is frequently keen competition as to who can grow the best display around the station and office building. This year Mr. Dunlop has received hundreds of applications for packages of seeds. Each package contains twenty-nine varieties, as follows: Alyssum, sweet; anthriscum, giant flowering aster; early flowering Comet; aster, Simplex; balsam, rose-flowered; candytuft, mixed colors; carnation, Marguerite; centaurea, imperialis; dianthus, Morning Clock; evening primrose, godetia, mixed; gallardia; Aristata; kochia or Summer Cypress; Mimulus, purple; nasturtium, California; nasturtium, yellow; pansy, California Giant; dwarf; pansy, Giant Thimbleweed; petunia, large flowering single; phlox Drummondii; poppies (Garden); silver lining; and Maiden of the Mist; scabiosa, salpiglossa; sunflower, Spencer's Hybrid Mixture; verbena, giant flowering; and zinnias, mammoth mixed. The scheme is evidently becoming a greater success every year. "During the past few years," said Mr. Dunlop, "I have had hundreds of letters from railway agents, gardeners, and others who received these packages of seeds, telling of the great pleasure they derived from them. The scheme has proved a blessing to thousands of employees of the company in the lonely districts of the west, where both they and their families have taken great interest in beautifying the stations with their garden work. This year we expect to have more railway gardens than ever before, and the result cannot but be both beneficial to the road and its employees, as well as a source of pleasure to travelers along the line."

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RUSH FOR NORTH All Steamers for Prince Rupert and Other Points Crowded to Their Capacity Vancouver, April 2.—A big crowd will leave Vancouver tonight for Prince Rupert and other points, for three steamers are scheduled to start, and each has a full passenger list. The C. P. R. Steamer Amur arrived here from Seattle, B.C., at 10 o'clock, and is expected to leave for Prince Rupert at 3 o'clock for Prince Rupert, and all her accommodation has been taken, nearly 100 passengers having purchased tickets. The Union Steamship Company's steamer Capitan will leave at 1 o'clock for Prince Rupert, and will have a full passenger list, while the Bosworth, which has a heavy list, will leave for Prince Rupert at 10 o'clock, with every berth nearly full, and freight as she can stow away. The majority of the passengers are for points on the Skeena, where the steamer is preparing for the summer rush, while a considerable number are prospectors and mining men for the Queen Charlotte Islands.

Aged Musician Dies Hamilton, April 2.—Robert Steele Ambrose, one of the best known musicians of music in Canada, died yesterday, aged 81. He had been a resident of this city for nearly half a century.

CO-OPERATIVE INDEX Librarians on Pacific Coast Will Exchange Lists of Historical Works Through the joint efforts of the librarians of the governments of the province of British Columbia and the province of Washington, Oregon and California, co-operative indices of works on historical subjects will be prepared which should prove very valuable to the public generally interested in the early history of the Pacific slope. Mr. Henry and C. W. Smith, librarian and assistant librarian of the state library of Washington, were in the city yesterday, and obtained permission from B. O. S. Scholefield, provincial librarian, to examine the local historical works. They explained that they were endeavoring to organize the co-operative index as mentioned, and Mr. Scholefield agreed to give them a copy of a catalogue which he is now compiling. The two gentlemen expressed themselves surprised at the number of works upon the history of the north-west, which are found in the local libraries, and they stated that they had a meagre collection of books upon the subject, and no state upon the coast has the number of works which enable the author to be so thoroughly as has the library of British Columbia. Through the efforts of Mr. Scholefield, as recently announced in the local press, some very rare copies of ancient histories have been secured, which have been housed by the department fairly well. With the works which he has secured, the provincial archivist is performing. British Columbia will have a collection of its early documents, of which it may be proud.

Dr. Hill Goes to Germany Washington, April 2.—The senate today confirmed the nomination of David Jay Hill to ambassador to Germany. The nominations of Spencer F. Eddy to be minister to the Argentine Republic, and Arthur M. Beaupre to be minister to the Netherlands, were also confirmed.

Smallpox in Postoffice Weston, Ont., April 2.—Mrs. John Barker, wife of the postmaster of Weston, died at the isolation hospital at Toronto yesterday, suffering from smallpox. She is supposed to have contracted the disease through the mails.

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DISASTER ATTENDS NAVAL MANOEUVERS Destroyer Sunk By Collision and Many of Her Crew Lost

Portsmouth, April 2.—A wireless report received here says that during the night manoeuvres in the Channel, the cruiser Berwick ran down the torpedo boat Gladiator, and it is feared that several men were drowned. The Tiger was cut in half and speedily sank. Boats from the Berwick were sent to the rescue, and twenty-two men, one of whom died later of his injuries. It is believed that the Tiger had a crew of forty-five men, and that all the others were drowned. The torpedo boat destroyer Tiger was launched in 1900. Her length was 210 feet, breadth of beam 21 feet, and indicated horse-power 5,400. Her maximum speed was 20 knots and her ordinary complement sixty. It appears that the Portsmouth reserve flotilla was having manoeuvres and that during a night attack the Tiger crossed the bows of the Berwick, which crashed into her. Most of the crew of the destroyer were below at the time, dressed in heavy oilskins and sea boots. Details of the accident cannot be obtained until the arrival here of the Gladiator with the survivors.

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"BETTER BEST" VICTORIA'S QUALITY STORE Before Byning GROCERIES

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NORTHERN INTERIOR OF B. C. Miners and prospectors going into Telkwa, Oméica or Ingeinea Camps will find a full stock of mining tools, camp outfits and provisions at my general store at Hazelton, which is the head of navigation on the Skeena River and headquarters for outfitting for above points. R. S. SARGENT - HAZELTON, B. C.

NOTICE is hereby given that 30 days after date I intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a license to prospect for coal and petroleum under the foreshore and under the lands covered by water opposite the foreshore of North Saanich District and described as follows: 1. Commencing at a post planted at Coal Point on the West Coast of Saanich Peninsula, thence west 60 chains, thence north 30 chains, thence east 30 chains, thence following the sinuosities of the foreshore to point of commencement, containing 640 acres more or less. ALVO V. ALVENSEN, Vancouver, Agent. Arthur D. Westcott, Vancouver, Agent. March 12, 1908.

NOTICE is hereby given that 30 days after date I intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a license to prospect for coal and petroleum under the foreshore and under the lands covered by water opposite the foreshore of North Saanich District and described as follows: 1. Commencing at a post planted near Point James on the west coast of Saanich Peninsula, thence east 30 chains, thence north 30 chains, thence east 30 chains, thence following the sinuosities of the foreshore to point of commencement, containing 640 acres more or less. ARTHUR D. WESTCOTT, Vancouver, Agent. March 12, 1908.

NOTICE is hereby given that 30 days after date I intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a license to prospect for coal and petroleum under the foreshore and under the lands covered by water opposite the foreshore of North Saanich District, described as follows: 1. Commencing at a post planted on the north coast of Saanich Peninsula, thence north 30 chains, thence east 30 chains, thence following the sinuosities of the foreshore to point of commencement, containing 60 acres more or less. FRANCIS G. BELL, Vancouver, Agent. Arthur D. Westcott, Vancouver, Agent. March 12, 1908.

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NOTICE is hereby given that one month from date I intend to apply to the Superintendent of Provincial Police for a license to prospect for coal and petroleum under the foreshore and under the lands covered by water opposite the foreshore of North Saanich District, described as follows: 1. Commencing at a post planted on the north coast of Saanich Peninsula, thence north 30 chains, thence east 30 chains, thence following the sinuosities of the foreshore to point of commencement, containing 60 acres more or less. JOHN EDWARD MOODY, Vancouver, Agent. Arthur D. Westcott, Vancouver, Agent. March 12, 1908.

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ent of India will be immediately the restrictive been agreed to on be insisting on the prior tions that similar restric- aneously enforced in reon-Indian optium."

e relating to the Ameri- pnt commission by the t Britain, France, the y, China, and Japan to on of the opium trade in ith a despatch dated Oc- Sir Edward Grey to Sir ting that this suggestion n by the American am-

On November 22, 1906, formed Mr. Whitelaw's government was with an inquiry if the other filling to participate. Af- spondence the American n a despatch to Sir Ed- ber 30, 1907, to transmit per governments, all of oposal in principle.

1907, Sir J. Jordan ford Grey a report on the g the first year in which n operation. We pub- acts:

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is a survey of the results nt provinces.

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ou want to know eeds that you will o mistake in sow- They are famous

K of all the Lead- ECT from SUT- ESTING AND ADING, ENG- led by Sutton & Edward VII.

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Retail Seeds



THE SIMPLE LIFE

THE HOME GARDEN

GARDEN CALENDAR FOR APRIL

Prepare, by raking over, the surface for borders for sowing flowering annuals.
Plant—Hardy border plants, Alpines, climbers, shrubs (if not done), deciduous trees (if not done), fruit trees (if not done), and especially Delphiniums (if not done), Calliads, Gladioli, paeonies (if not yet done), rock plants, Pyrethrum, Hollyhocks, Phloxes, Michaelmas Daisies, Pentstemons, Asparagus, Patatoes, Sea-kale.

Sow—Hardy annuals, Peas for second early and main crop, Beet, Dwarf Beans, Broad Beans, Scarlet Runner Beans; Vegetable Marrow in heat, Celery, Cabbage, Savoy Cabbage, Cauliflower, Leek, Lettuce, (Cos and Cabbage), Onion, Melon in heat, Tomato in heat, Mustard and Cress, Parsley, Spinach, Cucumber in heat, Early White Turnip, Late Broccoli, Brussels Sprouts, Kale, Parsnip, Radish, Early Carrot, Intermediate Carrot, Aster, Stock, Balsam, Zinnia, Pansy, Little Chirasia, Carnation, Primula, Grass seed, hardy annuals, half-hardy annuals, Godetia, Mignonette, Sweet Peas, Petunia, Cockscomb in heat, Wall-flower, Celosia in heat, herbs, Asparagus, Artichoke, Rhubarb, Salsify, Scorzoner, Sea-kale.

VEGETABLES AND HOW TO GROW THEM

(Written for the Colonist.)

MANY vegetable seeds are sufficiently hardy to be put into the ground as early as the soil is dry enough to crumble. Cold seems to have no terrors for them, even though they may be subject to a few degrees of frost.

Preparing the Soil

To insure a successful crop the soil must be in a thorough state of cultivation. If your garden was not deeply spaded up in the fall it should now be dug as soon as possible, turning the soil completely over, in order to bury the young weeds which may have grown up, leaving the surface completely black or brown, as the case may be. If you have sufficient well-rotted stable manure to cover the ground a few inches deep, spread it evenly before digging in. In no case use fresh manure. If you cannot procure stable manure, any of the commercial fertilizers will do. These can either be sown on the surface of the ground or by putting in the drills when sowing the seed. After having finished your digging it is better to leave it for a few days in order to let the surface dry off a little, as you do more harm than good by walking over and working in wet soil.

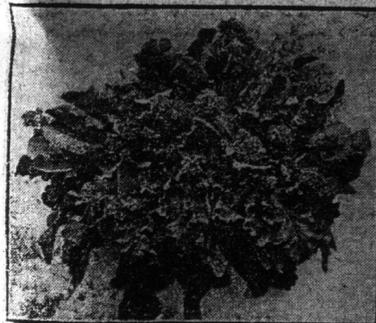
Arrangement

In laying out your seed beds it is a good plan to sow in straight drills, as long as possible, leaving sufficient space between the rows for cultivation, and hilling up. By pursuing this method you will save yourself a great deal of hard work, besides adding to the appearance of the garden—there is no reason why a vegetable garden should not be laid out with an eye to beauty. Above all things avoid overcrowding, and do not attempt more than you can properly take care of. Succession crops should be grown where they will not mar the effect of the garden plan.

Sowing and Cultivation

Here you will find a few cultural directions for the common kinds of vegetables, which have been carefully compiled for the climate and soil of British Columbia.

Beet.—One ounce of seed to 100 feet of drill; 5 to 6 pounds to the acre in drills. Beets require a rich, deep, light soil for a successful growth. For an early supply, sow very early in the spring, as soon as the soil can be worked, in drills eighteen inches apart, one inch deep, thinning to four inches in the row. For fall and winter crops, sow later in the season.



Purple Sprouting Broccoli

When thinning out the rows the plants taken out can be used as greens. Slightly hill, and cultivate freely.

Beans.—Sow one quart to 100 feet of drill or 200 hills; two bushels to the acre in drills. Warm, light, slightly fertilized soil, in a sunny situation, should be used. As soon as all danger of frost is past, plant in drills 18 to 30 inches apart, 2 inches in depth, and at a distance of 3 to 6 inches in the row; the distance between both drills and plantings varying according to the habits of the varieties used. If hills be preferred, space them two feet apart

one way and three feet the other. Never work among the vines when wet, as it induces rust.

Corn.—Sow one quart for 200 hills, one peck to the acre in hills. The early crop should be put in as soon as possible after danger from frost is past. Other plantings may be made at intervals of a week or ten days thereafter to afford a succession until late fall. It may be planted either in hills or drills, but the usual practice is to adopt the hill method. The hills should be about three feet apart each way.

About six kernels, which will produce three to five stalks, should be put in each hill. If planted in drills the rows should be three and one-half feet apart and the stalks stand ten to twelve inches between in the row. Shallow cultivation should be practiced to preserve the moisture of the soil, since this crop requires a large amount of water in its growth and is likely to suffer from drought.

Carrot.—Sow one ounce to 100 feet of drill; three pounds to the acre in drills.

For early crops, sow as soon as ground can be worked, in drills one inch deep and one foot apart (3 feet for field culture), thinning four to eight inches according to varieties. Keep your plants well cultivated. The carrot being enormously productive and of superior nutritive quality, is a desirable and profitable crop to grow for stock feed.

Cabbage.—A rich, deep, loamy soil is infinitely best. For early summer use, sow in hot-bed, and transplant to open ground early in spring. For winter use, sow in open ground, taking care not to let the plants stand too closely, as this makes them "spindling".

For a small garden, however, it is better to procure plants from a nurseryman. In transplanting, take the plants out of the seedbed carefully, so as not to break the fine roots, lay in a basket, moisten thoroughly and cover with a wet cloth to prevent the roots from drying out. Choose a cloudy day for transplanting if possible, and if the soil is at all dry make a hole with a dibber or round pointed stick, not too deep, pour in about one-quarter of a pint of water, put the plant in the ground up to the first leaves, and pack the wet soil firmly about the roots, putting dry dirt on top to prevent evaporation. Plants seldom wilt when thus treated, and the method is much to be preferred to planting immediately after a rain. After setting out, the plants require frequent shallow cultivation, drawing the soil up to the plants until the crop matures. Too much cultivation cannot be given, and especially after a rain should the ground be thoroughly stirred.

Brussels Sprouts.—These plants grow from two to three feet high, and produce, upon the sides of the stems, numerous small heads resembling small cabbages. Culture and use identical with that of winter cabbage.

Kale.—A member of the Cabbage family. Seeds may be sown in a moderately rich soil, in an exposed situation. In transplanting and general culture, treat the plants like cabbages. The central leaves are used as spinach, and are much improved by frost.

Cauliflower.—This most delicate and delightful vegetable, like the cabbage, requires an exceedingly rich soil cultivated deeply, and fertilized thoroughly with well rotted compost.

For spring and summer crops, fall sowings may be wintered over in cold frames, or seed of early varieties may be sown in hot-beds in February (as for early cabbages), transplanting in either case to open ground in spring, according to climate and season, cultivating thoroughly thereafter as for cabbages. For late autumn crops, sow varieties after danger of frost is over, transplanting and treating thereafter as winter cabbages.

Cucumber.—As the cucumber is a tender plant the seed should not be planted until the weather is warm and all danger of frost is past. Prepare the soil thoroughly and mark out in rows five to six feet apart each way. From ten to twelve seeds should be planted at the intersections in hills a foot across, covered about one inch deep, and the soil well pressed down. On small areas and in garden culture it is usual to place a shovelful or two of well-rotted manure or compost under each hill, covering the manure two inches deep with light earth before planting the seed. Keep the ground cultivated between the hills both ways and loosen the soil about the plants after each rain. After the plants are well up and serious danger from insect pests is past thin out the plants in each hill to the three most vigorous. No cucumber should be allowed to ripen seed, for with the ripening of seed the vines begin to die, while, if the cucumbers are kept picked off, the vines continue in bearing a long time.

Early Culture.—When very early cucumbers are desired the seed is frequently started in tin cans, berry boxes, flower pots or in inverted sods in the greenhouse or hot bed, and the plants set outdoors when the weather is warm and settled.

Celery.—Celery delights and thrives best in a muck land, but can be grown in any good garden soil. Sow the seed in the open ground early in spring, as soon as ground can be worked. Prepare the soil well, and sow in drills a quarter inch deep and about ten inches

apart, taking care to firmly press the soil over the seed.

When two inches high, after careful hardening, transplant to 2 inches apart each way. Later dig trenches 4 feet apart and 6 inches deep, or they may be set on level ground, and when large enough trim off the tops (to render stocky) and enough of the roots to admit of straight planting and set in trenches 6 inches apart, covering to the crown only.

Herbs.—No garden is complete without a few herbs for culinary and medicinal purposes. Sow the seed early in spring, in light, mellow soil, in shallow drills, 15 inches apart and cover lightly. When plants are 2 or 3 inches high, thin to 5 or 6 inches apart in the row.

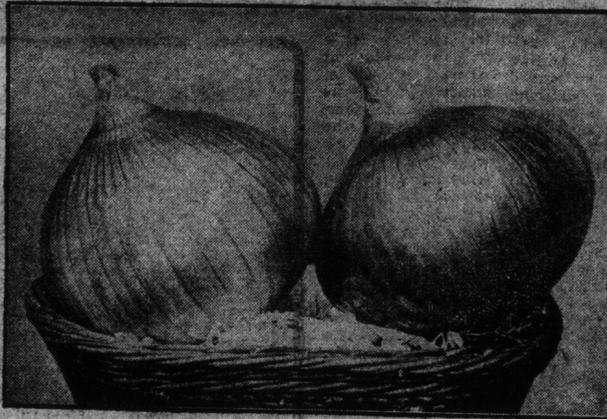
Leek.—Leeks are useful for flavoring soups, etc., and in Europe are considered better for the purpose than onions. Prepare the soil and sow the seeds as for onions. When large enough to handle, about the size of a lead pencil, transplant to a well enriched bed. Set in rows one foot apart, four or five inches in the row.

Mustard.—The young leaves are used in early spring, with cress, lettuce, etc. Sow thickly in shallow drills a foot apart, and cut when a few inches high.

Cress, or Peppergrass.—Sow thickly, in shallow drills, in moist soil, covering very slightly, every two weeks for a succession. It is a hardy perennial, stays green nearly the whole year, and is ready for use before any other salad in the spring. Best when cut quite young. Used with mustard, lettuce, etc.

Onion.—One ounce to 100 feet of drill; six pounds to acre. A rich, light, mellow loam is best to insure successful onion raising. In April sow about six pounds of seed to the acre, in rows 14 inches apart, and cover to the depth of 3-4 of an inch; press the soil firmly about the seed. When the plants are three and a half to four inches high, thin to two inches apart. In the process of cultivation, be careful not to stir the soil too deeply, nor to collect it about the growing bulbs. When the tops become entirely decayed, which will occur in August, or early in September, rake the bulbs from drills and and leave exposed to the sun for a few days.

Parsnip.—One ounce for 200 feet drill; five or six pounds per acre. The value of the parsnip as a table vegetable is well-known, but not so readily recognized as an economical farm



Yellow Globe Onions

product of great value for stock food. Cultivate as for carrots; it is customary to leave parsnips in the ground over winter, as frost improves the roots. A few can be dug in the fall and stored in the cellar for use during the winter.

Peas.—One quart will sow about 125 feet of drill; one and a half bushels an acre. Peas are extremely hardy, and will endure a great deal of cold either in or above the ground. Sow in drills two or three inches deep and from three to four feet apart, narrow for the dwarf and wide for the tall growing sorts. Dwarf growing peas require very rich soil and no support; tall growing varieties should be trained to wire trellises or supported by brush. If the soil is rich, they will run too much to stalks.

Parsley.—The seeds being given some weeks to germinate, should be planted as early in the spring as the ground is in good working condition. It is well to soak them a few hours in tepid water before sowing. Sow in drills 14 inches apart and six inches asunder, covering to the depth of one-half inch.

Radish.—One ounce to 100 feet drill; nine or ten pounds per acre, in drills. For early crops, prepare gentle hot-beds early in spring, covering with loam to a depth of eight inches for the long-rooted and of four inches for the turnip-rooted varieties. Select the early sorts and sow immediately in drills six inches apart and one-half inch deep, thinning to two inches.

For open air culture of the early varieties, sow early as ground can be worked, in drills one foot apart, thinning to two or three inches. Use invariably when young and brittle. For succession, sow every 10 to 15 days.

Squash.—One ounce for 50 hills; 4 to 6 lbs. per acre. Plant when all danger from frost is past, and get in the winter varieties as soon as possible in order that they may mature. Plant in hills four feet apart for the bush varieties and six or eight feet apart for running sorts. Put six or eight seeds in a hill, thinning

when all danger from insects is past, to three or four plants in a hill.

Turnip.—One ounce for 150 feet of drill; one to two pounds in drills, per acre. The best soil is a new, light, rich loam, entirely free from fresh manure. For summer use, sow very early in spring; for fall or main crop, sow late in summer. Small varieties may be sown broadcast, if ground is free from weeds. In the large sorts, greater yields and better results are derived from drill sowing. Make drills 14 inches apart, one-half inch deep, and when of sufficient size, thin the roots to five or six inches distant. For succession, sow at intervals of a fortnight. Sow, if possible, just before rain.

Tomato.—One ounce to 1500 plants; quarter pound to transplant per acre. For early crops, sow in hot-bed, greenhouse, or inside the window of sitting room, where the temperature does not fall below 65 degrees, transplanting to secure stockiness—when three inches high, to pots, cold frames, or other parts of the bed, and about five inches apart. After all danger of frost is over, transplant finally to open ground, four to six feet apart, according to variety used.

Spinach.—One ounce to 100 feet of drill; ten to twelve pounds in drills, per acre. Sow for main crop in fall, in rich soil, and protect during the winter with hay or straw. For summer use, start sowing early in spring, at intervals of two to three weeks, for succession.

Ed. Note.—Lack of space forbids that we should go into this subject as fully as we would desire. Only a few of the more commonly grown vegetables have been touched upon, but it is our intention, as the season progresses, to publish seasonable articles on special subjects.

A FEW GOOD RULES FOR THE AMATEUR GARDENER

Instead of a long, rambling diary try to abbreviate and perpetuate the important happenings by keeping in mind the following working rules for the amateur gardener compiled by C. L. Brown, in the Garden Magazine:—

1. **Fertilizing**.—Get well rotted manure if possible. Broadcast all you can get to a depth of not more than three inches. Turn it in as soon as you can so as not to lose any more ammonia than is necessary. Save liquid manure, bones, wood ashes, or soap-suds in some neat, out-of-the-way place where there will be no odor. Use manure in preference to commercial fertilizers, if possible, because it improves the texture of the soil. But do not let a particle of manure touch the roots of a plant or they will get burnt.

2. **Ploughing**.—Fine the soil by deep, conscientious spading and spreading, or ploughing and harrowing; over and over again, until no lumps of either soil or manure are left anywhere above the lowest depth of the spading or ploughing and until the fine manure and fine soil are thoroughly mixed. Be sure your land is well drained so that water will not stand about roots and rot them.

3. **Planting**.—Use a line. Plant in perfectly straight lines to make easier weeding and cultivating with the wheel hoe.

4. **Distance**.—If you have plenty of room and a horse, make the rows at least two and one-half or three feet apart, and for the larger plants not less than four feet.

5. **Planning**.—When planning, try to put together those crops that ripen at the same time, so as to clear up and use blocks of land together at the same time; but in doing this do not sacrifice the more important benefits derived from rotation of crops.

6. **Rotation**.—Try not to plant the same or similar crops on the same ground more than one year in succession.

7. **Rolling**.—After planting your seed, tramp or roll hard the ground just over the seed except in a very wet season or on wet ground. This brings the moisture from below up to the seeds and helps them sprout. A little loose soil scattered over what you have tramped or rolled helps keep in the moisture. If, however, growth is delayed by bad weather, do not let the surface become caked, but scratch it so as not to disturb the sprouts; and when the plants are through, cultivate and stir lightly all around them.

8. **Cultivating**.—Never work the soil while it is wet, as that makes it lumpy and hard; but as soon after every rain as the ground can be worked without sticking together in lumps, hoe or cultivate the entire surface of the garden so as to leave about an inch of loose soil over its surface. This will act as a mulch and conserve the moisture, which your plants will utilize, from the rain. Do not cultivate or touch beans when wet as it will rust them. Do not let soil become "baked." Do not tramp over and harden the soil of your garden any more than possible.

9. **Diseases**.—Pick and burn at once all leaves or vegetables showing signs of rot or disease.

10. **Picking**.—Pick all defective or ripe fruits. If left to go to seed, they will stop production.

11. **Weeds**.—Kill weeds by wholesale methods when they are small.

12. **Watering**.—Do not sprinkle frequently, and avoid water that is too cold. Let it warm somewhat and run it in furrows over the ground, so that it will soak in deep. Do this once a week or when the ground has become somewhat dry. After watering, cultivate as soon as the soil is dry enough for the purpose.

13. **Succession**.—A judicious mixture of early and late varieties will produce a succession and prolong the yielding season, but a better way is to combine with different maturing varieties the principle of making several successive plantings of the choicest varieties.



A Victoria Cauliflower

If you must plant late in the season, then use the early, quick-maturing varieties of seed, so that they will not be cut off by frosts.

14. **Transplanting**.—In transplanting, take up two or three plants together and reset the lot; then after you are sure one has taken root, and survived the transfer, pull out the others. In transplanting, take off part of leaves (if they are well grown), so as to equalize the loss in root system.

15. **Coldframes**.—These are too much bother for me. I prefer to buy plants of cauliflower, celery, pepper, tomato, early cabbage, and even lettuce.

INCREASING RHUBARB

Rhubarb is always in demand in the earlier half of the year, and in all good gardens arrangements are invariably made to lift roots for forcing, to maintain the clumps in good health, and for periodically forming fresh beds. To the novice in gardening matters little is known of Rhubarb and how to deal with it successfully. It may surprise some readers to learn that rhubarb is deep rooting, and for this reason the plot in which it is to be planted should be trenched quite two feet to three feet deep, incorporating at the time the trenching is done a liberal quantity of good manure. Manure that is well decayed is of little use. For this reason, therefore, fill in the trenches with solid manure; in fact, the best that can be procured. Some of the finest rhubarb we have seen was grown on ground that had been trenched to a depth of five feet.

Dividing the Roots.—The best time to lift rhubarb for the purpose of division is early spring, and we prefer to do this early in the month when the weather is free from severe frosts. The huge clumps that some of the old plants are represented by should be first divided up into convenient sizes, so that the crowns may be more easily detached. To divide a few plants is not difficult, as they split very readily, and pieces containing one crown or more may be detached suitable for replanting with little trouble. Frequently, pieces containing a crown or two may be detached from old clumps without the necessity of lifting the latter for the purpose of division. Assuming the new plantation or beds are to be planted in the near future, sufficient time will be allowed in the interval in which the new quarters may be properly prepared. Rhubarb will do well in the same quarters for ten years, but to keep the roots in good order, it is necessary to mulch them periodically with manure. When the clumps appear to be exhausted, which will be denoted by weak and sickly growths, remove the surface soil round about the roots and apply liquid manure or sewage copiously, following this with a heavy dressing of partially decayed manure. Subsequent growths will prove how beneficial such treatment is.

Planting Rhubarb Crowns.—Assuming the new quarters are prepared in the way just suggested, a fine day should be selected for replanting the crowns. When the weather is dry and the soil friable the work is much more satisfactorily carried out. Plant the crowns in rows, the latter being three feet apart, with the same distance between the crowns. Where a smaller plantation is being made, arrange the crowns three feet apart each way. One strong crown will be quite sufficient, but three smaller ones should be requisitioned if strong individual crowns are not forthcoming. Observe special care when adjusting the crowns in position. See that they are just level with the surface soil, and press the soil firmly round each one.

To Imperialists

THE publication of the two volumes which Lord Cromer gives to his countrymen under the title of "Modern Egypt" is an event of far more than mere literary interest, says the London Times. It is a contribution of first-rate importance to the applied science of statesmanship—a contribution for which it would be hard to find a parallel. For it very rarely happens that those who have taken a leading part in great affairs of state are sufficiently endowed with the critical faculty and with the judicial attitude of mind to discharge what are properly deemed to be the functions of the historian in regard to events which they have themselves largely controlled and directed. We cannot, in fact, recall any other instance of a statesman sitting down, as Lord Cromer has done, immediately after his retirement from a long and arduous term of public service, as momentous and responsible as any in the annals of our Empire, and rendering account of his stewardship with the detachment and circumspection which we are accustomed to associate with the philosophic student rather than with the man of action. In an introductory chapter Lord Cromer quotes Sir Arthur Helps to the effect that half the evils of the world come from inaccuracy, and, in order that the British people should understand the origin and nature of the responsibilities assumed by them in Egypt during the last quarter of a century, he wishes to place them in the fullest possible possession of facts in regard to which, as he modestly puts it, he has enjoyed exceptional advantages for the attainment of accuracy. He has, no doubt wisely, refrained from dealing "fully and unreservedly" with the more recent events that have occurred since the accession of the present Khedive, except as regards the Sudan, but he has nevertheless given us all that is essential for a full understanding of the solution that has redeemed the Egyptian problem from the blank hopelessness in which it was involved when he first approached it a quarter of a century ago. Nor is the interest which attaches to the solution of the Egyptian problem confined to Egypt itself. As Lord Cromer shrewdly observes, there is a great similarity in the general character of the abuses which spring up under Eastern governments wheresoever they may be situated; and the broad lines which reforms must follow are so traced out by the common-place requirements of European civilization that they must everywhere present a certain identity of character. In setting forth the remedies successfully applied in Egypt to an Oriental polity which had been brought to the verge of ruin by a persistent neglect of economic laws as well as of the most elementary principles of legality and justice, Lord Cromer has supplied a text-book which should unquestionably be in the hands of "all those who are, or who at some future time may be, engaged in Oriental administration."

But these volumes should serve an even wider purpose. If anything can, they ought to bring home to the democracy and to those who govern in its name the immense responsibilities they incur when they allow themselves to be swayed by popular passions and prejudices—let alone the exigencies of party politics—in dealing with forces that lie entirely outside the range of popular knowledge and experience. It is a lesson which the British democracy of the present day should take to heart. There has been no more painful and humiliating chapter in our recent history than our connection with the tragic events in the Sudan which began with the annihilation of the ill-starred Hicks expedition into Kordofan in the autumn of 1883 and culminated in the fall of Khartoum and the death of Gordon in January, 1885. That story has never been fully told until today. Lord Cromer has for the first time marshalled all the material facts and weighed all the evidence with such amplitude and impartiality that the final verdict of history must, we believe, be finally pronounced in accordance with this masterly summing-up of the case. We can only at present single out one outstanding feature. Two crucial mistakes were responsible for the final catastrophe, and both were committed because the British government allowed their better judgment and the informed advice of the man on the spot to be overruled by the clamor of popular emotion at home. Nothing can be more generous than Lord Cromer's appreciation of the heroic qualities for which Gordon's name will always stand in history, but that the defects of his qualities were so great as to make him wholly unsuited for the delicate mission upon which he was so hastily despatched Lord Cromer shows on evidence that seems to us absolutely irrefragable. Equally clear does he make it that Gordon was selected solely under the pressure of public opinion. That was the first and perhaps irreparable mistake. The second mistake aggravated the first one. It was the refusal of the British government to allow Zobeir Pasha to join Gordon at Khartoum. Zobeir, it will be remembered, had been in his day a powerful chieftain in the Sudan and a mighty slave-hunter, and he was then living in semi-confinement in Cairo. His name and prestige, however, were still a living force in the Sudan, which might yet have stemmed the devastating tide of Mahdism. There had been a blood feud between him and Gordon, but Gordon had "a mystic feeling" that in such an extremity he could trust him. At any rate, he was willing to take the risk, and he urged and entreated that he should be allowed to take it. In the face of his reiterated appeals, reinforced by Lord Cromer's more closely-reasoned arguments, the British government refused their consent, and upheld their refusal, as we now for

the first time fully realized, in obedience solely to popular clamor and out of fear of an adverse vote in the House of Commons. The same popular sentiment which had demanded the sending of Gordon on a forlorn hope vetoed the sending of Zobeir to his assistance in the hour of his desperate necessity because, forsooth, Zobeir's record was tainted, and, rather than abate one iota of a legitimate repugnance to the slave-trader, it irrationally sacrificed the last chance of saving the Sudan from a relapse into barbarism far more oppressive and cruel than in the days of Zobeir and his like. Mr. Gladstone subsequently defended the action of his government on the ground that, had they decided in favor of sending Zobeir, their decision would have been reversed within forty-eight hours by the House of Commons, and that, moreover, though their action represented the judgment of the cabinet, "it was also no less the judgment of parliament and of the people." Lord Cromer's matured comment is so cogent that his own words must be quoted: "Without doubt there is much truth in the argument. But there was this notable difference between the government on the one side and parliament and the people on the other side—the former were well informed of the facts and arguments; the latter were in a great degree ignorant of them."

If Lord Cromer passes judgment in this matter against the government of the day, he does so assuredly from no desire to minimize his own share of responsibility. No one who reads those pages can doubt the poignancy of his own regret that he did not himself oppose a more uncompromising resistance to decisions of which he clearly foresaw the disastrous consequences. But in the reluctance which he felt on that occasion to go to extreme lengths in pressing his own views upon those who must in the last resort be responsible for the policy of the Empire is to be found the real key to his subsequent achievements. The strongest impression to be derived from a perusal of Lord Cromer's volumes is that the secret of his splendid successes lies in his supreme sanity. In 1884 he had only just entered upon his new duties as the representative of the British government in Cairo. If we have read him aright, he never displayed a higher sense of duty than when he subordinated his own judgment to that of others, not so much because he mistrusted its soundness, as because he felt that the time had not yet arrived when he could claim to speak with absolute authority. Some ten years later, as we know, though the episode belongs to a later period than his present work deals with, there arose a crisis in Egyptian affairs upon which he did express his views with uncompromising determination. He had by that time established his right to be firm, and the British government accordingly yielded to his views. Lord Cromer could never have achieved the magnificent record he has left behind him in Egypt had he not possessed in ever-increasing measure throughout his long tenure of office the complete confidence of successive governments at home, to whose loyal support he himself bears handsome testimony. In this respect he has perhaps been more fortunate than any other of our great proconsuls, and the results which the Empire has reaped from his work, thanks to the continuity of that support, should teach us how indispensable it is to success. But if for many years past he has enjoyed in an exceptional degree the confidence of the British nation and of its rulers, he too had to conquer it for himself by perseverance, patience, and self-restraint. He, like other men, knew moments of disappointment and rebuff, but he never allowed them to disturb the serenity of his judgment or to affect the steadfastness of his purpose. His well-disciplined mind accepted the limitations which discipline imposes upon public servants, however great, in every well-ordered state. Tout vient a point a qui sait attendre. Lord Cromer knew how to wait for his opportunities, but waiting did not mean with him inactivity, but preparation for action. When his opportunities came, he knew equally how to act. Pliant on occasion, but indomitably tenacious, he overcame one by one, by sheer force of character, the manifold difficulties of his Herculean task, because he had ever present in his mind the wise maxim of Bacon, which he appropriately places at the head of his opening chapter: "It were good that men in their innovations would follow the example of Time itself, which, indeed, innovateth greatly, but quietly, and by degrees scarce to be perceived."

It is good also not to try experiments in states except the necessity be urgent, or the utility evident; and well to beware that it be the reformation that draweth on the change, and not the desire of change that pretendeth the reformation."

THE NAVY ESTIMATES

THE debate on the Navy Estimates were certainly not very inspiring. The House was perhaps still somewhat bewildered by Mr. Asquith's truly heroic efforts in the debate on Mr. Murray Macdonald's resolution to reconcile the irreconcilable and to ignore, though he could not conceal the fundamental antinomy, which underlies Lord Tweedmouth's statement, between the rival claims of economy and even retrenchment on the one hand and of national security on the other. For the moment the battle is a drawn one. Neither side can claim a victory. Economy—Mr. Lee did not hesitate yesterday to call it "cheeseparing" economy—has prevailed in matters of detail, subject, as we have already indicated, to the

expectation that supplementary Estimates may become necessary before the financial year is ended and will have to be sanctioned by the Cabinet should they become necessary. On the other hand Mr. Robertson stated explicitly that the Board of Admiralty were satisfied that the Estimates, as finally settled by the Cabinet at a figure appreciably lower than that originally presented by the department, were adequate to maintain the two-power standard. So far the debates of Monday and of yesterday have served to clear the air, not, indeed, as much as could be wished—on this point we concur with Mr. Balfour—but perhaps as much as could be expected and sufficiently for practical purposes, due regard being had to the exigencies of parliamentary tactics and the difficulties of ministers who had to face in two directions with as much grace as they could command, and as much consistency as they could pretend to. Yesterday the significant silence of the spokesmen of the Admiralty made it abundantly clear that the rather paltry economies of this year will have to be paid for in full next year, and that, unless the two-power standard is to be abandoned of the international situation changes quite unexpectedly in the meanwhile, the shipbuilding programme of the next few years must be enormously increased. On the whole, then, it may be admitted that the two-power standard is safe at any rate for the present, nor can it be denied that, if words mean anything, even the present government will not dare to abate it in the future.

We say "even the present government" not because we entertain any serious distrust of their declarations and intentions, but because an ingenious German writer, quoted this morning by our Berlin correspondent, openly avows, with a mixture of naivete and gaucherie which is truly engaging, that recent naval policy in Germany has been based on the reckoning that the present government might be expected to be less mindful than their predecessors of the paramount requirements of national security—in fact, that they might be willing to starve the navy. Foreign observers not well versed in the niceties of our parliamentary tactics might perhaps be tempted to draw some such inference as this from some of the double-faced utterances of Monday's debate; and indeed there might have been some danger in the direction indicated by the German writer in question if the German government itself had not materially helped to avert it by its introduction of the bill for vastly increasing the strength of the German navy and greatly accelerating its rate of increase. But for the warning thus opportunely given to all whom it might concern—and no one can doubt that it concerns the British nation and its government very closely—the debate of Monday might have taken a different turn, and the estimates presented yesterday might have stood at a different figure. But in vain is the spread in the sight of any bird. A Liberal government, pledged as it may be to retrenchment, knows well enough that the country will never allow it to neglect the things which belong to its peace. The standard which is necessary to this country . . . the standard which we have to maintain is one which would give us complete and absolute command of the sea against any reasonably possible combination of powers." That is the answer which Mr. Asquith gave by anticipation on Monday to the ingenious and ingenious calculations of our German friends. It is an answer which, if faithfully acted upon, must entail upon us a very heavy expenditure in the future in spite of the economies of this year. But the burden will be patiently borne because it must be borne. We note with unfeigned interest that the same writer thinks that the strain of naval preparations threatens to produce financial disaster, and he wonders whether the idea of some reciprocal arrangement may not ultimately be entertained. Every one knows that this country has more than once offered to entertain such an idea. The obstacle does not rest with us. If the idea ever comes to be seriously entertained elsewhere, we shall not be slow to reciprocate.

In the meanwhile Mr. Asquith's declaration stands. If, as the Kolnische Zeitung assures us, Mr. Asquith's attitude can be received with nothing but gratitude by Germany, so much the better. But there must be no mistake, either here or abroad, as to what that attitude is. "Things are what they are, and their consequences will be what they will be. Why, then, should we deceive ourselves. Why indeed? If our parliamentary proceedings were conducted according to this profound maxim of Bishop Butler, there would be no need to ask the question. From this point of view the brief speech delivered by Mr. Balfour yesterday, shortly before the speaker left the chair, demands especial attention, not only for its uncompromising exposition of the imperative need for greatly increased expenditure in future years, but also for the very striking endorsement it elicited from Mr. J. Ward on behalf of the Labor party. Other critics of the government had dealt largely with questions of detail, highly important in themselves, but some of them not very well fitted for discussion in general debate. But Mr. Balfour went straight to the root of the matter when he declared that "you are bound to look not merely at the adequacy of a particular sum for a particular year, but at our naval policy as a whole," no one can possibly doubt that our naval expenditure will and must increase. That is the net result of the two days' debate, and it is a result which the government, so long as they are true to their pledges, cannot possibly dispute although, under the pressure of their parliamentary exigencies, they accepted it only by their very significant silence on the point—a silence which should deceive no one, least of all our good friends across the North Sea, who are kind enough to calculate on the betrayal of the national security by the Liberal party. At any rate, it does not deceive the Labor party, if Mr. Ward may be regarded as the exponent of its views, for, though he regretted the coming increase of expenditure on the navy, he seemed to regard it as inevitable.

Colonial Methods

FEW years ago I was on my way to Egypt, sailing from Marseilles by the Messageries steamer, when I happened to share a cabin with a French gentleman who was being sent out by his government on a tour of inspection of British colonies. His instructions were to visit Egypt, India, Australia, New Zealand and Canada, and then report on our methods of colonial administration, no doubt with the hope of thereby increasing the success of French colonies.

It was an eloquent, though silent, tribute to the marvellous results that have followed British rule in any part of the globe, which are deservedly the envy and admiration of other nations. It set me thinking: "Have not the French something to teach us in such matters, and would it be worth the while of our colonial office to despatch a representative with a similar mission to the foreign possessions of France?"

I could not early rid myself of this thought. I had been born in India, where my father held a high position in the Indian civil service; and after completing my education in England I had spent some years in the French colonies of Tunis and Algeria, where extensive journeys had brought me in contact with the natives, whose language I had acquired, and into whose life and thought I had obtained considerable insight. They had told me in confidence things that they would have confided to none but an Englishman.

Several times when travelling with my tents and camels in the outlying parts of these provinces I was visited by Arabs of good position, and after the customary interchange of civilities, the eager request was urged upon me that I might obtain for my visitor the rights of British citizenship. Keen was the disappointment my guests felt when I had regretfully to inform them that money alone could not secure that privilege.

In this and similar ways I was permitted to see behind the scenes, sometimes as host and more often as guest of Arabs of some education and standing. I never found any of them satisfied with French rule. They accepted the inevitable with true Moslem resignation, outwardly, though still chafing within at the yoke of an "infidel" power.

It is not, therefore, to be wondered at that my cabin companion's mission set me thinking, and that during the next four years that I spent in Egypt I made many a mental note as to the differences in spirit, methods, and results between the colonial administration of these two great friendly powers.

I am well aware that for political reasons the foreign office still maintains the polite fiction that Egypt is not a British colony, but it is such notwithstanding for all practical purposes, though the existence of the mixed tribunals and other rights granted to certain foreign countries under the "capitulations," as well as the jealousy of some of the foreign commissioners of the Egyptian Debt, has hampered considerably our development of the country. These considerations only serve to bring out in stronger relief the success of our administration and the marked progress that may fairly be attributed to British influence, energy, and wisdom.

Now, it is noteworthy that the British have been supreme in Egypt since 1882, and the French in Tunis since 1881. What result can each show for a quarter of a century, and to what are these results to be attributed?

Firstly, the great mass of the people seem to be far more contented under British rule than under French, and in northern Nigeria there has been considerable emigration from the French and German spheres into the British ever since our rule was firmly established. This shows that there must be some marked characteristic of British rule that the native mind appreciates. What is it? I believe it is that there is less of a gulf between the native and the Englishman than exists between the native and the official of any other nation, as the following considerations indicate. The Englishman is more ready to trust the native, and nothing wins the confidence of children or of natives like making them feel that you trust them. Probably the Englishman has a quicker insight or intuition of the native's character, recognizing good qualities where they exist sooner than a Frenchman would, and then he honors the possessor of them and treats him as a man and in some sort as an equal. This always has an inspiring effect, and begets reciprocal trust and satisfaction. The officials that make a government unpopular are those who sneer at every man whose skin is a shade darker than their own as a "nigger," and who maintain that the "touch of the tar brush" makes it impossible to treat him as anything but an inferior being, as if the worth of character under a dark skin could never equal that under a white one. Now, it is this assumption of superiority, the haughty tone, that keeps the native at arm's-length, and constantly reminds him that you consider yourself to be on a higher level than he. This, I think—which happily is the exception with the British official—is the rule with the French. Unfortunately, the exceptions that occur are so pronounced and blatant that they do us a great deal of harm, but, in spite of these, the native subjects of the British empire recognize on the whole that they are fairly and kindly dealt with by men who do their best to come down to the level of the natives and to appreciate all that is good in them.

As only one symptom of this spirit, notice that the French military men never wear muffin in the colonies. The officer is always in evidence in his uniform, as a constant reminder of the power of the sword by which the country

has been subdued, whereas the British officer constantly wears civilian dress.

Secondly, we content ourselves with holding strongly a few strategic points, but French military posts are legion. Travelling on the southern slopes of the Atlas mountains, hundreds of miles from anywhere, you arrive at a little native village—for example, Neggin, a few score mud-houses, a cluster of palm trees, and a stream of water. You expect to be quite undisturbed by Europeans, but no, there are the inevitable blockhouses, and presently a French soldier comes to you to say the commandant wants to see you. The latter turns out to be a young French subaltern, who with half a dozen men swaggers as a petty king in the little village. Nothing like this exists under British rule, where every possible post is filled by natives. Thus, in Egypt, in every small town or village such appointments as officials of post offices, telegraphs, and railway stations are all filled by natives; whereas in Tunis and Algeria all such petty places are occupied by Frenchmen, eking out their existence on a trifling sum, it is true, to a European, but one which would be a big salary to a native, and go further to make him satisfied with French rule than anything else that could be done. The French seem to look upon a colony as a sort of dumping-ground for small officials of customs, excise, telegraphs, post offices, and every other grade; whereas the British seem to make it a rule to employ native agency as far as possible for such work, the latter only needing to be occasionally looked after by a European district inspector.

As regards commerce, again, France has been playing a selfish game by her protective tariff; but it has really injured her colony more than it has benefited France, since the colonists as well as natives, owing to the tariff, have not been able to buy the best goods in any market, or even to supply themselves sometimes with the materials required for their own manufactures or domestic use.

Thirdly, France has been far more slow than Britain to develop the natural wealth and the mineral resources of her possessions. For instance, the minerals of Tunis are as yet barely touched, yet as an asset they are quite as valuable as the agricultural produce of the Nile valley. It is calculated by experts that the iron mines of Tunis alone would yield forty million tons of ore giving fully 50 per cent. of iron. But the French government have been very chary in spending any capital on the development of such sources of wealth, while the British, by contrast, have not hesitated to sink millions of pounds on the great dams at Luxor and Assiout, which have added tremendously to the agricultural wealth of Egypt.

One or two things we must credit France with doing better than the British—namely, general sanitary administration, and enforcing a proper standard of weights and measures, with due inspection of the same. In these respects Egypt lags far behind Tunis and Algeria.

And, lastly, if we contrast the great custom house at Alexandria with that at Tunis, the comparison is all in favor of the latter. At Tunis only two officials need to sign the manifesto enabling a merchant to obtain his goods in half an hour at most, often in fifteen minutes; but at Alexandria you have to dance in attendance on no less than thirteen native officials in as many different bureaux, several of whom take care to keep you waiting if you happen to be an Englishman, for they must have a cigarette between whiles. It reminded me strongly of Turkish custom houses, only there one expected to pay the backsheesh, and did not grumble, but under British rule one could not do so for the honor of the flag, and had to spend one's precious time in vain wondering whether ever we in Egypt should take a lesson from the French in this respect that would bring blessing to every traveller and trader in the land of the Nile.—Herbert Havri.

LIONS AND THEIR WAYS

"If a lion or a tiger suddenly appears before you, just hold a chair out in front of him and he won't do a thing," says Allen Williams, who, in the course of his experience with wild animals has been in that predicament often enough to know. "These creatures have a much more limited intelligence than is generally supposed. They can take in only one thing at a time, and the four legs of a chair would keep any lion busy thinking for a long time."

"That is the reason why animal trainers carry two whips when they are in the circus ring—one for cracking and awing the performers, the others for emergencies. If one of the lions tries to attack him the trainer simply holds the reserve whip in front of him. The two objects together are too much for the lion's intelligence and he is immediately subdued."

Another proof of the very limited intelligence of the cat tribe, say trainers, is the fact that their performances must always come in the same order of succession. If by some accident the order is broken the animals are completely lost, and the trainers are very few who can keep them in submission once they become confused. In fact most trainers consider themselves lucky in a case of this sort if they can get the lions quietly back into their cages. The whole cat family, moreover, is as treacherous as it is stupid. No matter how long a trainer has associated with his charges, he knows that fear is the only thing that keeps them down and that they would be at his throat in a minute if he permitted himself to become careless or overconfident.

This is particularly true of animals that were not born in captivity.

TRAGEDIES

Tracks That

Food

Houatonic.

the nature to woods are now during the wintury the Col six inches to the entire last the harsh lin and dropping a in the narrow magic touch ev instantly obje things of ro Along the road fences and ston out by drifits. A out from the cof farm-houses.

Up among the from sight of t troy, and a c ness. The woo some spell, wal spring to stir th From a grove through the p sciously slacke eye and ear to

Indication of F frequently, he ded for an i over the hills a hidden beneath the endless bea river winds p the hills. Nea brook chafes a usual clatter s mur.

Suddenly a breaks the still pecker hanging dead limb sink the wood of s and crows, fo intruder rise h and settle in t lock-chirping f

A faint broa of the trees drifts slowly to of its passage falling clear an From a grove ridge across the fitefletke note o ness mellowed scattered flock way toward th back and forth sharp eyes dis the black spot them."

The intruder of their virlan ward. As he r ridge his eye f allel lines of d describible in glance he reco pair of foxes, f scarcity of sp tinned cold spe beneath. Each bline their size the phase. Cle trail shows on be considerably Evidently they ster who still l into the myster the lines alver bear off to a hollow stump, f part of a mou cedar bark. F draw close tog and recess, fo as the two an racing side by

growing in pre over each o ly they subse dately as befor The youngest as they enter gazes far out beneath. Each his peace of m the ground and swinging lops

Half-way dow tree, its bulk above the grou ving aside the at a bound, his the air like a f rattling, the distance, w the point of a little hollow th place. A hund rabbit's tail ha us in a chain few inches ap a massive log, a crumbling sto fered hollow be a round ball and dead leaves ar Although seeml sly nose twi his long ears a faintest sound, and nearer, the as himself forw near the end such an emerge one side, just o ping jaws. Be or himself the rabbit's tail ha of the hill.

Meanwhile th been more fort The trail runs long distance. thick cedar. On of uneven litte gray squirrel-w his bulky nest head and has now in search. The dainty zoo out among the straight for the they cease aler a tumbled leg three reddish tered hairs tel The mother fo her time an ha and when he ca younger, comi forgot his keen ing the rabbit's his long fast.

The fox trail northward and through a level surface is indor work pattern le footed mice. At swept ridge, boy of big hemlock the drifting sn tracks over w some time. Th large, equaling heavy dog, but are almost rou dress of long

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Methods

Earnings from the Exchange

increases the British officer...

French officer... French... French...

French... French... French...

French... French... French...

THEIR WAYS

suddenly appears before... suddenly appears before...

very limited intelligence... very limited intelligence...

TRAGEDIES WRIT IN THE SNOW

Tracks That Told of the Search for Food and the Result

Housatonic, Conn., March 11.—To a nature lover the New England woods never meet the eye that during the winter months...

Suddenly a sharp rat-a-tat-tat breaks the stillness as a drowsy woodpecker hangs down from a dead limb...

The intruder smiles in appreciation of their vigilance and plods slowly on...

The younger mounts a rocky knoll as they enter a little clearing and gazes far out over the placid valley beneath...

Meanwhile the older red fox has been more fortunate in his hunting. The trail runs along smoothly for a thick cedar...

The fox trail now bears off to the northward and the woodsman strikes through a level expanse whose smooth surface is indented only by the lace-work pattern left by a colony of white-footed mice...

THE EARTH GETTING BIGGER

Not Shrinkage, is Prof. See's Novel Theory—A New Continent Building

In the March number of the "Proceedings" of the American Philosophical Society, which has just appeared, Prof. J. J. See, U.S.N., has a paper on "The new theory of earthquakes and mountain formation as illustrated by processes now at work in the Pacific sea."

When the earth's crust is thus uplifted along the seashore mountains are produced, and some of the mountains break into eruption and form volcanoes. The volcanic forces from under the sea undermines trenches in the sea bottom and the crust goes down and forms the deeps so often noticed near the land.

In the present paper Prof. See makes the Kurile and Japanese Islands are merely a branch of the Rocky Mountains still in the ocean that demonstrates exactly how all mountains were formed.

Greater than Niagara's Gorge The directors of the British South Africa Company are now taking steps to have the wonderland of the Zambesi canon reserved from settlement...

George Meredith The mountain chain between Samoa and New Guinea is the backbone of the ages. And such an one is George Meredith—that rare phenomenon, a poet who is also an original thinker.

Statisticians of American Newspapers Facts relating to newspapers and newspaper growth in the United States are presented in Appleton's Magazine in an article on "The Newspaper As It Is," written by Gen. Charles H. Taylor, of the Boston Globe.

King Edward has consented to open the new memorial building at Eton in memory of the men who fell in the South African Campaign. The ceremony will not take place until June next, as a great deal of work has yet to be done to the interior of the structure.

SHARKS OF MAGDELENA BAY

Naval Officer's Interrupted Bath—Steam Whistle Tackle

Havana is wont to boast proudly that her "Nez Tibourones," the big pool in the rocks under Merro Castle where they used to drop the bodies of the executed prisoners out through a chute—was the sharkiest spot in the world, and there are numerous other points in the tropics which lay claim to the same distinction.

The morning plunge overside regularly enjoyed by the officers and men of many of the tropical ports is quite a different matter from the matter from the convention that nominated Lincoln, while at the present time a single company will have over 100 men employed as a national convention.

Soldiers of Fortune in Egypt Scores of Americans were, says E. A. Tatche, in the New York Tribune, for some time in Egypt, and they were also in Egypt in the days of the British occupation of the Soudan.

When he was finally recalled to the bank it was to declare that the pen had been bitten by a shark, and not even after the usual shark-bait, riddled with bullets from the revolvers of the officers, harpooned by the fishermen and lassoed by some cowboys who have a sort of magic could be made to believe that the score or more of its fellows among which he imagined he had plunged had not escaped.

At no previous time have the manifestations of racial antipathy been so wide-spread as at present. In South Africa, the most intense hostility is shown towards the natives of India, who are migrating to the Transvaal in large numbers. A law for their deportation into the Transvaal has been passed in Australia.

It is useless to attempt to close the eyes to the fact that there exists a well-defined and active hostility between the Asiatic and the Caucasian races. The latter are the dominant system so different from the Caucasian that there can be no harmonious relations between them.

The marriage of the daughter of Eleonor Duse, a famous Italian actress, to a French nobleman, has much interest. The actress has recently kept her daughter, who was at school in Switzerland, in entire ignorance of her own profession and she has been very carefully checked any leaning that might have resulted in the girl adopting a dramatic career.

ORIENTAL SECRET TELEGRAPHY

Strange Power of Communicating News Over Great Distances

The hope that the movement of troops against the Zakkia Khel would prove "a regular surprise" to these erring tribesmen left out of account the mystic Oriental power of rapidly and secretly communicating news over great distances. An instance of this strange faculty was furnished during the Indian frontier expedition against the Waziris in 1897.

French Thrift. The thrift of the French people is an ever increasing topic for English writers. One in the London Times says: "The most striking feature of a French village to British eyes is its freedom from class distinctions."

Mr. Carnegie is very secretive about his benefactions of this sort, and desires information to be sent them to all enquirers. His private secretary, indeed, says that the expenditures for libraries are set down on pages that are able to give the names of the donors and that even Mr. Carnegie doesn't know how much he has given for any particular purpose.

At present the effect of this on the village life is not obvious to the passerby, but even now the girls who make such charming pictures as they knit and mind the looms by the roadside are more often than not hired maids from some very poor neighborhood.

The total of Mr. Carnegie's 201,900 for 13 new libraries and \$25,180 for 103 new buildings, and \$32,800 in supplementary gifts to 42 libraries, is a record for the year.

Dr. D. T. MacDougal tells some interesting things in the fifth Year Book of the American Insectary Association of the water-storage organs of desert plants. In regions where rain falls specially for a brief period, the plants possess special storage organs at the base of the stem, which lie uncharged during the long seasons but quickly put out roots, shoots, fruits and seeds during the brief time of the rains.

A gentleman riding in a railroad train was impressed with two passengers, one a pretty, delicate-looking young girl, and the other a plain-looking maid. While the mistress was at dinner the gentleman remarked to the maid in a tone of great sympathy: "Yes, sir, she suffers sadly."

POWERS OF DESERT PLANTS

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"Dear me! Aneurism!" "Oh, no, sir! It is only a lieutenant in the navy."—Philadelphia Ledger.

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Some Wonderful Bargains for Tomorrow



For some time past our buyers have been in the east and in Europe searching for new goods of all kinds, incidentally they have been picking up many special lots of goods at wonderfully low prices, these we have been placing on sale as fast as received. For tomorrow we are offering some particularly timely and seasonable bargains—and these are bargains, make no mistake about that—you will no doubt find in the items mentioned below many articles necessary for completing the Easter wardrobe and the taking advantage of these offerings will well repay you.

\$37.50 and \$35.00 Ladies' New Easter Costumes Monday \$18.50

WE contend, and we will prove to every lady that visits our Mantle Department Showrooms tomorrow that every one of these suits is worth either \$35.00 or \$37.50, they were bought by one of our buyers in the East at a very low price, the reason for selling was not stated but we suppose it was caused by the unsettled state of the money market. However we are not bothering about the reason for getting them, but we wish to impress upon the public that this is without question the best suit offer that we have ever made, they are made up in the New Merry Widow and other popular styles in the very newest cloths, plain colors in browns and blues, and a handsome range of light and dark tweed effects, some particularly nice patterns in the popular brown shades, the coats are made, some with the much used cutaway effects and some with tight fitted backs, they are lined throughout with silk and perfectly tailored, the skirts have inturned and box pleats, and some have circular cut sides, also finished with the deep bias fold now so popular, we only ask that you come and see for yourself whether they are not \$35.00 and \$37.50 Suits. Tomorrow **\$18.50**



150 Dozen of Eggs for Easter

These are not the kind sold in most grocery stores, and—not depreciating the efforts of the hen—we claim them superior to her products. These are Cadbury's—none better. Chocolate eggs in different sizes at the prices noted, also some packages, baskets, etc. Clever ideas gotten up for gifts. Make a nice, tasty, suggestive token for Easter. Prices start at, per dozen **25c**
Larger Sizes each 15c, 10c, and 5c

Dress Helps Small Perhaps But Very Important

A few of the newest ideas in Dress Accessories, some useful and absolutely necessary, others perhaps not necessary but still useful:

- Veil Pins, gunmetal, enamel, gilt and pearl, each 50c, 35c and **25c**
- Merry Widow Bow Pins, each **35c**
- Latest Sash Pins, gilt, gunmetal and pearl, each **50c**
- Genuine Mother of Pearl Collar Supporters, per set, 50c and **40c**
- "Simplicity" Lace Collar Spreader, no screws to get out of order, per set **35c**
- Fancy Jeweled Brooches, each \$2.00, \$1.00, 75c and **50c**

These Silk Offers are Exceptional

27 inch Japanese Silks, Regular 50c for 35c
20 inch Japanese Silks, Regular 25c for 15c

Some more results of our close buying abilities. These are another special purchase, and should prove an interesting item to many. They are in white, ivory, cream, black and all colors. Every shade desired will be found in the assortment. This is certainly a money-saving offer, and should appeal to all. On sale tomorrow.

27-inch width. Regular 50c. **35c** Tomorrow
20-inch width. Regular 25c. **15c** Tomorrow

A Nice Lot of Fine EASTER CARDS in very pretty designs, ranging in price from 50c to 10c

New Brussels Net Waists for Ladies

We have just placed on display a new lot of Ladies' Brussels Net Waists. It is impossible in an advertisement to convey any idea of the beauty of these waists. They are made of a good quality net, handsomely trimmed with rows of insertion and lace and lined throughout with silk, in addition to the one described we have other particularly nice ones and most moderately priced, at \$8.75 and **\$7.50**

Ladies' Pure Silk Underwear

For those who like the luxury of pure silk Underwear, and for those to whom it is no luxury, we have some lines of really nice silk goods that are bound to interest you. Some of them particularly the Swiss makes, are beautifully trimmed with hand crocheted work and finished daintily with ribbons.

Ladies' Ribbed Silk Vests, Swiss make, low neck, no sleeves, beautifully trimmed with hand-crochet trimming and silk lace. Price \$7.50 and **\$6.50**

Ladies' Spun Silk Vests, high neck, long sleeves and short sleeves, buttoned front, also drawers to match. Prices ranging from **\$8.50 to \$3.75**

Tan is the Fashionable Color for Footwear

Fashion's decree is that Tan is to be the color this season. This news is sure to please everybody, as there is nothing so easy to wear, and nothing more dressy and stylish than tan shoes. Anticipating a heavy demand for this color, we are prepared to offer an assortment that would be hard to beat, both for quantity and quality. We would be pleased to have you look over our line. It is sure to please you. A most complete assortment for both women and men.



The Approach of Easter Increases the Interest in Millinery

EVERYBODY admits that our opening show of Millinery was the best for variety and style that we ever had, but without detracting anything from the previous exhibits we must say that for genuine Millinery beauty, for grace and harmony of color, for diversity of trimming schemes our present showing of beautiful and exclusive hats excels all preceding ones, we have been adding new models, new ideas every day until now we have an assortment that will please even the most hard to suit; Easter is only two weeks away, only eleven shopping days, so if you have not yet decided about your hat you will soon have to do so. We would suggest if possible visiting this department in the morning the attendants can give much more time and service in the mornings before the show-rooms become crowded.

Another Special of Absorbing Interest

Ladies' Shirt Waists, Values Up to \$3.50, Tomorrow \$1.75

THIS is another lot picked up at a snap. There are some swell Waists in this assortment, too, including the beautifully trimmed Lingerie Waists, made of fine mull and Persian lawn, some very



pretty patterns in white figured muslins, made up in the tailored style, with stiff linen collars; also mercerized damasks and piques, made up in the same styles with stiff collars and cuffs, and some very handsome patterns of black and white muslin, designs printed on a white spotted muslin. This is certainly an exceptional Waist offer, many of the styles being ones that we have never shown before. They will be found to be the best Waist bargain of the season. Come and look them over, you'll be sure to buy if you do. All sizes and a good assortment of 42 and 44 inch sizes in the lot. Regular values up to \$3.50. **\$1.75** On sale tomorrow at



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