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Betwixt and Between Seasons.

But the period will be brief, for the temperate touches of springtide are but a short way off, and with our usual anticipation for a greater business than ever before, we have made extensive purchases, some of which are already in.

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SPECIAL BLACK SERGE, 48 inches wide, 50c yard.
BEAUTIFUL LINE OF BLACK SERGE, 56 inches wide, 75c yard.

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Travelers' Samples Now on Our Counters.
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Our Fancy Linen Department.

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BATTENBURG PILLOW SHAMS, usually sold for \$3.50 to \$5.00, 36 inches square, our price \$2.75 and \$2.88 each.
A large assortment, nearly 100 dozen, of Stamped Battenburg Patterns and Fancy Colored Stamped, Fringed, Toilet Mats and Center-pieces.
14 Inches Square, stamped, on very heavy fine lawn, 7c only.
19 Inches Square, stamped, 10c each.
25 Inches Square, stamped, 15c each.
36 Inches Square, stamped, 25c each.

SEE OUR LARGE WINDOW.

Lawn Embroideries and Insertion.

Special Line of Embroidery at 3c and 5c yard.
Insertion, fine open work, at 5c, 6c, 7c, 8c, 10c, 12 1/2c yard.
We can sell you the Finest Lawns, Victoria make, at 10c, 12 1/2c, 15c, that you can see anywhere, bought when Lawns were far cheaper than they are now. There was never any yeast in our Lawns. They won't raise; they are at the old price, and, like all our goods, well bought at that. Come and see them.

Literature.

A REVIEW OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

Reviews of the nineteenth century are the order of the day. Some are general and aim at being comprehensive; others deal with special points, and go so far into technicalities that they leave the general reader far behind. The Outlook for Dec. 20 supplies a review of the century which deals with science, education, theology, ethics, politics, sociology, literature, art and music. This is a sufficiently comprehensive list. It does not include philosophy, and that may be because America has produced so little in the purely speculative region. The review is, of course, not limited to America. No review of this kind could accomplish its purpose without glancing at the leaders in science, or politics, in the powerful European nations. The peculiar feature of this review is that it fuses into one article the views of several writers. As the editor says, "The following review and interpretation of the passing century has been written by different writers working independently of one another. It is significant that without conference or collaboration, the distinctive characteristics of the century in each department seem to them to be freedom—in science, freedom of investigation, unhampered by either the scientific or theological theories of the past; in education, freedom to teach all the people all the truth on all subjects, without the fear of universal education, which even educators themselves felt in former times; in theology, freedom from traditional dogma, upon which our forefathers believed the whole structure of organized religion rested; in ethics, freedom to apply the practical test of ethical result to every problem of conduct and to every man in every station; in politics, freedom from despotic control of the many by the one or the few; in industry, freedom of the workingman to determine the conditions in which a man's work shall be done; in literature, freedom to give expression to life as it really is, instead of to live as a little band of writers think it should be; in art, freedom of the artist to paint nature as he sees it, and not as the great mass of untrained observers think they see it; in music, freedom to ignore the traditional forms of the academicians, who believe that beauty is determined by mathematical regulations." This is one aspect, we believe, in nineteenth century life, the growth of freedom in all directions. Such a review shows us that all these spheres of human activity are closely connected; they act and react on each other. But freedom is in one sense a negative expression; the other is its fidelity to insight and duty.

Jeremiah Curtin, the translator of Sienkiewicz's "Quo Vadis," has recently returned from an extended tour in the Far East. He visited Siberia and gathered data regarding the Buriats.

the only Mongol race still practicing ancient Mongol religious rites. He states that Sienkiewicz is writing a sequel to "Quo Vadis." This new book will treat of the time of the Emperor Otho, who was one of the four or five emperors who ruled for short periods after Nero. Otho will be a conspicuous figure in the new book, and will be represented as much the same kind of character as Petronius, though not intellectually his equal. Lysia and Vinicius will reappear, the former as a Christian matron.

The Commonwealth is a journal which is before the public for the first time. Published as it is at Ottawa, the capital city of Canada, it is a literary organ for the thinking men of the Dominion. The various articles will be found of permanent rather than transitory value to the thoughtful reader. George Johnson, Dominion statistician, under the heading, "The New Partnership," traces the growth of the imperial idea. He recounts several instances which show that imperialism is not a fad, which had its beginning in the dying years of the 19th century. Robert Lowe, in the Legislature of New South Wales, in 1844, advocated "the far wiser and nobler policy of knitting Great Britain and her colonies into one mighty confederacy, girdling the earth in its whole circumference, and confident against the world in arts and arms." The birth of the new Australian Commonwealth is one of the many indications of the tendency towards the further consolidation of the British Empire. It may be some time before we reach that "consummation devoutly to be wished," but it should be remembered that great national movements are not the work of a day. Fully a quarter of a century was spent in discussion and in action before the Intercolonial Railway joined Halifax and Quebec, and nearly four score years of agitation were required before the great project of the confederation of the provinces of North America was accomplished. The very slowness with which these great reforms take place almost invariably insures us of their permanency. Says the writer: "Canada may well be proud of her attitude on this question. There has been no uncertain sound in her voice, and, we, under the good old Dipper, have equal reason with the Government of Lord Salisbury, for believing that the new federation under the beautiful Southern Cross recognizes in the new condition 'fresh opportunity for the display of that generous loyalty and devotion to the throne of the empire which has characterized the action in the past of its several states.'" It is Canada's duty to maintain the lead as it has been her privilege to take the initiative in the confederation movement. The Hon. Mr. Sifton, of New South Wales, speaking at the Ottawa conference, said:

"Perhaps I might express the hope that, by its position and the action it has taken in relation to the present conference, Canada may be the catalyst in the common interests which will prevent any kind of friction and prove a source of encouragement to all the great colonies of England to work harmoniously together."

Mr. Johnson concludes his article by enumerating some of the events that are congenial to the new partnership, as follows: "Every successive annihilation of time and space by applied science; every reduction in the cost of transport of men, merchandise and letters; every development of machinery; every appliance for the preservation of perishable commodities in transit; every new source of wage and wealth, help on the good cause by sweeping into the limbo fatuorum the objections that have been urged against the imperial policy of union of the members of the unitary British Empire for great imperial ends."

THE CAUSE OF THE QUEEN'S DEATH.

Authoritative Statement Made by The Lancet and British Medical Journal.

The Lancet and the British Medical Journal have published the following authoritative account of the last illness of the Queen. The account is practically identical in both papers: The Queen's health for the past twelve months has been failing, with symptoms of a dyspepsia of the kind, accompanied by impaired general nutrition, periods of insomnia, and later by occasional slight and transitory attacks of apoplexy, the latter suggesting that the cerebral vessels had become damaged, although her majesty's general arterial system showed remarkably few signs of age.

The constant brain work through a long life of royal responsibilities, and the imperial events, domestic sorrows and anxieties which have crowded into later years, may, no doubt, be held in some measure to account for this discrepancy between the cerebral and general vessel nutrition. The thoracic and abdominal organs showed no signs of disease.

The dyspepsia which tended to lower her majesty's original robust constitution was especially marked during her last visit to Balmoral. It was there that the Queen first manifested distinct symptoms of brain fatigue and lost notably in weight.

These symptoms continued at Windsor, where in November and December, 1900, slight apoplectic symptoms were first observed, always of an ephemeral kind and unattended by any motor paralysis.

The Queen suffered unusual fatigue from the journey to Osborne on Dec. 18, showing symptoms of nervous agitation and restlessness, which lasted for two days. Her majesty afterwards improved for a time, both in appetite and nerve tone, in response to more complete quietude than she had hitherto observed to obtain.

On Wednesday, Jan. 16, the Queen showed symptoms of increasing cerebral exhaustion. The British Medical Journal says, "showed for the first time some symptoms of mental confusion." By an effort of will, however, her majesty would, for a time, as it were, command her brain to work, and the visitor of a few minutes would fall to observe the signs of cerebral exhaustion.

On Thursday the exhaustion (the mental confusion) was more marked, with considerable drowsiness, and a slight flattening was observed on the right side of the face. From this time the aphasia and facial paralysis, although incomplete, were permanent.

On Friday the Queen was a little brighter, but on Saturday evening there was a relapse of the graver symptoms, which, with remissions, continued until the end.

The temperature was normal throughout. In the last few hours of life, paresis of the pulmonary nerves set in, the heart beating steadily to the end.

Beyond the slight right facial flattening there was never any motor paralysis, and except for the occasional lapses mentioned, the mind cannot be said to have been clouded.

The Queen recognized the several members of her family.

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