



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...

A distinguished visitor who will spend several months in this province will fall at the headwaters of the Stikine river in quest of grizzlies, goats and sheep...

Other visitors will include Lord Vivian, of the 17th Lancers. He will likely spend his outing in the Cariboo district...

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...

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 compatriot, 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...

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 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 the game...

The Islanders looted all through the first half with the result that when the whistle blew at the end of the first half the score was 3-0 in their opponents' favor...

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...

The Ladiesmith grounds are probably as fast as any of the fields in the province and yesterday these grounds were in great condition...

HACK SAYS GOTCH IS GREATEST EVER

"Russian Lion" Does Not Wish Return Match and is Badly Disfigured

Chicago, April 4.—Frank Gotch, who last night defeated George Hackenschmidt, the "Russian Lion," for the wrestling championship of the world...

Speaking of the new champion, Hackenschmidt said, "there is no man in all England who has a chance with your man Gotch. He is king of his class, the greatest man by far that I have ever seen..."

KOOTENAY INDIGNANT

Rev. H. S. Magee Alleged to Have Slandered People in Published Interview

Nelson, April 4.—Great indignation is felt here over an interview in the Toronto Globe of March 28 with Rev. H. S. Magee, associate secretary of the Kootenay district of the Methodist church...

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 4.—The customs returns for the port of New Westminster for the fiscal year just closed show wonderful increase...

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

Work Must Be Rushed to Completion and Many Men Employed

Vancouver April 4.—Grading and the clearing of the right of way of the Grand Trunk Pacific will be commenced at Prince Rupert next week...

This was the statement made by the Hotel Vancouver today by J. W. Stewart, managing director and partner in the big railway contracting firm of Messrs. Foley, Welch & Stewart...

"Our two contracts with the railway company approximately aggregate about ten million dollars," was Mr. Stewart's reply to an enquiry...

"A good deal of the work on the Kitamaat branch and on the main line eastward from Prince Rupert will be sub-let, but these details have not yet been arranged..."

ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND DRAW

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

CAMBRIDGE DEFEATED OXFORD AT PUTNEY

Light Blues Win Big Boat Race for Third Time in Succession

Putney, April 4.—For the third year in succession Cambridge won the "variety" boat race, defeating Oxford by a margin of 12 seconds...

The names and weights of the crews were as follows: Cambridge (Jesus), bow, 11b; G. B. Fisher (Jesus), 12b; G. E. Fisher (Jesus), 12b; G. E. Fisher (Jesus), 12b; G. E. Fisher (Jesus), 12b...

THE LOCAL MARKETS

Table listing market prices for various goods including Flour, Eggs, Dairy Produce, and other commodities.

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WHEN HOUSECLEANING USE A "No Piece" Curtain Stretcher AND SAVE YOUR CURTAINS

Are You Fond of Good Coffee? Schilling's Best Money-Back Goods. W. O. WALLACE, The Family Cash Grocery

NOTICE RAYMOND & SONS 613 PANDORA STREET New Designs and Styles in all kinds of Polished Oak Mantels

THE LOCAL MARKETS Retail Prices Flour Royal Household, a bag \$2.00

EGGS FOR HATCHING—White Leghorns, rose and single comb Reds; bred to lay, trap-nested, fertility guaranteed.

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

Beef, per lb. 10 to 12; Lamb, per lb. 10 to 12; Mutton, per lb. 10 to 12; Pork, dressed, per lb. 10 to 12.

THE CHA... New C. P. R. Be Ready... Steamer As... Progress... The new fast Charlotte which Canadian Pacific Company's inter-nate with the Victoria-Seattle field shipbuilding company of Glasgow...

NG USE A

Curtain  
RTAINS

ers are made like  
er scallop, cen-  
retcher cannot sag  
n not in use it can

mp Delivery

RE, LTD.

Phone 1120.

Fond of  
Coffee

at the best procurable,  
for you while you wait.

Money-Back  
pound ..... 40c  
..... 50c  
..... 60c

try the famous  
Ceylon, per lb. 40c

Family Cash Grocery  
and Douglas St. Phone 312

NOTICE

MOND & SONS

PANDORA STREET

designs and Styles in all  
kinds of

shed Oak Mantels

All Classes of

GRATES

Enamel and American  
Onyx Tiles.

line of all fireplace goods,  
Portland Cement, Plas-  
Paris, Building and Fire  
Clay, etc., always on

HATCHING—White  
Legs and single comb Red-  
legs, trap-nested, fertility  
lay, trap-nested, fertility  
lay. Free descriptive cata-  
logues. J. J. Dougan, Cobble Hill, B.C.  
m20

To the premises of W. F.  
A. 6 head of cattle, 1 short-  
horn 1 year; 1 Jersey and Hol-  
steins; 4 2 year olds; 4  
1 blue and white heifer; 3  
1 Jersey and short-horn; 3  
d. Owners can recover same  
expenses of advertising  
advertisements. Rock Hill ranch, Lake  
Louise, B.C. m81

YAN POTATOES—Enormous  
supply of immunity from dis-  
ease to eat and grow. Free  
catalogue. 4 lb. \$1.00  
in Canada. Terms cash, C.L.  
Emile Cheyrie, St. Louis, Mo.  
m82

Small pigs, six weeks old,  
man, Royal Oak P.O.

oke Point, per dozen 40 to 50  
lb. 10 to 25  
lb. 15 to 25  
quarter, 50 to 1.50  
quarter, hind 1.75 to 2.00  
ed, per lb. 1.25 to 1.50  
ed, per lb. 20 to 25  
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ed, per lb. 1.25 to 1.50

Seeds.  
No. 1, per lb. .95  
No. 2, per lb. .85  
No. 3, per lb. .75  
No. 4, per lb. .65  
No. 5, per lb. .55  
No. 6, per lb. .45  
No. 7, per lb. .35  
No. 8, per lb. .25  
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No. 99, per lb. .05  
No. 100, per lb. .05

Tartar King, ton \$40.00  
Oats, per ton \$45.00  
Wheat, per ton \$50.00  
Heat, per ton \$50.00

to-date women avoid  
cosmetics and powders. They are  
harmful to the skin, which  
Rocky Mountain Tea makes  
and beautiful. 35 cents, Tea

THE CHARLOTTE  
TAKING SHAPE

New C. P. R. Ferry Liner Will  
Be Ready for Launching  
in June

PROGRESS OF THE WORK

Steamer Assuming Finished  
Appearance in Stocks at  
Fairfield Yards

The new fast ferry steamer Princess  
Charlotte, which is being built for the  
Canadian Pacific Railway Steamship  
Company's interport service to alter-  
nate on the route to Vancouver and  
Victoria-Seattle route by the Fair-  
field Shipbuilding and Engineering  
Company, of Vancouver, is being con-  
structed in the firm's big engine-  
shops close by.

Before the decision was reached to  
name the steamer Princess Charlotte  
it had been arranged to name her the  
Princess Louise. The old paddlewheel  
steamer Princess Louise, ex Olympia,  
built in 1868, had passed and been dis-  
mantled, and it was thought desirable  
to name the new vessel after the British  
Princess, who sailed after the Victoria  
that considered it "bet way between  
Heaven and Balmoral." The board of  
trade regulations enacted a short time  
ago in the way. It is now the  
policy of the board of trade to name  
new vessels, which is already held by  
any British or Canadian steamer, and  
there are now five Princess Louises in  
service. The board of trade regulations  
last year prevented the new ferry  
steamer being a sixth. Then the reg-  
isters were searched, and the profes-  
sion of Princess Louise was taken over  
names were put forward, and Princess  
Charlotte had the choice.

Had the new regulations been in ex-  
istence before the steamer Princess  
Ena was built that vessel would have  
had to have another name. There are  
two other Princess Enas, one operated  
by M. Langford, and another by Charles  
Ena, who has a fleet of local steamers  
containing a number with similar names  
to those of the C. P. R. British Columbia  
coast service. The other Princess Enas  
include also a Princess Victoria of  
which there are five in all, two being  
steam trawlers and two railway ferry  
steamers running from British ports  
and also Princess Beatrice.

The C. P. R. steamer Princess Char-  
lotte, the contract for which was  
placed in order last year, is to be  
built at the Fairfield Yards, and is to  
gross register. She is a sister  
vessel to the Princess Louise, built  
in 1903 by Messrs. Swan, Hunter &  
Wigham Richardson, of Wallsend-on-  
Tyne for the Canadian Pacific railway.  
The Princess Louise, which was built  
in 1868, is now in the hands of the  
Imperial Maritime Cadets, and is im-  
proved in regard to size, furnishing,  
etc., but with regard to speed,  
being built to make 24 knots an hour  
on her trials.

The Princess Charlotte is a small  
vessel as compared with the big Em-  
presses, which the Fairfield Company  
builds for the C. P. R. but in some ways she  
is of exceptional interest. The Fair-  
field Company, builders of the Prin-  
cess Charlotte, are also the builders of  
two Empresses, the Empress of Ire-  
land and Empress of Britain, for the  
Atlantic service. They have also built  
the Keewatin and Assiniboia for the  
C. P. R.'s service on the Great Lakes.  
The completion of the steamer Prin-  
cess Charlotte will, therefore, give the  
Fairfield Yards a complete line of rep-  
resentative vessels in the majority of  
the services of the great Canadian  
Pacific railway service.

The Keewatin and Assiniboia are of  
special interest because they were not  
built that when they reached Canada  
they were cut in parts to allow of their  
being taken up through the locks on  
the canals between the St. Lawrence  
and the Great Lakes, and rejoined on  
reaching the lakes. The Princess  
Charlotte, although smaller, is built  
1,000 tons each of these, is being  
built as a complete ship, and she will  
go out round Cape Horn under her  
own steam.

There have been rumors in ship-  
building circles for a considerable time  
to the effect that the Fairfield Com-  
pany is to build another Canadian  
Pacific Company two other large Em-  
press steamers, but so far these have  
not been confirmed. It is well enough  
known that the C. P. R. propose to  
transfer the Empress of Ireland and  
Empress of Britain to the Pacific ser-  
vice and put two new steamers on the  
Atlantic, but the arrangement for con-  
struction of new Empresses has not  
yet been made. It is generally con-  
sidered, though, that these contracts  
are almost certainly given to the  
Fairfield Company, whose experience in  
the building of other vessels for the  
C. P. R. will, of course, give them a  
great advantage over all competing  
builders.

Female Court Favored

An innovation in secret society work  
was introduced here Friday night at  
the A. O. F. meeting when a new  
court composed entirely of women  
was formed. The thirty-five members  
are principally young and middle-  
aged women of the Victoria, Northern  
Light and Victoria courts.

Dispute Over Coal Lands

A dispute in respect to the right to  
locate six full sections of coal lands,  
about 3,840 acres in all, on the island  
is pending before the Hon. Mr.  
Fulton, and evidence will shortly be  
taken in the case. The coal lands in  
hand, are D. H. Young's and on the  
other Messrs. Hamilton and Doyen.

Decision in Land Case

The dispute in respect to the right  
to purchase two sections of 1,280 acres  
of land, at Kitsum Kanon, near the  
Skeena river, has been decided by Hon.  
Mr. Fulton, the chief commissioner of  
lands and works. In favor of the re-  
sident claimants, Mr. Durkin, Mr. Ross  
and Mr. Green, a Seattle lawyer, presented  
the interests of the contestants.

To Select Site

Hon. Dr. Young, the provincial sec-  
retary, and Mr. Gamble, have visited  
the mainland to select a site at Co-  
quitlam for the erection of the new  
system for the insane. This build-  
ing as has already been announced,

will be the first of a series of build-  
ings which will eventually furnish all  
the accommodation which will be re-  
quired for this purpose for years to  
come. They returned to town last  
evening.

Oak Bay Appointments

The Oak Bay council at a recent  
meeting of roads, sewers and  
bridge committee, appointed Mr. E.  
Steele constable for the municipality  
at a salary of \$60 a month. The con-  
stable will be expected to reside at  
the stable. Mr. Steele has been in  
the employ of the council for some  
time and his appointment came in the  
form of a promotion. Owing to pres-  
sure of the mayor at all events, Mr.  
Steele has resigned his position as engineer  
of the municipality and Mr. Fowler  
has been appointed as his successor.

Pemberton Meadow Trail

Mr. McCannan, an official of the  
lands and works department, has been  
commissioned by the Hon. Mr. Fulton  
to examine the old Pemberton Meadows  
tract with a view at all events, of  
having it re-opened and placed in a  
thoroughly proper state of repair. This  
route for communication between the  
interior and the coast is the one  
in the very early days of the colony, it  
is considered probable however that a  
regular road will be made by the gov-  
ernment, and the requirements of the  
district will receive the most careful  
attention.

CONFIDE THEIR CASE  
TO JOSEPH MARTIN

Civil Servants Seek Counsel With  
Regard to Proposal to Tax  
Them

It was expected that a meeting of  
the members of the Dominion civil ser-  
vice, who are resident in the city,  
would have been held this week in  
order to complete arrangements for  
the formation of a branch of the civil  
service union in this city. The effort  
to bring this about failed of effect. The  
advisability of resisting the demand on  
the part of the provincial government  
for the payment of the Income tax,  
has been placed in the hands of Mr.  
Joseph Martin, and it is quite possible  
that his opinion will be received dur-  
ing the present week, while advances  
on the same subject from the minister of  
justice at Ottawa are awaited with-  
out delay.

Some members of the local service  
are, however, of the opinion that it  
would be well to suspend a final de-  
cision until the appeal, which has been  
taken from the judgment which was  
recently given in New Brunswick  
against the service in this matter is  
concluded.

ENRICHES LIBRARY

British Museum Library Supplement-  
ary Catalogue is Being  
Forwarded

Some two or three years ago the  
provincial library was enriched by the  
acquisition of a catalogue of books  
which had been prepared by the  
British Museum, London, and which  
gives a list of all the books in the  
Museum's collection. The catalogue  
is issued at a cost of some \$24 per set.  
Word has just reached Mr. Schole-  
field, the provincial librarian, that a  
supplementary catalogue, which con-  
tains all the books that were not in-  
cluded in the other set, as well as all  
the books which have been acquired since  
1900, is on its way out, and may be  
expected to arrive any day.

The presentation is made through  
Sir E. Mianus, the provincial librar-  
ian of the British Museum.  
The shelves of very few libraries in  
Canada contain this enormous cata-  
logue of the British Museum, and it  
appears that it is not infrequently  
purchased.

WILLIAM JOLLIFFE RETURNS

Big Tug of B. C. Salvage Company  
Completes Voyage North to  
Recharge Beacons

The tug William Jolliffe, of the B. C.  
Salvage Company, Capt. Stratford,  
which has been engaged in filling the  
active beacons on the northern Brit-  
ish Columbia coast, returned to  
Esquimalt yesterday. The William  
Jolliffe, which is under charter to the  
marine department, has been a very  
busy vessel since entering that en-  
gaged in the service of the company.  
A call was made, dirty weather was  
encountered.

RESIDENTS OF PRAIRIE  
FORM A COMMITTEE

Organization Meeting Held  
Last Night—Will Give  
Supper

(From Sunday's Daily.)  
The first step in the organization of  
an association of those who hail from  
the three western prairie provinces  
was held last evening in the office  
of the Western Assurance company  
where a meeting of the Dominion resi-  
dents of that portion of the Dominion  
and decided that the association should  
be formed. Lists have been circulated  
and those submitted to last night's  
meeting are being reviewed. Other  
Others, which were not turned in,  
have also been signed and it is  
expected that the association will  
commence with over two hundred  
members.

A. W. Elliott occupied the chair. It  
was decided to proceed with the or-  
ganization and one of the first steps  
to be taken was to decide that liquor  
shall have no connection with the as-  
sociation. A committee to draft a con-  
stitution and bylaws and to arrange  
for a banquet supper which will be  
given at a future date, was elected.  
The following names were elected  
Messrs. Forester, Howard, Slater,  
Rivercomb, Carey, Elliott and Dr.  
Graham. The committee will meet  
on Monday afternoon at 8 o'clock at  
618 Trounce alley. A general meet-  
ing will be held later at the call of  
the chairman of the committee.

The names of the members to be  
given the organization, and other  
details were considered, but will be  
left in the hands of the committee  
to report upon. The temporary name  
of the "Prairie Club" was decided upon.  
As there are a number of former  
residents of Manitoba, Saskatchewan  
and Alberta who have not yet signed  
up, a list of any who would like to  
communicate with C. H. Rivercomb,  
618 Trounce alley, or D. W. Howard,  
718 Yates street, or with any member  
of the committee.

Tommy Burns Active

Will Fight Johnson And Moir—Ap-  
pears With Lord Alverston at  
Banquet

London, April 2.—Nealy, Tommy  
Burns, manager, called for New York  
to arrange a match with Johnson  
and Moir. Burns says his deposit of  
\$3,500. Burns says he will not risk  
\$500 to remain in the hands of the  
stakeholders for three months in or-  
der to give the promoters a chance  
to raise the \$30,000 necessary for the  
result, and would prefer a fight of 45  
rounds to a finish, which would limit  
it to California or Nevada.

Arrangements are about completed  
for another contest in England, in  
which Gunner Moir, probably will be  
pitted against Burns, for a percent-  
age of the gate receipts. The fight,  
if it is arranged, will take place in  
London. The prize money will be  
one of the big football grounds, and  
the price of admission will range  
from one shilling upwards. People  
would attend probably 50,000 people.  
Tommy Burns, the world's cham-  
pion heavyweight boxer, appeared in  
a new role last night. He was a guest  
at the dinner of the Police Club, and  
was down for a speech in which he  
which had been arranged on, "Publi-  
cized in Sport," which mainly turned  
on the ethics of Oxford's recent ac-  
cess to the row.

Unfortunately for Burns he was  
sandwiched in the speaking between  
two of London's best "after-dinner

ARRANGING TO STOCK  
ISLANDS WITH GAME

Various Species of the Native  
Game to Be Placed on the  
Queen Charlottes

Preliminary arrangements for stock-  
ing the Queen Charlotte islands with  
big game are being made by A. B.  
Williams, provincial game warden.  
Details will likely be entrusted to Mr.  
Manson, government agent, and F. T.  
Watson, a well known mining oper-  
ator of Jedway.

Goats and sheep will be placed on  
the southern islands, where conditions  
are very favorable owing to the moun-  
tainous region. Graham Island will  
be chosen as the place at all events,  
soon as a number of males and fe-  
males can be secured. Caribou, owing  
to the discovery of spoor by officers  
from H. M. S. Shearwater last season,  
Williams suggests to capture a few  
of the island, but so far as is known  
no specimens have ever been seen  
by white men. Here also will be  
transplanted animals from the Alaskan  
haunts. Efforts will also be made  
to secure a number of elk or wapiti.

Twenty or thirty Caribou or  
black-tail deer will be placed on  
Moresby Island this spring. It is  
expected that no difficulty will be ex-  
perienced in capturing them in the  
vicinity of Hartley Bay, where they  
are found in great numbers. It is a  
common experience there for hunters  
to find a dozen or more of these ani-  
mals on the small islands. After they  
have been driven into the water the  
task of capturing them is easy, as the  
deer are tame.

There are no wild animals on these  
islands. This, with the prohibition  
of hunting, will probably result in the  
rapid increase of the big game. The  
islands will likely be a famous  
hunting ground for sportsmen and  
the residents, whose numbers are  
growing larger since the opening of  
clearings and grain fields. Myriads of  
ducks and wild geese now abound in  
the various islands, which are their  
favorite breeding places.

Quail will also be introduced. Mr.  
Williams does not think the climate  
is suitable for pheasants owing to the  
heavy rainfall and the fact that the  
prospectors and mining operators.  
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is suitable for pheasants owing to the  
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REAL ESTATE MARKET  
IS HEALTHY IN TONE

Large Number of Small Trans-  
fers and Several Big Deals  
Are Pending

The real estate market in this city  
is a most promising one, although  
there is no symptom of a boom, and  
none is wanted by the more repre-  
sentative dealers. Nevertheless, it  
is hard to get, and real estate markets  
everywhere are said to be in a mori-  
bund condition, it speaks well for Vic-  
toria that the transactions in the real  
estate market are so healthy and in-  
creasing. Of course the figures of last  
year are not approached, but all the  
chief items are quite busy.

The chief demand is for small prop-  
erties, although the heavier investor is  
subbling again, and there are a num-  
ber of considerable deals being done,  
several of which will very likely mature  
during the coming week. The great  
demand just now is for homes and  
home sites. Well built houses with  
four or five to seven rooms are  
selling readily wherever anything like  
a reasonable price is put upon them.  
The result of this demand is seen in  
the building permits. Numbers of  
them are being taken out right along,  
and for the class of houses men-  
tioned, the business bears a most  
favorable and more pronounced char-  
acter. Moore & Whittington, who  
make a specialty of such homes, say  
that their houses are in such demand  
they can build them, and the con-  
tractors generally who go in for this  
class of work are busy, though unlike  
last year they are not rushing with  
business ahead, and they have no dif-  
ficulty in getting all the men they  
want for the work.

The Pacific Building & Con-  
tracting Company has had four con-  
tractors placed with them recently, two  
of the houses, which are being built on  
North Hampshire road at Oak Bay, be-  
ing an advanced stage of construction.  
They are also building a home for  
A. W. Elliott on Pandora avenue  
and one for F. J. Jamieson at Oak Bay.  
Among the other big changes in the  
real estate world is that the firm  
of Maysmith & Rogers, with offices  
in the Mason building on Govern-  
ment street, D. H. Young, manager  
of the Victoria branch of the National  
Finance Company, has bought out P.  
F. Rogers, and the firm will henceforth  
be known as Maysmith & Reid.

VICTORIANS VISIT  
EGYPT'S PYRAMIDS

Rev. Chas. E. Cooper Tells of  
His Visit to Land of the  
Pharaohs

However short a time one has in  
Cairo it is impossible to leave without  
paying a visit to the Pyramids. There-  
fore, although my wife and I arrived  
in Cairo only Saturday afternoon  
and had arranged to start for a trip  
up the Nile on Monday afternoon, it  
was clear that there was only one way  
in which Monday morning could be  
passed—seeing these famous relics  
of antiquity.  
Accordingly at half past eight our  
dragoman was ready for us with a  
carriage which took us at a smart  
pace past the British Legation, and  
through handsome streets built up  
with magnificent bank buildings,  
palatial hotels, substantial consulates,  
clubs and private residences to the  
Kaisar-Nejeh. The Nile bridge  
Close to the bridge a football match  
in full swing revealed the barracks  
of the English garrison, for surely  
only British soldiers would play foot-  
ball in Egypt in March, and beyond  
the barracks yard rose the dome of  
the famous museum of Egyptian an-  
tiquities. The entrance to the Nile  
bridge is guarded by two colossal sit-  
ting lions of good and imposing de-  
sign and as we crossed it we caught  
a glimpse at the residence of the  
British Consul, and the home of many  
years of the late Lord Cromer. On the  
further side of the bridge we ex-  
changed our carriage for the electric  
carriage, and in a few minutes we  
were through the suburb of Giza, pass-  
ing the zoological gardens and the ruins  
of the palace of Giza, one of the  
same name, which is the site of the  
national museum.  
Here the road turns sharply to the

speakers. There was compensation  
in the fact, however, that Lord Al-  
verston, who was a great athlete in his  
younger days, went over to Burns and  
shook hands with him, and that he  
was pleased to meet him, who had  
played the game so cleanly as had  
Burns.

DAIRYMEN'S CONVENTION

Deputy Minister of Agriculture States  
That It Proved Suc-  
cessful

J. R. Anderson, the deputy minister  
of agriculture, who has returned from  
the convention of the British Colum-  
bia dairymen, which was held in New  
Westminster, states that the proceed-  
ings throughout evidenced the steady  
and substantial improvement which  
is constantly being made in these  
lines in this province. The favorite  
dairy cross here seems to be the  
Jersey with the Holstein although the  
latter is in itself highly valued for  
both quantity and quality of milk,  
while the Ayrshire, in consequence of  
the excellent quality of her milk, has  
many friends.

Tuberculosis in dairy herds, as is  
the case almost universally elsewhere,  
is causing a good deal of trouble, and  
more vigorous action would be taken  
in regard to this important matter  
were it not for the fact that an  
earnest desire to co-operate in the  
work is shown by the officials of  
the Dominion government.

VAST GAME RESERVE  
IN EAST KOOTENAY

Government Entrusts Defini-  
tion of Limits to Provin-  
cial Game Wardens

A vast game preserve aggregating  
hundreds of square miles will be set  
out in East Kootenay this spring by  
the provincial government as a result  
of the strong representations of promi-  
nent sportsmen and hunters from  
the region. It will be located some-  
where in the mountainous region lying  
between the Crow's Nest Pass branch of  
the C. P. R. and the main line, and will  
serve the same purpose as the famous  
Yellowstone National Park in Wyo-  
ming under the control of the war de-  
partment of the United States.

The task of defining the limits of  
the proposed reserve has been entrusted  
to A. B. Williams, provincial game  
warden, who will visit the district  
within the next few weeks. He has  
received the approval of the Hon. Mr.  
Manson, provincial game warden, and  
various well known sportsmen, includ-  
ing Dr. Hornaday, director of the New  
York Zoological park, who has been  
a frequent visitor to East Kootenay,  
and Mr. C. M. H. Brown, a well known  
hunter and sportsman.

Dr. Hornaday favors  
reserving an area forty miles long by  
twenty miles broad in the region  
between the Crow's Nest Pass and  
lying between the Hill and the  
Rockies, constituting the boundary be-  
tween British Columbia and Alberta.  
Mr. C. M. H. Brown, a well known  
hunter and sportsman, has also advised  
the reservation of a portion of this  
territory and additional  
miles in the region farther north  
and extending west as far as the  
mountains of the Selkirk range.  
The American reservation to see vast  
herds of deer along the main drive-  
ways traversed by the thousands of  
people who visit the park every sum-  
mer. The game warden, Mr. Williams,  
has also advised the reservation of a  
portion of this territory and additional  
miles in the region farther north  
and extending west as far as the  
mountains of the Selkirk range.

So at the great pyramid itself there  
was on the former occasion a yelling  
chorus of Arab loud-voiced, clamor-  
ous, merriment, almost tearing one  
in pieces with their importunities; now  
a strange and wonderful order and quiet  
prevailed. He comes to levy the trib-  
ute, and is assured by the  
presence of a single mounted private  
of the Egyptian police, and one was  
left free to spend a few moments in  
watching the stupendous mass of  
masonry before one.

When it stood in rugged grandeur,  
covering an extent of thirteen acres,  
having a solid content of 85 million  
cubic feet of masonry, and rising to the  
height of 481 feet, the loftiest peak of  
masonry in the world, and all this  
massive structure was the work of Kufu  
the second king of the  
fourth dynasty, more than 5,000 years  
ago. By what engineering device he  
raised those immense blocks of stone  
to a height of 481 feet, is a mystery  
long, to so great a height is quite  
unknown, but it is said that he em-  
ployed relays of 100,000 men, each  
carrying on their backs a load of 150  
pounds, and that he had a long  
ramp leading up to the pyramid, and  
after having spent 10 years in con-  
structing a causeway for the transport  
of the stones, he raised them up to the  
top.

But one's meditations are broken into  
by the approach of the sheikh of the  
pyramids, a dignified figure in a long  
black robe and a fez covered with a  
turban. He comes to levy the trib-  
ute which is his due, by right of an  
ancient firman, to receive from every  
visitor to the pyramids. Mutual salu-  
tations are exchanged, and he then  
receives and then he summons  
six Arabs of his tribe who were sitting  
around to come and show us the way  
to the top of the pyramid. We did not go  
to the top because I had been before  
and I thought it too great an exertion  
for my wife, so we contented ourselves  
with a view of the pyramid from the  
top of the hill. The entrance to the  
pyramid, down this passage we have  
to go in a stooping position for over  
four feet above the base, and now reached  
by a rough sloping path. There  
steeply descending passage polished  
by much passing to and from and al-  
though the entrance is only 48 feet  
wide, it is a long and narrow  
chamber, and beneath the  
pyramid, down this passage we have  
to go in a stooping position for over  
four feet above the base, and now reached  
by a rough sloping path. There  
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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. Rindyard 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. We 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 regarded by 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 we are the wigs of certain silly Englishmen. 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 heavenly 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 in 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 Rindyard 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 students 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 students 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 in some parts of Canada been 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 riches.

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 only way to combat it 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 began to try 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. Fysher's mind is widely known, especially in banking and commercial circles" and that "Mr. Bazin's downright dishonesty is a notorious fact 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 even more true than it is because 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 was in partnership with a high hand. He treated the Treasury Board with a great deal of indifference, and so that all things being equal, no wonder he 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 ingenuity can profess to hold his Conservative predecessor 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 reformer, and he has had a whole militia service. There is not the least excuse for him, and it is notable that none of the Liberal newspapers has reported a word of the Toronto Globe tells us that Sir Wilfrid could not have expected anything but a condemnatory report, and that the credit of the credit of having made an investigation by an independent body. This is cold comfort for the friends of the Liberal cabinet. 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 of the 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 agony of indignation, 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 matter far worse than any member of the Opposition ever imagined. The people will insist that the administration should be held responsible, and 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. It is a statement, many 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 get work from the 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. It is a part 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 all 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 two. The truth is that the 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 into effect 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 men 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, tend to convince us that a splendid advertisement for Victoria.

Mr. Clifford Sifton told the Canadian Club of Brandon that we are moving westward, not eastward, and that 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 combined nowadays almost solely with the affairs of the 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.

Try Text Wash Day

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

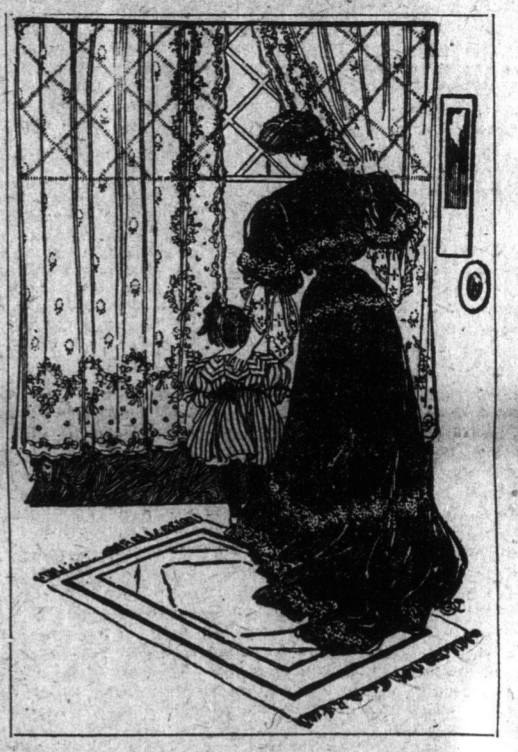
WASHING MACHINE Laundry Bluing Simpler, cleaner and infinitely better than the old way: made in little sheets—a sheet for a tub; 26 sheets in a package. 10c worth will last an ordinary family six months. Get it from

Cyrus H. Bowes, Chemist Government Street Near Yates

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 .75c 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

ARABIAN LACE CURTAINS—Real Arabian lace, plain net, centre, in ecru. A very handsome curtain, at a low price. Sizes 3 ft. x 50 in. Per pair . . . . . \$5.50 REAL LACE CURTAINS—Genuine lace curtains, with ecru lace edging and Battenburg corners. This is a curtain style you'll like. They come in white. Per pair . . . . . \$6.50

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

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.

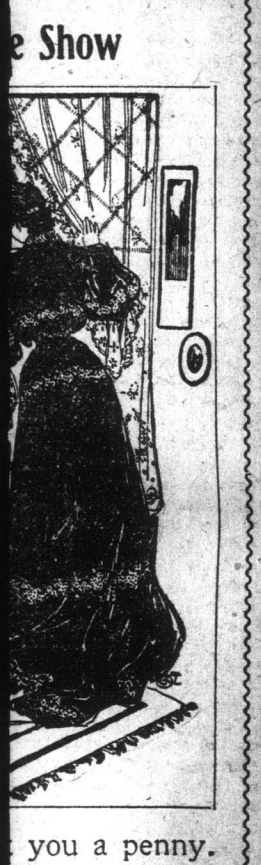
THREE OF OUR 1908 "WHITNEY" GO-CART STYLES

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. Enamelled 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. Enamelled push bar. Price, \$13.00 Reclining Folding Go-Cart No. K. 60, 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. Enamelled push bar. Price, \$13.00

SPRING FURNITURE STYLES ARRIVING DAILY

FURNISHERS OF HOMES HOTELS CLUBS Complete and Good Weiler Bros MAKERS OF FURNITURE AND OFFICE FITTINGS That Are Better THE "FIRST" FURNITURE STORE OF THE "LAST" WEST GOVERNMENT STREET, VICTORIA, B.C.

WHEELS



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

as we are now terms of which together...

as we are now terms of which together...

as we are now terms of which together...

as we are now terms of which together...

as we are now terms of which together...

as we are now terms of which together...

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...

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...

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...

tour 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 songs were written...

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

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

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. His lordship is the same age as the King...

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...

Joe McCall, well known ticket officer of the Southern Pacific, wears what has been described as "a swaggar khaki suit." It is of the best quality yellow-green variety worn by army officers.

McCall was standing near the desk in the Hotel Stewart, looking through the plate glass windows at the rain streaming down in Geary street.

McCall shifted his gaze to the arriving guest approaching the entrance. "Front! Front! Wake up! What's the matter with you! Draining races-track dope again?" spoke Rich sharply as he reached over with a ruler and jabbed McCall in the back.

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, Pan's pipe recalls to gyrfal mirth...

There's the morning's rosette hue, There's the sunlight's golden glow, There's the night tide and the dew, And the gentle winds that blow...

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

There's the green vales that stretch away, And the woodland's bud and flower, There's the golden dawn of day, There's the gentle twilight hour...

Last week we went back to those olden ways, Familiar to our early wedded days; The lanes are sweet with blossoms, and the ween Builds by the doorway, as she bulled them...

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, Have crowded out the plain of those old days...

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, We shall there find the angel bands among...

Who sings of March, must sing the mad, Lone man-at-arms, the stranger clad, In motley wild and brown; Who in the wake of Winter's flight Turns now to caper, now to fight...

He flees her down the lengthening days, She follows him through woodland ways, O'er hills and vales between, And sits for mark of victory On every bush and hedge and tree...

NOTE AND COMMENT

ABOUT PEOPLE

Throughout the entire extent of Canada, public opinion has been aroused as it seldom has been before because of the startling exposure of the going at Ottawa by the report of the Civil Service Commission. The opinion is held in some quarters that the government in appointing a new commission will attempt to get a white-washing report in favor of the departments which have been censured. Thus the Halifax Herald says: "Already the Government has begun to attack the Report of its own Commission consisting entirely of leading Liberals. The Commission, being independent, have told the plain truth of what they found, and fearlessly recommended the reforms which they consider necessary. But truth and reform are the two things that the Laurier Government cannot stand. Hence we have the ludicrous spectacle, namely, a white-washing report in favor of the Departments and the Government. If the Government thinks it can stand that kind of procedure, the people of Canada can, and they will know how to deal with it at the coming General Election."

It is probably correct to say that never before in the history of British Columbia has the business outlook in every section of the province been so promising. For obvious reasons there are certain districts where unprosperous activity and development will take place, but there is abundant evidence to indicate that "the good times" are to be general at all points. The Vernon News tells of a feeling of optimism prevailing throughout the Okanagan district: "Commercial papers and financial journals are unanimous in expressing the opinion that the past year of financial depression is now well over, and the business outlook for Canada is of a most encouraging nature. Factories and mills are now making up for lost time, and wholesale houses report that while the spring sales are somewhat limited they are being made on a satisfactory cash basis. Another factor contributing largely to a stimulation of increased prosperity is the large amount of dividends to be distributed during the next few weeks by banks, corporations and industrial concerns. This has been estimated to amount to at least \$3,000,000, and cannot fail to make its influence felt for good. In Vernon and the Okanagan the prospects for the season are of the brightest. Existing operations on a large scale will be carried forward in this city, and the big irrigation works now under progress by the White Valley Power Co. will give employment to thousands of men. The horizon now seems bright on all sides, and there is no reason to doubt that the year 1908 will be a prosperous one in all parts of the country, and particularly so in the Okanagan district."

Very properly, and very naturally, throughout the whole of this province, a feeling of indignation has been aroused since the fact became known that the Laurier government introduced a bill to take from the people of British Columbia the control of their parliamentary franchise. Opinion on the Mainland is, we fancy, quite accurately reflected in the following from the New Westminster Columbian: "There is a consensus of opinion that the precious right so long enjoyed by the people of this province must not be given up without most strenuous protest against handing over the franchise of the lists to mere henchmen of the Laurier government—to the local representatives of the innumerable army of parasites who feed on the government, and whose sole object—as we have warrant for assuming—will be to do the bidding of the government. From every conceivable point this proposal is a bad one, deserving the denunciation of all those who believe in popular rights and the sacredness of the compact made between British Columbia and the other provinces of the Dominion, that we should have the enjoyment of all the privileges conferred or permitted by the federal authority in the case of other provinces. This invasion of popular rights is all the more a reproach against Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his colleagues, because they attained power through the pretence, now shown to be false, that they were the champions of provincial as contrasted with federal rights, and that they would oppose the tendency towards centralization of authority which they charged as a political crime against their opponents of the Conservative party."

What ought to constitute a splendid advertisement for Western Canada was the delivery of an illustrated lecture the other day in London by Ernest Thompson Seton. A particularly interesting feature of the affair was the fact that though the lecturer took his audience on a seven months trip to the Arctic regions, and back, by means of lantern slides, there were no traces of ice or snow in any picture. This should have the effect of dissipating some of the popular ignorance regarding climatic conditions in northern latitudes in Canada during the summer months."

London, March 27.—Ernest Thompson Seton lectured last night before the Royal Geographical Society on "Canoe Trip to the Plains of the Cariboo," being an account of his expedition in 1907 to the mainland, north-west of Hudson Bay. Millions of cariboo still existed and there was a herd of American bison of the Slave River. Concluding, he pointed out that though he had taken his audience on a seven months trip to the Arctic regions and back by means of slides, there were no traces of ice or snow in any picture."

A despatch from Valparaiso says the British cruiser Shearwater, which has been searching for possible survivors of the missing British bark Silverburn, reported as having been burned at sea last August, off the Chilean coast has arrived here. The commander of the Shearwater found no trace of the missing vessel or survivors and will proceed to the command of a small island 400 miles off the Chilean coast, to continue the search.

Subscribe for THE COLONIST

King Leopold of the Belgians, who has come so prominently before the world lately in connection with the affairs of the Congo, is a man of going to the point. He is a man of habits. Horticulture, literature and motoring take up a great deal of his time, and he is said to dislike anything approaching to pomp or pageantry. He is very fond of travelling about incognito, and has sometimes met with amusing experiences. He was once staying at a fashionable French watering-place, and while out walking quite unattended happened to push against a fierce-looking Frenchman. The latter was highly incensed, and rudely told his Majesty to look where he was going to. "You are probably not aware," he shouted, "that I am a member of the Paris Municipal Council!" "Dear me, no," replied Leopold, quietly; "I offer you my humble respects for the Council, but I am not the King of the Belgians!" Although he is an enthusiastic motorist, no one can accuse King Leopold of driving to the common danger. Indeed, on one occasion the King was so careful of his own life in order to prevent his car from running over a pedestrian. He was travelling in his motor at a high rate of speed along a narrow country road, when he suddenly saw a few yards ahead, a woman pushing a perambulator and leading by the hand a little child. The Royal car was going so fast that it pulled up with a sudden check. To make matters worse, on one side of the road was a ditch and on the other a steep decline. "Reverse, and run into the ditch!" shouted the King to his chauffeur, but the man was too astonished to carry out the order, until the car was almost on the heels of the frightened woman. Then, seeing that the King was in earnest, he pulled himself together and did as he was told. The vehicle, terribly shaken by the sudden check, swerved, whirled to one side, and tumbled into the ditch with a crash. Luckily, neither the King nor the chauffeur was injured, and a few minutes later his Majesty emerged smiling from the wreckage and took off his hat to the terror-stricken woman who had unwittingly been the cause of his reckless act. King Leopold's interest in art once led to an amusing incident. While visiting a picture gallery, he was much struck by a painting representing a flock of sheep in a field. His Majesty sent for the artist, and inquired the price of the picture. "Well," was the reply, "would your Majesty object to pay for my sheep at the butcher's value—fifty francs apiece?" The King looked at the canvas, and hastily counting the animals depicted thereon, muttered to himself "twelve sheep—francs—francs—six hundred francs." Then aloud he added: "Yes, that's not at all exorbitant; I'll have your painting." A few days later the artist took his picture to the palace, and having obtained an audience of the King pointed out a number of little specks in the background, saying as he did so: "Don't forget these, your Majesty; there are at least a thousand of them." The King meant for dust," asked King Leopold, anxiously. "Oh, no; those are sheep," "On your word of honor?" asked the King. "On my word of honor," replied his painter. Then King Leopold, who could not go back on his promise, had to give 50,000 francs for a picture which would have been well paid for by a tenth of that sum.—M.A.P.

Admiral Sir Day Bosanquet, who is retiring from the Navy on the completion of his sixty-fifth year, belongs to an old Huguenot family whose ancestors fled to England from France after the Revolution of Nantes. Sir Day is a fine type of the Navy man, exceedingly handsome, bluff and jovial. Entering the service in 1857, he became a commander in 1861, a captain at thirty-nine, a flag officer at fifty-four, admiral at sixty-two and Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth at sixty-four. In 1878, Admiral Bosanquet had occasion to take a young commander to task for mishandling his sloop during maneuvers. He asked him, curiously, how far he thought he was likely to get in the morning, "if he fought his ship in that fashion." "Well, sir," said the officer flippantly, "if I had been with Nelson at Trafalgar, my vessel could have sunk the French and Spanish fleets." "That is not good," "H'm," snapped Bosanquet, "if you had been with Nelson at Trafalgar, the chances are he would have hung you at the yard-arm before he went into action!" "I am not sure, sir, ever, do not always get the best of an argument." Admiral Bosanquet recalls, with a twinkle in his eye, how a mildly nearly flogged him. He was staying with a friend in a small town, a midshipman in the Navy. "Still only a midshipman," said Sir Day to the boy. "Why, at your age I was sub-lieutenant." "Yes, sir," replied the young officer, "but it is generally admitted, it is not that the standard of intelligence for lieutenants is now a good deal higher than it used to be."—M.A.P.

Sporting judges are always advocating the settling of disputes in "the good old way," with fists, and apparently our public men are taking them at their word. Following close upon an angry scene in the Law Courts, when two well-known K.C.'s nearly came to blows, we have news of an exciting scene at a meeting of the Government of Newswatchers. Sir Walter Hume, father of the Financial Secretary to the Treasury, and a Nonconformist, was observed to be heated altercation with Sir Walter Plummer, Conservative, Churchman, and later member for Newcastle. The altercation culminated in Sir W. Hume's squaring up to Sir Walter Plummer. The former was dragged away by the spectators before blows actually took place. Sir Walter comes of a race of seafaring North Countrymen. Both his grandfather and father were in the Admiralty, and the medals they won under Nelson's flag are heirlooms of the family still. He himself went to sea when he was twelve years old, and eventually founded a shipping line, the Moor line, which, with twenty-nine freighters, most of them six thousand tons, carries his flag today all over the world, and has made him a fortune. The next morning he was upon him ten or eleven years ago, when he sailed to Gravesend in his yacht to help his son, the present Financial Secretary of the Treasury, in an unsuccessful attempt to win the seat at a bye-election. He dropped anchor in the Thames just opposite the town one evening and came ashore. The next morning he discovered that some wicked Tory had plastered his yacht from stem to stern with Conservative posters.—M.A.P.

BRITISH OPINION  
London Daily Telegraph—Does any sensible politician, even moderately familiar with the history of the Victorian era, desire the abolition of such a party as the Peelite, who, as a witty lady said, were always putting themselves up to auction and always buying themselves in? Would the Unionist Alliance have stood the strain of so many years if the sole link binding them together had been opposition to Home Rule for Ireland? It must be obvious that the Peelite party, the Unionist Alliance have stood the strain of the Gladstonians with the Parnellites involved other and more permanent alliances and the adoption of views which, a dozen years before that combination was effected would have been scouted by all but the most extreme Radicals. The Separatists discovered that they could not confine the distinction to the Royal Company of Archers, but unconsciously they began to look at Imperial problems through Home Rule spectacles. Little Englandism was the outcome of Separatism, Home Rule was a gutting of the English politicians, and the Gladstonians of most necessity broadened it into an ocean. The consequence was that Unionism stood not for a temporary alliance to combat a short-lived emergency, but for a vital and abiding principle which permeated almost every political problem. We do not deny that there are differences in the Unionist party, but where there are important they affect the loyalty of a very inconsiderable minority; where they appeal to many they easily admit of adjustment. What the country wants is a strong government, straight or ashamed of being Imperial, and which can carry out social reforms without appealing to cupidity or paltering with the principles of justice and honesty.

London Daily Chronicle—The future of the Times is, after all, to be very much the same as the past. The scheme of reconstruction now sanctioned by the Court instals Mr. Morley Bell as managing director, with a Board composed of members of the

The Marquis of Townshend, who has once more become a candidate before the public in connection with a lawsuit, is descended from a famous line of ancestors; for one of these distinguished himself in the Armada, and another in the command at Quebec after the death of General Wolfe, while a third earned fame by the more peaceful method of intro-

ducing the turnip into England. The present peer is the sixth holder of the title, and is a nephew of the Duke of Devonshire. Sir Rivers, by his title lordship is a man of simple habits, and does not go much into society. He is keenly interested in philanthropic enterprises, and once made the suggestion that the Government should create an Imperial State-aided Emigration Department, or an Imperial Labor and Emigration Bureau. Lady Townshend is a clever writer of light verse, and has published a little book of poems, called "In the King's Garden." Like many other ancient houses, Raynham Hall, Lord Townshend's seat in Norfolk, is a fine specimen of the spirit that is said to haunt the Hall before a birth or death in the family is that of Lady Dorothy Walpole, who, in 1715, became the second wife of the second Lord Townshend. The marriage was not a happy one, and the unfortunate lady went out of her mind, and died a prisoner in an upper story of Raynham in 1738. The story goes that as a New Year's gift she had in the Hall in 1855 a strange-looking lady in a brown satin dress, of the style of the early eighteenth century, was seen to follow the guests to the guests. It was believed at the time that this was the ghost of Lady Dorothy, and next day came the news of the death of a member of the family.—M.A.P.

Henry Young & Company  
Are You Getting Ready for Easter?

The singing of birds is upon us with the softening breath of spring air and the glad April sunshine. Woman—happy woman—is joyfully considering the question of new attire for Easter Sunday. She must wear something brand new on that Day or she will have had luck all through the year. But if it should happen to rain so hard that the Easter Bonnet and new Frock may not be donned, why, there is the new Collar or Tie, which would be worn in any case. We have well thought out the all important matter of novelties in the lingerie line, as you will not doubt if you note our window display.

Ladies' 1908 Lingerie  
Washable Collars, Ties, Collar and Cuff Sets, Embroidered Linen Collars, Lace Ties, etc., etc.

Where Style and Value Meet.  
ONE man said, "I buy Fit-Reform Suits because I can depend on them being in good style and holding their shape." Another man said, "What I want in a suit is good, honest wear. I get it in Fit-Reform."  
Whether YOU buy for looks or wear, you get both when you buy Fit-Reform garments. Let us show you the new styles in Suits at \$18, \$20 and \$22.

FACTS AND FIGURES OF OLYMPIC GAMES  
Great Stadium to Seat 70,000 Persons is About Completed in London.  
London, April 3.—With the Olympic games, which this year are to be held in England, for the first time, in addition to the usual calendar of sporting events, the coming season should prove by far the busiest ever known in British sporting history. The council of the British Olympic Association, which is almost entirely composed of representatives appointed by the governing associations of sports in Great Britain, have contracted with the Franco-British Exhibition to erect at Shepherd's Bush, on the exhibition ground, a magnificent stadium capable of accommodating 70,000 spectators. This was begun in September last and is now rapidly approaching completion. Surrounded by tiers of seats capable of accommodating nearly twice the whole population of a town like Dover, is a huge grass plot some 235 yards in length and just under 100 yards in width. Round the edge of the arena is a under running path, in addition to the mile, laid out under the superintendence of the Amateur Athletic Association, and outside this again is a cycling track, two and three-quarter laps of which go to the mile. On the grass plot itself, which will be available for every kind of athletic exercise, and immediately in front of where the royal boxes will be placed when the structure is finished, is an enormous swimming tank, 327 feet long by 80 feet broad. Over most of the surface of this the water has a depth of only feet 6 inches, but a square section in the middle is carried down to 14 feet 6 inches. This part is intended for high diving competitions and a movable tower platform is to be provided for that purpose. The games, which are expected to attract the greatest athletes in the

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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. Anyone with the slight- some knows that and the employers of labor get the bett heads the better for Perhaps if I owned a com- sions might be different. possession of a little thing would, I suppose, be apt to 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 changing-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 Wimshuis, 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 200 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.

# The "Old Drury"



THE 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 had me made and packed,  
Bought me, last week, a doll of wax,  
And brother Jack a top.  
Jack's in the pouts, 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 Emul awhile consents to pine,  
There growls, and curses, like a deadly Gnome,  
Scorning to view fantastic Columbines,  
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 carries her dear form on the heart,  
What need has new 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 lamps, 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 parent's quings,  
He slew the vanquishing 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

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.







## Education Bill

THE Archbishop of Canterbury has addressed the following letter to the president of the Board of Education on the subject of the Education Bill, pleading for a reasonable settlement of the question at issue: Lambeth Palace, S. E.,

March 10, 1908.

Dear Mr. McKenna,—A fortnight has elapsed since you introduced the government's new Education Bill, and it seems to be on public grounds desirable that I should now write to you on the subject. If such a step be unusual on the part of one who has an official place in parliament, where in due course he will have an opportunity of having his say, it must be remembered that such opportunity may not occur until after the bill has passed through the House of Commons. The precedent of 1906 shows how difficult it is to secure dispassionate consideration at that late stage for what is thought and said by those who have special personal knowledge and experience of the non-provided schools of England and Wales. These schools outnumber the provided schools by two to one, and they are attended by about half the elementary school children of the country. You will, therefore, I believe, regard it as neither unfair nor inappropriate that I should briefly address you now while matters are still, we hope, in a plastic stage. I alone am responsible for the opinion I express, but it is an opinion formed after using every opportunity open to me of taking counsel with those who, viewing the subject from different standpoints, are best qualified to give me information and advice.

I need not, I think, remind you that I have myself from the first been anxious—many good people think over-anxious—to promote a reasonable settlement of this lamentable and harmful controversy. In order to bring about such a settlement many of us are prepared to give up much which we believe might be fairly and reasonably claimed by those whose cause, I, in some measure, represent. Some of us are even ready, for the sake of bringing about the harmonious co-operation for which we long, to acquiesce, both as regards primary and secondary schools, in arrangements which fail, as we think, to do what is ideally best for English life as a whole. Entertaining that desire, I looked forward with some measure of hope to a bill which should give effect to your expressed conviction that, in enforcing the principles of public control and of freeing teachers from denominational tests, the government must "at the same time have regard to the history of existing institutions and to the varied traditions, habits, and beliefs which exist among our people, and which to so many are the dearest part of their lives."

Further, you truly maintained that in dealing with this problem "it is impossible to ignore the fact that large sections of our community desire a type of instruction in which more definite denominational teaching is given than in our existing council schools," and in view of "the great sacrifices which have been made in the past by devoted men and women in founding and maintaining these voluntary schools," you urged upon parliament that to refuse to recognize these schools "would be regarded by very many people as an act of pitiless injustice."

For the last ten days the text of the bill has been in our hands, and I can truly say that I approached the study of it with the serious desire to find in it the basis of an arrangement which might secure the educational peace and progress which we desire, without either ousting definite religious teaching from its due place in the school life of those children whose parents desire it, or retarding educational improvement or vitality, or treating anybody with intolerable unfairness. I must frankly admit that this hope has not been realized. Each day's study of the actual clauses of the bill, and, I would add, each day's consultation with professional teachers, or with county council authorities, or with men of cool judgment experienced in the statistics on the subject and in the management of schools both on their secular and religious sides, has caused my hopes to wane, and I am reluctantly forced to the conclusion that if the bill were to become law in anything like its present form it would accentuate rather than relieve our existing difficulties and hamper rather than promote educational advance.

The desire which you have expressed that in urban areas, where the parents can make choice among different schools, it should be made possible, or even easy, to retain in active life the efficient denominational schools, whether Church of England, or Roman Catholic, or Wesleyan, or Jewish, upon which infinite cost and care have been bestowed by those already rated for the rival schools, turns out, I fear, upon statistical examination, to be incapable of fulfillment as the bill now stands. The suggested "contracting out" plan would, it appears, be applicable to only the slenderest number of such schools, standing in comparatively well-to-do districts; and even in such cases there would undoubtedly be some danger of a reversion to the difficulties of lowered salaries and inferior equipment with which we were familiar ten years ago. I have myself always contended that a suitable place might be found in our educational system for some "state-aided" schools. I have advocated it in parliament and elsewhere. But to regard this exceptional sanction as an adequate recognition of the position which has, as you have truly urged, been won for denominational schools in urban areas is, I am convinced, so unreasonable as to become, however unintentionally, what you have called "a pitiless injustice."

As regards single-school areas, the problem is admittedly even more difficult. That some change in the existing conditions is reasonable, and even necessary, I have for several years maintained. But what is the solution which the bill proposes? The existing trustees are to be compelled to transfer to the public authority the ownership of the buildings which they now possess, worth, of course, millions of pounds, and representing—to quote again your own words—"traditions, habits, and beliefs which exist among our people, and which to so many are the dearest part of their lives." This transfer, immense and far-reaching as it is, might perhaps be defended in argument if the religious teaching which was desired and intended by the builders of the schools was substantially safeguarded and secured. But, on the contrary, any denominational teaching hitherto given within school hours is to be discontinued, and, instead of it, we are offered an "undertaking" that the undenominational teaching shall be of a good kind, and that, besides, available for Sunday school, the building shall be provided for denominational teaching on Saturday, a day when children do not go to school.

I cordially recognize the real advance on former schemes, which takes shape in the definition of the quality of the undenominational teaching which is to be given. If this were accompanied by any adequate opportunity for the more definite instruction which many parents desire, I should regard it as a substantial contribution to the settlement of the question. But it seems to be neutralized by other parts of the scheme, which preclude any enquiry as to the teachers' qualification to give religious instruction, and it is noteworthy that the "undertaking" depends for its enforcement upon the administrative action of the Board of Education for the time being. Again, it is surely impossible in existing circumstances to regard as equitable any settlement which does not allow, under reasonable conditions, the parents of children in provided schools to claim, and pay for, in addition to the Scriptural teaching therein given, such denominational instruction as they may desire.

Pray understand that I am not challenging or even criticising the intentions which may underlie these provisions. The position is extraordinarily difficult, and it is my own desire, as I believe it to be yours, to reach a reasonable settlement, even if it cannot be wholly acceptable to the controversialists on either side. What I am reluctantly forced to contend is that the bill as it stands does not present such a solution. I welcomed your words asserting the value of giving to the parent some right of choice as to the religious teaching of his child. That principle requires in practice to be qualified in various ways, but with the exercise of common sense it can, I believe, be made effective both in town and country. I had hoped to find it thus applied by the new bill. But I do not so find it.

I purposely avoided detailed and technical suggestions as to facilities and the like. The authors of the bill understand, at least as well as I do, what possibilities there are in that direction and how much could be thus effected. It seems to me to be reasonable that I should lay these statements before you now rather than at a later stage. The objections to the bill as it stands are, so far as I can at present judge, insuperable. If I have misunderstood either the intention or the operation of the measure, let the true facts be made apparent. Nothing can be so important to the well-being of England as the efficient education of the little children in her schools, but "education" must include the building up of character in the faith and fear of God. When such an issue is at stake surely no mere sense of the weariness of the controversy, still less any question of party allegiance, ought to prevail. No man worthy of the name will be tempted either by fear or favor to hold his peace.

I am, yours very truly,  
(Signed) RANDALL CANTAUR.

### SOCIALISM NO NEW THING

The Socialistic movement—though not modern State Socialism—can be traced back to about 1,000 B. C. The Hebrew commonwealth was both politically and industrially a democratic state. In it labor was honored, the standing army forbidden, the exploitation of the poor by the rich prohibited, private ownership of land disallowed, a weekly holiday for the laborer commanded, aristocracy, whether landed, ecclesiastical, or hereditary, guarded against, and some provision made for universal education. How far these ideals were ever realized is a doubtful question; certainly they were never fully realized. But the prophets of Israel foretold a time when this realization would be accomplished—when war should cease, the implements of war should be converted into the implements of agriculture, law should rest on religion, not on armed force, and property should be so equally divided that every man should sit under his own vine and fig-tree unmolested.

Jesus Christ began his ministry by pointing back to these prophets and declaring that he had come to fulfill them. He ended his ministry by reaffirming this declaration in a judicial proceeding under the sanction of an oath and with the certainty that it would cost him his life. But he did not share the popular impression of his time that the realization would be conferred upon Israel by a supernatural intervention and without cost to themselves. On the contrary, he told them that it would not immediately appear; that it would not come

suddenly; that it was dependent upon the development of individual character and could come no faster than individual character was developed; that it would grow up gradually like a seed, in spite of other and evil growths, by much agitation, and at great cost to those who were striving for it. How the Christian disciples at first believed, in spite of Christ's warnings, that the kingdom of God would be brought to the earth in their lifetime by the return of Christ accompanied by an angel host, how they soon abandoned this idea without fully framing any other, how then they founded the church with the kingdom, how gradually they gave up all hope of a kingdom of God on the earth or substituted a vision of a kingdom in heaven for which earth was only a disciplinary preparation, how all the time God was gradually developing a kingdom on the earth—a brotherhood of men founded upon faith in the unity and fatherhood of God—how in these latter times the church is slowly, very slowly, coming to realize that Jesus Christ came to establish a new social order on the earth, not to save a few or many from the pains of a future hell for the bliss of a future heaven—there is no space here to narrate. It is enough to say that the modern movement toward a more fraternal spirit in government and in industry, and more fraternal organization both political and industrial, is derived historically from the teaching of Jesus Christ and the pre-Christian teachings of the Hebrew prophets.—Rev. Lyman Abbott, in New York Outlook.

### RECLAIMING AN ASIATIC DESERT

The Anatolian Railroad company, the German corporation that is building the railroad across Asia Minor to Bagdad, entered into a contract last November with the Turkish government to irrigate a part of the Great Salt Desert, whose southern border is skirted by the railroad.

This edge of the desert is nearly 200 miles from the northeastern corner of the Mediterranean. It was once the bottom of the sea, and its floor is strewn with saline incrustations, but it has been found that the soil may be freshened and turned into the best of farming lands. Not a spear of grass grows on it now, and neither the Greeks nor the Romans nor the Turks ever built a road across it.

The contract for turning the southwestern part of this bare, waterless plain into a fruitful garden has been let to a Frankfurt firm, and the construction plant is now being sent to Asia Minor, where the work will begin this spring. The contractors agree to complete the work in five years.

The estimated cost is about \$5,000,000. The funds are to be supplied by the railroad company, the government paying 5 per cent. interest and agreeing to wipe out the debt in thirty-five years.

The reclaimed area, embracing about 150,000 acres, will touch the northern edge of the town of Konia, famous in ancient history as Iconium, and long the capital of the Turks while they were pushing their triumphant way to the part of Europe they now occupy. It is a decayed place, interesting only for its mediaeval and ancient remains, among which are the mosques of the Turks, remarkable for their exquisite arabesques and enamel work.

It is the terminus of the German railroad from the Bosphorus and the starting point of the extension to Bagdad, which is now being built. It is expected again to become a flourishing city.

Among the mountains about sixty miles west of Konia is the large Lake Bayschehir, and it has been ascertained that this lake can provide 400,000,000 cubic meters of water a year for the thorough irrigation of the area to be reclaimed. This water is to be led to the desert through an artificial channel, and distributed by hundreds of small canals, following closely the Egyptian system of irrigation.

It is proposed to devote the area largely to wheat raising, and the Germans estimate that the amount of wheat that can be grown every year will fill 20,000 freight cars. Their chief object in proposing this costly project was to create business for their road. As for the Turkish government, the obvious advantages of the reclamation project led it to accept the proposition.

## The Opium Trade

THE Foreign Office has issued a Parliamentary paper, entitled China No. 1, and containing correspondence respecting the opium question in China, says the London Times. The correspondence begins with a despatch dated September 20, 1906, from Sir J. Jordan, British Minister in Peking, informing Sir Edward Grey of the issue of the decree prohibiting the cultivation and consumption of opium, and gives the negotiations which ensued between the Foreign Office and the Chinese Government, and in which the India Office took part, concerning the gradual restriction of the export of Indian opium to China, and those between the British and American Governments on the proposal of the latter that a joint commission should be held to investigate the question of the opium trade in the Far East.

The series opens with a telegram, dated September 20, 1906, from Sir J. Jordan, the British Minister in Peking, informing Sir Edward Grey of the publication of the Decree prohibiting the cultivation and consumption of opium. In a despatch, dated ten days later, in which he forwards a translation of the text of the Decree, Sir J. Jordan says:

"The promulgation of this drastic announcement is due, I understand, largely to the initiative of his Excellency Tong Shoa-yi, who seems to have been much impressed by the views he heard expressed on the subject during his recent visit to India. From conversations which he had with Mr. Baker, the financial secretary, and other members of the government of India, his excellency came to the conclusion that India was prepared to dispense with the opium revenue, and on his return to China he informed his own government that it was the Chinese craving for the drug, and not England's desire to force it upon China, which was now responsible for the continuance of the traffic. This view of the question received confirmation from Mr. Morley's recent speech in the House of Commons, which the Chinese construed as an invitation to them to prove the sincerity of their desire for the cessation of the Indian import of opium."

And on November 26, 1906, he sent the translation of the regulations which had been framed for the enforcement of the Decree, and the text of which had already been given in a telegram from our Peking correspondent published in the Times three days before. The negotiations which ensued for securing British co-operation, and which were closely followed

in the Peking correspondence of the Times, were so far successful that on February 11 the India office was able to inform the foreign office:

"That the government of India will be instructed to enforce immediately the restrictive measures which have been agreed to on behalf of India, without insisting on the prior fulfillment of the conditions that similar restrictions would be simultaneously enforced in respect of the import of non-Indian opium."

The correspondence relating to the American proposal for a joint commission by the United States, Great Britain, France, the Netherlands, Germany, China, and Japan to investigate the question of the opium trade in the Far East opens with a despatch dated October 17, 1906, from Sir Edward Grey to Sir Mortimer Durand, stating that this suggestion had been made to him by the American ambassador in London. On November 22, 1906, Sir Edward Grey informed Mr. Whitelaw Reid that His Majesty's government was willing to take part in such an inquiry if the other powers named were willing to participate. After some further correspondence the American ambassador was able, in a despatch to Sir Edward Grey, dated October 30, 1907, to transmit the replies of the other governments, all of whom accepted the proposal in principle.

On November 27, 1907, Sir J. Jordan forwarded to Sir Edward Grey a report on the results obtained during the first year in which the Decree had been in operation. We publish the following extracts:

"The steps to be taken towards a general suppression of opium smoking practically only commenced in August last, and as the poppy is in most places a winter crop, and is usually sown in the late autumn, no reduction in the area under cultivation could be made last year in obedience to the Decree, while, as the seed is only now being sown, it is too early to judge how far the regulations are being carried out in this respect.

"The prospective loss of revenue is a matter which would not seem to have caused much anxiety to the Central government, and, as far as can be ascertained, no concrete proposals have yet been made to replace the eventual loss to the exchequer. In the provinces, however, the progress of the movement has been greatly hampered by the revenue difficulty and the prospect of dislocated finances."

The report includes a survey of the results obtained in the different provinces.

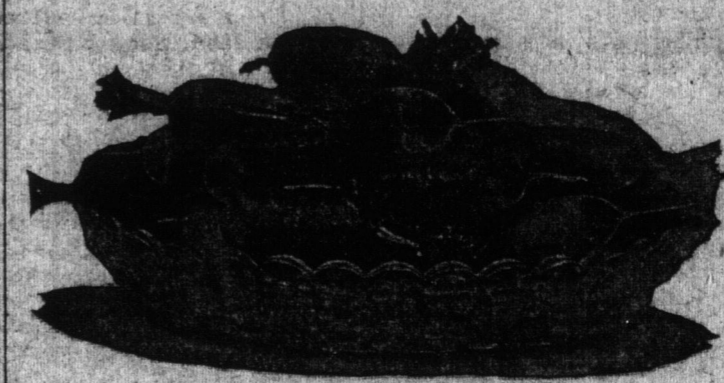
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### THE GARDEN

Prepare, by sowing flower seeds—Hardy shrubs (if not done), (if not done), Phloxes, Michaelmas Daisies, Pansies, etc. Sow—Hardy annuals, Beet, Runner Beans, Cabbage, Savoy (Cos and Cabbage), Mustard, etc. Early Peas, Sprouts, Kale, Mediate Carrot, Little Cineraria, Hardy annuals, etc. Sweet Peas, Flower, Celosia, Rhubarb, Salsify.

### VEGETABLE

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# 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), Calliolas, 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, Colosia in heat, herbs, Asparagus, Artichoke, Rhubarb, Salsify, Scorzoner, Sea-kale.

### VEGETABLES AND HOW TO GROW THEM

(Written for the Colonist.)

**M**ANY 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.

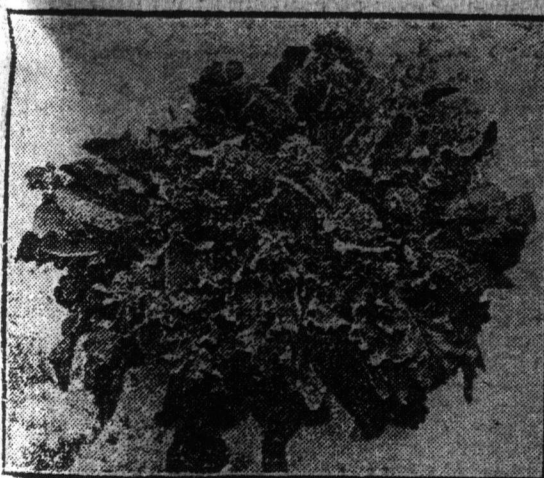
#### Arrangement

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.

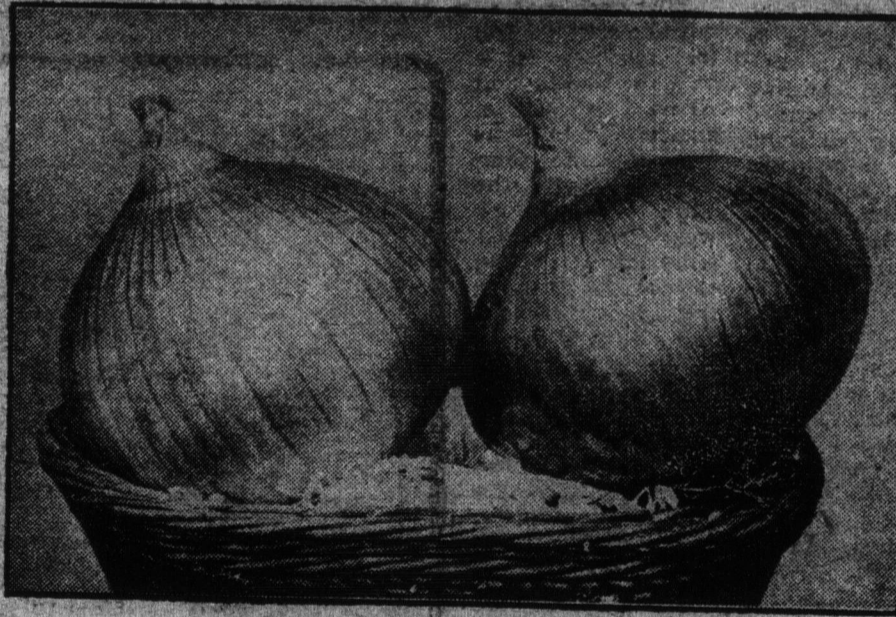
**Leek**.—Leeks are useful for flavoring soups, etc., and in Europe are considered better for the purpose than onions. Prepare the soil and sow the seeds as for onions. When large enough to handle, about the size of a lead pencil, transplant to a well enriched bed. Set in rows one foot apart, four or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



Advertisement for 'DAY' newspaper, 'Helps to' section, and 'Lawn Fencing' advertisement.

COMPPLICATIONS IN MANCHURIA Russia Anxious Over Stand Taken by United States Representatives GIVING SUPPORT TO CHINA Action Believed to Be Inspired Most By Japanese Pre-tensions

CO-OPERATION BILL Government's Measure Meets With Strong Opposition From Various Sides Ottawa, April 3.—Senate Banking and Commerce committee this morning took up consideration of the government bill to provide machinery for the organization of co-operative banks, stores and industrial societies throughout the Dominion.

RELATIONS OF PAPER COMBINE Speaker Cannon Wants to Show That Duty is Not Responsible ASKS FOR INVESTIGATION Loud Complaints of Newspaper Publishers Finally Bring Action

FIRE IN LONDON, ONT. Glassworks Destroyed, With Heavy Loss—Two Firemen Injured by Falling Walls London, Ont., April 3.—Fire last night completely destroyed the Howglass works. The loss is estimated at \$300,000, about 80 per cent of which is covered by insurance.

PUSHING WORK ON G. T. PACIFIC Tenders Invited for Another Section in the Rocky Mountains CONTRACT OF 179 MILES Crowds of Laborers Wait at Edmonton for Work to Commence

BANK CLEARINGS Victoria Again Makes Good Showing in Bradstreet's Report for Week New York, April 3.—Bradstreet's weekly report on bank clearings: Montreal—\$24,234,000, inc. 8.4 per cent. Winnipeg—\$3,823,000, inc. 2.5 per cent. Ottawa—\$2,763,900, dec. 1.4 per cent. Halifax—\$1,586,000, inc. 7.1 per cent. London, Ont.—\$1,057,000, dec. 1.1 per cent. Edmonton—\$827,000, dec. 15.4 per cent. Vancouver—\$1,847,000, inc. 3.2 per cent. Toronto—\$12,200,000, inc. 25.0 per cent. St. John, N. B.—\$1,000,000, inc. 9.3 per cent. Victoria—\$794,000, inc. 22.5 per cent.

CIVIL SERVICE INVESTIGATION Mr. Borden Asks Why Old Commission Was Not Further Employed PREMIER'S EXPLANATION Government Seeks to Secure Prorogation By Middle of June

St. Petersburg, April 3.—Russia and several other powers are awaiting with extreme interest the announcement of the attitude of the state department regarding the Peking incident, as this issue affects not only the administration of Harbin and Changhai, but the entire question of sovereignty over North China and Manchuria.

It is believed the real reasons behind the protest in China and the American and German consuls is to be found less in objections to a change in the form of Russian administration of Harbin, than in the apprehensions aroused by the aggressive and far-reaching policy of Japan in South Manchuria.

Washington, April 3.—Baron Rosen, the Russian ambassador, was in conference with United States Secretary of State Root at the department today, and Russia's sphere of influence, authority and interest in Manchuria is understood to have been the subject of consideration.

Portsmouth, Eng., April 3.—Thirty-six men, including Lieut. Middleton, the commander of the torpedo boat destroyer, were killed when the British cruiser Berwick, the vessels belong to the Portsmouth division of the British home fleet, and were engaged in home manoeuvres in the Channel while on their way to Portland.

Whales Look at Vancouver Vancouver, April 3.—Early yesterday morning a school of whales paid a visit to Burrard inlet, going up as far as the second narrows in pursuit of a shoal of smelt.

Waxed Fat and Kicked St. Catharines, Ont., April 3.—Workmen who have been receiving a dollar a day from the citizens' relief committee, have gone on strike, refusing to work unless they are paid regular laborers' wages.

Carleton County Seat Ottawa, April 3.—Edward Kidd, who resigned as Carleton county seat, has been re-elected to the position after the position leader's defeat in 1904, is anxious to re-enter public life, and is looking upon as quite certain that he will be re-elected to the Conservative nominee in Carleton county.

THIRTY-SIX LOST IN NAVAL COLLISION Men of Destroyer Tiger Had Little Opportunity to Save Their Lives

MR. VERVILLE SNUBBED National Trades Congress Finds Reason for Refusing to Help His Defense Fund Ottawa, April 3.—The National Trades and Labor Congress of Ottawa has refused to contribute to the fund for the defense of Mr. Alphonse Ver-ville, M. P., of Montreal, against a libel action taken by the United States.

Drowned in False Creek Vancouver, April 3.—Samuel Wehr, aged 30, was drowned in False creek at 6 o'clock this morning. He fell over the dock at the Royal City mill, foot of Carrall street, and before assistance reached him he had sunk.

Washington, April 2.—In his capacity as a member of the House, Speaker Cannon today introduced a resolution directing the Attorney General to prosecute the said corporation or corporations for violation of the law in case reasons for such prosecution may have appeared.

Canada's Outlook for Development Ex-Secretary Shaw Expects to See Wonderful Growth in the West

GOOD ORE FOUND Satisfactory Strike Reported in Sweden on Swede Group on Moresby Island Vancouver, April 2.—The necessary plan for the development of the coal property at the foot of Hawks avenue, belonging to the False Creek Coal Syndicate, will be placed on the market today.

ACTIVE OPERATIONS IN ATLIN DISTRICT Hydraulic Companies Preparing for Extension of Their Work Vancouver, April 2.—Hydraulic mining operations will be started on the Atlin district during the coming season on a larger scale than ever.

Subscribe for THE COLONIST Vancouver, April 3.—The first number of the Free Hindustan, a publication issued under the auspices of local natives of India, has just made its appearance.

Employees Take Shares Steel Corporation Profit-Sharing Plan Taken Full Advantage of New York, March 30.—Owing to the heavy subscriptions of employees to the preferred stock in the profit sharing plan of 1903, the management of the steel corporation has been forced to cut down allotments more than 50 per cent.

NEW SCHOOL FOR ROYAL CITY New Westminster, April 2.—The plans for the new Westside school were completed at a special meeting of the board of school trustees held last night.

LOOKING FOR COAL Vancouver, April 2.—The necessary plan for the development of the coal property at the foot of Hawks avenue, belonging to the False Creek Coal Syndicate, will be placed on the market today.

ARBITRATION TREATY RATIFIED Washington, April 2.—The general arbitration treaty agreed upon at the Hague conference, was today ratified by the senate, and will be proclaimed by the president.

Saskatchewan Legislature Regina, April 2.—In the absence of Lieut-Governor Forget, Chief Justice Wetmore formally opened the third session of the first Saskatchewan legislature at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

LEMOYNE'S DIAMOND FORMULA London, April 3.—The magistrate of the Bow Street police court today issued an order to the bank in this city which holds the title to the diamonds contained in Henry Lemoyme's formula for the manufacture of diamonds to surrender this document to the French authorities demanding Lemoyme's formula is under arrest in Paris, charged with obtaining money under false pretenses from Sir Julius Charles Wermer of the original demand for the formula in question was made on March 23, since which time the Bow street magistrate has consulted with the home office, and as a result issued the order today.

RETAIL MERCHANTS DISAFFECTED Toronto, April 2.—At a largely attended meeting of the retail merchants' association last night a resolution was passed to the effect that the meeting was opposed to the co-operative societies bill before the Dominion parliament, and that the merchants would not support the bill.

FIVE MILLIONS FROM MR. CARNEGIE Benefits of Foundation to Be Extended to State University Professors New York, April 3.—The announcement was made tonight that Andrew Carnegie would make five millions to the fund of the Carnegie Foundation, or whatever sum might be necessary to secure pension benefits for professors of state universities.

TURBULENCE IN ROME General Strike Declared Because of Rioters' Killing of Memorial Procession Wounded Rome, April 3.—The city today bore the aspect of a holiday as a result of the general strike of workers, inaugurated as a protest against the killing of the memorial procession by the troops on Thursday of last week.

Alberta Riflemen's Enterprise Ottawa, April 3.—Major Winter of the militia department has received letters from the association of Alberta asking permission to erect a \$5,000 bungalow at Rockville for use of representatives during the D. R. convention. Proposed plans were in- closed.

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WILL START PAVING ON DOWNTOWN STREETS

The City Calls for Tenders for Blocks—High Pressure System Blocks Work

(From Saturday's Daily) The city will prepare for an extensive paving plan which it is proposed to undertake in the near future on those streets on which the mains for the high pressure system are not to be laid.

DESERTERS HAD SWIM

Two Men Who Tried to Escape From British Vessel at Seattle Rescued by Boat's Crew

(From Saturday's Daily) Two deserters from the British ship Cleon Macfarlane, at Seattle, who tried to swim ashore, pushing a raft with their clothing, had a narrow escape from being drowned on Thursday night. They were rescued by Lieut. Hay and a boat's crew from the United States revenue cutter Theis.

At about 9 o'clock at night the two men, Percy Burrus of London, and Howard Rashon, of Vancouver, who were employed to keep track of the crew, hastily constructed a small raft of odds and ends of planking and at an opportune moment slipped the raft over the side and started to pull it aboard it. The little raft proved too small to bear their weight.

SELECT RHODES SCHOLAR

Two Applicants So Far—Meeting of Local Board on Monday, May 11

The meeting for the selection of a candidate for the Rhodes scholarship from this province takes place in this city on Monday, May 11. The selection will be made by Chief Justice Hunter, A. Robinson, the superintendent of Education, the superintendent of Vancouver, and J. S. Gordon, of Vernon, inspectors of schools.

Wounded by Burglars

Winnipeg, April 3.—Leo Callaghan, accountant for Nicholson and Bain, manufacturers of Rhodes, was shot last night by burglars who were attempting to rob the premises of the company. Two men entered the warehouse and attempted to gain access to the vault. By the exercise of their great bravery Callaghan closed and locked the vault doors, though he was fired at while doing so, a second shot striking him in the foot. The burglars got away with only \$200. Callaghan was taken from the pockets of Callaghan's coat.

K. Fripps has been elected by acclamation president of the Ottawa Conservative Association.

NEW TYEE MANAGER

W. H. Trowerth-James and Family Reached the City Last Evening

(From Saturday's Daily) W. H. Trowerth-James of the eminent firm of mining engineers, James Bros. of London, Eng., arrived in town last evening, and registered at the Empress.

THE NAME PRINCE RUPERT

Order-in-Council May Be Passed Regarding It By Government

(From Saturday's Daily) E. B. McKay, the surveyor-general, yesterday prepared his report re George T. Kane's infringement on the title of Prince Rupert which was chosen for their Pacific terminal and the C. P. R. management. While no official announcement of the decision which may have been already reached, has yet been given, it is probable that Mr. Kane will voluntarily abandon his claim to the name, or he will be compelled by the government to do so.

GOUCH DEFEATS HACK

AFTER FIERCE BATTLE FOREIGNER QUIT COLD AFTER TERRIFIC CONTEST BEFORE RECORD CROWD

Chicago, April 3.—Hack quit in his match for the catch as catch can wrestling championship of the world, giving Gouch the victory by a technical knockout. The fight was a terrific one, and the crowd was estimated at 10,000.

VANCOUVER SENSATIONS

Business Man Arrested on Charge of Embezzlement—Chinese Joint Raided

Vancouver, April 3.—The police tonight arrested Frank W. Evans, general manager of the Vancouver Table Supply company. The charge against him is embezzlement, and it is said hundreds of dollars are involved.

Suspended Civil Servants

Ottawa, April 3.—Hon. Mr. Brodeur says Messrs. Fraser and Gregory were suspended from the Marine department because of failure to carry out his orders, as well as those of the department.

Hamilton Insulted

Hamilton, April 3.—The Canadian Club officers are calling on the mayor to have destroyed a picture postcard on sale here which depicts the Hamilton city hall with the stars and stripes floating from the flag pole.

By a sharp reduction in storage rates from New York to Hamilton, the company today by the North German Lloyd Steamship company, it is expected that another rate war between the trans-Atlantic lines will be precipitated. It is expected the new rates, which are the lowest in many years, will result in a large outward movement of the foreign labor element.

CITY'S ATTITUDE ON THE WATER QUESTION

Council Will Be Asked to Declare Its Attitude With Regard to Oak Bay

(From Saturday's Daily) If the resolution which will be submitted to the city council on Monday night by Alderman Pauline is adopted, the question of where Oak Bay municipality will obtain its water supply, and what attitude the city will take toward the question of supplying that section from its own supply will be practically settled, and the Oak Bay municipality informed that when the city council meets on Monday night, the question will be taken up.

Appointed School Inspector

George H. Deane, the principal of the Boys Central school, has been appointed by the provincial government a school inspector.

Appointed Boiler Inspector

J. A. Thompson, of this city, has been appointed provincial boiler inspector to succeed F. M. Richardson. Mr. Thompson has resigned after occupying that position for the past six years.

Surveyor's Examinations

The semi-annual examinations of candidates for entry into the study of land surveying, or for a commission to practice as a land surveyor in British Columbia, will commence at 10 a. m. on Monday next, April 6, in the government buildings in one of the rooms near the legislative hall.

More Permits for Dwellings

Yesterday building permits were issued to Mrs. Clara Felleiter for three dwellings to be erected on Herald street, to cost \$2,800 each, and to Mrs. J. Steltz for a dwelling on North park street, to cost \$1,500. In the amount, W. F. Drysdale is the builder of the four dwellings.

Winnipeggers in the City

C. P. Wilson, one of the leading lawyers of Winnipeg, and Capt. Macdonnell, of the Dominion government, were in the city yesterday. They were in the city as guests at the Oak Bay hotel where they will spend the next ten days prior to returning to the prairie capital.

Experiment with Mistletoe

To graft mistletoe upon the trees of Beacon Hill park is a project which will be undertaken by D. D. England, superintendent of boulevards, who has had experience in the old country in such work. Thomas Walker, one of the best received men in the city, has been asked to assist in the work.

Morosity Island Company

The annual meeting of the Morosity Island Exploration company will be held in the offices of the company's solicitor, Sydney Child, on Fort street, on Friday, April 10. Arrangements will be made for the company's prospecting parties during the coming season. The company is a close corporation consisting entirely of local men.

Holiday For King's Printer

In virtue of 50 years of service to the city, Richard Wolfenden, I. S. O. V. D., "Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty," has been granted by the government a day's holiday. The holiday, which for the most part will be spent in England.

TAUNTON HAD AN EVENTFUL VOYAGE

Was in Collision and Soon Afterwards Gutted by Fire—Was One of Hurricane's Victims

NEW CARRIAGE WORKS

Alderman Mable to Erect Extensive Building on Johnson Street

A fine addition to the business places on Johnson street will be erected by Ald. W. J. Mable, and work will soon commence. The plans have been prepared and have been submitted to the city inspector who will issue the permit in a few days.

IS DISQUALIFIED AS AN ALDERMAN

Justice Holds Judgment a Contract in Meston Case—To Be Appealed

(From Saturday's Daily) Mr. Justice Irvine gave judgment yesterday disqualifying Alderman Meston from sitting in the city council, the decision carrying with it a penalty of \$50 for every time the alderman sits in the council for six months prior to the issuance of the writ up to the time of trial, making a total penalty of \$1,600, as well as the costs of the action. At the request of R. Elliott, K. C., stay of execution was granted pending the hearing of an appeal.

DAIRYMEN MEET

Provincial Association Holds Its Annual Gathering at New Westminster

New Westminster, April 3.—The annual meeting of the British Columbia Dairymen's association, which was held in this city last night and today, proved a most important gathering and the subject of impure milk was taken up at the meeting.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

SHIPPERS' WAGES

Notice Sent Out By Company That Agreement Will Be Cancelled

Vancouver, April 3.—According to an official explanation given out today by the C. P. R. authorities, the agreement communicated by wire to F. F. Busted, general superintendent of the Pacific division, it is not the intention of the company to reduce the maximum of wages paid any of the shippers. The agreement was made on the basis of a 10 per cent increase in wages, and the company is not prepared to make such a concession.

CANADIANS IN LONDON

Railway Returns Occasion Much Comment Among English Financial Interests

The Canadian Gazette of London, March 12th, says as regards Canadian securities there is a great deal to be said. In the first place the working statements of the Canadian Pacific and Grand Trunk Companies for the month of January have excited much comment, and as regards the latter the results for the corresponding month of last year were not so good as those of this year.

WHEAT SUPPLIES

Chicago, March 30.—The world's wheat supplies on March 1, as compiled by the Daily Trade Bulletin, were 192,370,000 bushels, an increase of 4,828,000 bushels for the month of February. The supplies on March 1, 1907, were 197,100,000 bushels.

Available Stocks for World Consumption Larger Than at This Time Last Year

EXCURSION RATES

Cheap Rates to Eastern Points Go Into Effect Next Month

(From Saturday's Daily) Referring to the question of excursion rates for the coming summer to all points in the west, E. Blackwood, Northern Pacific agent here, stated yesterday that he had been advised by his head office that tickets will be sold at the reduced rates on the following dates: May 4 and 18; June 5, 6, 19 and 23; July 6, 7, 22 and 23; August 6, 7, 21 and 22. Under the new arrangement the return rates from Victoria to Missouri river terminals and the twin cities will be \$40; to Chicago, \$72.50; to St. Louis, \$67.50. Proportionately low rates will be made to all points in Canada and the states east of Chicago.

DOG SHOW SPECIALS AWARDED YESTERDAY

Judge Cole Hands Out Prizes to Superior Canines in Various Classes

(From Saturday's Daily) The following are the awards made yesterday in the specials in the dog show by Judge Cole. The judging in the specials was started on Thursday afternoon and continued and finished Friday morning.

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## 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 commonplace 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 success 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 swagger 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 whites. 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

Houastonic, the nature of woods are now during the winter the best. A thick six inches to the entire length of the harsh line and dropping a in the narrow magic touch evens the objects things of ro Along the roads fences and stone out by drifts. A out from the farm-houses.

Up among the from sight of the trees, and a mess. The wood some spell, wall spring to stir the through the sciously slacken eye and ear to indication of. Frequently, he deduced for an over the hills a hidden beneath the endless bever winds p the hills. Near brook chafes a usual clatter su mur.

Suddenly a breaks the still pecker hanging dead limb sink the wood of a of the snowbirds intruder rise h and settle in lock-chirping. A faint breeze of the trees drifts slowly to of its passage. falling clear an From a grove ridge across the fiftelike note o ness mellowed scattered flock way toward the back and forth sharp eyes dis the black spot them."

The intruder of their vigilan ward. As he a ridge his eye i allel lines of d describable in glance he recoo pair of foxes, f scarcity of fo tinned cold spe beneath a founo bine their size the phase. Cle trail shows on be considerably Evidently they ster who still l into the myster the lines alvea bear off to t hollow stump, f part of a mou cedar bark. F draw close tog and recess, fo as the two an racing side by growling in pre over each o by they subse dated as before.

The youngest as they enter gazes far out beneath. Seem his piece of m the ground and swinging lops. Half-way down 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 uses in a chain few inches ap a massive log, a crumbling sto fered hollow, b a round ball and dead leaves ar Although seeml sly nose twi his long ears a faintest sound, and nearer, then as himself forw near the tal such an emerge one side, just ou ping jaws. Bef 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 little gray squirrel-w his bulky nest head and has now in search. The dainty zoo out among the straight for the they cease alto a tumbled hair three reddish tered hairs tel The mother fo her time an hae red 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 inde 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



Methods

Earnings from the Exchange

increases the British officer...

increases the British officer... French... Egyptian... British...

we must credit France... British... American... French...

THEIR WAYS

suddenly appears before... fox... rabbit... squirrel... bird...

TRAGEDIES WRIT IN THE SNOW

Tracks That Told of the Search for Food and the Result

Housatonic, Conn., March 11.—To the nature lover the New England woods never meet him so thick...

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...

They must credit France in the British—namely, navigation, and enforcing weights, and measures, the same.

contrast the great custom with that at Tunis, the favor of the latter. At its need to sign the manihant to obtain his goods...

Half way down the slope is a fallen tree, its bulk rising fully six feet above the ground...

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

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 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."

In two previous papers Prof. See argued that six great classes of phenomena, namely, earthquakes, volcanoes, mountain formation, the formation of islands and plateaus, seismic waves following great earthquakes and the febrile activity of mountains long noticed in geodesy, are but different effects of one common cause...

In his mind's eye he could plainly see the dim form sinking in and out among the tree trunks, swiftly yet in perfect silence, seeming a part of the quiet shadows in which it moved.

In the present paper Prof. See seeks to show that the Russian 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...

It will be a long time before this belt of country can all be made accessible to tourists, because it is extremely rugged. But the upper part of the great gorge just below Victoria Falls may be opened up to much difficulty...

Nature furnishes few spectacles so colossal as the drop of this river into the abyss below. Tourists are traveling in the hollow between the two cliffs. Then the Zambesi flows out through the Batoka Gorge.

George Meredith The great poets are the beacon bearers of the ages. And such an one is George Meredith—that rare phenomenon, a poet who is also an original thinker.

Full lasting is the song, though he, the rabbit, trained for a winter for some not left in usury. The rapture of the forward view.

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...

The morning plunge overside regularly enjoyed by the officers and men of many of the tropical ports is quite a new and interesting 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, in the days of the Ismaili and by his successor, Tewfik, until the British occupation of the country...

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 force 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.

At almost every big earthquake in this region some one of the Aleutian Islands is uplifted, and sometimes a new volcano breaks out. On the other hand, a sinking of the sea bottom follows, and the sea bottom to the south has sunk.

At the suggestion of Lord Cromer, the British Government has authorized an expedition to act with Admiral Sir William Hewitt to a special and confidential mission to the Gulf of Aden, the Red Sea, and Abyssinia.

At no previous time have the manifestations of racial antipathy been so wide-spread as at present. In South Africa, the present hostility is shown towards the natives of India.

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 blending.

An Unsatisfactory Post Accompanying the new Lord Lieutenant, we took part in the state entry into Dublin, which was conducted with the usual military display and viceregal glitter.

The marriage of the daughter of Eleonor Duse, a famous Italian actress, to the Duke of Devonshire, has much interested. The actress has recently kept her daughter, who was at school in Switzerland, in entire ignorance of her own position.

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.

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."

The meeting-places of the village elders are the inns and of these there is no lack as any man may set up a refreshment house, a bar, a cafe, and where he pleases, without tax or levy of any kind.

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.

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POWERS OF DESERT PLANTS

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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



See Big Window Displays of Specials

# DAVID SPENCER, LTD

See Big Window Displays of Specials

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