

INABA MARU REACHES PORT

On Last Voyage from Japanese Ports Under N. Y. K. Flag—Pleasant Passage Reported—Had Valuable Cargo

On her last voyage from the Orient in the trans-Pacific service of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, the steamer Inaba Maru, Captain Tomihaga, reached the outer wharf last night with 158 passengers and 2409 tons of general cargo, including 540 tons for this port. The passengers of the Japanese steamer, including Mr. John Maben, who has been engaged in the rubber wood industry in Siam for seven years, A. F. Lamb and D. H. Clouston came from Peru, in the Strait Settlements where they have been engaged in the rubber business and are now bound to the Okanagan to engage in fruit farming; C. J. S. Miller, a tourist, came from Hongkong and Mr. Kennedy, a veterinary surgeon from Hongkong came with his wife and family to take up their residence in British Columbia. There were 25 Japanese in the steerage and 28 Chinese for Victoria and 47 Japanese and 14 Russians for Seattle.

When the Inaba Maru was once day out from Yokohama a United States seaman appeared on deck grimy with coal dust and announced that he was a stowaway. He had been hiding in the bunkers until the vessel cleared the breakwater. The steamer encountered comparatively good weather, with the exception of a storm when near the 160th meridian.

The cargo was made up as follows: For Victoria, Soy, Miso, Sake, etc., 2532 tubs; sugar, 1350 bags; tea, 320 cases; rice bean and etc., 3283 bags; various goods, 802 packages. Total 540 tons. For Seattle: Matting, 2948 rolls; rice bean and etc., 4637 bags; raw silk and etc., 751 bales; porcelain, curios and etc., 1535 cases; gunnies, 463 bags; tin, 545 cases; bean cakes, 4933 bags; various merchandise, 2662 packages. Total 1869 tons.

CHICAGO PACKERS WIN

Not Guilty of Violating Anti-Trust Law After Ten Years' Legal Battle

CHICAGO, March 28.—The Chicago packers added a 10th year legal battle with the government today when a jury in the United States district court found them not guilty of violating the criminal section of the Sherman anti-trust law.

PLATFORM TRAGEDY

Collapse of Vancouver Structure Kills One Man and Seriously Injures a Second

VANCOUVER, March 28.—As the result of the collapse of a platform at the Hanbury mill at the south end of Granville street bridge this morning, Albert Parrish was hurled to his death and a fellow workman named John Boeck was seriously injured. The men were at work setting up a boiler, when the structure collapsed. Both men were thrown into the water and when Parrish was taken out his head was crushed. Boeck was injured seriously and was rushed to the general hospital, where he was reported in a bad condition. Whether Parrish was killed by being struck on the head, or whether he was drowned is not known.

SLAIN BY PIRATES

American Explorers Meet Death by the Sword on Yangtze River

PEKING, March 26.—A Henslow dispatch says that three Americans, who were members of an exploring expedition on the Yangtze river, were asleep in their boat at 8 o'clock in the morning, when seven pirates armed with swords attacked them. After the Americans were cut down the pirates sprinkled kerosene about and set the boat on fire, in an attempt to burn the bodies of their victims.

NEEDS OF THE NEW NORTH

Large Reproductive Public Works Already Arranged For Opening the Country for Colonization

"Nearly half a million dollars will be spent this year by the government in opening up northern British Columbia," says Road Superintendent R. O. Jennings, who is now down from the Skeena on an official mission. "People scarcely realize the great extent of fine land that is now available for colonization, but up-to-date inaccessible. We intend this summer to reach with roads and trails those isolated districts from which we had reports last season. Considerable money will be spent in trail cutting and in building many substantial roads, while at least one first class motor road will be constructed, in addition to several necessary bridges."

FEDERAL PARLIAMENT

Amendments to Race Track Bill are Rejected

OTTAWA, March 28.—The house spent the morning clearing the order papers. A long list of resolutions mainly dealing with railway and bridge subsidies was disposed of formally, the debate being held over until the bills founded on them are discussed. Several bills were advanced a stage. In the afternoon the bill to establish several mail delivery branches in the postoffice department was brought forward by Hon. Mr. Pellissier. A resolution...

into the Salmon river milling section and a road will be run up Bitter creek in the Portland canal mining district. From Kitwanga on the Skeena a trail will be built to Stewart, 170 miles, of which 70 miles was laid out last year, and another trail will extend from Kitwanga to the Naas district, about 160 miles. The proposed motor road will be from Copper city on the Skeena to Takelisa Spring, about sixteen miles. These are the finest sections in the new north, and certain to become one of the favorite resorts for the people of the northland that is to be.

REVOLT IN MEXICO

Another Battle in Progress at Jimenez—Bombardment of Mazatlan

MEXICO CITY, March 28.—A battle is in progress at Jimenez tonight between the commands of General Trujal Aubert and "Pancho" Villa and the insurrectos of Orozco, according to information received at the department of the interior.

TUSCON, Ariz., March 28.—Maratlan, next to Guaymas, the chief port of the west coast of Mexico, was "bombarded" for an hour and a half today by the insurrecto gunboat Guerrero, commanded by Capt. Reigro, while at the same time a party of rebels attacked the city from the outside. Eight men are reported to have been killed—five of them federalists and three insurrectos.

CHASE OF OUTLAWS

Detectives on Trail of Desperate Men Expect Their Capture Momentarily

HILLSVILLE, Va., March 28.—A squad of sharpshooters and detectives will strike a blow at dawn to capture Sina Allen, Friel Allen and Wesley Edwards, indicted for the assassination in Carroll county court house. Detective Thomas L. Wells has returned here to direct the sortie. Without hope of arresting "Gandy" Sawason, who he believes has escaped from the mountains, Wells is confident that the three other outlaws will be captured within the next few days.

While the detectives delved into the thickets today, the rehabilitated court of Carroll county resumed its sitting in the same room where scores of bullet holes dot the walls and mark blotches of blood stain the floors, mute reminders of the tragedy of March 4.

CHASE OF OUTLAWS

On the Bench was Acting Justice Walter Staples. Besides him were Two other new Officials, Sheriff George M. Edwards and Prosecuting Attorney Floyd Landesh. Of the old court officials there remained only Clerk Dexter Good.

Civil proceedings were begun by families of the victims to recover damages by attachments on the property of the outlaws. Attorneys for the families of the outlaws protested against such drastic measures of the lender they said virtually would render their families destitute.

FACES MURDER CHARGE

Half-breed Held at Kelowna Charged With Shooting His Cousin

Charged with the murder of his cousin on March 7, Albert McDougall, a half-breed, is held at Kelowna awaiting trial at the next assizes, if being alleged that he shot and killed his cousin, David McDougall, during a drunken brawl. The accused's father as well as a brother were arrested, believed to have been implicated in the shooting, but the evidence at the preliminary hearing indicated that they had had no hand in the shooting and they were allowed to go free. The prisoner at the preliminary hearing admitted that he was drunk at the time and had no recollection of what had actually occurred.

The McDougall family is situated near Wank, a short distance from Kelowna and has been notorious for some time past. What started the quarrel is not definitely known but after some hours heavy drinking in which the McDougall family participated as well as some nearby neighbors the party left the house to proceed to the home of August McDougall, nearby. Albert and David brought up the rear but after going some distance David turned back. From the evidence given by the others Albert and David appeared to have been quarrelling. Four shots in quick succession were heard and as David did not return, the inference was that he was shot by his cousin. The body was discovered the following morning lying upon a hillside with a gaping wound in the back of the head.

MAN, BORN A "GIRL," FORBIDDEN TO MARRY

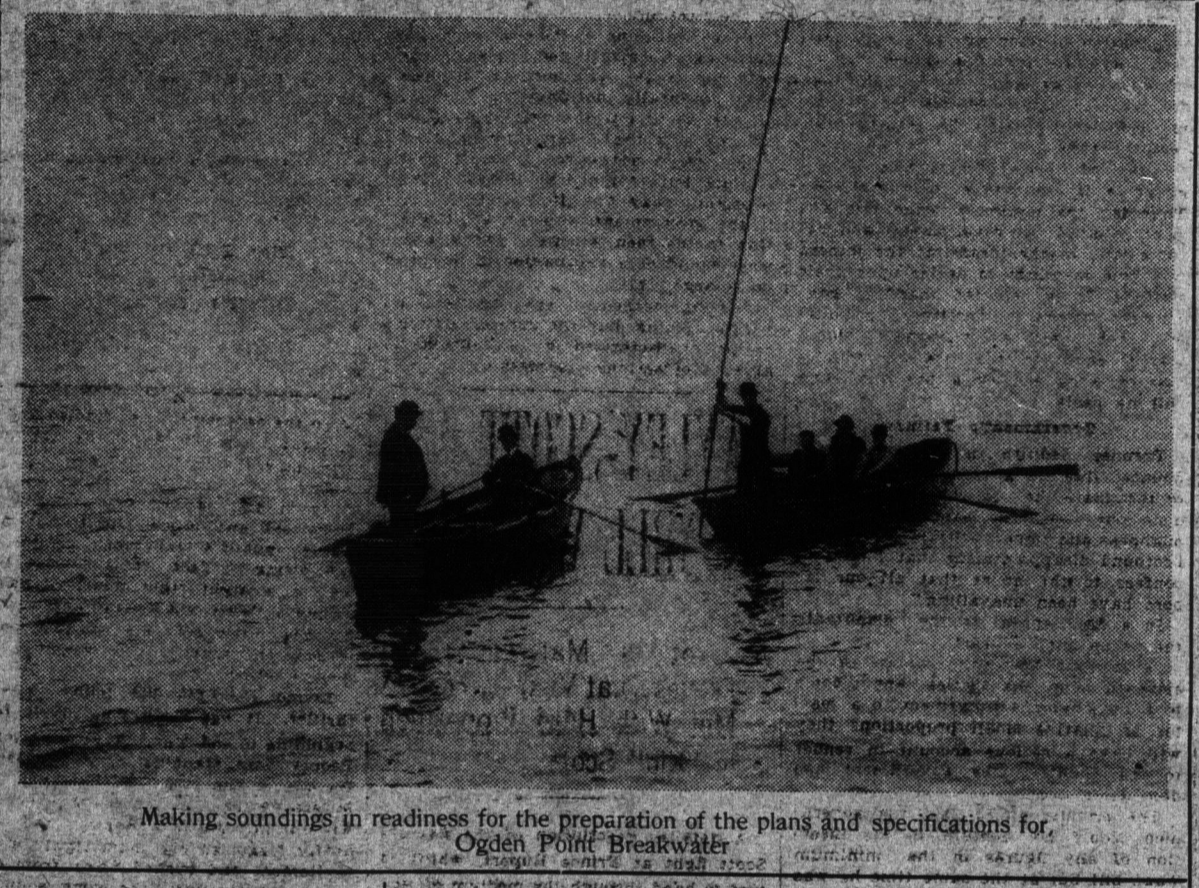
PARIS, March 28.—An absent-minded clerk of the civil registry asserted yesterday that he was the father of a newborn babe, who is now M. Blaise, as that of a girl, forty-eight years M. Blaise never knew that he was married under the name of a girl. Other equally absent-minded clerks supplied him with a male certificate, and he was called under the flag to serve as a soldier at the age of 20. He very correctly appeared at the barracks as a male and not a female recruit. Later on he was called under the name of M. Blaise. Then his wife died, and he married again, and his name was properly registered.

At last M. Blaise, being still almost in his prime, decided to marry again. He had to apply once more for a birth certificate—his first requires such frequent ones in France—and he wrote to Saint-Denis, the native place, for the first time in forty-eight years. A reply came from a clerk who was not absent-minded. "M. Blaise was told that he could not marry because he was not born a boy, but a girl. The name on the registry was plain. M. Blaise could not believe the clerk for a joke, he thought he was being deceived. He asked to see for himself, and he was told that he was still M. Blaise. He was told that his first wife never was his wife, his children are not his children, and he cannot marry at present. The civil registry in France is a terrible institution. It is kept with such precision that clerks, having once blundered, continue to blunder for generations to come. There is no room for error in such a system. The last clerk to correct the original mistake...

Soundings Begin For The Breakwater



Mr. D. R. Harris, C.E., beginning the soundings on the line of the Ogden Point Breakwater



Making soundings in readiness for the preparation of the plans and specifications for Ogden Point Breakwater

Many interested spectators stood on Ogden point yesterday afternoon watching the beginning of the work which will result in the construction of a breakwater to extend 2500 yards in a westerly direction to shelter the spacious outer harbor. In which five large concrete piers with big basins 300 feet wide will be built and equipped with adequate warehouses and all modern facilities for economic and rapid handling of cargo.

Mr. D. R. Harris, C.E., and his assistants began the soundings which the government at Ottawa has instructed the local engineer to prepare in readiness for the drawing up of plans and specifications for the big harbor engineering firms will be invited to submit bids for this big work—the beginning of the big harbor in which Victoria will berth the great amount of shipping which will

Trade to this port after the Panama canal is completed. The accompanying illustrations show the engineer and his staff at work making soundings near shore with pole and with a sounding line in the deepening water. The data will be submitted to the public works engineer who will lose no time in preparing the plans and specifications for the breakwater.

EIGHTY-TWO DIE IN EXPLOSION

Disaster Overtakes Miners in West Virginia Colliery—Only Eleven Men Escape From Workings Alive

BLUEFIELD, W. Va., March 28.—Eighty-two men were killed today by a gas explosion in the Red Coal Company's mine at Jed, W. Va., about six miles from here. Only eleven men escaped alive and one of these died within an hour after being brought to the surface. Thirty-three bodies have been located tonight and the rescuers hope to have them out shortly. Exploring parties will have covered all of the mine by three o'clock this morning and have brought all the bodies out.

When the explosion took place, probably only the eleven men working at the foot of the shaft had a chance for their lives. They readily made their escape up the cage, which was not damaged. Though some of the blades of the fans were shattered it continued to operate with the result that enough air was present to admit searching parties immediately.

Less than half an hour after the news of the explosion had been communicated to this place, relief measures were organized. The United Steel corporation mine nearby had a rescue car hurried to the scene and another car started from Hillsburg. The first car reached here shortly after noon. The experts succeeded that all in the mine were dead. State mine inspectors and rescue parties began the exploration of the mine. The mine was inspected last Friday and pronounced safe.

WOMEN AS FARMERS

Proposal to Establish a Preparatory College in the Okanagan Now Taking Definite Form

An interesting visitor arrived in Victoria at the end of last week in the person of Miss Bainbridge Smith, of Dover, England, who is interested in a project to establish an agricultural college for women in this province. It is probable that the Okanagan Valley will be selected as the location of the institution. In conversation with the Colonist Miss Bainbridge-Smith stated that the undertaking was a private one, and was not connected with any society of organization either here or in the Old Country. She pointed out what great success had attended the founding of similar institutions in the Old Country, and although conditions are necessarily different here, she was quite sanguine as to the result of the undertaking.

SMUGGLING OF OPIUM

LOS ANGELES, Cal., March 28.—Woo Wai, secretary of the six companies of San Francisco, and a prominent merchant there, was sentenced yesterday to six months' imprisonment at McNeil's island and fined \$5000. He was convicted on a charge of smuggling in Chinese from Mexico. Three other Chinese employed with Woo Wai were given terms ranging from six months to two years, and two of them were fined \$2000 and one \$3000.

SMUGGLING OF OPIUM

For throwing eggs of the nineteenth century at the district schoolmaster, a woman and a mother of the district was last week fined \$10 and court costs at Fort George, by Magistrate and Government Agent, Herne. The trouble all arose out of the chastisement of the defendant's boy by the pedagogic target in the subsequent bombardment.

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ough, training in all branches of agriculture, and afterwards sub-let to them portions of the college land for them to farm for themselves.

In many cases where women have taken up farming as a profession in England they have been most successful, and the work has brought out traits of physical strength and endurance not often called into service in other professions followed by women. Even the actual running-up of farmhouses and green-house buildings has often been quite successfully undertaken by the doughty lady farmer. It is a most healthful life and listening to Miss Bainbridge-Smith, one was moved to wonder why more women do not take it up instead of spending their working days bending over desks and counters. She cited one instance of a lady farmer who started out with very little capital and only three pupils. Yet before three years had passed the former had run into thousands and the number of pupils had increased to over twenty.

Although it may be up hill work at first the agricultural college when started should prove a great factor in the building up of the province, as it will give to the country the kind of women it needs, and for whom there should be any amount of work. This is Miss Bainbridge-Smith's first visit to the West, and she is delighted with the country in general and with Victoria in particular. She is a cousin of the late Rev. "Father" Flennex-Olinton, of Vancouver, the number of whose friends throughout the province was large, and whose death two months ago left a gap in church life in the west not easily filled.

B. C. FALL FAIRS

Dates of Various Provincial Exhibitions Announced—Victoria's Fixed for September

A complete list of the British Columbia fall fairs has been compiled and the dates assigned. Victoria's exhibition will take place during the week ending from September 24 to 28. Following is the list:
Arrow Lakes—October 4-5.
Alberni—September 12.
Armstrong—October 16-17.
Burquitlam—September 28.
Bella Coola—October 30.
Cowichan—September 20-21.
Comox—October 3.
Cochitlam—September 21.
Chilliwack—September 19-21.
Central Park—September 12-13.
Cranbrook—September 18-19.
Delta—September 20-21.
Grand Forks—September 26-27.
Greenwood—September 30.
Golden—September 24-25.
Islands—September 18.
Kent—September 12-13.
Kootenays—September 18-19-20.
Kelowna—September 26-27.
Kaslo—October 16.
Langley—September 25.
Mission—September 24-25.
Maple Ridge—September 25-26.
Matsqui—September 28-27.
Nadaino—September 17-18-19.
N. and S. Saanich—October 4-5.
Nicola—September 25.
North Vancouver—September 7.
New Westminster—October 1-2-3.
Nelson—September 24-25.
New Denver—October 29.
Pentelote—September 29.
Revelstoke—October 8-9-10.
Richmond—September 28-29.
Shawnigan—September 28-29.
Salmon Arm—September 27-28.
Summerland—October 30-31.
Surrey—September 24.
Trail—September 25-26.
Yernon—October 24-25.
Vancouver—August 10-17.
Windermere—September 30-31.
Victoria (provincial exhibition)—September 24-28.

FATAL CAFE FIRE

Two Bodies Recovered from Ruins of Prince Albert Building

WINNIPEG, March 28.—Investigation among the ruins of the Thistle cafe at Prince Albert, Sask., where 28 men were sleeping when fire broke out early this morning, uncovered two dead bodies, Robert Drysdale and James Mommestage, both real estate brokers.

LOST THEIR ALL

A gasoline launch belonging to W. Perry and Antoine Crompt of Queen Charlotte city, was completely destroyed by fire recently, the owners and A. Rupert recently, who owned them, barely escaping with their lives. The party left Queen Charlotte on a Tuesday afternoon and all went well until off Banks Island when an explosion occurred, the boat catching fire and in a few moments sinking. Those aboard just managed to get into their small life boats before the launch disappeared and landed on Banks island, stranded of their supplies and everything, except the clothes they wore, and after some trouble and delay managed to get an Indian to take them to Rupert. Much sympathy is felt for Messrs. Perry and Crompt, the whole of their savings being put into the launch, which cost about \$3,000.

John Olsen, a sub-contractor at No. 1 camp of the Kettle Valley railroad, near Kelowna, last week chose an extraordinary means of committing suicide. He lay down, placed two sticks of dynamite upon his chest, ignited the fuse, and calmly waited for the awful explosion which ended his earthly career. The body was literally blown to pieces. It is understood that Olsen had been quarrelling with some of the men in the camp, and he evidently committed self-murder in a fit of pique. He bore the reputation of being a very agreeable man, but had of late been drinking heavily, so that there is little doubt his mind must have been temporarily deranged.

The Lawn Hill hotel at Lawn Hill, Q. C. L. narrowly escaped destruction by fire recently. The blaze originated through a traveler smoking in bed and carelessly dropping the stump of his pipe clear of the mattress-covered floor.

Captain H. H. Noel, one of the earliest pioneers of Fort Simpson, is dead at the age of ninety-four.

Messrs. R. Andrew and Mr. R. McQuarrie, residents of Nelson, have won gold and silver medals for landing the largest and second largest fish of the season at Catalina Island, Cal., where they have been wintering.

INTERFERE WITH RIGHT OF WAY

Canadian Northern Pacific Railway Officials Allege that G. T. P. is Undermining Their Line Near Yellowhead

VANCOUVER, B. C., March 28.—Sensational charges of interference with the right of way of the Canadian Northern Pacific railway along the Fraser river at the west end of Yellowhead Pass by Grand Trunk Pacific Railway contractors have resulted in Mr. Justice Morrison granting an interim injunction restraining the latter from carrying on work on the disputed ground. Argument will be heard here on Friday and there will be an imposing array of counsel on both sides.

Having been advised of the action of the railway contractors, Mr. T. H. White, Chief Engineer of the Canadian Northern Pacific, recently despatched Mr. W. G. Swan, one of his assistants to the Yellowhead country to make a full report. On returning to Vancouver, Mr. Swan informed his superior that there was good foundation for seeking relief in the courts. The affidavit filed by Mr. Swan and which was the basis for securing the injunction, alleges that the grading operations now being carried on by the Grand Trunk Pacific railway along the Fraser river some miles below Moose Head Lake, were being performed with the object of blocking the right of way of the Canadian Northern. At the disputed point the route of the latter line is located along a bench about fifty feet above the line of the other road. Mr. Swan alleges that by needlessly excavating underneath this sidehill, the right of way of the Mackenzie-Manitoba line will be undermined and made unsafe.

The Canadian Northern seeks to have the injunction permanent and is asking for an order to have the remainder of the Grand Trunk Pacific railway work in that locality carried on in a manner satisfactory to the petitioner.

YUKON'S WELCOME

Governor Black is Given Great Reception to Northern Territory

DAWSON, Y. T., March 28.—George Black of Vancouver, the new governor of the Yukon, and wife, who arrived there a few days ago, tendered a magnificent reception last night at the Arctic Brotherhood hall. A thousand people, representing the city, creeks and all parts of the territory, were present. The Governor and Mrs. Black were assisted in the reception by the retiring governor, Major Horrigan, Justice and Mrs. Macaulay and U. S. Consul Cole.

A band concert and dancing were held. The hall was a blaze of flags, an address was read by President Roman of the board of trade, and responded to by Mr. Black, who predicted a bright future for the country and praised the Borden government for having the best interests of this part of the Dominion at heart. He gave great credit to Dr. Thompson, the member of parliament from the Yukon, for the good work he was doing at Ottawa for Yukon reforms.

VICTIM OF FIRE

Unidentified Woman Burns to Death in Disastrous Outbreak in Alberta Town

BLAIRMORE, Alberta, March 28.—An unidentified woman was burned to death and property loss of \$1000 was sustained in a fire in a business district of this city today. The Cosmopolitan hotel, the Royal bank and stores of Gale Bros. and W. McDonald were destroyed. The origin of the fire is unknown.

ABOLITION OF BARS

Platform of Ontario's Liberal Party is Again Revised

TORONTO, March 28.—The abolition of the bars is the first plank in the platform of the Ontario Liberal party decided at a caucus held this afternoon. Shop licenses will not be interfered with. At the conclusion of the caucus, Leader Rowell sent to the clerk of the legislature notice of the resolution: "Resolved, That in the opinion of the house, public interests demand:

"First—The immediate abolition of the bar;

"Second—Such other restrictions upon the residue of the liquor traffic as experience may show to be necessary to limit its operation and be effective to remedy its evils;

"Third—The strict enforcement of the law by officials in sympathy with the law. The enforcement and administration of political influence from the administration of the law;

"Fourth—The regulation and inspection of all houses of public entertainment so as to ensure a reasonable accommodation for the traveling public."

HOPE OF CONQUERING SLEEPING SICKNESS

LONDON, March 28.—Letters received from the West Coast of Africa during the last few days tell of a new hope for the ultimate conquest of sleeping sickness. It is known that one or two of the parasites carry the parasite (trypanosome) either from man to man, or from beast to man. The attempt to remove the parasite from the fly areas and thus to protect them from the disease, has not been altogether successful. Any attempt to kill down the flies appears hopeless. Recent work, however, shows that the guinea fowl finds the pupa of the fly a tasty morsel and that the flies do not harbor the disease, and although they have malaria of their own they are not attacked by human beings.

HALF A DAM

King Street Street Flashes a O

TORONTO, which occasionally million dollars of the afternoon and buildings. The most spectacular in many years department of more than 100. The district bounded by S. west on the and the Lake the south, or estimated at two hundred losses are:

Perforated Mattress Co., \$20,000; Emp Street Railway Manufacturing Co., \$5,000. Total, \$481,500.

The heavy Company. W. burned were they will a \$3,000 each in badly injured

WOLGAST

SEATTLE, light weight, now in Seattle an offer of offering an eye, Herfmann and as calmly w partner for tense joy of for his dress down a few about as mulling a dust i

Tom Jones telegram yesterday losing or drawing loss or drawing July 4. A lege of people moving picture had a good in then wired the "Wolgast" it has had a will talk but terms. Have ing."

Wolgast's Rivers are of 45 years on the morrow a certainty proposition, as no other strong follow for that man and the battle would fill every room.

BRITISH LOO

Dominate's the Public Agent Ge

"People in ginning to refore the adv field for inv J. Cambie's tion in Eng recent trips of investment unfair taxati George, while the flow of to the incre Canadian em by the Britl everywhere the growth country, and mentary info of which st umbia.

"Hon. J. Cambie, is the province's all classes." Mr. Cambie the south of impressed by visitors party compared with winter sports said to account tent, the st Alps for sking aning having portions.

While in Cambie paid to his old h land, but be "Northern A Killarney, the umbis had a was very pro was said to he thinks of immigrants prospect of

Mr. Cambie consulting engineer the oldest of the company a pioneer of British Colum ing as an Eng tion surveyor railways, he dard of mil railways to and as his to learn, is able to still that is going

HALF A MILLION DAMAGE BY FIRE King Street Barns of Toronto Street Railway Swept by Flames—Burned Area Covers a City Block

TORONTO, Ont., March 28.—Fire which occasioned the loss of half a million dollars and which injured two firemen, broke out in the King street barns of the Toronto Street Railway this afternoon and spread to several other buildings. The blaze, which was the most spectacular witnessed in Toronto in many years, originated in the storage department of the summer coaches and more than 150 of these were burned.

WOLGAST REFUSES A LARGE PURSE SEATTLE, March 28.—Ad Wolgast, lightweight champion of the world, now in Seattle, calmly turned down an offer of \$12,000 clear without batting an eye, kidded around with Kid Hermann and Pete McVeigh, equally as calmly waged into his sparring partner for three rounds, to the intense joy of the crowd; then departed for his dressing room as if turning down a few thousand dollars was of about as much interest to him as flicking a dust speck off his coat.

WELCOME Given Great Reception Northern Territory Mr. March 26.—George C. March, the new governor and wife, who arrived also, tendered a magnificent last night in the ball. A thousand of the city, creeds and territory, were present. Mrs. Black were aspected by the retiring, Horrigan, Justice and U. S. Consul Cole.

OF FIRE Alberta, March 26.—A woman was burned to death in a fire in the city today. The fire broke out in the city today. The fire broke out in the city today.

OF BARS Alberta, March 26.—The abolition of the first plank in the Ontario Liberal party was held this afternoon. It was not interfered with.

ING SICKNESS 21.—Letter received from Africa during the new hope for the sleeping sickness. It is one of the most serious diseases in Africa.

OXFORD OARSMEN IN FINE CONDITION LONDON, March 27.—While training yesterday for the annual Oxford and Cambridge boat race the Oxford crew rowed from Chiswick Steps to Hammersmith Bridge in 3 mins. and 45 secs., which is 5 secs. better than the record for the distance held by Cambridge since 1907.

SMALL SEAL CATCH Seal Seal Hunters off Atlantic Coast Have Four Season—West in History

ST. JOHN'S, Nfld., March 27.—The latest wireless reports from the sealing fleet on the east coast of Newfoundland indicate the worst voyage in the history of the country. The total catch accounted for thus far will not exceed fifty thousand seals, old and young, which is less than Captain Keen of the Florial brought in on his trip in 1910.

PREPARING SCHEDULE FOR TACOMA SERVICE Captain Troup and Steamship Company Confer with Chamber of Commerce at Tacoma

A conference will be held at Tacoma today between Captain J. W. Troup, manager of the British Columbia Coast Steamship service of the C.P.R., H. W. Steele, general passenger agent of the C.P.R., and Joshua Green of the International Steamship company, and the Commercial club and chamber of commerce, to map out the schedule and other details of a steamship service to be operated between Victoria and Tacoma, to be initiated on May 1 next.

INDIFFERENT SEARCH EXPLAINS SHOOTING Provincial Police Constable Aston Unaware His Prisoner Was Armed—Will Probably Survive Injuries

A telegram received yesterday by Superintendent Provincial Police, Col-in-Campbell, conveyed the intelligence that Constable Aston who was shot last Tuesday while detaining prisoners from Penitentiary to Kelowna aboard the steamer Okanagan, has shown decided improvement in condition and hopes are now entertained of his recovery.

BRITISH CAPITAL LOOKS CANADAWARD Dominion's Advantages Very Much in the Public Eye, Says Mr. Cambie—Agent General's Effective Work

"People in the old country are beginning to realize more than ever before the advantages of Canada as a field for investment." This is Mr. A. J. Cambie's summing up of the situation in England, gathered from his recent trips to Europe. The chief cause responsible for the present trend of investment is cited as the alleged unfair taxation measures of Mr. Lloyd George, which will stimulate largely the flow of capital here, in addition to the increasing favor with which Canadian enterprises are looked upon by the British public.

While in the British Isles, Mr. Cambie paid visits to Edinburgh and to his old home in the south of Ireland, but, beautiful as he found the "Northern Athens" and the Lakes of Killarney, the fact that British Columbia had even more to offer in the way of mountains, lakes and rivers, was ever present in his mind. Ireland he thinks, may possibly send fewer immigrants out this year with the prospect of Home Rule ahead.

MINIMUM WAGE BILL PASSES Government Measure, Which Has Failed to Settle Strike, Gets Big Majority on Third Reading

LONDON, March 27.—A fateful day in the history of British trade struggles came to a close early this morning with the passage through parliament by a large majority of the bill establishing in legislation the principle of a minimum wage in the country's most important industry. The minimum wage bill had passed its third reading in the House of Commons by a vote of 213 to 48 amid a scene of great excitement.

Miners Won't Yield After a strike lasting nearly a month, and involving the whole country in distress the miners thus have secured recognition of the principle which they set out to obtain. But they still are dissatisfied because the bill does not specify the amount of the minimum wage and there is no prospect of the immediate settlement of the strike.

Account of Match in Detail Proves That Victoria Fighter Met With Hard Proposition in "Kid" Scott

A detailed description of the Bayley-Scott fight at Prince Rupert, which is just to hand through the medium of exchanges, shows that the Victoria boy in this mill met a man very nearly his equal. Joe set a fast pace, but the Seattle lad stayed with him throughout. They both displayed speed and endurance, with a fair knowledge of the fine points of the game.

REWARD OFFERED FOR SANDBAGGER City of Prince Rupert Determined to Punish Specially Assailed of Rev. Mr. McLeod

REWARD OFFERED FOR SANDBAGGER City of Prince Rupert Determined to Punish Specially Assailed of Rev. Mr. McLeod

RUPERT CITY HAS CHANGED OWNERS Vancouver People Buy Vessel Which Has Been Long Dismissed—Will Be Overhauled at Esquimalt

THE CITY MARKETS RETAIL Foodstuffs Straw, per ton 18.00 Shell, per 100 lbs. 1.50

Five Doctors Gave Up All Hope "Fruit-a-lives" Cured Me MOUNTAIN, Ont., Dec. 24th, 1910

"Fruit-a-lives" Cured Me MOUNTAIN, Ont., Dec. 24th, 1910

View of Extension Extremists talk of a strike of the Railway and Transportation workers to assist the miners. The more moderate urge the taking of a ballot of the men, although the men are coming to the end of their resources.

Government's Failure Premier Aquilith in the debate announced that the government had failed to terminate the coal strike. "We have done our best," he said, "with thoroughness and impartiality and it is with profound disappointment that I have to confess to the house that all our labors have been unavailing."

REWARD OFFERED FOR SANDBAGGER City of Prince Rupert Determined to Punish Specially Assailed of Rev. Mr. McLeod

RUPERT CITY HAS CHANGED OWNERS Vancouver People Buy Vessel Which Has Been Long Dismissed—Will Be Overhauled at Esquimalt

THE CITY MARKETS RETAIL Foodstuffs Straw, per ton 18.00 Shell, per 100 lbs. 1.50

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Angus Campbell & Company, Limited, 1008-10 Government St. More New Waists Lovely Things in Net, Marquiesette or Silk SPECIAL LINE OF NET WAISTS, in white or ecru, trimmed in pink, blue, cream and navy blue.

Infants' Department Spring Styles for the "Wee" Ones We are justly proud of our Spring display of Infants' Coats and Dresses—only unpacked yesterday afternoon. The sweetest little Coats (ages 1 to 4 years) in Tusore silk, cashmere, Sicilian cloth, natural shade and colored serges, trimmed with silk piping and embroidery.

New Neckwear Jabots and Collars HAND EMBROIDERED LINEN COLLARS, up from 25¢ THE NEW FRENCH REPP LOUNGE COLLARS, with eyelet borders, from 25¢

Campbell's New Suits and Coats—Shipments of each arriving daily. D.J. Collis Browne's Chloroquine THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE Acts like a charm in DIARRHOEA and is the only Specific in CHOLERA and DYSENTERY.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS BORN FAIRWEATHER—On the 19th inst. to Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Fairweather, 1941 Rulton street, a daughter. PREVOST—To the wife of H. F. Prevost, Duncan, B. C., on March 23, a son.

THE CITY MARKETS RETAIL Foodstuffs Straw, per ton 18.00 Shell, per 100 lbs. 1.50 Parsley, bunch 0.04 Cucumbers, each 0.10 Potatoes, per sack 1.25

The Colonist.

The Colonist Printing & Publishing Company, Limited Liability. 1211-1213 Broad Street, Victoria, B. C.

The Semi-Weekly Colonist

One Year ... \$1.00 To the United States ... \$2.00 Payable in advance. Sent postpaid to Canada and the United Kingdom.

AREAS COMPARED

Very frequently we are asked how Vancouver Island compares in size with England, and a general opinion seems to prevail that it is much larger. We have seen this stated in print and heard it said in speeches.

The area of England—not Great Britain—is 50,879 square miles; the area of Vancouver Island is estimated at 15,000.

The length of England from Portland Bill to Berwick is 363 miles; the length of Vancouver Island from Victoria to Cape Scott or from William Head to Cape Commerell is 260 miles.

The greatest breadth of England is from North Foreland to Land's End and is 320 miles; the greatest breadth of Vancouver Island is from Estevan Point to Chatham Point and is 80 miles.

Wales is not included in the area of England. That principality has an area of 7,777 square miles, that is, it is nearly half as large as Vancouver Island.

Ireland has an area of 32,293 square miles; that is, it is rather more than twice as large as Vancouver Island.

Scotland has an area of 30,460 miles or about twice that of Vancouver Island.

Of the countries of Europe Switzerland approaches that of Vancouver Island more nearly than any other.

VICTORIA THE BEAUTIFUL

Victoria will shortly have one of the finest architectural centres on the continent, and one that it will be difficult to surpass anywhere when account is taken of the manner in which the structures will be grouped.

Mr. C. E. Lawrence of Kamloops has also written an account of this community which bears out in every respect the above remarks. They had in contemplation last summer the erection of a grain elevator to which they would ship fifty or sixty cars of wheat from their land on the prairies.

This testimony to the Doukhobors as good citizens may be useful in removing any doubts as to their desirability, which were caused by the wild doings of a few of them some years ago on the prairies.

position of our city is directly due to the policy of the McBride government, which you are asked to ratify tomorrow by marking your ballots for Messrs. McBride, Thomson, Davey and Behrens.

Germany seems to be determined to add straws to the already heavily burdened camel's back. This needless wasteful diversion of men and money from peaceful industries to warlike preparations means national bankruptcy sooner or later.

The noble way in which the well-to-do people of Great Britain are responding to the demands upon them arising out of the distress caused by the coal strike is worthy of the highest praise.

THE DOUKHOBORS AS GOOD COLONISTS What They Are Doing in These Prosperous Settlements at Brilliant and Grand Forks

Mr. W. E. Scott, the deputy minister of agriculture recently, in company with Mr. Peter Veregin, president of the Doukhobors, paid a visit to the settlement of that community at Brilliant and Grand Forks.

Mr. W. E. Scott, the deputy minister of agriculture recently, in company with Mr. Peter Veregin, president of the Doukhobors, paid a visit to the settlement of that community at Brilliant and Grand Forks.

In addition they have other acreage on which they grow market truck in large quantities for their own consumption. They are vegetarians by the way, and their objection to take life of any kind is responsible for their refusal to bear arms.

Mr. Scott speaks very highly of these people and the result of their labors which he has seen with his own eyes. To quote his words, "They have literally taken the desert and made it blossom like a rose."

Mr. C. E. Lawrence of Kamloops has also written an account of this community which bears out in every respect the above remarks. They had in contemplation last summer the erection of a grain elevator to which they would ship fifty or sixty cars of wheat from their land on the prairies.

This testimony to the Doukhobors as good citizens may be useful in removing any doubts as to their desirability, which were caused by the wild doings of a few of them some years ago on the prairies.

GUERNSEY AT CHEMINAIS TO LOAD

Notable feat performed by Her Majesty's ship Guernsey at Chemainis, B.C.

The Norwegian steamer Guernsey, which reached Chemainis yesterday to load lumber for Australia, a few years ago broke a propeller when en route from Moji to this port and her engineers did some notable work in replacing the screw at sea.

Some high rates are now being paid to lumber carriers. At the highest rate paid to a sailing vessel in several years for a similar voyage, the German ship Schiffbek has been chartered to carry lumber from the North Pacific to the United Kingdom.

The statement of Mr. Monk, Minister of Public Works, that it will be necessary to construct dry docks 1,000 feet long on the Pacific Coast, in view of the early completion of the Panama Canal, is of very great local interest.

In the Toronto Globe of recent date was a paragraph directing attention to the fact that Victoria stood first among the cities in Canada in building permits for February, with Toronto second and Vancouver third.

from Glasgow, was recently fixed at 72c 93 to load at the Canadian Pigot Sound mills at Victoria and will come here next month. The Russian bark California, now in Tacoma loading for the United Kingdom, was chartered by the same firm some time prior to the Kinross-shire at 62c 6d.

The German bark Wandebek, now at Vancouver to load at the Hastings mill, was chartered prior to her arrival by Headley & Co. and is receiving 72c 6d, which is considered a high rate.

The German bark Wandebek, now at Vancouver to load at the Hastings mill, was chartered prior to her arrival by Headley & Co. and is receiving 72c 6d.

OLYMPIA RECORDS

Records That Competitors in July International Sports in Sweden Will Strive to Beat

The best records made in various Olympic track and field events, which may be broken in the 1912 Olympiad in Stockholm, Sweden, follow: 50-meter run—7 seconds; Hahn, United States; at St. Louis.

100-meter run—10 4-5 seconds; Walker, South Africa; at London. 200-meter run—21 3-5 seconds; Hahn, United States; at St. Louis.

400-meter run—4 1-5 seconds; Hillman, United States; at St. Louis. 800-meter run—1 52 1-5; Sheppard, United States; at London.

1,500-meter run—4 08 2-5; Sheppard, United States; at London. 110-meter hurdles—15 seconds; Smithson, United States; at London.

200-meter hurdles—24 3-5 seconds; Hillman, United States; at St. Louis. 400-meter hurdles—52 seconds; Hillman, United States; at St. Louis.

3,200-meter steeplechase—10 47 4-5; Russell, England; at London. 3,500-meter steeplechase—7 34; Orion, United States; at Paris.

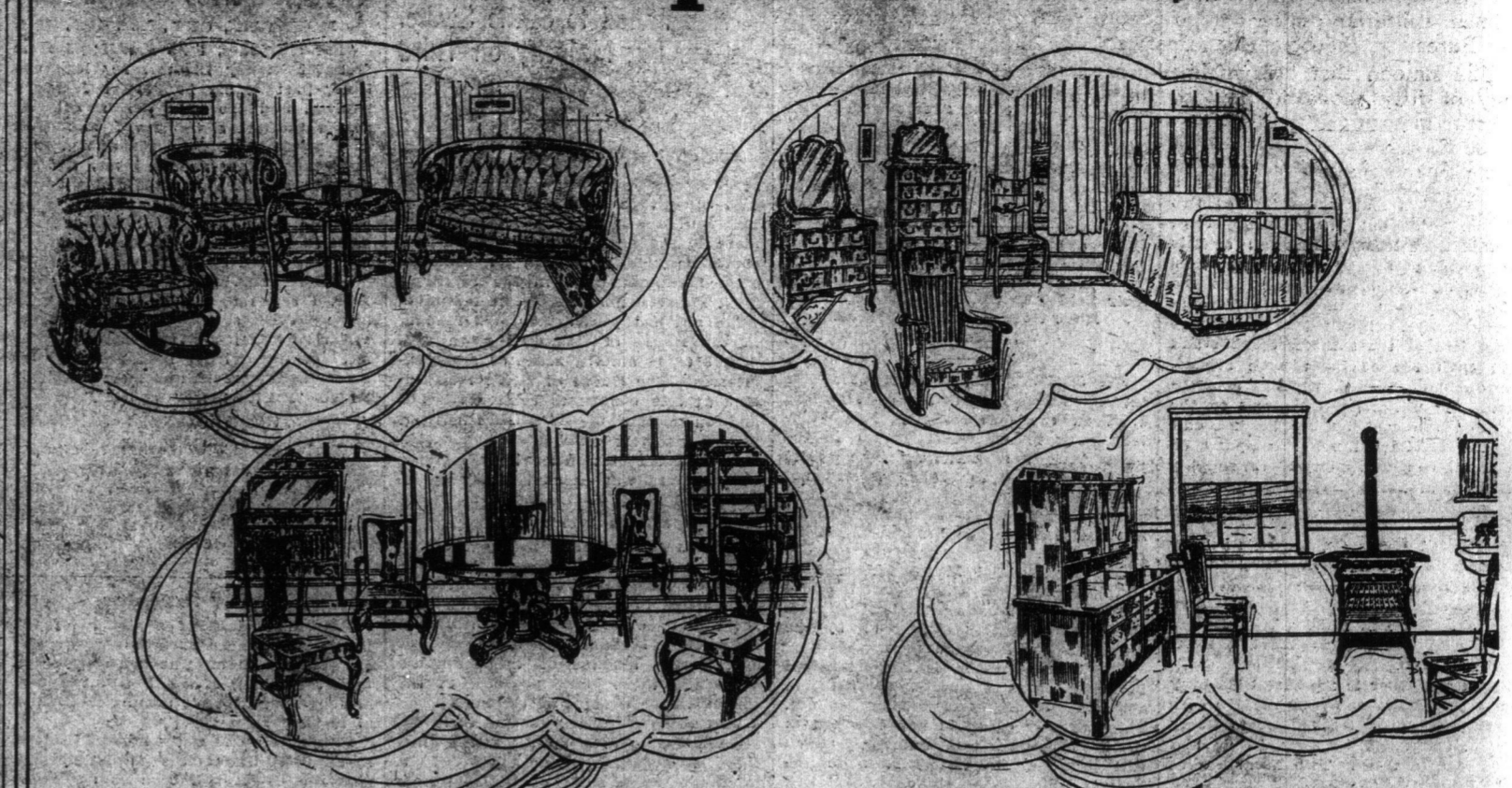
4,000-meter steeplechase—13 38 2-5; Blinnier, England; at Paris. Running long jump—24 07 1-2 feet; Irons, United States; at London.

Running triple jump—48 11 1-4 feet; A. Hearne, England; at London. Standing broad jump—11 04 7-8 feet; Ewry, United States; at St. Louis.

Standing high jump—5 05 feet; Ewry, United States; at Paris. Standing triple jump—24 07 1-2 feet; Ewry, United States; at St. Louis.

Shot put—48 07 feet; Rose, United States; at St. Louis. Discus—138 00 1-3 feet; Sheridan, United States; at Athens.

Your Four Rooms Are Furnished Complete For \$242.50



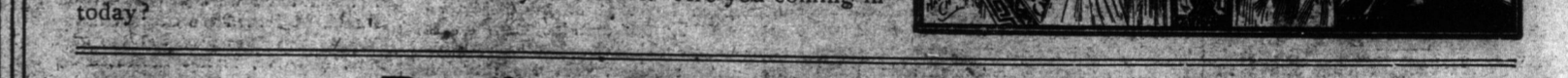
See The Outfit On Our Fourth Floor Today

For this week only we make you this offer of four complete furnished rooms for \$242.50. These rooms are furnished on our Fourth Floor for your inspection, and you get what you see in these rooms for this amount.

Table listing furniture for Kitchen, Parlor, Dining Room, and Bedroom, including items like Kitchen Cabinet, Parlor Mahogany, Dining Room Buffet, and Bed Room Bed.

Four Furnished Rooms On Our Third Floor

On our third floor we have four rooms fitted up in the highest quality furniture. Two of the rooms are devoted to Dining-rooms, one in the Early English, the other in Fumed, of the very latest styles and most beautiful finishes.



Buying Time Is Here For The New Floor Coverings

And the very newest designs and colorings are on our Second Floor in such vast quantities as to almost bewilder you.

Never was such art displayed as in this season's new goods, never were the colorings of such a high standard, nor the designs so beautiful. They are positively the nicest Rugs and Squares we have ever had the pleasure of showing.

Table listing floor coverings: Tapestry Squares from \$25.00 to \$8.50, Kensington Squares from \$29.00 to \$11.00, Velvet Squares from \$42.50 to \$24.00, Brussels Squares from \$45.00 to \$14.00.

Draperies and Curtains

If you are looking for exclusiveness, novelty and beauty, if you are looking for variety and moderateness of price, this big Curtain and Drapery Department of ours will interest you.

Table listing draperies and curtains: Artist Cable Net Curtains from per pair \$3.00, Irish Point Lace Curtains from per pair \$7.50, Point Venise Lace Curtains from per pair \$15.00, Swiss Applique Lace Curtains from per pair \$4.50, Scotch and Nottingham Lace Curtains from per pair 75c, Scotch Cream Madras from per yard 30c, Scotch Colored Madras from per yard 50c.

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Of the feted our historian, historian, Talman, the Bure... The s army of is ed the S of the Engl medal sho legend: the great the death however, point of v portant p The " which is t rous att England with little of Europe weather b charts; ye from vari tolerable tory. The G literature, kindred b edged bo or, a Coll ualties an Late Dre Land" (I sion to it So, whe With ri Such as is one of poetry. ation of t doubt exp his conten lent temp Statist storm ag period ag west of E wind wer sums them lost over Forest ov leaden roc churches; part being by the ra steeples w houses w killed on At sea succession storm had with vesse by the hu are said to men of the life that b brief a per of the victi whose flag Down's wi men. In "Northum went down Castle" w half her c The hi in picture these was from the O stranded h be plainly the sands ing for as should en headed at only conce the sea ha for the liv an age in source of coasts, and ished. On Thomas P seller by custom ho out their b he called a by an offer should be enlisting a next proce house bo that were b thus equip the unifor hundreds p ed. These l as the Qu Seamen de next day s at the exp reaching l imbursed h thus incur none the l the catalog Another the destru house. Its tired merce mechanical at Littlebu

THE GREAT STORM OF 1703-- A METEOROLOGICAL EVENT

Of the unnumbered storms that have buffeted our earth many that interest the ordinary historian hardly fall within the outlook of the historian of science, writes Charles Fitzhugh Talman, Librarian of the United States Weather Bureau in the Scientific American.

The simoon that overwhelmed Cambyse's army of fifty thousand men in the Libyan desert is historic, so is the tempest that strewed the Scotch and Irish coast with wrecks of the Spanish Armada; in memory whereof the English Queen caused to be struck a medal showing a storm-tossed fleet, with the legend: *Afflavit Deus et dissipantur*. So is the great gale that coincided ominously with the death of Cromwell. All of these storms, however, are too meagrely known from the point of view of physical science to hold important places in scientific annals.

The "Great Storm" of November, 1703, which is reputed to have been the most disastrous atmospheric visitation from which England has ever suffered, and which raged with little less severity over many other parts of Europe, occurred long before the days of weather bureaus and synoptic meteorological charts; yet we are able today to piece together from various contemporary descriptions, a tolerable account of its topography and history.

The Great Storm bulks large in English literature, compared with other occurrences of kindred nature. Defoe wrote an unacknowledged book about it, entitled "The Storm; or, a Collection of the Most Remarkable Casualties and Disasters Which Happen'd in the Late Dreadful Tempest, Both by Sea and Land" (London, 1704); while Addison's allusion to it in his "Campaign"—

So, when an angel by divine command,
With rising tempests shakes a guilty land,
Such as of late o'er pale Britannia past—
is one of the well worn passages of English poetry. Its effect upon the popular imagination of the time was prodigious. Defoe no doubt expressed the universal conviction of his contemporaries in calling it "the most violent tempest the world ever saw."

Statistics of the damage wrought by the storm are conflicting, but all writers of the period agree that throughout the south and west of England the destructive effects of the wind were quite without precedent. Defoe sums them up as follows: Twenty-five parks lost over 1,000 trees apiece, while in the New Forest over 4,000 were blown down; the leaden roofs were stripped from a hundred churches; over 400 windmills were destroyed, part being blown down, and part set on fire by the rapid revolution of the sails; seven steeples were blown down; over 800 dwelling houses were laid in ruins; 123 persons were killed on land, and hundreds more injured.

At sea the loss of life was far greater, a succession of gales preceding the principal storm had crowded the harbors and roadsteads with vessels, and these were driven ashore by the hundred. Over eight thousand seamen are said to have perished, including some 1500 men of the Royal Navy—the heaviest loss of life that service has ever experienced in so brief a period, whether in war or peace. One of the victims was Rear-Admiral Beaumont, whose flagship "the Mary," foundered in the Downs with the loss of all but one of her 273 men. In the same perilous roaststead the "Northumberland" and the "Restoration" went down with all hands, while the "Stirling Castle" was driven on the Goodwins and lost half her crew.

The history of the Great Storm abounds in picturesque and dramatic episodes. One of these was the rescue of two hundred seamen from the Goodwin Sands. Several vessels were stranded here at low tide, and their men could be plainly seen from Deal, walking about on the sands or clinging to the wreckage, signaling for assistance before the rising waters should engulf them. Their appeals were not heeded at first, for the boatmen of Deal were only concerned with gathering the booty that the sea had brought them, and cared nothing for the lives of the wretched sailors. It was an age in which shipwrecks were an important source of revenue to dwellers on the British coasts, and the professional wrecker still flourished. Only one man was moved to pity—Thomas Powell, mayor of Deal, a humble slop seller by trade. Powell first appealed to the custom house authorities, who refused to send out their boats upon an errand of mercy; then he called a number of citizens about him, and by an offer of five shillings a head for all who should be saved from the wrecks succeeded in enlisting a numerous party of rescuers. He next proceeded to seize by force the custom-house boats, as well as several other boats that were being used in gathering plunder, and thus equipped he brought ashore as many of the unfortunate sailors as possible, though hundreds perished before they could be reached. These he fed and lodged at his own charge as the Queen's Agent for Sick and Wounded Seamen declined to do anything for them. The next day several died and were buried—again at the expense of the magnanimous mayor—and the rest he provided with the means of reaching London. Long afterward he was reimbursed by the Government for the expense thus incurred; but his noble conduct deserves none the less to be recorded imperishably in the catalogue of golden deeds.

Another striking episode of the storm was the destruction of the first Eddystone lighthouse. Its architect, Winstanley, was a retired mercer, who spent his leisure in devising mechanical toys, with which he filled his house at Littlebury, in Sussex. The lighthouse was,

however the achievement in which he took most pride. This building was much better adapted to adorn a tea garden, than to crown a desolate rock exposed to the full force of the Atlantic breakers; it was constructed chiefly of wood; its ground plan was polygonal, so that it offered great obstruction to the waves; and it was loaded down with a quantity of fantastic and useless ornaments. Besides accommodations for the keepers, the edifice contained the private apartments of the builder, including a splendid bedchamber, richly gilded and painted. The contriver of this extraordinary monument had such fatuous confidence in its stability that he expressed the hope of being in it during the worst gale it should ever experience. This wish was tragically accomplished. The day before the storm he visited the lighthouse to superintend some repairs. As he put off from Plymouth Quay he was warned by an old sailor that a dreadful storm was brewing, but he disregarded the warning. At nightfall the lighthouse was seen standing from Plymouth Hoe; when another morning broke it had vanished, with its eight occupants.

The falling of chimney stacks caused great damage to dwelling houses and cost many lives in various parts of the Kingdom. In this manner appear to have perished Bishop Kidder (who had supplanted the non-juring Thomas Ken in the see of Bath and Wells) and his wife; though accounts differ as to the particulars of their death.

The total loss of property occasioned by this storm in London alone was rated at over two million sterling, and throughout the country at nearly five millions. Defoe considered it a more serious calamity than the great fire of 1666. On the 19th of January following the national disaster was made the occasion of a day of public fast and humiliation; the Lords attended a special service in Westminster Abbey, and the Commons one in St. Margaret's Church.

Such were some of the results of the Great Storm of 1703. Turning now to the meteorological aspects of the storm, we find that Defoe's narrative, though a curious mixture of history and crude speculation, is noteworthy from a scientific point of view for at least two reasons; it includes an enumeration, in tabular form, of the nautical expressions denoting successive gradations of wind force—thus anticipating Admiral Beaufort by a hundred years—and it contains what is probably the first attempt to trace the path of a storm over a wide area of the earth's surface. Defoe's windscale, which is probably unknown to most meteorologists, runs as follows:

A topsail gale	Stark calm
Blows fresh	Calm weather
A hard gale of wind	Little wind
A fret of wind	A fine breeze
A storm	A small gale
A tempest	A fresh gale

The earliest anemometer had been invented some forty years before, but appears to have been little used or known at the time, judging from the following interesting attempt on the part of Rev. William Derham, F.R.S., to express the violence of the Great Storm on a numerical scale. We quote from his memoir in the Philosophical Transactions, 1704:

"The degrees of the wind's strength not being measured but by guess, I thus determined with respect to other storms: On February 7th 1699, was a terrible storm that did much damage; this I number 10 degrees. Another remarkable storm was February 3rd, 1702, at which time was the greatest descent of the mercury ever known; this I number 9 degrees. But this last of November I number at least 15 degrees."

Defoe's account of the storm's path is remarkable, when we consider that it was written more than a century before anything was certainly known regarding the life histories of storms in general. He places its origin in America, where a tempest was reported to have been felt a few days before the date—November 26th and 27th (O. S.)—on which the storm reached its height in England. Of its further history he says: "It carried a true Line clear over the continent of Europe, traversed England, France, Germany, the Baltic Sea, and passing the Northern Continent of Sweden, Finland, Muscovy, and part of Tartary, must at last lose itself in the vast Northern Ocean . . . and in this Circle of Fury it might find its End not far off from where it had its Beginning."

The idea of thus following the progress of a storm from day to day over the earth's surface belongs rather to the nineteenth century than to the beginning of the eighteenth. Had some one gone an easy step farther, and compared the directions of the wind at a number of places and at a given time with the general direction of the storm's movement, one of the fundamental discoveries of meteorology would have been anticipated by about one hundred and twenty years.

It remained for a meteorologist of our own times, Mr. Henry Harries, of the British Meteorological Office, to put together a great number of contemporary records to which Defoe did not have access, and to give us the first scientific account of the Great Storm. It appears that meteorological observations had, at the period in question, been registered in England for many years and forwarded to the Royal Society; but as that body did not realize that they might be of interest to posterity they were destroyed as "useless." Under these circumstances, it occurred to Mr. Harries that it might be worth while to

an examination of the log books of the English men-of-war that escaped destruction in the storm, these old documents being still preserved in the Public Records Office. A surprising amount of pertinent information was thus obtained. The logs of no less than 130 vessels of the navy were found to contain reports of wind and weather within the basin of the North Atlantic for the month of November, 1703. Barometric data was lacking since neither barometers nor any other forms of meteorological apparatus were carried on shipboard at that time. The vessels were, furthermore, unfortunately distributed for the purpose of this investigation; the great majority were in home waters or on the Dutch coast, while west of Ireland the ocean was clear of shipping; so that the march of the storm across the Atlantic could not be determined.

It is impossible to confirm Defoe's opinion that the storm reported in America a few days before the 26th was identical with the Great Storm, though such may well have been the case. When the cyclone reached Europe it was as remarkable for its extent as for its violence. Reports from the Tyne and from Copenhagen the most northerly points from which observations are available, show that the storm centre passed well to the northward of these localities yet the fury of the gale extended as far south as the Mediterranean.

The worst of the storm was doubtless felt in England, over which it travelled from west to east at the rate of about fifty miles an hour. This statement refers to the translation of the storm as a whole, not to the velocity of the wind. The latter can only be conjectured; judging from its effects it must have been altogether comparable to that experienced in the hurricanes or typhoons of the tropics.

Comparing this storm with other general cyclones—distinguished from tropical hurricanes and tornadoes—it appears to have been the most violent of which history holds any record.

HOW THE ORDER OF THE GARTER ORIGINATED

The King has conferred one of the most signal honors in his power upon Sir Edward Grey, Secretary for Foreign Affairs, by appointing him a Knight of the Garter, writes a London correspondent. Thus Sir Edward will be the only Commoner on the honorable panel of knights of this exclusive Order, and will have as Compeers, only the highest nobles in the land.

Sir Robert Walpole, Lord North, and Lord Palmerston, were the only other M.P.'s who received this distinction. Walpole was referred to facetiously by jealous Peers as "Sir Bluestrang," and North was frequently alluded to as "the noble lord in the Blue Ribbon." In all three cases there was a vacancy in the Order, but Sir Edward Grey is made a knight by special creation, as were the Dukes of Argyll and Fife at the Coronation. The death of the latter Duke did not create a vacancy. The Order, excluding foreign Sovereigns and Princes of the Blood Royal, consists of the Sovereign and twenty-five knights. There are at present twenty-six on the list, including the Duke of Argyll.

Pitt Declined
Only two Commoners, in addition to those M.P.'s already mentioned, have ever been appointed knights. One was George Villiers, afterwards the Duke of Buckingham, in 1616; the other Edward Montagu, who was invested with the insignia on bringing back Charles II. from Holland at the Restoration in 1660. Montagu afterwards was made Earl of Sandwich. The honor was offered both to the younger Pitt and Sir Robert Peel, but declined.

The Order of the Garter is the oldest and most illustrious in the world. The date commonly given for its institution is 1348, in the reign of Edward III, and it is certain that it was the battle signal of the Black Prince at Crecy.

The adoption of the Garter as its sign is explained by the famous story that the Countess of Salisbury dropped her garter at a state entertainment, whereat there was much tittering among the courtiers. Edward III. picked it up with the words, "*Honi soit qui mal y pense*" ("Evil be to him who evil thinks") and fastened it about his own Royal knee.

The insignia and habit are most elaborate and imposing—and include the George—a gold medallion of St. George and the Dragon, suspended from a blue ribbon; the Garter, which is worn below the knee of the left leg, and is made of dark blue velvet, edged with gold, bears the famous motto. A mantle of blue velvet lined with taffeta, with the star of the Order on the left breast; a hood and surcoat of crimson velvet and a hat of black velvet; a collar of gold weighing thirty ounces, and the star with the Cross of St. George in the centre encircled by the Garter.

Here's the List
The following is a full list of the Knight-Companions of the Order, the date of creation being prefixed in each case:

1802, Duke of Abercorn; 1886, Marquis of Abergavenny; 1911, Duke of Argyll; 1902, Duke of Bedford; 1804, Marquis of Breadalbane; 1897, Duke of Buccleugh; 1891, Earl Cadogan; 1906, Earl Carrington; 1908, Marquis of Crewe; 1909, Earl of Durham; 1899, Earl of Elgin; 1883, Duke of Grafton; 1895, Marquis of Lansdowne; 1888, Marquis of Londonderry; 1902, Duke of Marlborough; 1910, Earl of Minto; 1886, Duke of Norfolk; 1908, Marquis of Northampton; 1900, Duke of Portland; 1905, Duke of Richmond and Gordon; 1901, Field Marshal Earl Roberts; 1892, Earl of Rosebery; 1909, Earl of Selborne; 1902, Duke of Wellington.

Sir E. Grey is in his fiftieth year. He suc-

AN INTERESTING TRIP TO TASMANIA BY A VICTORIAN

Mr. George Heatherbell, of "Green Lea," Colwood District, has forwarded to the Colonist the following very interesting account of a trip to Tasmania, during which he paid particular attention to fruit culture in that portion of the Commonwealth:

Leaving Victoria on 29th of November, myself and son arrived in Hobart 29th December (their midsummer) thus giving us a good opportunity of looking over the orchards during the growing time. On visiting the Department of Agriculture we were received by the Minister, Mr. Hene, and the Director, Mr. Benson, and given every assistance possible to help us get in touch with the Horticultural possibilities of the State.

We found the land best suited for fruit-growing was altogether different from ours in B. C., that is to say, the best land here for fruit is what they call second or third class land, and is composed of more or less sand on top and a brown or chocolate clay of various depths (sometimes 10 feet or more) underneath. This clay becomes friable and easy to work on being exposed to the air, and is the kind of land the trees do best in. It does not seem to make any difference whether the clay is on the surface or not. Something curious about this clay land is that it is just as deep on the top of the high hills as in the bottoms, and in most cases more so. This gives a fine chance to plant on the hill slopes and have natural drainage, which is, as everyone knows, an important advantage in fruit-growing.

We found in every case where the trees were well cared for that they made a remarkable growth, and wherever properly sprayed were clean, and had good fruit. But we found that they were not at all up to date in spraying; especially as to the use of and knowledge of the great benefits of the Lime Sulphur. The land is not so hard to clear, and can be got cheaper than in B. C. The value of orchards in full bearing and those coming in bearing say 7 to 12 years old, is from £60 to £100 per acre.

The majority of orchards are planted a rod apart between the trees on the square. At first this appeared altogether too close, giving 160 trees to the acre. But they head them close to the ground, having few limbs and a method of pruning to encourage fruit spurs close into the main limbs, practically from the ground up, which is an admirable method, especially where there are high winds during the fruiting season; also it gives an opportunity of doing most of the work with the trees from the ground and throws them into early bearing. At the same time we think 18 or 20 trees would be better. They follow clean cultivation, but understand little or nothing about cover crops, or the immense value of clover, etc., to plough under, using artificial fertilizers. Their packing is not at all up to date or upto our own standard. The cases being of hard wood, not dressed, and too wide one way and too narrow the other, to lend itself to a neat pack, but the cases hold a bushel the same as ours.

They do not use lining paper, but wrap the apples and put wood wool on top and bottom of box and have no bulge. We think they are somewhat ahead of us in marketing their fruit. They arrange for the large lines of steamers from Europe to call at Hobart at stated intervals. This season (1912) there are 26; some of them 13,000 tons. So much space is engaged for the fruit on each boat,

ceeded his grandfather, Sir Geo. Grey, himself a Cabinet Minister and celebrated statesman in the baronetcy. He was returned for Riwick when only twenty-three, and has represented the division ever since. He served his apprenticeship at the Foreign Office under Lord Rosebery, and for the last six years has had the conduct of the International business of Great Britain.

THIS MAN RAN THROUGH FOR- TUNES

Romantic adventures in the career of Donald Francis Stewart—Seton were described during his public examination in the London Bankruptcy Court. He stated that 15 or 16 years ago he was cattle ranching in Montana. His father died in 1884, and when the debtor came of age about 18 years ago he received from his trustees about £25,000, but after a year in London he ran through the greater part of it. He bought a share in the Montana ranch for £5,000, and sold out two years later for £1,200. Next he bought a share in the Green River Valley (mining claim) and got out with a profit of £800, and, as his share of the sale \$1,800.

He was next ranching for eleven months at El Paso, New Mexico, and then fitted out a treasure hunting expedition for Yucatan, Central America. This lasted five months, and he drifted back to New Orleans with no means whatever. Then he went to Australia, and spent two months pearl fishing at some islands north of Caroline Islands. The pearls he took to San Francisco, and sold for £6,000 bought shares in the Red Star Mining Company for £6,000, and in a few days cleared £11,000. He went to New York and put £9,000 into an expedition to produce a revolution in Honduras. He lost his money. In 1896 he was in Matabeleland trading and cleared about £7,000. He joined the Bulawayo Field Force in the Matabele revolt, and going to Angola, Portuguese West Africa, made £1,500 trading.

and a printed list of boats and amount of space available on each one, with dates of arrival, for shipping. The grower notifies the shipper of how much space he requires on each boat or the number of cases he will have, and the space is reserved for him. Of course providing he applies for same in due time. The most of the apples go to London; some to Germany, and some to South America, and a great deal of fruit goes to Sydney, N. S. W. They are going to reach the respectable amount of 2,000,000 cases for export this season. The prices at times are very high for good fruit that gets to the market in good condition; and in good demand. Eighteen shillings for Cox's Orange (per case) is not unusual and as much for pears. An advance of three shillings perbox at the shipping point can be drawn at once. In other words the grower can get a cheque for 3 shillings per case as soon as landed on the wharf, and the balance, whatever it may be, on the returns and the date the fruit has to be on the wharf coming in, which gives the grower a working capital to meet current expenses; something I am not aware of in B. C.

We find they are growing what we consider the best varieties in Washington, Ore., and B.C., such as the "Jonathan," "Spitz," "Yellow Newtown," and the "Orler" called the "New York" there; also the "Cox Orange" Two of their own favorites being the "Sturmer" and "Scarlet" also a very large apple called "Prince Alfred," and another called "Alfriston." Among the leading varieties of pears are the "Williams" (our "Bartlett") and the "Cleageau," with many others for export. The "Bartlett" is mostly grown for the preserving factories, of which they have some very large and up to date ones. One firm with headquarters in Hobart, Jones & Co., alone use three thousand tons of sugar in a season. They have also a great many peeling factories in the smaller districts. Boiling it without sugar, sealing it up in 1 to 4 gallon tins to preserve it while in transit to other factories to be made into jam later on in Hobart, Sydney and elsewhere. They also have drying houses in the different districts where they pare, core and slice the apples, etc., drying them for export, etc., all done by the most modern machinery for that purpose. So that all the wind falls and small apples are made into dried apples of commerce, and even the parings are made into jelly, so that you get at least a shilling a bushel for what very largely go to waste with us. We were also very much interested in a local invention for grading apples. It is a machine propelled by hand or power, having a leather sheet passing over rollers with round holes, the size of the different grades of apples called for. They fall through the holes on to felt trays to be carried to the packers. It is claimed that it is impossible to bruise the fruit. It is very speedy no doubt, and a great help in getting the work done.

They have an excellent system of cold storage. A company lately formed having just added a very large plant of accommodate the demand called for. The cost per crate of fruit having been 1 shilling and six pence it is now 1 shilling and 3 pence storage, with a good chance of a further reduction. This system of cold storage allows of a large number of packers being employed for nine months continuously.

If there are any hints or suggestions in the few items above for B. C. growers I hope they will avail themselves of them.

He returned to England in 1898; next he tried British Columbia, and gave £2,000 for land at Cariboo Creek. In 1899 he returned to England with a batch of options, which he sold "at more or less profit." In 1904 he prospected the remainder of his land at Cariboo Creek, and found his land mineral value. He commenced to write short stories, and lost £1,500 on working a betting system. In 1909 he began to develop his Vancouver land, which was becoming of value for timber purposes. He mortgaged the land for £2,000, and put that and £1,000 of his own into clearing the land, erecting sawmills, etc. The mills produced a profit of £20 per mill per quarter, but in August, 1911, a forest fire burnt out the whole of his claim. The mortgage foreclosed, and debtor's interest was entirely gone. He turned to a navigation scheme in Budge-row, which lacked capital and an option on a mine in Colorado which fell through. His liabilities (£4,200) were mostly to moneylenders.

THE NEW FLAG OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

The national passion for symbolism and love of the mysterious is expressed in the new flag of the Chinese Republic. It is interesting to dissect the composition of the latest of national emblems which has all but been accepted by several of the civilized nations as the New Standard of Old China.

In the new Chinese flag there are five colors, blue, yellow, red, black and white. Geographically, blue in Chinese "tsin" means the east, yellow, or "huang," is the centre, red, or "tche," is the south, white, or "pai," is the west, white black, or "he," is the north.

Figuratively speaking, therefore, the new flag is a symbolical map of the new republic. The second peculiarity about the new flag is that it represents the five elements of honor in Chinese philosophy.

White, for instance, means metal, blue is wood, black is water, red is fire, while yellow represents the earth.

TWENTY-FIFTH DAY OF STRIKE

Nearly Three Million Workers Idle in the Old Land—Hope of Settlement is Still Remote

LONDON, March 25.—The twenty-fifth day of the national coal strike ends with nearly three million workers idle, with many thousands dependent upon charity to keep them from starving, with every manufacturing district in the land undergoing a throttling and a settlement apparently as remote as ever.

The same expectations at the beginning of the day were that joint conference of coal owners and miners, dramatically summoned by the premier, would reach an agreement that would end the strike but those were replaced by the gloomiest forebodings when it was learned that no joint conference had been held. For two and a half hours the prime minister and his colleagues labored with the committee representing the coal owners and for four hours and a half with the miners executive but failed, so completely, as to secure concessions from either which would afford a basis for agreement, that it was found inadvisable to bring the disputants together again.

As in previous crises in the situation the government resorts to secrecy, the only information vouchsafed in the official statement issued this evening being:

"The conference adjourned until tomorrow."

Coal \$20 a Ton

Coal has reached famine prices especially in the north of England, where it is higher than at London, as merchants in the metropolis had large reserves when the strike began. At Newcastle the price of coal is more than \$20 a ton; at Dover, coal is \$15 a ton.

One colliery at Yorkshire which had on hand a stock of 200,000 tons sold on the 24th only 50,000 tons at \$5.50 per ton pit price. This usually sells at ten shillings (\$2.50) a ton. This colliery is now offering some steam coal in Sheffield at 46 shillings (\$11.50) pit price.

BUILDING ACTIVITY

Daily Demand for Permits Shows Growing Expenditure for Structures

Permits for structures aggregating \$50,000 in cost were issued yesterday by the building inspector. The increased building activity is daily being indicated by the application for permits. While the returns for the present month will not equal those for February, in which latter month the permit for the new additions to the legislative building was issued, at the present rate of issuance March this year will constitute a record for any monthly figures since the system of recording values of structures proposed to be erected was established three years ago.

CHARGED WITH MURDER

Man Suspected of Salmon Arm Shooting Held in Nanaimo Jail.

British ship Kirkcubrightshire has been released from her charter to load grain for the United Kingdom. The vessel arrived on the Columbia river March 19 after a passage of 53 days from Newcastle, Australia, and reached port too late to claim her charter for grain. She had an exceptionally good charter of 25 shillings, 6 pence for the voyage.

SEATTLE, March 25.—Governor M. E. Hay will not call a special session of the legislature to enact a presidential preference primary law. He made that clear tonight when he disembarked from the steamer Governor on which he returned from San Francisco, where he selected the site for the Washington building at the Panama Pacific exposition.

SENATE TRIES TO BLOCK BILLS

Policy of Obstruction to Government Measures Said to be Dictated by Sir Wilfrid Laurier

OTTAWA, March 25.—The house this afternoon and evening discharged a variety of routine business. In the course of the morning the Grand Trunk bill came up. Major Currie, who has it in charge, asked that it stand till Wednesday. He added the Grand Trunk solicitor had instructed him that Mr. Kelly, the master of transportation, was to be held in the morning.

If there is to be a trial of strength between the Conservative majority in the House of Commons and the Liberal majority in the senate, the upper house will not find the government shirking its encounter. The upper house has gone gunning after all the more important legislation involving new features of the ministerial policy, sent up from the house. A bill authorizing federal aid to the provinces for the building of good roads, has been amended. The same sort of treatment seems to be in store for the bill to assist the provinces in the encouragement of agriculture.

What will the government do? Government's Attitude

DEER INCREASING IN THE PROVINCE

Fame of B. C. as Big Game Country Spreading—Several Noted Hunters Plan Trips to Canadian West

The provincial game department has recently received information that several parties of noted big game hunters will visit British Columbia almost immediately to take advantage of the early bear shooting, while others are already perfecting their plans for autumnal expeditions into the wilds of this province in quest of moose, bear, goat and mountain sheep.

Slaughtering Game

An exceptionally curious circumstance presents itself in connection with recent wholesale arrests in the neighborhood of Mara, in the Okanagan, of Indians who have been making the slaughter of deer out of season a wholesale business.

Wapiti Starving

"On account of the scarcity of food on the ranges, consequent upon the great increase in sheep and cattle runs, the wapiti in Wyoming, which are the finest of their species in the world, are dying out by the thousands," says Mr. Bryan-Williams.

Importing Bad Deer

Mr. Williams states that he has been informed by the attorney-general that all difficulties in the way of importing English red deer into Canada have now been removed.

More Than Ever

"There have been more deer seen in the interior districts during the past few months than ever before. It is a noteworthy fact that the range of the mule deer is extending farther north, while, at the same time, the animals are as plentiful as ever in southern British Columbia.

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very hard on the deer, many of them dying of starvation. For some time herds of black-tailed deer have haunted the suburbs of Greenwood and Phoenix in quest of food. To evening being pulled down by the coyotes, the deer have stood together in herds of fifteen or twenty each around the Bonnie Belle mine, Corbin's, Floyd's ranch and other boundary points, during six weeks past. One two-year-old doe was picked up exhausted by Sid Oliver of Greenwood, who carried her to his stable and served her with a feast of hay and turnips. She was too weak to eat, however, and died the following day. Billy Oliver also found a herd of twenty, with two dead of starvation and the others too weak to move away. Steps are being taken by the provincial authorities to put out feed in this district, for the salvation of the herds.

ROAD PIRATES STORM BANK

Kill Cashier and Another Employee, Escaping With Loot—Exploits of Desperate Men Terrify Rural France

PARIS, March 25.—The most recent exploit of a band of road pirates who have put rural France in a state of terror by the swiftness and relentlessness of its operations, has created a tremendous impression upon Parisians.

Bank Hold-Up

An employee of the bank at Chantilly, who escaped in a miraculous manner, relates the story of the bandits' attack as follows:

Four assassins entered the bank and lined up before the counter with military precision. At a word of command by one of them a volley was fired and the cashier dropped dead, while another victim was mortally wounded and expired in a few minutes, a third man was wounded by two bullets in the shoulder. A fourth happened to be stooping to open a drawer when two bullets passed close to his head without hitting him and he escaped into the yard.

Soon after the robberies had been reported detectives in motor cars began searching the environs of Paris. The detectives believe they have a much better chance of capturing the assassins as several persons have been able to give them a good description of the men.

With a view of coping with the motor bandits, Jules Steeg, minister of the interior, has decided to introduce a bill in the chamber of deputies tomorrow providing for the creation of a motor car police force.

Kaiser at Venice

VENICE, ITALY, March 25.—Emperor William of Germany and King Victor Emmanuel met here today and exchanged most cordial greetings. The visit of the King and the Emperor to Venice was made the occasion of enthusiastic demonstrations before the royal palace, on the balcony of which the two sovereigns appeared and bowed their thanks.

The German Emperor, alluding to the war, said that Italy was offering a touching spectacle of union and loyalty to the dynasty. This evening the Emperor gave a dinner in honor of the King aboard the imperial yacht Hohenzollern. The whole basin was illuminated brilliantly.

In parting, Emperor William and King Victor Emmanuel embraced repeatedly. The King left for Rome. The Hohenzollern will sail tomorrow morning. It is expected, for iron islands in the Adriatic, where the Emperor will meet the Austrian Crown Prince before proceeding for Corfu.

Trust Prosecution

CHICAGO, March 25.—The case of the Chicago packers, who, the government charges, have violated the criminal section of the Sherman anti-trust law, went to the jury late today. The closing argument today by Special Counsel Pierre Butler for the government was a scathing arraignment of the acts of the packers. Mr. Butler repeatedly asserted that the government had established its case beyond question. Instructions from U. S. District Judge Carpenter held the jurors' attention for more than an hour.

Bowling Record

PATERSON, N. J., March 25.—The Grand Central five-man team of Rochester, N. Y., broke the world's bowling record of 2969 in the National Bowling association tournament tonight. The Rochester five scored 2997 as a three-game total, or 23 pins better than the record made by the Bonds of Cleveland, Ohio, in the N. B. A. tournament at Buffalo last year.

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THE GREENHOUSE MYSTERY --- AN EXCITING DETECTIVE STORY

So utterly done up was Sexton Blake as he journeyed homeward that evening that even his customary habit of close observation lay in temporary abeyance.

So it was with a start of mingled annoyance and surprise that he suddenly became aware of a man sitting opposite him in the Tube train, watching him with a quizzical smile. A strenuous twenty-four hours with scarcely any sleep had left the great detective's nerves rather raw, and he frowned darkly.

The offender was a solid looking man of about fifty years of age, apparently occupying some good position in the city, for he carried a small, neat hand bag, and the end of a gold-mounted fountain pen peeped from his waistcoat pocket. As Sexton Blake's brows contracted, the other's expression became instantly apologetic, and he turned his eyes away. It was about 9 o'clock. The rush of pleasure-seekers bound for the theatres and music halls was over and there was a temporary lull. No one sat near the two, and suddenly the city man stepped across the car and occupied the seat next Blake.

"Pardon me," said the stranger. "If I am not greatly mistaken, I am addressing Mr. Sexton Blake the famous detective."

"That is my name," said Blake coldly. "My name is Burrowes. Here is my card. Let me explain my apparent rudeness. Do you know when I recognized you the thought crossed my mind that even you would find a little mystery which has been worrying me for the past day or two to be one too many for you."

Sexton Blake took stock of the speaker before replying.

"I can assure you sir," said he, somewhat frigidly, "that I have no notion of trying to solve your puzzle, whatever it may be. As you may see, I am somewhat in need of a rest at present."

Mr. Burrowes's face fell. "Quite so—quite so!" he returned hastily. "Thoughtless of me—very! I apologize!" And he retreated clumsily to his original seat. He sat there looking so crest-fallen and self-condemned that Sexton Blake half regretted his brusqueness, and as they approached Baker Street he leaned forward.

"You must excuse my curiosity, sir," said he. "I am nearly dead beat. What is the nature of the mystery you spoke of?"

The other's face brightened. "Don't mention it, my dear sir! As for my little puzzle, it is quite beneath your notice. I ought not to have troubled you. Say no more about it, I beg of you."

The train stopped. There was no time to press the matter.

"I have your card, said Sexton Blake. "I may look you up. Are you at home tomorrow—Sunday?"

"Certainly!" exclaimed the delighted Mr. Burrowes. "All day. Most pleased to see you. Good night, my dear sir—Good night!"

About noon the following day Sexton Blake came upon the card.

"Edwin Rochester Burrowes," he read. "Corona Villa, Bivouac Road, Hampstead,"

"Hampstead—Hampstead," repeated Blake musingly. "I have a great mind to take it on my day down to St. Albans. I was undoubtedly a trifle short with the old boy—and one never knows."

About three hours later Sexton Blake was being welcomed by a very beaming young gentleman just awakened from his afternoon nap.

"Never expected you, Mr. Blake!" he cried. "I am absolutely delighted. Quite alone—wife and girls gone out walking. You will stay to tea? We dine midday Sundays. No? Well, something now, at any rate. There you are! Help yourself. My little mystery? Certainly; tell you in two twos. You'll laugh, I know, and then give me the solution. And yet I am not so sure," added Mr. Burrowes, cocking his head waggishly. "You aren't a bit of a gardener, by any chance are you?"

"I am a little of all sorts!" laughed Sexton Blake. "Have to be, you know."

"Exactly—exactly. Now come this way, if you please."

They passed through a drawing room and a French window into a conservatory.

"Now tell me what you make of this," said Mr. Burrowes, with the air of one settling a problem.

The detective cast a quick glance around. "Well, Mr. Burrowes, he said slowly, "I should say that your plants have the creeping sickness, and that the epidemic has crept about half way through your collection."

Mr. Burrowes rubbed his hands together. "You spot it at once!" he said gleefully. "Queer, isn't it?"

A bench about three feet wide ran around the side of the conservatory, with hanging plants artistically arranged at the edges, and almost reaching to the floor, thus concealing the supports and hot water pipes beneath. About half way round the plants seemed in perfect health, but the remainder were drooping and apparently past recovery.

Sexton Blake took up one of the latter. It came out of the pot quite easily.

"Why, they have been tampered with—the roots have been disturbed!" he said at once. "That is so, as far as here."

"Some one playing a joke upon you," suggested Sexton Blake, suppressing a yawn. "This was really too futile a matter!"

Mr. Burrowes looked at him. "Joke!" he exclaimed. "I fail to see it."

"Jealous neighbor," said Sexton Blake. "I know feeling runs high among you horticultural enthusiasts at times. Ever gone in for prizes?"

"Never!" replied Mr. Burrowes. "Besides mere malice is out of the question. Here are my grapes overhead, a batch of seeding carnations on this shelf, a valuable cool-house orchid here and a dozen pot roses of the newest varieties all untouched. As a matter of fact, only the least valuable plants have been meddled with."

"When did this happen?" asked Blake, trying to work up a glimmering of interest.

"Thursday night; but the results were not

apparent until Friday, after the sun had shone on the damaged plants."

Sexton Blake walked to a basket chair which stood in the centre of the conservatory, and sat down. As he did so, his eyes narrowed slightly and his lips tightened.

"And you have no idea as to the possible culprit?" he said quietly.

"Not a ghost of one!" replied Mr. Burrowes. "If Eli Mason were about here now—but then that's absurd, of course."

Blake looked up quickly. "Eli Mason—the Prescott Hall burglar?"

Mr. Burrowes laughed uneasily. "That's the man. You remember him, of course. Posed as a jobbing gardener, you know. Used to put in a day a week here for me. But, of course, he is safe in gaol, so it can't be he. Besides, he wouldn't stop at spoiling my geraniums."

"No," said Sexton Blake thoughtfully. "I suppose not. Would you mind leaving me here alone for awhile, Mr. Burrowes? A pipe won't hurt your carnations, I take it?"

Mr. Burrowes laughed. "Do 'em good. Kill the green-fly. Smoke by all means! You shall not be disturbed. Come in when you are ready, and ring the bell in the drawing room."

Sexton Blake glanced round to make sure the door had closed, then he said quietly. "Now, then, my friend, you may come out and explain yourself."

Slowly from beneath the bench opposite the detective crept the dirty and dishevelled figure of a man. He was not a prepossessing individual, and he blinked his eyes in the light.

"Spikey Joe, by all that's great—and otherwise!" exclaimed Sexton Blake. "My word, young man, you haven't lost much time in getting on the war path again! Why, you only came out on Thursday!"

"Strooth, Mister Blake, I meant no harm! I just crep' in here for a snooze, an' mebbe a bunch o' grapes."

"That is a lie, Spikey!" retorted Sexton Blake coolly. "Now, tell me what your game is. It is no use your looking at the ventilator you came in through. You can't go out again—not just yet, at any rate."

Spikey maintained a sullen silence. "You may as well out with it," continued the detective persuasively, "because the game is up as far as you are concerned. You won't have the chance to finish your job, you know."

Spikey looked up quickly. "I dunno what you're gettin' at," he said sulkily.

"Ah," sighed Sexton Blake, "you might have saved me the trouble of fudging it out for myself! Now let me see," he went on meditatively, between whiffs of his pipe. "You got two years for housebreaking, didn't you, Spikey? Being out on ticket you will have about six months, or so left to serve. Then there's this job—on premises for unlawful purposes—that will be—"

"Then you're goin' to hand me over, arter all?" broke in Spikey.

"If you don't tell me what I want to know."

"Lummy, then, I s'pose I must!" exclaimed Spikey desperately. "But you promise to let me go if I do?"

"I promise nothing!" said the detective sharply. "But it is your only chance. And keep your voice down. If Mr. Burrowes finds you here I can do nothing, remember that."

"Right you are, guv'nor!" said Spikey with a quivering little sigh. "Ere goes; but it's precious 'ard on a bloke to have been so near to it an' miss it, arter all!"

Half an hour later Sexton Blake stepped quietly into the drawing room and touched the bell on the table.

Mr. Burrowes appeared. "Well?" he said eagerly. "You have solved the riddle? Yes, I knew you would. Wonderful—wonderful!"

The great detective smiled. "Your confidence is extremely flattering," said he. "And, as a matter of fact, I believe I have got to the bottom of this little affair, or, rather, shall do so shortly. But come to the conservatory. Now, then, sit down, Mr. Burrowes, and tell me what you consider to be the most valuable plant in your collection."

"The most valuable, eh?" His eyes rolled round. "Well, I suppose that orchid there. It is nothing special, you know, but, I dare say it's worth—well, say a couple of sovereigns."

The detective smiled. "Well, now, what would you say, Mr. Burrowes, if I told you it was worth a thousand sovereigns just as it stands?"

Mr. Burrowes jumped up with a laugh. "A thousand! Ha, ha! Very good, Mr. Blake. You will have your little joke. No, sir, I do not profess to be an expert, but I know enough about it to be quite sure there is no thousand pounds about that orchid—or thousand shillings if it comes to that. Simply an ordinary odontoglossum—quite a common variety."

"At any rate, I am going to ask you to allow me to turn it out of its pot," said Sexton Blake. "I take it that this can be done without damage to the plant, providing we are careful?"

"Bless you, yes," returned the mystified Mr. Burrowes, "nothing easier. I hold it upside down—thus"—and he dexterously reversed the plant. "Now you lift off the pot—stuck is it?—just a tip—so—there we are!"

A compact mass of peat, charcoal and brown moss lay bare to the eye.

"Freshly potted only last spring, said Mr. Burrowes. "Last job that rascal Mason did for me."

"Yes," said Sexton Blake grimly—"yes, it is about the last job he did for anybody outside His Majesty's prisons."

While he spoke he was delicately probing between the lumps of peat, and at last, with a sudden exclamation of triumph, he withdrew something that gleamed and sparkled in the afternoon sun. Mr. Burrowes almost dropped his precious orchid on the floor.

"Steady!" said Sexton Blake. "Now we

will replace the pot—so. There we are. Not a penny the worse, though I am afraid your orchid has rather dropped in value."

Mr. Burrowes stood gaping with astonishment.

"Good heavens!" he cried. "A necklace—a diamond necklace! How on earth"—He could say no more, but gaped at the detective in utter mystification.

Sexton Blake laughed. "Stolen property," said he. "Oh, Mr. Burrowes!"

His host turned crimson. "But, good gracious, you—you don't imagine that I knew—"

The detective reassured his astounded companion, with a smile.

"My dear sir, of course not! Come into the drawing room. I will explain things to you very briefly. Two nights before Eli Mason came here for the last time, he, as you know, committed a burglary at Prescott Hall, in Kent. It was not his first job by any means. This necklace was part of the fruits of a former exploit. Hard pressed, and fearing it would be found in his possession, he selected your orchid as a hiding place, probably on the spur of the moment."

"Goo' gracious!" ejaculated Mr. Burrowes. "That same evening he was arrested, and later on sentenced to a long term of imprisonment. Whilst in prison he rather foolishly got talking to a fellow prisoner, and confided to him as to where he had hidden the necklace, probably in return for some service to be rendered outside. On this fellow craftsman's release he proceeded to look up the treasure. Unfortunately for himself, not being a man of horticultural knowledge, Mr. Mason's reference to an 'odontoglossum'—only remained in his brain as 'something blossom,' which was absolutely useless as a guide to the exact hiding place. So there was nothing for it but to go laboriously through the lot. That explains why your flowers withered. Luckily, he drew blank on Thursday night. Had he been given another chance he would probably have scored."

"And you reasoned all this out whilst merrily smoking a pipe and observing things," said Mr. Burrowes, completely awed, "even to the exact plant? Marvellous!"

"Quite simple," returned Sexton Blake. "I must thank you for a very pleasant and profitable afternoon, Mr. Burrowes."

"But won't this fellow come back and have another try?"

"I think I can quite reassure you on that point," said Sexton Blake. "And, by the way, there is a reward offered for this little article, one-half of which I shall ask you to accept, if only to compensate you for the trouble and loss you have sustained."

"I will accept only what is necessary to replace my losses," returned Mr. Burrowes. "The opportunity of witnessing your wonderful powers is ample reward for me. Besides—why, the fellow might have come back this very afternoon whilst I was asleep had you not been here!"

"That is quite possible," said Sexton Blake, gravely.

On "English as Spoken"

A delightful and instructive lecture was delivered before the Montreal Women's Club by Dean Moyle on "English as Spoken."

Dean Moyle was preceded by Miss Horniman, who dwelt on the wonderful heritage the English-speaking world possesses in its language and that care should be taken to preserve it in its purity. She did not object to slang, real slang, which meant something, but slovenliness in the use of one's mother tongue should not be tolerated. "Menial" and "de-mean" were given as two words popularly misused.

Dean Moyle gave three examples of modes of treating his subject, the first, extremely high-flown; the second, containing long lists of words, and third, full of platitudes. One such platitude was the advice "open your mouths." It was possible to get into a great deal of trouble, he said, by opening one's mouth at the wrong time. The English opened their mouths more than the French, for there were many words like "pit" which it was impossible to pronounce without going to that trouble.

Emphasis was laid on tone, quality, and the necessity of avoiding monotony in speech. There should, said the Dean, be a bright face and as much movement as possible. He could forgive a girl with a radiant face and bright speech even if she did live "on" St. Catherine street instead of "in," as they say in England. When "in" is used it means the streets and surrounding houses, and the use of "on" suggests to an Englishman that we live in the middle of the road.

The question of accent followed and led to a very interesting exposition of phonetics with the word "impenetrability" as an example. The shifting accent was explained and the audience told of the discovery forty years ago that the German language had a shifting accent, a discovery comparing in importance in its field to that of a new continent. The habit of calling "library" "libry" was cited as an example of the evil effects of the over-emphasis of the first syllable.

A comparison was drawn between American and English speech and a distinction made

between what was now correct and what was historically correct.

"The Americans have a right to speak as they pleased," said Dean Moyle, "but if I were asked whether they spoke English I should have to say, No."

Considering the number of immigrants, it was a matter of surprise that they had not wandered further from the English standard than they have. "Noo York," for New York, and "I guess" were given to show the difference between historical accuracy and present day correctness. The former approached the old English pronunciation more nearly than "new," and the latter was used by Chaucer, but neither is correct today. Henry James, speaking at Bryn Mawr, told the students the country spoke abominably and that they should key-up, but, on the other hand, Judge Haliburton, "Sam Slick," said the best English was spoken on this continent. The chief difference, said the lecturer, was the stress in the sentence.

"Remember," furnished the next peg for an explanation of the silent "r" in such words as father, mother, sister, water, and so on. A convincing proof that the final "r" was dropped by correct speakers was given by the fact that the false palate used in phonetics to place the mode of speaking and covered with chalk was untouched when the last syllable was pronounced, whereas, if the last "r" had been sounded, there would have been a streak on the chalk. The long and the short "a" in such words as "advantage," "Newcastle," and "path" was a matter to be left to the individual. Personally, Dean Moyle said he preferred the long "a" but care must be taken not to err in using it too often, like the American girl going to England, who was anxious to impress with her English accent and spoke of "plahn."

The name of a popular shop was given as an example of the wrong "o" sound so prevalent in Canada, and "bread and butter" corrupted into "breadam butter," to illustrate the tendency to neglect certain letters. "Toronto" commonly called "Trunto," was given as still another example.

The difference between the spoken tongue and the printed page was clearly explained.

"We are speaking twentieth century Eng-

lish with the spelling of the Tudor times," said Dean Moyle.

The different dialects of England were touched upon and the survival of the East-Midland, combined to some extent with the Southern dialect, explained. This was practically the London dialect and was the language of the Court, the Church and the Bar. It was noteworthy what little difference in mode of speech there was between educated Englishmen from any part of the United Kingdom.

In conclusion, with reference to "aitches," sounded and dropped, an amusing reference was made to George Bernard Shaw and, finally, a beautiful extract from Chaucer was read, showing the musical quality of English as spoken in his day.

THE HOPE

That night they took him from the Sea
(And him in truth it was, they said),
I went not when they summoned me,
Nor viewed I wanst that sheeted head.

Not wanst I looked on his white face,
That bitter dusk they brought him home,
And shut in such a wee dark place
A lad who's ever loved to roam!

Yet now I listen through the rain,
And foolish-like I still believe
That back some day he'll come again
To where the Arran wathers grieve!

Some day he'll come, wid parrakeets,
Wid shells and sharms and furrin' lore,
Come climbin' up the ould sad streets,
And stop beside me waitin' door!

And when I'm wid me wheel, alone,
And all the ould grey house is still,
I seem to hear, past sod and stone,
A homin' step that mounts the hill!

I listen as the sound comes near,
(And now me ould heart flutters fast!)
I sit and wait and sake wid fear—
But iv'ry footstep, faith, goes past!

Yet dusk by dusk when through me door
There sob and sings the ould grey sea,
Och! still I watch and listen for
The Dead that's never dead to me!

—Arthur Stringer in Hampton's Magazine.

Indian Burying Grounds

Islands were favorite burying grounds among the Indians, probably from the protection the surrounding water furnished against the incursions of animals, and coffin islands may be found at different points around the coast. In Victoria harbor and the Arm both Coffin Island and Deadman's Island were used for this purpose within the memory of such old-time residents as Mr. R. T. Williams and Mr. Edgar Fawcett.

Mr. Williams, whose memory goes back to the fifties when he went to school from a shack on Yates street opposite the site of the present Prince Edward Hotel, believes Colville Island may also have been used for this purpose as well, but distinctly remembers the trees and scrub on Deadman's Island and the fire on it described in the following account, which is kindly furnished by Mr. Fawcett from material he is collecting, and which he will shortly publish in book form. Mr. Fawcett writes:

"Like the Egyptians of old, the Indians of this country had professional mourners, that is, they acted as they did in Bible days. The mourners, usually friends or members of the same tribe, assembled as soon as the death was announced, and either inside or outside the house they (mostly women, and old women at that) kept up a monotonous howl for hours, others taking their places when they got tired. In the early sixties an execution of four young Indians took place on Bastion Square for a murder committed on the West Coast. All day and night before the execution took place the women of the tribe squatted on the ground in front of the jail, keeping up the monotonous howl or chant, even up to the time the hangman completed his task. After hanging the prescribed time, the murder and handed to their friends, who took them away in their canoes for burial. In the earliest days, I don't think they used the regular coffin; the common practice was to use boxes, and especially trunks. Of course for a man or woman a trunk would be a problem to an undertaker, but the Indian solved the problem easily, as they doubled the body up and made it fit the trunk. For larger bodies a box was made of plank, but I do not remember

seeing one made the regulation length of six feet, even for an adult, as they always doubled the knees under. A popular coffin for small people was one of Sam Nesbitt's cracker boxes. He was a well-known manufacturer of soda crackers and pilot bread, whose place of business will be remembered by many old-timers at the corner of Yates and Broad streets.

"The Indians rarely dug graves for their dead, but hoisted them up in trees, tying them to the branches or merely laid them on the ground, and piled them up on top of one another. In time they fell into the customs of their white brothers, and got coffins made by the undertaker, and many a time I have seen Indians carrying coffins along Government street, down to the foot of Johnson, for their reserve."

In 1861 Mr. Fawcett with four companions, all schoolboys at the time, were bathing on Deadman's Island, and had lit a fire to warm themselves. Broken coffins were lying about and piles of box coffins and trunks; these were set fire to, and the boys promptly made off to escape the wrath of the Indians, who, in those days, were numbered by hundreds. They made good their escape, and the whole island was swept by the flames, trees, scrub and coffins being burnt up. Since that time the island has remained in its present condition.

The Indians on the Songhees reserve, also, Mr. Fawcett says, buried at two points on the reserve, but when the smallpox worked such havoc among them, the authorities insisted on the bodies being buried in soil, and when the removal of the Indians was accomplished a special amount was allotted to provide for the removal of the bodies elsewhere.

Prior to the recent revolution Mexico purchased about 600 pianos every year from the factories in Chicago.

Not His Fault—Liveryman (to rider)—"Here, what's this? Half a dollar? Why you've been out two hours."

Rider—"So I may have, but I've been on the brute's back only ten minutes."—Fliegende Blaetter.

Your Easter Outfit Will Cost You Much Less and Give You Perfect Satisfaction if Purchased at Spencer's



Breaking the Quality Record for Men's Suits at \$15

If you gauge the quality of the garments by the low price we are asking, you will be a long way from forming an idea of their true value.

The fact that we have made an unusually good bargain and can offer you these suits at \$15 and still make a reasonable profit does not alter the fact that the garments are worth \$18 to \$20, in fact we have often sold the same grade at \$20.

One glance at the garments will convince even the most skeptical man that there is more than the regular value in these suits, and we invite you to see them. You know a good suit when you see it, and we shall profit by the boost that these exceptional qualities will give to our Clothing Department.

These are browns, greens, greys and fawns in fancy worsteds and tweeds to choose from, and all the regular sizes are here. The coats have long and smart lapels and are the popular three-button style, while the pants are the semi-pegtop cut.

We can give you a perfect fit, and every suit means a distinct saving to the purchaser. See the window displays.

YOUR CHOICE AT \$15.00

Fine Cashmere Sweaters and Print Shirt Waists for Boys

VALUES THAT ARE USUALLY HARD TO BEAT

Fine Cashmere Sweaters, pull over the head style and finished with trimmed collar and cuffs. There are colors blue with red, grey with red and brown with red to choose from. These are splendid garments for school wear and general purposes, are durable and inexpensive. Sizes 22 to 32.

REGULAR \$1 GRADE ON SALE FRIDAY AT 75¢

Boys' Shirt Waists—Made of a strong print and finished with a soft turn-down collar and soft cuffs. There are black and white checks, navy and butcher blue stripes, also white grounds with pink, blue and pin spots also butcher blue and navy grounds with white pin spots. All sizes are here. Special for Friday's selling.

PER GARMENT 40¢

Sterling Values In The Boys' Clothing Section

TWEED AND WORSTED SUITS AT \$3.75 AND WASH SUITS FROM \$1.00

WE never had a bigger assortment to show you, and the quality of the garments is better than you can reasonably expect at the price. Every suit has been chosen by our buyer with the greatest of care, and although we have to consider price as an important element when making our purchases, we recognize that quality is by far the most important factor, and are satisfied that the values that we now offer you are away above the average. We invite all parents to inspect these lines.

Tweed and Worsted Suits—In brown, grey and green mixtures. They are two-piece suits, double-breasted style, and come in a large assortment of patterns. All sizes are here. Your choice at, per suit **\$3.75**

Boys' Wash Suits—In both Buster and sailor styles. These are made of strong ducks, prints and fancy ginghams, in a great variety of plain colors, stripes and check patterns. The cuffs and collars are finished with fancy braid and all sizes are here for boys from 2 to 10 years. Prices per suit range from \$1.00 up to **\$2.75**

A Special Good Value In Men's Pants

Here is a large assortment of Men's Pants in tweeds and worsteds, that should interest all business and working men. All the regular sizes are in this lot and a great variety of patterns and colors are included. They are well tailored and trimmed, and in point of quality they measure well up to our exacting standard.

ON SALE FRIDAY AT PER PAIR \$1.50

You'll Appreciate These Values from the Staple Department

Ready-To-Use Sheets—Fully bleached and made from a good strong cotton. These are hand torn and will always keep their shape. 100 pairs only to be sold. Special for Today, our regular \$1.75 grade will be sold at **\$1.25**

Twilled Sheets—Made from an extra good quality of sheeting, closely woven, and a quality that will stand no end of laundering. Per pair today \$2.50, \$2.25 and **\$2**

Hemstitched Sheets woven from a pure white English cotton. These have a soft, smooth finish and a deep hemstitched hem at the top. Size 2 x 2 1-2, at per pair \$3 and **\$2.50**
Size 2 1-4 x 2 3-4, at per pair **\$3.25**
Size 2 1-2 x 2 3-4, at per pair **\$3.50**

Pillow Cases—All ready to use, fully bleached and finished with a deep plain hem. Our regular \$2.40 grade to be sold at, per dozen, \$1.50 and \$2 grades are now marked at, per dozen **\$1.50**

Pillow Cases—Neatly hemstitched and a very serviceable quality. Per pair **50¢**

General Pillow Cotton—40, 42, 44 and 46 inches wide are here. They are a heavy quality, round thread and a smooth finish. Per yard **25¢**

White Grecian Quilts—Full size and a quality that you can depend on. Today's special value, each \$1.75 and **\$1.50**

White Woolen Blankets—Suitable for three-quarter beds. These are a well finished blanket and represent a rare value. Only 50 pairs to be sold at this price. Per pair **\$2.50**

White Woolen Blankets—Made of selected Canadian wool. Just sufficient cotton is mixed with the wool to give these blankets greater durability and prevent them shrinking. Full size, per pair **\$3.75**

White All Wool Blankets, with neat pink and blue borders. They are woven from the finest wools, are free from specks and impurities and a blanket that we warrant to give great satisfaction. 7-lb. weight, regular \$6.50 grade on sale at **\$5.75**
8-lb. Blankets, sold regularly at \$7.50 to be sold at **\$6.75**

Flannelette Sheets—Made from the best grade of flannelette sheeting. These are values that are hard to beat. 13 1/4 size, at per pair **\$1.75**
11 1/4 size, at **\$1.50**
10 1/4 size, at **\$1.25**

Wool Filled Comforters in dainty designs. They are covered with serviceable red chintz. Per pair, to clear **\$2.50**

Choice Muslin Dresses for Girl's

SOME OF THE MOST ATTRACTIVE STYLES WE HAVE SEEN

Mother Hubbard Styles—Made of good muslin, in sizes to fit girls of 6 months up to three years old. There are many different styles to choose from, and many are of an unusually attractive character.

Prices range, according to size and style, from 85¢ each, up to **\$4.50**

Dresses for Children—From 3 to 6 years old. Here is quite a wide variety to choose from, and the values are specially good. There are peasant sleeves, ordinary short sleeves, and a few with long sleeves to choose from. Some have round and others have square yokes of embroidery and lace, have pleated and tucked skirts, embroidery insertion or pleated waist bands, and are handsomely trimmed with lace. Price, according to size and style, from \$1.00 up to **\$1.75**

Spotted Muslin Dresses—Embroidered and lace trimmed. They are made in the Empire style, have square necks trimmed with embroidery and lace and finished with tucks extending over the shoulders on either side. They are finished with embroidery heading, threaded with pink satin ribbon. Will fit a child about 4 years old. Price is **\$2.50**

Handsome Dresses for Girls from 9 to 14 Years—There are no two alike in this assortment, and every one is a beauty. They are made with all-over embroidered waists, and there are round, square and V-shaped necks to choose from. Some have handsome all-over embroidered skirts, pleated and tucked, and the waist bands are of embroidery, lace insertion or pleated material. Some are in rich eyelet embroidery. Sizes from 8 to 14 years old, at prices starting at **\$6.75**

Muslin Dresses—In plainer styles to those described above, are here in many interesting variations. Prices start as low as **\$1.50**

75c for Embroidered Muslin Waists on Friday

"It's really wonderful how these waists can be made and sold at this low price," is what one of our customers said when she saw these waists being prepared for the window display, and we don't wonder at the remark. See them in the View Street windows and you will agree that the values are out of the ordinary.

They have all-over embroidered fronts, high neck, three-quarter length sleeves, tucked back and fasten down the back. All sizes are here and there are many patterns to choose from.

YOUR CHOICE ON FRIDAY AT PER GARMENT, 75¢.

Serviceable Whitewear at a Very Small Cost

Women's Undershirts made of a good quality of white cotton. Some are finished with a tucked and hemstitched frill of self and others have a tucked flounce of muslin edged with lace. Friday's special, per garment **50¢**

Women's Drawers made of a strong white cotton and finished with a tucked frill of self. Friday's special value, per garment **35¢**

Women's Corset Covers made of a fine quality of white cotton. These come in a variety of patterns and styles, some are close-fitting and others have fancy tucked fronts set with insertion and trimmed with lace. Friday's special value, per garment **35¢**

Women's Aprons made of a good strong print in both check and striped patterns. Friday, per garment **25¢**

Suede and Lisle Gloves for Women

A SPECIAL FOR FRIDAY AT 35¢

Long Suede and Lisle Gloves in colors navy, black, brown, fawn, grey and mode are here to choose from and the quality is well above the average at this price. This is another strong demonstration of the savings that the Spencer Store means to you. Per pair on Friday **35¢**

Stamped Designs for Babies' Wear

ART NEEDLEWORK DEPARTMENT—SECOND FLOOR

Ties stamped on linen or heavy honey comb cloth. Each **10¢**

Bonnets, the three-section design stamped on a fine lawn. Price, each **25¢**

Kimono Jackets, on a fine corded pique, has scalloped edge and a fine pattern inside. Price, each **35¢**

Kimono Jackets, the same pattern as the above but stamped on a good cream cashmere. Price, each **50¢**

Bootees, stamped on a fine linen. Price, each **25¢**

Buggy Covers, stamped on a heavy pique. Your choice from covers with plain or scalloped edges. Price, each ... **75¢**

Pillows, made of cross bar muslin, all complete and ready for working. Price, each **50¢**

Pillows, made of a fine corded pique. Price, each **50¢**

Feeders made up with colored design for outlining. Price, each **25¢**

Queen Quality Shoes for Women

THE PRODUCT OF AMERICA'S BEST SHOE MAKERS

New models for all purposes have just arrived and are better than ever before, both in point of style and sterling qualities. We have been the local agents for this maker for many years and consider that a better brand has not yet come on the market—at least we have not heard of one.

The flexible soles that give these shoes such a degree of comfort is well illustrated by the mechanical demonstrator in our View Street window. Then the tops are so well finished and the styles the very latest and most handsome produced.

White and tan will be the leaders this season, and button styles will prevail in all classes, but we have lace boots in the regular leathers for those who prefer them.

One of the leading lines is a high topped shoe with a neat tassel trimming, and the design is so refined and attractive that the manufacturer registered the last, so you are sure of getting a distinctive model.

A fine line of White Buck Boots is here at, per pair, \$4.00. "Queen Quality" Shoes sell at, per pair, \$4.50, \$5.00 and \$6.00

Strictly-Man-Tailored Costumes are Now Within Your Reach



NEVER in the history of this store have we been able to offer you such high-grade service at these modest prices and we are confident that the women of Victoria will appreciate these exceptional values.

In the past only the wealthy could afford to wear strictly man-tailored costumes, but this season we have secured the services (exclusive service in Victoria) of a firm of custom tailors who specialize on women's costumes. This makes it possible for us to supply you with a perfect fitting costume that for quality of material and tailoring, will measure well up to the highest grade of made-to-order garments.

No matter how the fashions change, you can be sure that these neat garments will remain popular. Coating serges, fancy suitings and fine quality homespun are the materials, and if we can't give you a perfect fit from our regular stock, we will measure you and make a special costume to your order without extra charge.

Prices, \$45, \$40, \$35, \$25

Kitchen and Laundry Necessities

- 16-Qt. size Anti-Bust Dairy Pails—Price, each **75¢**
- 10-Qt. size Heavy Tin Strainer Pails—Price each **50¢**
- The Daisy' Tin Tea Kettle **25¢**
- 10-Qt. Dish Pans—Wire handles. Price, 15¢
- 10-Qt. Dish Pan **25¢**
- Tin Dippers—Large size **35¢**
- Steamers **10¢**
- Universal Bread Mixers—
4-loaf size **\$2.25**
8-loaf size **\$2.75**
- Galvanized Tubs and Pails
Tubs Nos. 0, 1, 2, 3. Prices 65¢, 75¢, 1.00 and **\$1.25**
Pails Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4. Prices 25¢, 35¢, 45¢ and **50¢**
- Nickel-plated Copper Ware Tea Kettles—Nos. 5, 6, 7, 8, 9. Price 90¢, \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50 and **\$1.75**
- Round or Square Laundry Baskets—With color side and top handles. Prices, each \$1.75, \$1.50 and **\$1.25**
- Flour Cans—
100-lb. size. Price each \$2.50 and **\$2.00**
50-lb. size. Prices, each **\$1.50**
25-lb. cans. Price, each \$1.25 and **\$1.00**



Wool and Balbriggan Combinations for Men

NEW AND SEASONABLE GOODS AT PRICES THAT WILL INTEREST YOU

Penman's Natural Wool Combinations—These are a medium weight for Spring and Summer wear, and are made with the new closed croch. They are a great improvement on the old style, and are to be had in all sizes. See the illustration. They are a well made garment and have a soft finish. Will not irritate your skin. Per suit **\$2.50**

Pure Natural Wool Combinations—These are the famous "Stella" brand, are a light weight for Spring and Summer wear. They are well made and a very serviceable garment. Per suit **\$2.75**

Balbriggan Combinations—These are made of a fine cotton, and may be had in all sizes and colors pink, natural and blue. These are an excellent value and very comfortable garments. Per suit **\$1.00**

Balbriggan Combinations—These are a heavier grade than the above and have a natural velvet rib with a fine fleece finish. All sizes are here at, per suit **\$1.00**

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